Above is a French student poster. "Chienlit" is slang for bedwetters. You know who they are.
In recent months the movement has begun to take seriously the idea that we are to go anywhere we must begin to talk to our brothers in the military. This is a very healthy development. The first week in November was declared National GI Week and during that week movement people around the country gathered at army bases, raise some hell with the brass and most importantly try to talk with the enlisted men.

The MOVEMENT newspaper supports this action, but we wish to point out that if our movement is going to be taken seriously by the guys in the army it must relate to them more than once a year. Even the government sponsors a National Brotherhood Week and a Big Kind to Animals Week once a year. With these thoughts in mind we report the following suggestions on visiting an army base by John Davis. It originally appeared in the Mobilizer to Get U.S. Out of Vietnam, organ of the National Mobilization Committee.

By submitting any week in the year for National GI Week we think the suggestions in this article can be helpful to movement people around the country. The Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays are fast approaching and only soldiers probably will not be able to get home to spend these days with their families. We urge that as many movement people as possible go to army bases before these holidays and invite guys to spend the holidays with them in their homes.

We can't emphasize enough the importance of getting a group together to travel to a military base during National GI Week. Five people can have a major impact on a fort of 30,000. Military officials can be counted on to issue absurd orders to their men upon the arrival of any peace group, particularly if you give them plenty of advance warning. The underground reporter circuit has a way of reporting your every move to every GI, especially if the commanding officer has confined all military personnel to their barracks against the “threat” of four weeks and two miles.

But the unknown has a way of keeping the movement from pushing into a new frontier. Therefore we offer these suggestions and information in the hope of reducing uncertainties arising from the idea that we make the presence and support of our movement felt at bases and bases around the country during National GI Week.

“Open” or “Closed” Base?

Most military installations in the continental U.S. are “open” bases, meaning civilians are allowed to visit friends, husbands, or to stroll visit friends, husbands, or to stroll around the army park. However, on each 1aea that “we make the presence andopen base, certain areas are clearly charged with criminal trespass for entering such areas. A “closed” base is an army installation to which visitors must go to the phone, explain your purpose to the secretary who is holding the line. Call the Commanding Officer to say that you want to be on the base; you are organizing your church service (love-in, speak-out, skating, etc.) just outside the fort. Ask him where you can park your car (or your tent). Can you stay overnight on the base? What about particular men given weekend passes? Etc.

Contact people who are willing to let them know about your plans. (National Mobilization has many contacts.) If possible, send a few people to the base early to pass out leaflets announcing a Sunday day love-in telling the men that will make the armory available to Bob Hope and not to the Feds. Post that week National GI Week wall stickers for the base.

When You Arrive

National GI Week is not a set of “correct” political slogans, behind which the movement marches onto the base. But the unknown is a way to build the idea that the movement and soldiers are allies and that the civilians are behind the enormous anti-war. Fuck the Army, sentiment developing within the ranks. Specifically, that means we are not seeking a confrontation with every black private who happens to be standing at an outside gate. Any confrontation should be with ranking officers or NCOs, who are the recognized escort of every GI on the base.

One fact that most delegations should keep in mind is that the Army is just one big bliss. If you are asked to leave a base, find out who is ordering you. A Private First Class doesn’t have enough power to let his own slave labor, much less ask you to leave the base. Any order has to come down through a complicated chain of command. If an MP orders you off a base, tell him you have official permission from the Commanding General and see the Commanding General. Ask the guard to bring the Chaplain and the others you have mass contact with. If the press comes with you, they may be helpful in forcing the brayas to let you on. If you are eventually forced off the base, you may not return without facing heavy federal charges.

If you are not confined to the base because of your “threat,” you might march around the entire perimeter of the base with signs of support -- FTA; Join Us; Support Our GIs, Bring Them Home. We Came to Have a Love-In--How About It? If the men are not confined, spend the afternoon around guitars and some good conversation about what can be gone inside the army to end the war.

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A lot of people in the movement have been talking about reaching Wallace supporters. But the prospect of our actually doing something is limited, partly by our fear and partly because we see few concrete ways to make contact with “those people”.

The Movement has heard about a concrete strategy to begin to talk to Wallace folks. One of the things we have in common with them is our opposition to war. A few of us are going to build the idea that the movement and soldiers are allies and that the civilians are behind the enormous anti-war. Fuck the Army, sentiment developing within the ranks. Specifically, that means we are not seeking a confrontation with every black private who happens to be standing at an outside gate. Any confrontation should be with ranking officers or NCOs, who are the recognized escort of every GI on the base.

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by Bob Feinglass

Twenty-seven GI's at San Francisco's Presidio Army Base Stockade face the death penalty for staging a non-violent sit-down to protest the murder of a fellow prisoner on October 11.

The victim, Richard Bunch, 19 years old, was mentally ill. When he had gone AWOL, he returned to his home in Ohio and told his mother he would run to avoid being drafted. She turned him in when she received assurances that her son would be given psychiatric treatment. Instead, he was sent back to the Presidio and confined there with 140 other prisoners in a stockade built to hold a quarter that many people.

The murder, Bunch had written several suicide notes. He often woke up screaming in the night and carried a shotgun-toting guard. He asked the guard, "What will you do if I run?" The guards replied that Bunch would have to run to find out. Bunch ran. The shotgun blast tore off the back of his head. The range was so close that pellets entering his back came out the front of his chest.

The other prisoners on the detail witnessed the murder. They were outraged. That night there was a minor riot in the stockade in which windows were broken.

The following day, Saturday, October 12, during the GI Peace March, 4 AWOL GI's turned themselves in. They were outraged. That night there was a minor riot in the stockade in which windows were broken.

The stockade buzzed with discussion of the murder. Bunch, and the nine others who previously had chained themselves to ministers instead of going to Vietnam.

Conditions in the stockade are desperate--140 men serviced by four toilets, one sink and one shower. Guards are untrained and uncensored. Some are sadists and beatings are frequent. In the past month, five men have attempted suicide. Officers, the killer guard, has disappeared, presumably in accordance with the Army policy of giving each man an immediate transfer to the base of his choice. No charges were brought against him. The prisoners agreed that something had to be done.

The Sit-Down

On Monday morning when the men were assigned to their work details, 28 of them (one has since recanted and given evidence against the others) walked over to one side, sat down and began to sing, "We shall Overcome" and "America The Beautiful." They all signed a petition seeking an investigation of the murder and the terrible treatment and condition of the prisoners.

Guards shot the other prisoners who was shot in the face. Witnesses said the guards were not injured. The following day, Bunch was assigned to a detail in the stockade. He refused to go. Guards then opened fire. Bunch was shot in the face.

The Charge

The actual charge of mutiny was not placed against them until ten days later, apparently after consultation with Washington and the Pentagon. The charge carries a possible death penalty. If convicted, the men might expect a "lenient" sentence of perhaps 20 years at hard labor.

It is clear that the brass fear these protests. The Court Martial will be conducted by senior officers whose life commitment is to military discipline. Evidently, they are trying to throw the book at anyone who challenges their rule.

They have good reason to fear. Discipline is terrible among enlisted men and morale is dropping daily. Nearly everyone in the Army, except for career officers, is against the war and hates the military.

The protesters are typical soldiers. All are in for violations of discipline as are most of their brother prisoners. More than 90% of them are in for going AWOL, for most, it is not the first or even second time. One is in for slugging a sergeant and a lieutenant, another for disobeying orders to Vietnam. Their average age is 22. All are white, nearly all are high-school dropouts. Nearly everyone in the Army, except for career officers, is against the war and hates the military.
ELECTION NIGHT USA ••• (MOVEMENT) •

SAN FRANCISCO

Election Day began with an afternoon rock concert in Civic Center Plaza. The music wasn't bad, but the pot was plentiful and the old men who usually gather in the plaza sat and stared into the distance as if nothing unusual were happening.

After the concert, we marched to Montgomery Street, the financial district, where we planned to play *people's* music under the banks and brokerage firms as part of the game. Only 500 or so showed up for the concert, but several hundred more joined the march along the route.

About a block from Montgomery, two pigs beat a guy and got in a fight with some of the demonstrators who were placed off at the arrest. They hazed in full view of hundreds of the marchers and changed the entire mood of the crowd. Up until this time there was a festive spirit — people chanted *Fuck the Elections, vote in the streets* and flashed fists and V-signs at bystanders. It turned the people into a tense angry group and it focused hostilities on the pigs rather than on the financial interests of Montgomery Street.

The notorious *Talking Squad* was waiting for us when we arrived at Montgomery Street. They breed up into the four corners of the intersection, where we stayed for over two hours glaring at the pigs, shuffling aimlessly. Some of the play money we had (with pictures of the candidates, Rockfeller, and other pigs) was burned along with newspapers. Some people were busted for violations and arrest. We were not particularly effective nor were we having fun.

In the evening there was supposed to be a rally at Civic Center and then a torchlight earade to the candidates' headquarters where the candidates would be burned in effigy. Only a handful of people showed up at Civic Center. The pigs were there in force. It would have been suicidal to stage an illegal rally at that point. We dispersed and went on to watch the better shows on TV.

The Last Local Plan

Of course, we didn't plan for election day to be this way. We had, we thought, an ingenious plan to implement the Boulder resolution at the last SDS NC. The resolution suggested regional mass actions on election day and a national student strike to demonstrate our resolve against ruling-class electoral maneuvers. We were going *Vote the Streets* because there is no legitimate way to vote for an administration of corruption and racket and have that vote counted. We decided that the best way to get our point across was to have militant actions at various political targets: Montgomery Street (home of the ruling class), Hall of Justice (seat of the BSU to protest the firing of the organization), Presidio. (That actioll never came off, because there is no legitimate way to do things in the military.)

We planned for various creative actions at each target, depending a lot on split-group and spontaneously. We figured we would be talking to bystanders through our actions and that the multi-target thing would give the cops a hard time, especially in heavy downtown traffic.

Often Go Astray

The success of these plans depended on a lot of time spent organizing local and careful preparation for each target. Few showed up and one of our plans calls for people's mass action at the Presidio, but there was limited to publicity stunt.

The Berkeley chapter was too involved in factional fights and too preoccupied with the campus crisis over the Cleaver case to seriously implement its plans for political action. The plans would have worked in classrooms, high schools, and on the streets outside the places we used (e.g., gates). While the chapter voted for the election proposal, there was never any time to organize the plan.

In addition, the demonstration had no organized base. They were a loose group of individuals from S.F, and Berkeley — floating SDS types, some Peace and Freedom Party people and the Yippies. The SDS chapter at S.F. State participated marginally in the preparations. They took responsibility for organizing the action at the Presidio. The action never took off because on Election Day, they were involved in a campus strike called by the SSW to protest the firing of the Fanner Minister of Education (from his teaching job).

Showmanship

When a group of isolated individuals try to organize a mass event, they are forced to rely on the media for publicity. In about a week before the big day Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden and Eldridge Cleaver spoke at a rally on the Berkeley campus. The rally announced, in a rather confused way, the election day plans. There was a huge turnout to see the big stars. They laughed at the jokes, but they obviously didn't relate to the election day plans.

The big three (Rubin, Cleaver, and Hayden) also held a press conference. Peter Stone from Berkeley SDS was there also, but his time was preoccupied. The journalists were reportedly interested in making love in the voting booths, but not much else got across in the press. And people still didn't know what they should do election day.

We made up wallnewspapers which run down the plains and the political line, but the distribution was sparse. If people showed up at the rally, we figured we could launch the multi-target thing from there.

But most of the people who showed, a small number by Bay Area standards, were the ones who wanted to groove in the park. The abyss between SDS election rhetoric and the actual scene in Civic Center Plaza was tremendous.

The Region That Wasn't?

When we first adopted the Election Proposal we thought it would help pull together. We had been working in abstract discussion and faction fights for a long time. We needed some action.

The Bay Area has been the scene of the largest and most militant demonstrations in the country, and it seemed logical to assume that another massive demonstration could be pulled off on election day. We didn't consider the possibility, which now appears very much to be reality, that the strategy and tactics of the whole movement are stereotyped, frozen in a mold created two, three, five years ago.

The dramatic call for confrontation to the masses no longer works in San Francisco-Berkeley. In Palo Alto, forty miles to the south, 2,000 people turned out for an all-day demonstration and hundreds fought with cops. But Palo Alto is a different scene, -- a lot of new people are being reached, people who haven't been exposed to new actions in the past, and the pigs are helping to organize them every time they had a rally.

San Francisco and Berkeley have been through this scene too often in the past. The election day demonstration turned out hardened-pig-baiters, gave us another chance to ease our spleen, but little more.

One, or two of the junior colleges in the area utilized the wallnewspapers we put out to help their local work, and a lot of high school kids in San Francisco dug the wallnewspaper but didn't show up on election day because it was midterm day and no unified walkout had been organized.

But the region certainly wasn't pulled together. The most that can be said is that a small group, through working on the demonstration, met once and to realize the need to think strategically about a Bay Area region.

We're not going to pull a region together by calling another demonstration. We're going to have to organize on a regional level, around a coherent program that relates to that level. We shouldn't organize a mass regional demonstration if we feel it will tie in organically with local programs. We can't hope to educate through a regional action if we don't have a solid core that understands what the demonstration is trying to accomplish, and this core can only be won by our wishing it, but only through closer contact with our base.

by John Daniel

A student strike at Eastern Michigan University served to unify and expand our movement which was desperately seeking direction. Although the majority of students did not stay out of class, many did, and many more heard, and were receptive, to our ideas.

It also served the function of showing the progressive nature of our ad­ ministration to everyone; faculty posi­ tion were threatened, police were sent to most of our meetings, sometimes in uniform, and the student action the police guarded the President's house. Our meeting grew from fifty to one hundred and fifty at times. We worked hard, unlike the radicals and the Mc­ Ghees, and were successful in what is now our SDS chapter.

Our actions started with a planned walkout of the dorms election eve to prevent dorm hours. After meeting in all the dorms we found that the girls were not yet ready so we have to approach the strike in other ways. We used guerrilla actions, leafletting and talking in classrooms by teachers' in­ vitation, and a great deal of publicity in the student papers. For the first time,

Our actions started Monday night with a coffee march around campus followed by a symbolic burning of the *death of the student* poster. Fifty or fifty people participated in the march fifty for an election day demonstration and *peace now*. After the burning about fifty people participated in the march in Ann Arbor through the streets. This provided the first exchange for more people. We got out of isolation.

LACK OF LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Our SDS meeting was a walkout rally at 10:00 but it was too early and not

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5
On November 4 and 5 Ann Arbor, Michigan was the scene of large, militant demonstrations. The demonstrations, which were the first successful actions here in a number of years, were called as a part of the nationwide SDS campus strike around the elections.

Local SDS had called for a student strike before the proposal was ratified at the SDS national Council meeting at Boulder. The strike was called because SDS people felt that no one had accurately grasped the discontent in this country and the deep opposition to the war. The protest was to involve masses of people in demonstrations and other activities which would give meaning to our struggle and would help develop an anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist perspective.

Shortly after the strike was passed locally the leadership of SDS people who had controlled the chapter for a number of years (most of whom passed locally the leadership of SDS which would give meaning to our struggle for a number of years, most of whom passed locally the leadership of SDS which would give meaning to our struggle for a number of years, most of whom passed locally the...)

Pigs At The Polls
The week before the strike, Michigan's Democratic Secretary of State, James

Guided Tours
In the afternoon the research people provided guided tours of the university. About 100 people went on each of the four tours to such places as the research laboratories to discuss university and the ruling class in certain specific areas—health, education and welfare, big business, military—was prepared by the research committee. Also a beautiful Wallpaper came out of the agit-prop committee's whose slogan was "(a) irredentist, more bad taste") with a lead article on the role of the

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Gaining Confidence
At a celebration later in Ann Arbor about seventy-five people from Eastern Michigan were there to give support to the party where morale was at an outlawed student activities. The Free Press reported that the jocks aren't our enemy, but that if ever we wanted to attack the jocks we would have to give them a tactical error. Power does not reside with the jocks, but we faced the limitation of not being able to handle the jocks and we provided them with the opportunity to pull their public relations talk, though sometimes they have succeeded badly but we should never have allowed them to get away with it.

Mainly, the movement grew and deepened through the action. We're discussing what to do about the resumption of bombing, the possibility of a new invasion of Cuba, and classroom democracy. And we're thinking how appropriate it would be for these to be inaugurated behind a bunch... by Bill Ayers

Lessons Learned
We learned to be more careful in our planning. Defense, for example, was terrible inadequate. By Tuesday we were organized, but on Monday, the jocks rattled us. The defense group learned that the jocks aren't our enemy, but that we are forced to deal with them if we endanger our people. In our Vietnamese sense of honor we struggle; if 100 people throw rocks into our group, we send fifty to deal with them.

We also recognized that to go to the press with attacks on SDS can be a tactical error. Power does not reside with the jocks, but we faced the limitation of not being able to handle the jocks and we provided them with the opportunity to pull their public relations talk, though sometimes they have succeeded badly but we should never have allowed them to get away with it.

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by Bill Ayers

More Election News
On Pages 20-21
by Donna Shoemaker

A group of militant black workers have begun to organize at a Detroit auto plant and have thrown both the union and the company into a near panic. It is called the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM) and is located at the Hamtramck Assembly plant, also known as Dodge Main. It also has members in the nearby Huber Foundry. In both plants the workers are represented by local 3 of the United Auto Workers.

DRUM was formed last spring shortly after young militant black workers had helped lead a wildcat strike over the issue of speed-up on the line and blatant racism in the shop. Another wildcat, over similar issues, was initiated by DRUM this summer. Since then the group has been publishing its own newspaper which is widely read by black workers at the plant.

In Detroit, as in most urban centers, the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations in most basic industries are being steadily taken over by blacks. The concerns of the black workers are not simply bread and butter issues but involve job conditions and the racism of both the unions and management. DRUM feels their most effective organizing can be done there.

A core of their program is the education of black workers about the structural reasons for oppression and racism in the city. This education would create a situation where blacks can understand their social and economic position; it will generate self-respect. Most of the black workers at Hamtramck are from all over the inner city and when this feeling of self-respect is taken back to the communities it will fundamentally transform that whole area. DRUM organizers believe such a power base will be created at the plant. Their slogan, "By winning the war we will win the battle" refers to the psychological effect that the struggle in the plant will have on the hopelessness of the communities. When people come together in one plant in fighting against speed-up and the power structure from a position of strength, they will feel a sense of unity, a sense of belonging. DRUM encourages them to organize themselves around the blackness of the community. DRUM itself does not plan to get into community organizing, but it will give aid and support to any such efforts.

From time to time, black consciousness has emerged in UAW locals in Chicago and Detroit, but over all, it has been difficult to face up to persistent domination of the union and management. DRUM is perhaps the most defiant group yet formed among black workers.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Drum's long range goal is tooust the present leadership and eventually gain control of local 3. It is this leadership which has worked with management to keep blacks out of skilled trades, to keep all but "token" blacks out of local 3 offices and wards given within all the easy jobs. In this respect, which has failed to respond to the demands of the black workers, DRUM is planning to replace it with one which will work for the black workers.

In a news release, October 3, 1968 DRUM stated: "The white ruling class cannot continue to survive without the black worker. DRUM is planning to replace it with one which will work for the black workers."

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**Plant Elections**

The most recent of DRUM's activities has been the attempt to elect a union leader to local 3. DRUM saw the election as a chance to place a radical black worker in a position of control over the local's finances. Most of the previous elections were a way by which DRUM could organize young black workers as an opposition to the union over the years. The leadership attempts to stop the influx of workers who were once DRUM members and who were ticketed, thus preventing them from taking part in the summer wildcat, management fired 7 black workers over their strike. While the UAW won reading the plant, it lost the election for the other two who were DRUM leaders, and who were "selected" by the plant.

In a recent leaflet headlined "LOCAL 3, WHAT ARE YOU DOING WITH YOUR MONEY?" they pointed out that nearly one-third of the union dues collected by the local have been lost to the city of Hamtramck, at one time or another, for firemen's and police salaries. The local leadership secretly collect a nice return on red tape and "whitey's" to shut down the plant. In a news release, October 3, 1968 DRUM stated: "In a news release, October 3, 1968 DRUM stated: "The white ruling class cannot continue to survive without the black worker. DRUM is planning to replace it with one which will work for the black workers."

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**Police Intimidation**

In spite of this harassment and continued police intimidation, UNITE, the black workers organization, continued the running. Ron March received 562 votes in the election. As a result of the election all the police were fired. After the polls closed 30 of his supporters gathered in a parking lot in the local at the start to await the returns. Forty of the alleged "Deluge" hit him and beat, maced and arrested them.

**Continued on next page**
Since no candidate won a majority, March was placed in a run-off with a local leadership-backed candidate on October 3. Although no arrests were made during this election, all parking lots in the area were barricaded and the police were swarming with police.

March lost the run-off. Hundreds of tents were brought in for the run-off.

More importantly, March knew that this time he was afraid to vote because of the massive police attack on the plant and because of the police riot the week before, DRM plans to contest the election in court.

Not a Failure

Although DRM lost the election they did not view their efforts as a failure. Their existence was dramatized by the event and the injustices surrounding the election have been good educational and organizing issues. In addition, other small, emerging groups of black workers, influenced by the example of DRM, have been forming in plants around Detroit, The Ford Revolutionary Union Movement (FRUM) is one.

The appeal of DRM is primarily to young black workers. In discussing why DRM lost March said, "DRUM has formulated its plans around three factors: black unity, black awareness and black identity. All the young blacks dig the program. It is real to them because of the constant intimidation by management and the putting around of the workers by the supervisors that goes on all the time. Only the old guys can't accept the identity part because they don't want black identity. This system has taught them to identify with whiteness and integration all their lives. Now they have ten big stakes in loving things alone. So they'll slip somebody in DRM a bill and never show their faces at election time."

Political Scope

Since DRM's dual appeal, some members are attracted only by its program of black consciousness, others by its wider revolutionary content. Therefore the political scope in DRM ranges from winning equal opportunity in the capitalist system for black to destroying the system altogether with blacks arising as the vanguard of the revolution. The more radical members are trying to develop an overall class consciousness in DRM. They are studying their own history and reading Franz Fanon.

The White CRU

The strong anti-white bias in DRM has been altered by a new development in the plant. Not long before the election a handful of young militant white workers formed a counterpart to DRM called the Committee for a Real Union (CRU). CRU's immediate aim is to fight against the racism of management and to organize white workers around DRM's demands concerning job conditions. In its leaflet CRU attacks working class racism:

"We feel that there are things to this plant and in our local that the black workers and the white workers must fight against. Hamtramck is run by racists! Anyone who thinks this isn't true should ask themselves how many white people get placed on the line in the body shop!"

There is some tension between the groups for CRU exist to organize both whites and black while DRM is concentrating only upon blacks. As yet, both groups need to work together on issues which concern them.

Although it is small and undeveloped, CRU is very significant in the face of what is happening now in the world: a class with the warfare movement. Both black and white workers are influenced by this society, but white black disdain is being organized by groups like DRUM, while disarmament is being channeled into "Stand up for America". The need for white working class organizers is immense. As Doug Youngblood, a comrade in CRU, has said, "We must go to our people and organize them. As agents of revolution, with our goal being to assist our people in becoming the vanguard of the revolution that victimizes them in the same way that it does black people!"

Since the election, when CRU supported the DRM candidate, the hard anti-white line in its newspaper and in its rhetoric has been toned down. There is a growing feeling that although blacks must organize blacks, reds of all colors will create a new society.

Problems

One of the problems DRM faces is that even though they may gain control of local, the corporation and the union can replace them all if necessary. Another problem in DRM's dual appeal is that personal ties which attract large numbers initially, and create the illusion of success, DRM could find itself operating on the assumption that a large number of committed people when it has actually organized one or two. Randomly, the number of whites among a lot of blacks. This could cause internal disorientation and ultimately weaken the organization. DRM will have to redirect itself into a positive thing: a sense of their own history and of the class nature of this society, leading into a program for radical change.

The members in DRM are not romantic, but are conscious of each step they take. Although they are inspired by Malcolm X and Frans Fanon, they are organizing according to the specific realities of Hamtramck and though they seek revolutionary change don't pretend revolution is around the corner. They are hopeful at this point and have not yet lost their cool.

Union struggle in Laurel Mississippi against the Masonite Corporation has, after a long up and down struggle, brought black and white workers together.

The following is an article by Herbert Almavale of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT on the breaking of a strike in the Laurel cardboard plant.

Masonite obtained court injunctions against the strike and hired security guards to prevent workers from all over the south... as well as raids from Mississippi universitites. The company succeeded in splitting many black and white workers by playing one group against the other.

After nine months of struggle and five men killed, the International Union workers Union local the local (5-443) under trusteeship.

The Board of Directors -- A Select Few:

Howard L. Clark is also President of American Express and director of these other companies: National Steel Corporation, Mellon National Bank, Chase Peabody and Company, Lehman Corporation, G.S. Trust Company.

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Killifer used to be Vice Chairman of the import-Export Bank and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.

Their Masonite plant is the largest plant owned by Chrysler, nearly four and a half million square feet. It is the main Masonite paper plant. In the 1966-1944, 500 employees produced nearly 400,000 cars (Dodge Darts and Chargers and Plymouth Valiant and Barracudas).

#### dodge rebellion continued

Chrysler Corporation owns the Masonite Plant. Chrysler is one of the world's largest corporations in terms of sales, profits and market capitalization. You can find subsidiaries owned by Chrysler in France, Spain, Scotland, Australia, Venezuela, Switzerland, England, Sweden, Canada, Greece, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Peru, Argentina, Columbia, Philippines, Turkey, Belgium and Mexico.

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The strikers distributed a leaflet in the plant. Not long before the election a handful of young militant white workers formed a counterpart to DRM called the Committee for a Real Union (CRU). CRU's immediate aim is to fight against the racism of management and to organize white workers around DRM's demands concerning job conditions. In its leaflet CRU attacks working class racism:

"We feel that there are things to this plant and in our local that the black workers and the white workers must fight against. Hamtramck is run by racists! Anyone who thinks this isn't true should ask themselves how many white people get placed on the line in the body shop!"

There is some tension between the groups for CRU exist to organize both whites and black while DRM is concentrating only upon blacks. As yet, both groups need to work together on issues which concern them.

Although it is small and undeveloped, CRU is very significant in the face of what is happening now in the world: a class with the warfare movement. Both black and white workers are influenced by this society, but white black disdain is being organized by groups like DRUM, while disarmament is being channeled into "Stand up for America". The need for white working class organizers is immense. As Doug Youngblood, a comrade in CRU, has said, "We must go to our people and organize them. As agents of revolution, with our goal being to assist our people in becoming the vanguard of the revolution that victimizes them in the same way that it does black people!"

Since the election, when CRU supported the DRM candidate, the hard anti-white line in its newspaper and in its rhetoric has been toned down. There is a growing feeling that although blacks must organize blacks, reds of all colors will create a new society.

Problems

One of the problems DRM faces is that even though they may gain control of local, the corporation and the union can replace them all if necessary. Another problem in DRM's dual appeal is that personal ties which attract large numbers initially, and create the illusion of success, DRM could find itself operating on the assumption that a large number of committed people when it has actually organized one or two. Randomly, the number of whites among a lot of blacks. This could cause internal disorientation and ultimately weaken the organization. DRM will have to redirect itself into a positive thing: a sense of their own history and of the class nature of this society, leading into a program for radical change.

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SAN FRANCISCO—A "deal" is when the District Attorney and the defense lawyer agree not to take a case to trial. It usually means that the DA drops or lowers a charge on condition that the defendant pleads guilty. No trial, no fuss.

The DA is happy; he's got a conviction. The lawyer is happy; he doesn't have to spend a week or month in trial while he loses business. The judge is happy; he doesn't have to spend a week or month in the courtroom at the taxpayers expense while he loses business. The taxpayers are also happy: they were also using the city for $20,000 a piece for police brutality. They had tried to make a deal before the trial. Cannon is about to be tried for the Oakland Seven; a conviction in this case would have hurt him in the community. The judge is happy: he doesn't have to sit in the courtroom and defendants all, spend the rest of the day in a defendant's cell, while cases pile up on the docket. Is the defendant happy? That depends.

The Cannon Trial

The last week in October Terry Cannon and Nick Epstein went to trial in San Francisco. They had been under surveillance during the summer straight street riots and been taken to court in police vans as the SF Tactical Squad (see THE MOVEMENT, January, 1968). They had been charged with inciting to riot, resisting arrest, interfering with an officer and probability. They were also using the city for $20,000 a piece for police brutality.

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Bad Karma In Court

It looked bad for the defense from the start of the trial. The DA used his challenges to bump off the prospective jury pool, who was no better than 50 and respectable-looking. The prosecutor went after the same Cannon members who had arrested and beaten the defendants. Terry was known for his anti-movement sentiments.

The cops had a well-rehearsed, detailed story. They were the New Action Army, savagely and unprovoked, killed, robbery, hate-motivated, etc. They knew how to testify. They were also using the city for $20,000 a piece for police brutality.

The defense had been playing it safe. Terry had broken into submission? He was not going to let the jury know how to avoid the traps the defense lawyer might have put him. Cannon's hands and said, "I don't know; I have never really tried to get them.

We bought our own propaganda about older people," said Cannon. "After all, we are old people."

In San Francisco at least, the cops and the Tac Squad are not well-loved. Many old people lived through the 1934 General Strike, when cops were the enemy. The Tac Squad had been in the news a lot recently—for killing men with a pipe, for shooting a woman in the back while standing at the entrance alley for beating up 16-year old white kids.

People are afraid of that: it's murder. Terry has been using the fact that the jury is going to trial. Cannon and Epstein were in the courtroom, sitting at the defense table. Terry was detailed and complete. One cop could not put Cannon on his arm where Cannon had supposedly grabbed him.

They had just enough fabrication to explain everything. Cannon had been "broken loose from our grip for a moment". They had signed a verdict for the defense lawyers, if the jury sat, seemingly bored. The defense lawyers were convinced of their guilt on the charge of conspiracy by the fifth day that the jury was convicted. The jury was convicted of the charges. They lost their chance to sue the police, the defendant happy? That depends. And you can't trust the cops. Without defending the defense lawyers, Mary, three jurors had decided that the cops were lying.

Charges Dropped

Then on the fifth day of the trial, after the DA had presented his star witness, he charged Cannon and Epstein with the charge of conspiracy against the two, inciting, resisting arrest, etc. They were being, of course, a defense lawyer, and the jury was convinced. Cannon and Epstein were in the courtroom, waiting for the jury to make its decision, when Terry was convicted of the charge of conspiracy.

The latest is a conspiracy charge based against the leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott trials, in the courtroom, they are the same Cannon members who had arrested and beaten the defendants. Cannon is about to be tried for the Oakland Seven; a conviction in this case, the judge is happy: he doesn't have to sit in the courtroom and defendants all, spend the rest of the day in a defendant's cell, while cases pile up on the docket.

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from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT
AUSTIN, TEX.—Officials throughout Texas seem to be bent on crushing various units of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and Afro-Americans for Black Liberation.

SNCC officials say that Governor Connally has promised to destroy their organization in Texas.

SNCC has been gaining strength in the state, and is doing organizing work in at least seven cities around issues of community control. Organizers have been subjected to constant harassment, which has become more intense in recent weeks.

In Austin, SNCC, SDS, and Afro-Americans for Black Liberation demonstrated at a gas station. The owner, an open racist, refused to serve anyone with long hair or a beard. Larry Jackson, head of Austin SNCC, was arrested on a trumped-up vagrancy charge.

When he was arrested the other demonstrators—about 20 of them—sat down; they were arrested under a Texas anti-labor law that prohibits obstructing the labor of others. Larry was sentenced to two years, probation, and a $500 fine. Many of the others stayed in jail, unable to provide bail pending an appeal.

In Dallas, SNCC led demonstrations demanding black control of supermarkets in ghetto areas. A number of people were arrested at the Dallas News building, SNCC field secretary, and his aide received TEN-YEAR sentences for destruction of private property worth over $20 (that is, dropping merchandise).

Many people are expected to be released. Those already jailed have been harassed by unreasonable bail and lack of funds for legal defense. They need money—at least $5,000—and political and moral support. The address is Austin SNCC, 121 Rosewood Avenue, Austin, Texas 78702.

NOCC ORGANIZERS FIRED, JAILED

Lee Otis Johnson

by Robert Analavage from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT
HOUSTON, Tex.—In the past six months, police have placed more than 16 different charges against Lee Otis Johnson, chairman of Houston SNCC and a member of the Black Panther Party. They wanted him very badly. They got him. He is now serving 30 years in prison.

He was convicted of giving one marijuana cigarette to an undercover agent. The agent was black. He was the only witness the prosecution presented. His testimony was the only evidence the prosecution entered. For the jury, it was enough.

After the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the authorities fear he may carry on his organizing work among the inmates. He has written a letter from prison.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Four movement organizers were fired on Nov. 4, from the staff of the Gladden Settlement house in Columbus, Ohio. Two of those fired, Jim Buckley and Dana Tabscott, are organizers for the National Organizing Committee (NOC). (see story page 12.)

The firings at Gladden and Maynard's are not an isolated case. People in the settlement house neighborhood believe something is being done to meet their objections to the Gladden Neighborhood where charges of racism are being raised.

Gladden is a controversial issue, the UAF fund drive has been continued by local people in the settlement house neighborhood believe the authorities fear he may carry on his organizing work among the inmates. He has written a letter from jail addressed to his people.

In it he says, "We still got house niggers running around here. Just as the slave masters used TOM in those days to keep an eye on us in the field—to keep him informed—and he still using the ole house nigger today to keep us in check. Its the same situation, he loved his master then, he betrayed his people then; he was dangerous, he is a danger to all of us today.

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The firings came ten days after NOCC organizers handed out Peggy Terry—for-Vice-Presidential campaign literature to people in the settlement house. Buckley and Tabscott organized the campaign's visit to Columbus.

Gary Maynard, a NOCC organizer from Chicago, was arrested by Columbus Police the morning after the settlement house visit and charged with possessing obscene literature and assaulting a police officer. Seventeen year old Maynard—a "juvenile"—is still being held in Franklin County jail pending a "security investigation." No release on bail is permitted for juveniles.

The obscene charge, according to a local newspaper, was filed over a poem in the FIRING LINES. The report says, the poem, "was interspersed with four letter words generally frowned upon for juveniles.

The court's decision, he said, "had nothing to do with me staying in jail. Sellers finally managed to post bond—and he was immediately arrested on a Louisiana warrant charging him with carrying a concealed weapon.

Sellers has been denied bail three times by District Judge Sewell Edendfield, after he was sentenced to five years for refusing induction. He didn't get out until U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black ordered Judge Edendfield to set bond not exceeding $5,000. Justice Black declared that in view of sellers' "per­ fected record" of regular attendance at his hearing and at his trial, and in view of his return from as far away as Japan, Sellers' trial statement could not be held against him.

Sellers said, "The only people who can sentence me are black people, and I see none. Therefore the only thing that I can say is that you be prepared to carry out whatever you are, and I will fight as the rest of the black brothers have for liberation of black people..." The court's decision, he said, "had nothing to do with me staying in jail.

He posted $5,000 bond for the draft case, and the Federal Government released him. But then it turned him over to the County sheriff, who served the Louisiana warrant on him. Sellers has posted $5,000 bond on house charges. Sellers also faces up to 15 years in prison on charges stemming out of the Orangeburg, S.C., massacre, in which police killed four black people and wounded 31. —

NOC ORGANIZERS FIRED, JAILED

from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT
ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern officials seem determined to keep Cleveland Sellers of SNCC behind bars. After spending five months in jail for refusing induction, Sellers finally managed to post bond—and he was immediately arrested on a Louisiana warrant charging him with carrying a concealed weapon.

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FRANCE

WE SHOULD TAKE POWER

LA VIE REPUBLIQUE

October '68

FRANCE

WE SHOULD TAKE POWER

WHEN WE HAD

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necessary.
Movement people asked Peggy and National Organizing Committee (NOC) organizers why we decided to run. A situation came up and we used it. Peggy Terry, active in Chicago's Uptown where JOIN had worked for several years, was nominated at the P&F Party's convention in Ann Arbor. The nomination was offered at the time NOC was formed. Forty midwestern factory, neighborhood, army and high school organizers met at a farm in Fairborn, Ohio on the weekend of September 20th. The decision to go ahead with the campaign was made there.

"George Wallace says there ain't a dimes worth of difference between the other two candidates; we say there ain't a nickel's worth of difference between the three of them." Peggy Terry, Vice Presidential candidate with Eldridge Cleaver on the Peace and Freedom ticket.

"It's not only Blacks & college kids who want to turn things around. Other working people & young people—we know we're being done the same way. And we don't need any politicians to tell us what we want. We know! WE WANT TO RUN OUR OWN LIVES!"

— Peggy Terry, Chicago
ANIZING class in several cities. Everyone who

and other segments of the movement.

were beginning to see our target as

young working class kids everywhere:

natural ally of the Black, Chicano and

objective conditions for radicalism exist

exploited, but unlike Blacks and students

they have no radical political frame of

Recruit students in order to link their

we are concentrating on the Midwest,

3. We felt that common work and ex­

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The Terry campaign was seen as a

The campaign began with four of us

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by Martin Nicolaus

Calling in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was one mistake the administration of Simon Fraser University (near Vancouver, Canada) did NOT make this summer. No broken skulls, no property defacement, no TV spectacles. It was a parliamentary student movement that cost three university presidents their jobs, opened a crack in British Columbia politics, and revived the entire English-Canadian academic union movement.

When it opened in 1965 Simon Fraser was heralded as the "instant university" by the provincial government's marketing machine. But this promise has not been fulfilled, and the student movement, which is using the summer and fall to do some serious organizing (experienced Canadian student-radicalizers), the more conscious segment of the liberal campus politicos had lost their credibility, and in scholarly sympathy with third world causes (by the end of which friendly senators swept administration (Frank eventually accepted a post in Chile instead). PSA promoted consciousness of anti-imperialism stopped short of confrontationist philosophy stopped short of an anti-grades position. P.S. a student power slate in the student council had been handed an indisputable mandate to act. Faculty faced the same problems of administration (Frank eventually accepted a post in Chile instead). P.S.

The liberal campus politicos had lost their credibility. SDS's reputation on the rise, and non-SDU leaders Conway and Martin Loney (spokesman for the Faculty faced the same problems of administration (Frank eventually accepted a post in Chile instead). P.S. a student power slate in the student council had been handed an indisputable mandate to act. Faculty faced the same problems of administration (Frank eventually accepted a post in Chile instead). P.S.

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Many in the movement talk of the need for self-criticism, in our organizations and as individuals within a movement. It seems clear that a revolutionary organization must constantly practice in criticism in order to move forward.

Yet too often self-criticism comes to mean the temporary putting on of a false humility, or is used to advance personal gains, or becomes an exercise in despair—wallowing. The following article is a good example of self-criticism. It appeared in the Black Panther newspaper. It is important to stress that the points raised here were made in the mass circulation organ of the Panthers and were not only discussed within the ranks of the organization itself.

**CORRECTING MISTAKEN IDEAS**

**by Capt. Crutch**

There are numerous adverse ideas within the Black Panther Party and in the Black Liberation Army which greatly hinder the Party's correct ideology. But unless these ideas are thoroughly corrected, the Black Liberation Army cannot possibly shoulder the tasks assigned to it in Black America's great revolutionary struggle. The source of such incorrect ideas lies partly in the application of the Party's correct ideology. But unless these ideas are thoroughly corrected, the Black Liberation Army cannot possibly shoulder the tasks assigned to it in Black America's great revolutionary struggle.

**Political Power Doesn't Only Come From The Barrel Of A Gun**

"...we had to face the fact that the initiative passed to the faculty, who declared open to students as observers for the first time. While the now-fractured council spent the next day in an unproductive meeting, the initiative passed to the faculty, who had the right to declare unorganized meetings as illegal. Party in the hope of deterring students from the boycott (which had been expected to pass), partly because of liberal faculty pressures, the faculty approved the initiative and declared open to students as observers for the first time.

Faculty filled the lower two-thirds of the university's largest lecture theatres, students occupied the other third along with the "redas on the hill.

Protestors were sent to cause violence at rallies (with pre-cued cam­era —grinding). So the council went step by step in uni­mately legitimate and moderate. Past crises had accustomed student militants to working with a sizeable liberal faculty minority. The word "stride" was avoided, since it would have been regarded as an attack on faculty. *Boycott* or *moratorium* were preferred terms, together with the on-campus *'from the black liberation movement'* understood as a diplomatic invitation to faculty to get moving and/or join with students in creating an educational atmosphere from which administrative structure would be absent.

**The HEavy Hand of Legitimacy**

This mixture of prudence, diplomacy and stoops which indicate a desire to save face and keep the polls happy— to declare so openly, was duly submitted to THE HARDEST majority, this referendum (so council sizeable liberal faculty minority. The "Boycott" or "moratorium" on classes, during which a vaguely understood as a diplomatic invitation to the "reds on the hill". Presbyterianism is the only way to cause violence at rallies (with pre-cued camera grinding). So the council went step by step in unimpeachable legitimacy and moderation. Past crises had accustomed student militants to working with a sizeable liberal faculty minority. The word "stride" was avoided, since it would have been regarded as an attack on faculty. *Boycott* or *moratorium* were preferred terms, together with the on-campus *'from the black liberation movement'* understood as a diplomatic invitation to faculty to get moving and/or join with students in creating an educational atmosphere from which administrative structure would be absent.

While the now-fractured council spent the next day in an unproductive meeting, the initiative passed to the faculty, who had the right to declare unorganized meetings as illegal. Party in the hope of deterring students from the boycott (which had been expected to pass), partly because of liberal faculty pressures, the faculty approved the initiative and declared open to students as observers for the first time. While the now-fractured council spent the next day in an unproductive meeting, the initiative passed to the faculty, who had the right to declare unorganized meetings as illegal. Party in the hope of deterring students from the boycott (which had been expected to pass), partly because of liberal faculty pressures, the faculty approved the initiative and declared open to students as observers for the first time.
Todd Gitlin
For Joe Blum, Bronx High School of Science '58

New York, a gargantuan dog-corpse of wires and dark places, chewing itself. Still there, New York, and will be until the great tidal wave -- when, O Lord? -- bounds up one inch too many and suddenly all the victims are dashed smashing against the perpetrators, the cleaning lady against David Goliath Rockefeller, everyone goes down at once as natural history substitutes for class distinction. It is too late for New York and subside bloated onto the scummy surface...

Nothing seems to change except the borders of the ghetto and the number of cops.

But this time the teachers were on strike. I had been a student there for five years and I had enough money to buy the morning newspaper on my way to school. The single most important thing, Isaiah Wall, my father, had made sure I knew this: Don't believe anything you read about the strike unless you talk it out with a teacher, a student, or someone who knows.

Teachers

I come from a teacher family. Toltah the strike is a vast and unforeseen disruption, but a necessarily too, because the ugly black board was beaten by the black knife. Hill-Brownsville had asserted its right to hire and fire teachers and nothing is more needed to New York teachers than security. The New York teachers have built a solid and irrefutable case for the status and they now insist, brandishing their normal-school certificates, on taking charge of their own destinies.

The teachers went to the strike for the myth that professional status confers purpose: how can you think that your work is waste or worse when you are needed as a professional? The blacks have the nerve to know that they have the right to assert that. I don't know why.

The blacks have the nerve to know that...

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The blacks have the nerve to know that they have the right to assert that...

Failure the they are correct and perfectionism into arrogance, the staple of the union movement. Two-thirds of the United

You are the best teacher I ever had.

You are the best teacher I ever had...

General Education

...I knew that there would be no smoking, or ANYTHING, BY ANYONE, student or teacher. But even this was not enough. The "special schools" (Science, Arts, etc.) were left undefined, by the laws. The science classes continued along the lines of the standard curriculum: they are, after all, college bound. Other classes were redefined: Rossner's own English class was now a "Liberation class." Supporting Ocean Hill-Brownsville was the aim of the "special schools," as a way of breaking down the immediate strike, to break down the "general education movement," to create a new kind of school.

I was not there to break down the immediate strike, to break down the "general education movement," to create a new kind of school. I was not there to break down the immediate strike, to break down the "general education movement," to create a new kind of school.

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One day in late October I had occasion to call the office of Liberation News Service, and was put through to the person on the phone asked my name, and then was asked a question: "Oh Hey, you were once a valedictorian at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, right?"

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It is the one thing I know for sure.

It is the one thing I know for sure...

It is the one thing I know for sure...

When I gave it he let out a slight "Oh!"...
precise description of her relation with them. She kept the sometimes per-

ident teachers happy, she didn’t have to work hard, but she was glad to take out what she had.
The liberated school was no revolution to her, it was the outcome of the struggle that she supported Ocean Hill-Brownsville.

At the portend house, students were coming to the school for their own sake. She demarcated herself from radicalism, the social change, the immediate definitives which signaled response, even if she could not completely stand by the people, to the rule; they would have nothing in common.

The Corridor said a great deal about the people inside. A drawer of the up-lifted flat (flat un

under a mass strike. No "confrontations," no mass sympa-
thy, if blacks and third world students express the students have thrown up like a shake-up does not lead inexorably to the proposal to have draft counsellng was made. It was a

The liberated students were so intimidated by the property and many whites have reacted to the throwing of a typewriter out the window as they would have probably been killed in their living room. Perhaps most of the students are so intimidated by the blacks, they fall to distinguish between violence against their person and violence against State property. All they can see is that crime stalks the school—THORIUM corridors. They really believe that they own the school, their school is for them.

There have been too many harangues and not enough work to get under the basically racist rationalizations the students have thrown up like barricades. The Agitprop theater has helped, and though some students have made a three-minute Godard-style solidarity film for classroom use. This week will be more interesting.

Meanwhile the Administration has tired, President Robert Smith has not yet flown back to Ethiopia, is, apparently, in negotiations. He has once called in the Tactical Squad to shut down the campus and he may have to do so again. The State College Trustees, for their part, would probably fire Smith as soon as he did Marrs when he made a reatate to Murray—a move he is unlikely to make anyway. Plateclothes cops are everywhere, fingering suspects (at least three black students have been hunted on bomb and machine gun charges), and it is more than likely that the spirit of the strikers is that they drove two of the plateclothesmen off the campus during a student rally this week.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke, in a Septem-

ber interview with U.W. News & World Report, said the entire college campus was "caution-ready." He will try to keep State open by any means necessary—"even over dead bodies, presum-

\textbf{Columbus Cont. p. 9}
several days in a row. We had a small base and we gave the pigs had blanketed the area with patrol A number of NCO and SCEF schools, what we stood for, dent. A lot of the discussion that went on was good, but toward the end as the education was running for Vice Presi­ in the small struggling American Fed­ us. We attempted to work around the getting any better so we split. and young teenagers--in part because·the hood. The crowd was small--mostly kids cars. This turned out to be a pretty other organizers spoke to. Many small things can be discussed. The campaign helped us define and develop a consciousness of the masses. This means that people can come together and by their knowledge; they use some of the methods we have learned in our neighborhood. We come there to act as organizers in that neighborhood, as one of many neighborhoods. The travelling revolutionary jugband of Chicago very little had been set up. This, coupled with the differences in spirit between the elders and some of the Chicago staff re­ resulted in a lot of internal hassles. The myth of the superior mother, home base, uptown, was strong.

we moved on to Detroit. Our people there had a number of things, but the groundwork was sloppy and this caused considerable disorganization. In addition the group was too large, generation was high and we were all suffering from fatigue. While none of the planned other, at a zoned fund-raising dinner really came off, some important things did happen. Organizers got to know some of the people kind of organizing that most of us find so provocative, and to add to the sense of working class movement and political work. The group exists for a political reason, the political task it faces, and all actions must relate to that task. Old personal friendships break down, but new friendships begin. We have to learn the struggle, new friendships develop through political work which people respect.

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by Arlene Eisen Bergman

"We here in our invaded land have been without voice for so long, have been deceived for so long that we are forced to function in a dimension of action—a dimension of revolutionary action! We have not forgiven the gringo for deep in our soul has risen."—Manuel Gomez, Organizer for Brown Berets.

When Manuel talks about the Chicano soul he is talking about hundreds of years of Aztec history and legend. He is talking about the revolutionary history of the Mexican people. He is talking about Latin values of pride and honor. He is talking about the anger of his people—anger at the gringo invasion of their territory—anger at years of oppression and humiliation. He is talking about the awakening of a Chicano movement, and the growing awareness of the need for organization and unity of La Raza.

Manuel insists that Chicanos are the last assimilated of all oppressed groups in America. "The system has failed to defeat us or destroy our Mexico, but the gringo system has confused the people. They say that the Spanish language is a barrier, that the American illegal occupation of Mexican territory and try to make Chicanos into Tio Tacos Uncle Toms.)"

"The Anglos have taken all our valuables that are beautiful—honor, pride, respect for authority and other men—and distorted them, The Anglos use our own culture against us to subvert us.

The school system is one of the most important tools of the Anglos in this process. They say that the Spanish language is a barrier, that the American illegal occupation of Mexican territory and try to make Chicanos into Tio Tacos Uncle Toms.

But the mind of the young people are waking up as the Brown Berets teach them their history and show how the Anglo has played havoc with their identity. The Berets say that Chicano youth havent dropped out of school—there has been a hunger for education that relates to their needs and to their brownness.

The ultimate goal of the Berets is to bring dignity and justice to Chicanos. The Brown Berets have a very long range view of their struggle. "It will be protracted and your school will necessarily be part of this struggle. This is why the Chicano movement is so important, for when the young Chicano see how they have been misled by the educational system and understand the need to fight and the manner in which to fight if they become active—rather than looking for ways to escape.

Role of the Brown Berets

The Brown Berets in Oakland are very active, hardy two months old, A group of Berets in Los Angeles became public last spring during the school boycotts. They are to fulfill the special need of protecting school kids from the pigs. Since then, groups of Chicanos have formed Beret chapters all over the state. The chapters have been formed almost spontaneously in response to local needs, urgently, almost frantically.

The Berets in Oakland formed after a number of Chicanos were murdered by cops. The example of the Black Panther Party, combined with the fame of the L.A. Brown Berets, made them realize that they had to organize for their own self-defense. Manuel had been the leader of the Brown Caucus of the Peace and Freedom Party. He says that he learned a lot about politics from them but that he left the PFP because his people, the Chicano community, could not relate to it. "All those meetings were divorced from the streets. We had to build our own organizations and committees to make up for that."

A definitive program for the Berets in Oakland is yet to emerge. "We need more experimentation. We are unified by our knowledge that the system is going to be against us, that all Chicano must be armed, that we need unity, education and protection."

Organizing Strategy

The Brown Berets are self-defense organization, but they have learned from the experience of other similar movements that radical organizations are usually weak and that the only way to survive as a serious organization is to have guns. We have learned this from the example of the Black Panthers.

The Chicano community, however, is not just another social club. Those who are not interested in joining a serious political organization drop away after a few weeks. The new Beret learns that the organization is to be able to protect its people.

The ultimate goal of the Brown Berets is to be able to protect its people. They are trying to provide services for their community. They have recently opened a recreation center. A church offered the building and they made their own pool tables.

But the Berets are not just another community service organization. They provide these services because they are what their people need and also prove to the people that the Berets are a serious organization, not just another gang. Through these activities, and the community outreach of the Brown Beret uniform, young people are attracted to the organization.

Sensitivity Sessions

Then the candidate attends the Berets' sensitivity sessions. At these meetings the new Berets learns that the organization is not just another social club. Those who are not interested in joining a serious political organization drop away after attending these sessions.

The sensitivity sessions are a kind of coming out of the soul. The final error of the Pachucos was his armor, his romanticism of the Pachuco uniform, sensitivity sessions are a kind of psychological preparation for these future guerrillas.

Chicano Politics

In the political pecking order of radical consciousness, Chicanos are usually ranked fairly low because of their apparent attraction to the Democratic Party and especially the Kennedy campaign.

Manuel explains the reasons for Kennedy's appeal among Chicanos. The Catholic Church is still a strong influence among his people. It's a conservative influence because part of the system, especially when it spawned a saint. The Kennedy image also played on the Mexican values of honor and machismo.

"It's all part of the trick bag I was talking about," Kennedy was a phony prophet. Among many Chicanos he had the charisma of a prophet. The theme of death is very much part of the Mexican culture. Most of Bobby's charisma came from the martyrdom of this brother, whose Spanish-speaking voice was an added attraction.

But Bobby had to hire marines to perform at his rallies. "He was phoney because he didn't spring from the community, and he became of really meeting our needs. The Chicano movement is very, very young and needs time to get turned off by the electoral process."

The Berets reject the two-party system, but they support emphasized this rejection pie, They feel they must move slowly. "If we moved too quickly, we would have alienated our base. We are just learning now that we have to move against our internal enemies, the Tio Tacos and the Catholic Church, but we've got to be prepared by the community first."

The Chicano movement is still very fragmented. Many Mexican American politicians and church leaders are opportunities. Manuel says that the Berets plan to work with union leaders but will stress to straighten them out politically and to unite the Chicano community, a bond of blood. They plan to create a Chicano Party that would unite the whole Southwest. The Chicano movement is still very fragmented. Many Mexican American politicians and church leaders are opportunities. Manuel says that the Berets plan to work with union leaders but will stress to straighten them out politically and to unite the Chicano community, a bond of blood. They plan to create a Chicano Party that would unite the whole Southwest.
ELECTION NIGHT USA... (MOVEMENT)... LOS ANGELES

Tuesday night kids from Mountain View, Redwood City, San Mateo and adjacent towns converged on Lytton Plaza in downtown Palo Alto. For two months, Lytton Plaza has been the scene of hassles with the pigs. It's privately owned, and Palo Alto officials decided to crack down on non-marching groups. Attempts to hold a rally in Palo Alto failed when the pigs blocked the street. In the past month, the city fathers escalated from rhetoric to action, bringing in cops in an attempt to bust the bands. Election day action on the San Francisco Peninsula naturally centered here, tying the elections organically with in struggling issues.

The resistance started from the Stanford campus to a church about five blocks from Lytton Plaza in a candle-light procession, marching another in their series of draft-card firm-in-turns. Several Stanford理想ists joined the march and announced the gathering in Lytton Plaza. Four hundred or so marchers went over to the plaza, where the crowd was now so large that it overflowed into University Avenue. As rock bands continued to play, people in the streets kept time by banging garbage cans.

Here Come The Pigs

The kids in the intersections took down the area. The student movement was an unbroken traffic, lighting bonfires, etc. At about 2:30 a fire truck showed up accompanied by two police cars and twenty-five cops in riot gear. The firemen were blocked, but finally succeeded in getting through and putting out the fires.

Chief of Police lHeldi told the people in the intersections that they were an illegal assembly, and ordered them out of the streets. Pig told about 10 people that they could not get to get out of the area— the indication that Palo Alto is a regional unit.

The pigs proceeded to clear the intersections which were already being pic.ed by the pigs in action before split. But the kids were not none to be outgoned. The pigs were blasted, and, like in the intersection, and it took forty more minutes to get the pigs to agree.

At about 3:30, the entire gathering was declared an illegal assembly, and a few people were stopped on charges ranging from refusal to disperse to belonging to riot and felonies assault. Three days after the demonstration, the pigs bust a guy for failure to disperse, and it's rumored that they have a warrant out on one or two others.

Here Come The People

At one point on Tuesday night, close to 2,000 people were at Lytton Plaza. Considerable preparations had been made to get this many people out. On Monday, the San Francisco Mime Troupe appeared at Stanford, drawing more than 500 people. Films, leaflets and wall newspapers, in addition to articles in the student newspaper, proved successful.

On Tuesday morning there was a small-scale classroom speaking on the elections. There were also speeches by the major presidential candidates, and a short session of the Applied Electronics Labs by about 100 electronics workers. In the afternoon we got Stanford out of Southeast Asia. Skateboard Halls of College of San Mateo and Foothill, both nearby junior colleges, worked on the demonstration and helped publicize it on their campuses. Groups at Kanaya College and Menlo College, two other C.C.'s, organized rallies and brought people down on Tuesday. One of the organizational goals of the demonstration was to help build SDS chapters at some of the smaller schools.

The high school kids in Palo Alto's United Student Movement did a good job at their schools as well as getting word out to other schools in the area.

THE MOVEMENT

Our turn out in Chicago was small. As the pigs proceeded to clear the streets, some of the organizers spent the day trying to get the kids involved. Some of the organizers also spent the day trying to get the kids involved.

The major impact of the program on the region was that it brought content to the organizational forms that had been already established. Through practice and through working out and accomplishing the program, we began to develop a real consciousness that we were a region-wide organization, part of a national organization, and that we could all move as a unit. A good index of this was our efficiency in getting out large numbers of leaflets, a wall paper, having rallies throughout the region.

In fact we realized that we were probably underestimating the capabilities of our organizational structure -- we were capable of doing much more.

At the same time it is clear that without the folks -- the regional conference, regional policies (a bi-weekly meeting of chapters), chapters, and the regional office we could not have done the things we had never happened. This sum process of mutual assistance, of regional organizational structures and programs happens on a national level too, just as the Boulder NC was a working NC where people began to think regionally. As: the national whole, at our regional conference we discovered a consciousness of ourselves as a regional unit.

The morning after election day Nixon called for unity. Unity behind racism, genocide, the empire and the exploitation of the people. In Chicago, as in many other cities across the country SDS called for the people to unify against the fraud of elections and the policies of the rulers, SDS said: vote with your feet. We have to begin to demonstrate that a people's alternative to the criminal power of the ruling elite can some day be created. But even as a beginning the turn out in Chicago was small.

Chicago Whip was Electd

After three weeks of leafleting, meetings, showing films and a more urgent issue in our organizing than usual there were actions on almost all the major campuses in the Chicago area on Monday. They ranged from teach-ins to pickets theatre in class and hallways, to marches through the dorms and into university buildings. High school students called for a boycott of classes on Monday to support the black students' demands on Chicago high schools and to denounce the elections as a fraud. Later that day, students at the University of Illinois demonstrated in protest of the elections. There is no way of denying that it was a small turn out, even the crowd that had already been gathered at the University is small.

Anti-Election Festival

Two days later a thousand turned out in Lincoln Park for an "anti-election festival". There were some rock bands, talks, street theatre and teams of folks went out through the day to leaflet the surrounding northside neighborhood. Tuesday night we marched down to the Hilton for a short rally. The pigs policy was hands off, but the entire red squad turned out. The pigs policy was hands off, but the entire red squad turned out. We see now that city-wide confrontations around important political questions are vital to building city-wide, anti-capitalist, youth movement with roots in the schools and among working people. People have to think about this. Possible action at the inauguration will give us a chance to see if that form of political opposition catches on.

City-Wide Organization

The action was very important for building city-wide organization. It will teach us to think as much about whom a demonstration builds as what it shows. Contacts were made at a lot of new high schools and small colleges. Young working people from the north-side who had been involved in the convention actions came down again and now we will be able to follow up with them. The city-wide action gave us the opportunity not only to reach new folks who were drawn to it, but to raise broader political issues among high school and campus constiuencies.

We see now that city-wide confrontations around important political questions are vital to building a city-wide, anti-capitalist, youth movement with roots in the schools and among working class youth in the community. We had a chance to see this at the demonstration against the elections, against all three candidates -- Nixon, Humphrey andPlatforms. There isn't going to be any revolutionary action without a revolutionary base. We have to think about this. Possible action at the inauguration will give us a chance to see if that form of political opposition catches on.
of "letting 1000 flowers bloom" on the local level.

The next day we decided on a region-wide rally downtown by an action directed at a target. The target had to meet two conditions: 1. It had to be an institution that rep

resented the ruling class and/or the electoral process, since our message was that all elections are a fraud perpetuated on the people by the ruling class. 2. It had to be on good turf for us, tactically.

Tactics

The regional conference was two weeks before election day. One week after the conference we held a meeting with about forty people (from two to four days summer, average was about 6-18). We discovered that the place where they counted the ballots was a tactical disaster -- high buildings, blind alleys, etc. so that it was necessary to decide on another target. In general our intelligence for this action was minimal.

We decided to have two days of inv

vestigation and meet again. The rest of the meeting we spent in teaching and learning the lesson we had just p

resented ourselves on the street -- kind of a budget bites season -- wear dark clothes, wear a cap, move in groups of four or five, always have an escape route, never get isolated, etc. This was good for itself and for the concrete, together made it cre

ated. At this point people were expect

antial and a little nervous.

By the next two days later, people had become a little less afraid, a little more angry. We had decided that we would meet downtown at 3 P.M. for a rally and then move out from the rally site and hit various targets downtown during rush hour. But no one really knew what was going to happen afterwards -- we had no idea of how many people would come and what they would be willing to do. This made people worried because they had very little experience in militant street actions and were unsure of themselves. We were also worried that our organization would be crushed.

One chapter presented a resolution that demanded controls to keep "people from getting out of hand" and generally argued that confrontation with the police should be absolutely avoided and that if this was not passed they would not come in force. They would have a token delegation of four. This chapter has a history of isolation from the rest of the region for geographic, po

litical, and personal reasons. People responded by saying this was a "breach of discipline" and showed a lack of trust and solidarity and that the pigs couldn't do anything about the people "getting out of hand".

Someone then pointed out that SDS was not a disciplined organization since chapters were autonomous. People agreed, but it was decided that a "control" resolution, coming after the conference and council decisions, showed exactly the error of that autonomy and still remained isolated. If not formally, at least, a breach of discipline. After a stormy meeting, we were all reconciled and a resolution tabled, and we were moving again on getting the program together.

Regional Office

Throughout this period excellent work was done with propaganda production and distribution (buttons, leaflets, wall

papers, etc.), rallies, speeches, guerilla theater on the local level as well as defense training and technical work on the action itself. We put into practice a lot of the theory about how the regional office should help the chapters and the office, the office and each other. Also the office staff learned to work together and performed much better as a unit than it ever had before. The energy created by the program carried ever into all other areas of our work and everything got going much faster. At the council meeting two days before the action, people began planning other programs for after the election after some detail work was out of the way. The action itself came off very well. We had 300-400 people at our rally in a park downtown and then we moved on and marched down the middle of streets stopping traffic and chanting "the elections are a fraud, vote in the streets." We seemed to have out

flanked the cops or caught them by surprise because they made no moves against us for a very long time. We kept moving quite slowly, handing out literature and talking to people as we went along. No one had planned to take over streets exactly and so one had planned a route -- the cro.. . snoot

edly decided how to move. It was primarily an organizational action, and almost all of the group was SDS people, chapter people.

Up against the Wall

Because of both L.A.'s history and politics and SDS's history and politics, everyone knew there was a good probability of dealing with the pigs, so people came prepared mentally and physically for direct fighting and legal hassles. Twenty cops did appear and tried to cut us off the street. After a moment of confusion, people moved themselves around them.

We ended up going to the Federal Building and we held a meeting there to decide what to do next. We went back to the park passing the pigs being beaten to gather in force so we broke things up and decided to show up at the winner's victory celebration at ten that night and about 300-300 people at Nixon's thing at night in My Piano Plaza Hotel. They wouldn't let us in so we chanted outside and brought every hotel "guest" to his window.

The program was also very successful in the high schools with one school having a walk-out of 700 students. There were several local follow-up events of varying success. The next regional programs will be actions around the Valley State ballots and Title 5 of the election code proposed events. The SDS chapter would put all organization

izations and funds on State College campaigns directly under the control of the Board of Trustees, among other things.

by Bill Vandercook
Coffee Off Limits!

The following is an interview between Michael Klonsky of SDS and Mike C. at the STRUT COFFEE HOUSE AT FORT HOOD. TEXAS. JOSH IS PRESENTLY OUT ON $2,500 BAIL AFTER THE STRUT WAS RAIDED AND HE WAS ARRESTED FOR SUPPOSEDLY POSSESSING MARIJUANA.

Mike Klonsky: Josh, what kind of program was going down in Kilseeen now that summer is over?

Josh C.: Well, it's right now, in a little bit of a lull. There are a some small groups. The challenger is now that it's winter and it's getting cold in Texas. The guys aren't coming in to Kilseeen now as much as they have. They've started going down to Austin. The more important thing going on is that the barracks have been opened, the NCOs, police, in command, have been intimidating the guys to keep them from coming down to the Strut. There's never been a direct order. There's never been an official action making it off limits.

Josh: As far as we're concerned down here, we seriously doubt that we're going to take part in any national actions for a long time. We're doing a lot of retracing. We're going to be doing a few more workshops. There has been a conflict between the ideas of organizing out of the barracks to get the Strut or out of the Strut. We're coming up, coming up on the edge of that very quick now. People are beginning to see that they have to go back to the barracks to talk to guys.

About 40% of the guys here at Hood are NCOs and they're in riot-control. And those are the issues, Ham and riot-control, the primary issues that are facing these guys.

Linking Up

Mike: Does that mean that you see little possibility for linking up what's going on at Hood with the movement outside, like in Austin at the university there or in Denver with the North Texas State movement?

Josh: No, there's going to be that. A lot of guys go down to Austin on the weekends. When they go down, they go down to see SDS people, people who are on the front lines. They go down to see anti-war people and I think that's great. We have that personal contact with the movement that they've been isolated from.

Josh: As far as we're concerned down here, we seriously doubt that we're going to take part in any national actions for a long time.

Army Organizing

Mike: What do you think about SDS people or organizers going into the army now and trying to organize instead of trying to resist the draft or in conjunction with draft resistance but instead of going to Canada or doing time in jail?

Josh: Going to Canada, it seems to me, that you've got to have a certain amount of your people, the people in this country. First of all, I've heard a lot about going on In Canada, it's not so hot, I think people don't stay in this country very long. You may be able to organize in jail but I doubt if many people at all can. People should resist the army as many as they can. They should try every way possible to get out. Guys in the army do relate to civilians very strongly. It's wrong to say that civilians can't work with guys in the army just like white people can't work with blacks.

The guys don't make a sharp class distinction in the army. A place like the Strut is a place where people from different backgrounds have been able to get together and talk and feel comfortable and that's been a very conscious thing. That's why we play down the huggy thing, at times play down the left thing so that guys can feel comfortable.

I don't think people should enlist, I think that going into the army specifically to organize is silly because the tools of repression in the army are really set down. They're very arbitrary. They're personal tools. Like, you can get an NCO and he can kick you over and I think that before any organizer goes in, he should have a very good understanding of what he can do and what he can't because you can be isolated very quickly, I think people should do their damnedest to stay out, but when the time comes, CONTINUED ON PAGE 2!
Before The '64 Coup

In 1937 a group of student leaders founded UNEB (União Nacional de Estudantes da Bahia). Guided by Getúlio Vargas, the Brazilian Fascist, to get their way they made a military coup. Doutor Vargas' role, UNEB took an anti-Fascist and vaguely nationalist position. UNEB's daily newspaper, the Bolivarian World, had opposing anti-Fascist and Communist communiqués, leading some students to kill.

In 1941, UNEB raised the level of its political demands while remaining silent about the broad nationalization of oil and steel industry, but followed the basic corporate structure. These industries became organized labor unions.

In 1946, it struck for student power, type levels: participation in the Univ­ersity administration, subscription of book prices and scholarships. The stakes were high: violence was threatened and used. UNEB also supported the Liberal Congress against the right-wing coup in 1945.

During this period, UNEB made alli­ances with workers and peasants over economic demands like price stabil­ization, salary increases, rights for illiterates and agrarian reform. Students participated in actions called by workers and peasants among these alliances.

In analyzing those times, the UNEB leaders noted that, in large proportions, it was the level of political and ideological consciousness of the people that made it very easy to answer--low, very low. The leaders become active in the world from their base. The only existing way to do politics was factory-based. The large mobilizations were really only the result of a bureaucratic administrati­ve mechanism. UNEB functioned in those years. Proof of this is that this apparatus was prepared and ready to be used and that the army and police are only a pretext for repression, it is impossible to pull out.

Flying UNEB
UNEBC was forced to de-bureaucratize itself. In order to stay in business, UNEB became UNEB-Volante (lit­eral ly flying UNEB), with no headquar­ters, Congresses, formal relations. They followed the leadership level and hanging around the office were replaced by mass assem­bles, demonstrations, rallies and re­lations, at the mass level. This new kind of organizational form was the beginning of a policy that later was to be developed in the "mass line." 

The People's Center of Culture (CPC), founded at this time launched a national literary campaign and published and plays with anti-imperialist content to masses of workers.

These forms of organization which brought UNEB leadership into constant contact with masses of people contra­dicted the reformist content of student politics. By being with the people, UNEB learned that they could not be social workers, they had to be revolutionaries.

The military coup dramatized this lesson. Under Goulart, in spite of qual­itative leap in political conscious­ness, under the pressure of events, repression was first increased, then reorganized and finally extreme. The police interved violently. The police killed a young student. Immediately, the students took to the streets, but this time the content of the demon­stration was revolutionary--against the dictatorship and imperialism, the, respon­sible for the murder. The strategy of UNEB was to "strike out" in a qual­itative leap in political conscous­ness.

The Mass Line
The mass line is a concept proposed by Lenin and developed by Mao. It is an orientation towards political work that assumes that leaders can only be competent and effective if they rely on the creativity of their base. All rev­olutionary work begins with the needs of the base, and grows above the people, but rather immerse the lives of the people that the leaders try to help can take the general ideas and feelings of the leaders and translate them into action. UNEB takes the position that student leaders must on constant interaction between their comrades among the people and the people the leaders, it will always be articulating what their people want.

Organizations, UNEB has elimi­nated. UNEB has a long way to go in this direction. There are ten members of the national directory. They meet and elaborate a political line and a mass line. The political line approved at the latest Congress of UNEB. The national leaders leaves for a different region of the country, involving thousands of people. On the 15 days to 2 months, in each region they visit the students, going to the lecture halls, discussing with their base the orienta­tion of the movement. The task of helping the development of local struggles, partic­ularly on the peasantry, in the investigation of the problems of the region.

After this, the directorates meet again to rework the platform of the base on which they have learned. The process continues over and over.

The direct action of leaders, together with their base, & gave UNEB remark­able resiliency in the face of repression. Only three leaders were arrested, the majority of the direc­tors at this time was arrested in December of 1967 and reorganize clandestinely. All political and cultural activity was suspended. The mass line after its orientation is the political orientation of UNEB at the mass level. The movement was not destroyed. UNEB was able to provoke a total crisis. Students ally with workers and peasants as the main protest demonstrations all over the country, involving thousands of people, have taken place.

Operating Underground
How does a clandestine organization call for a mass demonstration without using its name?

All students sympathetic to UNEB are organized in loose, ad hoc groups of stu­dents. These are the permanent units of more than 10 students who regularly to discuss the politics of the student move­ment. Only its leaders know the various activities. One member of the Work Front is the coordinator. He is not the leader of the organization of UNEB at the mass level. He is in charge of the preparation of the demonstration, the only time and date of meetings, since the leaders in advance. It doesn’t have to be on a written note, that the leaders know the position of their base from the students. They always go to the army and the cops are not at stra­tegic points. Before the destruction of the only announcement once it starts.

At the headquarters of the Democratic Centers, at the departmental level, known as the starting point, there are many (more than 300 students in the city) for the demon­stration. The leaders of the whole the Work Fronts gets all the Work Front coordinators for the demon­stration minutes before it begins.

The leaders of the Central not the students blend into the usual crowds found on the streets, buses, trains, theaters, etc. They posters and are hidden under clothing or in rolls of newspapers. A sheet, the exposure of a sign or poster, anything can be enough to alert the start of the demonstration. Demonstrators emerge from all over, apparently sponta­neously.

The site for the demonstration is carefully chosen. It should be a central site with a large site and has a lot of normal activity. The area should be cut by many side streets. Friday, the day before the demo­stration, the students begin to make it harder for the army vehicles to get into.

When the cops start to shoot, special cadets, chosen from the cadets, begin throwing molotov cocktails to cover their retreat. After dispersing, the cops and the army begin to go after protesters. The cops and the army will always be articulating what their people want.

by Arlene Eisenberg

(This article is based on conversations with a leader of the Brazilian movement and rework their previous efforts.)

Brasilian left has a long way to go before taking power.

THE MOVEMENT
Our victory is tied
To our unity---
Land monopoly destroyed
Gone our slavery.

And now we can rely
On the student class
Fighting in our defense.

We'll leave poverty in the past
Crush those who hold the reins
Keeping our Brazil in chains.

--- a poem written to the National Student Union of Brazil by a Brazilian peasant.

With half the area of Latin America and 90 million people Brazil is the most decisive stronghold of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. It is also the home of a growing revolutionary movement—a movement like ours in many ways, a movement which may indicate the direction our struggle must take. "Popular Action" is the clandestine revolutionary organization of Brazil. It is a cadre organization. Although Popular Action began as a Christian Democratic Organization, it is now openly for armed struggle for the achievement of socialism. It is organized on four fronts: student, worker, peasant and armed.

No Idle Rhetoric

The liberation of our people cannot be won through flattering, it can only be won through struggle. The fundamental contradiction of our society is between workers-peasants and the ruling class of Brazil over the issue of imperialism and capitalism. The fundamental force of this struggle is the alliance among workers and peasants.

The basic task of the student movement is the political struggle in the student movement this struggle is marked by the destruction of the dictatorship and imperialism and by the concrete struggle against the dictatorship and imperialism imposed on the University. The student movement must prepare itself for alliances with the classes (workers and peasants) which historically are in a position to carry the revolutionary transformation of society forward. From the Political Charter of UNESB adapted in June, 1971:

"this chart, the laws of State Security announced that all the State's resources would be used to prevent the congress. As the end of the Congress neared, army troops occupied all highways leading to the city. Federal Police and the Air Force occupied the airports, air and bus stations. Military Police and Secret Services occupied the city of Sao Paulo and others in that state. The 660 delegates, who came from all over the country, met a few kilometers outside of the city. All the government apparatus did not prevent one delegate from attending the clandestine meeting. Thanks to their collective action and camaraderie, they certainly have guts. They are also well-organized, with a clear view of their political goals and strategies.

Parallels

UNESB arrived at this position only after certain changes in the Brazilian political scene and the world situation (especially Cuba and Vietnam). UNESB's development suggests some parallels with our movement here.

The country is large, and its evolution at different stages of political and economic development, the many movement acts mostly through demonstration. Students are the most active force in the movement. They have only recently liberated themselves from off-left-type politics. Until recently, student leaders did not tie in with a base. Political problems were dealt with mostly as organizational questions. The