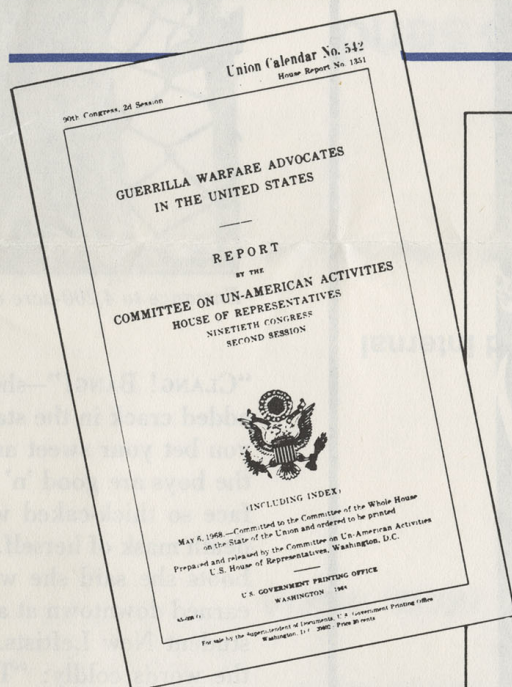


Would you believe Concentration Camps for Americans?



At a time when this nation's greatest need is for harmony and understanding between the races, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has issued the following report:



59

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

Once the ghetto is sealed off, and depending upon the violence being perpetrated by the guerrillas, the following actions could be taken by the authorities:

(1) A curfew would be imposed in the enclosed isolated area. No one would be allowed out of or into the area after sundown.

(2) During the night the authorities would not only patrol the boundary lines, but would also attempt to control the streets and, if necessary, send out foot patrols through the entire area. If the guerrillas attempted to either break out of the area or to engage the authorities in open combat they would be readily suppressed.

(3) During a guerrilla uprising most civil liberties would have to be suspended, search and seizure operations would be instituted during the daylight hours, and anyone found armed or without proper identification would immediately be arrested. Most of the people of the ghetto would not be involved in the guerrilla operation and, under conditions of police and military control, some would help in ferreting out the guerrillas. Their help would be invaluable.

(4) If the guerrillas were able to hold out for a period of time then the population of the ghetto would be classified through an office for the "control and organization of the inhabitants." This office would distribute "census cards" which would bear a photograph of the individual, the letter of the district in which he lives, his house and street number, and a letter designating his home city. This classification would aid the authorities in knowing the exact location of any suspect and who is in control of any given district. Under such a system, movement would be proscribed and the ability of the guerrilla to move freely from place to place seriously curtailed.

(5) The population within the ghetto would be exhorted to work with the authorities and to report both on guerrillas and any suspicious activity they might note. The police agencies would be in a position to make immediate arrests, without warrants, under suspension of guarantees usually provided by the Constitution.

(6) Acts of overt violence by the guerrillas would mean that they had declared a "state of war" within the country and, therefore, would forfeit their rights as in wartime. The McCarran Act provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas.

(7) The very nature of the guerrilla operation as presently envisioned by certain Communists and black nationalists would be impossible to sustain. According to the most knowledgeable guerrilla war experts in this country the revolutionaries could be isolated and destroyed in a short period of time.

HUAC's Internal Security Act [McCarran Act], Title II

Concentration ("Detention") Camps should President Proclaim an "Internal Security Emergency:"

— *Public Law 831 — 81st Congress; Title II; Sec. 102; 103; & 104 (HUAC's original Internal Security Act [McCarran])

*"EMERGENCY DETENTION: In the event of ... Insurrection ... the President is authorized to make public proclamation ... of an 'Internal Security Emergency' ... and ... 'acting through the Attorney General, is ... authorized to apprehend and ... detain ... each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe ... **PROBABLY WILL ... CONSPIRE** with others to engage in, acts ... of sabotage. ... Persons apprehended ... shall be confined in ... places of detention ... prescribed by the Attorney General."

Here's what the nation's press thinks about the proposal:

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

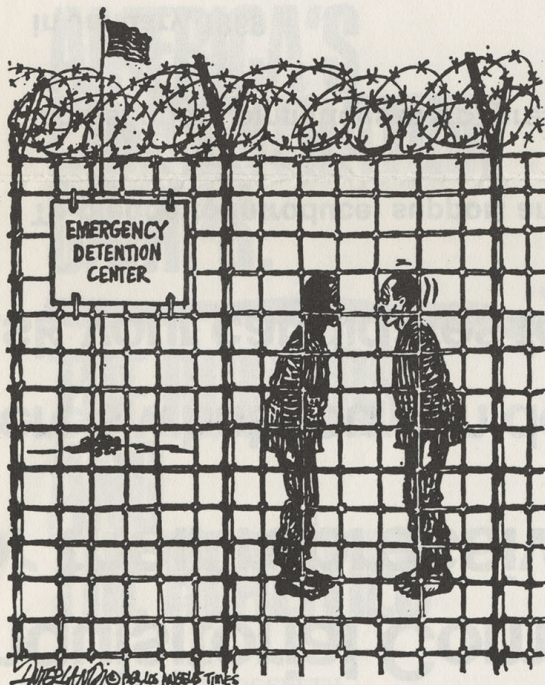
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE FANS THE FLAMES

The bumbling House Un-American Activities Committee must be credited with consistency. In critical periods it can be depended on to compound confusion and heighten tensions. At a time when federal and local governments are trying to dampen smoldering racial hostilities, the HUAC has predictably burst into the scene with a can of kerosene.

A favorite fiction of black militants is that the federal government is preparing detention centers or "concentration camps" for Negroes. The sedulously cultivated rumor has inflamed frightened ghetto dwellers in spite of the denials of federal officials, who have stamped the alleged plan as "wild" and "un-constitutional." The need for caution has not deterred the enthusiasts of the HUAC. The Committee has sought to corroborate the most rapid projections of black and white racists with an incendiary special report.

Committee Chairman Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana Democrat, asserts that mixed Communist and black nationalist elements are planning guerrilla warfare against the U.S. The report of the Committee states that the guerrillas would be declaring a "state of war" and would therefore, as enemy belligerents, forfeit their rights. The insurrectionists would then be subject to temporary imprisonment in detention camps operated throughout the country.

The HUAC obviously believes that a ton of cure is worth an ounce of prevention, since "most civil liberties would have to be suspended" and "search and seizure operations" initiated during daylight hours. As Harry Truman once suggested: "The most Un-American thing about the House is the House Un-American Activities Committee."



"Me, too—they kept telling me, 'Get involved, get involved!'"

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

Published by THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER CO., Washington 3, D. C.

CROSBY N. BOYD, Chairman of the Board

JOHN H. KAUFFMANN, President

NEWBOLD NOYES, Editor

A-10 ★★

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1968

Un-American Proposal

The House Un-American Activities Committee has come up with a proposal all its own for solving the problem of urban unrest.

Identification cards should be issued to ghetto-dwellers, the committee suggests, for "the control and organization of the inhabitants." In the case of a "guerrilla uprising" in the cities "most civil liberties would have to be suspended." And for those who advocate such guerrilla warfare, the committee recommends "detention centers" where the trouble-makers could be shipped off and kept under guard.

It is doubtful that any enemy agent, intent on sowing the seeds of discord and violence in American society, could have done a better job than HUAC has done in this instance.

The committee report demonstrates not the slightest understanding of the fact that the underlying cause of the racial and urban unrest is a feeling of

alienation on the part of an alarmingly large segment of the population. The "solution" offered by HUAC could only produce a deeper, final alienation by a far greater segment of the population.

"Guerrilla warfare," terrorism, or any other form of illegal revolutionary activity must be dealt with firmly and promptly under the laws and the Constitution of this country. But any attempt to by-pass the law to safeguard the status quo should be shunned as divisive, subversive and—above all—un-American.

For some time now, Stokely Carmichael has been warning his listeners that concentration camps are being prepared for Negroes—a charge that has been steadfastly denied and ridiculed by the press and by spokesmen for the federal government. Now, in a thoughtless, irresponsible, grotesque lapse, the House Un-American Activities Committee has provided a basis for those wild charges.

The Courier-Journal

BARRY BINGHAM SR.
Editor and Publisher

BARRY BINGHAM JR.
Associate Publisher

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1968. FOUNDED 1828.

A Plan As Bad As Its Enemies Are Saying

IN PAST WEEKS Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael have been chilling audiences with claims that Whitey—the law, the government, the white community—was planning concentration camps for troublesome Negroes in case of riots or demonstrations. The charge seemed so obviously ridiculous that it was generally dismissed as an example of extremist irresponsibility.

Now—incredibly—an official agency of Congress, the House Un-American Activities Committee, has actually come up with a scheme as hare-brained as Brown and Carmichael described. Chairman Edwin Willis has proposed a chain of detention camps into which Negroes could be herded when guilty or suspected of "guerrilla warfare." This would apparently include Negroes taking part in demonstrations, participating in or arrested during riots, or living in ghettos where riots occurred.

4 UCLA DAILY BRUIN

Tuesday, May 7, 1968

Daily Bruin

DB Editorial

HUAC report

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) issued a report Sunday that states in effect that any guerrilla warfare advocated by black militants for the summer will be countered by detention centers and other devices for blacks in the ghettos. This action is supposedly expected to keep violence from spreading beyond the ghetto.

This guerrilla warfare would be considered as a declaration of war against the United States, and therefore, civil liberties would be forfeited.

It has long been rumored in the slums and ghettos that there would be concentration camps for blacks this summer, but the federal government has repeatedly denounced the rumors as false, calling the whole idea of detention camps "wild" and unconstitutional.

However, the report has been issued and carries with it some drastic implications.

It is highly reminiscent of the despicable actions taken against the Japanese-Americans during World War II when they were forced into detention camps under the McCarran Act which HUAC also hopes to invoke for the black situation.

Second, is the horrible animosity and tension the HUAC report is going to create in the black areas. It will possibly provoke more violence on the part of the blacks than if the report had not been issued.

If there has ever been any doubt in anyone's mind about the desirability of abolishing HUAC, this latest action should dispell all doubts on the matter. We urge Congress to speedily abolish HUAC before the actions of HUAC destroy this country.

Los Angeles Times

LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW TRUE INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 1881-1917

HARRY CHANDLER, 1917-1944



"...VERY interesting! ...VERY interesting! ..."

Detention for Guerrillas Proposed

BY GEORGE LARDNER JR.

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The House Committee on Un-American Activities suggested Sunday that the guerrilla warfare allegedly advocated by militant Black Nationalists might be countered by detention centers, among other devices. • • • • •

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.

(Luce was paid \$1,000 by the committee for the report, which was expanded by staff members and put out by the committee itself. The payment came under attack on the House floor in late 1966 when Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio) said it amounted to a reward for Luce's testimony earlier on a bill to curb antiwar demonstrations. The committee denied the charge.)

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

L. W. NIEMAN, FOUNDER, 1882

HARRY J. GRANT, 1916-1963

Guerrilla Warfare?

The house un-American activities committee has compiled just about every oath to violence and revolution it could find among statements of white and black extremists, and has envisioned guerrilla warfare in America's cities. With its fascination for large conspiracy, HUAC's specter is of frightening dimensions. So, too, are HUAC's contingency plans.

Advocates of armed insurrection in the ghettos are few. Their appeal has been largely ignored. So it is ridiculous to talk about a broad suspension of civil liberties and a violation of the Constitution that could only be defended in case of war and invasion.

NATION

Volume 206

No. 23

Concentration Camps?

For the past several months, rumors have circulated—principally in Black Nationalist circles but also among anti-war demonstrators, and leftist groups of various shades—to the effect that the government is preparing concentration camps for rioters, arsonists, draft card burners and other types regarded by the Red hunters as high internal security risks.

In *Look* (May 28), William Hedgepeth, a senior editor, reveals that Martin Luther King, Jr., told him six days before his assassination: "I see a ghetto perhaps cordoned off into a concentration camp. I haven't said there was a move afoot, just that it is a possibility. The more there are riots, the more repression will take place, and the more we face the danger of a right-wing take-over, and eventually a Fascist society."

Six so-called "detention centers" were set up in 1952 under Title II, Section 104(c) of the McCarran Act, which provides that persons "detained" under the Act may be confined "in such places of detention as may be prescribed by the Attorney General." They still exist today. Mr. Clark feels that Title II does not pose a threat: "It's all so academic because it's so remote."

What is "academic" today, however, may be quite real tomorrow.

A recent report issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities suggests that the centers might be used to detain urban guerrilla fighters in case of major riots. And Senator Eastland's proposed "Internal Security Act of 1968" which the Senate is now considering (described by Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School as "the legal foundation for a police state") would, if enacted, greatly enlarge the categories of potential detainees.

Title II of the McCarran Act should, of course, be repealed. • • • • • What is important is not that detention centers exist—if they did not, the government could build them in a hurry—but the fact that as long as Title II is on the statute book and its enforcement has not been enjoined, rumors of the kind now afloat will add to the current tension and uneasiness.

What a noted black newspaper said:

Don't Forget
To Vote Today

Washington Afro-American

and the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE

Belafonte On
TV Prejudice
(FEATURE ON PAGE 17)

76th Year, No. 85

Copyright 1968 by THE AFRO-AMERICAN Co., for all material previously printed in the current National Edition.

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 7, 1968

28 PAGES RED ★ EDITION 15 CENTS

Concentration Camps For Ghetto?

Is Rap Brown Right?

So now it is out in the open. Now the sordid truth has pressed its ugly mien through the bland, respectable-looking covers of the House Un-American Activities Committee report.

Now it is admitted that if some colored Americans are sufficiently determined to assume by force their rightful place of manhood in this society, some of the white power structure is prepared to set aside Magna Carta, the Constitution, precepts on Due Process and all the rest.

Now an instrumentality of the legislative branch of federal government has admitted that in its sinister mind it is prepared to follow the morally verminous route of Hitler's Germany by using concentration camps in which to detain colored political militants.

We speak of last week's HUAC report urging the use of detention centers in which to incarcerate persons in the event of guerilla warfare.

The proposal, without a moment's hesitation, presses on to suggest that civil liberties would have to be suspended, allowing such things as unimpeded "daylight searches and seizures within the domicile of a citizen and the carrying of street passes by slum dwellers "for the control and organization of the inhabitants."

Responsible colored leadership has been telling ghetto dwellers that such proposals were only rumors conjured up by political radicals like H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael.

But before that leadership could draw its next breath, it and the country are given evidence that the rumors have some basis in fact.

In the face of the report, colored citizens will want to know why, in view of the long-tolerated violence of the Ku Klux Klan and other vigilante groups, against non-whites, HUAC never thought of detaining those radicals. Was it because they were white?

Colored citizens will want to know why in the case of poverty-stricken slum-dwellers in a land that preaches equality before the law the idea of individual guilt and punishment could be so quickly recommended into limbo and replaced by one of mass guilt and mass punishment.

They will want to know why other important structure figures allowed 10 minutes to pass before damning these proposals by racist-minded HUAC members.

They will ask themselves, are Stokely and Rap right? Is the ultimate plan genocide for all non-whites in sight?

Leaders of the House ought to repudiate this report forthwith. The President and the candidates for President ought to waste no time in reassuring colored and poor citizens that constitutional protections are as much theirs as any American's, and that they can expect to be individually tried for crime and individually punished after duly being found to be guilty.

Federal agencies by the McCarran Internal Security Act, passed in 1950, which ushered in the era of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Ussery told a news conference here that "most of our names" are on a list which, he asserted, is maintained in Washington. He said the names of black leaders would be teletyped to local police in case of bad rioting so that the suspects could be whisked away into camps if necessary.

This law, Ussery declared, "is on the books in the name of white America and I am asking the people of good will in white America immediately to seek repeal of this part of the McCarran Act."

He said the black community will insist that every candidate it backs in coming national elections come out

HUAC report boosts rumor

The report by the House Un-American Activities Committee urging the use of detention centers in the event of guerilla warfare confirmed rumors that this proposal is under serious consideration by some official sources.

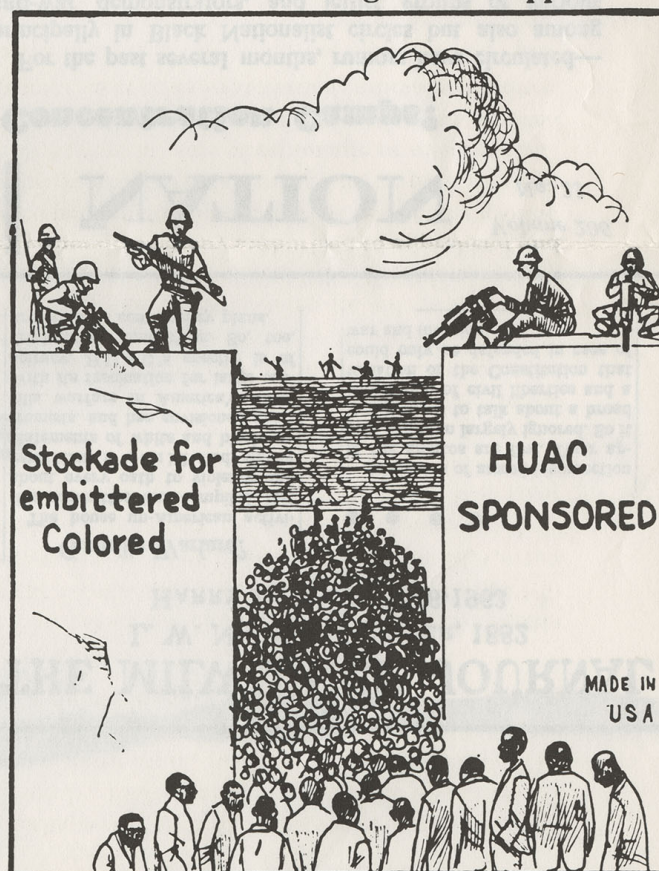
The Committee report asked that various detention centers around the country be reactivated temporarily in the event of guerilla warfare.

Under the proposal, which said most civil liber-

ties would have to be suspended during that period, guerilla warfare was described as that which extends beyond the ghetto and into the white population and existing government.

Because of widespread rumors that concentration camps were already being reactivated — a rumor which has been denied by government officials — there was little surprise over HUAC's proposal.

Most Never Thought It'd Happen



San Francisco Chronicle Ussery Hits Detention Camp Plan

Wilfred Ussery, national chairman of CORE, proposed yesterday that America's blacks and whites move immediately to kill a law that permits Federal agencies to impound persons they consider troublesome.

Ussery was responding to a recommendation last week by the House Un-American Activities Committee that if "guerrilla warfare" broke out people might be rounded up and put in "detention centers."

We can no longer tolerate the inquisitorial Committees of Government or their repressive laws

Here's what you can do:

Ask your candidates for Congress:

- 1 To pledge to introduce, support and vote for Resolutions to abolish all**

inquisitorial Committees of Congress, when the 91st Congress opens

in January, 1969

HOUSE: The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), under

whatever name, i.e. House Committee on Internal Security (HCIS, HISC?)

SENATE: Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS)

- 2 To pledge to introduce legislation to repeal HUAC's revived Internal**

Security Act, and the concentration camp provisions of Title II of the original

Act [McCarran Act]

Ask yourself if you can afford not to send money to help us abolish all inquisitorial Committees and repeal their repressive laws!

Send your check to:

WASHINGTON LOBBY

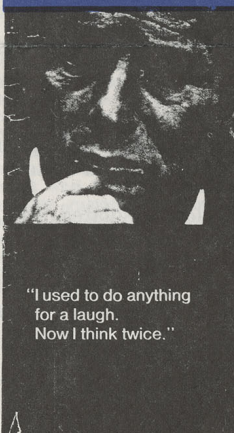
ROBERT S. MORRIS, Treasurer
National Committee to Abolish HUAC
3306 Ross Place NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

LOOK

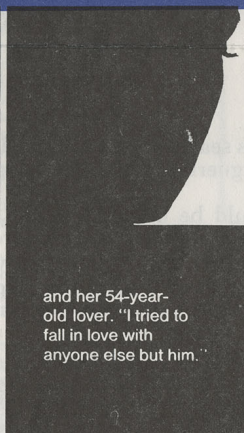
THE THALIDOMIDE BABY TRAGEDY

AMERICA'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS

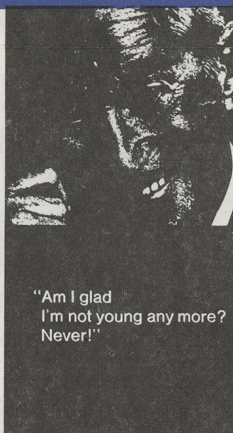
A shocking, Nazi-like law permits mass imprisonment of dissenters



"I used to do anything for a laugh. Now I think twice."



and her 54-year-old lover. "I tried to fall in love with anyone else but him."



"Am I glad I'm not young any more? Never!"

AMERICA'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS:

THE RUMORS AND THE REALITIES

BY WILLIAM HEDGEPEETH LOOK SENIOR EDITOR

The LOOK ma



Entrance to 4,200-acre camp at All

"CLANG! BANG!"—she clapped added crack in the staccato of e you bet your sweet ass you won the boys are good 'n' ready." T face so thick-caked with make death mask of herself. She shift boots she said she wore to cov earned downtown at a San Fran student New Leftists. Hands on the words coldly: "They haven for nothing, you know."

Thirty-seven, twenty-four, total may vary, everyone may n may not have heard of Title II bleak theme of mass imprison spreading — coast to coast.

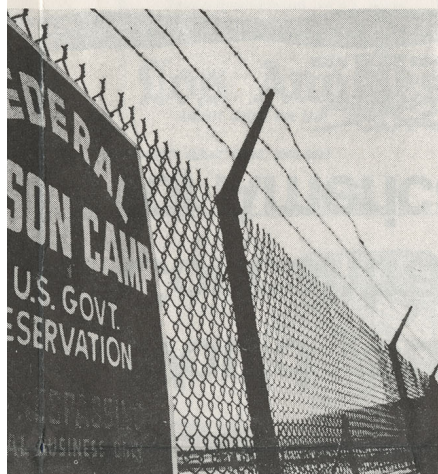
These soundings of dread time, another world:

"In the background, to be concentration camp for those v Communists or Socialists or to Jews."

The result is a hardening and the disaffected. The result i man Joe Pool, who is not take can successfully poke an expos war," he proclaimed before a Attorney General to prosecute son....Then, if they [peaceniks Department could move to put leave them there for the duratic

that that entails), and with city if they expected to take on th in black urban areas is rising t

magazine article...



at Allenwood, Pa. Ready for any emergency?

upped her hands two times sharply to put
o of each word—"And there you'll be, and
u won't get let out till ol' El Bee Jay and
ly." The girl's eyes peered fiercely out of a
makeup that she seemed to be wearing a
shifted her weight in the black, thigh-high
to cover cop-inflicted scrapes and bruises
a Francisco demonstration along with other
nds on hips, chin thrust, she stamped out
haven't built thirty-seven of those camps

-four, ten, six, five hundred, etc., etc. The
may not agree on the particulars, and many
itle II of the McCarran Act, but the basic,
prisonment is consistent—and consistently

read are not new—they echo of an earlier

*to be sure, there lurked . . . the fear of the
those who got out of line or who had been
or too liberal or too pacifist, or who were*
—*The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*

ening polarity between the Establishment
esult is a climate in which Texas Congress-
taken seriously under normal conditions,
exposed nerve. "Under a declared state of
ore a Dallas audience, "we could get the
ecute certain people for sedition and trea-
eniks] persisted in their actions, the Justice
to put them into concentration camps and
uration of the war."

With summer coming on (and all
th city police now equipping themselves as
on the Vietcong, concentration-camp talk
ising to the level of a full-blown phobia.

"I see a ghetto perhaps cordoned off into a concentration camp,"
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., told me six days before he was killed. "I
haven't said there was a move afoot, just that it is a possibility. The
more there are riots, the more repression will take place, and the more
we face the danger of a right-wing take-over, and eventually a Fascist
society."

• • • •

I had asked the chief counsel for a U.S. Senate
subcommittee about the likelihood of invoking Title II, Section 100
of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (known also as the McCarran
Act). Title II is a relatively unknown, hitherto unused measure. It is
the legal authority by which, on order of the President, the U.S. Gov-
ernment can place and hold American citizens in detention camps.

Title II, known as the "Emergency Detention Act," gives the
President power to proclaim an "Internal Security Emergency" in the
event of "any one of the following: (1) Invasion of the territory of the
United States or its possessions, (2) Declaration of war by Congress,
or (3) Insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign
enemy." While this emergency is in effect, "the President, acting
through the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to apprehend and
by order detain . . . each person as to whom there is reasonable ground
to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will
conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or of sabotage."

The law goes on to outline a course of action for the arrested
individual that, in general, is at odds with normal judicial procedure.
He first would be given a hearing, without right of bail, before a "pre-
liminary hearing officer" whose decision could then be appealed to a
"Detention Review Board." At no time, though, is the Attorney
General "required to furnish information the revelation of which
would disclose the identity or evidence of Government agents or offi-
cers which he believes it would be dangerous to National safety and
security to divulge." In other words, the Government can decline to
present any evidence whatsoever—in effect, transforming the tradi-
tional presumption of innocence into a presumption of guilt. The
burden of *dis*-proof is on the prisoner. These same ground rules apply
to any later review of the case by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The McCarran Act was passed overwhelmingly by frightened lib-
erals and conservatives alike in both the House and Senate, vetoed by
President Truman, then passed again over his veto.

• • • •

"These rumors become rampant in times of tension like this,"
said U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who declares there "have
been and will be no concentration camps" in this country. "I don't
feel [Title II] poses any threat for us. It's all so academic because it's
so remote. I don't believe it has even been brought to my attention,
except in the context of emergency measures in the event of foreign
attack." Should the law be repealed? "In terms of priorities," replied
the Attorney General, "I'd rather have open-housing legislation."

Over and over again, I was reminded by officials that the entire
Internal Security Act of 1950 was an outgrowth of a "different era" of
national nervousness and "hysteria." Obviously, therefore, the thing
can't be taken too seriously today. Or can it? Though the old Mc-
Carthyism, as such, is clearly out of date, there hangs across the
country a new atmosphere of malaise, tinted with anxiety, negativism
and all-around bad vibrations.

• • • •

The law, the camps and the whole concept may not seem espe-
cially desirable or workable to most of those in Government today.
But neither should they be dismissed as past aberrations in our polit-
ical system. Their creation and their existence mirror the feelings of
Americans at that time—and it's not impossible to foresee such feel-
ings coming up again. In short, it *could* happen here.