OAKLAND SEVEN INDICTED!

THE MOVEMENT
Affiliated with SNCC and SDS
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STOP THE DRAFT CONSPIRACY CHARGES

Talk of reparation is anything but tall these days. Taking their cue from the Boston indictment against Dr. Spock, Reverend Coffin and the others of the Boston Five, Alameda County D.A. J. Frank Caskey has secured indictments from the Grand Jury against seven of the organizers of the October Stop The Draft Week in Oakland, on charges of "conspiracy." The Grand jury, meeting in Oakland, issued the indictments on January 24, after an "investigation" of the demonstra­tions which included the subpoenaing of radical Bay Area printers, sympathetic UC faculty members who refused to testify, and the imprisonment of UC Dean Jan Blais and a UC political cop.

Five of the indicted Oakland Seven, left to right: Mike Smith, Steve Hamilton, Bob Mandel, Reese Erlich and Terry Cannon. Not pictured are Bob Mandel and Jeff Segal.

The indictment was instigated by J. Frank Caskey, Oakland's D.A., a well-known racist and reactionist, who com­plained that the "guys:" for a long time have continued all week. It is known that one such victim to be "questioned" was horribly beaten during his "visit" with the police. Another, a former SNCC Chairman in Nashville, was taken from the jail to the prison farm, where his "Afro" hair style was cut, and then he was released.

How "Conspiracy" Works

All seven were charged under the law which makes it a felony to conspire to commit a misdemeanor; in this case, conspiracy to commit the various mis­deemeanors which occurred in Oakland during October Stop The Draft Week—obstructing sidewalks, public nuisance, trespass, and obstructing police officers. The indictments also charge "ten overt acts", alleging that the seven "did conspire to commit the various mis­deemeanors, confederate and agree together", to commit a felony: in this case, during October Stop The Draft Week—inciting to violate the peace of the state by a number of acts, including:"

- On Oct. 9, Bob Mandel and Mike Smith opened a checking account in the name of Stop the Draft Week at the Wells Fargo Bank in Berkeley.
- On Oct. 15, Frank Bardacke directed a walk of others from 23rd & Grove Sts., Oakland, to the Induction Center.
- On Oct. 16 Bob Mandel hired and paid busboys to assemble at Bancroft and Telegraph Ave., Berkeley to carry persons to the induction center.
- On Oct. 17 Mike Smith directed persons at Spalding Plaza on the UC campus to move to the induction center.

The infamous Nashville Police Chief Sorace has used the white press attack to convince the Nashville community that it is necessary for white folks to arm themselves against the "militants" black militants, and that the police force must get more and better "riot" equipment to deal with US. Police, armed with "riot" weapons, black community and completely taken control of the area. They have picked up over 70 black people, including 30-40 students from the Fisk and Tennessee State AM campus. They are also picking up anyone who "looks" militant, who wears their hair natural, or anyone they just take a notion to pick up.

How this "testimony" works:

- Reese Erlich, on Oct. 5, did arrange a meeting at Westminster Foundation, Berkeley on Oct. 17, to the following actions:
- — On Oct. 2, Bob Mandel and Mike Smith opened a checking account in the name of Stop The Draft Week at the Wells Fargo Bank in Berkeley.
- — On Oct. 14, Steve Hamilton met with others in Lafayette Square and walked to the Induction Center with them.
- — On Oct. 9, Bob Mandel and Mike Smith opened a checking account in the name of Stop The Draft Week at the Wells Fargo Bank in Berkeley.

NASHVILLE COPS ATTACK BLACKS

The following is an urgent release from the National Headquarters of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, January 25, 1968. SNCC indicates that there has been a complete new blackout on the story that follows.

On Wednesday, January 16th, two policemen were shot in Nashville, one killed, the other wounded, following an incident which is still not very clear. The Nashville press has reported that 5 black men were involved in the shooting incident and that "black power" literature was found in the car. The 5 men were reported to be from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Starting the next day, the press is in that city immediately began to carry headlines and stories blaming SNCC and Stokely Carmichael for the shooting. One headline said: "SNCC Launches Black Power Campaign" on the front of one Nashville daily it was falsely an­nounced that "Stokely Carmichael is in Nashville," Stories and headlines such as these have continued all week.

It is known that one such victim to be "questioned" was horribly beaten during his "visit" with the police. Another, a former SNCC Chairman in Nashville, was taken from the jail to the prison farm, where his "Afro" hair style was cut, and then he was released.

Using these tactics, Police Chief Sorace has succeeded in frightening the Nashville black community and in adding names to his "list" of black folks that he labels "subversive.

We remind black folks in this country that it was Sorace who went to Washington to "hustle" with his stories and "reports" on SNCC, Stokely Carmichael, "black power advocates," and the liberation school in Nashville. The government is using this "testimony" to build their case against SNCC and against all of us. We remind you that certain "law-makers" from Tennessee have asked that Stokely Carmichael be deported from the United States or tried for "sedition.

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We would also remind you that Nash­ville is only one example of what the man is doing to us from New York City to Oakland, California, from North to South, and all around.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3
WHERE WE'RE AT

I the paper, what they like, what they think should be stressed, where we have made
only be indispensable if you make it so. That's the kind of support we are asking for
attempt to make the MOVEMENT indispensable to those engaged in struggle. It will
attend meetings of organizations. We will take seriously what people say to them and
commitments to write and to distribute the paper. They want to know why people read
mistakes, how
staff members. As of now nobody on the Movement staff is paid, although a few work
subscriptions. People who take bulk subscriptions sell or give away the paper where
their friends. We also need people who read
the circulation of the paper as we increase the number of times we print. But in order
comes from individual subscriptions. But most of our circulation comes from bulk
subscriptions. If
badly need organs of communication. We
around the country the movement is under increasing attack as the establishment
not only fails to solve but daily increases the basic problems confronting the Ameri-
can people. With the present attacks we badly need organs of communication. We
need to relate our everyday political experiences. We must learn from each other's
successes and failures.
If we are to continue to provide the means through which this communication can go
on, the Movement needs your support. We need more than just a check. In May of last year
we made a plea for funds. The response was encouraging and allowed us to publish for
the last several months. Today once again we are in financial distress. We are
wondering how we can raise the $1000 we need to run the January-March issue of the
MUSLIM PRISONERS

ATLANTA (Liberation News Service) - Muslim prisoners at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta will finally obtain
their right to religious worship, according to a ruling filed in Federal District Court January 17. The ruling is the
outcome of a hard fight by black groups for full
MUSLIM PRISONERS GET MINISTER

CONSPIRACY AT IOWA

A grand jury "investigation" following the beating of the seven African American students in
December 1967 failed to return any indictments. Local recruiting on the University of Iowa
campus has resulted in a number of seri-
ous incidents and arrests. Seven of the
anti-war activists, mostly U of Iowa stu-
dents, have been arrested on charges of
civil disorder, and more were at the same
time charged with resisting arrest. These
students are among a number of cases on the day of the demonstration, but it
includes the conspiracy arrests that day.
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**STOP THE DRAFT WEEK CONSPIRACY CHARGES**

Con't from page 1

**THE CRIMINAL RECORD OF J. FRANK COAKLEY**

No picture of the recent conspiracy

indictments in Oakland would be complete

without some mention of the past record of Oakland's D.A. J. Frank Coakley.

Coakley was the prosecution autumn of 1944. At the time he was a legal officer

in the Navy. A munitions ship blew up in

Port Chicago and over 300 people were

killed. Most of the dead were black men,

brought from the South to work. There was

a work stoppage after the explosion, over

unsafes working conditions. Fifty black men

were prosecuted by the Navy for mutiny,

and J. Frank handled the case.

Coakley attempted to prove an organiza-

tional conspiracy. The men received up to 15

years in prison. Said J. Frank, "Any man
doing as he is to avoid 110 army

association deserves no leniency." The good

Marshall was an observer at the trial and

the report describes it as an instance of the

Navy's disorganization.

As District Attorney of Oakland, Coakley

continued true to form. Perhaps his most

notable post case was the trial of an 18

year old black man, Jerry Newman, for

murder. Newman, who worked in a pharma-
c

cy, was accused of killing a white Oak-

land pharmacist and his black assistant.

In the Newman case, Coakley and his
colleagues failed to get a conviction, even

after three trials. They ended with house

arrest, and one conviction was reversed by

the California Supreme Court.

Coakley did succeed, however, in send-
in army to begin an unwritten puppy
to charge, and he constantly troubled

the Adult Authorities never to release

Newman. It later became known that the

prosecution had suppressed evidence.

So . . . the names of the victims have

been changed, but J. Frank Coakley re-
mains. These are only the highlights of

distinguished law enforcement career. His

activities during the Free Speech Movement

and the Vietnam Demonstration actions a Berkeley are well documented. Coakley:

pick pocket also indicates a weakness for

conspiracy charges.

At present his office is handling the Hurry

Newman case, as well as the conspiracy

indictments of the Oakland Seven for Stop

the Draft Week.
The Movement: What do you think the major concerns of the movement are? Where do you see the movement going? There seems to be a "new mood" in the white movement. How do you see that?

Rennie Davis, one of the founders of SDS, was in the Bay Area last month. The Movement took that opportunity to talk to him about the new mood in the country and the direction of the movement in the coming year. Davis was once the director of ERAP and an organizer for JOIN until late in 1966. Since then he has been the director for the Center for Radical Research. He recently returned from a trip to North Vietnam.

**The Movement:** Could you be more specific about the direction you see?

**DAVIS:** Among radicals, there have been two major emphases of activity--that which supports and works for minority demonstrations and confrontations of the establishment, and that which supports and builds radical organizations, developed their "bases," and engaged themselves seriously in debate about the relative radicalness of organizing around the draft and organizing around left-wing politicians. There is a new mood that has tended to limit close confrontations, a national program that could be more widely communicable. The Nixon, the Republican frontrunner, will be allowed to come to Chicago, so long as they give their support to a policy of ending racism and the war. I favor the delegates meeting in the Interurban Park and making our case be. Let's have an open discussion among the delegates, both black and white communities, with the aim of ending racism and the war. The summer organizing activity, one for the poor, one for women. What do you think the major concerns of the movement are? Where do you see the movement going? There seems to be a "new mood" in the white movement. How do you see that?
A very tight corporation lawyer, was. All the. As the police called for a second time, and threw into the paddy wagon. There, his continued scream about his "right to a peaceful assembly." The police didn't listen, and threw into the paddy wagon."

Choice of Victims

The selection of victims was a combination of political posturing of activists and non-victims. The police had pointed out by the Berkley "red squad"

Need Organization

But far more important than bodily preparation, there was no organization. For example, there was no attempt to find a time when the term "motions.'' No longer more than 12 hours in single cell, but the person responsible for co-ordinating your movements to prevent maximum preparation, effectiveness, mass preparation is indispensable.

In Oakland STOW there were some signs of the movement being able to protect and rescue people from the cops. In SF people were beginning to realize they could do something. If you didn't do ANYTHING you were arrested, while at least in the same capacity, you must have done something." "No, I didn't do ANYTHING!" insisted the lawyer. "I didn't arrest for you, and because you were mister blackfather." [The phrase "mister blackfather." diagrammatically spelt out the composition, "NONE of any old..."

-- were arrested. But others, new people, people who had been arrested, mined and thrown into the paddy wagon. There, his continued scream about his "right to a peaceful assembly." The police didn't listen, and threw into the paddy wagon."

Compare New York

The unpreparedness and naivete with which the demonstrator in New York was pointed out by the Berkley "red squad" is overwhelming. And the difference between the Rusk demonstration at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, and the demonstration at the Fairmont in San Francisco.

TUERINA

HARRASSMENT CONTINUES

The attempts by the State of New Mexico to turn back the Mexican liberation movement...
National Liberation Front
Song and Dance Troupe
Performing in
Liberated Zones in South Vietnam

Photo: National Liberation Front

THE MOVEMENT

THEATRE OF THE
REVOLUTION

by Fred Roesler

February 1966

In the midst of a new round of intensive negotiations, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, together with the Communist Party of Vietnam, continues to expand its military and political power in the South. The NLF, under the leadership of its leader, Ho Chi Minh, is engaged in a comprehensive struggle against the U.S. aggression and its puppet regime in South Vietnam. The NLF is supported by the people of Vietnam and the world community. The struggle continues.

SING AND DANCE

On our third night in Cambodia, we had a chance to see a song and dance troupe of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The B.N.C. (Bao Dai National Liberation Army) performs its music, dance, and drama in order to raise the morale of the people, to spread the revolution, and to educate the masses. The troupe consists of both men and women from the various regions of South Vietnam. The performance is accompanied by music played on traditional instruments such as the drum, gong, and xylophone.

The performers were not only skilled entertainment artists, but also skilled warriors. They were trained in both music and dance, and their performances reflected the culture and history of the Vietnamese people. The troupe's repertoire includes traditional dances, songs, and skits that celebrate the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

THE NEW LEFT VISITS CAMBODIA

SPECIAL REPORT TO "THE NEW LEFT" AND "THE MOVEMENT"

by Steven Bell

In what ways does the NLF differ from other liberation movements?

The NLF is unique in its approach to the struggle for national liberation. Unlike other movements, the NLF does not rely solely on military action. Instead, it uses a combination of political and military tactics to achieve its goals. The NLF's strategy is based on the idea that the people are the true source of power, and that the struggle must be led by the people themselves. The NLF's goal is to create a new society based on equality, justice, and democracy.

The NLF's success is due in large part to its ability to mobilize the people and to build a strong popular base. The NLF has been able to build a broad coalition of support among the people of Vietnam, including workers, farmers, students, and urban dwellers.

The NLF's commitment to the people is one of its greatest strengths. The NLF's leaders have always put the needs of the people first, and its programs are designed to meet the specific needs of the communities it serves. The NLF's approach to the struggle for national liberation is a model for other liberation movements around the world.

The NLF's success is also due to its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. The NLF has been able to respond to the changing political landscape in Vietnam, and its strategies have evolved over time. The NLF's ability to adapt to changing circumstances is a key factor in its success.

The NLF's commitment to the people has also helped to win international support. The NLF's leaders have traveled extensively to seek support from other countries, and their efforts have been successful. The NLF's commitment to the people has helped to win the support of many countries around the world, and its leaders have been able to secure assistance from a variety of sources.

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Among many radicals who have begun to tackle seriously the task of organizing working class whites there is an approach which shows that we—the movement as a whole—have failed to learn the lessons of U.S. history, and specifically the lessons of past experiences in large movements of dispossessed whites.

The approach I am criticizing I would summarize as follows: find the issues which immediately affect the people we are trying to reach, and which they feel most keenly. Organize around these issues and, as the people are drawn more into struggle in their own interest, they will come to see, with our help, who are their friends and enemies. Specifically, coalitions between poor white and black will develop from each fighting for his own "self-interest" and coming to see that there is a common enemy, the rich white man.

I think there is no need to cite documents for the above, as everyone involved will recognize it as a fair summary of a very popular approach. I don't think it can succeed.

What is the greatest barrier to the development of working class consciousness and solidarity in the U.S.? White supremacist thinking, both now and in the past.

White supremacist thinking, while it is part of a mind-set, is not a pure question of ideology. It has real roots in the practice of white supremacy, the general oppression of blacks by whites.

The Al Capones who run this country have made a deal with the labor officials and through them, with the membership of white working people. The terms of the deal, which was a long time in the making, are simply these: white workers support us in our enslavement of the non-white majority of the earth's population, and we will reward you with a monopoly of skilled jobs, education and health facilities superior to those of the non-whites, the opportunity to occupy an equal one, but is weighted by a whole series of privileges befitting your white skin.

Exploited But Privileged

Thus, while the ordinary white workers are severely exploited, they are also privileged. White supremacy is a deal between the exploiters and a part of the exploited, at the expense of the rest of the exploited—in fact, the original sweet-heart agreement.

Some may argue that it can't be called a deal, since most of those participating on either side are not conscious of where they fit in, that it is more accurate to consider white supremacy as the simple and determined rank of the operation of certain blind laws, as something institutionalized, beyond the control, right now, of any aspect of the people involved in its workings.

Those who argue thus should consider the following question: if the bosses are always screaming about high labor costs, why don't they simply hire the cheapest labor there is, namely black and brown labor? The reason is that, for the bosses, the few cents an hour they would save in wages would be far outweighed by the growth in working class solidarity that would follow if all workers were on exactly the same footing. (For information on how the color line was erected in a single industry, in this case the cotton mill industry in the South, for the purpose of buying off the poor whites, see W. J. Cash's classic "The Mind of the South" or Broadus Mitchell's "The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South").

Clearly, national oppression goes hand-in-hand with imperialism, and it is not to say that it is an institution, or that it should in any sense be considered too deeply entrenched to be challenged. White supremacy exists simply because sufficient numbers of white people, including white workers, have not been rallied to fight it. Black people have never stopped fighting it. And the reason why white workers have not fought white supremacy, have in fact acquiesced in it and cooperated with it, is that they enjoy their privileged status.

No Self-Interest Coalitions

Now, my point of disagreement with the approach I summarized earlier is this: I don't believe it is possible to build coalitions of black and white on the basis of the self-interest of each, if the self-interest of the whites means the maintenance of white supremacy and the white skin privileges.

I would argue, from my own experience as a worker and my travels among workers, that there are very few white workers who would object to having the Negroes "brought up to our level." Most white workers would be pleased if all black people had a decent job and a place to live, as good as the whites'. Anything beyond that.

But if there are not enough jobs to go around, then the majority of white workers are quite willing to lose their privilege and say "me first", thus making them active partners in the exclusion and oppression of the black people.

Under the system of private profit, all workers compete in the scale of their labor power; yet their general tendency is to unite, however, because the combination between black and white workers is not an equal one, but is weighted by the white skin privilege, white workers have generally preferred to unite with the bosses to maintain their privileges rather than unite with the black people to destroy all privilege.

And this is the rub for our movement. History shows that whenever masses of white poor have been radicalized and brought into struggle, the power structure has been able to hold out the crumbs of the white skin privilege, breaking any developing coalition and struggle.

Why Others Failed

The defeat of the great struggles of the labor movement, which began after the depression of 1873 and reached their climax in the railroad strike of 1877, can be traced to the failure of American labor, as a whole, to join with black labor in the South to preserve the democratic advances of the Reconstruction era. In his great work, "Black Reconstruction," Du Bois put forward ideas which should make us think long and hard. On page 355 he wrote, "The South after the war, presented the greatest opportunity for a real national labor movement which the nation ever knew or is likely to see for many decades. Yet the labor movement, with but few exceptions, never realized the situation. It never had the intelligence or knowledge, as a whole, to see in black slavery and Reconstruction the kernel and meaning of the labor movement in the United States."

The defeat of Populism was due to its tendency to compromise with, and ultimately capitulate to white supremacists pressure to "Abandon the Negro" (One Woodward biography of Tom Benton on this subject.)

The halting of the labor movement's advances at the end of the 1930's, and its reversal and defeat in the years after World War II, was due to the same failure to challenge white supremacy. If anyone doubts this, let him consider why the CIO, after having organized U.S. Steel, GM and GM by 1946, paused on the brink of the South and turned back, permitting itself to be co-opted by the Roosevelt Administration.

In the three great eras of struggle I have cited, probably the three greatest in post-Civil War history, in the final analysis the master came down to this: the power structure was able to solve its problems with the white workers "within the family," by offering them privileges. By accepting those privileges, the white workers turned their back not merely on...
PITTSBURGH-GROPPING ATTEMPTS TO BUILD A MOVEMENT

by John Bance...croft

Pittsburgh is a long way from the short-storm streets of Oakland, JOIN activities in Chicago, and the urban guerrilla bunch in New York. This is a traditionally pro-business city, which did not go Democrat until 1936, and which was until the height of the Viet Nam issue, a site of politics and its university in the late 1960's. The city supports a contingent of adult peace groups, some holding university reform and anti-war activities as their specialty. The downtown universities who are trying to move into other areas of the city. Little in the way of new militancy of the students occurred in Pittsburgh, yet the situation there, as new for the city, should not be entirely overlooked.

Drift Activities

To start with drift activities: four months ago two Pitt students, Pettigrew, and Diltz were among the first to drift activities, gathering in a living room and draw up a rather typical "We won't go!" statement. There was the usual split between the pacifists and the politicians, and the statement was considered effective toward accommodation both. Whether to sign the statement was a big decision for many of the students. A few of them felt that they would never sign such a thing, because they didn't want to be involved. Yet there was a mention going to jail. Even at the time of the statement, a few of the students who night-calls in which people, on second

and, thought, asked that their name be

plans were laid for action by the group. Some wanted to leadership induction centers, with a progressive one, the Plan- eneling, others wanted to speak with more of the students from high-school kids, PET, and churches. With a few exceptions most of these plans fizzled out, primarily because much signature viewed their action as a one-shot affair.

We Won't Go

...Meanwhile the student peace group at PTT was called by some critics for its "non-active" position. This particular group, the C.O. was simply no...change...

Card Turn-Ins

About this time, Arlo Tatum of the Central Christian Church in Pittsburgh, and said that to him it seemed the obvious anti-war work when you get out. In jail for five years, you could do more...

...Of the total student group, in which draft resistance was considered ineffective and hypocritical...

Reaching Out

There aren't been made to "break into non-draft oriented campus activities in Pittsburgh. In an integrated working class area called Livermore, anti-draft work was begun by a few organizers...by its approval was obtained before any plans were undertaken. There was good...

...Since 1964, DMSO has had a...the FDA acquiesced on condition that the report was in its favor...and thus alter the transmission of...

The Dangers of Mace

...by Beverly Leman

Recently, an organic chemist who had access to the General Ordinance Equipment Company (The Pittsburgh manufacturer of Mace) specification sheet informed this writer that Mace contained dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) in an amount which may occur in humans...Damage to major organ...has occurred in laboratory animals when massive doses of the drug were administered...in some cases, when injected into spinal液 levels were over 200 mg/ml. Damage to emotional...Adverse reactions attributed to DMSO have ranged from headaches and depression to demineralization and ulceration of the skin.
historical context for the current events in Cambodia.

In summary, the.text discusses the historical context and the role of foreign currency in shaping the contemporary landscape of Cambodia. It also explores the implications of these historical developments for current policies and actions.
and significant way at the time that Johnson is nominated, turning the delegates back into the amphitheater as they attempt to deal with the problem of the radicals and dissidents in the movement. We see the delegates starting to move on their own and the possibility of real change. It is interesting to note that the radicals have been forced to register as a political party and have been able to register as a political party, which is a significant step towards the development of a political movement. The radicals have been able to gain attention and the potential for real change. It is interesting to note that the radicals have been forced to register as a political party and have been able to register as a political party, which is a significant step towards the development of a political movement. The radicals have been able to gain attention and the potential for real change.
**FILM REVIEW**

**"INSIDE VIETNAM" IS REAL**

By Ellen Estrin

There is a despair in our movement sometimes, a feeling that no matter what we do the war will continue, that our actions are some sort of parity on resistance, that we are part of a play by an absurd playwright. I often feel that US politics is more "agit-prop" than real, Johnson and the other Administration figures create political crises in order to gain a political effect; they attempt to solve the crises for their own aggrandisement. That was the situation with the Bay of Potosí, and the new Pueblo incident.

Different people react differently to these anti-prop dramas, some folks become them as they appear, and others take a leap of faith (while doubting their reality), because to not accept the Administration’s version of the event would force them to doubt all that is the "unity of our way," the morality of Ameri­ca. We, who basically do not believe the official tales, often tend to examine the incidents because we don’t know what to do about them. Usually we say "there they go again, the bastards." Other times we go out into the streets and get our heads cracked open, because we can’t always afford to be totally harmless.

We try "organizing", demonstrating, paper writing. Yet it is within the frame­work of despair. Can we really stop the war? Can we really bring on a revolution? Or do we do these things because to not fight would be a kind of death?

I usually avoid reading the news reports on Vietnam from the daily press. They are as strangely repetitive, as if they were written by rote, perhaps by a computer, in the same "hard news" style. Often the ordinary people who live there are not mentioned. The film is also a political comment on Vietnam as a reality, as a foreign intervention and rule (first the French, then the Japanese, the French again, and now the Vietnamese defense so that we get a feeling for the kinds of problems the war has created, and the real ways the Viet­namese have solved them. There is no sense of despair — for here is a strong, organized people with the indefatigable determination to survive, not singly, but as a people. Their most important weapons are deservables — hands, minds, skill­machinery, get bombed into oblivion, but people run into holes and live. Viet­namese women, men, children, villagers with Catholic crosses around their necks. Bicycles loaded with rocks to repair roads on which transport to Hanoi takes place as soon as the sun sets. Vietnam, real, whole, alive.

American POW

And in films, like a surreal drunk, a real anti-personnel bomb is dropped on us as we see The American again, a pilot lying in a hospital bed, two weeks after he has been downed by Vietnamese riflemen. Who is this man — this killer who does not know that he kills? He tells us that he drops hits bombs from such high altitudes that it is hard to see what he hits. Sure, he used anti-personnel bombs, sure he says, the Vietnamese have been real friendly to him. They've treated him well, and small "anti-personnel" bombs, vil­lages destroyed, homes obliterated, emb­led broken, helmet torn open, children mourning for a dead mother, singing girls and boys, fates playing in the evening as people work, as rice is planted, as grain is harvested. Bicycles loaded with rocks to repair roads on which transport to Hanoi takes place as soon as the sun sets.

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SUPREME COURT RULES

McClellan can’t use stolen documents

The Supreme Court has ruled that documents stolen from poverty workers in Eastern Kentucky cannot be turned over to the McClellan Committee. The Bruderis, Maloney’s and Millay had been charged with sedition in Kentucky. The court threw the charges out. Then McClellan, the red-salter, wanted to get his crack at them. McClellan’s case would have rested on the stolen docu­ments. The Supreme Court ruling means that the McClellans of this country will have a harder time in the future — they’ll have to get their evidence honestly.