



RIOTS SNCC, AND THE PRESS

By Terence Cannon

THE



MOVEMENT

Affiliated with the
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

204

JULY 1967

VOL. 3 NO. 7

WE ARE THE DEFEATED VIET CONG OF AMERICA

Tacoma, Wash.

The Survival of American Indians Association was formed in January of 1964 by the Nisqually, Puyallup and allied Indian tribes in order to unite their resistance to the Washington state officials who have consistently infringed upon Indian treaty rights, particularly fishing rights on the Nisqually and other rivers.

Anyone familiar with U.S. policy in Vietnam will recognize the historical parallel in the U.S.'s treatment of American Indians. Genocide has been a continuing policy.

When the white man first set foot on the North American Continent, there were by conservative estimate 750,000 Indians. By 1850 the Indian population was reduced to 250,000 — by at least 2/3. 500,000 American Indians were murdered by the white man as he colonized the area called the United States. Some were killed through germ warfare. For example, 15,000 members of the Shianouck Tribe were murdered when the government gave the people blankets infected with small pox. The Nisqually tribe was infected with measles around the same time and lost as many people.

There is no record that actually shows that Indians massacred white people. But the massacres of Indians on record are at least one thousand. The first was on the 21st Christmas Eve Celebration of the Pious Pilgrim Forefathers at Cos Cob, Conn., in which some 400 friendly and peaceful men, women, and children — the entire village — were murdered after all avenues of escape were cut off.

Often people will cite the defeat of Custer at the Little Big Horn as an instance where Indians massacred white men. People must remember that that was a military engagement in which the Sioux obviously had a better General.

NEVER GAVE UP RIVERS

Many of the Northwest Indians are fishermen and have always been so. To

take away their fishing rights it to take away their livelihood. And being fishers, none of these Indians ever gave up right to use of their rivers in their treaty negotiations.

But Indians have no real rights in this country. They are not citizens; their affairs are administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which is about as sensitive to their needs as the Saigon government is to the needs of the people of Vietnam. In everyday American consciousness, Indians are mostly just invisible. In areas where they live, they are hated, cheated and misused.

"Justice" for a Washington state Indian is delivered by people like Judge Jacques, Pierce County Superior Court, who, in issuing an injunction against the Nisquallys, stated: "They never meant for you people to be free like everyone else," and Pierce County Asst. Prosecutor Harmon who said in court: "We had the power and force to exterminate these people from the face of the earth, instead of making treaties with them. Perhaps we should have. We certainly wouldn't be having all this trouble with them today."

TREATIES IGNORED

When the Washington state government attempted to force the Indians to give up their ancestral fishing stations on the Nisqually River, the Indians had almost no way of defending themselves. Indian treaties apparently are only observed for as long as it is convenient to do so. The state wanted to turn the river over to sport fishermen. They claimed that the Indians were destroying the salmon though in fact the Indian catch is less than one per cent of the total catch and it is obviously the gigantic commercial fisheries which threaten the existence of the salmon.

The state probably does not have the power to set aside a treaty which is a federal document, but the Indians have difficulty obtaining any legal counsel to

One of the most famous anti-Stokely Carmichael stories, first printed in the New York Times and responsible for much of the "disappointment" in SNCC that liberals claim, was in an article called "Man in the News: Stokely Carmichael." It ends with this anecdote:

While preaching black pride and black power, Carmichael has become increasingly cool toward whites. He recently addressed a racially mixed audience here and, with several whites of long acquaintance in the room, declared that he had never known a white person he could trust.

A young white man who had considered himself Mr. Carmichael's friend rose from the audience.

"Not one, Stokely?" he asked.

Mr. Carmichael looked directly into his eyes and replied, "No — not one."

This story has been repeated again and again. It is a staple of anti-SNCC stories. It is told with sadness and regret. IT IS NOT TRUE. It is a lie. It is a clever distortion that accounts for the total distrust most of us have for the American press.

What actually happened? Stokely declared that he had never known a WHITE ORGANIZATION he could trust. A young man, who considered himself Mr. Carmichael's friend, and who was a member of a Southern white organization, rose from the audience.

"Not one, Stokely?" he asked.

Mr. Carmichael looked directly into his eyes and replied, "No — not one."

The difference is total. The damage has been done. Damage will continue to be done, if people fall into accepting at face value the reports of the press. A good rule of thumb is DOUBT EVERYTHING.

RIOTS

The general strategy of the daily press is to report some physical events fairly accurately. That is, if black people shoot at the cops, it is reported in accurate detail. If police are hurt, it is reported. When black people are shot, the impression is given that it was THEIR FAULT. In almost all cases, the causes of the riot are not given. This is the most important factor in press reports. They don't say why the people rioted.

To describe the events of the riot, without giving the causes, is to imply that black people riot for no reason. The reader fills in his own reason: they are naturally violent; they're animals; the weather was hot; they hate Whitey.

TAMPA, FLORIDA

The San Francisco Chronicle's first report on the Tampa riot, June 12, was headed RIOTING, LOOTING IN TAMPA. It began:

"Negro rioters battled police riot squads with guns and rocks in two slum districts."

After graphically describing the fighting, the article told of a white woman who "had apparently been held hostage . . . Mrs. DeWitt, her blouse ripped off, ran to police . . . Then she passed out."

Chronicle readers' first impressions of the riot: 1) "Negro rioters" were battling police. Not just Negroes, but some

INDIAN SURVIVAL

The MOVEMENT met recently with Janet McCloud, one of the Survival of American Indians Association's most active members.

Some of her comments follow. THE MOVEMENT is becoming increasingly interested in the struggle of the American Indians to maintain and secure their often-infringed-upon rights. We hope to give you more Indian coverage in the future.

HISTORY

"People should know that Andrew Jackson was the Hitler of America, or rather that Hitler was the Andrew Jackson of Germany. Jackson ran on an anti-Indian platform and won. Senators of that time said that either the Indians will become

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

EDITORIALS



THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT ON OUR SIDE

Many of this and last month's articles, written by different people about separate events, support a single conclusion: the government of the United States is not on the side of its non-white citizens; it is not on the side of any white people who are poor, who have been pushed out of the economy, who oppose the Vietnamese War, who work for a wage, or who just want to know what the hell is going on in the world. The government is not of, by, or for us.

We used to think it was. We welcomed federal voter registrars, FBI, troops and Poverty Programs in the South. We looked upon the government as the protector of individual and civil rights. We waited for it to throw its power behind the struggle

against oppression. This help never came. All we got were voting bills that changed nothing, civil rights laws that were not enforced, Johnson mouthing "We shall overcome," and Humphrey putting his arm around Lester Maddox.

Radical programs and action must be based on this understanding. Many people who do not think of themselves as radicals are seeing that when the government promises a Great Society all it delivers is the old brutal, racist, and unhappy one with a new lable and strings attached.

Let's stop blaming Lyndon Johnson. It isn't his war; it's the government's. That is, the CIA, the FBI, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the corporations that own this country. They are not hidden governments; they are the government. And they are not on our side.

The government did not support the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. When the LCFO organized itself, the government countered with a poverty program calculated to stifle its independence. The people in Lowndes know this (see War On Poverty Hits LOWNDES, last month), but they want to learn to read and they need medical services. The government is not doing them any favors. It wants to pull their teeth in the process.

The government Job Corps program is not meant to organize young men into pride and power. Young men must learn how to read to qualify for the Army. The government wants them in the Army, by the truckload. It turns them over to private anti-union corporations to brainwash and control. (see HOW LITTON RUNS JOB CORPS, page 11).

The Armed Forces of the government inside this country is the Police Department. That's a government submachine gun in that government helicopter that hovers over the Cleveland ghetto at night (see CLEVELAND-CITY AT WAR, last issue).

Those are government troops that attacked the peace demonstrators in Los Angeles last month.

It is government troops that attacked the home of Mr. Houser in Prattville (see THE SEIGE AT PRATTVILLE, page 4) and beat John Hulett of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

THE MOVEMENT HAS NO EDITOR

Dear Readers:

It's still hard times at THE MOVEMENT. Maybe we haven't made that clear enough in the past. We could barely manage printing costs on this issue. If we don't have more money coming in during July we may not make August. Printing and mailing costs alone are about \$550 for each issue. That's not counting continuing office expenses.

We really need to be able to pay an editor so he can work full time. We have no editor at present and nobody on the staff gets paid. We have barely enough staff to get out the paper, not enough to handle distribution and fund-raising adequately.

We need contributions. We need more subscribers. We need people to hawk papers on campuses all over the country. We need people to get papers into bookstores. We need people to spread THE MOVEMENT in communities, to inform the people of what other people in other places are doing. And we need more of you who are organizing to take the time to write and tell us what you're doing, and send a picture maybe. THE MOVEMENT is the only halfway national paper that the Movement has got. We need you and you need us. Please help. NOW.

LETTERS

FREDONIA, N.Y. FARMWORKERS

Dear Movement Brothers:

Enclosed please find \$2 for one sub for: Lares Tresjen, West Town Line Rd., Fredonia, NY.

Just spent a week up there (Fredonia), an hour from Buffalo and a few more from Rochester, and think the Puerto Rican campesinos up there deserve coverage. Also one more organizer to join Lares who is trying single-handedly to help the asthmatic, type up releases, set up union meetings (of the TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS DE ULTRAMAR) and invite civic-minded church-connected people to push the flip-tops off big-wigs. She's got amazing pictures of the two brown workers burned to death in Brocton this fall, because of very inflammable shacks which had only bolted exits . . . and every photo she has is a visible violation of all health codes . . . BUT any farm, or portion of a farm, that has less than five workers does not have to register as a "camp" and then does not get its inspector. Even when a farm with more than five gets inspected, it gets a real once over since the Health Inspector is a Farmer's Best Friend. All the Welsh Contracts in the world cannot satisfy these farmers who simply burn down the semi-burned shacks and raise up new ones (a whole bunch of farm workers are living in renovated chicken coops).

The Union has 55 signed members who are always on the move, but their main love is Puerto Rico and the only reason they are stuck here is that the farmer ILLEGALLY paid their airfare from Puerto Rico and now he takes out of their pay what they "owe" him. Many make \$1.25 an hour, but if the farmer says the ground is too mushy, nobody gets a dime that day. Most of the workers are from Jiyuya on Russell Joy's farm (He's the joyous mayor and one of the biggest growers in Fredonia). Many have people who died in 1950's rebellion led by Abizu Campos, so most are pretty revolutionary spirited. But the conditions really stink: water's not to be drunk, food varies from beans to rice, no Health Clinics or telephones for emergencies, and there are many. . .

WELFARE FRAUD

The Welfare Department has friends among the growers and so during the winter no one left there can get Welfare

because if a farmer has brush to pick (at 1-1/2¢ a stick) in the snow in January, any campesino must do that and cannot qualify (which is illegal since Welfare also must supplement when income is not sufficient).

Lares Tresjen wrote an 8-page report and appeal to W. Reuther (since the Steelworkers came to organize and all but destroyed what there was already; you might want a copy since it contains good suggestions . . . A recent State Legislative Hearing in Albany has on record all the violations in Chautauque County (includes Fredonia, Brocton, North Collins — about 6000 campesinos. One camp has 400 living on it for 6 months).

There are Afro-Americans living in cabins on these camps year-round, and migrant Puerto Ricans during the 6 month picking period. These do not follow the crops, but when a camp is condemned, they are told which camp in the area to go to. The farmers are all linked up it seems. The farmworkers on Joy's land now have 6 bikes (collected up in Ithaca by SDS Office people) and a bank account of \$24 . . .

HELP NEEDED

If you have any idea of the best way to interest people in fund raising or organizing please contact me or Lares Tresjen. (Her phone number is 716-673-1172 in case anybody's up there).

Thank you for all interest and for magnificent coverage of campesinos to date . . .

Fraternally,
J. Jurow, D. Ortiz
117 Ludlow St.
NY, NY 10002

(ED. NOTE: This is the kind of letter we would love to get more of. Due to our staff limitations we can't send a reporter to Fredonia to talk to Lares Tresjen. But maybe someone from that area can go, take pictures, get the story and send it to us . . . And because we publish this letter maybe someone will go help Lares organize, or at least send a contribution . . . This is what THE MOVEMENT is about, but we need to hear from more of you.)

Dear SNCC:

We enclose a check for \$100 for you to use, of course, as you need it. My wife and I continue to be impressed by your solid, tough stands; probably more so than any other group, and less victimized by ideology than any other in America, you say what needs to be said, and attack the white power structure as is needed. Though I've grown highly pessimistic about the chances of getting rid of the structure (it has too much support), I applaud your efforts and bravery.

Second — If you have extra copies of the Oct. 2, 1966 KLM — or copies of Carmichael's article in it on blackpower (reprinted from NY Review of Books) — please send us a few. I've been trying to get people (like my parents) to read the statement, but have only one copy of my own which I want to hang onto. "Justifying" black power is annoying, but, as a white middle-class student, it gives me SOME way to help the movement.

Yours truly,
Richard and
Sherri Yanowitz
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Movement Movers:

You are all beautiful people and I love you all. Keep up the good work and don't stop. The check is in celebration of the First American Revolution and looking forward to the future.

I'm sorry that your office was raided and hope that you will take steps to protect yourselves against future violence.

George W. Hertz
Englewood, Colo.

THE MOVEMENT
is published monthly by
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San Francisco, California 94103
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SUBSCRIPTIONS:
\$2 per year, individual copies,
\$7 per hundred per month, non-
commercial bulk subscriptions:
Advertising: \$4 per column inch

COMFORT FREED ON 2 YEAR PROBATION

OAKLAND, CALIF. — Mark Comfort, militant East Oakland organizer, was released from Santa Rita Prison last month. He was serving the last part of a six month sentence for his part in the demonstrations against the Oakland Tribune several years ago. Comfort was released on probation issued by the Oakland Court. The terms of the probation are strange and unusual if not unconstitutional.

PROBATION

The 9 terms of probation were issued to Comfort by his probation officer, but they were not signed, so it is not known who wrote them or on whose authority they were issued. If strongly enforced, they would certainly be unconstitutional.

1. Report to and cooperate with the Probation Officer.

2. Seek and maintain employment. Do not change place of employment or residence without the approval of Probation Officer.

3. Maintain and support his wife and minor children.

4. Not to possess or at any time use or discharge any weapon or firearm, (not even in self-defense?)

5. Refrain from association with any person known to be engaged in criminal activity. ("How do I know what YOU do in your spare time?" Mark asked his Probation Officer. "Maybe you're engaged in criminal activity.")

6. Refrain from acts of violence toward any other persons, or threats of violence to any other persons or groups of persons. ("Does this mean I can't threaten to spank my kids?" Mark asked THE MOVEMENT).

7. Refrain from association with any persons, or groups of persons illegally using or threatening to use any firearms or weapons, or any persons or groups of persons intimidating other persons or the general public by violence or threats of violence. (How do you "illegally threaten"? When SNCC says, if white folks don't straighten out there will be riots, is that intimidation?)

8. Refrain from associating with any persons or groups of persons publicly

advocating illegal acts of violence against any other group or groups of persons. (What we call self-defense, the government calls violence. Can Mark not associate with any person advocating self-defense against the KKK?)

9. Be of good conduct and obey all laws. (Can he be sent back to prison for crossing against the light? For disobeying unjust laws?)

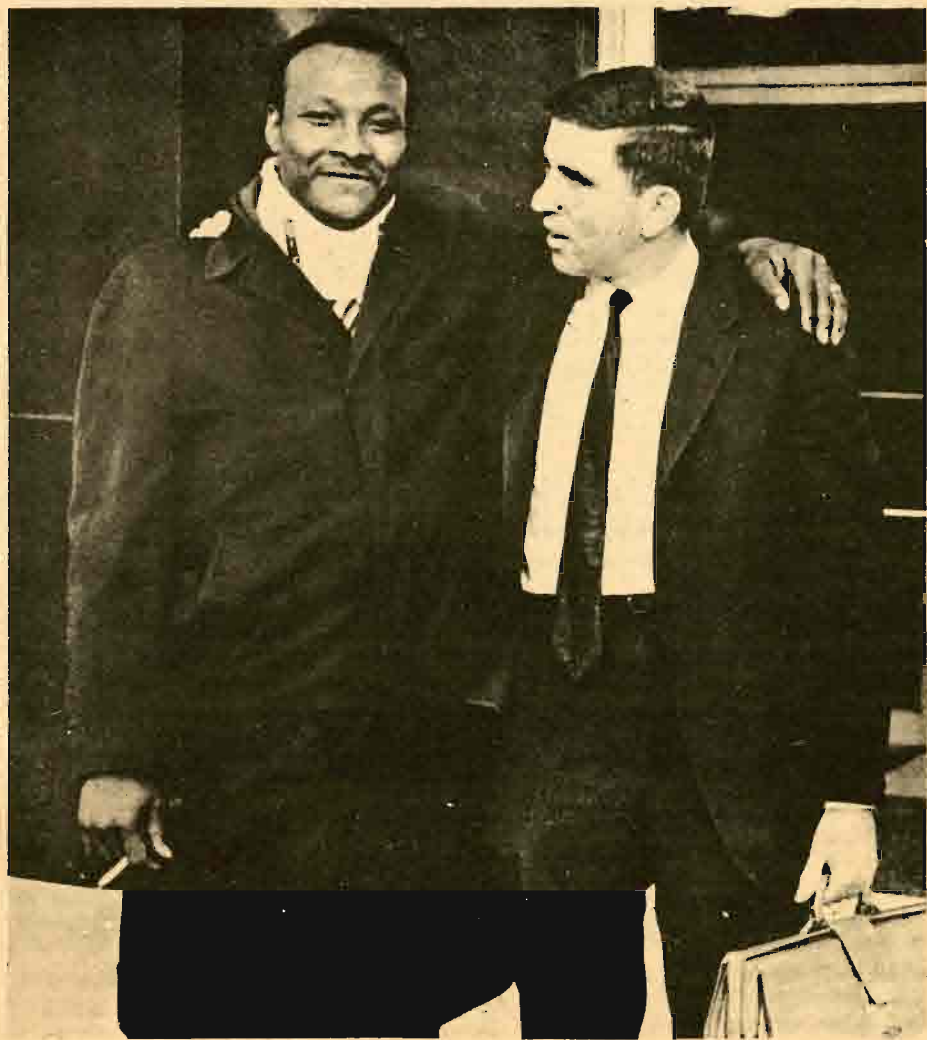
Terms 8 and 9 were not on the list when Mark accepted probation. They appeared later on the list given him by the Probation Officer.

At the Probation Hearing the judge told Comfort that these terms "were not intended to force him to change his political views." But they could be interpreted in a way that would prevent him from CARRYING OUT his political views.

Meanwhile, Comfort is under indictment for his part in the demonstration by members of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense at the California Legislature. Money for their defense is urgently needed; contributions should be sent to their lawyer, Robert Truehaft, 6411 Regent Street, Oakland.

COP ALERT PATROL

Some new developments are taking place in Oakland, Comfort told THE MOVEMENT. The cops have organized their own civilian patrol "Patriotic citizens" have



Mark Comfort and his lawyer, R. Jay Engel.

been given two way radios on the police band. They are to patrol Oakland and report any suspicious activity. They are to be unpaid informers for the Police Department. "And the worst part about this," said Comfort, "is that most of them are black!" The use of finks has always been a device of Police Departments, but this is a new high, directed completely at suppressing the Oakland black community.

GREYSTONE

Mark was imprisoned in Greystone, the maximum security section of Santa

Rita. Conditions there are extremely brutal. Prisoners are given coffee and oatmeal for breakfast, a small lunch, and coffee for dinner.

They are kept in cells that are cages inside cages, with guards watching them at all hours. They are not permitted outside. A few weeks ago, a prisoner cracked under the pressure and began beating on the cell door. Guards rushed in and sprayed him in the eyes with an aerosol can of gas, which caused his eyes to swell out of their sockets. He was dragged from the cell and returned several hours later, badly beaten. ♦

CLEVELAND: MOVING TO WHERE THE PROBLEM IS

The Hough Welfare Office is located at 8325 Euclid Avenue. It is within walking distance for most of the residents of Hough. For the past year, the caseworkers who staff the office have tried to deal with both emergency and long-range problems of welfare administration. Recipients have been able to go to the office without having to pay babysitting and travel expenses. They have been able to fully use the services of the office. And because of the accessibility of the office, both caseworkers and recipients have been able to establish better, more informal relationships.

The office might have served as a model for neighborhood offices in other areas. Yet it is now planned to close the office down and move the caseworkers out of Hough and into a new office at West 3rd and St. Clair. At the same time, a program to allow recipients to earn up to 100% of their welfare check without a cut in the allotment (exclusive to the Hough area) is being dropped as of June 30th.

NEVER EXPLAINED

News of the office closing has not, to our knowledge, ever been publicly explained by a representative of the Welfare Department. Maude Cade of the Welfare Grievance Committee, a local clients' organization, told COMMON SENSE that she first learned about the move about a month ago. Concerned and angered by the plan, The Grievance Committee and other welfare organizations tried to meet with Eugene Burns, head of County Welfare, on Monday, June 12th. Burns did not attend the meeting, but sent Steven Minton of the Bureau of Resources and Thomas Weiler, Assistant Director, in his place. Minton explained that although the rent for the office had formerly been paid by Community Action for Youth, a local agency of the War on Poverty, CAY had lost its funding in January and the county had been forced to absorb the rent costs. He asserted that the office was too "run down" and that a new office would have better facilities, less waiting time, and a tighter relationship to the central administration. In response to the welfare clients' protests that an office on West 3rd was virtually inaccessible, Minton replied that the decision to move the office was final and irrevocable.

A demonstration was then planned by



Scene in Cleveland's Hough district.

the recipients for Friday, June 16th. From 12:00 until close to 2:00, forty recipients and caseworkers marched at the downtown welfare office at 24th and Payne carrying placards reading, "Keep the Office in Hough," and intermittently chanting, "We Want Burns — Out! We Want Burns — Out!" But Mr. Burns had left his office a few minutes before the demonstrators arrived.

BETTER CASE WORKERS

On the demonstration, Gail Cuzens, a caseworker, told COMMON SENSE that the Hough office was important for many reasons; its location is "moving to where

the problem is"; it is accessible and allows an identification to be established between caseworker and recipient. Another caseworker commented, "We have become better caseworkers since we have been working in the area."

This sentiment was echoed by Lee Jor-

consideration than the system gives to people on welfare." Another person stated, "We're tired of people telling us to take it and like it because we're doing it for you."

BURNS WON'T BUDGE

At one point, the marchers began shoving their signs into open windows on the first floor of the building in an attempt to attract the attention of the people inside. After the windows had been slammed tightly shut, they decided to insist on seeing Mr. Burns. One of the marchers described the group's anger and frustration when she said, "Burns" sitting in an airconditioned office. He's not about to budge. And if he does, it'll be out the back door!" When Mr. Burns' secretary, standing on the front steps of the building, told the group that Mr. Burns would meet with them at his earliest convenience, people quickly responded: "He stole the office from behind our backs, and now he hasn't got the time to see us" and "From now on, Burns will meet with us at our convenience. We're tired of standing at his door waiting for hours while he's running away to Columbus!"

At 2:00, the demonstrators left. Their demands had not been met, nor even spoken to by anyone who could change the policy. Meanwhile, downstairs in the Payne office, business went on as usual. One fan was blowing hot air around the large room. An American flag hung on the wall. And fifty people waited to complete the tedious and exhausting task of "going to the welfare office."

from COMMON SENSE, independent bi-weekly newspaper of Cleveland's inner city. 1544 East 86th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44106. ♦

NEW JOIN CO-OP SAVES FOOD \$'s

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Join Community Union has a Food Co-op. Started about two months ago with five families, the Co-op now serves eight families. Weekly grocery orders are pooled and then called in to a wholesale grocery dealer. Each Friday morning Co-op members pick up the order and bring it to the JOIN office where other members then bag, package and weigh up each member's order. Members come to the office to pick and pay for their groceries.

Because the Co-op can order its groceries from a wholesaler at wholesale prices, members pay much less for their food than they would if they bought in retail stores. Potatoes, for instance, cost about 9¢ per pound in most Chicago chain stores. The JOIN Co-op sells them for 4¢ a pound. Eggs which cost from 47¢ to 69¢ in the big stores sell for 30¢ to 33¢ at the Co-op.

Co-op members realize that it makes

no sense to add their grocery money to the millions of dollars in profit which supermarkets make. Most poor people hardly have enough money for food as it is. Co-ops are a good way to stretch what money there is.

HOW TO JOIN

Anyone interested in joining JOIN's Food Co-op should call Mrs. Delia Radhakrishana at 728-1905 or come into the JOIN office at 4533 N. Sheridan Rd. There is a \$5 fee to join, but you get this back anytime you want to quit the Co-op. This fee money is used to pay the wholesaler when the food is picked up. The more members the Co-op gets, the more money it will have to buy other items of food.

People in other places should think about setting up their own Food Co-ops. It's a good way to get people working together as well as saving money. ♦



Carmichael and other Alabama SNCC staff.

Prattville, Ala.

On June 11, Stokely Carmichael and nine other persons, three of them SNCC workers, were arrested here. Other black citizens were beaten, shot at and intimidated.

Carmichael had been speaking to a meeting of black people to discuss political organizing at St. Mark's Church in Prattville, a small town in Atauga County, about 40 miles from Montgomery, Alabama. (Ladybird Johnson has extensive land holdings in Atauga County.)

Police Officer Kenny Hill drove up and began to harass Carmichael for using the words "Black Power". (Hill is the officer who earlier this year was accused of murdering Charles Rosberry, a black prisoner, in the Prattville jail. He was later cleared despite strong evidence of guilt.) After repeatedly harassing Carmichael, Hill arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct. A crowd of Carmichael's friends and coworkers gathered around the police to find out why he had been arrested. Police attacked one news reporter and damaged the equipment of another. The arrest was at approximately 5 p.m.

KLAN SHOTS

Black people in Prattville, angered by the arrest moved to protest at the jail and elsewhere. Shortly thereafter, Ku Klux Klansmen, riding down the main street, began shooting from their cars. Black men returned the fire and the shooting ceased.

Later that evening, crowds of Klansmen, accompanied by police, entered homes in the black community, interrogating the occupants, beating and sending home those who were not in their own houses, and forcibly sending persons who did not live in Prattville to the highways. A mob of several whites, including Klansmen and police, surrounded the residence of Mr. Dan Hauser, NAACP leader in Prattville, where a meeting was being held. Some 25 black people, mostly women and children, were trapped inside. When the people refused to come out, the crowd began

shooting into the house and shot out all street lights in the area.

Police cordoned off a large area of the community and newsmen and others were and screams. In this critical situation with their lives in not allowed through, danger, a few black men began returning fire. It is believed that five police were wounded. A unit of the National Guard arrived from Montgomery. Telephone calls between the house and SNCC staff and newsmen were repeatedly cut off.

BEATINGS, ARRESTS

At about 4 a.m. the mob entered the house and ordered out those inside. Several persons were held for almost an hour in front of the house with arms raised. People were questioned, intimidated and beaten. Stanley Wise, SNCC Executive Secretary, and Theophilus Smith and U.Z. Nunley, SNCC volunteers, were arrested on a charge of inciting to riot. Julius Roberts, Rev. James Harris, Haber Willis, Charlie Devine, Nathaniel Rudolph and Horace Morris were also arrested. All these prisoners were kept incommunicado by Prattville authorities. No one was able to get news of their condition or treatment. Meanwhile rumors were spreading that Carmichael had been lynched.

TOWN TAKEN OVER

On Monday morning, June 12, SNCC worker Johnny Jackson reported that the Alabama State Patrol had "taken over the town" and was searching houses, forcing black people off the street into their houses, and denying entry into the town to nonresidents. Mr. Hauser was severely beaten by the police and chased out of town. He was later taken to St. Jude Hospital in Montgomery and was reported in danger of losing the sight in one eye. John Hulet, chairman of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, (Lowndes is a neighboring county) was badly beaten in front of the Houser home and was chased out of town. SNCC worker Worth Long was also beaten.

RIOTS, SNCC AND THE PRESS

CONTINUED
FROM PAGE 1

special class of people who love to riot without reason.

2) They ripped a blouse off a white woman. Ah, titillation! Ah, soft-core pornography. The use of the word "apparently" is useless. The bigoted reader knows: Negroes riot in order to rape white women.

The next day, June 13, the Chronicle headline read: MOBS RAGING UNCHECKED ON TAMPA STREETS. The first paragraph said:

"Screaming rioters rampaged . . . burning homes, firing at police and tossing Molotov cocktails at passing cars on a superhighway."

"Mobs of chanting Negroes faced down police . . ."

Screaming, rampaging, mobs, chanting . . . these are words calculated to destroy any justification for the action. Confronted with these accusations of irrationality, animal fury, the black community cannot defend itself with any statement. They are forced to say "We were not rampaging, we were not a mob." Already they are on the defensive. This is the strategy of offensive reporting.

PARAGRAPH 21

On the second day of the rioting in Tampa, in paragraph 21, the Chronicle gives the cause of the riot:

"THE RIOT BROKE OUT EARLY YESTERDAY AFTER THE SLAYING OF 14-YEAR OLD MARTIN CHAMBERS, A NEGRO BURGLARY SUSPECT WHO WAS SHOT TO DEATH AS HE RAN FROM PATROLMAN JAMES R. CALVERT."

A Junior High School student had been shot in the back by a cop, because the cop thought — he SUSPECTED — that the youth had committed a burglary!

How many people read as far as paragraph 21? Why did the paper wait until then to give the immediate CAUSE of the riot? Why did the newspaper never examine the general causes — poverty, oppression and hopelessness?

The white-run daily press in America is not an objective, critical viewer of events. Newspapers are industries. They are private property, not public utilities. They are civic leaders. When black people revolt against their conditions, they are also revolting against the mass media, the press. An attack on police and property is an attack on the press and the press responds the same way as the police and property interests.

PRATTVILLE

We have printed on this page an account of the battle in Prattville, Alabama that did not come out of the daily press, but from SNCC. The SNCC story explains why the events in Prattville occurred. The black response does not seem irrational when you read this account.

Compare it with this article from the Chronicle, June 12:

"Snipers opened fire on police in a Negro section last night after blackpower leader Stokely Carmichael was jailed and the Alabama National Guard was reported ordered in."

"The police were wounded by buckshot . . . About 25 policemen cordoned off a 20-block area of this little town . . . and began searching with dogs for snipers who fired on them."

"Assistant Police Chief Hill said his men were trying to surround a cement block house deep in the area. Heavy fire was coming from it, he said."

"Carmichael, jailed without bond, allegedly threatened to 'take care' of a policeman and Police Chief Obie Thompson said the militant civil rights leader warned he 'would tear this town up.'"

The follow-up article in the Chronicle the next day began:

"Stokely Carmichael, whose arrest touched off a gun fight between Negroes and police, refused to post bond yesterday until ten other Negroes charged with inciting a riot are released."

THE DIFFERENCES

Begin with the Chronicle's first word: snipers. If a mob of Klansmen and police forms outside your house after beating several of your friends, and shoots into your house and you defend yourself by shooting back — are you a sniper?

The Chronicle does not tell us why Carmichael was jailed — for calling out the popular slogan Black Power. It does not tell us that the policeman who arrested Carmichael is the same man who beat a black man to death several months before in the same jail. It leads us to believe that Prattville blacks, angered by Stokely's arrest retaliated by wantonly shooting at police, that is, they took the offensive and opened fire. It was not self defense, if we believe the Chronicle.

The home of Mr. Dan Hauser, NAACP leader in Prattville becomes a "cement block house deep in the area" for the mass media. What connotations! A military blockhouse? An attack on a home by the police and Klan becomes an "attempt to surround blockhouse" from which "heavy fire" is coming. An offensive becomes a defensive!

What is the source of information printed by the mass media? The police. No newsmen heard Carmichael say he "would tear this town up." Obie Thompson told them Carmichael said it. They believed Obie Thompson because Obie represents law and order in Prattville and in America. ♦

CARMICHAEL ARRESTED THE SEIGE AT PRATTVILLE

A telegram was sent by SNCC to U.S. Attorney General Ramsay Clarke calling his attention to the incident and urging him to investigate and to act to protect the rights of Prattville's black population. Telegrams were also sent to major civil rights organizations urging them to unite in defense of the black community of Prattville.

Throughout the night, SNCC officials had made appeals to the Justice Department for federal protection. John Doar of that department informed the national office of



Stanley Wise

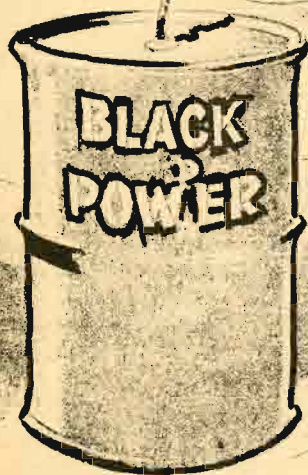
SNCC that people were "bothering" him. Doar's response typifies the attitude of the federal government in this and similar situations which have faced black people.

SNCC STATEMENT

In a press conference in Atlanta later in the day of June 12, SNCC chairman Rap Brown stated:

"Our course of action has been set. We will no longer sit back and let black people be killed by murderers who hide behind sheets or behind the badge of the law. It is clear that the law cannot and will not protect black people. This is no accident. The racist attitude completely dominates

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



—Hubert H. Hays, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

Motors to the Fl...

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. -- THE MOVEMENT has obtained a copy of a memo issued to Northern Broadcast Management and Law Enforcement Officials by Chet Casselman, President of the Northern California Chapter of the Radio and Television News Directors Association. It is called CIVIL DISORDER COVERAGE GUIDELINES. It sets out guidelines on how radio and TV reporters will cover insurrections in the ghetto.

The most important guideline is #3. It says: "At the outset of the disorder, broadcast newsmen should be dispatched to law enforcement commandposts, rather than directly to the scene, where their presence may heighten the disturbance or interfere with efforts to establish control. An authoritatively staffed command post will undoubtedly be in communication with the scenes of disorder and be capable of providing newsmen with any desired information."

There are many assumptions and admissions contained in this amazing statement. Newsmen are not to go to the scene of the insurrection. They will get all their information from the police, that is, from one side of the battle. It is the police who have been responsible for inflaming every riot that has taken place in the last few years. It is they who

enforce the conditions that drive black people to desperation. It is they who have initiated every riot.

And it is they, and only they, who will supply the mass media with its information.

Why would the presence of the media "heighten the disturbance"? By reporting

• Reported a pronounced increase in Communist activities "concerning the Negro question and the racial advocates guerrilla warfare to ob-

This is a highly secret, all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Chinese Communist-oriented or-

• Linked the "black power" advocate, Stokely Carmi-

long-smoldering violence had been whipped up at the school recently by vicious anti-white speeches delivered by Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power ad-

I can't understand, why this draft-dodging incendiary has not been jailed before this for inciting the riots and violence he urges.

THE DEATH OF THE AMERICAN PRESS

HOW THE MEDIA PLANS TO COVER REVOLTS

The 'Optimistic' U. S. Reds

By DAVID BARNETT
Examiner Correspondent

WASHINGTON — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned Congress the Communist Party "is the crest of a wave

chael, with an official of a secret Chinese Communist-oriented underground group.

• Contended "new left" youth organizations work constantly to further the aims and objectives of the Communist Party

• Warned of increasing Ku Klux Klan activity in northern states.

He called for a ban on purchases of firearms and registration by all guns.

Student

to U. S. participation in Viet Nam.

Carmichael was chairman of SNCC until he was replaced last week.

Hoover said Carmichael "has been in frequent contact with Max Stanford, field chairman of the Revolutionary Action Movement, a secret all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Chinese Communist-oriented organization that advocates guerrilla warfare to obtain its goals."

DuBOIS CLUBS

Other organizations

active



STOKELY CARMICHAEL
Communist backing?

the shooting and beating of black people by police. Only. What else, except showing acts of brutality, would heighten the disturbance? Police acts of violence are not to be shown.

How would the media "interfere with efforts to establish control"? By exposing the methods. If the outside community were to see the methods used by police to quell demonstrations, they might react negatively. They might interfere with the suppression.

No policeman has ever reported acts of police brutality. The newsmen are to speak only to the cops. No acts of police brutality will be reported by the press. Guideline #10 makes this clear:

"Avoid broadcasting interviews with obvious law-breakers or participants in disorder who are on the side which opposes law and order when the interview could be considered inflammatory and may add further problems to the disorder. Whenever possible, the broadcast newsmen should seek out a responsible spokesman for the community in which the disturbance occurs."

Do not, newsmen, interview a young man who might say, "The cops just shot my brother. They broke into my house and beat up my wife. They hit my kid on the head with a rifle butt." These statements are inflammatory. The man obviously opposes police law and order.

The broadcasters admit that there are two sides to a riot. It is a conflict. That is why Guideline #7 is total, unashamed hypocrisy:

"Reports should be calm, objective and present the 'overall picture'...."

They have the decency to put the words "overall picture" in quotes. They intend to be objective WITHOUT PRESENTING ANY OF THE VIEWS OF ONE SIDE IN THE CONFLICT. The POLICE are to provide them with the "overall picture"!

WHOSE SIDE IS MEDIA ON?

The question has already been answered. The guidelines recognize an important fact: that black people know the mass media is opposed to them. Newsmen and TV camera crews are stoned by rioters because they are there on the behalf of the power structure. Guideline #11 says:

"Avoid filming a milling crowd if it does not add to the story and might inspire a disorder by that crowd. When possible, cameramen should attempt to film with a long lens so as not to expose the presence of a camera...."

The presence of a camera "inspires a disorder" because the members of a crowd know that the men behind the camera are not objective. They are on the side of the cops.

Back to the "command post". When a cop is shot or hurt, he will be brought to the command post. It will be shown. When a black person is shot or hurt it will not be shown. The media know that black people will be watching television. They are not to be inflamed by the reporting of injustice. That is why Guideline #9 says:

"Exact locations of intersections, street names and addresses of flareups should not be revealed by the broadcaster until authorities have announced order has

been established and control being maintained...."

If you are watching television and your brother is reported as being shot, you are not to know where it took place. That's to keep you from knowing where to go to defend him. You might be inflamed into going to the aid of your friends, relatives and brothers.

Any doubts about the meaning of these guidelines are resolved by #3:

"...maximum assistance in the re-establishment of control (is) the primary goal."

The press is to work on behalf of the cops, establishing their control over the rebellious members of America's black community.

There is no Guideline that says "seek out the causes of the riot and find ways of ending the oppression." There is no Guideline that says "show sympathy with those who have been so beaten down that the must riot, who have been left no peaceful way to correct injustice."

The press is a conscious tool of the police.

The press, too, must be battled, and overcome. ♦

PRATTVILLE Continued from Pg. 4

their relationship to the black community and is blatantly exemplified by their actions. We recognize and accept yesterday's action by racist white America as a declaration of war. We feel that this is a part of America's Gestapo tactics to destroy SNCC and to commit genocide against black people. We are calling for full retaliation from the black community across America. We blame Lyndon Johnson. We extend a call for black brothers now serving in Vietnam to come home to the defense of their mothers and families. This is their fight. We say to brothers in the Armed Forces: If you can die defending your motherland, you can die defending your mother. It appears that Alabama has been chosen as the starting battleground for America's race war. This is both fitting and appropriate. For next to America's Vietnam action, Alabama polls the highest death toll of black men." ♦

TRADING STAMPS FOR FREEDOM

SNCC needs your trading stamps (yes, trading stamps). In the past two years, SNCC has redeemed over \$15,000.00 in trading stamps to purchase vehicles, tires, and garage equipment, and the need for these items continues and grows. Reliable, well-maintained transportation is essential to the movement. You can support SNCC by sending your trading stamps (any kind, any amount) to:

MARIN FRIENDS OF SNCC
BOX 210
MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
94941

EX-SERVICEMEN JOIN DRAFT RESISTANCE

Recently THE MOVEMENT interviewed Jeff Segal, National Draft Resistance Co-ordinator for SDS. Here are his comments on the current Draft Resistance movement.

MOVEMENT: Basically, could you give us some idea about what you have been doing?

SEGAL: I've spent the last two months talking to SDS chapters and Draft Resistance Unions. I have visited all of the existing and active unions in the country.

MOVEMENT: How many Anti-Draft unions are there?

SEGAL: There are at present about 25 active draft Resistance Unions. There are about 900 to 1000 people involved in these organizations.

Most of the unions got started around the circulation of "I Won't Go" statements. Out of that a fairly strong grouping of people has been built. Many members are not draftable. About half are older people, women and deferred men.

Of course, all of these groups are at different levels of involvement and commitment. But about half of the groups are involved in demonstrations at induction centers. There have been a growing number of incidents of disruptions at these places.

From these groups there are a number that have gone to the high schools and have started anti-draft organizations; a few groups have started community work.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

MOVEMENT: You mentioned disruptions and demonstrations. What exactly has happened?

SEGAL: Some places have sent guys into the induction centers to talk to the people inside, trying to make as much of a farce of the induction process as possible.

HOW TO GET TO CANADA

Young men interested in emigrating to Canada as a means of avoiding the draft should read a pamphlet issued by the Toronto Student Union for Peace Action.

The 24 page pamphlet, titled **ESCAPE FROM FREEDOM, IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE DRAFT** is available for 50¢ from SUPA, 658 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.

It carefully covers most information necessary: "Prohibited Classes" that makes immigration impossible, Landed Immigrant, Visitor and Student Status, how to apply, what to do at the border, how to fill out the forms, Extradition and Deportation; how to become a Canadian citizen.

A valuable research work.

In some areas there have been attempts to stop busses. People have gone into induction centers who haven't been harassed. Also it has been mostly Draft Resistance Unions that have been involved in demonstrations against military recruiting on campus.

MOVEMENT: How have the Draft Resistance Unions operated?

SEGAL: One of the first steps has been to put out leaflets that list members of draft boards with names and addresses and what they do for a living.

In most cases they found that the members of the draft boards are tied in with the establishment in one way or another. They have found that this information makes it easy to talk to people about community power structures. Young guys respond to connections between community problems and draft board members.

A number of the unions are in the process of getting lists of 1A registrants. From there they plan to go out and talk to the guys before they actually have to go to induction stations.

MOVEMENT: What is being done about

internal education of members of Draft Resistance Unions about the draft and selective service system? You can't go out and talk to someone unless you have substantial information about the draft.

SEGAL: Yes, we are aware of that. There is a manual that will come out of SDS national office in the very near future. It will have a very specific rundown



of the present condition of draft laws and some material about loopholes. There will be some information about emigration laws. And there will be very specific kinds of step by step procedures on how to organize around the draft. For instance, one thing we want to do is squash as many of the untruthful rumors as possible that are floating around about the draft.

MAKING CONTACTS

MOVEMENT: What are some of the specific organizing activities that the draft resistance unions have done?

SEGAL: For one thing: people have

gone down and stood around high school hang-outs and started conversations about the draft. It has been pretty easy to make contacts with high school students. Once contacts have been made the high school people have done the organizing with the help in things like printing from the college union.

Another area has been in talking to service men. There have been three approaches.

1) There has been a very small number of cases of guys inside the services approaching us. It has been pretty much a matter of providing literature and leaflets. The most effective article for this has been the Donald Duncan article in Ramparts. One SDS chapter circulated ten or so copies of it to some servicemen and a couple of soliders came into the office about a month later with one dog eared copy and wanted more.

2) There are a growing number of cases where there are SDS chapters close to Army bases. People have gone into areas frequented by service men and leaflet literature where people could look at it.

3) Also they have originated social gatherings for servicemen. They would make contacts and attempt to combat the brain-washing that goes on in the army by giving some information about alternatives to service men.

ANTI WAR SAILORS

MOVEMENT: How much success have they had with this sort of activity?

SEGAL: They have found that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction about the war within the service. There seems to be a lot of anti-war sentiment in the Navy.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

DRAFT RESISTANCE NEWS

Taken from information supplied by the Draft Resistance Movement.

FRENCH RESISTANCE

*Word has it that the French Resistance, that evolved from World War II and the Algerian War, has been re-activated. This is partially a response to the increasing number of American soldiers that are deserting in Europe because of the War in Vietnam. It is also known that these people are very inter-

ted in Draft Resistance and the Movement that has been developing here in the U.S.

OPEN RECORDS

*At most local SSS Boards, the minutes from the last SSS board meeting are open to the public. In these minutes are the full names of all young men who have been reclassified 1-A, etc. You have the right to see these lists and to take down the names.

*More than 250 medical students at 25 schools have signed a pledge refusing to serve with the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

LOCUSTS woodcut by R.V. Correll



SPREAD THE MOVEMENT

Can you use a bulk order of THE MOVEMENT for your group, club, campus, friends and neighbors? 10¢ each plus postage for over 10 copies 7¢ each plus postage for 100 or more. Order from THE MOVEMENT PRESS, 449 14th St., San Francisco, Ca. 94103

POLICE CAN STOP TROUBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. -- POLICE CAN STOP TROUBLE - BY NOT STARTING IT is the headline on a petition currently being circulated by Bay Area Friends of SNCC. (see petition below).

This petition is one of several new programs sponsored by BAFOSNCC. Others include a bail fund for draft resisters and anti-draft organizers, a bail fund for ghetto residents arrested in the event of uprisings this summer, and a lawyers' committee to advise and assist both draft resisters and arrested ghetto dwellers.

Friends of SNCC is a loosely structured, mostly-white, mostly Northern support group which for several years has publicized SNCC's activities and done fund raising to support those activities. Continuing activities in the San Francisco area have included the Marin Friends of SNCC stamp drive, which collects and redeems all kinds of trading stamps to purchase supplies for SNCC, and THE MOVEMENT newspaper which started as a Friends of SNCC newsletter.

NEW PROGRAMS

These new programs are the result of SNCC's recent decision to form a fund raising base in the communities where it works instead of depending on northern support. Rap Brown, new SNCC chairman, suggested that FOSNCC could best turn its resources to educating the white community to the needs and purposes of the black freedom struggle.

Draft Resistance was chosen as an issue since it affects both black and white youths. It is a more critical problem for blacks, but not a different problem. And with the new law granting automatic student deferments, the problem may become almost as critical for young poor and working class whites.

TAKES GHETTO SIDE

FOSNCC also sees itself as one of the few predominately white groups which will take the side of ghetto residents in the event of violence. Since this is a racist society where the voice of a white man carries more weight than the voice of a black man, FOSNCC feels an obligation to use its "white power" to support the needs and demands of misrepresented or unheard fellow citizens. Hence the ghetto bail fund and the petition. FOSNCC hopes to indicate to local governments, through this petition, that a significant number of "respectable" citizens will be critically observing the actions of police in ghetto areas. In this way FOSNCC hopes to create a social climate which will not allow brutal police attacks such as have occurred in the past.

The impact of this petition depends, of course, on the number of people who sign it. We urge you to sign and return the petition below and to urge others to do so. Copies of the petition are available from the SNCC office. Contributions to either bail fund, to anti draft organizing, to SNCC's work in the South or to maintenance of the BAFOSNCC office can also be sent to Bay Area Friends of SNCC, 449 14th St., San Francisco, Ca. 94103. Phone: 626-4577. ◆



POLICE CAN STOP TROUBLE - BY NOT STARTING IT

We citizens of ----- warn our city and county governments that the conditions that have produced "long, hot summers" in the past several years are more intense this summer of 1967 than ever before. Unless our elected governments fulfill their responsibilities in our ghettos, our California cities face the imminent prospect of large scale civil uprisings, and the slaughter of fellow citizens.

We remind you, our elected officials, that each of the serious rebellions of the past several years has begun with a brutal attack by police on people of the ghetto -- Matthew Johnson in Hunter's Point, Leonard Deadwyler in Watts, Martin Chambers in Tampa. Unless you take immediate action to curb the tradition among our police of bearing and shooting black people first, and asking questions afterward, more and more serious Watts and Hunter's Point uprisings are inevitable. Our police are sowing the seeds of hate, and we all, black and white alike, shall suffer.

It is your responsibility to make our police command respect, not fear, in all sections of our community. We ask you to act now, before hundreds of our fellow citizens lie dead in the streets.

NAME -----

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NAME -----

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NAME -----

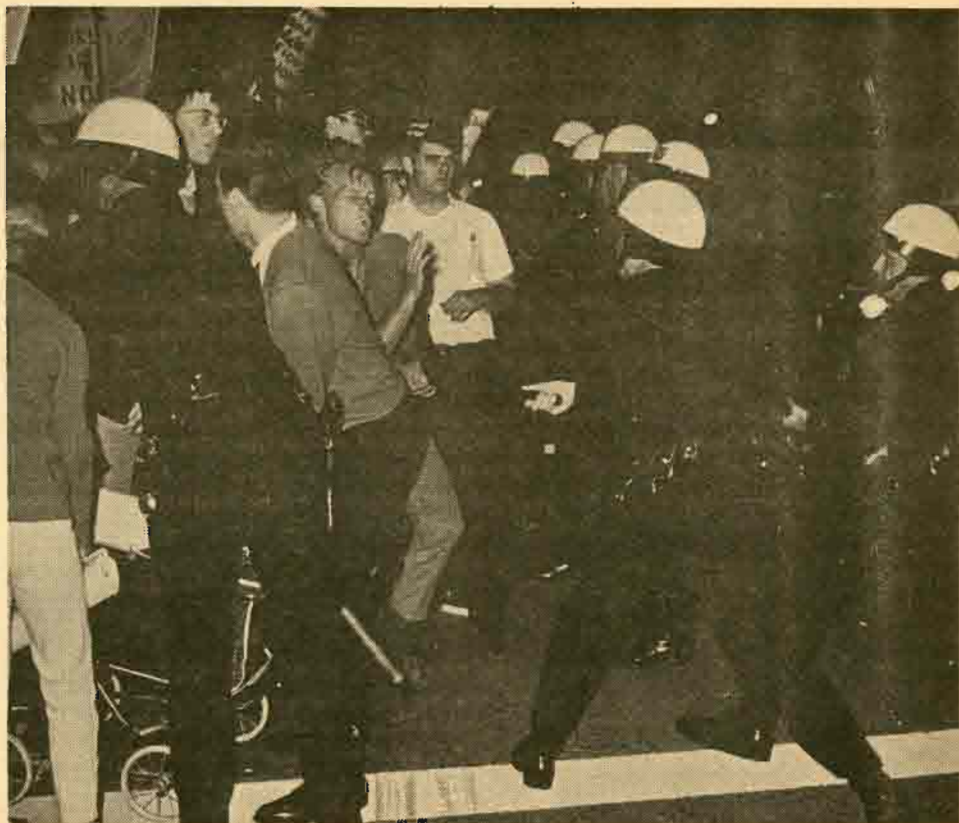
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LA COPS SMASH LBJ PICKETING

"About 9 p.m., perhaps a few minutes earlier. Suddenly the cop in front of me swung his truncheon against the face of a man. Blood spurts. Others join in. The first cop started hitting a girl, about 20, with a baby in her arms. When she fell down trying to protect the child, the same cop kicked her in the back. A doctor tried to go to her aid and was beaten down by several cops."

-- James Shafikh in the Los Angeles Free Press

The most important single statement made about Bloody Friday was by a black woman who participated. "Now they know how the cops treat us all the time," she said. It was mainly a white student and professional middle-class group that was attacked by the police. They were not Sunset Strip Hippies. They were women with baby carriages, cleanly dressed young people, whole families together.

The reaction to the brutality was often, "this can't be happening in America," which shows how isolated many demonstrators were from what is happening here. Good liberals who sincerely believe that Stokely Carmichael is an extremist were treated the way cops would like to treat Stokely if they weren't afraid of him.

NOT RACIST

The police acted in a way that cannot be dismissed as "racist." Cops beat the heads of people who cause trouble, black or white. Police violence cannot be analyzed as "irrational," "psychotic" or "sadistic." They attacked the demonstrators because they were ordered to.



Many cops personally enjoyed it, but they would not have waded into the crowd if they had not been instructed to do so in advance. After the violence had ended, Police Chief Reddin referred to it as "a perfect police exercise. I am very satisfied."

SELF DEFENSE

This was the first white political demonstration in which people reacted in a healthy way to unprovoked attack: they fought back. They fought back in astonishment, but they fought back.

"A man and a lady were holding a baby between them and trying to protect it. A cop tripped the lady and the baby went rolling across the cement. I picked it up and gave it to the man."

"There was another guy who had seen this. He charged toward the cops with blood in his eyes. Two men, not cops, tried to stop him and the cops started beating on all of them."

-- Bruce Denney in the L.A. Free Press

Only a few demonstrators tried to use the old tactic of sitting down. This only made matters worse by blocking those who were being beaten and making the crowd less mobile.

The demonstrators had a right to be there and knew it. They did not leave the area passively when some of them were ordered to. The police line would move into the crowd. But as soon as they paused or moved back, the crowd would surge forward again. They were not about to leave.

They also protected one another. One part of the crowd was isolated and pushed down Olympic Boulevard. A cop in a prowler car tried to push his way through the crowd. The demonstrators rocked the car. When a second car came through, a youth threw a rock, hitting the side of the car. When the police tried to see who it was, the crowd formed around the youth and hid him. The police, obviously shaken, drove off.

The police riot convinced thousands of whites that the stories of police brutality are true. "I never believed it before, but I believe it now," was a common statement.

NAZI PARALLELS

The most common comparison was with Nazi Germany. A group of 300 demonstrators pushed across the L.A. City Line, gave the Nazi salute and shouted "Seig Heil" at the police for 15 minutes.

The similarity between the police action and Nazi police was on everyone's mind:

"Looking over the whole situation later, it seemed like Nazi storm troopers herding the Jews into the acid baths."

-- Bruce Denney ◆

A LETTER & A LEAFLET FROM BOSTON

To THE MOVEMENT:

We're working out of a store front in Central Square in Cambridge from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. We've got two draft counselors in here every day all day. One black. One white. The guys are studying the selective service system processes etc., legal deferments, conscientious objection etc. etc. And of course they are working in the direct action leafletting of pre-inductees at the South Boston Army Base every morning.

We have lots of literature but would like five copies of The Movement each month. Enclosed is four dollars for four months worth of copy. (Beginning June if possible. The H. Rapp Brown article is important).

Enclosed also are copies of two of the leaflets that we have been handing out to the pre-inductees and other working class guys that we are seeking out meeting and talking with.

A first newsletter comes out early next week (as soon as we can get it written) and we will send it on to you.

Thank you,
Boston Draft
Resistance Group
Cambridge, Mass.

Here is one of the leaflets that was enclosed.

cannon fodder.

That's you baby. You do the dying while the rich guys do the studying, so they can send your kids off to the next war just like their old men are sending you off to this one.

And for what? Your country? Bullshit - for a South Vietnamese punk named Marshall Ky. He's great. The only fighting HIS army does is at the PX when the transistors come in.

The ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) won't fight, why the hell should you?

(Still want to fight? Fight the draft with us).

Boston Draft Resistance
Group
138 River St.
Cambridge, Mass.
547-7919

CARMICHAEL DRAFTED BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY

OAKLAND, CALIF. —Stokely Carmichael, who has refused to be drafted into the American Army to kill people of color in Vietnam, was drafted last month by the Black Panther Party for Self Defense.

Bobby Seale, Chairman of the BPPSD, announced at a press conference that Carmichael had been drafted and given the rank of Field Marshall. The Black Panther Executive Mandate said:

Brother Stokely Carmichael:

Because you have distinguished yourself in the struggle for the total liberation of Black People from oppression in racist white America;

Because you have acted courageously and shown great fortitude under the most adverse circumstances;

Because you have proven yourself as a true revolutionary guided by a great feeling of love for our people;

Because you have set such a fine example, in the tradition of Brother Malcolm, of dedicating your entire life to the struggle of Black Liberation, inspiring our youth and providing a model for others to emulate;

Because you have refused to serve in the oppressor's racist mercenary aggressive war machine, showing that you know who your true friends and enemies are;

Because of your new endeavor to organize and liberate the Crown Colony of Washington, D.C., you will inevitably be forced to confront, deal with, and conquer

the racist Washington Police Department which functions as the protector of the racist dog power structure, occupying the Black Community in the same manner and for the same reasons that the racist U.S. Armed Forces occupy South Vietnam;

You are hereby drafted into the black Panther Party for Self Defense, invested with the rank of Field Marshall, delegated the following authority, power and responsibility:

To establish revolutionary law, order and justice in the territory lying between the Continental Divide East to the Atlantic Ocean; North of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Canadian Border; South of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Gulf of Mexico.
So Let It Be Done;

Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

For Black Panther News Read

THE BLACK PANTHER

Black Community News Service bi-weekly paper of The Black Panther Party for Self Defense, P.O. Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, Ca. 94608. \$5.50 a year.

POOR FIGHT URBAN RENEWAL

By Dick Lawrence, Temporary Chairman,
City-wide Urban Renewal Committee

Chicago, Illinois City Hall was astounded. Poor Negroes, poor whites and poor Latin Americans joined together to fight. On Friday June 2, a union of the poor went to City Hall and City Hall was not ready. We filled City Hall and placed our petition for the poor people of Chicago before the City Council. We declared in a telegram to the Mayor: "Our homes are in danger. Your help is needed. Direct your floor leader to read our petition stating the principles which must become the policy of the City of Chicago for the future operation of the Urban Renewal program in the city."

We knew Daley had no intention of doing this. His \$180 million dollar urban renewal program could not survive our principles, and a vote to proceed was needed by July 1st to get the package to Washington in time to meet Federal deadlines. We were ready. One of our people stood to read our "magna carta." The City Council members lost their heads. Chaos reigned as they shouted at one another from the floor, and finally the Mayor himself stood and demanded this must stop. Our people started chanting: "Stop urban renewal. Stop urban renewal."

DALEY REDFACED

As usual the police moved ahead of the Mayor. 20 cops pushed toward us and gave us the final word—"shut up or get out." We moved from the chambers, but continued our shouting. Behind us the acid tones of Richard J. Daley pleaded the case for democracy: "This is a democratic body. No small group of people is going to take over this Council meeting." His lecture blared over Chicago T.V. that night, and to most of us he looked good—caught redfaced denying the needs of the people again.

We picketed City Hall for awhile, then decided to have a rally. Dorothy Mattox, a black woman from E. Garfield Park Community Organization shouted about poor blacks getting the Urban renewal screw. Then Obed Lopez from LADO (Latin American Defense Organization) and Peggy Terry, an appalachian from Uptown's JOM, said poor people all over the city are ready to fight.

We swore we would return. We knew two alderman had agreed to move to defer and publish the report of the Housing and Planning Comm. on urban Renewal. That surprised them too. "These niggers got their homework out."

To get even with us for these surprises, the police resorted to their usual

at all -- its urine.

Daley was upset to see Englewood and Lawndale scheming together -- the two largest Negro ghettos in the city. He had to stick his pride in his pocket. He had to face the people, a chance he had not taken since Negroes booed him to silence two years ago. But we were not ready. Sears Roebuck and its West Side



Marching to City Hall in Chicago.

"democratic" tactics of selective arrests. Three demonstrators were quickly carted away with three charges each.

SALTY TASTING TRUTH

Our City-Wide Committee got a real set-back during the planning for the next attack. Lawndale, one of the largest urban renewal areas, was having a planning conference. They were sure they could do business with Daley. Why were they so sure? Because Daley himself showed up at the conference and told them so. When will the poor learn? Boss Daley rolls out to lie to us, and we destroy our strength. When do we learn that truth with a salty taste ain't truth

Federation had a warm reception for him. He split us in two again.

When we returned to City Hall to face the final vote on June 9th the mayor was ready. His employees filled the Council Chambers. His police did not let us near those hallowed halls. Our principles were introduced as amendments to the Housing and Planning Report by the Independent Alderman. They were referred to committee and the Urban Renewal program was passed.

That ends round one. The city breathes a little easier, for another demonstration has passed. But the poor of Chicago are on the move. We are moving beyond demonstrations -- we are organizing.



Key List Mailing

Selected Documents of
Current and Lasting Interest
in the Freedom
Movement.

Published by The San Francisco
Office of SNCC.

The KLM brings together:

1) the writings, statements, field reports of individuals and groups involved in organizing black people, poor whites, Spanish-speaking people — North and South, urban and rural;

2) writings on such issues as Black Power, the draft, independent political parties, self-defense groups, the role of the organizer, colonialism in the U.S., etc.;

3) materials relating to various areas of organizing, such as how to find out who owns slum housing, how to do 'power structure' research, how to deal with urban renewal (laws involved and how groups have actually dealt with urban renewal), how to put out a community newspaper, how to organize draft unions, etc.

Published bi-weekly. \$10 a year.
50¢ an issue.

SNCC

449 14th Street

San Francisco, Ca. 94103

626-4577

AMERICAN INDIANS - Continued from Page One

assimilated or be exterminated.

During the time of Jackson and before, the white man would take over Indian lands by getting some Indians in a tribe to sign over tribal lands. Since land was not considered to be owned by any one, however, even the Indian who signed only thought he was temporarily giving the white man hunting or fishing rights. But the white man had his paper which was a European custom, not an Indian custom. When the Indian wanted to come and use his hunting or fishing lands again the white man would run him off.

Even today a Tribal Council law need only be passed by one third of one third of the Indians of a tribe to be "legal." That is one way the government has stolen our lands and resources — our freedom to hunt and fish and log our own lands.

We never gave any title in any treaty to any of the water ways of this country. We only gave rights to land use, whenever it was really given and not taken. But we are under trusteeship of the U.S. government, which means they can tell us we can't fish in our rivers and lakes and streams. When white fishermen drove our people off the ocean and the lakes the government did nothing. To the justice department it was a civil matter and not a matter of our civil rights. That's because we have no civil rights in this country; we are not people under the constitution.

People say we should begin to fight the government. They forget that we fought and lost. We are the defeated Viet Cong of America.

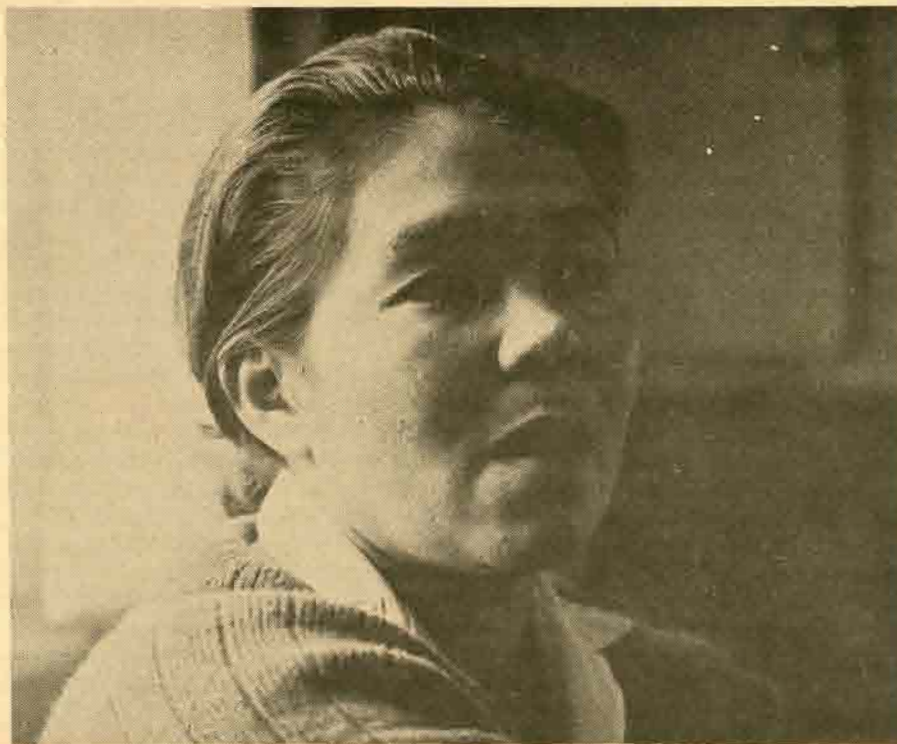
Once a prosecuting attorney said that the government was being humane, since it hadn't killed us all off. Well, the white man couldn't kill us off — and he tried — because we knew the land, just like the Viet Cong.

RESISTANCE

There is no such thing as a passive resistance. That's all hogwash put out by the power structure. I used to think that demonstrations would help. They have shed some light on problems. But I don't believe in that anymore.

We had a fish-in and all of our people were arrested. The Yakimas in the next valley saw that. They had a fish-in too. When the game wardens came, they took up guns to drive them off their land.

It is the Indians' hope that they can mop up after the Negroes whittle down the whites and get their land back.



Janet McCloud

EDUCATION

Indians see what is being done to the Negroes, and they are called "nigger" too. They even kicked my daughter out of school because they said SHE was prejudiced.

My daughter had written two book reports on Geranimo and Chief Joseph. The teacher said no more reports on Indians.

Then she wrote a report on NIGGER, Dick Gregory's book. Silence fell over the class room when she read the title. Then the children saw what prejudice was about. Fifty book reports were turned in on that book. Then the teacher said no more reports on Dick Gregory.

INDIAN COMMUNITIES

A home is not as important as a community. So being poor is not having a fine home, but being forced to live apart from your friends and family. That is what the white man has always tried to do — force us apart, force us into white society.

The white man outlawed our potlatch houses or long houses. That is where the whole community would meet and trade beads and make costumes and meet husbands and wives. Now we are using baseball games to re-educate people into our culture. We have Indian dances there and

our children meet each other and talk.

Our community is at one with nature. I laugh at the white man who is afraid of tornadoes, who is afraid of nature. We are a part of nature. The white man sees himself in opposition to nature.

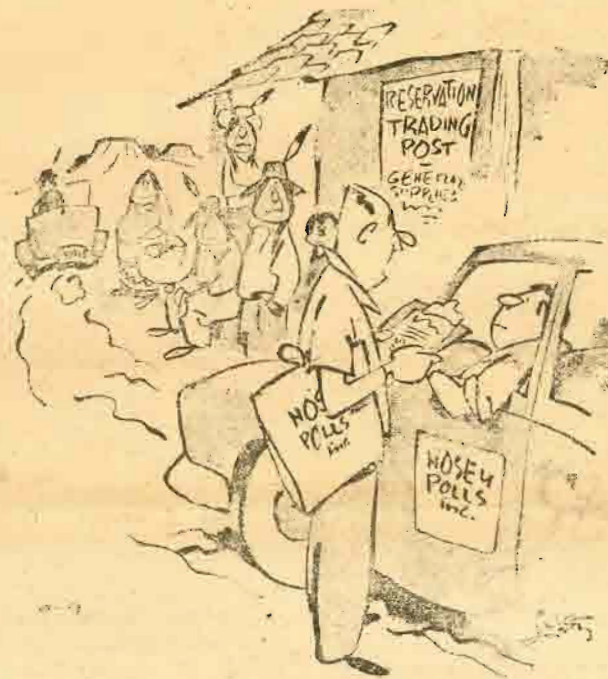
You see there is a difference between learning how to live in the world and how to earn a living in the world. I don't see why people would want to live in cities. Cities are a sore spot on Mother Earth, I think someday she'll scratch.

THE ASSOCIATION

Our group is only made up of rank and file Indians. There are no members of the government controlled tribal council on our board, nor are there any people from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) allowed at our meetings.

There are a lot of groups stating around the country similar to ours. But we don't believe in large organizations. Already we are getting too big, so each branch must support itself. They are with us as long as we agree on policy.

THE SURVIVAL OF AMERICAN INDIANS ASSOCIATION, P.O. BOX 719, Tacoma, Wash. They publish a newsletter and, of course, need donations for legal defense, bail, etc. ◆



"And while only 12 percent think we shouldn't be in Vietnam, 88 percent think we shouldn't be in America, either!"

JEFF SEGAL ON ANTI-DRAFT - Continued from Pg. 6

For instance, the head of the Colorado State College SDS chapter at Greeley, Colorado seems to be a pretty good example. He's from Greeley; just a kid from a small town in Colorado who joined the Navy just out of high school. He spent a year in Vietnam flying a seaplane. While his ship was on patrol off the shore of Vietnam he and some of his friends used to listen to Hanoi Hanna to pass the time. She would carp on the Geneva Accords all the time so they decided that they would find them and see just what she was talking about. They got a pass to Manila and went to a library and looked up the Accords. A copy was typed up and circulated through the unit.

This went on until they had enough people on their side so they could take over an entire night watch. They stenciled up the accords and ran them off and distributed them to everybody. As a result a lot of guys were turned off on the war.

When the docked in San Francisco about the time of the October 15, 1965 Teach-in in Berkeley, they participated in the march. After he got out of the Navy and started back to school he approached SDS and started a chapter at Greeley.

We have found that we are getting more and more of our members who are ex-service men who have been turned off on the war. The head of one chapter is an ex-green beret who served in Vietnam.

It is the ex-servicemen who have been the most active in reaching guys who are in the service now. They speak the same language and know the ropes of the military. Students just can't do this sort of thing.

IN THE FUTURE

MOVEMENT: Just what do you see happening in the immediate future?

SEGAL: It seems that there is going to be a lot of summer activity. We're collecting names and addresses and local board numbers of members of the draft unions and are going to attempt to put people together in organizations that are not especially connected with campuses. For instance, suppose that a large number or even a substantial number of the members of the Berkeley Anti-Draft union all came from one local board. We would encourage them to form a separate union that would be concerned with attacking their own draft board.

Also there are a number of community projects beginning in Chicago, New York, Portland and Los Angeles. There are programs in which organizers will go door to door talking about the draft. Hopefully, we can build up Draft Resistance groups from local areas that are made up of draft age males and parents.

MOVEMENT: Has there been any movement by the federal Government to suppress your activities?

SEGAL: There has been a lot of minor harrassment. FBI agents are always coming in and out of the national office; we suspect telephone taps, but there has been nothing major at this stage.

The only things that have happened to a major extent have been drafting of political types. Trying to get them in court for draft refusing and giving them stiff sentences to act as a damper.

I refused draft a couple of years ago and my trial judge said that he was expecting a lot of draft related cases so he said at my trial that he was going to make an example of me. He sentenced me to four years because of my politics. A non-cooperator under the same judge got six months at about the same time. He just wanted to set an example with me. It's now on appeal.

There have been, as you know, a lot of SNCC field secretaries who have been drafted. Cleve Sellers just refused induction. The problem that the government has is that the only way that they are going to be able to get us, legally, as an organization is to arrest us and charge us with sedition. I don't think that they are ready to handle such a political issue at this time.

VANCOUVER

MOVEMENT: You just got back from Vancouver, could you give us some idea about the situation there?

SEGAL: The first thing is; almost anybody can get into Canada now legally. There are only very few people who have much trouble at all. First step anybody should take if he thinks he might go to Canada is to get ahold of a CO counselor or draft resistance group here in the U.S. who can give him some information about getting Landed Immigrancy status. A Landed Immigrant is a person who lives in Canada and is waiting out the five years that are necessary to get citizenship. In practice the only difference between the two statuses is you can't vote if you're not a citizen.

MOVEMENT: About how many American draft refusers would you say are in Vancouver and what are they doing?

SEGAL: There are probably about 150-200 in Vancouver and they are organized in a very informal way. Most of the organization that is going on in Canada around these people is being done by Canadians. There have been some self-help groups started. These mainly orient Americans to Canadian life. They try to find work and housing for Americans.

MOVEMENT: What is the average Canadian reaction to draft refusers?

SEGAL: Historically, Canada has always been a haven for American draft refusers. For instance, a lot of Tories escaped imprisonment and such during the American Revolution. Practically, in this case, the reaction seems to be one of either indifference or sympathy. There is a lot of police harrassment of anybody who looks even slightly like a hippy; the drug scene is completely shut down in Canada. But if you look some what straight the cops don't bother you all that much and the average joe on the street couldn't care one way or another. Anyone interested in Canada should contact:

Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters
P.O. Box 231, Westmount 6, Montreal, Quebec Canada
Phone (514) 931-3007

Committee to Aid American War Objectors
Box 4231
Vancouver 9, British Columbia Canada ◆

CALIFORNIA'S BLACK HERITAGE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was sent to us by Jack D. Forbes, Research Program Director of the FAR WEST LABORATORY FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT in Berkeley. He wrote, "I enjoyed Hardy Frye's article on 'Negroes in Early California' very much except for one major error. Mr. Frye states that 'There were very few Negroes in California before 1841, and those that were here had little influence,'" etc.

NO RACIAL BOUNDARY

The rise of Afro-American leaders like Malcolm X stems from the reality of contemporary race relations in the United States, but this reality itself is based upon a totally mythological view of American history and genetics. In point of fact the United States is not composed of "Whites" and "Negroes" but of a myriad of people who range from individuals of "pure" European ancestry to individuals of "pure" African ancestry with millions of "Eurafricans" or hybrids in between; and many of these intermediate mixed-bloods are called "Whites." There is, in fact, no racial boundary between "White" and "Blacks," although there may be social and cultural boundaries.

Similarly, the idea that the Afro-American has been primarily a passive "object" of American history is a myth, perpetuated both by those white versions of history which ignore non-White contributions and

by a fixation with the role of the English-speaking Negro living along the Atlantic seaboard after 1619.

SPANISH SPEAKING AFRO-AMERICANS

The story of the Spanish-speaking Afro-American needs to be told, if only because it should help to weaken some of the myths which bolster the racist society that Malcolm X fought so hard to destroy.

During the 1500's Spanish-speaking persons of African and part-African origin came to dominate the population of most of the islands in the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico. During that same century Afro-Americans from the islands and Mexico became the first permanent non-Indian residents of the United States, in the Carolinas in the 1520's, in New Mexico-Arizona in the 1540's, and in Oklahoma-Kansas in the 1590's. During this same period also, Africans and mixed-bloods helped to found St. Augustine, Florida in 1565.

By the eighteenth century a very large percentage of the Spanish soldiers and settlers going to regions such as Texas, New Mexico, and California were of African or part-African ancestry. Let us look at California as an example.

When Gaspar de Portola led Spanish troops into California in 1769 many Afro-Americans were among those who came along. Their numbers increased steadily so that by the 1790's at least twenty percent of the Spanish-speaking soldiers

and settlers in California were part African. Some communities, such as Los Angeles, had even higher percentages. The founders of that now great metropolis, in 1781, were almost non-Whites and fifty-six percent were African or part African.

California's Spanish-speaking Afro-Americans were neither slaves nor peasants. Most were soldiers or retired soldiers. They were not segregated. Intermarriage with Whites, Indians, and mixed-bloods occurred regularly so that the entire population gradually blended together. By the second decade of the nineteenth century the African strain had been absorbed and most ordinary people were of European, Indian and African background.

FIRST MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES

Very early, persons of African ancestry occupied positions of importance.

One of the first mayors of Los Angeles was Francisco Reyes, a mulatto (he was also the first rancher in the San Fernando Valley). Other Afro-Californians occupied important positions as overseers of mission Indians, military officers, and artisan-craftsmen.

GOVERNORS

After 1822, when California became part of an independent Mexican republic, persons of African descent rose to the highest offices. At least two governors,

Manuel Victoria and Pio Pico, were part African, and many civic leaders, military chiefs, mayors, judges, businessmen, and wealthy ranchers were of similar origin.

Beginning in 1813 persons of African descent began to enter California from areas other than Mexico, and these individuals also were welcomed, were successful, and blended into the general population. Perhaps the best known of these individuals was William Liedesdorff, one of the founding fathers of modern San Francisco and a man of one-quarter African ancestry.

California before 1848, before the United States conquest introduced true racism, was a place where Malcolm X would have had no reason to exist. True, there was a great deal of injustice in California, felt primarily by Indian "Red Nationalists." But the African element in the population knew no separate existence and had, in fact, become absorbed into the Mexican nationality.

BLACK PIONEERS

Tens of thousands of modern-day Californians, with both English and Spanish surnames, because of what happened in California before 1848, are part-African (and most of them do not know it). But whether we are personally descended from the Spanish-speaking Afro-American pioneers or not, we are all inheritors of the historical-cultural legacy left by a people who did a great deal to make California an interesting place to live. The story of these "black pioneers of the Golden West" especially needs to be widely known and appreciated today, when a man's color seems to be so important to so many people. ♦

TEAR GAS FOR FUN & PROFIT

by Gren Whitman

Came across an advertisement recently in a police trade magazine. "Roll, Hold, Launch, Throw," it said, and showed riot cops rolling, holding, launching and throwing tear-gas grenades into a mob.

The mob appeared to be all-male, about half black and half white, armed with rocks and bottles, holding a few blank picket signs -- as near as we would figure out. Couldn't tell whether it was a "civil rights" or a "peace" or a "labor" demonstration. The cops couldn't either. Didn't care. Just another mob to hem. An object at which to toss, hold launch or throw tear-gas bombs.

MULTI-PURPOSE GRENADE

For anyone who still doubts there is a connection between the revolutionary freedom/peace struggle in these United States and revolutionary struggles in other parts of the world, let us consider the "Multi-Purpose Grenade."

year research and development experience of AAI in developing weapons and allied systems for the U.S. ARMY Munitions Command, Weapons Command, and the U.S. AIR FORCE, combined with the consultant services of Lt. Col. Rex Applegate, riot control authority, and the co-operation of E.I. duPont de Nemours Company, Inc.

No doubt about it, the Multi-Purpose Grenade is an improvement. Watch out.

A 'SAFE' GRENADE

The State Department asked for a "safe" grenade. By this, they meant (1) a grenade which would keep injuries (other than gas) at a minimum and (2) a grenade which couldn't be used against the cops -- "safe" for the cops. AAI has presented the State Department, also U.S. cops, with such a grenade, for a price, naturally.

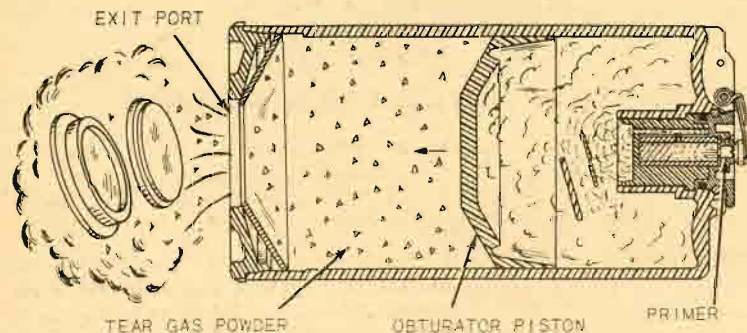
The grenade is made from a plastic, DELRIN (trademark of duPont). The fuse is recessed to minimize sharp edges. It neither bursts nor burns, thus eliminating

shrapnel-type wounds and burns. It won't start fires, either. It dispenses a tear-gas agent, CN, in a dry, powder form, about the consistency of talcum, and uses a plunger system which ejects the CN in 1/10th of a second (as opposed to about 30 seconds for a burning-type grenade).

It has a timing mechanism which can be set for either 2 or 5 seconds. This, plus the fact that the agent is ejected quickly, eliminates the "throw-back" hazard faced by cops. It really can't be thrown back.

50,000 A YEAR IN U.S.

We talked with the individual in charge of marketing the Multi-Purpose Grenade for AAI, one Earl Stanley Jones, Jr. Jones said about 50,000 tear-gas grenades are purchased every year by police departments in the U.S. "Of course," said he, "this doesn't mean they're all used."



This grenade was developed by the AAI Corporation (Md.) in response to specifications drawn up by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). It is being peddled by AAI, through AID, to foreign police departments throughout the ("free") world, and to police departments around the U.S., your "local police."

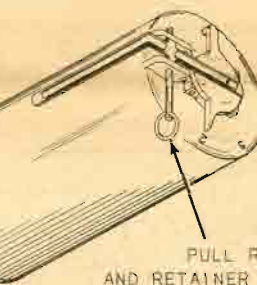
We are thus confronted with a nauseating fact -- a weapon designed by the U.S. State Department is also going to be used against United States citizens.

Here is an excerpt from an AAI advertising brochure sent to U.S. police departments:

This unique MULTI-PURPOSE GRENADE system is the result of the 15-



The grenade may be either hand-held, thrown or launched toward the desired action zone. The selector handle may be selectively set with the pointer at either the 2 or the 5 second delay position, thereby bringing the corresponding one of the flash ports



He said the world-wide market is about 150,000 tear-gas grenades per year, with India buying the most. Part of the reason for this market, other than the use of tear-gas on people, is that any sort of munitions like this have a "shelf life," and the inventory must be replaced every so often to be sure the stuff will work when needed.

Jones said the AAI grenade is guaranteed to have a "shelf life" of about 6 years. He remarked that it's not the expense, but rather a question of "political stability" -- that when tear-gas is needed, baby, it's needed.

LAW & ORDER DIGS IT

Jones gave us a reprint of an article from a magazine called "Law and Order -- an Independent Magazine for the Police Profession," by Col. Rex Applegate (USA, Ret.). Rex digs the new products. AAI digs Rex's article.

Rex, in three pages, uses the word "mob" 14 times, and varies this monotonous outlook with the word "rioter(s)." We quote from an opening paragraph: "The increasing incidence of riots at home and abroad makes this (the grenade) a new development of prime importance and should prove to be of special interest and great technological value to all civil law enforcement agencies."

A winning combination (so far): the U.S. State Department, the AAI Corporation and duPont all cooperating to preserve "law and order" (not to mention private property and free enterprise), and Col. Applegate extolling the virtues of the Multi-Purpose Grenade.

When you are gassed this summer, remember it's all just part of a business arrangement, and that political stability is of the utmost importance to the State Department, yours and mine.

P.S. We suggest quickly tossing a jacket over the grenade. Or placing it on its end and pressing on it. If you have time. ♦

NOT ON OUR SIDE

Continued from P. 2

It is government cops who have provoked every riot that has taken place this summer (see page 1).

It is Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States government that has systematically denied American Indians any defense against their European conquerors (see WE ARE THE DEFEATED VIET CONG page 1).

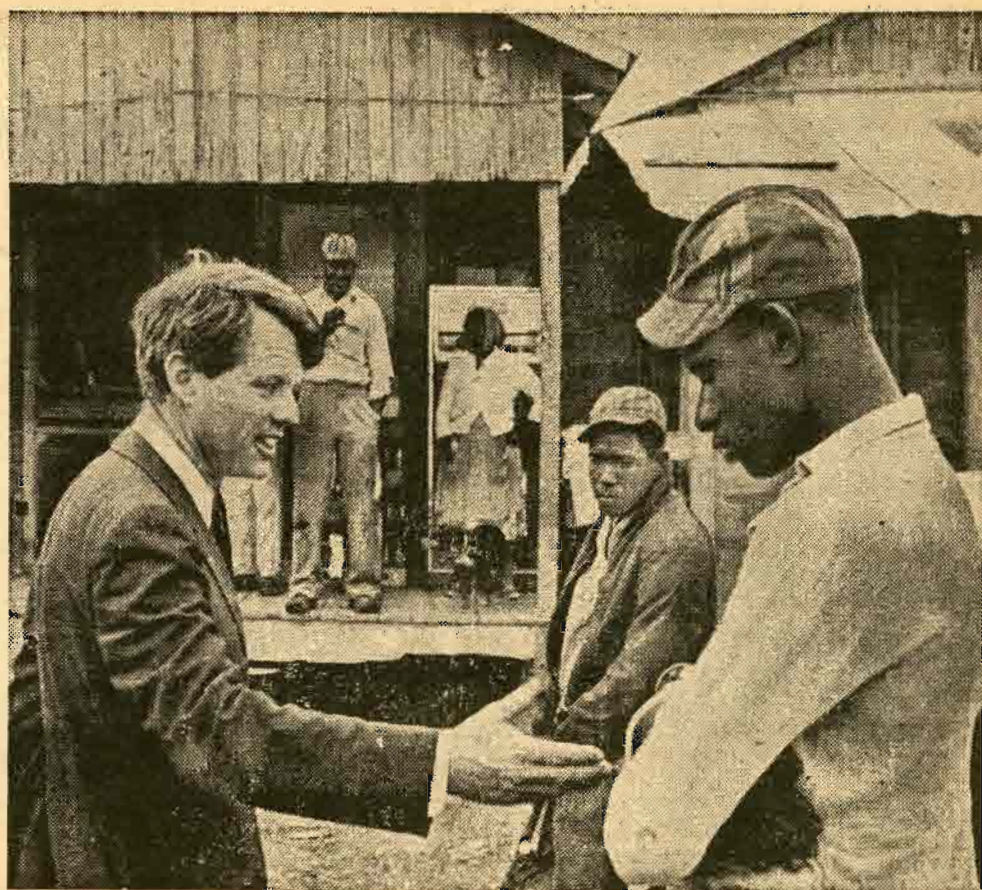
Let us stop reacting to the right-wing in this country. The liberals in government are not going to protect us from them. It is the liberal government that is massacring its citizens on ghetto streets and in Vietnam. American liberal domestic policy is Make Money and Keep the Lid On, by any means necessary. The Right only carries that position to its logical conclusion.

Let us not be fooled. There are no doves in the government. Those who oppose the war in Asia support American intervention in the Dominican Republic, the Middle East, Latin America or Europe. Electing a radical to the government is sort of like asking Stokely Carmichael to volunteer for the Army on the grounds that he can organize better inside it.

The men who make money out of this country and its policies mean business. They will not give up any of it, unless forced. They will not be forced by electing more liberals or one radical. They will only be stopped by the chaos, confusion and violence which their own policies will create. ♦

A CONTEST

WHAT IS THIS MAN SAYING?



THE MOVEMENT has been puzzling over this picture for some time now. He might be saying: "What is it that you people want?" Or: "Hello, I'm Bobby Kennedy; I'm running for sheriff..." Whatever it is, the response seems less than enthusiastic. What do you think this man is saying?

THE MOVEMENT will give a year's free subscription for the best suggestion. Send to us at 449 - 14th St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

MAKE MONEY AND KEEP THE LID ON

HOW LITTON RUNS JOB CORPS

By Brooks Penney

On May 3, four leaders of the Camp Parks Job Corps Camp local of the American Federation of Teachers were fired by Litton Industries. Litton has contracted with the OEO to run Camp Parks; all staff members are employees of Litton.

The two were charged with "disloyalty toward the company" for passing two leaflets around the camp in April. One leaflet objected to company plans to remove the doors to the Corpsmen's rooms in order to make discipline easier. The other leaflet discussed the virtues of co-operative ownership of Job Corps contracts.

ANTI - UNION

The firings were an attempt by Litton to chop off the head of the union. The following day, the Parks Federation of Teachers and Counselors, AFT Local 1735, voted to go on strike against Litton. About half of the more than 300 teachers and counselors at the camp stayed off work. After staying out for twenty days, they went back to work in exchange for a National Labor Relations Board election. They lost the election but it is presently being contested in the courts. The four who were fired have not been hired back, but their reinstatement will be part of the future negotiations.

Litton Industries is a huge Southern California holding company that reported \$52,000,000 net profits for the nine month period ending April 30, 1967. The variety and diversification of the corporations owned by Litton is amazing. It owns, for instance, Stoffer Frozen Foods, Royal Typewriters, Cole Office Furniture and American Book. 40% of its holdings are defense industries. Litton is very much in the education business. Besides Camp Parks, it has a contract to run a complete public school system in Southern California next year. It has also turned Oakland Community College in Michigan into a horror show of teaching machines, projectors and recitation booths (all developed and produced by Litton Industries). It is also a profoundly anti-union company.

There are two issues in this strike and the attempt to form a union. The first

is the firings. More basic is that this purportedly educational institution is being run by a business — and not even a corporation that is noted for its "liberalism." Educational institutions run by businessmen are nothing new in this country, but the Job Corps is the most obvious example of the "education business" being carried to its logical conclusion.

The Job Corps is one of the best publicized parts of the so-called "War on Poverty." Its main purpose is to take 16-21 year olds and give them vocational and compensatory training.

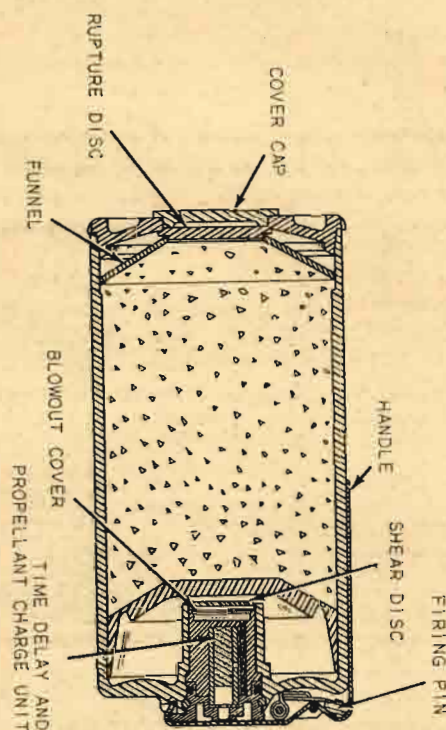
PROFITS COME FIRST

One teacher at Camp Parks put it this way: "It's a difficult job from the start but it's complicated immensely by Litton's needs for profit. They (the company) don't give a damn about the kids. There isn't a supervisor who isn't scared to death of the kids and stays as far away as he can. They see every thing as a matter of control." Control of and profit from the Corpsmen is related to the attempt by the staff to form a union. The company wants no interference and no ripples — by unions or individuals on the staff. The Corpsmen are not allowed to leave the camp except on weekends — the camp is surrounded by barbed wire fences. The Corpsmen are forced to contribute towards the recreation facilities but Litton cut back recreation expenditures by half to "save money." There was no consultation with the Corpsmen on this decision even though there is a Corpsman government. A series of night school classes in Oakland were stopped because Litton claimed it couldn't afford the gas for its buses.

Morale at the camp among the staff is low and the turn-over has been high. Counselors have been played off against teachers by the company in an attempt to create dissension. A large part of the staff is not credentialed. Some of the counselors are ex-Corpsmen who have trained for the job. Some do not even have high-school degrees. This says nothing about ability to do the job, only mobility. Without a high school diploma it's unlikely, no matter how competent they are, that they will be able to get

a comparable job elsewhere.

A Negro history class that was a roaring success in these times of rising black consciousness was canceled by the company. A staff member who attempted to form a staff group for research into adolescence was threatened with firing. The coming together of any group of people for any reason is seen as a threat and is squelched in any manner possible.



NO JOBS AT LITTON

Vocational training at Parks is a joke. One of the biggest job training classes was office machinery repair. Since Royal Typewriters is one of Litton's subsidiaries, it would stand to reason that the company would train the kids and give them jobs at Royal. But the class is being phased out — "no jobs available." One group of trainees was interviewed by Royal. No Negroes were hired. The kids are being trained in "Maintenance Skills" which is just a fancy way to say janitor.

While the kids are getting literally short-changed, the cost-plus contract has led to some fantastic boondoggling and financial wheeling and dealing. The corporation thought it would be good to build a lake so the kids would have a place to canoe and swim. When it was finished the lake was too small for canoeing and too polluted for swimming. The company made a nice little profit off the construction of this lake, however.

Litton contracted with one of its subsidiaries to develop educational materials to be used by the staff, bought them back and made a double profit. One teacher described the material as "pure crap. We locked it all into a closet when we got it and it hasn't been looked at since."

POSITIVE ASPECTS

In spite of Litton it is felt that there are some positive aspects to the Job Corps. The Corpsmen are receiving some training and they are getting some basic education. A special reading class has had some success. "All that success means in this case," as one teacher put it, "is that we have taken functional illiterates and brought them up to a fourth grade reading level so they can pass their draft exams and are qualified to get killed."

Also just by its existence the Job Corps allows for a sense of mobility. Poor whites from Appalachia and Blacks from the rural south are taken out of one social contest and put into another with much the same effects as when middle class kids go away to college. The substitution of one structure for another is not in itself good — the Army does the same thing — but the process of change opens up to the Corps — men the possibility of further change. Whether or not this further change is realized or frustrated is determined by society, and it is on this point that the value and relevance of the society and the Job Corps revolve.

The general attitude of the Corpsmen is probably summed up by one ex-corpsman from the south who is now working as a counselor who said, "The man comes up to me and tells me that he's going to put me on a jet airplane and fly me somewhere. Why, man, I could kiss him."

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.....MICHAEL JAMES

COPS HAVE NEW LOOK

The Chicago police force, like the political machine it is a part of and serves, has long had a reputation of corruption. Mayor Daley has proved highly skillful at altering the visible parts of the machine when its inner workings become too visible and provoked public concern. So it was with the police force.

In 1960 the Summerdale police station was finally caught with stolen goods in the basement. To stem the outcry, Daley recruited progressive criminologist Orlando Wilson from Berkeley to take over and clean up Chicago's cops. Wilson came in with a "free hand" to institute his programs, designed not only to develop a "reformed" image for Chicago's 10,000 cops, but also to control the expected increase in ghetto unrest. His programs directed to the latter include: the establishment of teams to gather intelligence on youth gangs, integrated patrol cars, the

recruitment of both Negro and Spanish speaking cops, police-community workshops, a strengthened human relations division, and extensive liaison efforts between the police force and Negro ministers. One such minister is Alinsky-spawned Brazier of The Woodland Organization (TWO) who talks about the "civil rights movement being taken over by irresponsible people."

CHANGED IMAGE

Wilson's efforts were successful in that they changed the public image of the force — for the liberals, but they failed to change the content, the reality, for the cat on the street. While newspapers, national magazines like THE REPORTER, and Chicago cops themselves talk about Chicago having the "best police force in the country," progressive police tactics, designed to control people, have not proved

to be enough. In reality, they are overshadowed by a growing ghetto consciousness and militancy.

Wilson recently resigned. He went out with a flurry of praise and sentimental slop from the press. A Bill Mauldin cartoon showed a night stick-figure saying "he made me stand a little bit taller" and a badge-figure spouting "and shine a little brighter."

There is, however, considerable speculation that Wilson's resignation was forced. Negro cops have, as in New York, met on their own to discuss their role as Negro policemen, and to pressure for more equitable promotion within the force. Wilson supported their demands, but found that he in fact DID NOT have a free hand to make real one of the most blatant forms of liberal police control measures — bring in more and more Negro cops, promote them, and let them do the dirty work. (Chicago integrates its bureaucracies, with a "Negro" at the head of the War on Poverty, the Dept. of Public Aid and the Post Office.) What is important about Wilson's replacement by career cop Conlisk, reported in the press as being "Daley's choice" and having "always been close to the machine," is that THE ENEMY BELIEVES THAT IF LIBERAL-CO-OPTIVE POLICE CONTROL MEASURES WON'T WORK, THEN MAYBE REPRESSION WILL.

REPRESSION

While attempted reform measure may have prevented some ghetto rebellions, there have still been more each year, and this summer should be no exception. Open repression is on the upswing. During the blizzard there was mass looting on the westside, with cops responding — only to intensify growing militancy — by mass arrests on "John Doe" warrants. Recently (see last month's MOVEMENT) 150 cops busted up a rally of 300 black people attempting to change the name of Washington Park to Malcolm X Shabazz Park. In Englewood, a district commander arranged through a minister a meeting with black gang kids. The meeting ended up in the arrest of the gang kids. Police cars are now equipped with rifles and helmets. Police dogs are increasingly used



on the street. Cops have told Puerto Ricans that "this summer its either you or us." And at the recent citywide Urban Renewal demonstrations human relations cops informed us that the "word from the top is that policy is to arrest as many activists as possible and put them away for the summer."

The picture is clear, Wilson, Cook County Board of Commissioner's President Ogeltve, and a list of other "notables" have just formed an organization to "protect the rights of unsuspecting citizens." The papers quoted one of their board members as saying that the new outfit is "a counter to the ACLU." The state legislature has passed a stop and frisk bill, a gun control law, and several measures to limit picketing, parades, and the number of people allowed to assemble. They await governor Kemer's signature or veto. He informed a delegation against the picketing measures that he was concerned with picketing that abuses the rights of private citizens and asked us to consider the "emotional strain caused Mayor Daley's daughters when their home was picketed last year."

Presented with this picture, the question presented the Movement here in Chicago is how do we respond. We are not big, but the seeds of organization and conception as to how to pull them together and make them grow are as advanced as anywhere in the country. There is increased work on the part of poor people's organizations with gang kids — the future leadership. People are digging in response to the shift in emphasis from face-changing public relations measures, cooptive and liaison attempts to repression. We may be too small to withstand it, but then again we may not and repression may break a lot of people out. Much depends on what people are doing other places. ♦

MAW SIT-IN STARTS RIOT

By Jean Tepperman

BOSTON, MASS. — On June 2, 3, and 4, the radio reported riots in a black neighborhood in Boston. The riots started with a sit-in at the welfare office.

Mrs. Carole Johnson, a Boston welfare recipient, told us the story in a long distance telephone interview. Carole is a member of Mothers for Adequate Welfare (MAW), which has been organizing black and white welfare recipients in Boston for 2-1/2 years. She reported: "Thursday night about 40 women sat in all night at the Grove Hall welfare office. We had a list of demands and said we wouldn't leave until the demands were met. Our demands were:

1. An Affidavit system for getting on welfare.
2. That the department investigate before they cut off checks.
3. That the welfare director publicly order caseworkers to be respectful to recipients.
4. That they take away the special cops stationed in the welfare offices.
5. Every office should have a grievance committee that could act quickly to hear appeals and change caseworkers decisions. These committees must be at least half recipients.

"The day after the sit-in the welfare director walked around ignoring us. We talked to a lot of recipients in the office, and got some more to sit-in with us."

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We figured that there would be trouble that night, so we called in some men from the picket line and asked them to sit-in with us Friday night.

CHAIN DOORS

"When 5:00 came, we chained the doors of the office shut. The social workers all ran up to the second floor, because 'the recipients have taken over the office.' Downstairs, the men stood around the chain and the women stood around the men so no one could get in or out.

"Finally the police came. They tried to pull us off the chain, but we held on, so they pushed the women away and started attacking the men with riot clubs. It turned into a real fight — we were protecting ourselves against the cops.

"I threw my kids out the window to some people in the crowd, then jumped out the window myself, because I had to get them home. But the other people stayed and were arrested.

"When they were taken outside, there were a lot of people standing around who could see the cops roughing up the people. They got angry about it and started throwing rocks and pop bottles at the cops. There were about 45 arrests and a lot of people hurt. Some of the guys who were sitting-in were really beat up by the cops. It was the cops who started the riot by attacking us in the welfare office."

MAW recipients are not letting police brutality stop them. June 5 they went to the mayor of Boston with their list of demands and insisted he meet them right away. The mayor knows that a lot of people are angry about the way cops treat people who want their rights.

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