

# Penna.

## STATE-WIDE CONVENTION

Some weeks ago the Penn State sds chapter called for a state-wide convention of all chapter members and members-at-large in Pennsylvania to discuss aspects of sds campus, community and national programs. The poor response to the letter we sent to chapter contacts, many of whom apparently no longer serve in that capacity, was cause for some alarm here. Tom Condit of the NO informed us that although there are about 250 national sds members in the state, there is now only one organized and active sds chapter -- the Penn State Group. From our own experience and the records of the NO, other chapters exist in name only.

This state-wide disorganization intensifies our desire for a membership convention: if sds is to have any effect in Pennsylvania and the nation, chapters and members-at-large will have to organize and begin working for definite goals. We feel the most realistic way to initiate effective organization is an active exchange of ideas on programs and methods of implementation and the over-all rationale of the Movement.

Penn State sds has re-scheduled the Convention for the weekend of 24-26 February, 1967; meetings will be held on the Penn State Campus for the three day period. The Convention will consist of workshops and informal meetings with one general session devoted to the Movement and a final evaluation session to be held after the workshops have met and discussed problems. Greg Calvert will be here from Chicago to participate in the workshops and to address the Convention on sds national activity. Organizers from the ghettos of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are being contacted to participate in the workshop on Community Organization.

If you are not active or your chapter is not active, you should still plan to attend the Convention; "Movement sickness," or or induced inactivity, as Calvert explained in *NLN* a few weeks ago, cannot easily be overcome by introspection. Cooperative conversation is a great stimulus to action.

Penn State sds and the Penn State Jazz Club are negotiating with the San Francisco

Mime Troupe and have tentatively scheduled two performances of "A Minstrel Show, or Civil Rights in a Crackerbarrel" for Friday and Saturday nights of the Convention. Parties and other happenings will develop by themselves.

We have proposed an agenda for the Convention, given below, which is subject to change according to the consensus of the membership.

### TENTATIVE AGENDA

Friday, 24 February, afternoon and evening: Registration, informal meetings, happenings, SF Mime Troupe.

Saturday, 25 February: 9 - 12 a.m.: General conference of the membership; Calvert to speak on sds national programs; chapters on local activities; discussion of the Movement.

1 - 5 p.m.: Workshops (concurrent meetings):

### STUDENT POWER

Analysis of university power structures; student syndicalism; organization techniques; tactics. Readings: Davidson, "Toward Student Syndicalism," *NLN*, 1, #34; Accardy, et al., "Student Power," *NLN*, 1, #48; *NLN* articles on Berkeley; Weissman and Tuthill, *Freedom and the University*, sds pamphlet; any material on FSM, new Berkeley happenings (cf. *Sunday Ramparts*, 4-11 Dec., 1966), U. Michigan, NYU, U. Wisconsin, U. Chicago, etc., movements.

### ANTI-WAR ACTIVITY

December NC Draft Resolution; National Student Strike; Spritzler Proposal; Creative alternatives to and programs for Canada; Draft resistor's protection program. (Continued on page 6)

# new left notes

1608 w. madison, rm. 206

chicago, ill. 60612

VOL. 2, NO. 4 let the people decide JANUARY 27, 1967

## U of Iowa

### Confronts CIA

Univ of Iowa SDS...

Last Tuesday, 35 students at the University of Iowa, about half of whom were SDS members, confronted a CIA recruiter and drove him from his office. The CIA man, Charles Pecinovsky, took refuge in another office across the street where he conducted the remainder of his afternoon's interviews under police guard.

The students, in an open letter to University President Howard Bowen, said:

In view of the past and present actions of the CIA, we feel that their presence in a business capacity on this campus is a mockery of academic honesty.

The students had gone to the building where the CIA's procuror was installed and asked to see him. When he appeared a statement was read that said in part:

The CIA is responsible for the suppression of democracy in the United States as well as in underdeveloped countries.

When Pecinovsky was asked to leave and refused, the students sat in. Pecinovsky then proceeded across the street to the office of Helen Barnes. The students were stopped at the door of the office by Miss Barnes who promptly called the campus police.

The police then conducted potential CIA recruits through the bodies of the singing sit-downers for the rest of the afternoon.

Everett Frost, spokesman for the group, when asked if he was infringing upon the rights of the CIA recruiter replied:

If he would do this (recruit) in a booth on a street downtown, I wouldn't attempt to interfere. If he would come here to speak and debate and show films, it would be different. I would picket him, but I wouldn't try to stop him from talking to people.

There is a difference between presenting a position and recruiting for it.

The CIA was scheduled to interview for the remainder of the week with the location kept secret. Bruce Clark, President of the U. of I. SDS promised to find out where he would be and sit in again.

U. of I. SDS also protested earlier this month against a Marine recruiter and staged a sitdown protest against the dismissal of a faculty member.

John Venezia  
N.O. Chapter Correspondent  
From material submitted by  
U. of I. SDS

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## JOIN THEATRE PROJECT

### "Ensemble Playing for an Ensemble Struggle"

Melody James  
JOIN

Many radicals have spent thoughtful hours considering the question of art's place in the Movement... Certainly art for its own sake has little relevance to a movement attacking the basic structures of our society. And there is little time to pursue art as a hobby when life is composed of immediacies like ending our involvement in Viet Nam, ending "part-time," convenient integration, and ending the suppression of freedom and human rights that gallops so steadily throughout our country. What has art got to do with changing the landlord-tenant structure, the welfare system and the entire structure of the economy?

But there is another view of art that has woven some magnificent tapestries throughout history. And that is the use of art as a tool or weapon for change, the use of art as a radical force in society. *Anything that excites the mind to action and the body to move is radical, and it is with this perspective that the Movement can explore and exploit the areas of art.*

### JOIN

JOIN Community Union has started a theatre project to begin such an exploration in Uptown Chicago. Uptown is composed mainly of poor southern whites who have migrated to the city to look for jobs. But there are also groups of poor Indians, Mexicans, and Negroes. JOIN was started several years ago as a project of ERAP of the Students for a Democratic Society, and it has served as a permanent organization rooted in the community to be used as a

base of a political movement that unites with similar groups for social and economic change.

JOIN began by organizing around community and very local problems. In 1965, it started organizing around welfare grievances. In the spring of 1966, JOIN began to organize rent strikes and initiated collective bargaining agreements between tenants and landlords. During the past summer, the Uptown Goodfellows, a group of young community guys and some JOIN members, was formed to organize the fight against police brutality and for a civilian review board.

JOIN's most recent issue is to change the city's plan of Urban Renewal scheduled to tear down this area within a year. This will virtually mean "poor people removal" from Uptown. We are working on a petition campaign to organize the community to fight for the kind of Urban Renewal we want: decent housing with a guarantee that we can remain after the "clean-up" without rents being doubled.

### TELL IT LIKE IT IS

The JOIN theatre project is designed to supplement the organizing being done around these issues. The theatrical experience has always been an effective means of communication. But we are attempting to make the experience a political experience; an experience that awakens the consciousness of our audience; an experience that reflects the crisis in our community, city, and our country. And we want to use the experience to serve as a mainspring to direct

action. Ours is a spirited effort to "tell it like it is," and thrust our community toward some change. We are using theatre as a tool to organize Uptown.

Radical, political theatre certainly is not new to America. But the JOIN Theatre group is new when one looks at who is doing it. Unlike the recent radical theatre groups like San Francisco Mime Troupe, the Free Southern Theatre, or the Living Theatre in New York, the JOIN group is made up of an interested group of community people and students. And when one looks at our historical forerunners in American theatre, we are far from the radical professional artists that composed the Theatre Union, the Group Theatre, or the Federal Theatre in the Thirties. All are committed members who put many hours a week into other forms of JOIN organizing.

We are non-professionals with limited or no experience in dramatics. JOIN is aiming for radical community theatre and unlike the Cleveland Theatre project, which only used imported students to perform *Woyzeck* and other full length political plays in order to create a "theatre consciousness," JOIN's core of students and local people are starting simply. The possibilities and limitations of our abilities and appeal are still very vague to us.

But our direction is clear. Since any theatre or form of organizing people that loses touch with immediacy is deadly to change or movement, our theatre is aimed at direct contact with what is most real in human existence... and right now, the poor people's human existence in Uptown.

(Continued on page 4)

# National President's Report

## Summer '67

If we are going to have any major summer program the time to talk about it is now. Here are two ideas. A third, a summer institute to train campus organizers is being talked about more and more. A discussion of that will appear soon.

All around the east coast and the midwest I have met people who consider themselves radical and are studying to be professionals. At Iowa State U. a girl studies to be an architect; at Yale several guys study to be lawyers, at Harvard others to be teachers, at Buffalo to be psychologists. The movement has not yet passed its considered judgement on whether one can be radical as professional, but many are planning to try. Some have begun. At least four people who graduated when I did are now teaching public school in eastern megalopolitan school systems. (They see one of their major tasks as teaching kids how to question and stand up to authority.)

The system will never be transformed solely by the actions of radical professionals, but people in many professional fields do play a part in the movement. First, some large part of the adult new left, whether we wish it or not, will be composed, as was the old left, of people in these fields. Second, the movement will need to rely on the services of professionals in many fields. Lawyers will have to continue to protect us from the law in uptown Chicago, in Mississippi, or in courts of law which deal with the draft. And continued pressure on free speech and other constitutional questions will make it

Doctors will have to keep the movement healthy, as they have been doing in such groupings as the Medical Committee for Human Rights. They will also be important in building community institutions such as health centers. Teachers, as radical groups in the AFT, will help movements against lousy big city school systems, and other teachers will staff counter and freedom schools. Film makers will continue to develop

ways for the movement to speak to itself, and for us to reach those who we want to organize.

Enough people who consider themselves radical have already entered many of these professions so that we could easily and with great gain hold a conference.

A conference of radical professionals for four to five days, perhaps longer, during the summer, would draw two groups of people: practicing professionals and students. The participants would range from people as novice as those who graduated with me and have been teaching only a semester, to people who have been in the field much much longer. The student could be in either undergraduate or professional school. Had the conference been held last year, for example, it might well have attracted those classmates of mine who had not yet begun to teach but knew that their standards for teaching differed from the American norm.

Practicing and aspiring professionals in teaching, law, film, city planning, architecture, and other fields could meet to discuss their common perspective and its implications. There must be for example, on almost every large midwestern university campus, some people in the education programs who suspect that most of what they are taught will in the end dull the minds of their students rather than enrich them. They would jump at the chance to talk with practicing teachers who had moved beyond doubt to certainty and beyond certainty to the development of a new style of teaching. Those same doubting students must exist in fields besides education.

What makes me think that such a conference could be held is much more than the thought that it would be nice. I can number among my own acquaintances professionals and students in each field who I think would attend such a gathering.

The main impact of the conference would be to give direction to those studying. But a number of other things could happen as well:

-radical professionals could meet in a situation in which they would have more to do than mourn their relative isolation. They would have to figure out together how to pass on their vision and their experience to others with their aspirations. The conference could be a step toward the organization of the professions, of which we have talked so much.

-radicals in different professions could talk with each other and begin to articulate their common views, and thereby begin to define the nature of the radicalism of professional America

-all involved in the conference could attend certain joint functions -- speeches, workshops, seminars -- on areas which transcended any one profession.

Possible sessions, examples:

**Law:** How local, big city cops actually operate. How to deal with city court systems. Housing and rent law. Welfare law. Frontiers of constitutional law relevant to the movement.

**Education:** The use of discipline in the classroom. Working with the American Federation of Teachers. The parents of the kids. Free schools for kids. Head start and related programs. Negro history in public schools.

**Architecture/Planning:** Do planners have power? (case studies in New Haven, Hartford, Phila., etc.) and Power for what? Architect and community. Housing for the poor.

**Film:** Case studies in movement films (Troublemakers and other Fruchter/Makeover; GCDM film, FSM, Time of Locust, Language of faces).

II

I talked not to long ago with a graduate student who is doing research in the mysterious workings of American foreign policy. He said that there was a lot that could be done by a small group of undergraduate students who wanted to do research with him during the summer. He felt that the work would not only be worthwhile, but rewarding for those involved. Those involved could take back to their studies a new criteria for the relevance of their studies, and new techniques.

This particular researcher thought that there were others in other fields who could use similar groups.

I would like to know from people who would be interested in working on summer research projects on, as well as American foreign policy, corporate structure, American labor unions, migrant workers and organization, the warren report, as well as others. Also from people who would like to lead such groups. If we think big enough, it might be possible to raise money for the program.

# NEW FREE U

## in Minnesota

There is a new Free University in Minneapolis. Registration opened Jan. 19. Earlier, the "Modest Proposal" and course listings booklets for the Free U. sold out at off-campus bookstores within two days after they were placed on sale.

Four hundred people showed up for the opening meeting of the Free U, initiated by SDS member Brian Coyle and now run by the faculty-student coordinating committee. Registration will be completed by the middle of this week for the 17 original courses and several new ones brought to the first meeting by eager participants. Several SDS members are teaching courses: Marty Pierce is teaching a critique of pacifism, a course for convinced pacifists in which some of the evasions of modern Western pacifism will bear a thorough re-examination. Coyle is helping with a course on the Mod Mode, a critique of contemporary culture. Lee Smith and Huston Wade will be jointly leading a course on the New American radicalism for which other SDS members will serve as resource persons.

For more info, write to Coyle at 507 - 19th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404.

The Free U has been very fortunate in the publicity it has received both on campus and in the Twin Cities press (St. Paul Dispatch and Mpls. Star), and SDS has come off smelling like a rose in both Vicky Smith's Dispatch articles and the campus publicity. The Star misquoted Coyle's comments on SDS's voluntary withdrawal from sponsorship however, to mean that the Free U had "taken precautions not to identify with SDS (a left-wing group)"--something that Coyle never said. Such is the state of the mass media in America.

Other courses include: The Theatre as a Weapon; The American Radical Tradition; The Political Novel; and, Contemporary Trends in Parapsychology.

The Minneapolis Free U. resembles other Free U's, such as the Free U. in Milwaukee, in providing the setting for a wide range of people who wish to pursue some subject of interest in a more human atmosphere. One of the traditions of Free U's (if such yet legitimately exist) has been to experiment with new methods and manners of teaching, learning and discussing. As well, in some particular courses, students can deal concentratedly with questions they face as radicals in different contexts.

# N.Y.-SDS-REP CONFERENCE

NEW YORK REGION  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

Night: The Port Authority Statement -- a new sds document on American Society.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Morning: Radicalization of Groups  
Afternoon: Radicalism and Art  
Late Afternoon: Workshops  
Evening: University Issues

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19

All day: Technology and the American Economy

For Further Information, Write:

Conference, SDS, 49 W. 27th St., New York, N.Y., 10001. If planning to attend, send \$2 registration fee and number of days you will be there.

## Letter to the editor

Recent issues of N.L.N. have had articles and letters stating that; since both political parties will probably nominate pro-war candidates, we should field a third party.

This party will probably be a failure because any independent candidate not backed by corporate wealth will only reach a small percent of the voters and may not even get on the ballot in many states.

Instead of playing the election game with three strikes against us we should boycott

the election. This would accomplish more than a born-to-lose third party ever could by showing that there are a large number of people who believe the American-capitalist-2 party system is undemocratic by its very nature and will reflect the best interests of corporations rather than of people.

Views on the '68 elections should be discussed in NLN before SDS takes an organizational position.

John Bradley  
DeKalb, Illinois

## NEW LEFT NOTES

Published weekly by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612. Phone (312) 666-3874. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois. Subscriptions: \$1 a year for members, \$5 a year for non-members. Signed articles and letters are the responsibility of the writer. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editor, Cathy Wilkerson.

## STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Nick Egleson, president; Carl Davidson, vice-president; and Greg Calvert, national secretary.  
National Office: 1608 W. Madison, Rm. 206, Chicago, Ill. 60612 (312) 666-3874  
New York City: 49 West 27th St., NYC, NY 10011; (212) 889-5793  
Niagra Region: 107 Dryden Rd., Ithaca, NY  
Northern California: 924 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif; (415) 362-7922  
Southern California: 4319 Melrose, Los Angeles, California, 90019  
New England: 138 River St., Cambridge, Mass., 02139  
Radical Education Project: 510 East William, Ann Arbor, Mich.

# WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE

## & THE DRAFT

DID YOU KNOW that Women's Strike for Peace passed the following statement at the National Conference of WSP

### INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

A PREAMBLE TO ACTION ON THE DRAFT, adopted at the National Conference of WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE -- Chicago, November, 1966:

"We are opposed to the U.S. policy of military intervention all over the world and the reliance on military means for solving problems which are essentially social and political. We oppose the draft of young men for destruction and killing in Vietnam and anywhere in the world to further this policy of military intervention. We oppose all conscription because we want a free society dedicated to the pursuit of human rights."

As well, an editorial of LA WISP (the monthly news bulletin of WSP) outlined some of the draft resistance efforts of WISP members:

... Young people are putting themselves "on the line". To be proud of them is not enough. THIS IS WHAT WE ASK OF YOU: Join WSP's all-out effort to keep young men from going to Vietnam:

- If they need financial assistance, help us provide it.
- If they need legal counsel, help us secure it.
- If they need bed and board, help us to offer it.
- WHATEVER their needs, help us meet them.

# ILLINOIS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

REGIONAL Conference on Vietnam, DeKalb, Illinois, February 17, 18, and 19.

An educational, action-oriented conference on the War is being held Feb. 17, 18, and 19 at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

In the central midwest (Illinois and Indiana), there are many chapters that have existed almost two years. However, no effective means of communication and co-ordination exist. This conference is designed to lay the groundwork for sustained regional co-ordination.

In connection with the SDS draft resistance program, the anti-war mobilizations, and the diverse other activities against the war, the conference was planned to re-analyze the effects of the war and possible courses of action.

In a series of panels, workshops, films, and informal discussions, the following questions will be examined:

1. What does the war mean?
2. What can be done?
3. How do we do it?
4. What shall we do?

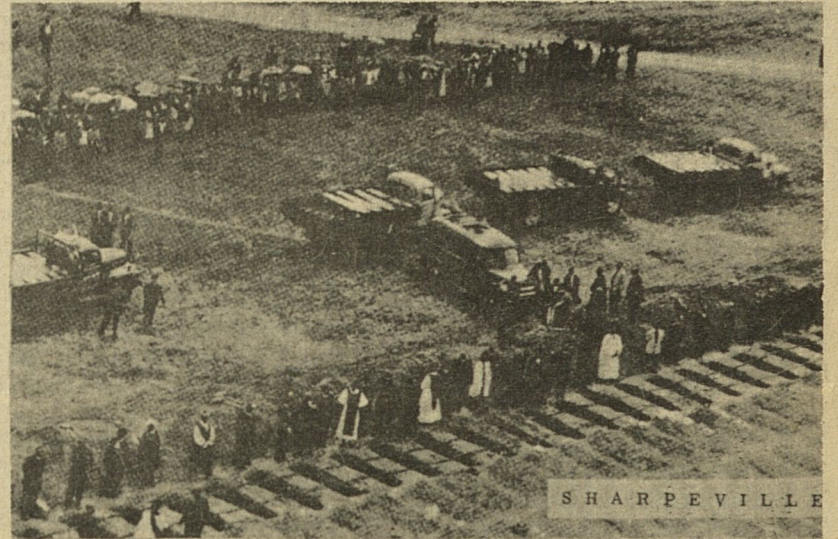
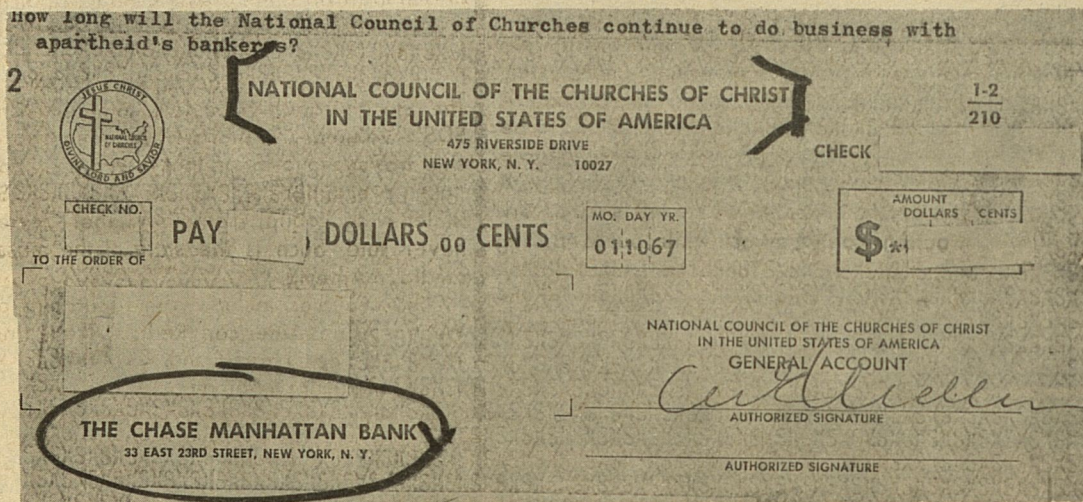
The last evening there will be an open panel on the draft: *Draft Resistance, or: The American Revolution as an Alternative to the Draft.*

Members in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana will receive a mailing on the conference; chapter contacts will also receive posters that can be posted.

People interested in coming should contact:  
Molly Loeser  
303 Delcy  
DeKalb, Illinois

so she can find housing. (VERY IMPORTANT) Contributions to cover the costs of printing, postage, and travel would be much appreciated. Send to: Vietnam Conference, S.D.S., 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Illinois, 60612.

## How long will the National Council of Churches continue to do Business with Apartheid's Bankers?



The mass burial in Sharpeville of victims killed by South African police at a peaceful demonstration against the pass laws, March 21, 1960.

# AUTOMATION - II

Ed. Jahn  
U. of Penna. SDS  
The second of  
three articles

### The "New Analysis"

Electronic Data-Processing (EDP) replaces office workers with machinery. But it involves more than that. It inspires new methods of producing, handling, and distributing information -- just as automation in the factory and warehouse brings new methods of producing, handling, and distributing goods.

EDP provides a whole range of new methods for corporation amangement: "The New Analysis," this has been called. Project Management, Business System Modelling, Resource Allocation and Mathematical Optimization are some of the names given to these new techniques.

These are methods for getting basic information and making basic management decisions -- How much will a new product cost, how can it be made most cheaply, what are the chances it will be profitable, etc. A vast amount of information (product specifications, characteristics and costs of materials, market surveys) is brought together through sophisticated mathematical methods to answer such questions. Mere humans could not do the calculations de-

manded by these mathematical systems. The computer makes the calculations easy, and thereby facilitates the development of more complicated, more reliable systems.

The corporation is thereby rendered more efficient, more rationalized, and centralized. Inventory, sales, payroll, all the data of corporate paperwork, are sent directly from the local plant to a central computer complex. This eliminates many middle and lower managers and downgrades others. Management decisions once made in the local plant or corporate subsidiary are made in a central office.

### The Corporation/State

The government, that super-corporation, uses the same techniques to predict the Gross National Product. Such computerized techniques as Input-Output Analysis can put the whole national economy onto a stack of punch cards. The economic planning of the corporations and the government, nurtured by the computers and the "New Analysis", grow together. IBM is building an elaborate economic model of the US economy, based on Input-Output analysis, which it is using to provide market-analysis services for its customers. But the same model is being used by the American Banking Association and the Brookings Institution to analyse the effects of government financial

policies. The same computer feeds data to the individual corporations and, via the banking system and the academic community, to government policy-makers.

As this goes on, the blurry line that separates the political power structure -- the government -- from the economic power structure -- the giant corporations -- gets blurrier and blurrier. No longer are the Corporations on one side and the State on the other. Instead you have one big Corporation/State whose computers calculate the most efficient way to produce cars in Detroit, and the most efficient way to murder civilians in Vietnam.

### The Brain Industry

The "New Analysis" represents a way of thought, more than just a collection of gadgets; a way of thought which spreads into unexpected areas of American life. Consider the teaching profession. Teaching, for obvious reasons, is difficult to automate; overcoming its difficulties is an exercise in the kind of technological reasoning that automation has stimulated. The results of this exercise are the teaching machine and Programmed Instruction.

The teaching machine is a simple device. It unrolls a sheet of paper before the student, on which is printed his lesson and

some questions for him to answer. He writes down his answer, presses a button, and the next page of the lesson appears with the correct answers. And so on all day, day after day.

This method of teaching through short lessons, with problems to be solved and immediately checked, is called Programmed Instruction. The student is programmed as a computer is programmed, being fed instructions in tiny pieces. Programmed Instruction was first developed for the teaching machine, but can also be used in an ordinary textbook -- it is a *method*, not a machine.

Dr. Pigeon

Programmed Instruction is also inspired by Dr. Skinner's school of Behaviorist psychology, which uses teaching-machine-type methods for training pigeons. This school of psychology is notable for its belief that the personality does not exist, that the mind can be considered a kind of automatic machine, and that the brain of a pigeon is not qualitatively different from the mind of a man. That these assumptions are scientifically questionable is beside the point. The teaching machine and teaching-machine methods provide the opportunity to "prove" that they are true by turning school children into pigeons.

With visions of million-dollar sales of teaching machinery dancing in their heads, the companies in the automation business are combining with human-engineering-minded educational theorists in a great publicity campaign to sell Programmed Instruction and mechanical education to the school systems. For the school systems, the new method offers a solution to the teacher shortage, an answer to the teachers' union, and a cut in payrolls. Rows and rows of

(Continued on page 5)

# Last Thoughts Before Going to Prison

Peter Irons  
U. of New Hampshire

## HYPOCRISY

My first taste of the hypocrisy of American society came in 1959 while I was working in rural Virginia in a school for epileptic children. The small town near the school was rigidly segregated; no Negroes used the municipal pool their taxes had helped build, they went to separate but unequal schools, and sat in "nigger heaven" in the balcony of the movie theater. The staff of the school, from PHD's on down, never questioned segregation, and the teachers with whom I was working vowed they would quit before teaching a Negro child. Paradoxically, the staff member most loved by the children was an old Negro janitor and watchman who had never gone to school.

Of course, millions of students grow up accepting segregation, and more millions grow up rejecting it but never seeing it being applied. Perhaps it was the "white" and "colored" signs that annoyed me, or knowing the white lawyer who had a brick thrown through his window for entertaining Negroes in his home, but it was probably the sight of George Lincoln Rockwell's Nazis tossing beer cans at myself and other picketers (including members of Congress) at a segregated amusement park outside Washington that put me firmly in the camp of the active protesters.

On my next job, in a research hospital outside Washington, I met two of the Negro students who were among the founding members of SNCC, and I attended the second national SNCC convention in Atlanta in September, 1960. The most impressive person at the conference was not Martin Luther King but James Lawson, a divinity student who had been expelled from Vanderbilt for leading demonstrations in Nashville. Lawson argued persuasively that civil rights demonstrators should take "jail, not bail," as a more effective protest and as an appeal to the white conscience. When I returned North, I and several other students (including Stokely Carmichael, then an unknown SNCC member at Howard University) were arrested for "trespassing" at a whites-

only bowling alley in Prince George's County, Maryland, and tossed in a crummy county jail (after a day or so, we copped out on bail). But the shock of facing rabid bigots claiming to be judges and sadists with sheriffs badges left me with a sour taste in my mouth.

## PUSHED AROUND

After being pushed around by these mental incompetents who represented "law and order" I began to have second thoughts about my willingness to be drafted and perhaps fight for such a system, rotten to the core with the cancer of "white power." After much reflection, I returned my draft card to my local board along with a polite letter informing them of my two reasons for doing so: 1) the whole idea of conscription was coercive and regimented, and 2) the requirement of asserting belief in a "Supreme Being" as a condition for exemption as a conscientious objector was a violation of the First Amendment and discriminatory. The draft board, puzzled, sent me another card and a letter implying that I had dropped my card into an envelope by mistake. I sent back the second card and an equally polite reply.

My thinking at this time was beginning to cohere around a basic ideology composed of pacifism, and an amalgam of socialism and anarchism. No system of government was worth nuclear war, and our system of government should be restructured to provide social ownership of basic functions along with democratic management by workers and consumers. I had begun to see that peace, civil rights and civil liberties were all tied together, and that the "American way of life" was an empty phrase masking the domination of the many by the few. To protect their material wealth and their "democratic" myths, the power elite had forced conscription on the young, who had been seduced by flag-waving appeals to patriotism and given an outlet for hostility in the Army. This system I would have nothing to do with. (Continued on page 6)

help Donna Lee "dodge her responsibilities," and that "the welfare department cannot make individual exceptions," Miss Dogoody props Donna Lee up to sign some forms, proclaiming, "I'm only doing my job."

When the doctor can finally return to his patient (Miss Dogoody is retrieving some spilled papers), it is too late. The patient is dead. The doctor and nurse cover her and exit. Miss Dogoody, alone and in silence, turns to the audience in perplexion. "My God, can you beat that? These Poor People would rather die than go to work!"

This may sound ridiculous and exaggerated, but it is all too close to the partitioning and de-humanizing experiences numerous recipients have had with their caseworkers and welfare department.

## HARD-HITTING

Another function of the theatre group was discovered while working on the police brutality skit. It became an effective way to question and discuss aims and strategy to change the problems young hillbillies have with cops in Uptown.

The skit is a series of similar humorous scenes showing the progression of organizing a young hillbilly, called June Bug. A cop beats him up for standing on the street corner and he is taken to court. He can't understand the judge, the judge can't understand him. Furthermore, the judge assumes the loyal, helpful officer, "who has sworn before his God," has no reason to lie where the "punk hillbilly" does. June Bug is sentenced and a month later, is back on the same street corner minding his own business.

The same cop starts to harrass him, but this time "JOIN-Man" interrupts the attack and informs June Bug of his rights. Yet one "Join-Man" cannot always be there to rip off his coat in the telephone booth, and he cannot change the situation alone. So the next time the cop approaches, three "JOIN-Men" interfere with the attack on the hillbilly by taking a picture of the beating, getting the cop's badge number and his description: "fat, stupid, bully." When the cop manages to recover from his shock, he states, "Hey, you can't do this to me! I'm a cop. What's goin' on?" The three JOIN-Men, coolly and in complete control, slowly turn toward the cop as a plank of united men. They answer simply, "We're from JOIN... Jack."

The last scene is a line of organized hillbillies on the same street corner. The cop approaches, and seeing them, his strutting, pompous walk turns into a humble shuffle. He says, "Good day," and scurries to June Bug to answer a question. The cop refers to him no longer as "Hillbilly Punk," but as "Sir," and "Mr. Boykin." He is truly a civil servant. And all go off to "Dancing in the Streets."

But the problem posed by the skit was the same problem of JOIN. We know our aims, and we know a lot of changing must take place, but how do we fill those in-between scenes, what strategies are most effective, how do we encourage people to stand together, and how will the ending really find us? And as we keep working to clarify and strengthen the skit, organizers are also searching for those deeper answers for the success of JOIN and the Movement.

As we gradually build up a strong repertoire of skits, our most recent plan for the theatre project is to line-up visits to some college SDS chapters. Hopefully, these visits will serve as a needed fund-raiser for JOIN while also explaining community organizing, and how our issues are related to the ones the campus confronts.

Our enthusiasm also grows toward the spring and summer plans for street corner and park performances. They'll be helpful re-enforcements to JOIN's actions in the welfare, housing, police brutality, and human rights struggle.

## JOIN theatre

(Continued from page 1)

### THE BEGINNING

Since November, a steadily growing group has gotten together once a week to discuss ideas for short skits. The majority of these ideas, for situations we want to portray, people and institutions we want to stick some pins into, and changes we want to see, always come from community people.

At first we were pleasantly surprised at what we could "throw together." We relied heavily on the willingness of a couple of individuals to improvise... and risk making fools of themselves. We would put together some ideas of exaggerated situations, broad characterizations, stick in a "dramatic conflict", search for a punch line, pin some costumes on, scatter a few props around the front of our meeting hall and suddenly, the JOIN theatre group was "on".

Until that first night of skits there had been casual disagreements over the virtues of a theatre project for JOIN. The main question was whether, at this time, JOIN could survive the expansion of another committee that would obviously tax the precious organizing time of the same group of people.

There has never been a formal discussion. The skit about the "Prophet of Doom" (a JOIN organizer parading in a toga with a sign declaring, "The End is Near") who visits the slums to warn Mrs. Deprived about the approaching "Angel of Death" (Chicago's Urban Renewal bulldozer cloaked in black and carrying a scythe) was put on at a Thursday night community meeting. The laughs were loud, but louder still was the new presentation of the familiar message, "Uptown people must organize to try to stop Poor People Removal and to have a say in Urban Renewal." The theatre project was born and

has continued "happening" and avoiding long theoretical talks.

Since that night we have never questioned the value of the skits. And soon, we began to discover the skits had other purposes, too. They told a very pointed story. But they also warmed-up and integrated the new groups of people we faced each Thursday, a night set aside for interested new people, talk, laughter, coffee, and singing. And rather than take people away from organizing, it served as a shot of energy and focus for for several people who had been fumbling to find the best ways to work within JOIN. People who were finding the "knocking-on-door" organizing difficult, unsatisfying or discouraging found a new "function" in JOIN and a powerful way to use their interests and skills to organize. Others have merely added the theatre technique to their work in the streets. It will also serve as a method of bringing new members into an active role in JOIN's work, particularly young girls.

### ACTING ON IT

As the weeks went on, we began to structure the skits more carefully. We began to study our faults and we have begun the long process of putting some styles, control, and polish into our skits. A favorite evening is pulling out the "JOIN Fairy Tales of Love, Flowers and Freedom" to describe the plight of the Three Little Pigs who had to keep running from the Big Bad Urban Renew-wolf who was huffing and puffing and blowing their homes down until they got organized by a JOIN member; or the trek of Little-Red-Riding-JOIN to an Uptown slum to warn her hippy grandmother about Urban Renew-Wolf. Finding the wolf instead of Granny,

Little Red shoots him, proclaiming a changed Thurber line, "JOIN isn't as easy to fool as it used to be."

More recently, we get together and improvise the situations and then a quick script is typed up selecting from a tape recording our quick notes the scenes and lines that worked best during the improvised meeting. Then we meet again, read through the scripts a few times and discuss important statements that must be made. The skits are similar to the "agit-prop" theatre of the thirties, the situations primitive, the characters very black and very white. Nothing is ever "memorized"... the message and relationships become instinctive to all of us at JOIN.

Last week we were asked to do some skits for East Garfield Park, another community union in the city. We did a series of three skits, one for each of the main issues JOIN is organizing around: welfare problems, housing, and police brutality. We were received enthusiastically, and without any speeches, a very warm understanding of similar enemies and the need to fight them together had united the room of strange people.

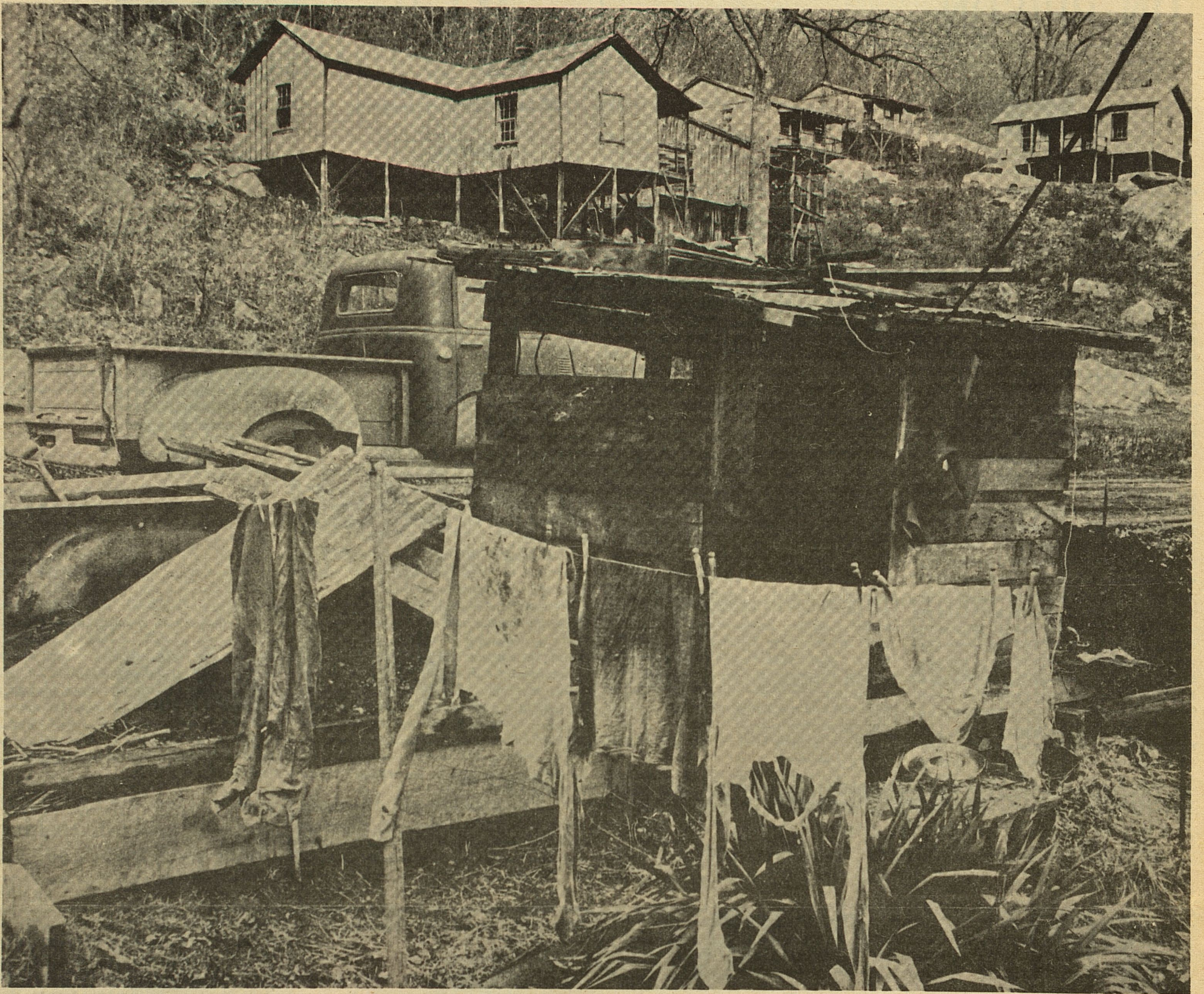
Our favorite skit is a tale of welfare run-around and the medical services "given" to recipients. The story, based on a real recipient's experience, is about Donna Lee Down-and-Out who visits a welfare doctor in agony. After a long wait the doctor finds her "fit as a work horse" and suggests a construction job. So she visits Dr. JOIN-It, still in agony, and a riotous emergency operation follows where the poisons of "Knuckle Under Welfare," "Ashamed to Be Poor," and "Too Little Food" are removed. "JOIN", "Freedom Now," "End Slums," and "Equal Rights" are thrown in for her survival.

But the serious operation is interrupted by the forceful and efficient caseworker, Miss Dogoody. She has come to deliver the good news to Mrs. Down-and-Out that she has placed her in a construction job and located a babysitter for her ten children, and if Donna Lee doesn't seize the opportunity immediately, her welfare check will be cut off. Insisting that the private doctor who doesn't understand "these people" shouldn't

write

write in

TO NLN  
ON WHAT  
YOU'RE DOING



by Les Jordan  
from *The Southern Courier*

Coal is king in the mountains of West Virginia  
as cotton was king in the slave south.

The manner of exploitation of the former  
finds itself in the latter.

Appeasers may continue to lie,

But coal and cotton have shown others the truth.

—Les Jordan

## ... AUTOMATION

(Continued from page 3)

children sitting at teaching machines would need no teachers, only a few proctors. The proctors could even be recruited from the children themselves, in the time-honored way of educational authoritarianism.

The effects of teaching-machine methods have never been tested scientifically. But even without scientific studies, it is obvious that Programmed Instruction will teach one thing above all else — rote memorization; unquestioning, stupid acceptance of mechanical "truth."

For the modern American economy, this is no drawback. Corporate and governmental employers have little use for workers who have been taught to think creatively. Except for a few specialized jobs in research and management, the ideal employee is one with enough technical skill to do the work and no originality whatever.

Programmed Instruction, plus other automation-inspired educational methods — such as the computer-scored "objective" test — add up to a new technology for mass-producing such people. This new educational technology is a natural product of the "New Analysis" because the manipulation of people is a natural product of the corporate economy.

### Manipulation and Discipline

The economy is more than a machine for making goods. At least until the advent of the totally-automated factory, it is a machine which must be operated by human workers. The economy needs a pool of trained, disciplined labor. It needs workers who follow instructions, obey schedules, and meet standards of production and efficiency.

The conflict of interest between those who work and those who control the workplace

perennially breaks out in workers' rebellions—sometimes petty, sometimes large. It creates sabotage, pilferage, slow-downs, walk-outs, strikes. (The total cost of these manifestations of the employees' disloyalty to their bosses must run to billions of dollars a year.) It is a constant threat to the discipline of labor, at the same time that the growing complexity and interrelatedness of production intensify the need to maintain that discipline.

To enforce and intensify labor discipline, management has created sciences; Time-and-Motion Study, Personnel Management, Labor Relations. The New Analysis is adding more. All these sciences, however, basically amount to variations on a few simple themes: control, manipulate, propagandize, intimidate, coerce. For all of them, the basic goal is the same: To make production discipline and obedience to authority unquestioningly accepted.

Seen in this light, an educational system which tries to turn children into robots is merely one part of a social structure which tries to robot-ize the whole working population. Today's school children are tomorrow's workers.

Does this sound like the discipline of a totalitarian state? The resemblance is not coincidental. Such democracy as we have in America exists only outside the workplace. People at work—and people in school—are ruled by the methods of despotism, not democracy. A totalitarian country is, in effect, a place where labor discipline has been taken over by the State and applied to every area of life, so that the whole nation resembles a giant factory or office bureaucracy.

This is why the merger of the corporation and government bureaucracies is so danger-

ous for the freedoms that America is supposed to believe in. It increases the danger that the despotism that rules the workplace will overwhelm the weak democracy of political life.

### Big Brother

The New Analysis therefore includes not only new methods of organizing production, but new methods of controlling the workers whose labor makes production possible. If you work at a machine, a computer can be hooked up to it to automatically record how fast you work. Piece-rates and quotas, production standards and schedules can be refined, with the aid of a computer, so as to speed up and intensify the whole pace of production.

With automatic monitoring of the workplace, an employee's record of absences, lateness, complaints against him by supervisors, and so on, can be instantly transmitted to a central file. Automatic data-retrieval can make every item in his file instantly available to management. The opportunities for electronic spying and electronically-centralized blacklisting are practically unlimited.

Closed-circuit TV cameras, microphones—all the electronic spying apparatus used by the FBI and CIA is available to corporations. It is cheap and easy to use, as testified by the advertisements for this stuff. Naturally enough, the corporations are secretive about their use of it, but every once in a while newspaper stories appear: One corporation is accused by another of "bugging" its offices to steal industrial secrets; women employees find a hidden lens and microphone in their lavatory; and so on.

What's good for the corporations is good for the government. The Johnson Administration has plans for a central electronic Federal data-file, to collect Social Security records, tax returns, police records, fingerprints, etc., etc., of all its citizens. In George Orwell's "1984" every citizen was watched by closed-circuit television. But since there were not enough secret police to man all the viewers, no one was watched *all* the time. But with automated spy machines and data-retrieval, Big Brother can *always* be watching you.

Here, then, is a second aspect of automation that has been little discussed by the radical movement. Automation can enormously expand the coercive and manipulative powers of the Undemocratic Society. It brings the danger of a new, mechanically-vicious kind of totalitarianism. This is not a danger caused by automation itself. Automation, like any other technology, can be used either for good or bad purposes, depending on how it is used and who controls it. But today, its use is controlled by a bureaucratic power structure which unites corporation and government in opposition to human freedom.

(to be concluded)

(Authors note: As before, I have left out footnotes and references to keep it short. Anyone who would like further information or who would like to see a more complete, expanded version of these reports, is invited to write me at 1135 S. Divinity St., Phila., Pa. 19143. Your response will help me to judge how much demand there would be for a larger pamphlet on this topic.)

## ON PRISON

(Continued from page 4)  
RESISTANCE

Naturally, my draft board did not share my views. First they sent around the ubiquitous FBI agents, who huffed and puffed and bluffed and threatened to pack me off instantly. They didn't, of course, but after I dropped out of school and went to work for the United Auto Workers in Washington as a political educator (I was their resident leftist to remind them of their youth), the draft board classified me as a "delinquent" and ordered me to a physical. I didn't go. A few weeks later, I was ordered to report for induction at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, at 5:30 one spring morning. Again I didn't show up, writing to let them know why. It took many months, but a Federal grand jury finally got around to indicting me, and several months later I was tried before Judge John W. Peck, a corpulent man who seemed confused and hostile. Most of his time was spent trying such types as Social Security check forgers, inter-state car thieves, and one man who had beaten up an FBI agent who thought he was somebody else. My lawyers (one a former Federal attorney who would have prosecuted me had he not resigned) argued that I should have been classified as a CO by my local board, since the Seeger decision of the Supreme Court in 1965 had liberalized the Supreme Being definition of religious belief. The new Federal attorney argued that since I had expressly rejected CO classification in letters to my local board and had not even filled out the questionnaire, I had no standing to apply for exemption. Judge Peck agreed with this argument, and my

lawyers appealed to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court of appeals meets in an austere and hushed room, quite unlike the bustle of the Circuit Court. William Howard Taft, all 300 pounds of him, smiles benignly over the three judges' shoulders. Essentially the same arguments were repeated, and one judge, a former Socialist and UAW member, seemed to agree that I had raised a valid constitutional question. One judge clearly was not impressed, and the third was non-committal. Almost six months later, a decision was handed down. By a 2-1 vote, I had lost. Judge Edwards was unsuccessful in swinging the undecided vote to me. Since an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court would cost a great deal and take a year or two, I decided not to appeal again but to serve the sentence.

AND NOW . . .

I have mulled over in my mind many times the question: "would you do it over again?" The answer has always been "I don't know." Perhaps I would have had less disdain for some of the procedural niceties and filled out the unobjectionable parts of CO questionnaire, leaving the board and the courts with the constitutional objection to the Supreme Being clause as the only point of contention. On the other hand, the more I participate in and study American society, the more I am convince that playing the game with their rules robs action of its moral and psychological weight. Thoreau and Mario Savio have a point when they speak of "putting your weight against the gears of society."

## PENN. CONF.

(Continued from page 1)

Readings: NC Draft Resolution, *NLN*, 2, 00; Farber, "Honestly Questioned," *NLN*, 2, #1; Spritzler, "Proposal," *NLN*, 1, #47; Silbar's series "Our Man on the Draft," last several months in *NLN*; Booth, "Cleveland Conference," *NLN*, 1, #48; Kramer, "Radical Analysis of the Draft Conference," *NLN*, 1, #44; *WRL Newspaper*, *Minority of One*, *Ramparts*, etc.

## COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

The community Union concept; organizing poor whites; coalition politics; SNCC methods; implementation; etc. John Wilson, Project Director of Phila. SNCC will be attending the convention, and he will participate in the workshop.

Readings: Gitlin, "On Organizing the Poor in America," *NLN*, 1, #49, "America in the New Era," *NLN*, 1, #'s 47, 48; Minnis, "The Care and Feeding of Power Structures," *NLN*, 1, # 47; Oppenheimer, "Alienation or Participation," *NLN*, 1, #45; Ross, *Notes on the Welfare State*, SDS pamphlet; SNCC pamphlets *The Story of SNCC* and *SNCC: Rebels with a Cause*.

Evening: SF Mime Troupe, happenings.  
Sunday, 26 February  
1 - ? p.m.: Evaluation session.

Active and inactive chapter and at-large members who plan to attend the Convention, write immediately so we can arrange housing, rooms for meetings, etc. We would

like to have definite commitments from people as soon as possible. Write to:

Neil Buckley  
Penn. State sds  
241 East Nittany Avenue, #5  
State College, Penn. 16801

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Travel: State College and the Penn. State campus may be reached by car: from the West by US Routes 22 and 322; from the North by Pa. Route 153 - US 322 or US 220; From the East by Turnpike - US 322, US 22 or US 220; from the south by US 322. Greyhound runs busses to State College daily; the PRR runs trains daily to Lewistown and Altoona, with bus connections to State College.

Housing: A few extra beds and much floor space are available in members' rooms and apartments. We are arranging for other housing which hopefully we'll need. Bring your own sleeping bags, blankets, etc.

Food: The most succulent of starches are available in any of State College's restaurants. The PSU Union has good, cheap meals.

When you arrive in State College on the 24th, call 238-6739 or 237-4455 or 238-4647 for directions, housing, etc.

We in Pennsylvania have been inactive lately; if the Movement is to survive in anything but name only, we must begin now to build. Again, let us emphasize: all members, active or inactive, should attend the convention.

The success or failure of this Convention depends on you.

submitted by  
Penn. State sds

## M.E.D.

Manhattan Engineering

District

Radical movements have a way of attaching a low priority to the technical decisions necessary to their effectiveness. Far too often this results in a haphazard operating procedure which costs a lot of money, time and labor. To correct this kind of situation, someone is usually needed who will apply his intelligence to the details of improving the efficiency of operation alone.

Such a person is not always available, but the Manhattan Engineering District would like to act as a substitute. The District (named after the A-bomb project) consists of people with technical skills who are willing to apply them to your problems.

The purposes of the M.E.D. are:

(a) to recommend solutions to technical problems brought up by activist groups,  
(b) to disseminate general knowledge of a sort useful for the solution to such problems, and

(c) to design, construct, distribute and train operators for whatever equipment necessary and not otherwise available.

We would not like to find ourselves playing cloak-and-dagger with the government, or building weapons, or making strategic decisions for a group. We do want to help any group carry out its decisions.

The Manhattan Engineering District will be putting out a Bulletin consisting of useful suggestions. We will also work on any specific problem brought to our attention, and aside from notifying the person who poses the problem of our results, we will print them in our Bulletin.

If you are interested in being on our mailing list, please write to us. We will charge only as much as is necessary to cover costs and will notify you of the rates with our first Bulletin.

Please feel free to write to us about your technical problems. We feel that we can be of great service to all activist groups.

c/o Lee Felsenstein,  
2140 Oxford St.,  
Berkeley, California 94704

Lee Felsenstein,  
head, Manhattan Engineering District

INFO.  
on the Draft

Earl Silbar  
Chicago

Over the last 4 months, I have attended several anti-war and/or anti-draft conferences, carried on some correspondence with anti-draft activists and written a few articles for *NLN*. This amounts to some direct interaction with perhaps 2-300 people and however many of you have read the articles in *NLN*. Although I won't be working out of the NO on the draft anymore, I will continue SDS anti-draft organizing; thus, I would like to learn more about myself from your reactions to what I've been doing, saying and writing. I would like to get negative and positive criticisms on the ideas I communicated and on the way I relate to people (turn on/off and why). The reason for seeking such information is not to be masochistic but to get information which will help me to better know how I effect others and hopefully to change myself.

Anybody or bodies doing high school organizing or forming anti-draft unions should write a report of work done and get it in to the NO. Your reports are important for at least two reasons: 1) to give others the benefit of your attempts, failures and successes; and 2) to encourage those of us who want to get started on anti-system, anti-war/anti-draft organizing but who feel isolated. Concretely, the sooner you get such info in, the sooner the NO can begin to organize a national newsletter. So, get on the stick, get it in (no matter how small a beginning it may seem.)

NAC  
Minutes

NAC MINUTES Jan. 24, 1967

Members present: all present (hooray), Dee Jacobson, Jean Tepperman, Steve Goldsmith, Cathy Wilkerson, Earl Silbar, Jane Adams, Greg Calvert, Rich Berkowitz. Others present: Nick Egleson, Wayne Draznin, Ron Young, Paul Lauter, Art Rosenblum, Joe Bateman, John Venezia.

1. Finances . . . Our bank balance is now \$300.00 and our outstanding bills are approximately \$1,000.00. The daily income from contributions, memberships, etc., fluctuates between \$60 to \$150. The financial situation for the next few weeks will be critical. Staff members may not be paid their already subsistence wages because of the lack of funds. Money is expected to come in in about 3-4 weeks from certain already contacted parties, but the office will not be able to survive the next 3 weeks unless funds come in FAST.

2. Calvert's New York Trip: Greg made numerous financial contacts and did some fundraising for the NO. He borrowed \$2,950 to pay a pre-publication advance to the MacMillan Publishing Company for Carl Oglesby's forthcoming book *Containment and Change*, so that SDS will receive 5000 copies of the book once it is published. Copies of the book will be available at the NO for \$1.45 and there will be no chapter discounts. (tentative)

3. Draft Resistance: There was a very general discussion on the question of draft resistance. Included were the problems of implementation, regional organizing, national co-ordination, literature. (See National Office Report, *NLN*, Jan. 20, 1967). The discussion came to an impasse and people felt that they had exhausted the discussion and it was put off until a time when people could get together for a day or two and go into the draft resistance program in depth.

4. New Left Notes . . . The NAC approved the printing of press cards to be distributed to NIC members, Regional travellers and offices, NO staff members, NAC members and others who are formally connected to the NO.

5. Next National Council meeting . . . There was a discussion on hiring a person who would coordinate the logistics of the NC. The tentative site is Tufts University in Boston, Mass. Greg's sense of what's happening in the New England office and what they can handle led him to propose the NO hire a person to work in the NERO from Feb. 1 to the NC. It was decided that people in the Boston area should be encouraged to do the work themselves (since they had volunteered to at the Berkeley NC). Jacobson to encourage and report back to the NAC at a later date.

Submitted by Rich Berkowitz

# Queens College Chapter *is ACTIVE!!*

## FREE SPEECH AND THE PRESS

Last Spring, Queens College SDS challenged the administration's policy of allowing only one paper on campus by publishing a radical bi-weekly newsletter, "The Activist". After two issues, production was suspended as part of an effort to mediate the free speech, free press issue with a student faculty committee initiated for this purpose. SDS was placed on "disciplinary probation" for the affair. The ban on independent publications remained.

In the past Fall term, SDS challenged the administration's "right to negotiate on, (or) in any way restrict the freedom to speak, associate, or publish on Campus." Vol. 2, No. 1 of "The Activist" appeared Nov. 29, 1966. The administration has so far ignored the defiance of University rules in the apparent hope of avoiding a student-administration confrontation.

## STUDENT POWER

"The Activist" includes articles on its own struggle for a free press victory as well as other SDS activities: protesting the presence of marine recruiters on campus and the dismissal of seven members of the English department. It also contains reports on Vietnam, some poetry, articles and reports on other campus issues.

Just prior to the publication of the first issue of Vol. 2 of The Activist an anonymous group started a biweekly publication of the Queens College Underground Press--QCUP. Since then three more illegal publications have appeared, "The Castle," "Politico," put out by a group of political clubs spanning a broad part of the political spectrum, and "Change," by the DuBois Club. As a result of this increasing solidarity and political awareness, the amount of political and social dialogue has increased significantly.

QC-SDS has also been instrumental in bringing to the fore the issue of student power. Seven members of the English department were refused tenure by the administration. SDS is attempting to relate this incident to the broader issue of decision-making power.

A number of protest meetings were held, the regular student newspaper had editorials condemning the administration and the Student Association did also. SDS devoted a full page of The Activist to an expose and analysis of the tenure granting procedures and mores. It then dealt with the implications of this set-up and asked some questions, in the larger context of WHO DECIDES.

## MARINE RECRUITING

In late November, two offices of the U.S. Marine Corps set up a table in the library lobby and members of SDS and others passed out a leaflet and staged a sit-in.

Some of them asked the recruiters to leave and questioned their right to be there since they had not been invited by either faculty or students. When refused an answer, those present simply removed all literature from the table.

The action was focused primarily on the right of the military to use the campus as a training and recruitment ground for its personnel, but the related issues of the immorality and illegality of the war were also raised by those participating.

The Student Senate condemned SDS and punitive action was threatened but never came off.

John Venezia  
NO Chapter Correspondent  
Compiled from documents  
submitted by QC-SDS

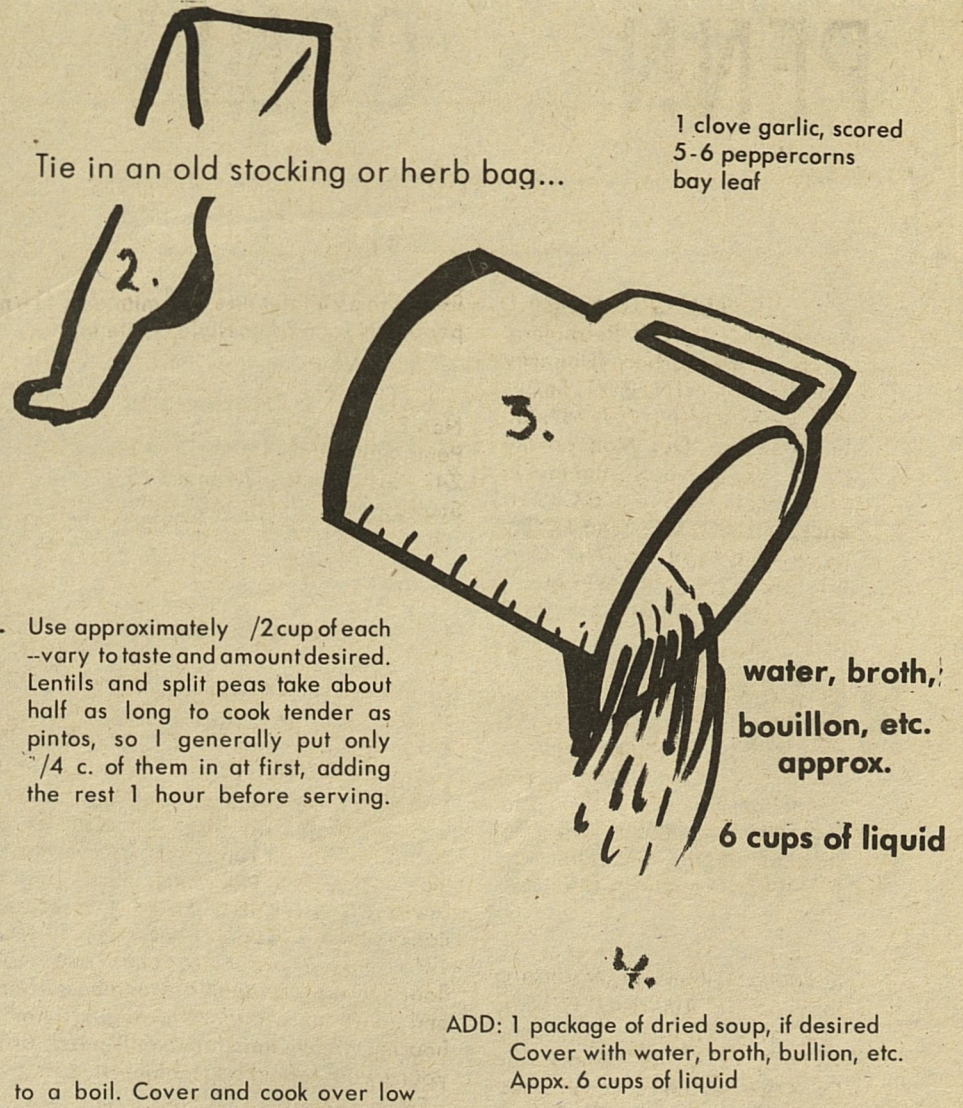
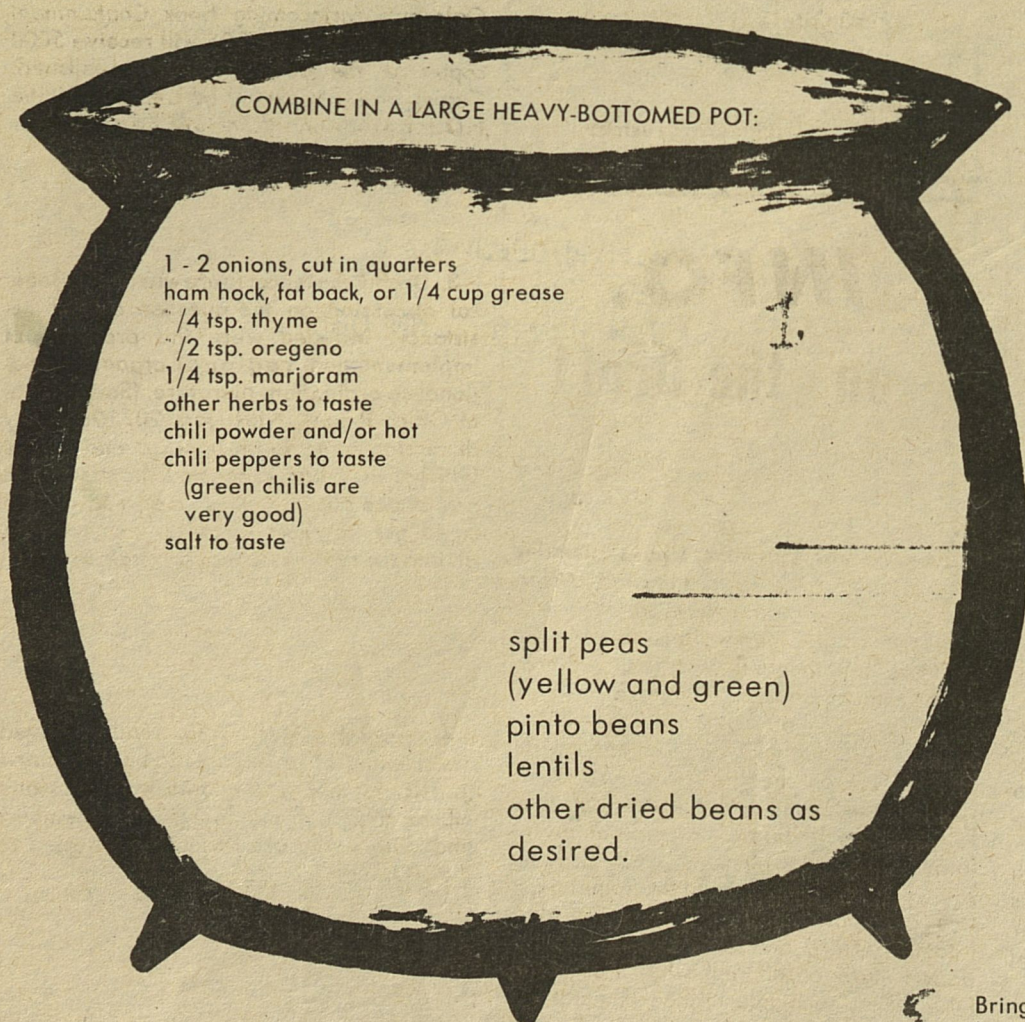
# BEAN SOUP

*and a week of variations*

--jane adams

THIS IS an all-purpose, one-pot meal. I have eaten it, with variations, for days at a time. Beans are high protein, an excellent, **cheap** meat substitute. Served with a salad, you won't get nutritional deficiencies.

I never fix it the same way twice, and I never measure, so consider all ingredients flexible. You may like more of certain seasonings; I generally taste, add, taste, add. But since you can't subtract, I indicated minimum amounts. The most important thing is to be experimental.



5. Bring to a boil. Cover and cook over low heat for appx. 4 hours. Stir about every half hour, adding liquid if necessary. Peas should be tender. The lentils and split peas will form a mush, so if you want them whole, add some the last hour or so of cooking. I generally cook them to the consistency of refritos (quite solid). Add liquid to obtain desired consistency.

## VARIATIONS:

### VARIATIONS:

- I. Hamburger or uncooked sausage -- Brown meat in fry pan, breaking into small chunks. Add to bean mixture and heat together.
- II. With Cheese -- Grate about 1 cup of cheese, stir in. Sprinkle some on top, bake.
- III. Add a can of tamales, cut in chunks, heat.

**SUPER DELUX BEAN POT:** In a casserole combine bean mixture; hamburger or sausage, browned; cheese; chopped green onions; diced green pepper; sliced olives; etc. Garnish top with sliced tomato, green onion, olive slices, etc., cover with cheese, bake at 350 degrees, 30 to 45 minutes.

You can add most anything that seems palatable: hominy, whole corn, ham, left-overs... use imagination liberally.

# AVAILABLE MARCH 1

PREPUBLICATION OFFER

A RADICAL ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

## CONTAINMENT AND CHANGE

by Carl Oglesby  
and Richard Schaul

Introduction by LEON HOWELL

published by the Macmillan Company \$1.45 per copy

SDS HAS PURCHASED 5,000 COPIES OF THIS  
NEW BOOK WHICH IS BEING PRINTED IN  
A LIMITED PAPERBACK EDITION.

"the Vietnam war is a revelatory Cold War crisis, and the Cold War itself is a terminal crisis of Western identity. It is not really the East that the West encounters in Vietnam; it meets itself."  
--Carl Oglesby

"if our analysis of the present crisis is correct, then this deliberate choice of revolution could become a turning point in the history of our nation. It could provide an occasion for the rediscovery of our American revolutionary heritage and of its relevance to the problems now confronting us, not only at home but also in relation to the Third World."  
--Richard Schaul

### ORDER NOW!!

## SAN FRANCISCO RO LIT. LIST

SDS Northern California regional lit list, January, 1967: pamphlets available from the Regional Office but not from the N.O. (All pamphlets are mimeographed. 50% bulk discount to West Coast SDS chapters only.)

- Carl Wittman, "Students and Economic Activity" .10
- Al Haber, "The End of Ideology as Ideology" .10
- Robert K. Lamb, "Suggestions for a Study of your hometown" .10
- Paul Potter, "The New Radical Encounters the University" .10
- Lee Webb & Paul Booth, "The Anti-War Movement: from Protest to Radical Politics" .10
- Phillip Green, "Political Framework of Decision-making" .10
- Paul Potter, "The Intellectual as an Agent of Social Change" .10
- "Immigration to Canada and its relation to the draft" .10
- Sunday Series Seminar: Bibliography (A bibliography for a series of discussions on coalition politics, role of the radical intellectual, democracy & decision-making, politics & education, history of community organizing, etc.) .10

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of **Containment and Change**, for which I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_.

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## NEW CHAPTERS

- Lewis and Clark College
- Humbolt State College
- Birmingham, at large (Alabama)
- San Francisco State College
- Bolling Green University (Ohio)
- Cincinnati, at large (Ohio)
- University of Miami (Florida)
- Pacific University (Oregon)
- State University College (Buffalo, N.Y.)
- Northeastern University (Boston, Mass.)
- Boston College (Chestnut Hill, Mass.)
- Oakland University (Rochester, Mich.)
- Albion College (Michigan)
- St. Auclair (St. Auclair, Wisc.)
- Lacrosse (Lacrosse, Wisc.)
- St. Olaf's College (Northfield, Minn.)
- Lawrence University (Appleton, Wisc.)
- St. Cloud State (St. Cloud, Minn.)
- Morrhead State (morrhead, Minn.)

All the above chapters submitted credentials to the National Office prior to the NC. No chapter recognition requests were considered.

## OUTSTATE CONFERENCE

Minneapolis

The University of Minnesota SDS chapter is holding a conference, the weekend of Feb. 10-12, for people in the Minnesota and western Wisconsin area. This particular weekend was chosen to coordinate the conference with the M-CUP (see NLN Vol. 2, No. 3) fund raising party "which no self-respecting radical will miss on Sat., Feb. 11."

The chapter is organizing a series of workshops, will have a "bigtime radical speaker," show a film (Time of the Locust), and the like.

Hopefully, "the meeting will help dispell the feeling of isolation radicals have in the provinces, ... provide a relaxing come-down after midquarters for those who are on the quarter system, and will help us work out some kind of better communications for future coordinated activity, etc.

For more info, write:  
Outstate Conference  
507 - 19th Ave., So.  
Minneapolis, 55404

(All quotes are from Minnesota SDS Bulletin.)

## Sunflower Elections

Special elections for municipal officers will be held in at least one city in Sunflower County, Mississippi, during the first half of April. This results from a U.S. court ruling setting aside previous elections on the ground that Negroes were systematically barred from registering. (See Patriot for March, 1966.)

Victory in any of these elections will be nationally significant, as Sunflower County is the home of Sen. James O. Eastland, one of America's leading segregationists.

For that reason the National Committee for Free Elections in Sunflower County has been formed, with Miss Sandra Nystrom as secretary. SCEF is providing desk space for the committee in its offices at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 1003. Phone: 674-6810.

Funds, volunteer workers, and other help are needed. Checks may be made simply to the Sunflower Fund.

--from THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT

## More N. C.

- A) New NAC members were elected.  
Jane Adams  
Rich Berkowitz  
Earl Silbar  
Cathy Wilkerson  
Jean Tepperman  
Steve Goldsmith

B) Dee Jacobson was accepted as Assistant National Secretary.

C) It was decided that location of the next NC, which had to be in the mid-Atlantic states, would be in Boston. The Boston people had requested it and felt that they could handle it.

D) A motion to support the April Mobilization as a national group was defeated 29-26. The decision was thereby left up to chapters and regions.