Across the country and particularly in the South a new black student movement is taking shape. Howard University students ran General Hershey off his speakers platform at a school in protest of the Vietnam War and the draft. They are now fighting compulsory ROTC. At Southern University in Louisiana, black students have been demonstrating for changes in discipline rules, the cost of living, for changes in faculty hiring practices. During one of the demonstrations a campus cop went berserk and shot and wounded five students. He is being charged with aggravated assault. Below we give accounts of the activity in Nashville and at Texas Southern University.

Happily, this militant black student movement will have the effect of giving new students at Howard University and other black universities the push to try to make themselves heard. Already, we think the students at Howard University have taught something to activists at Berkeley and elsewhere. You don't sit still for Government speakers so they can give their side. The how the students realize clearly that the government's point of view completely dominates all the news sources of the country. Has the President ever given equal time to the anti-war movement on any of his prime television shows? And what the students are doing is to play the fool. The Howard students understand this now, maybe a lot more people will see it too.

In the South, 200 students will be building a strong movement. SNCC plans to take several hundred black students off the campus and into the field this summer. There they can gain some organizing experience, and in the fall they can begin to save effectively on their campuses for student control.

BLACK POWER REVOLT AT TEXAS SOUTHERN

HOUSTON, TEXAS — Texas Southern University is an all-black college controlled by whites. Six blocks up the street is the University of Houston. Cops at TSU carry guns. The campus police explained to John son's father that the charges would be dropped, blocking the traffic. The police had begun to reroute the traffic.

The TSU Friends of SNCC group had been thrown off campus and its faculty advisor fired, because of its militancy. Demands that they be reinstated were turned down by the Administration. On March 28 a boycott was called, closing down the school. Dozens were barricaded in the windows.

The Administration's response was to ask that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Lee Otis Johnson, who had been suspended from TSU for organizing a SNCC demonstration and taking part in the occupation of Mayor Mayor Louis Welch's office on the Draft Board to put an end to the war. The third SNCC worker was charged with "vagrancy" and also taken to jail. The third SNCC worker was charged with "vagrancy" and also taken to jail.

The third SNCC worker was charged with "vagrancy" and also taken to jail. When the students emerged from their dorms and asked the students to move to their respective dorms. The students refused, claiming that they would only be attacked by the cops who were stationed outside. The dean went out to speak with the cops. He came back to the waiting students and told them the police had said it was alright for them to go to their dorms. When the students emerged from the dorms, the police ruthlessly attacked them again.

SNCC WORKERS ARRESTED

By Sunday evening, over 100 black students and citizens were in jail; over 50 people had been injured by police gunfire and clubs. Three SNCC workers (Ernest Stephens, George Ware, and Stanzel Schutz) who were returning to Nashville from another city were stopped in their car and questioned by the riot cops. They were placed under $2,500 bond each. The riot squad then surrounded the entire two campus area and drove around with guns and other riot equipment ready for use.

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NASHVILLE COPS ATTACK BLACK STUDENTS

Nashville, Tennessee — Jefferson Street is the main drag in this city. It runs for about a mile with Fisk University on one end and Tennessee State College on the other. All along the strip are restaurants, bars, and motels. On Saturday night April 8 the manager of the University Dinner Club called the police on one black student over a personal dispute. The other students around felt that the arrest was unfounded and set up a picket line around the place. This attracted many more students to see what was happening.

The owner of the restaurant, a black man, came down and seeking to avoid trouble began discussions with the picketers. By this time the street was blocked off by snipers. Police had begun to reroute the traffic.

THE SET-UP

Then it begun. For an "unknown reason" the cops let a bus pass through their blockade of the street rather sending it around the demonstration. The white drive, rather than "feeling" his way through the crowd, forced his way through. This angered the students and they began to throw the bus driver and the cops.

At that point a black policeman officer ran out into the middle of the street, pulled out his gun, and began firing into the air. Enraged and confused by this action, the students began to throw rocks and bottles at the cops, who began to move on them with the first shots.

"SHOOTING IN THE AIR"

The shooting had alerted a nearby riot squad, which entered the area. Sweating clubs the cops forced the students into the dorms of Fisk University. The cops claimed that they were also shooting into the air, but several girls were wounded in their dormitory. The cops forced their way into the men's dorms through the windows.

Meanwhile a sympathy demonstration formed at Tennessee State College a mile down the street. The cops moved their riot squads and began shooting. The cops claimed they shot into the air. However, two students were shot in the neck; several were wounded in the arms and legs. The riot squad then surrounded the entire two campus area and drove around with guns and other riot equipment ready for use.
Dear Readers,

The Movement is up tight - We may not be able to put out our next issue. We are already two months behind on our printing bills. In the past the bulk of our income came from Friends of SNCC groups, but much of that has been lost lately as Friends of SNCC groups become less active. If we are to continue publishing we must have increased support from other areas. So this is a plea to all of you who write us the great letters saying The Movement is the best paper around: Bend money; give gift subscriptions; urge friends to subscribe: the sale on your campus.

The need is urgent. We must almost double the present number of paid subscriptions. Please contribute today. Help keep the Movement alive.

THE MOVEMENT

Moss Point, Mississippi

MARKS, Miss.

Dear Friends,

We are writing you asking for help.

All the poor Negroes here are starving. They need food and clothing. So will you please send us some money, send it direct to me and I will see that all of their help goes where it is needed.

We have an adult school. And we need money to run it. We have fifteen volunteer teachers and a number of adult students.

If you need any more information call 322-9441 and ask for Rev. L. C. Coleman here in Moss Point, Mississippi.

There are people here who do not have a place to stay. We need your help. We are fighting for freedom.

On April 15, 1967 we had a country-wide meeting. We ask for the Valley Green Church but the pastor Rev. L. H. Miller would not unlock the doors. Mrs. Fannie Stamer who also opposes the church here was Mr. Lawrence Guyot was here.

In Freedom

L. C. Coleman
519 Cotton Street
Marks, Mississippi

MOBILIZATION

The April gives the complete silent treatment to the Spring Mobilization against the War in Vietnam. Why? Is the killing and murdering over?

Max Mandel

Berkeley, California

LAKEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Citizens for Creative Welfare

200 Rust Ave

200 Rust Ave.,

Hollywood Springs, Miss.

P.O. Box 117

Los Angeles, CA 90016

Dear Friends,

We are still here trying to get people to vote. Those who have not already voted on the election trying to get Negroes in offices, and we need your help again. So please do us a favor by sending us your vote.

We need food, clothing, shoes of all sizes large and small, and money. So please don't let us down. Tell your friends about us and ask them to help us out by sending us your vote to help support this election.

Freedom,

Anne Bogard

Hollywood Springs, Miss.

COMMENTS

The Movement is published monthly by The Movement Press

449 14th Street

San Francisco, California 94103

626-4577

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear MOVEMENT:

Here is a $5.00 donation to the best paper around West Coast. Please review my subscription.

I would like to ask some questions about the current Mobilization letter of our Dear Friends, the Draft editorial, and to make some comments of my own.

I agree with you that the draft is a terrible, racist institution that is used to force men to fight America's aggression, but I wonder if the draft is the main problem. Should it be our main target? Or even a target at all?

It seems to me that the draft is just one of a great deal that can be easily eliminated and replaced with another evil just as kind or worse. The draft takes those unemployed, and those who vote in opposition to those going to college or those who have a job "vital to the national interest," and replaces them with a source of high paying jobs for those of us who otherwise would be out of work? Thus the draft would replace a profession of professional soldiers (some army brats favor this plan as more economic).

I feel that more black men would join for the "better standard of living," whereas it would look like we were trying to put them out of a job.

Wouldn't the Army say, "If a man doesn't want to fight Vietnam, he can get some other job and some place else." But what if the other jobs were not available, the "choice" becomes one big lie.

And what if another Watts comes up? We are charged with causing this but we certainly aren't one of the causes.

Sincerely,

Dale Warren

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Dale Warren
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — As the head of the ALCOA protest in the South Central Los Angeles area, Mrs. Margaret Wright is leader by consensus of the United Parent Council. The group forcefully demonstratedEarlier this month on the question of creating guards for the black schools of Los Angeles. The group appeared, 100 strong, at Los Angeles City Hall to express their concerns about the lack of creation of guards in the elementary schools and to tell the city Council to stop passing the buck on the issue.

WARRIORS

Mrs. Wright states that the issue revolves around "warriors", which turn out not to be laws it all, but policies set by a sub-committee of the Police Commission. "They tried to make us think it was law, but we found out for ourselves." The group may be forced to get those warrants changed. "Our demonstration have brought the issue out into the open," she says. "I was in the Police Department office, and there were only kids. We need independent citizen power to get those kids for materials and textbooks.

ADVISORY BOARD

"I serve on the Compensatory Education Advisory Board, because the Administration just tries to keep us divided. There is supposed to be one board -- they break us up into three -- then do their damnedest to keep the three groups fighting. I keep trying to unify them so that we can have some say in that Federal money is spent.

I asked how she got involved in these issues. Mrs. Wright stated, "I just got involved -- one day the children at one ghetto school were sitting outside in the rain eating lunch. The principal and the PTA people were warm and dry at a bracket meeting inside. I was so mad I had to get rid of the Principal and some teachers, I got some others together, made a stink and got that school straightened out. Then I starting going to the School Board of Education meetings." she continued, "Two days a week. There were very few people there, and no other black faces. I used to visit white schools too, and when I did, I could find out where we are appraising the money. I went to schools in my own area the

U.S. POST OFFICE DESTROYS SNCC MAIL

Several black postal employees told SNCC that they had never heard of this happening to anyone's mail before and that this was the first such incident they could recall.

Among the 600 pieces of mail destroyed last month was the first issue of the SNCC Newsletter. In the second issue, SNCC says, "Many of our friends and supporters have said over the past few months that they have received no mail of our own. A friend from overseas recently visited our office and said he had NEVER received any of the many letters we have mailed to him. We wonder how many of you have not been receiving our correspondence, news items, etc. because such letters were chapped in the Atlanta Post office.

LOWNDES CHURCHES BURNED

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SPECIAL FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Comes a publication recently which should prove to be invaluable for people interested in researching the activities of scientists engaged in research for the military, so-called the Technical Abstract Bulletin - "TAB" to the military/academic community.

In particular, this bulletin (on the 1st and 15th) by the Defense Documentation Center, the address of which is c/o Dr. Robert G. Stegmaier, Jr., (Administration), Camerson Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314, but don’t write him, unless you have an official "need to know," because TAB is not available to the general public.

If, however, you can prove your way around this "need to know" liturgy, you’ll find that the bulletin is a comprehensive collection and index of all reports, papers, and final, on defense contract research in 22 "subject fields" ranging from agriculture to space technology, and taking in every conceivable scientific field.

Item (verbatim):

Ad-377 447 Fld. 15/7; Science and education in 22 "subject fields" ranging from agriculture to space technology, and taking in every conceivable scientific field.

Report:

SD-377 395 Fld. 15/7; Stanford Research Inst Menlo Park Calif Alternative Communications: Mail Posters and Annual Costs, 1957-1965


Descriptive: (War, Warfare, Tactical warfare, (Warplane, Air Force), Aircraft, Shelters, Effectiveness, Tactical, Strategic, Diagrams, Landing Fields.

TAB (dated Feb. 15, 1967, page A47) reports that in a clear, interrelated form, identified the W. H., Grace Company, a big U.S. electrical ship with a subsidiary called the "TACTICAL RESEARCH CENTER," as the "need to know" bulletin for the military establishment, the "privileged few" who have sold their brains. The "need to know" bulletin for the military establishment, the "privileged few" who have sold their brains.

NOTE: We repeat -- Technical Abstract Bulletin -- "TAB" is not available to the general public.

There is pretty rough.

Upset about the TAB being a "need to know" bulletin for the military establishment, the "privileged few" who have sold their brains.

MARK COMFORT

FIND INNOCENT, FRAMED BY COPS

OAKLAND, CALIF. -- Mark Comfort, ^

A PROJECT OF THE WORK/STUDY PROGRAM AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

The Work/Study Pilot Program is run by students at the San Francisco State College for students and non-students who want to do volunteer community work in the communities of San Francisco, in an outgrowth of the work for the four student programs: Great Plains, Great Plains Union, Community Involvement Program, Tutorial Program and the Experimental Seminars. The purpose of the concern that students in these programs have been to try to structure the community work so that it can be education, and to involve the community outside the college as a participant in this new pattern of education. The program consists of a series of seminars organized simultaneously to involve faculty advisors who gain academic credit for the work students do in the courses. "Accurate work" consists of work projects in one of six communities in the Fraser Valley, B.C., nine months. Among the students will be work in other projects: West, Eastern, Central California. The following projects: post, Mission, Oakland, Seattle. Projects vary. There are tutorial programs for elementary school aged kids and older, for those who want to learn arts, crafts and athletics in community centers; organizing seminars around the black community; and as community centers to improve legal, health, educational and welfare programs for low-income people; initiating a middle school center organizing projects; and doing programs for school teacher training at the SRI-ETU-5205

ALTERNATIVE 1970-72

RAND CORPORATION SANTA MONICA Calif Alternative 847 Fld. 15/7

SRI-ETU-5205

USAF TACTICAL FORCE POSTURES AND ANNUAL COSTS, 1957-1965


Descriptive: (War, Warfare, Tactical warfare, (Warplane, Air Force), Aircraft, Shelters, Effectiveness, Tactical, Strategic, Diagrams, Landing Fields.


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The Technical Abstract Bulletin in another intelligence source about the U.S. military. (11) The "need to know" bulletin for the military establishment, the "privileged few" who have sold their brains.

Good hunting.

SNCC WORKERS INDICTED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Seven SNCC workers have been indicted here on charges of "offending government property" and "interfering with the Universal Military Training and Service Act." They and two others had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center.

One of the youths, Johnny Wilson, was charged with "insurrection," a state crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer proclaimed, the charge was dropped. Wilson and five others had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center.

There is no title for this book.

It is not finished.

When Black America's struggle is finished.

Then this book will be finished.

THE SECOND FLUTE PUBLICATION

This book by Charlie Cobb, SNC, Field Secretary in 31/97. It can be ordered from Flute Publications, Box 109, Tongatoga, Mississippi, 31774. It contains poems and photograms.

There is no title for this book.

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When Black America's struggle is finished.

Then this book will be finished.
Julius Leuter and Charlie Cobb, SNCC organizers, are in North Vietnam as representatives of SNCC and as investigators for the War Crime Tribunal. Following are excerpts from letters which they sent back to SNCC.

### LETTERS FROM HANOI

**14 March 67**

Dear SNCC,

The people with the Tribunal seem disorganized and together. We have to watch ourselves be used. They don't know how to deal with the French who were here. They didn't refer to French soldiers, but to French civilians. I can get pretty complicated. I can feel the fact that they only know of us through what we are (not independent of each other)

Julius

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
March 16, 1967

Dear SNCC,

Julius and I arrived this morning from Paris at 9 A.M. tem, was 80 and getting hotter. We had some trouble with visas because our names had been mis-spelled so we weren't expected — — and because we were "American" therefore not to be liked, and certainly not to be trusted and to be given a hard time. We got over the hump by explaining what we were here for and were placed on a bus which transported us into town.

We got a look at the countryside through the bus window. It looks like the Mississippi delta — it really does only wetter; but I knew that I had traveled the roads and paths and fields now. The houses of course were differently styled but still sharecropper shack in the Mississippi.

The people in the countryside have very sad eyes and work very hard. They are also very brown people — some almost black. They would look into the bus; it passed with a hard-to-take mixture of deference and hate. On top of the difficulty of the airport, the ugliness of being "American" within home.

**URBAN POVERTY**

There is no poverty as ugly and oppressive as urban poverty. Phnom Penh is the capital city of Cambodia, which is governed by a prince. While I grew up in the urban east of the U.K., which is perhaps the center of urban poverty to the U.K., there is nothing quite like what I've seen in Phnom Penh.

Julius was offered a girl before he got into the airport. And the cafe where we met an English doctor who talked about the Cambodian movement: It is a matter of the country aspires to be.

It has been bombing on the Cambodian border for more than one year. We were "Americans" therefore not to be trusted, and certainly not to be liked, and not independent of each other.

Dear SNCC,

The war seems and is very close. The Cambodian border is only 50 miles away. Just walking through the city I can sense the fact of the war, and we are considered (and we are in fact) aggressors. There has been bombing on the Cambodian side of the border, which is a major factor in Cambodian anti-Americanism. But, however, nobody yet has yelled "Yankee go home." They are trying to figure it out.

**VIETNAM PLANS**

Tomorrow we leave for the north. We had hoped to get into the south, but a major push taking place makes that impossible and the whole area is sealed off. We expect to be north for about a month, and you won't be hearing from us while we're there, but will write you as we come back.

We will be traveling, looking at the effects of the war, particularly investigating U.S. war crimes. Also will be engaged in extensive dialogue re: parallels of our two (not independent of each other) efforts at struggle and generally getting a sense of what the country aspires to be. HELLO TO EVERYBODY.

Regards,

Charlie

**THE MOVEMENT**

Dear SNCC,

Being greeted at the airport by beautiful Vietnamese women handing us a bouquet of the most colorful collection of flowers ever seen can only be inadequately described as wonderful. The fear americanization of much of Asia that we had seen was completely washed away in the warm of the moment. We were escorted into a receiving room to wait for our baggage to be checked through, and I stripped tea.

A KINDERGARTEN in the provincial town of Dien Bien Phu south of Hanoi. It was boosted on Sept. 15, 1963. The walls above the entrance read: "Make our children healthy". (Photo from Felix Greene's VIETNAM VIETNAM.)

Because we were in an official car, people noticed us. But I had asked for friendly curiosity the difference quite striking from Phnom Penh where they are not trying to figure it out.

At the hotel, talked with some DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) people and learned that our stay in Vietnam will be divided in 3 periods: 1 general orientation in Hanoi, 2 travel to the provinces, 3 return to Hanoi for discussion and statements.

We met an English doctor who talked to us very briefly as he was on the way to one of the provinces. He said that the U.S. was systematically bombing schools, medical facilities and exposed villages. All documentary materials we have read so far bear him out.

Wake up early the next morning. Bombs or shelling in distance. Though I was dreaming, but Julius heard them too.

**ROLE IN VIETNAM**

We are playing a dual role, investiga­

**THE MOVEMENT**

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**ROLE IN VIETNAM**

We are playing a dual role, investiga­
Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is:

- A government that keeps me poor
- The FCC
- The system that does not educate me
- A police state that practices violence
- A government that only thinks of me in times of war to die for it

My Fight Is in the U.S.A.

Get Out of Vietnam Now!

ANNOUNCEMENT
Frank Greenwood, producer of "Dove Baby Sue," is beginning a phone-in radio program on KPFK in Los Angeles.

Mr. Greenwood will discuss Afro-American and African History, and the problems of the American black ghetto.

TUESDAY NIGHTS
11 p.m. to 1 a.m.
KPFK—FM 90.1

The enemy is:

The Slumlords
The System That Does Not Educate Me
A Police State That Practices Violence
A Government That Only Thinks of Me in Times of War to Die For It

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Many readers have asked us why THE MOVEMENT did not publicize or discuss the April Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam. One reason is that we felt it would be given full (though not necessarily accurate) publicity in the conventional media. A second reason, more important, was a sense of uselessness on the Editorial Board, a feeling that though the Mobilization was "good," it was really a "fantasy" in that it would not change the war. (We still believe that it would have made the war more expensive.) Mobilization's goal was to develop the public support that makes possible actions which truly threaten the Government's policy. Without the tacit support of the black community, SICO's radical actions would have been impossible. Richard Curnmichael would be just an uilled "firebrand" and Muhammad Ali a lone hold-out who could be dismissed. It is the active, and passive, support they see given that makes these political threats meaningful.

We must not forget that when Westmoreland denounced peace marchers as traitors, he is speaking the words which President Johnson sends to the public to hear. As we were marching, our Almost Faded were overwhelmingly encouraging the war, not in protest to "North Vietnamese aggression," but clearly in response to the marchers in America. Columnists and editors repeated Washington's version of the truth, which was that the peace movement was despicable and traitorous. And the Administration is trying to prove in blood that this is true. It is attempting to label as traitorous the indefatigable, legal and unsadistic forms of protest in order to scare us off from escalating the anti-war movement into more "dangerous" forms -- civil disobedience, draft refusal, "We Won't Go" rallies. They are very afraid that we will get the mass support that will enable us to systematically and politically (PREVENT) the funding of this war. They see the path that the Black Revolt took from the March on Washington to Black Power, and they are determined that the peace movement, now clearly allied with the movement, will not follow the same path. The Westmoreland is the most we can do; they are not new; they are background. Mark Twain, who wrote essays opposing the American imperialism in the Philippines, said, "If this is treason, then I am a traitor and proud of it." We say it again: The mass marches are the least we can do. If they see "traitorous," then the actions to come will be treasonous ten times over. We must stop the war, not by protesting alone, but by PREVENTING it.

Several readers (see LETTERS) take issue with our opposition to the draft. We don't think that by refusing to go into the Armed Forces we force the government to create a professional army. We think the Administration wants to take America's young people and mold them into supporters of our increasingly aggressive foreign policy by subjecting them to military and government-controlled programs at an early age. The government needs popular support in order to survive. Draft refusal is an effective way to deny that popular support, politically and physically, at the present time.

***************

We must strike at the source of manpower for the Armed Forces. Anti-Draft Unions. We must expose the individuals involved in war research (see FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT FILES, this issue). We must prevent them from manufacturing (hit-ins and strikes at the plants). We must educate the members of the Army and let them know that though we sympathize with them as friends and fellow men, we do not support them as they are forced to carry out. We must unseat the politicians that promote the war. We must deny tacit public approval to those who make money out of the slaughter. We have the support. Now we must end the war.
GETS 6 MONTHS

SUPREME COURT DENIES BLACK PEA

A Greenville police officer, a Negro, told MacLaurin he was going to move on or arrest him. Believing in his right to speak freely, MacLaurin kept on speaking, police threatened to arrest him, went limp and was dragged off. He was tried in the Greenville Municipal Court, where he was found guilty. He appealed the case and was tried again, in the Washington County Circuit Court, which held Trial, July 11, 1965, on each count, MacLaurin was sentenced to 90 days and a $5.00 fine on each count. The charge that he was "disturbing the peace" was in defiance of his right of freedom of speech and that he did not resist arrest, MacLaurin appealed to the Washington County Circuit Court. This court upheld the earlier conviction.

A further appeal before the Mississippi Supreme Court was decided against MacLaurin, Finally an appeal for certiorari was placed before the U.S. Supreme Court, but in the case, it was reviewed. The Supreme Court, with three justices dissenting, refused to review the decision of the lower court that had acted in clear violation of MacLaurin's right to free speech.

On February 1 of this year, Charles MacLaurin was ordered to surrender to the City of Greenville. He did not appear serving a sentence of 180 days. MacLaurin is one of SNCC's best organizers and was attempting to build a strong black political organization in the Delta region. In a statement on his case, SNCC said, "This is still another example of the facts that the court and the governmental officials across the nation are engaged in a conscious conspiracy to frame up and deny justice to black men who dare to fight for their human rights and seek justice."

ON BEING FUCKED OVER

I don't know bout you, but for me
I think it's better, to cry out, be angry, shout.
I think it's harder, nobler to utter a tone of indignation
than to be silent, morn.

(unlike the t.v. Indian)
My hands, legs were tied
I'd scream, yell

suit and my mean mouth were fush
(for the sake of a scene)

 buurt I'd play that shit.

FRANK JONES
Member of JOIN Community Union, Chicago

SOMALI TRIBESMAN CLASH WITH FRENCH

AFRAMEERN NEWS SERVICE

African news service - the divide-and-conquer tactics of the French colonialists in French Somaliland come to light here late last month.

This French colony was the scene of various demonstrations by students and the French occupation troops. The fighter tribesmen, a proud people who have been fighting for independence through massive demonstrations and civil disobedience, are being isolated by the Ahr tribesmen, the other tribe in that area. The French have used the traditional basis of tribal differences and Ahr groups to perpetuate French control.

After allowing more Ahris to register to vote than Somalis, the French held a rigged plebiscite to determine whether the colony was to remain French. The Ahr were cheated by the French and offered special privileges over their Somalian brothers, dutifully voted to re-elect a French colonial. The Somalis voted for independence.

The Somalis, dissatisfied with the "technocratic" regime, held mass demonstrations in protest. These were met with violence by the French. Thousands of Somali tribesmen were arrested and shipped off to "camps" in the desert. The French claim they are "troublemakers" who must be isolated. The Ahrs have been promised "special privileges." "Incorporate the Ahrs" and "more and better jobs" by the French government are the fighting the tribesmen on their hands. It appears that the French may have another Algeria on their hands.

THE MOVEMENT MAY 1967

SRP, JR. HIGH STUDENTS STRIKE

LOS ANGELES, California - Students at Bancroft Junior High School in this city protected assailant-in-over-complaints about the student code of behavior. Most of the complaints concerned the rules governing dress and grooming, with particular emphasis placed on the part students would like to see radically altered.

Protests started Wednesday, April 19, when a leaflet (printed secretly at the school printshop) announced a protest rally and called for a sit-in strike in the courtyard after lunch. During the morning a Mr. Scott, head of the L.A. school's Security Division, was at Bancroft checking the situation.

Reaction

By eleven o'clock another leaflet announced "The Protest's A Bust" - the principle of Bancroft, Mr. Paul Schwartz, had accomplished a last minute cancellation by conning with some of the more militant students and inviting those interested to meet with him after school for discussion.

More than a hundred students came to the after school discussion, but the militant students were not satisfied by the results. Mr. Schwartz repeated earlier assurances that a more formal protest was in the cards and other leaders had been contacted. They would not go to "sit in.

Some students also planned to revise Rule #4 of school Discipline on the grounds that "Do not indulge in fighting or handholding."

More Protests

On Thursday, the students, convinced that the administration was not seriously considering its students' suggestions, planned another protest this time against the additional standard: "Girls: natural hair, modest dresses, shoes, and boy socks. Forbidden and are to be followed for all. Last week the administration made a concession on the girls' rules; buckled shoes are now permitted.

Some students would also like to revise Rule #4 of School Discipline on the grounds that "Do not indulge in fighting or handholding."

MARK COMFORT ARRESTED

Mark Comfort, organizer of the Oak­land Direct Action Committee, was ar­rested at the MOVEMINT meeting Wednesday, April 22, he was arrested in Sacramento during a demonstration by the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. He was protesting a bill by Assemblyman Charles MacLaurin, the administration of a sit-in protest.

Organizations can order 100 for $75.00 donation for their treasury while helping Black Comfort fight his legal battle. Please mail a check payable to Mark Comfort Defense Fund. Mail to 6914 Lockwood St., Oakland, Calif. 94621

DAMN VIETNAM

Mark Comfort, victim of many unjust jailings and arrests, father of four, Black Power advocate and fighter for Human Rights has long been against the war in Vietnam.

He has put his feelings on a 45 record, a Folk song against the war in Vietnam. He needs money for defense. Help fight injustice. Get your organization to help by selling this record. Black Comfort advocates and fighters for Human Rights has long been against the war in Vietnam.

SUNFLOWER ELECTIONS POSTER

SUNFLOWER, MISS. — Otis Brown, Jr. lost the mayoralty election in this town by a vote of 194 to 123. However, the black voter registration in 185 compared to 123 for whites. A Federal court suit is being prepared to challenge the voting laws on the grounds that it was not "fair and impartial". The federal court appointed two white poll watchers and poll watchers for the Sunflower MFDP is filing the suit.

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May-June 1967 issue

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ALLOW 4 to 6 Weeks for delivery.
"We haven't received one dime from the international, and the company can't understand why we're still on strike. They don't understand that we're not asking for more money; we are asking for basic human rights. If you were in our place, you wouldn't even know which way to turn."

BLUE RIDGE, Ga. — Seven months ago, 450 workers walked out of a clothing factory in this small north Georgia community. They were members of the first union ever organized in the county, and they were refusing to put up any longer with unbearable working conditions.

Since then, they have been fighting alone. More than 400 have still not returned to work in the factory and 225 have been unable to find other jobs. There has been no publicity in the local or outside press. Their union — the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) — has had no financial or moral support.

They claim they cannot legally do so, because the contract is still in force. During this period, the company claims to have lost as much as $15,000 a day. But neither side will give in — because the fight is really about more than the fate of one factory and a few hundred workers in a small mountain town. The question, whether workers are to be allowed to come into Appalachian communities to exploit cheap labor and low tax rates. And the answers found will affect labor relations in similar towns and factories throughout the nation.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE

The seeds of the struggle were planted seven years ago, when Levi Strauss and Company (the firm which makes levis) first moved into Blue Ridge. They had little choice of workers because few jobs for women are available in the region. During the last seven years, the company has shifted through 5,000 employees to select the 560 highly skilled workers — including about 500 women — who were on the job when the strike began.

The job shortage also meant that workers had to put up with bad working conditions, because if they were fired there was nowhere else to work. The women say the factory has been run like a sweat shop since the day it opened.

By 1965, the women had decided they wanted something better. They organized the ILGWU to bargain for better wages, working conditions and union recognition. For two years, they called the union the Ladies Garment Workers' Union (LGWU). The women say they knew the contract would not be enough, but they accepted it in the hope that when it expired they would be in a strong bargaining position to demand a stronger one.

But the company had no intention of cooperating with them, or even of allowing the union to exist. Only pictures after the strike is over suggest the contract clause that prohibited the purpose for which it was drawn up. The company immediately rejected the contract, and they have rejected negotiations ever since.

Working conditions at Levi had already been bad, but the women found that they could make fewer mistakes, and they were fired even if they did not.

Workers were forbidden to be absent without a doctor's excuse. After three unexcused absences, they were fired. Liability to find a babysitter as they could work overtime on Saturday was no excuse. They were forbidden to talk to each other during working hours. In one section, they were forbidden to enter the bathroom without a doctor's note saying they had a kidney infection.

And always the sections heads picked on the women who had to work and couldn't fight back. After the contract was signed, those women were told to be redone. "We knew there was no way to win."

The workers put up with this. They had no alternative, under the contract, and they hoped to negotiate a better one in 1967.

LEVI'S ON STRIKE

The breaking point came when management violated the seniority clause by bringing in an unskilled worker to operate a new machine. "We knew there'd be no end to the silly tricks they'd play if we put up with this," one union leader said.

All 300 union members and 160 people who had never joined walked out. The company promptly labeled it a wildcat strike.

Looking back, Mrs. Davis says that she and her company cooly tried to prove there was a way one couldn't think straight.

"They was bound and determined to break the union, and that's why they put the pressure on them they dig and we came out on strike. They wanted to come out as a wildcat strike, if we had known it then we could have send them for breaking the contract. But we didn't know. They had everybody worked up in such a state of mind that you couldn't think straight.

The strike has become a fight to the finish. According to the women, the company boasted it would morale or freeze them out — but the workers have set up an around-the-clock picket from a small trailer, a few hundred yards from the factory gate, that shows no sign of flagging. Many women who thought they needed their salaries have discovered they can manage without them. Those who can't have found other jobs, or are being helped by fellow workers with jobs. Some of the women have to travel as much as 100 miles a day to work, but they are determined not to go back to Levi until the strike is settled.

PRODUCTION SLUMPS

Meanwhile, the company has only managed to recruit 290 scabs. Most are not very skilled — people who had already been rejected when they applied for jobs before the strike. The Blue Ridge plant used to be more efficient than any of Levi's other 11 factories. Now, a large part of the results they produce are sent back to be redone, because the woodsmanship is so poor.

Levi has filed suits against both the LGWU and the federal government, claiming they have conspired to deprive the company of its profits.

But the workers say they feel better about the place for other people that have to work there, in years to come," says Mrs. Davis.

"Why, the colored people in any part of the country have worse rights and are crowded harder than we were at Levi, and that's all we ask — to be treated as well as the colored people. I don't have anything against them, I believe in them getting their rights. And that's all we're asking for, to be treated fair.""
GIANTS BOYCOTT CURFEW

The girls decided they would boycott the dormitories until 11 p.m., in protest against the curfew, leaving 15 minutes to remain in automatic expulsion. They said they would Multimedia

PAGE 16 THE MOVEMENT MAY 1967

sented smiling taxis and clerks and breaking dishes. Rev. Kirkpatrick, hearing a large number of the students in the yard, approached the students and said they would accept the charges and go on with their original demonstration plans. The students did not support the destruction of State property, but would support the demonstration of Southern Marxism.

BLACK'S FIRST BACK

The police charged again and the police were independent of the Negroes. Later they learned that the black student at the University of Mississippi, who was black and was injured in the demonstration, was black and had filed the charges again and had been arrested. Two policemen got out of their car, grabbed Lee and patrick said, "We have overcome the white man's administration to come there and present its"

TEXAS. S. CON. CONT. FROM P. 1

NASHVILLE. CONT. FROM P. 1

BLACK'S FIRST BACK

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ANNOUNCING THE FUTURE

The Damon's claim that black people can organize for control of their communities and their free lives that there will be a new world that will come and will be much better for black people. Just start checking the evidence and just prove it, and you begin to check the Damon's claim that black people can organize for control of their communities and their free lives that there will be a new world that will come and will be much better for black people. Just start checking the evidence and just prove it.
MAY 1967

By Ellen Elizabeth Estrin

reported the activities of the JOIN (Jobs
and Community Welfare Rights) group. The
movement is attempting to focus attention on
the everyday experience of the poor. These
activities are "simply to plot and organize"
and community people with little or no
experience of art, the less relevant the move­
ment becomes to them. Very often radical
pieces, like the JOIN project, are often
meaningful in the street. Political activists
we give in to the anti-intellectualism of
our society by failing to insist that this,
which requires the best professional
art, is "radical theater" because it immedi­
ately serves the organization of radical
movements. When Ronnie Davis,
fighting the Commissioner of Parks for
permission to play outdoors, then the
organizers. It takes its theater into parks,
into the streets, and to political rallies.

The Mime Troupe -- the world's largest
professional theater. When Bertold Brecht
wrote, radical or otherwise. It is still
Brecht's is a rational theater, which
trained in the philosophical squabbles of
France and Austria and Russia and
Europe during the seventeenth century,
Brecht would find no paradox in the
fact that the Revolution's been
associated with the "enemy." The soldiers
think it is. Very often radical
activists accept the tactics of political
organizers. It is at the same time high
meaningful in the street. Political activists

MACBETH

'Mother Courage, which Brecht wrote in
1939, is playing now in San Francisco,
At one point Mother Courage's son is
rolled and the execution of the son takes
place. The prostitute who tried to arrange
his art makes them understandable.

THE MOVEMENT

OTHER RADICAL THEATRE

Radical theater is defined to paradox in the
fact that Henry Bridges' longshoremen
union officially condemns the Vietnam war
while its workers benefit from increased
military shipping. Brecht does not preach
morality which defies the facts of life;
the facts of life are inexorable. "Cowardly"
can't solve the problems of mankind. It just won't work.

MOTHER COURAGE

"radical theater" to great art, the least relevant the movement
seems to think it is. Very often radical
expression of the "common folk" can understand.

MIME TROUPE

Another kind of "radical theater" to
Ronnie Davis' San Francisco Mime Troupe.
The Mime Troupe -- the world's largest
professional theater. When Bertold Brecht
wrote, radical or otherwise. It is still
meaningful in the street. Political activists
we give in to the anti-intellectualism of
our society by failing to insist that this,
which requires the best professional
art, is "radical theater" because it immedi­
ately serves the organization of radical
movements. When Ronnie Davis,
fighting the Commissioner of Parks for
permission to play outdoors, then the
organizers. It takes its theater into parks,
into the streets, and to political rallies.

The Mime Troupe has, not yet at
least, any national notoriety. The Mime
Troupe is not a "professional" theater, as
radical or otherwise. It is still
MIME TROUPE
The March issue of THE MOVEMENT reported on Chicago's new Union of Organizers and the School of Community Organization. It has established to train new organizers. SCO is currently recruiting "students" for the first organizer training session beginning July 1st.

The Center for Radical Research (CRR) of SCO has been set up to involve University students and professors in the slow process of building independent radical organizations of poor people in Chicago. More importantly, CRR will begin to develop an efficient information and intelligence network that the Movement here in Chicago so desperately needs.

Movement activists know about the "power structure," "slum lords," "rotten welfare," "rotten schools" etc. And we know how many people who are spokesmen for the complex of institutions we attack — "The Delay Machine," "Johnson's War," etc. But we do not yet know enough specifics about how these institutions really work. It is hoped that CRR will begin to translate what we generally refer to as "The Power Structure" into a concrete body of knowledge that can continuously develop and contribute to a larger and more effective Movement that attacks that "Power Structure."

FOUR INITIAL TASKS

CRR has set four initial tasks:

1. To develop an information manual covering the institutions that community organizations attack, and the many specific problems organizers encounter daily. The manual, which will constantly grow and improve, will be of great aid in organizing in their work.

2. To create a dispatching service for all movement groups in the city that can distribute news on organizing efforts, information on the Movement in other places, and reports on the research being conducted by CRR. Out of this service is planned the establishment of a citywide Movement newspaper by the fall.

3. The production of research papers on the most oppressive and abusively city agencies and departments (but community groups deal with). These papers will include studies of the Welfare, Police and Urban Renewal Departments, as well as all agencies and institutions that attempt to control Chicago's "recessless ghetto's, etc."

4. CRR will also initiate specific research projects to be used by individual community organizations to help them make their organizing efforts more effective. Such projects will include title searches (just who owns such and such a block), and power studies of specific wards.

A FREE UNIVERSITY

CRR is attempting to recruit 200 university students for its program, beginning June 13, and ending August 25. Participants will spend a lot of their time helping the four tasks listed above become a reality. They will also participate in a sort of week. The courses, with a "class" size of approximately 15, are guaranteed for all those who apply before June 13, and ending August 25. Participants will participate in the research program will meet once a week. Free housing will be guaranteed for all those who apply before May 18.

The courses and teachers include: History of the Civil Rights Movement: Draft and Power studies of specific wards (Gregg Calvert); The War in Vietnam: Negro History: Counseling (Alice Lynd, author of a new study of the Welfare, Police and Urban Renewal Departments, as well as all agencies and institutions that attempt to control Chicago's "recessless ghetto's, etc." (Staughton Lynd)); The War in Vietnam: Negro History: Counseling (Alice Lynd); The War in Vietnam: Negro History: Counseling (Alice Lynd); The War in Vietnam: Negro History: Counseling (Alice Lynd).

BEYOND THE POWER STRUCTURE

The organizers hopes to establish in the next few years, to build. Here in Chicago organizers are developing the groundwork for building and maintaining a growing Movement. We need people to do research, work for the summer as volunteers with existing organizations, and come to work as full-time organizers for at least 15 months. Brochures on both the training program of the School of Community Organization and the summer seminar and research program of the Center for Radical Research are available from either THE MOVEMENT, 449 14th St., San Francisco, or from SCO, 310 W. Warren Ave., Chicago, Illinois.