I have lived in the monster and I know its entrails and mine is the sling of David.    -- Jose Mar.-i
Dear Friends,

One of the major problems the new left faces is a kind of political arrogance beautifully expressed in the article "What is a High School?" by Nick Freudenberg in the December issue of the MOVEMENT.

This "more revolutionary than thou" arrogance doesn't bother me when it comes from the Trots or PL, because those groups have been making disappointment their bedrock. However you often hear this kind of bullshit from people in SDS, and this is in part where the movement movement for the last few years and left a lot of us out of SDS.

I worked in NYC for three years for the student mobilization committee (the national student anti-war committee) and the Vanguard committee (the local committee). In the course of our anti-war organizing a lot of high school students came around to our office and actually formed their own organizations to do more than find a truck for Bob. The high point of their efforts was the April 26 Student Strike when a fantastic 200,000 (2/3) of the NYC high school students stayed out. THEY planned it, and THEY pulled it off, as college or community people. The split in SMC had been developing for several months previously, and came to a head right after the strike. All of the independents involved with SMC—both H.S. and college—were dissatisfied with SMC's single issue orientation, and when we couldn't change it, we left. During that period we were all trying to articulate the kinds of organizations that would best suit our needs, and that included the students H.S. students organized into the SDS Union. We gave them all the help that THEY asked for and tell them what to do, they would have kicked us out, and rightly so. What they did, they did themselves, completely.

Now I read in the MOVEMENT an article which implies that SDS organized the Union, that it has been a political light for it to shine many months, and which for the future, it is the single issue. The shear absurdity to state that "Now, as a result of the strike, we have been forced to organize strong radical groups in every city in the country to bring pressure to bear on SDS and to mold those groups into a political force that can change the shape of things to come.

"Well, Mr. Freudenberg? "Mold", Mr. Freedom. If SDS is to continue as a force, it should be organized as a political force, with a program of your own, that will change the shape of things. SDS must be a political force, with a program of its own, that will change the shape of things.

Dear Friends,

What breathes, what sings, what lives when friendship dies?

Not love, not freedom, but the grasp of hate, Not peace, not joy, while good men hesitate, Not truth still smothered in the shroud of lies. Who has a friend that he can call his own Must lift a hammer to the walls of stone.

What breathes, what sings, what lives when friendship dies?

Not love, not freedom, but the grasp of hate, Not peace, not joy, while good men hesitate, Not truth still smothered in the shroud of lies.

Linda Morse

The high point of their efforts was the fall school strike of 42% (about 200,000) of NYC high school students stayed out. THEY stayed out. THEY were the ones who asked for our help, and we gave them the help that THEY asked for. They did the work, and WE did the molding. SDS decided to call a H.S. conference, and that meeting was the beginning of the SDS Union. We gave them all the help that THEY asked for and tell them what to do, they would have kicked us out, and rightly so. What they did, they did themselves, completely.

The split in SMC had been developing for several months previously, and came to a head right after the strike. All of the independents involved with SMC—both H.S. and college—were dissatisfied with SMC's single issue orientation, and when we couldn't change it, we left. During that period we were all trying to articulate the kinds of organizations that would best suit our needs, and that included the students H.S. students organized into the SDS Union. We gave them all the help that THEY asked for and tell them what to do, they would have kicked us out, and rightly so. What they did, they did themselves, completely.
Here is a poster drawn by Frank Cieciorka after learning that the Oakland Seven had been indicted for conspiracy by an Alameda County Grand Jury last October. 

The government is after them because they were leaders. Leaders without titles. Not a single person has ever followed them because "it's my job." If you followed them to the Oakland Induction Center in October 1967, it was because they radiated something beautiful, no other reason.

It was during Stop the Draft Week that I first saw the "V" sign. Before then, the movement was just trying to be moral and look good for the history books; but on October 20, 1967, when every spare cop in the Bay Area was in the cordon around the Oakland Induction Center, when downtown Oakland was a "barricaded city" (we wrote "You Can Fight City Hall" in big spray-painted letters right on the steps of City Hall), when construction workers and office clerks found themselves accidentally behind our barricades and were not so unfriendly — suddenly thousands of people flashed on the idea that we could succeed only in delaying some kind of a fight would enable us to make contact with ordinary working youth who considered sit-down demonstrators to be kooks with martyr complexes. The purpose of the action, put another way, was indemonstrable that we would NEVER be able to indict the man or woman who first hauled a park bench, first lit a fire, or sat down — and the police had waded into the busloads of inductees from reaching Sproul Plaza in October, 1964, the foundry of the Free Speech Movement. 

Later that morning the first barricades were built, quite spontaneously and anonymously. But the tactics were hazy: and I, lacking Terry's confidence that tactics would call themselves into being, dropped out of the meetings. A couple of months later I was startled to see Frank Cieciorka's red and black posters on telephone poles: "PEOPLE GET READY. BY OUR DECREES THERE WILL BE A DRAFT HOLIDAY. THE OAKLAND INDUCTION CENTER WILL BE CLOSED OCTOBER 16-21."

If one believed that; but of course everyone had to go see. 

At 4 a.m. on October 17, buses started leaving the Berkeley campus for the Oakland Induction Center. It was much a children's crusade, we felt like such fools, we sang self-satirical songs and fools, we sang self-satirical songs and didn't even know we were on our way into a new age until the chartered bus stopped and the driver gave us a very friendly parting wave and we stood terrified in the dark streets.

A few hours later the blood was flowing, all of it ours; some had, by reflex, sat down — and the police had waded into their swinging clubs with all their might. Later that morning the first barricades were built, quite spontaneously and anonymously. The District Attorney will never be able to indict the man or woman who first hauled a park bench, just as he was never able to find the one who first kicked down the police car in Sproul Plaza in October, 1964, the founding act of the Free Speech Movement. 

Three days later we were old hands at street fighting. Someone had heard that vaseline was good protection against blackjacks, so dozens of jars were bought. (A sympathetic druggist knocked off the sales tax.) Demonstrators bought up all the spare construction helmets in downtown hardware stores — deducted a cordial reception from the cops. Someone got the idea that painting the streets would be fun, and someone else brought stinky cans of spray paid down for everyone else to play with.

I've racked my brains and I can't think of a legal defense for the Oakland Seven. Surely it's illegal to block an Induction Center, so it must be illegal to conspire to do so. And according to the legal definition of conspiracy, they must have conspired. But they didn't belong in jail, so the law must be wrong. If you or I were on the jury, we'd skip the legalities and vote to acquit. Charles Carson, the lawyer who defended Huey Newton, now has the job of getting some people like you or me onto the jury, or, failing that, of getting some straight jurors to think our way. If anyone can do it, he's the man. He doesn't talk about the "complex constitutional issues" or the "arbitrary legal quibbles" of the case. He says, "By God, those kids don't deserve to go to jail; they deserve to get medals!" He believes it, and he may make the jury believe it too.

Marvin Garson
SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS TIMES
THE NATION’S FIRST STATE

Following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. last April, the black community of Wilmington, Delaware expressed its bitterness and grief in what is by now the traditional way: like their brothers in cities throughout America, black Wilmingtonians took to the streets.

Compared to what happened in other cities, the outbreak was mild. There were no deaths and no major injuries. Property damage was estimated at less than $25,000. The reaction to the demonstrations on the part of elected officials, however, was anything but mild.

On March 21, almost a week before the King murder, Delaware Governor Charles Terry said he had “police in the streets and placed Guard units on alert in Wilmington and Dover. According to this law, those arrested would be free to work at the destruction of indigenous black leadership.”

On June 6, 1968, 27 young blacks, who were members of a street gang, were arrested and charged under the provisions of the Emergency Riot Act since April 29, 1967. The charges were for illegal possession of firearms and dangerous weapons.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.

On April 29, Douglas Henry, Jr., a black man accused of burglary was shot and killed in the custody of the police by an inexperienced clerk-typist in the Wilmington Police Department. Seventy percent of the arrests were for curfew violations, but persons have been arrested by police in the streets cooling things off, by spending three days and nights in the streets rooting things out.

On Labor Day the Wilmington Youth Emergency Action Council (WYEAC) “proved” its worth by arresting 45 persons, including 27 juveniles, and 18 arrests were made with the help of the National Guard. The Guardsman, but the state legislature had never disciplined, and not a word appeared in the press.

The Wilmington police force has fewer than 150 officers, but the Wilmington Police Department is being appealed.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.

INDIGENOUS GROUP ATTACKED

More serious are the incidents involving leaders of the Wilmington Youth Emergency Action Council (WYEAC). WYEAC was formed in August 1966 and disappeared in 1968 after the death of a local gang leader. It was originally a loose coalition of “gang” youth supported by local chapter-related activities in neighboring Wilmington’s first rebellion July 29, 1967, about 300 persons were arrested by spending three days and nights in the streets rooting things out.

On August 23, the police and WYEAC ocurred on a supposed tip-off. They heard several shots fired and saw several patrol cars, state police cars, and National Guard jeeps converging on a van belonging to WYEAC. The police found seven persons in the vehicle, the leader of WYEAC and six minors. They were arrested for the possession of firearms and dangerous weapons.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.

POLICE DO DIRTY WORK

The police have taken advantage of the Guard’s presence to intimidate the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable case in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on 7 of the 10 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because the police involved had false testimony, the policeman is being appealed.
JAILINGS CONTINUE

Island, was picked up by the FBI on U.S. Army. The two FBI agents were suspicion of being a deserter from the attacked by Barber's friends and Barber six. The police had carefully scruti- coincidence that among the first persons.../the police report, remainder its own FBI finding.

GWDC in an eight-year-old effect by Wilmington's mosted interests to solve community problems. Whits it does not much to find out who beat the FBI 

...not so much to find out who beat the FBI 

Dupont'ts rule

DuPont's rule can be summed up in a single word: DuPont. The Du Pont company represents the largest private concentration of wealth in the country, with a fortune estimated at 5.7 billion dollars. In fact, the city of Wilmington is dominated by the du Pont, Nemours building, the Del-... 

McCLELLAN COMMITTEE

Even though federal monies had already been cut off, the McCellan Com- mittee nevertheless scheduled hearings on WYEC for October 8 to 11. They held two hearings on October 5 and 6; they stated that they had no intention of going to court on the issue; and that they planned to continue to question the WYEC leadership. When the hearing... 

McCellan Committee 

James Bills, executive director of the Association of Greater Wilmington Neigh- borhood Centers and recently elected a member of the House of Representatives... 

GWDC on its city's deteriorating condition, widespread governmental... 

WHITE SUPPORT FOR GHELTO

A group of white Wilmingtonians has recently formed an organization known as "White Wilmingtonians for Support of the Ghetto". In an effort to counteract the increasing Negro prejudice, the group was formed to promote understanding and cooperation... 

The above article was sent to us by People Against Racism, New York, N.Y., 10033 and the 

REMISSIONS TO THE ANTONY

Prominent members of the local Jewish community... 

In the absence of any new information... 

In our Wilmington community, GWDC, with its expanding social consciousness, does not presently represent a large number of Wilmington business firms, contrary to the impression of some. Moreover, those that are represented, such as Du Pont, Hercules and Atlas, have been... 

DUPONT'S RULE

In Wilmington, corporate interests can be summed up in a single word: DuPont. The Du Pont company represents the largest private concentration of wealth in the country, with a fortune estimated at 5.7 billion dollars. In fact, the city of Wilmington is dominated by the du Pont, Nemours building, the Del... 

McCellan investigation was that of GWDC's over-all planning strategy for the WHDC's over-all plan... 

McCellan investigation was that of GWDC's over-all planning strategy for the WHDC's over-all plan... 

The above article was sent to us by People Against Racism, New York, N.Y., 10033 and the...
Chris Milton is an 18 year old American who spent three years in China.

Our interview with him cannot by any means be taken to represent a broad picture of the issues and struggles of the Chinese cultural revolution or of the entire spectrum of Red Guard and rebel movements.

It is a slice of his experience at his high school during the cultural revolution. The high school was in Peking, and adjoining Peking University where much of the struggle began, but it should be remembered that a variety of events were taking place, including struggles in the countryside that began much earlier, struggles within factories, and struggles within the Communist Party.

We were struck by the intricacy of even the small part of the cultural revolution Chris describes and some over-simplification no doubt occurs in seeking to familiarize an American audience with the events.

This is the way Chris says it:

THE MOVEMENT: You were a student in a Chinese high school?

CHRIS: Miltan: Yeah, ninth grade. First I studied Chinese for a year that was in school from the fall of 1968 to the spring of 1969. Then this conflict explosion broke out. I spent seven months working and studying in the cultural revolution. And then I came back to the States. Most of the kids in my class were about 14.

THE MOVEMENT: The Red Guards said that after class. In the process these bullshit criticisms and did people perceive them for the 9th and 12th grade kids. The whole system of examinations, where you were determined whether you got into a bad university or a good university? We're only a few hundred yards away. We used to go out of her office to see us.

THE MOVEMENT: What was the procedure?

CHRIS: We were convinced that the real issue, the main issue, is the right to rebel—to rebel against the bureaucracy and their flunkies, the so-called stable society. And the vice-principal was the first to get involved. How did the cultural revolution finally start at your school?

CHRIS: It all started with the scuffle at the University. There was a group of 100, 200 hundred yards away. We used to go over and look at the struggle. When the school works started, the bureaucrats at our school were given a heads-up. They sent a representative to go and look at this situation. The vice-principal was turned by faction fights over whether or not the head of the University was any good.

The representative, our vice principal, came back and told us that the head of the principal's office was back in the University. He was the principal. So, she used to go with the reactionary playwright and others, and attacked his posters in the countryside and showed how the educational system fit right into the whole bureaucracy and the police. It helped the so-called screw ups; they just got shoved around some. It was pretty hairy for a while, interesting, they never tore down the poster, even though everyone called it counter-revolutionary. People just put up big characters, the principal didn't care. We used to call him a paper war. We used to tell him stories. The principal never came near the posters.

BUREAUCRAT EXPOSED

THE MOVEMENT: How did you find out he wasn't telling the truth?

CHRIS: After his report the national newspapers censored the big picture. There was no editorial comment. It took us about an hour to sort out the facts. We figured the woman who had written the first poster wasn't such a reactionary after all. We had been bullshitted to and we better emphasized that point.

In the meantime the whole school was empty and we sat around. The bureaucracy tried to stop us but we didn't see any point. The first poster was published didn't mean any- thing. We had the right to put up posters as rebellion was the official thing of the Central Committee.

That was the first time we realized that there was any split between our own bureaucracy and those of our political committees. We had faith in the Central Committee, in our bureaucrats and our political committees. Also, the vice-principal had his posters put up and we were contained. When we read it, it made a lot of points that we agreed with. It was the first time that we were ever told that the principle was wrong.

THE MOVEMENT: What was the role of the University?

CHRIS: We were convinced that the vice-principal wasn't such a reactionary after all. We didn't see any point. We felt that the vice-principal was more dialectical than the chairman.

THE MOVEMENT: What was the reaction?

CHRIS: The people who put it up wondered whether they were in trouble. They had been bullshitted to and we better emphasized that point.

About five of us crowded the vice-principal. We challenged his report. He didn't seem to affect us. We felt like a bunch of young punks, the more
THE REVOLUTION IN THE

Within less than an hour we had 1000 questions started to broaden to his people. Everyone was asking questions, yelling, calling him names. Then we began to get some answers. He tried to pass the buck to the principal. The questions started to broaden into historical things, the young communists, everybody who had questions. We insisted that he put the principal. He finally said, "I think this is pretty much the same question." He tried to blame the vice-principal back onto him. They were all getting very desperate, because they got him and the vice-principal made "they're all right." He said he was wrong on three counts; "One is my name is on the list," one is that he was following the principles of Chairman Mao's thought number three, third was that he had been convicted at mass meetings and make collective decisions. I'm not sure, there's a Party Committee (about 5 or 6 people).

So, Zap. We told him to shut up right there and go and get the rest of the vice-principal. Back and forth. They tried to organize our spontaneous demonstrations. She tried to blame his four friends to sign "We're communists and number three ... blah de blah blah". We were young and didn't have their experience.

The next morning each was ordered to the work team. They criticized us for throwing rocks at the vice-principal and for a hunger strike. He'd stand out there and see a glass that didn't have a revolution in it. We figured we could report some action that some part of the masses had already done. The Central Committee gave it an equal level. He referred everyone to rebel and that if nothing was to go in the duty of the people to point it out. People learned that criticism and self-criticism sessions shouldn't be egotistic. If they were wrong they should just try to change. After this, the Red Guards grew a lot.

MOVEMENT: Who did the Red Guards know how did they operate?

CHRIS: The Red Guards began to look for allies because all of them were minorities in their own schools. They began to make alliances with the rebels in the factories which had already sprung up. They also worked with the various red guard movements in the junior high schools.

CHRIS: When Chou en lai came to Peking University, he proved by his own example that the work teams were wrong. For 4 or 5 days he talked and debated with everyone. He didn't just come in and say "you're wrong" like the work teams did. Everything was discussed on an equal level. He referred everyone to rebel and that if nothing was to go in the duty of the people to point it out. People learned that criticism and self-criticism sessions shouldn't be egotistic. If they were wrong they should just try to change. After this, the Red Guards grew a lot.

MOVEMENT: What happened with all the Red Guards who came from outside schools?

CHRIS: Just as the people from my school rebelled, I figured another way to find out what was happening, people from outside schools were running around coming to Peking. They had heard about all these groovy people out in the streets. The Red Guards all heard the Chairman Mao, you got a right to rebel. But it was an open rebellion against regular students. All of a sudden, there came 3 and 1/2 million more coming all over the place. We figured we could start the revolution by going outside of Peking. The Central Committee decided that we should go on a two-week trip to travel. They figured that the educational system can only be changed by the students themselves. And that students can't make the educational system serve the people unless they know who they're serving. The Central Committee never gave us orders. Most of the time we wrote editorials which, in effect, supported some action that some part of the masses had already done. The Central Committee agreed that we could do it, centralized it and gave it back to the masses. That was the type of the political revolution which the revolutionary wing of the Central Committee gave.

CHRIS: The Red Guards tried to broaden to his people. Everyone was asking questions, yelling, calling him names. Then we began to get some answers. He tried to pass the buck to the principal. The questions started to broaden into historical things, the young communists, everybody who had questions. We insisted that he put the principal. He finally said, "I think this is pretty much the same question." He tried to blame the vice-principal back onto him. They were all getting very desperate, because they got him and the vice-principal made "they're all right." He said he was wrong on three counts; "One is my name is on the list," one is that he was following the principles of Chairman Mao's thought number three, third was that he had been convicted at mass meetings and make collective decisions. I'm not sure, there's a Party Committee (about 5 or 6 people).

So, Zap. We told him to shut up right there and go and get the rest of the vice-principal. Back and forth. They tried to organize our spontaneous demonstrations. She tried to blame his four friends to sign "We're communists and number three ... blah de blah blah". We were young and didn't have their experience.

The next morning each was ordered to the work team. They criticized us for throwing rocks at the vice-principal and for a hunger strike. He'd stand out there and see a glass that didn't have a revolution in it. We figured we could report some action that some part of the masses had already done. The Central Committee gave it an equal level. He referred everyone to rebel and that if nothing was to go in the duty of the people to point it out. People learned that criticism and self-criticism sessions shouldn't be egotistic. If they were wrong they should just try to change. After this, the Red Guards grew a lot.

MOVEMENT: When did the Red Guards know how did they operate?

CHRIS: The Red Guards began to look for allies because all of them were minorities in their own schools. They began to make alliances with the rebels in the factories which had already sprung up. They also worked with the various red guard movements in the junior high schools.

CHRIS: When Chou en lai came to Peking University, he proved by his own example that the work teams were wrong. For 4 or 5 days he talked and debated with everyone. He didn't just come in and say "you're wrong" like the work teams did. Everything was discussed on an equal level. He referred everyone to rebel and that if nothing was to go in the duty of the people to point it out. People learned that criticism and self-criticism sessions shouldn't be egotistic. If they were wrong they should just try to change. After this, the Red Guards grew a lot.

MOVEMENT: What happened with all the Red Guards who came from outside schools?

CHRIS: Just as the people from my school rebelled, I figured another way to find out what was happening, people from outside schools were running around coming to Peking. They had heard about all these groovy people out in the streets. The Red Guards all heard the Chairman Mao, you got a right to rebel. But it was an open rebellion against regular students. All of a sudden, there came 3 and 1/2 million more coming all over the place. We figured we could start the revolution by going outside of Peking. The Central Committee decided that we should go on a two-week trip to travel. They figured that the educational system can only be changed by the students themselves. And that students can't make the educational system serve the people unless they know who they're serving. The Central Committee never gave us orders. Most of the time we wrote editorials which, in effect, supported some action that some part of the masses had already done. The Central Committee agreed that we could do it, centralized it and gave it back to the masses. That was the type of the political revolution which the revolutionary wing of the Central Committee gave.

CHRIS: We were young and didn't have their experience.
Texas Backs Off From Coffeehouse Prosecution

Every once in a while, the legal wanna be turns and a little justice comes out, even in Texas. On Dec. 27, the Dallas County Grand Jury in the state of Texas came down with an indictment of Josh Gould for possession of narcotics. He had been busted in a coffeehouse in Kileen, Texas which catered to GIs from Ft. Hood. He had been subjected to three attempts to plant on him, he was'Gypsy Petersen, the founder of Fatigue Coffeehouse, wasn't so lucky; busted by civilian cops after the Army failed in three attempts to plant on him, he was..."

The threat was real; in September, Lee Otis Johnson, SNCC organizer in Houston, was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting a drive to3fend the white South (Garry, defense attorney for Huey Newton, and Bern­ adeine Dohrn, formerly with the National Lawyers Guild and now inter­ national secretary of SDS, were among his defense attorneys). Lee Otis’ sentence was perhaps the most regretful. He had been given 15 years for attempting to organize a meeting among Negroes in a church. The Board of Trustees didn’t even bother to give us an explanation in their response. The Board of Trustees didn’t even bother to give us an explanation in their response.

The Board of Trustees doesn’t even bother to...
No previous American university struggle has been as long, violent and bitter as the strike now being fought at San Francisco State College.

None has sent shock waves through so much of the society, or created as deep a polarization. None has sent shock waves through so much of the society, or created as deep a polarization. Although it is chronologically the successor to the great confrontation at Columbia in the spring of 1968, and to the ministerial-artist crisis over Moratorium Committee at Berkeley in the fall of the same year, the S.F. State strike has few clear lines of continuity with the same year, the S.F. state strike has been as long, violent and bitter as the strike now being fought at San Francisco State College. The Berkeley Free Speech Movement's pronouncements are almost a gentleman's agreement in comparison; free speech and the right to organize have not been issues here, although they have been formally denied in the present. More pertinent to the strike's intensity is the closeness between the university and the war corporations, the central overt issue in S.F. State.

The war corporations is not an issue. The corporation's pronouncements are almost a gentleman's agreement in comparison; free speech and the right to organize have not been issues here, although they have been formally denied in the present. More pertinent to the strike's intensity is the closeness between the university and the war corporations, the central overt issue in S.F. State.

The university system prepares for careers, the college system trains for jobs. The university graduate may become a politician, a lawyer, an official, an specialist. State college turn out teachers, accountants, functionaries, technicians.

Many of the jobs the state college' students are trained for are under serious challenge, as witnessed by the state college's attempt to organize. Nonetheless, the statistics on the proportion of students who are employed - full-time or part-time - do not show a predominance of students being employed in occupations where "free" speaking, writing, and thinking is essential. There is no evidence that the strike has drastically altered the job market for state college students.

LACK OF CONTINUITY

The difference between the channels of the system accounts for part of the lack of continuity between S.F. State issues and the issues of the student movements. Most of these have been at upper-channel universities or at even more elite small private liberal arts colleges. The different backgrounds, contacts and destinations of the students create a different political emphasis.

Free speech, for example, is a more primary concern for people from background, and housed for careers, in occupations where "free" speaking, writing, and thinking is essential to the job college teaching, decision-making in industry or government, profession, analysis and publication of various kinds. Especially at the upper levels. Most state college students, by contrast, are headed for careers, in occupations where "free" speaking, writing, and thinking is essential to the job.

In the course of the struggle the leadership of the state college students have taken over much of the leadership of the student movements. The leadership has been able to switch to peaceful picketing the next day without risking loss of its reputation. This has paid off in the absence of a credibility gap. It also kept the fight off the rhetorical escalator. After a day of aggressive tactics, the leadership remained free to switch to peaceful picketing the next day without risking loss of the popularity for militancy. This ability to change tactics, as Todd Gitlin noted, has been one of the reasons for the success of the strike.

The TWL also acts as the leader, even when this means a slight loss in short-run effectiveness. Different leaders do show different degrees of talent in handling different types of tasks, but no one man has been allowed to get functionally stereotyped, for example,
As a press spokesman, "ally leader, white liaison, etc., TWLF will have to

as a matter of deliberate policy or whether it just "worked out" (if, say, either way, it was indeed fewer leaders going on assignments of any kind or group, ignoring all of the media, etc.)

The campus effect of rotation has been to build more respect for the group as a whole, and to cut down on hero worship and all the insanities that go with it. One major benefit, in addition, has been the movement's political inviolability to arrests. Several leaders have been killed two and three times, but the group as a whole never noticeably skipped a beat because single-leader movements have been known to stagger under lesser repression.

The style, tactics, and organization of the TWLF will have to be the new standard for the movement. These qualities, however, will not be duplicatable if the position was one of the black working class. The black community in a highly-intelligent and strategic way. As a black analysis shows, they were definitely not pulled out of a hat or done in an after­

one, the defense of Black Panther Party member George Murray, the brother who was assassinated for calling on black students to bring

was to go out at some time during the year, before the next meeting.
on campus has had to feel its way forward in unfamiliar political territories and without a tradition to build on. Here alone, history has limited the student leaders to a virtual no-man's-land, through which they have attempted to fight their way toward a more open academic environment. The student leaders have found themselves with little information or leadership at the university level, and have been forced to rely on their own resources to achieve their goals.

Student demands have centered on issues of free speech, equitable treatment, and grievances over campus policies. As a result, a new political consciousness has emerged among students, who are no longer content to accept the status quo. The student movement has been characterized by a desire for greater autonomy and self-determination, as well as a commitment to social justice and equality. This has led to a significant increase in the number of students involved in political activities, and has helped to create a more vibrant and dynamic campus environment.

The student movement has been marked by a sense of urgency and determination, as the crisis deepened and the pressure on students increased. The student leaders have been driven by a desire to create a more just and equitable university, and have been willing to take bold and innovative steps to achieve their goals. However, the movement has also faced significant challenges, including the lack of resources and support, and the need to balance the need for action with the need for caution and careful planning.

Despite these challenges, the student movement has made significant progress, and has achieved many of its goals. The university has begun to address the issues that have been raised, and has taken steps to create a more open and democratic environment. The student leaders have demonstrated a willingness to work with the university to achieve common goals, and have shown a commitment to the principles of social justice and equality. The student movement has helped to create a more vibrant and dynamic campus environment, and has laid the foundation for continued progress in the years to come.
1. Chant for the Scabbing Student

Stand by stand by stand
There are no innocent bystanders
What did you earn in school today?
I earned innocence
Stand by
I am studying hard because they tell me I am a student
Who told you that?
There are no
And if I study hard I will grow
up side up
side the head
innocent
or to not be to
that is the exam question
no cheating
by the stand bystanders
Did they teach you that two and
two and fifty make a million and that two things are in short
supply: dollars
and innocence?

Kayo was defended in court by Mr.
Bryan, Vincent. Under California law it is illegal to physically inter­
twine with a cop making an arrest. California law, however, also says that
it is a felony for police to use ex­
cessive force. Vincent Hallinan set out
to prove that Gutierrez had indeed vio­
lated this law, and that Kayo’s restrain­
ing action was therefore justified.

2. “General Semanticist
General Public,
Private Horror reporting”
“Your orders are to execute
your orders to the best
of your docility”

3. They have told George they will kill him
George is our troubador
There has never been a revolution without songs
We must make absolutely sure they don’t kill him

4. One of us will soon be killed
Everyone will be very sorry Dr. Hayakawa will buy thousands of flowers. The funeral will take the streets and the ashes will
float in the gutters and the gravemakers will mourn until they notice the grave is empty and they are falling

Todd Gitlin

hallmans hang jury

The trial of Terence "Kayo" Hallinan, San Francisco movement lawyer, (attorney for the Presidio 27) on a charge of battery on a police officer, ended in a hung jury last week. The charge against Hallinan stemmed from his presence as attorney for the Associated Students of S.F. State in a demonstration that May.

There were a series of sit-in's, milli­
tions and street demonstrations at S.F. State last spring to demand increased minority admissions, the relating of a radical third-world faculty member, June Stever, to the hiring of minority faculty, and the removal of Afro-­
Black, July, [1969].

This was the second of one of the premier performances by a group of pupils that has since become San Fran­
cisco's notorious Tactical Squad.

On the first night of the demonstra­
tions, students who had remained in­side, the administration大楼 were bused out into a plywood wagon when the police, for no apparent reason, waded into the crowd of hundreds of students watch­
ing the arrests. At this time a girl
named Edna Felley was chugged to the ground by Pig Norbert Gutierrez. As Gutierrez knelt in for the arrest, he grabbed him by the arm and said some­thing to the effect of, "Hey, man, are you out of your mind?"

while Hallinan was trying to pacify Gutierrez, Michael Brady, another pig, chugged him in the head from behind, smashing Kayo to the ground. Hallinan was arrested on the spot for battery on a police officer, a felony.

Ron Pulley, 19, is one of the 27 GIs charged with mutiny for a non-violent all-is protesting the mur­
der of Richard Bunch by a guard at San Francisco's Presidio Army Base Stockade (see MOVEMENT, December, 1968). Roy is now wearing a cast up to his elbow, an attempt to heal broken and dislocated fingers and a mangled hand; injuries inflicted by Sgt. Wood­
ing, the chief non-commissioned of­
licer at the stockade.

Pulley had been given a morning work assignment, but refused to work, saying that he was classified F-3, which exempts him from work duty. He was told that he was guilty of disobeying an order to go to Vietnam, which probably will
result in his discharge.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pulley that his records showed that he could do light work and assigned him to wash cars. Pulley, a student, went to look at Pulley's file.

Woodring refused and told Pull
In June of 1967 there was an incident at the Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico. Some Alianza members went to that courthouse, planning to make a citizens arrest of the DA. That DA was Reies Tijerina.

The trial of Reies Tijerina, President of the Alianza, was allegedly held for land administration were guaranteed unhouse before escaping. Despite the fact who also populated the Southwest. But from an article by Maria Varela and of struggle runs deep. Tijerina with the debate within the context of the struggle aly could not co-exist with a communal economy and culture.

We're therefore reprinting excerpts "The land is like my mother. When the Inalan lOve and reverence for the land? On paper - the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Law of the Land, the Constitution. Tijerina, the Alizana and the struggle is not more, Indian than Spanish. The racism and oppression destroyed the race's origin, the laws were evol ved out of the new breed's feeling of this race and of those Indians. Some tried safeguarding their land, no matter even the acts of Con­gress (one of which was to take more than a million acres of the best grazing and timber land in northern New Mexico and put it into Kit Carson National Forest) they. - La Raza were right!

THE ANGLOS

Land hunters saw New Mexico as easy game. With the coming of the railroad and the need for expanded grazing range, possession of land in New Mexico could prove lucrative. Some men stole the land somehow because there were rarely needed - but neighbors could always verify that the land belonged to Reies Tijerina. The consensus of his tribe, then he has full backing for his decisions, right or wrong.

There will be no public break as long as people here always knew the US was wrong. It didn't matter whether it was wrong according to its own laws or the laws of La Raza.

Catalyst

It is a common mistake that Reies has been the catalyst for people here to put their struggles into a broader context given the heteropolar perspective. It is equally difficult that the chicano responses to events around the courthouses of Tierra Amari lla were noticed inside and outside. As one Tanana who was held by the US military says, “We always see us as Mexicans sleeping with our sombrecitos over our eyes, Well, that Mexican wakes up, watch out.”

Criticism

Whatever the criticism of Reies, of his arrogance, ego-quile, his lack of politics and program, his meekness - one thing must be understood. When Tijerina acts on his own, without the consensus of his tribe, then he takes the consequences for those acts, alone. When he acts as a reflection of the cons­ensus of the tribe, then he has full backing for his decisions, right or wrong. And only if one understands his tribe, can one hope to understand his action, as long as he works for La Raza, La Raza will protect him. When protection would be withdrawn he'd be free to choose to work for the Man; to become a vandal.

There is rumor and published query in Anglo Radical circles as to whether or when the rest of the chicano move­ment will break publicly with Tijerina. There will be no public break as long as we are fighting for ourselves.

As long as a leader remains in the family, his disagreements with us remain family matters. It is not our style to analyze the correctness or incorrectness of a leader's politics or program publicly. We cannot afford to entertain our enemies with our family squabbles. We use the words we can and who we can in this long struggle; and as a tough old man said in court last week: “To truly understand you know Reies Lopez Tijerina? When Wicico, Yee, sir, he's the president of the Alianza.”
Since the massacres of October, we don’t hear much about the student movement in Mexico. Reports that are received are contradictory. The movement has been forced to go underground and little reliable information gets out.

Gruena reports that in December more than 100 students were arrested after trying to block the traffic to demand the release of students who had been arrested previously. That may be a rally in the square in front of the rector’s office, which would explain, in the reasons for calling off the march: to avoid the arrest or harassment of the ordinary student vanguard. However, the government will not stop us from going into the streets in our agitation brigades.

In response to the pre-Olympic massacre in which 300 people were killed, we have formed a committee called the Movement of Political Prisoners. The United States Congress on Latin America in New York has put out a pamphlet. The Washington Post has printed a story about the arrest of students who had been organized. The New York Times and the American Congress on Latin America have published a study of the struggle. Although these investigations occurred at an early stage of the movement, the struggle began to take on a new political orientation.

ANSWER: A, base has been established that has been imposed on this movement—concretely, the brigades and the student movement. Although the first part of the movement itself, especially how it grew in the face of repression, was the second part outlining U.S. involvement in Mexico and its policies. The second part, outlining U.S. involvement in Mexico and the role of some U.S. companies, is very important.

The American Congress on Latin America has had two conferences, one in New York and one in Washington, D.C. They have released their report, detailing the political thinking of the moment. The student movement has been mobilized; it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

The American Congress on Latin America has outlined the political thinking of the moment. The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.

The student movement has been mobilized, it is a true university. It is a university that has great political importance. It is a university that is independent of the (PRI-controlled) government.

QUESTION: What is the function and importance of the student brigades?

ANSWER: The formation of brigades has been the tactical form the struggle has taken in the face of aggression. Through our experience with them we know that it is possible to continue the struggle in a different way. We believe that the student movement has developed such an awareness of the situations that on one hand the organizations involved are utilizing their catchwords and flyers and they have begun to talk about the need for a political program. The student movement has been so successful that the President acknowledged it by awarding an excellent medal to the organizers.

The brigades arose spontaneously and automatically, they are now a means of carrying out a political awareness that has been transmitted directly to the public. The student movement has become a true university.
training in how to use them. Within the university itself, the brigades would not only be ineffective but it would be irresponsible on the part of the leadership of the movement to be forced to confront repressive forces that would be undoubtedly impracticable. When this happens, it will be necessary to declare the struggle in terms of two alternatives: either we take up arms or we opt for...cession of all activity which would not only permit students to return to the university but would also allow the student from national polytechnic institute

question: What are the specific differences between the Politechnic institute and the national university? answer: There is no difference in organization...the national strike council. but i suppose that there are some texted and theoretical differences.

the problem of the university is that the constituency is much more theoretically oriented than we are. by our very class origins—the sons of workers and peasants—we live the conditions of hunger and poverty more than do those who live them only in words. at the pol we have a large number of students who have no place to sleep; they live in truly primitive conditions. We also have a very small number of scholarships available, while at the university there are persons with economic means and there are more scholarships.

how much student feels autonomous, whereas in the poltechnic institute the students...due to the presumed concept of bourgeois. for students of the university, contact with workers is a new thing. that's why they bring so much about the brigades that go to the people, we have various students having some resources.
REGULATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry has a free hand because the regulating bureaus of the government are usually staffed from people with experience and ties to related industries. Thus we have paper company executives on water pollution control boards. They define their regulatory capacities in very specific areas, usually leaving plenty of room for the companies to get by. For example, you'll get quickly doped with a twenty dollar fine for fishing without a license in Lake Michigan, but the city of Milwaukee can dump in its sewage and business can pour in wastes, killing millions of fish without having to worry. The only great lake which isn't a stinking mess is Lake Superior, and there is little doubt that it will be next.

In Madison, anti-lemons and chemical concerns are putting up a strong fight for the continued use of DDT, despite conclusive scientific proof that the chemical is completely uncontrolable. Not only does it kill a wide variety of species other than target species, but it does not decrease for long periods of time, and it is incredibly mobile. Penguins in the antarctic thousands of miles away from anywhere DDT is used, have been found to carry significant levels of DDT. We are powerless to change this, the decisions lie in the hands of bureaucrats responsible to business interests.

BECOMING A WASTELAND

How to be a radical conservationist has to be worked out. There is no way to stop the poisoning and destruction of our environment through existing channels, but as there is no way to end imperialism through the Democratic Party, every day our chances of dying of old age get smaller and smaller, and every day, America charges closer towards becoming a wasteland. Ladies have hardly talked about this at all. We constantly rap about control over the decisions that affect our lives like the draft, school issues, etc. But it is entirely possible that business, with the help of the government, can wipe out human life on this planet without the help of nuclear war. DDT acts as a hormone, affecting reproduction, and it is present in all of us in levels that can WORK ACTIVELY. Put that in your anti-capitalist critique and smoke it. It is no longer a question of a few birds and fish dying; when these cats start fooling with the ecology of the earth, they are fucking around with dangerous kind of shit, for this is the balance of life we are talking about.

NEW ISSUE FOR THE MOVEMENT

CRAP organizers in Madison see this as a whole new issue opening up for the movement. Wisconsin has always been a conservation minded state. For half a century it has been an important issue for the liberals—Nelson, Van Oosten, etc. But in Madison, agri-business and chemical concerns are putting up a strong fight for the continued use of DDT, despite conclusive scientific proof that the chemical is completely uncontrolable. Not only does it kill a wide variety of species other than target species, but it does not decrease for long periods of time, and it is incredibly mobile. Penguins in the antarctic thousands of miles away from anywhere DDT is used, have been found to carry significant levels of DDT. We are powerless to change this, the decisions lie in the hands of bureaucrats responsible to business interests.
GET READY TO FIGHT!

The company has begun a deliberate campaign of harassment and intimidation. For weeks they have been handing out maximum penalties for even the smallest human errors in the piece work operations, mistakes are unavoidable.

The aim of their campaign is to break us down from working men and women, proud of our history of struggle, into ghost and shadows, to jump at every word from the boss.

The union officials have started to talk about strike action. For our part, we fully support any militant action, including strike action, against the arrogant behavior of the company.

Who's the real thief?

IF THEY MEAN BUSINESS, THE TIME TO START PREPARING IS NOW!

1. We should prepare ourselves for a strike which may not be an easy one. This means department meetings and leaflets explaining the issues. We should prepare our spirits by organizing sit-downs, slow-downs, walk-outs and other “solidarity actions” - department by department, wherever an incident of company harassment takes place. In case of any reprisal, the whole plant should be ready to back up each department. Stewards should be spending eight hours a day writing grievances.

2. We should prepare our families for a strike, to guarantee solid support at home. This should be done by a letter to our wives and husbands from the local, explaining the issues and why the company has forced us to take strike action. Meetings should be called for our families to hear the facts.

3. We should seek support outside of our own ranks, so we will not have to rely only on the internationals for help. Right now, not after we are on the street, we should begin contacting unions and other groups around the city, asking them to organize to come to our aid.

4. Along with our other demands, we should demand an end to the white monopoly of the skilled trades and higher classification jobs. This is the key to achieving solidarity within the plant and the key to winning outside support. This demand will turn the tables on the company. It will take us off the defensive and put us on the offensive.

STOP THE COMPANY CAMPAIGN OF HARASSMENT!
 FOR EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE PLANT!

Our symbol at the right means that if we stick together like a clenched fist, we can't be broken like the fingers of an outstretched hand.

Solidarity Committee Caucus, Local 1301, UAW

Whoever danzel
the police more than anything else were Che Guevara.

Community. The staff existed at the pleasure of the students. If the administration and Trustees began to 'dislike' anyone, the program could be closed down. The administration to be planned in the program's last summer the students forced the program to provide radical education that third world people were internationally attacking any white student. The mini-court was uninformed, but provided the administration with the contracts they wanted. They fired Hoover on the premises that he was responsible for this mini-court.

The program was changing the order. There was a split in the leadership of the program increased. Aaron describes the intransigency of the TWLF / S.O.S. These are our basic needs and demands. After the first 15 minutes, they would come to our dormitory and ask us what to do. We went there and asked them what we could do. We decided to walk and emulate what other people who are oppressed are doing. We went there and asked them what to do. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration. The program was transformed from a program of the students to an administration program.

The college on the hill was invaded by cops. For weeks all students and faculty member had to prove he had legitimate business on campus before he was allowed thru the checkpoints. And attack people. We just talked to them, and got thrown out of the press. We were the first people to go to the Financial Aids Office and be told we were not hired. A division of minority workers home. People were pissed off. We just talked to them, and got thrown out.

The program to provide radical education that third world people were internationally attacking any white student. The mini-court was uninformed, but provided the administration with the contracts they wanted. They fired Hoover on the premises that he was responsible for this mini-court.

Many were arrested and suspended. The press reformist said that third world people were alimentarily attacked attacking any white student. The mini-court was uninformed, but provided the administration with the contracts they wanted. They fired Hoover on the premises that he was responsible for this mini-court.

The program was changing the order. There was a split in the leadership of the program increased. Aaron describes the intransigency of the TWLF / S.O.S. These are our basic needs and demands. After the first 15 minutes, they would come to our dormitory and ask us what to do. We went there and asked them what we could do. We decided to walk and emulate what other people who are oppressed are doing. We went there and asked them what to do. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration.

The program was transformed from a program of the students to an administration program.

The college on the hill was invaded by cops. For weeks all students and faculty member had to prove he had legitimate business on campus before he was allowed thru the checkpoints. A helmet every avenue to make sure that no one tried sneaking thru. Many were arrested and suspended. The press reformist said that third world people were alimentarily attacked attacking any white student. The mini-court was uninformed, but provided the administration with the contracts they wanted. They fired Hoover on the premises that he was responsible for this mini-court.

The program was changing the order. There was a split in the leadership of the program increased. Aaron describes the intransigency of the TWLF / S.O.S. These are our basic needs and demands. After the first 15 minutes, they would come to our dormitory and ask us what to do. We went there and asked them what we could do. We decided to walk and emulate what other people who are oppressed are doing. We went there and asked them what to do. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration. We were the first people to negotiate with the administration.

The program was transformed from a program of the students to an administration program.
Suppose you have an elephant
with 56 millimeter trunk
and say he's tearing up the jungle
(say you think he's drunk
or crazy)
How're you going to bring that elephant down?
Bear could but don't want to
and the panther's too small for that job.

Then suppose you have an elephant
with million millimeter trunk
and his jungle is the whole green world?
(and drunk
and crazy)
you see the problem. one more word
about elephants
No matter how hard they try
elephants cannot pick their noses
any more than bankers can hand out money
or police put away their pistols
or politicians get right with God.

Elephant turned upside down
by a fly
outweighing a trunk
outsmarting a pile of IBM junk

we must be wise
to the elephant's lies
you may think we should try
to sober him up
but the trouble isn't that he's drunk
the trouble is
that he's an elephant
who believes the world is his jungle
and until he flies
he grows and grows

we must be flies
in the elephant's nose
ready to carry on
in every town
you know there are butterflies
there are butterflies
also flies and house flies
then there are may flies and wood flies
but I'm talking about
cad flies & do flies
in the elephant's nose

Judy Grahn