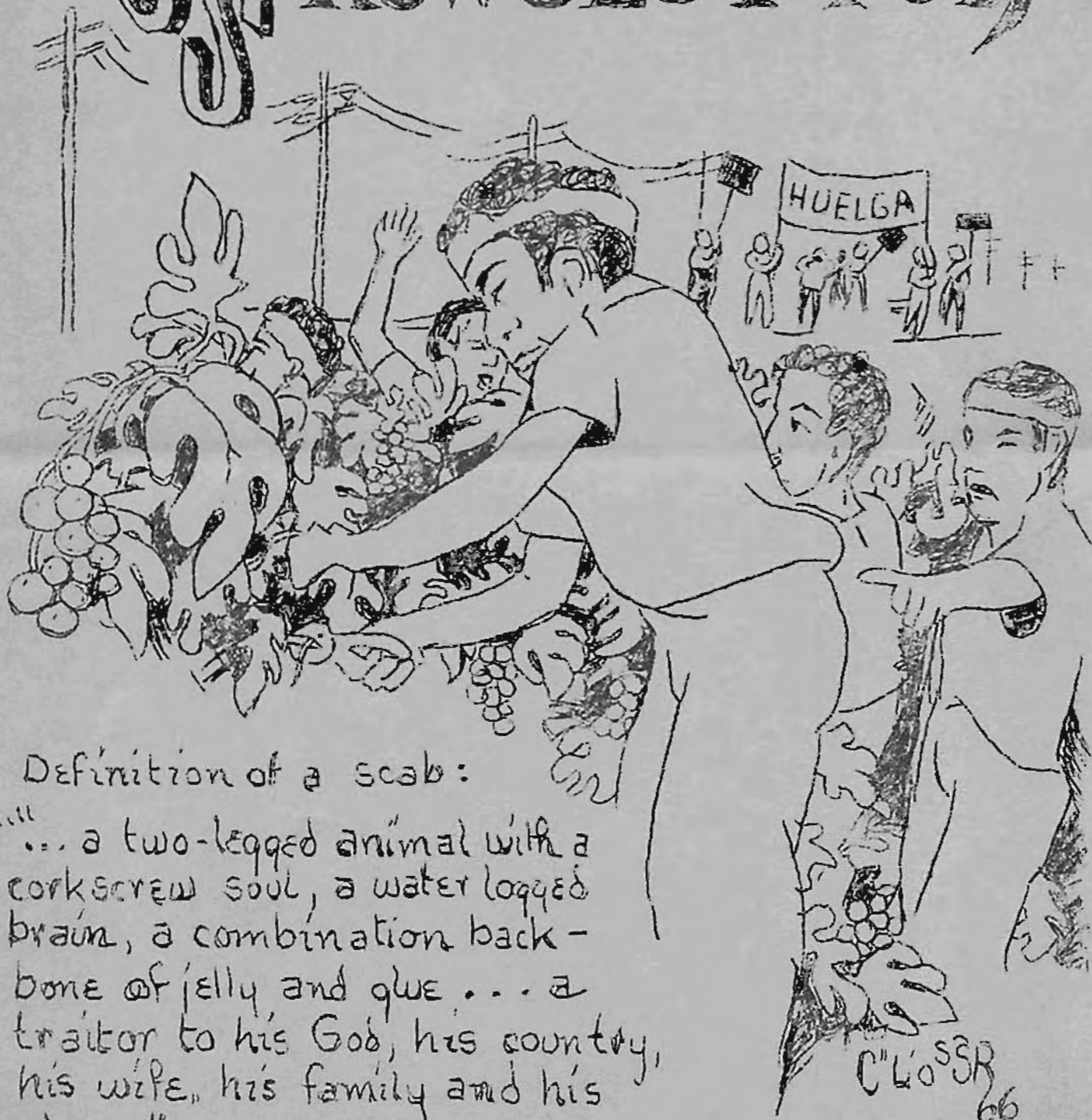


SDS REGIONAL NEWSLETTER



Definition of a scab:

"... a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water logged brain, a combination back-bone of jelly and glue... a traitor to his God, his country, his wife, his family and his class."

Jack London

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE GRAPE STRIKE

The SDS National Office and chapters in the Northwest region have asked this office to develop materials on the grape strike in Delano. This is a preliminary report based on a survey of some of the printed materials and talks with a few people who have visited the strike areas.

In April of 1962 Cesar Chavez left the Community Services Organization in Los Angeles to organize farm workers in Delano. Working on a one-to-one basis he built the National Farm Workers Association through individual services, by developing a credit union and a co-op, and by talking with people about a powerful community organization union. When the strike began FWA had two thousand members who through their dues were the sole support of the organization.

In an interview early in 1964 Chavez said, "I figure... that even if we had a 50-50 chance of carrying off a successful strike, the gamble would still be too great. You stand always to lose more than you gain by drama when you are working with people. Thirty men may lose their jobs as a result of a strike. You lose thirty members, and you gain thirty "disorganizers." So we must work on immediate goals--helping the members get a little living through using the facilities of the association, through getting what they are entitled to, through learning how to participate more fully in social life. And the hard work of gaining official recognition, including strikes if necessary, will come." He was not at that time ready for a strike. "You cannot organize a strike, or build a union, until the members who must do the real work understand what all this means, what kind of activities are involved. They must, first, be able to articulate their own hopes and goals." (from interview with Wendy Goepel, Farm Labor, Vol I, No. 5)

How close his members were to that stage still needs to be researched for the timing of the grape strike was set not by the FWA but by AWOOC (the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO). On September 8, 1965 the primarily Phillipino members of AWOOC in Delano went out of strike. Two weeks later FWA followed and the Delano grape strike began.

The effect of the strike on FWA has been to create a situation in which it is impossible for FWA workers to do the "real work" in the strike, though Chavez has insisted FWA retain control of support work done in its behalf. The work involves high level coordination of boycott activities aimed at stopping the sale of Delano table grapes and Schenley wines and liquors; it also

(cont. on next page)

CHAVEZ AT SNCC RALLY

Cesar Chavez, Director of the National Farm Workers Association, is one of the featured speakers at a Freedom Rally sponsored by SNCC. The rally, to be held at 2 o'clock Sunday, January 30 in Fillmore Auditorium in San Francisco, marks the sixth anniversary of SNCC's activities in the civil rights movement. Tickets are \$2.50 general-\$1.50 students at SNCC office, 1316 Masonic, SF, 626-4577.

Grape Strike (cont)

involves massive fund raising, sending scab-stoppers to Texas and Mexico, preventing the loading of Delano grapes for overseas shipments, etc. To maintain the strike, FWA has had to urge members to leave Delano and seek work elsewhere for the strike's duration (most FWA members are year round residents). Instead of building community, the strike, at least for the moment, is destroying it.

AWOC, FWA's partner in the strike, needs further study than we have given it, but the sketch and perhaps biased information we have gathered thus far makes us uneasy about the relation between the two groups. In 1961, at a critical point in the Imperial Valley lettuce strike, George Meany, because of a jurisdictional dispute with United Packinghouse Workers ordered AWOC to pull out and the strike collapsed. The step-daughter of the AFL-CIO but still dependant upon them for its funds, AWOC has organizers who sometimes go for weeks without pay. Perhaps as a result of its financial insecurity, AWOC --according to one account--has developed a pattern of hot-shot organizing--hitting a town, collecting a year's dues, calling a strike, then pulling out to move on to the next town, sometimes leaving workers behind in jail. Since the strike, cooperation between AWOC and FWA has apparently been good, but we need to know much more than we do now about cooperation in planning and the development of strategy and program between the two.

Two questions, essentially, will subsume our further research. 1) What effect will a successful strike have on the character of the FWA? Will it remain a movement-oriented community organization? Or will it become, because of expectations and pressures to organize the rest of California's farm workers, more union than community organization? 2) What will be the relation between FWA and AWOC should the strike succeed? What is the likelihood of California farm workers falling under the control of the AFL-CIO? If AFL-CIO dominance is likely, how if at all should that affect the way in which we relate to the strike? This problem in effect raises the whole question of piece-meal reform vs. movement for social change and how you tell one from another.

Those of you who have already answered these questions to your satisfaction or who don't give a damn and want to begin or continue the strike support will be interested in a lovely gimmick devised by the San Francisco Boycott Committee. Modeled on the SDS "Freedom Draft," it uses a three fold card (one for Schenley, one for FWA, and one for yourself sets to keep track of 33 kinds of liquor and wine you can't buy no more). It says, in effect, I HAVE TAKEN THE PLEDGE not to buy Schenley products until you bastards recognize the FWA and bargain with them. Can you imagine the panic of the bureaucrats at Schenley if 10,000 of those came in over a week's time? SNCC's San Francisco office was out of the first 5,000 in two days. We'll send them out to chapters on request as soon as SNCC gets its next batch printed up. (There is also talk of bumper stickers which simply say, "I have taken the Pledge.")

Individuals in chapters who are doing their own research on the strike should tell us about what they are doing.

People interested in the strike may wish to read "The Movement
(cont. on next page)

APPEAL OF DITULLIO PROFANITY CONVICTION

Appeal proceedings are currently underway in the case of Edmund E. diTullio, former Chico State College professor convicted December 8 for "profanity," allegedly used during a public Vietnam discussion last October in Chico. Marshall W. Krause, ACLU attorney representing diTullio, said the trial date will probably be set in March."

Grape Strike (cont)

Boycott Supplement." Of primary interest there is an interview with Cesar Chavez and a history of the FWA's troubles with its Poverty Program grant. Copies may be obtained from this office at 10¢ per copy, half price for bulk orders.

Publications you may wish to subscribe to include the following:

El Malcriado (English edition)
Newspaper of the Farm Workers Ass., Box 894, Delano, Calif.
Every two weeks. \$2.00 per yr.
The Movement, published by SNCC,
1316 Masonic, SF, Calif. 94117
\$1.00 per year.

Farm Labor, magazine published by Citizens for Farm Labor, P.O. Box 1173, Berkeley, Calif. \$5.00 for twelve issues.

Valley Labor Citizen, organized labor paper of the Central San Joaquin Valley. 479 N. Fresno St, Fresno, Calif. Published weekly, \$4.00 per year.

In addition, the next copy of May 2 Movement's Free Student is scheduled to have a four page supplement which, like the Movement supplement, can be ordered from this office at 10¢ per copy, half price for bulk orders.

A professor and three students who were arrested and sentenced without trial to five days in jail for distributing leaflets outside the courthouse during the trial had contempt charges against them thrown out.

Specifically, diTullio was convicted of using "vulgar, profane or indecent language in the presence of women and children in a loud and boisterous manner." This ancient law had not been tested in a California Court of Appeals since 1881. Attorney Krause had challenged the validity of the law, but the challenge was overruled by the judge of the Chico Justice Court, who is a retired highway patrol officer and not a lawyer, a situation allowed in sparsely settled California areas because justice court judges' salaries are often not sufficient to attract lawyers to the job.

Prior to the trial Krause had filed a demurrer to the complaint on these grounds:

First, the words "profane, vulgar, or indecent" are too vague and indefinite to give a defendant fair warning of what words would constitute a crime if uttered in the presence of women and children.

Second, the standard so described is overly-broad so that speech protected by the 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the United States could fall within the prohibition of the statute and thus the statute must be void on its face. Thirdly, the statute contained none of the safeguards required by the U.S. Supreme Court in obscenity prosecutions and these same safeguards must also be required in a prosecution of this type.. Fourthly, making the use of certain language a crime when said in the presence of women and children and not a crime when said only in the presence of men is arbitrary and unreasonable and deprives the defendant.

(Cont. next page)

VDS SUPPORTS SCHEER FOR CONGRESS

The Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee voted last Wednesday evening (Jan. 19) by a two to one margin to support the Congressional campaign of Robert Scheer, 29 year old Foreign Editor of Ramparts magazine and author of How the United States Got Involved in Vietnam.

Scheer had formally announced his candidacy earlier that afternoon in a press conference held at Ester's Orbit Room in the heart of Oakland's Negro ghetto. The campaign will concentrate on attacking the role of the U.S. in the war in Vietnam, raising the issues, challenging the Administration, attempting to engage Congressman Cochran--the incumbent--in debate. But the campaign will have a second major issue, the failure of the "Great Society" to do anything about conditions in the Oakland ghetto, "one of the most dismal and explosive ghettos in the nation".

Though there is nothing in the rhetoric of Scheer's formal press statements which distinguishes him from an ADA liberal opposed to the war, his values, aims and some projected campaign ideas as brought out in public forums and press conferences establish him as a radical whose campaign, in my opinion, deserves the close attention and study of people in SDS and the participation of Berkeley people in order to help develop the best tendencies in the campaign. Scheer off the cuff in his machine-gun delivery makes tough and frequently radical statements.

*On the Democratic Party: It is inextricably tied to the military-industrial complex and incapable of reforming itself; I am running within the party to destroy the party (the "quotation" above and ones following are rough, dredged up from memory after an interval of three to ten days).

*Why then run in the Democratic primary? It is next to impossible for an independent to get his name on the ballot; California Democrats, not Republicans, have seen to that. The fact that I am running in the Democratic primary makes it more difficult for the press to ignore me.

*On the possibility of a Watts in Oakland--much worse that they should continue to live as they do now. It was the riot, after all, which finally brought the poverty program to Watts. The Administration is spending less on the war on poverty in Oakland than it does on just one of the airplanes it loses daily in Vietnam. And even what poverty program there is, is controlled from the top down without the participation of the poor in the planning.

*On the war machine: All war industries should be nationalized; there should be no profit in war.

*When a reporter pointed out that of the twenty or so people who appeared with Scheer at the press conference as campaign supporters, three are communists, he said: There are three people here with me today with whom I have talked at length and value as individuals and as supporters. I am anti-communist, but the word Communist has come to mean so little; there are sixty different varieties of Communism in the world today, some of which even the US government has decided to support.

*Asked what he thought was the worst thing in Oakland, he

- - (cont. on next page)

Scheer campaign (cont)

replied: The people who rule it.

But if much of what Scheer says sounds good, there are nonetheless still problems with his campaign: he is running in the Democratic primary; his campaign is supported by an uneasy coalition of left-liberals and radicals which may get even more uneasy as the campaign progresses; Scheer himself seems a good deal more appealing as a foreign affairs than as a domestic radical (though that may well be a hasty judgment); and finally, mechanisms for democratic control of the campaign, and the Congressman, should he be elected, have yet to develop. All these problems raise questions which deserve continuing study and debate. Discussion in the VDC over whether to endorse the Scheer campaign and commit major resources to it focused mainly on the first of these problems--the Democratic primary--but touched on the others as well. Those opposed to the endorsement argued:

1) that if Scheer is indeed a radical, he should run as an independent and clearly separate himself from both the domestic and foreign policies of Johnson, that there is nothing he gains as a Democratic candidate which merits his not running as an independent;

2) that to ask people to register as Democrats in order to vote for Scheer in the primary is to ask them to think of themselves as Democrats and thereby to support a corrupt political party, that to say Scheer is opposed to the Democratic Party at the same time we ask people to register as Democrats is illogical;

3) that Scheer thinks (some say) he has a chance of winning and would not be running within the Democratic Party if he did not think that he could win, and further, that his hopes for victory will lead him to moderate his public statements to avoid alienating liberal voters;

Scheer, who was present at the debate, and his supporters within the VDC countered with some of the following arguments:

1) that the campaign within the party offers a forum to talk to people outside our in-group consensus on Vietnam--a forum much harder to ignore than in independent candidacy--and that Scheer's statements will clearly separate him from Democrats;

2) that fears of Scheer's being coopted by chances of being included in the councils of the Dem's are clearly unfounded since he has said one of his objectives in the campaign is to expose the moral bankruptcy of the Democrats, and that, if defeated in the Democratic primary he will run as a write-in candidate, if for no other reason than to defeat an apologist for the Johnson administration;

3) that two of the most important objectives of the Scheer campaign are internal education and the formation of a new adult
(cont. on next page)

Scheer Campaign (cont)

organization for radicals (among other proposed names, Movement For New Politics), not the strengthening of the Democratic Party.

One of the interesting things about the VDC debate was that it pointed out clearly some of the questions still not satisfactorily dealt with by people in the movement: How do people get radicalized? How do we move from a position as a tiny minority group to build some power within the society? Should we participate in electoral politics, and, if so, under what conditions? What should be the relation of the candidate to his supporters? To his constituency once elected? What kinds of coalitions, if any, are acceptable and workable for radicals? The level of debate within the VDC indicated that too many people discussing the candidacy had never attempted to grapple with such questions.

The campaign can hardly be called pure. The participation of liberals and their presence in the inner circle of advisors is worrisome, as is the whole question of democracy--or the lack of it--within the campaign. Scheer has promised that he will discuss his positions at mass meetings of his supporters and change them if people feel he should, but that is different from asking the community to participate with him in formulating his positions. His desire to see the war industry nationalized, for instance, has implications which reach beyond the removal of profit from war. Such a move would concentrate even more power in the state and, with the pressures to keep the economy rolling, might well move us even closer to fascism than we already are. But it is not likely that Scheer will retreat from this position; people are not likely to ask him to, partially because of the embarrassment it would cause

(cont. on next page)

diTullio Appeal (cont. from page 3)

of due process of law and of a vital aspect of his freedom of speech since a person may be giving a speech which is perfectly lawful and then, because a woman or a child joins the audience, his speech may become unlawful. This would leave public speakers in the position of only being able to express what was fit for children when they made a public speech. All of these objections were overruled by Justice Court Judge Tillman Daley and diTullio was required to go to trial.

At this point, the statute could have been challenged on a writ to a higher court, but since a decision on renewal of diTullio's contract was slated for December 1 it was decided that an immediate trial would be preferable. However, in the midst of the trial, College President Glenn Kendall announced his decision not to rehire diTullio despite the favorable recommendation of the department chairman and the unanimous vote of a five-man committee in diTullio's favor. The decision not to rehire diTullio for his third year of teaching was announced in a letter to diTullio without stating any reasons. DiTullio announced last week that he is resigning his college post to join Robert Scheer's campaign staff.

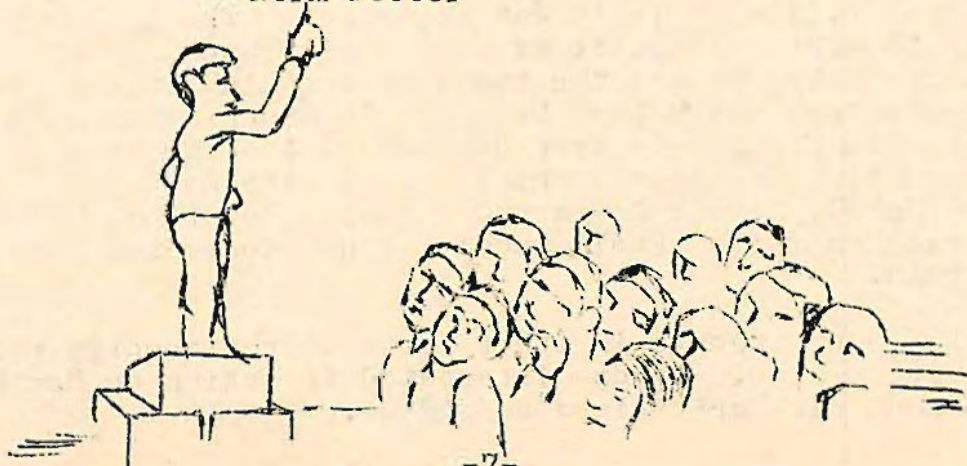
SCHEER CAMPAIGN (Cont.)

him , partially because people tend to accept decisions once the 'leader' has announced them even when they might have formulated those decisions much differently had they participated in the debate. I would have wanted a full scale platform drafted by people of the community, as well as other elements the Scheer campaign doesn't have and isn't likely to have.

But to say that because the campaign is flawed we ought not to support it is to ignore the fact that the campaign is there and will continue whether or not we participate. We have to weigh the advantages of working within the campaign against the disadvantages. In my opinion the advantages are stronger. The principle advantage is seems to me lies in the outreach possible--among the people stirred to reexamine their politics as a result of the campaign, and among campaign workers themselves--both liberals and radicals of various stripes. One of the features of the campaign will be one day retreats for campaign workers on alternate Saturdays, during which time there will be discussion of campaign issues and politics in America. If my impressions of Scheer are accurate, that he is still developing and changing his ideas about what the new society should be and of how we should go about achieving it those retreats provide people an opportunity not only to raise important questions and proletarianize but to test their own ideas against those of others. It will probably be out of these retreats that an adult organization will develop if one does. Those of us who have been concerned to see Movement for a Democratic Society emerge should try to help in the shaping of whatever adult group comes out of the Scheer campaign; the new left, and SDS in particular, in its concerns about the quality of people's lives beyond their material conditions, in its concerns about democracy, and in the emphasis it places on doing its own analysis of contemporary society, has a contribution to make to such a group.

Finally, the Scheer campaign will be the testing ground for several issues frequently debated in abstract by SDS people. What in fact does happen when new left people participate in a coalition with liberals and old left radicals? How effective are electoral politics as a vehicle for talking to people about the nature of life in America? The answers to these and other questions can only come out of analytical participation in the campaign. The experience should be valuable not only to those who participate but to all of us in SDS.

--Norm Potter



SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAM PROPOSAL

As was reported in the last issue of this Newsletter, the SDS National Council voted to support a program on Southern Africa (including S. Africa, Rhodesia and Southwest Africa). The proposal included the encouragement of research on American investments in Southern Africa, the development of boycott programs, a call for teach-ins and demonstrations around March 21, the anniversary of the Sharpsville massacre to show solidarity with South African blacks, preparation and distribution of educational materials, and the attempt to have someone from SDS speak at the Congressional hearings on South Africa being held in March. This program was viewed as a continuing effort aimed at building a pre-emptive, anti-interventionist movement in the U.S.

Some history: Last year SDS sponsored a demonstration against Chase Manhattan Bank in New York drew 500 pickets with another 50 sitting-in. The protest was aimed at the bank's economic involvement in South Africa. Some years ago Chase Manhattan called together a consortium of banks to loan money to the South African government which then faced an economic crisis with the devaluation of their pound.

The demonstration was successful on several counts: 1) it was an educational experience for all those involved, 2) we made contact with and were able to raise questions about the nature of American society and American foreign policy with people with whom we had previously made little progress around issues like Vietnam (church groups, high school students, labor unions, the more conservative civil rights groups, etc.), 3) we were, as is rarely true, on the offensive and were able to really confuse and upset people in Chase Manhattan, like the Rockefellers, to the extent that they attempted to get an injunction prohibiting our demonstration and the distribution of buttons saying "Chase Manhattan-Partner in Apartheid". At the same time we were picketing in New York, groups picketed in Newark at the home of Charles Englehard, who owns controlling interest in the largest gold mine in South Africa which hires the almost "slave labor" of blacks.

California holds equally exciting possibilities in terms of effective demonstrations which would link South Africa to domestic issues. For example, Crown-Zellerbach, which is the oppressor in Bogalusa, La., also is an investor in South Africa and has its international offices here in San Francisco. The Bogalusa people are trying to start a boycott of Crown-Zellerbach goods and any demonstration which linked the two issues would greatly benefit them. Other corporations which have holdings in South Africa and their head offices in California are: Standard Oil of California (San Francisco), Carnation Co. (Los Angeles), Ford Machinery and Tool Co. (San Jose), Rexall Drugs and Chemical Co. (LA), Walter Ellis Co. (SF), and Max Factor (Hollywood). Other companies have branches in California.

There are people in other parts of the country who are considering action also. Anyone interested in action on South Africa should respond with criticisms and ideas.

--Carolyn Craven



-9-
One man,
One vote??

The business is renewing efforts to save the rotten-district system of apportioning state legislatures, assuring continued control by white rural conservative minorities.

Their system is simple as practiced in most states: give "equal representation" to San Francisco and Ureka--one state senator for each area. The result is that a small-town white has several times the voting power of a Mexican or Negro slum-dweller. In the state of Florida, for instance, this rigged system allowed a majority of the state senators to be elected by a rural minority comprising 18 per cent of the voters.

This is not just a technical issue, of interest to good government fans. The system guarantees conservative control of state government. Or at least it did, until the U.S. Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, which requires that legislative seats be distributed on the basis of population.

Conservatives reacted with the Dirksen Amendment, designed to allow these rotten districts. They fell seven votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority in the U.S. Senate last August. Republicans and Dixiecrats will be pushing hard for the Dirksen Amendment this session.

A massive PR campaign will be led by the notorious California firm of Whitaker and Baxter, noted for Republican successes. Supporting them are the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and three farm groups.

Negroes and other impoverished slum residents have a lot to lose if the NAM succeeds. The voting power which can be silently stolen behind their backs is larger than the gains made by several years of voter registration.

If these votes are stolen, it will be because city people don't understand the apportionment issue, think it's irrelevant or are misled by rightist propaganda (just as some people who favored integrated housing mistakenly voted "yes" on Proposition 14).

What can we do? Here are a few suggestions, in hopes that you will think of better alternatives:

(1) Distribute leaflets in the ghettos which will explain the political meaning of this seemingly abstract issue, making its conservative and racist aspects dramatically clear.

(2) SDS chapters could work with local civil rights groups to fight this threat to Negro voting rights. Perhaps a sit-in at Whitaker and Baxter's SF office? Or maybe we could get some cooperation and work on this issue out of such normally stagnant groups as NAACP.

(3) We could encourage liberal groups oriented towards electoral politics (CDC, YD) to pressure congressional candidates to take stands on the Dirksen Amendment. Hopefully, this would reduce the number of urban congressmen who sell out on this issue.

--Jefferson Poland

EARN MONEY WHILE
FIGHTING THE WAR MACHINE!!

The National Guardian needs a representative on every campus in the Northwest and is willing to pay generous commissions to people who sell single copies and subscriptions. For those of you unfamiliar with the Guardian it is the only non-sectarian newspaper (weekly) on the left. Started in 1948 with the Progressive Party campaign, it has maintained a policy of reporting the whole range of news from the left, from the activities of the Communist Party to that of the Free Southern Theatre. It is now intensely interested in developing readership among students and the "new left." Like all other newspapers, it must be read critically with an eye to the biases of the writer, but it is invaluable as a source of news not available from the established press. People seriously interested should contact Miss Barbara Champion, National Guardian, Apartment 1, 1530 O'Farrell, San Francisco.

FREEDOM NOW
WITHDRAWAL NOW

The Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam has announced plans to hold demonstrations throughout the South on February 12 and has asked for Northern support demonstrations. The theme of the demonstrations, "Freedom Now--Withdrawal Now," ties together a number of threads, the willingness of the Administration to support any government, no matter how tyrannical, so long as it is not communist, whether that government is in Vietnam or Mississippi; the way decisions are made in this society; the cut backs in the war on poverty to pay for the war; etc.

The VDC in Berkeley is now at work trying to involve community groups in West Oakland in the co-sponsorship of a "picnic-demonstration" on February 12. Tentative ideas thrown out so far (pending comment and modification of Oakland groups) include having a number of community rock-'n-roll bands play-
(Cont. next page)

**SDS
REGIONAL
MEETING**

NOON - JAN 29 - SAT
924 HOWARD - SF

AGENDA ITEMS

Regional Structure
Grape Strike
South Africa
Vietnam--Feb 12, Mar 25-6
December Conference
April Conference
Regional Fund-Raising
Scheer Campaign
New School
Free Student Union

New School Report

Last Sunday, Jan. 16, a group of people interested in the future direction of the New School met in the SDS Regional Office in San Francisco. People discussed whether the New School should continue to exist, and if so, exactly what functions it should perform. There was also some discussion and debate at the meeting as to the nature of radical education, free universities, and what constitutes a radicalizing experience.

It was decided that the school should continue to exist despite some of the problems of the school from last semester. Some of these were: irregular attendance of classes, failure to develop new classes of students after the beginning of the semester, the failure of most students to pay any tuition, making the school completely dependent on SDS Regional Office financing, failure of anyone to assume responsibility for the school in any serious way, and the failure of the school to develop programs other than classes. People felt, however that these problems were not insoluble if a full-time director could be found.

Rather than an emphasis on classes, the New School will encourage the development of special seminars aimed at filling educational needs at the time that people become aware of them. These seminars would begin when someone or a group of people decided that there was a problem or issue which they would like to study (such as the problem of farm labor, or questions surrounding Bob Scheer running for Congress in the Democratic Party). These people would then call the New School and ask for space, resource people to work with them, publicity to get others involved, etc. Seminars would last as long as people were interested and would meet on any basis desired and be conducted with any format decided on by the people involved.

The New School will also still have a few classes for those who felt that they would like to teach. We will also start a film series, showing radical and revolutionary films, followed by discussion groups or forums. Hopefully this would attract people who would not otherwise come to political events and we shall attempt to at least involve them in dialogue around radical political themes. A forum series is also being started to spark dialogue. While some may involve big name people in fields related to the movement, they will primarily involve people from around the Bay

FREEDOM NOW (Cont.)

ing most of the afternoon in a public park, speakers talking briefly between sets on issues ranging from the war in Vietnam and the Scheer campaign to hot lunch programs for Oakland's public school kids. If the day meets with success, similar public forum-picnic-'n-music days might become a regular weekly event.

Area who do not have big names, and therefore cannot attract large crowds, even though they have important things to say.

One idea to solve the New School space problem is to rent a storefront in Haight-Ashbury, an area of many liberal-left students and young adults. It could be used as an auditorium for small forums, New School classes and seminars, film series, the library and as a coffee house a few nights

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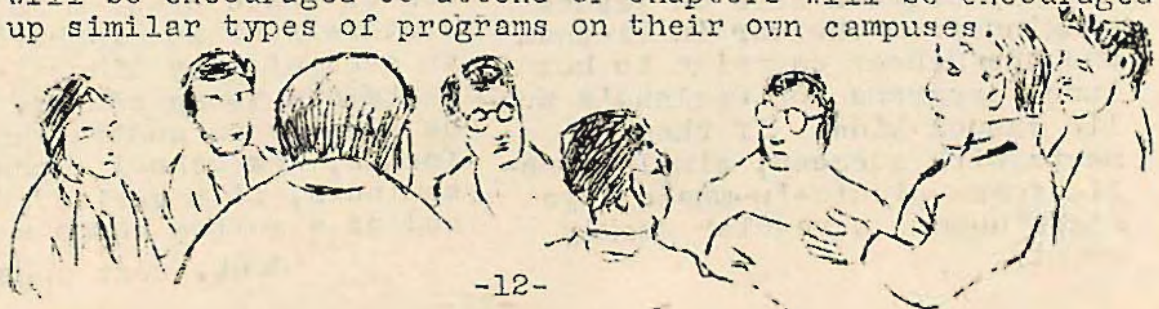
NEW SCHOOL (cont.)

a week. It would be available to other groups to use for meetings, etc. It could very well pay for itself and could become an important center of activity for Haight-Ashbury and the rest of San Francisco.

On February 4-6 The New School is sponsoring a retreat of graduate students, professors, and "practicing radical intellectuals" to discuss possible areas of research and analysis. They will also try to grapple with ways in which research can be coordinated, published, and distributed. The idea comes primarily from Franz Schurmann, a Berkeley professor, and Saul Landau of San Francisco, who both felt a need to meet with those who have been involved in research projects and who have ideas about the kinds of analysis which are needed by the movement at this point in history. While no one will be bound by their decisions (or most probably, suggestions) it seems that there should be a chance for these people to talk to one another. The New School is also going to stimulate research and will begin a publications program. (This program may in some way be connected with the Radical Education Program--see the last Newsletter in the Report of the National Council meeting.)

The New School, even with the space in Haight-Ashbury, will continue to share an office with the SDS Regional Office. Carolyn Craven will now assume almost full-time responsibility for coordination. There will also be either a committee of people or one person in Berkeley who will coordinate activities there. In order for any of this to succeed, however, it is going to take commitments from everyone who is interested or involved to make it succeed. This will involve anything from doing volunteer work in the office to talking about the New School to other people. (Ask not what the New School can do for you, but rather what you can do for the New School.)

Another aspect is that of internal education. Last semester a group of people centered around the Berkeley chapter decided to start a series of seminars on problems which they or the chapter felt were areas of concern in National SDS. There had been tremendous dependency by the newer people on those who had more experience in SDS. These seminars which have topics ranging from questions of cooptation and coalition politics to questions of university reform and the Cold War would attempt to break down the cliches used so readily by SDS people, as well as develop people's thinking. These seminars appeal primarily to SDS members, but others are encouraged to participate. Seminars will probably come under the New School rubric and either people from all over the region will be encouraged to attend or chapters will be encouraged to set up similar types of programs on their own campuses.



WEST COAST CONFERENCE?

In traveling around the West I've picked up a couple of perspectives on what is needed vis a vis movement-building on the West Coast. Those are roughly a need to create a sense of "belonging" in the movement and secondly a need to sharpen people's politicality, their ability to think in political terms and with knowledge and understanding of society.

One possibility for beginning to answer these needs might be an SDS West Coast conference over Spring vacation. Such a conference might include all SDS people west of the Rockies and could take roughly one of three forms: devotion more or less toward building "community" and centering around small, informal workshops; intensive internal education with extensive preparation and involving primarily forums of experts; or some amalgam of the two.

The advantage of the first is that it would allow people to really get to know one another and why they're around the movement. The advantage of the second is that it might stimulate thinking and later discussion of the politic we are trying to create. The third alternative might have the effect of bringing people together personally around political issues, thereby creating the political community we refer to in our rhetoric. The problem of such a conference, especially if built around one of the latter two models, is that it would require serious work between now and Spring vacation by chapter people if it is to come off. Such work could probably be built around the bibliography for the Sunday seminars in Berkeley.

While I've talked to only a few people about the possibilities for such a conference, the
(cont. on next page)

THE WORD FROM SACRAMENTO

Greetings:

This is about the third letter I have started to the office but things are changing so fast up here that I have had to start over again every few days. I'll try to list the things that are happening up here: 1) University Reform, 2) Radical Research Program, 3) Chapter elitism, and 4) Chapter education and communication, also, come to think of it, 5) Proposed coalition of leftist groups in Sacramento-Davis area.

1) University Reform. A few weeks before Christmas vacation started Mrs. Holly P. Irwin, an instructor in Sacramento State's English Department, was informally informed that she would not be re-hired for the school year of 1966-67, her tenure year. A number of her students and many members of SDS felt that something should be done. The Committee for Student Recognition was formed at the first of the new year, and is led by two liberals and a conservative

SDS's role thus far has been flunky and advisory. However, I feel that these roles are going to change to that of radicalizing students who are involved, and lending a radical perspective to the movement. Last Thursday night SDS decided that the first week of the next semester we would sponsor a rally where several speakers from different radical approaches
(cont. on next page)

Sacramento (cont.)

would speak, tying the Mrs. Irwin thing into the state college system, the domestic policy, and the foreign policy of the U.S. A folk rock and some folk singers from the area would also be performing. The next day CSR decided that two rallies would be held at the first of next semester protesting the Mrs. Irwin thing. The next week's meeting will attempt to resolve this problem. jcj

2) Radical Research Project. The idea for the research center is one that addresses itself to the specific role that many people saw a Sacramento area chapter playing in relation to the rest of the state, this is of legislative analysis for California. Excuse the egotistical levity. This does not simply involve me but also a few other people who will be devoting a large amount of time to research. Three people will be working on this through a legislative processes class given at Sacramento State. For the first six months the main activity will be limited to one project, narrow enough in scope as to be done well and also allow for training in research methods. The whole program will be centered around the class and the project has not yet been determined. What is envisioned at the end of this time is a place that people all over the state can contact for information and also an on-going analysis of the state power structure. We are open for topic suggestions.

3) Coalition. Preparations are now being made for an area conference of leftist organizations around Feb. 18. There are many different ideas to the scope of the organization or alliance. More is expected by many groups than simply a coordinating committee to improve inter-group communications. The conference is to be centered around action project workshops and will hopefully give people an idea as to in what areas and to what extent they can cooperate. The predominant areas of interest are Vietnam and Farm Labor. Another preparation meeting follows next week and will enable us to better understand various groups'

APRIL CONFERENCE (Cont.)

response has been generally favorable. Honey Williams and I are both willing to put in the necessary time to do the "homework" that would have to be done to make it worthwhile. Tentatively, the conference would run around four days and would be held in the Monterey Bay Area.

People should let us know immediately what they think of the idea of a conference, what it should look like, where it should be held, how much they can afford in terms of both money for the conference and time for preparation, travel arrangements would have to be made, etc.

positions.

4) Elitism. ^{rmg}

A few of us in the chapter have finally been made aware of the problem of alienation of some of the membership from what has been termed an "elite". This is really a serious problem and I feel that it is a result of a breakdown in personal communication. There are a number of things that will be tried to overcome this and there will be later reports.

5) Chapter education and communication. A few things that are already put into motion may go a long way towards resolving the disruption in the chapter. For one thing, a regular weekly

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT

Since the last Newsletter, the response to several fund raising letters has greatly alleviated the immediate financial problems of the office. Many thanks to those who have helped in the last few weeks. Additional contributions and monthly pledges to avoid the possibility of another crisis pitch next month would be appreciated. Thanks again.

Literature

Several new papers have been added to the list of those we can supply in bulk to chapters and other groups: America and the New Era, Student Social Action, Guide to Conscientious Objection and Bibliography on the American Economy. In each newsletter we will print an up-to-date literature list.

Newsletter

We are now on a bi-weekly publication schedule. If you are receiving your copy many days after the date on the cover, please accept our apologies. The cover and other art work in the Newsletter are by Art Bretz.

Full-Time Staff

There are now seven full time staff working out of the regional office:

Norm Potter--working on adult organizing
Barbara Naiditch--high school work
Art Bretz--art work, posters, covers, organizing library
Doug Bianchi--mimeographer, campus travel
Roy Dahlberg--campus travel
Carolyn Craven--New School, campus travel
Ken McEldowney--coordination stuff, campus travel

In addition there are a number of full-time, part-time staff including Henry Napier--typist, girl Friday; Dennis Fitzgerald--Newsletter editor.

(cont. on next page)

Sacramento (cont.)

coffee hour and bull-shit session has been set up and personal contact will be increased. Also a series of Sunday seminars is finally being set up and this is very important because confidence to speak out and register their decisions.

This whole problem is very funny in a way in that those of us (Ron and I) faced with that charge of elitism brought the same charges against the national leadership at the December Conference. This demands that we finally do the paper that we promised earlier this month on this problem.

Love--Ron M. Groves &
Jon C. Jenkins

Regional Office Report (cont.)

Regional Meeting

The regional meeting is still scheduled for 12: pm, Saturday, January 29. More information on page 10.

Office Expansion

The recent addition of staff has necessitated using the New School classroom for office space. We are now looking for a store front in the Haight-Ashbury area large enough for classes, forums and also a possible film series. (See New School article for more details on meeting last Sunday.)

New Chapters

Since the last Newsletter, chapters have been "chartered" at Cabrillo and Santa Cruz.

New Equipment

We recently obtained an Addressograph as a gift. The SF Mime Troupe, which has offices next to ours, is getting a plate making machine--which means that within an issue or two this function of the office can be mechanized. The plea goes out again for desks, tables, chairs!!

Library

The magazines, all 230 titles, have been catalogued and work has started on the books and pamphlets. Donations of books, magazines and pamphlets would be appreciated.

Financial Report

Starting with this issue there will be regular financial reports. If there are any questions, write me (Ken McEldowney) at the regional office. This report covers January 1 to January 21, 1966.

<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Income</u>	
Salaries	\$ 79.00	Dues	\$ 49.00
Rent and utilities	50.00	Literature	77.82
Phone	192.42	Contributions	840.00
Office Supplies	136.35	Pledges	19.00
Postage	143.35	Conferences	-
Printing	-	Tuition	-
Travel	45.00	Miscellaneous	1.93
Equipment	-	ACTUAL R.O. OPERATING	
Conference	-	INCOME	987.75
Miscellaneous	104.55	Loans rec'd or repaid	-
TOTAL R.O. OPERATING		Checks cashed	65.00
EXPENSE	750.32	TOTAL R.O. INCOME	\$1052.75
Loans made or repaid	55.00		
Checks cashed	65.00		
TOTAL R.O. EXPENDITURES	\$900.32		

(cont. on next page)

THE NICNAC CORNER

Paul Booth, National Secretary of SDS, is sending out a weekly report to at-large members of the National Council, the National Administrative Council and to regional offices. It includes the minutes of the NAC meetings as well as information about SDS and happenings around the country. We will include relevant parts in this and subsequent issues of the newsletter.

National Office Since the December Conference a number of changes have taken place in the national office. The two NO apartments are being broken up and staff are to receive \$30 a week. Also the workweek has been cut, at least in theory, to 50 hours a week. Both actions were taken in response to staff complaints about working and living conditions in the office. There has been clear definition of jobs with the collating, stapling, etc. work left to be done by volunteers. In other words there has been a real attempt to treat NO staff as people.

Membership Mailing Jim Russell has been hired to edit what has become a weekly mailing to all SDS members. The first issue is scheduled for mailing Jan. 23. The "worklist" is to be printed commercially (\$270 for 5500 copies including postage) and carry hard news about the NO, SDS and other parts of the movement.

Bulletin The fate of the Bulletin is still uncertain. The Chicago region is meeting Jan. 22, as mandated by the National Council, to determine where the biweekly mailing is to be published and other details. One problem is the selection of an editor. Jeff Shero, the former editor, now is traveling in the South.

OFFICE REPORT (Cont.)

In addition, more than \$3,000 of earmarked funds passed through the books on its way to the Counsel for Effective Justice which has been established in Berkeley. Some of the above amounts need a little explanation: Roughly \$150 of the office supplies and postage costs went for paper and mailing of the biweekly newsletter; The remainder of the November and December phone bill was paid during this period; A sizeable chunk of the contributions represents receipt of a lump sum in lieu of a monthly pledge.

In future periods, Salaries and Rent will be much larger as of office, for the first time, is called upon to provide financial support for staff. Four people will be getting money for room and board.

Ann Arbor Political Defense (The National Council supported a program to back the SDS members who were arrested in Ann Arbor, Michigan and reclassified 1-A for a sit-in in the local draft board.) The following was written by Booth

"In a meeting of the Voice Executive Committee which I attended, we set the target date of mid-February for the demonstration. I will have to do some of the coordinating. They are supposed to be drafting a brochure and a background paper, and coordinate their fund raising with Clark (Kisinger). Regional offices should ask around this week to locate groups interested in the action. They should notify me and Voice (S.A.B., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan). The time

(Cont. next page)

-kbm

THE NICNAC CORNER (Cont.)

schedule might go like this:

1. By Jan. 15th: publish brochure, background paper and petition.
2. Through Mid-February: chapters carry petition to groups, dorms, etc.
3. Local groups ascertain when in Mid-February the local boards have meetings. Just phone and ask.
4. Ann Arbor defendants are available for speaking engagements on weekends. A list of the draft boards that re-classified them will go out shortly.
5. From the beginning of February: Concerted effort to get on local radio-TV, challenge draft board members to debate. Formally request pledges of non-punitive draft use. Announce the intention of the delegates to visit boards.

Electoral Politics There was a steering committee meeting of the new electoral group, that has been set up largely by Art Waskow of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and Paul Albert of Californians for Liberal Representation, earlier this month. Through the confusion there was a general consensus to back electoral activity of the movement. A steering committee was set up to make decisions on financial support for campaigns. Then follows a short position by Booth which should be discussed: "The work that is provided by political young people is seen as pretty critical by all concerned. In many situations, my feeling is that we can satisfy both their eagerness to have SDS people active in campaigns, and our organizational need for summer projects of some kind and for summer chapters in cities by organizing in advance around these campaigns. If we do so, we can get the campaigning groups to line up part-time jobs for people, and we can probably get the money for a training institute for the people who would be going full-time in these campaigns. I have been assigned to set up a committee with other student groups that would take charge of summer programs. However a lot of the campaigns will end early in the summer when our guys lose Democratic primaries. Still it would seem that SDS people will be looking in this general direction for political expression this summer. NIC members should take the time share their thoughts on this Summer."

Short Stuff A grape strike committee is rolling in Chicago with eight unions, seven churches, and four youth groups. Lee Webb is doing a paper on how it got started and what programs are being developed.

South Africa program is being developed by Tom Condit and Chris Hobson. A letter has been sent to Rep. O'Hara asking to testify at his scheduled South Africa hearings.

The NO is preparing an organizing manual on the University and the Cold War including a piece by Mike Locker, of Ann Arbor, on research methodology.

Freedom Draft Cards are now being printed.

For further information on any of the above items, contact either the regional office (924 Howard, SF/362-7922) or the national office (1103 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.)

-kbn

- SDS -

LITERATURE LIST

ABOUT SDS

Updated-Jan. 22, 1966

- ___ SDS Constitution
- ___ SDS chapter constitution-sample
- ___ (35¢) Port Huron Statement 64 page manifesto of values, beliefs
- ___ (20¢) America and the New Era--30 page analysis of American society approved by the June 1963 SDS Convention--bk
- ___ SDS Regional brochure
- ___ SDS membership cards
- ___ Introduction to SDS-4 pages

PAMPHLETS AND REPRINTS

- ___ (10¢) The New Radical Encounters the University, Paul Potter-bk
- ___ (10¢) The Intellectual as an Agent of Social Change, Paul Potter-bk
- ___ (10¢) Student Social Action, Tom Hayden-bk
- ___ (10¢) Students and Economic Action, Carl Wittman-bk
- ___ Free Speech Movement Goes to High School, Frank Harper-bk
- ___ (10¢) Suggestions for a Study of Your Home Town, Robert Lamb-bk
- ___ (10¢) Research and Education in Community Action Projects, Paul Potter-bk
- ___ (10¢) The Care and Feeding of Power Structures, Jack Minnis-bk
- ___ (10¢) Whose Welfare? Notes on Poverty and the Welfare State, Bob Ross
- ___ (10¢) Our Crisis Economy, Ray Brown
- ___ (10¢) Let Us Shape the Future, speech given by Carl Oglesby at Nov. 27, 1965 March on Washington-bk
- ___ (10¢) Japan Between Two Worlds: Island Democracy or Imperialism's Lackey, Judy Walborn
- ___ (10¢) MFDP, Steve Max
- ___ (10¢) Paul Potter's speech at March on Washington, April 17, 1965-bk
- ___ The Draft Law and Your Choices, brochure-bk
- ___ Classification Procedure for COs, Outline of SS Classification Procedures, one page-bk
- ___ (10¢) Guide to Conscientious Objection-12 pages of detailed information about conscientious objection and Form 150
- ___ (10¢) Vietnam Study Guide and Annotated Bib., Steven Rosenthal-bk
- ___ (10¢) Political Framework of Decision-Making, A course syllabus, Phillip Green-bk
- ___ (10¢) University Reform Bib., Ralph Kaplan-bk

(10¢) Sunday Seminar Series Biq. (Democracy, Economy, etc.)-bk
 (10¢) Bibliography on the American Economy, Lee Webb-bk

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