

# COLUMBIA

## how it happened

John Fuerst

On Thursday, April 20, the United States Marines landed at Columbia. They were received with the same hospitality which they met in Santo Domingo and which they met in Vietnam -- a friendly administration and a generally aroused and angered student body.

On Monday, April 17, the administration released a press statement announcing that the Marines would be recruiting potential officers on the following Thursday with the express permission of President Kirk. The lobbies of the student union and a main dormitory were announced as the places for the recruiting. This press statement was seen by Columbia SDS as a clear challenge by the administration: we had twice prevented the CIA from conducting recruiting operations on campus, had played a large role in exposing university relationships with the Department of Defense and State, and had on many occasions demanded that the university end all complicity with the machinery which carries out the war in Vietnam. The administration seemed to be drawing the line with the Marines and daring us to step over it.

The first student reaction to the announcement came from an unexpected source. The vice-chairman of the Board of Managers, a student organization which is responsible for the management of the student union, announced that the Marines had never applied to him for permission to set up a recruiting table and that he would deny them the privilege to do so on Thursday as the Marines were recruiting Columbia students to fight in an immoral and horrendous war. The executive board backed up the vice-chairman's decision, though they were able to water down the politics and state that the denial was a matter of procedure since the Marines had not applied for permission to recruit the necessary one week in advance.

The chairman and executive committee of the Undergraduate Dormitory Council, an elective group responsi-

ble for student activities inside the dormitories, followed the same course as the Board of Managers. They too denied the Marines permission to recruit inside the dormitories and also took the position out of a mixture of anti-war politics and bureaucratic procedures.

The reaction against the Marines by two campus organizations which had previously been known for their tweedy irrelevance was the direct result of the coalition against class ranking which had developed earlier in the term. Without having to water down its politics or twist about its tactics, SDS had found itself in a happy and militant coalition during February and March. The "campus leaders" began to see that as individuals they had power on campus only as far as the Dean allowed them power. A combination of the war and an intransigent Dean's office had politicized them to the point where they began to realize that they could not work with the Dean's office on the same level as that office and obtain satisfactory results, that there was a "class difference" between them and the administration and that this difference also separated them from the makers of Vietnam war policy. The tweeds agreed with SDS that it was the war in Vietnam which stood behind the issue of class ranking and that only a mass student movement could end ranking. It was the students represented by this coalition and organized around a threatened student strike plus a similar faculty coalition which forced the trustees to end class ranking at Columbia.

The administration, however, was able to find a break in the dormitory council. A number of floor representative disagreed with the executive committee's refusal to recruit and the administrator in charge of the dormitories, a man well known for breaking a cafeteria strike in 1954 and

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# new left notes

# SDS

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let the people decide

MAY 1, 1967

## eau claire charter fight

Along with its sister schools in the Wisconsin State system, Eau Claire received university status (the name anyway) in 1964-65. The natural surroundings are fine, but the campus of red brick buildings and hideous shoe-box dormitories -- dominated by a gigantic hillside chimney phallus -- looks like a hydro-electric plant. Student population: 4,983. Faculty: 350.

To be chartered or not to be chartered: for weeks SDS was the biggest issue on campus, dominating the headlines of the student paper and crowding out most other topics of student and faculty conversation. Our open meetings were well-attended. Besides local speakers, we were happy to have our regional traveler Marty Tandler address on meeting on the general position of SDS, and we were greatly turned-on and benefited by the remarks of our astute national secretary Greg Calvert who aptly related the factory-system in education to the general hang-ups in our predatory society.

We followed the rules; we played their game. The question was: would President Leonard Hass ultimately grant us a charter? Everyone realized that the decision was really his and no one else's -- that the Eau Claire faculty is generally supine and that student opinion, even if mobilized on our behalf (an unlikely proposition),

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## CONVENTION REPORT

Bob Gottlieb for the Committee

The five man steering committee for the Convention met on Sunday, April 16, and came up with the following framework:

According to the NC, the theme of the Convention is educational, with an avowed purpose of setting the tone and direction of SDS in the immediate future. It would start with discussions and critiques of various papers concern with a total analysis of American society, from which would follow deliniation of various topical areas (the draft, the poor) and respective strategy (position) papers for SDS.

The Convention will take place beginning June 25 at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

DAY 1: Registration at 3:00 p.m. through the evening. Concurrently, movies, communal digressions, vast happenings, etc.

DAY 2: Small workshops throughout the day, led by staff, et al. with discussion focussing on both the orientation within the Convention (what will happen? What needs to be discussed? etc.) and those gut level discussions (What happened in your chapter? What role did you play? How does that relate to your values, lifestyle? Where do you (we) go from here? etc.) necessary for a basic type of participation.

In the evening, regional and chapter level discussions. DAY 3: Discussions of papers concerned with total analysis of American society. These papers should deal with the total structure of society. (For example, how the war in Vietnam is seen in terms of American hegemony whether external or internal or money whether external or domestic not analyzed for its own sake.) These papers should be relevant as a statement of why we should organize in the Mansfield Auto-works plant, but, as demonstrating through a total critique what general areas allow for specific SDS organizing. The deadline for printing these papers in NLN is JUNE 1. They should be sent to Steve Halliwell, 210 W. 109th St., NY, NY 10025.

During Day 3, small workshops will discuss these papers hopefully criticizing them with a mind that they could become relevant documents, position papers, etc., for that total miasma of unrelated parts called SDS.

Day 3 evening is a party, unanimously seen as the first collective by decentralized LOVE-IN.

DAY 4: is concerned with the topical areas of where the

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## CHICAGO SCHOOL & RADICAL RESEARCH

ORGANIZER'S SCHOOL SETS UP RADICAL RESEARCH ARM Mike James

The last issue of NEW LEFT NOTES reported on Chicago's new Union of Organizers and the School of Community Organizers it has established to train new organizers. SCO is currently recruiting "students" for the first organizer training session beginning July 1st. SCO has also established a research arm, the Center for Radical Research.

### NEED BLACK STUDENTS FOR ORGANIZERS

The School recently sent a staff member on a tour of Southern Negro colleges recruiting 50 Black college students to work with existing community organizations this summer. Volunteers will receive a ten day orientation session in an effort to train them in Welfare Union Organizing. The expressed intent of this summer volunteer project is to help organizations of the poor develop a city-wide offensive in order to reek havoc with Chicago's oppressive Welfare Department this summer.

SCO is also looking for 15 Blacks who want to be among the first 30 people trained as organizers during the first session of the School. These people should expect to stay in the city for at least 15 months as members of the first new community union of the many that the Union of Organizers hopes to establish in the next few years.

### THE CENTER FOR RADICAL RESEARCH

The Center for Radical Research (CRR) has been set up to involve university students and professors in the slow process of building independent radical organizations of poor people in Chicago. More importantly, CRR will begin to develop an efficient information and intelligence network that the Movement here in Chicago so desperately needs.

Movement activists know about the "power structure," "slum lords," "rotten welfare," and "police brutality." And we know the names of the people who are spokesmen for the complex of institutions we attack -- "The Daley Machine," "Johnson's War," etc. But we do not yet know enough specifics about how these institutions really work. We currently have only vague knowledge about an abstract and impersonal system ("The Power Structure") that acts to maintain the worst aspects and programs of the political machine. It is hoped that CRR will begin to translate what we generally refer to as "The Power Structure" into a concrete body of knowledge that can constantly develop and contribute to a larger and more ef-

fective Movement that attacks that "Power Structure." FOUR INITIAL TASKS

CRR has set forth four initial tasks:

1. To develop an informational manual covering the many specific problems encountered daily. The manual which will continually grow and be improved, will be of great aid to organizers in their work.
2. To create a dispatching service for all Movement groups in the city that can distribute news on organizing efforts, information on the Movement in other places, and report on the research being conducted by CRR. Out of this service is planned the establishment of a city-wide Movement newspaper by the fall.
3. The production of research papers on the most oppressive and obnoxious city agencies and departments that community groups must deal with and attack. These pa-

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in this  
issue

REP

THE DRAFT

RUN OUT OF TOWN

VIETNAM SUMMER

CHILDREN'S COMMUNITY

AFTER DOW

FILM TIPS

HIGH SCHOOL ACTION

# ARMY DR.

CAPTAIN HOWARD LEVY  
FACES UP TO 11 YEARS  
FOR ANTI-WAR STANCE

CAPTAIN HOWARD LEVY, an Army physician serving at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, faces a military court-martial at the base on May 10, 1967. He is charged with violating Article 90 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice when he refused to obey a direct order to teach his medical skill to Special Forces trainees (Capt. Levy was quoted in the Dec. 29, 1966 New York Times as saying: "You practice medicine with no strings attached. You don't offer it as a bribe... But here, it was clearly being used to promote political objectives. It was just a prostitution of medicine. The medical art of healing was becoming the handmaiden of political objectives.")

Capt. Levy is also charged with violating Article 134 of the Code--of promoting "disloyalty and disaffection among the troops." He is so charged because of his opposition to the Viet-Nam War generally and because he told troops at Fort Jackson, "If I were a Negro, I would not fight in Viet-Nam." (Capt. Levy was active in civil rights activities in South Carolina through his work with the South Carolina Voter Education Project).

The five counts against Capt. Levy could result in a sentence of 11 years and dishonorable discharge from the Army. Capt. Levy is being defended by the American Civil Liberties Union, with Charles Morgan of ACLU's Southern Regional Office heading the defense counsel. On Monday, April 17, 1967, the ACLU filed suit in Atlanta's Federal District Court for a preliminary injunction to prevent the court-martial. The suit, filed against Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and 14 other officers and officials of the military establishment, raised again the ancient legal question of how much freedom of speech a soldier has. "It can no longer be maintained," said Mr. Morgan, "that military personnel comprise a class of citizens excluded from the safe-

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# DOW run out of town

Mike Truman  
Claremont College

The Man from Dow attempted to recruit seniors at Pomona College at 9am, March 20, and two hours later, local groups ran him out of town.

THE CLAREMONT COLLEGES chapter of SDS first learned of the approaching visit on the Saturday before, leaving us 48 hours to organize a demonstration. Because we had learned of it purely by accident, there being no publicity, we had reason to believe that a sit-in would take the Administration by surprise.

When company official Hans Beetz arrived, he was escorted to the lounge on the Mens' Campus and shown to the music room, which was locked, for his morning interviews. When the door was unlocked, 25 of us were inside, completely filling the room.

When placement office officials realized that there would be no possibility of an interview in Walker Lounge, they transferred Beetz by automobile to the administration building, Sumner Hall.

While he was waiting for his car, Beetz stole a glance at our tripod, which featured a large poster filled with color pictures of children burned by napalm. He was obviously upset.

We followed him down to Sumner and demanded of the placement office (Beetz was cowering in the rear of the office) that they allow us to send two representatives in to represent the other side during the interviews. They replied that Beetz was insisting on his right to conduct a private interview, and called the dean of students.

Dean Betty arrived, conceded that the War was wrong, that the use of napalm was criminal, etc., but insisted on the right of P.C. students to apply for jobs at Dow. We replied that Pomona College was not founded for the purpose of training people to burn children.

Beetz talked and talked, but ultimately refrained from reading the riot act when faced with our determination to stay des-

pite it. Finally he said, "I wish you wouldn't do this" and left; he did not return.

Two interviewees (out of six who had signed up) arrived. We stopped both in the hall and gave them literature, then followed them into the interviewing room. Beetz gave them each an application, accepted a resume, and ended the interview.

He then attempted to hold a private interview over the phone, but quit when we clustered around him and refused to leave. After a short conference with the director of the placement office - which we allowed him to conduct in private - he began walking to his car. We piled into three cars and took off after him to make sure he didn't intend to double back. Once on the freeway which would take him back to Los Angeles, he picked up speed and attempted to shake us, doing 80 mph and weaving in and out of lanes on the congested freeway. We stuck with him until he was five miles outside town and then turned off.

The sit-in, the first in the history of the college, aroused a tremendous amount of controversy and focused attention on the activities of Dow. It was soon overshadowed, however, by the action of the Executive Board.

By a 4-5 vote, the Exec. Board of the Associated Students the next week adopted the following resolution: "We, the student government of the Associated Students of Pomona College, condemn the activities of Dow Chemical Co. in the manufacture of napalm for use in the Vietnamese war and urge the students of

Pomona College to carefully consider those activities before consenting to be interviewed by that company."

The resolution received lengthy coverage in the Los Angeles Times, which termed it "the first Southern California case in which the student government itself has passed a resolution critical of the company."

Meanwhile, the anguished cries of campus conservatives were probably even heard in Chicago. After calming down, they attempted to have the resolution, which we had proposed, nullified by a referendum which would have denied the Exec. Board the right to take stands on political issues.

SDS and the Young Democrats for New Politics circulated counter-petitions supporting the resolution. Although our petition included support for the resolution whereas the conservative petition did not imply disagreement with it, we gathered 201 signatures to petition 227, out of a student body of 1200.

The conservatives did not call for the referendum when they realized how much support we had. Faced with the threat of another sit-in and the continued hostility of a large part of the campus, Dow informed the Dean that interviewees would not return to campus this year.

In addition to the bad publicity we gave Dow in LA papers, we were happy to have awakened a consciousness in the minds of everyone in the community on the effects of napalm and Dow's part in making it.

# Marine CONFRONTATION

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a hospital strike in 1965 was able with some legitimacy to go above the heads of the executive committee dormitory council and allow the Marines into the dormitory. The administration also decided to allow the Marines to recruit in the main library instead of the student union, less than eight weeks after the student council was denied permission to use the library for the ranking referendum.

Thus the stage was set for SDS action against the Marines. We first decided to attack the recruiting table in the dormitory rather than the one in the library for a number of reasons. We felt hesitant about creating chaos in the library and were certain that even though it was the administration which had provoked the occasion for chaos by putting the Marines in the library, SDS sympathizers would condemn any chaos we created. More importantly, we felt that we could use the illegitimacy created by the administration going over the heads of the dormitory council as a handle in actually getting the Marines off campus while at the same time not making our action solely defense of the dormitory council.

Secondly, we ruled out the use of a standard sit-in. The sit-in, we felt, was too passive and too static, it automatically created not only a good and healthy division between us and the Marines but a dangerous division between the those who sat-in and the rest of campus. A sit-in would create a demarcation between SDS and the rest of the campus at a time when SDS was growing and beginning to find allies among all strata of students. However, our final choice of a tactic also proved to be a mistake. We decided to march into the small dormitory lobby where the Marines were recruiting, fill the lobby completely, and yell questions at the recruiters. In this way we would be both obstructing the recruiting formally staying within the limits of bourgeois civil liberties. This tactic forced us into a form of duplicity with those on the periphery of SDS; people were not sure if we wanted to obstruct or if we were serious in our talk of civil liberties. We found ourselves taking both positions at the same time although our real object was to obstruct. Much of the chaos which occurred at the demonstration was caused by this lack of definition.

At 12:30 on Thursday, after a 40 minute outside rally addressed by Greg Calvert and a number of Columbia SDS people, we began to march to the dormitory where the Marines were recruiting. We found 300 to 400 people marching behind our "Hell No, We Won't Go" banner. And inside the dormitory lobby we found about 60 assorted jocks, Navy ROTC members, and Ayn Rand objectivists surrounding the Marine's table and preparing to launch a pre-emptive attack on the invaders from the left. We were caught unawares, both by our own numbers and by the existence of the organized defense. The situation was chaotic.

We filled up all of the lobby that was not held by the jocks, a small balcony which surrounded the lobby, and still overflowed outside the building. All attempts at shouting questions at the Marines went to no avail: the jocks would start yelling or singing

# A bowling balls M and BOMBS F

Eric Prokosch  
ex-Stanford sds

1966-7 might be known as "Dow year" in the peace movement. It began with demonstrations against napalm on the West Coast, and continued with boycotts at supermarkets and obstruction of recruiters on many campuses.

A good target for 1967-8 might be American Machine and Foundry. Like Dow, this giant company is making handsome sums from the war. Like Dow, it manufactures some well-known consumer goods, and is therefore vulnerable to pressure by consumers. Since government work is a small part of its total operations (13.9% of revenues in 1965, compared with 45.3% recreation and 40.8% industrial products), it could conceivably give up its war profits without destroying itself in the process.

Here is a trial leaflet on AMF:

\* \* \* \* \*

"AMF makes bowling equipment ... that's nice.

"AMF also makes bombs ... bombs kill people.

"Business is booming:  
\$3,100,000 -- bombs for the Army, Nov. 1966 (contract announced Nov. 3)

\$3,351,841 -- bomb parts for the Army,

Oct. 1966 (contract announced Oct. 28)  
\$6,849,750 -- bomb bodies for the Navy,  
Oct. 1966 (contract announced Oct. 21)

"AMF subsidiaries make: Ben Hogan golf balls, W.J. Voit water sports equipment, toy airplanes, lawn mowers. -- people enjoy themselves.

"AMF subsidiaries make: missile components, military electric power units, nuclear reactors, bombs and other defense items. -- people die.

"Tell AMF: People ought to live. Please stop making bombs.

"AMF and its subsidiaries have plants labs and offices at Shreveport, La. Des Moines, Ia., etc. If you go by one of them, drop in and say, please stop making bombs.

"Write the president, r.c. gott, at: American machine and foundry, 261 Madison Ave., N.Y. or telephone him. Ask him to stop making bombs.

"The following are officers of AMF. One of them may live near you, or he may be a trustee of your university. If you see him, tell him please stop making bombs. (list of officers)  
\* \* \* \* \*

For more on AMF, see: Standard and Poor Corporate Descriptions.

## NEW LEFT NOTES

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### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Nick Egleson, president; Carl Davidson, vice-president; and Greg Calvert, national secretary.

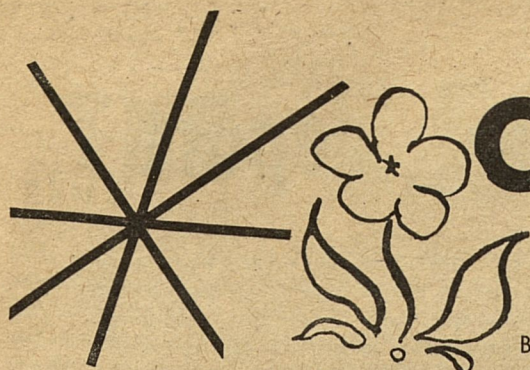
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Bill Ayres

# Children's Community

In the summer of 1965 a number of discussions were held in Ann Arbor concerning the quality of education which the public schools offered. Most of the people involved in these discussions were mothers of school-aged children, and many had SDS backgrounds. There was agreement reached through these discussions on three major points:

1. The public schools exist as a tool for forcing people into the existing institutions, without questioning whether those institutions are worth fitting into, and without considering what effects force and pressure to compete and conform have on kids.

2. Learning (as practiced in the schools) is dull and absurd, mainly because the one learning is three times removed (alienated) from what he is to learn about.

3. Integration of the public schools, at its best, can only mean the assimilation of black people into a white culture, and the simultaneous destruction of black culture and identity.

The Ann Arbor people decided that they had to deal with these facts in some way. A newsletter about education and, specifically, the Ann Arbor schools was undertaken in the hope that something could be done to change the existing situation. However, struck with the urgency of the fact that their children would have to enter the public school environment soon (and the apparent hopelessness of being heard in a newsletter) these parents decided to scrap the newsletter and start their own school. Their school, called The Children's Community, began holding classes in October, 1965, as a nursery and kindergarten.

The Children's Community is in many ways an attempt to answer the initial concerns of the parents involved in the earlier discussions. The school environment is accepting and child-centered, rather than competitive and society-oriented. Kids are free to experiment, to follow their own interests as fast and as long as they care to, to fail, to quit, to start again. This is the only way in which each child can discover his own unique interests and abilities, and build toward a meaningful concept of himself. And, further, this is the only way inner-directed, contented adults can develop, choosing what they do because it is important, not because they are told to temporarily fill some superficial, imposed slot.

Teaching in the school is based on experience, on individual needs and desires, not on the needs of society nor the desires of educational psychologists. This means for one thing, that we take a number of trips throughout the community, as children express a desire to see and know about more and more things. We have been to parks and farms, forests and factories, stores and restaurants. Books and lectures are fine (in their place), but if a child wants to know about a tower or an island or a skeleton, books are a sorry substitute for the real thing. Even in the more academic areas (reading, arithmetic, geography, science) we are finding ways to maintain the relationship between learning and experience. Reading, for instance, can be alive and exciting if we simply allow

kids to build vocabularies on words they want to know, rather than on the imposed (and no doubt scientifically proven) Dick and Jane stuff.

Integration in this environment is based on accepting all kids and all backgrounds as they are, and allowing all children to exchange and interact as they will. There is no attempt to force the values of one group on another, nor to "minister" to the "culturally deprived" children. The result is that each child is able to maintain what he brings and, through contact with different people and new ideas, to expand and change as he chooses. A racial and economic balance is maintained through a sliding tuition scale, which makes it possible for anyone to afford the school.

The school, of course, is constantly faced with problems. Lack of adequate operating funds, broken-down equipment, and transportation difficulties are always with us. The fact that many people see us at this point only as a glorified "head-start" is a constant irritation. And although we've been adding the equivalent of a grade-level a year up until now, state accreditation is increasingly problematic.

But two kinds of experience have done a great deal for us and for our kids; and our existence has been, in some ways, important for the community. People are aware of our presence through feature stories in local papers and on radio stations, and many have come to visit and offer their help. We have been invited to speak in a number of University classes, and have been on panels concerning education. Most of our assistants are from psychology classes at the University, which gives us a chance to expose and work with a fairly large number of students; and a paper which we wrote about experimental education has become required reading in one psychology course. We also organized and ran a Free University class on education one semester, which was one of the most popular and long lived classes of the project.

But the possibilities for the school (beyond the important fact that it can act as a model and be a place for our kids and for us as teachers) are, for the most part, wide open. The school could become a base for organizing poor and middle-class parents alike around the issue of education. Although the poor, as usual, get the worst of it, the middle-class schools are also oppressive and inadequate. Education could be an exciting issue precisely because it is a problem which directly affects all those involved. The poor can be confronted with a poor people's problem; the middle-class with a middle-class problem.

There is also the possibility of working within existing groups, like teachers' unions and social workers' organizations. Some people from the school could begin to see these groups as constituencies to be organized, and could enter them with the intention of raising notions about the kind of education kids deserve, and what they get. If these groups could be organized to demand quality education instead of making merely wage-hour demands, they could become important forces for basic changes in the educational system.

With the school as a base, people could begin to work within the education and social work schools for change in structure and curriculum. Through this process and through encouraging students to observe and assist in the school, the school could become a place to train and develop teachers who will be able to leave and either attempt to repeat their experiences, or work for change in other areas.

One of the major reasons we have been unable to develop all of the possibilities we would like to, is that we're hopelessly understaffed. We are currently looking for staff for next year (at movement wages) to teach, administer, do janitorial work, etc. Anyone interested should contact The Children's Community, 805 McKinley, Ann Arbor.

## VIETNAM summer

John Maher for a committee in Boston

We have marched and protested, written letters and signed petitions. The escalation of the Vietnam War continues. Now we must escalate our opposition: we must reach more people, more quickly and more deeply than we have yet done. This requires grass roots action on an entirely new scale.

We believe that large numbers of students, faculty members, housewives, clergy, and many other people are prepared to devote time and energy to community organizing against the War--if only an effective program can be provided. Hundreds of thousands of Americans might be reached through organizing, Americans disaffected from the War and from the Johnson Administration, ready to join in anti-War activities -- if only they can be brought together and given some serious work to do. We propose to bring them together through a VIETNAM SUMMER, analogous to the Mississippi Freedom Summer of 1964.

Our objectives are twofold. First, and minimally, to prevent bipartisan maneuvers from keeping the Vietnam War "out of politics," to prevent the peace bloc from being won over by dove-like murmurs from unreliable politicians, as happened in 1964 and 1966. Second, and maximally, to bring an end to the War and in the process begin to create an independent political force, initially organized around the demand that the United States withdraw from Vietnam, but subsequently developing around multi-issue concerns.

To achieve such objectives, it is absolutely essential to begin NOW. It is already late, but with a well-publicized and well-organized effort during the month of May, thousands of persons could be convinced to devote their summers, either part-time or full-time, to organizing activities. Should we miss the chance to establish a consolidated effort now, and lose the energies which might be unleashed this summer, we will once more enter an election year impotent and disorganized, almost certainly faced with a choice between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The organizational model suggested for Vietnam Summer is that of a largely autonomous and discrete program, not tied to (or in conflict with) the activities of existing organizations, but endorsed, supported, and where possible, aided by these groups--SDS, SNCC, SCLC, Clergy Concerned, NCNP, Inter-University Committee, Spring Mobilization Committee, National Council of Churches, SANE, etc. The Vietnam Summer project will have its

own staff, do its own publicizing, recruiting and fund-raising, but will seek the active involvement of all major peace groups, in a way to be worked out with each group separately. At a minimum, we would hope that the Call for a Vietnam Summer (to be issued in late April) would be endorsed by all of them. Some organizations might assign staff members to work on the Vietnam Summer; others could supply us with lists of supporters and contributors; still others with existing community bases could form the nuclei to which Summer workers could be assigned.

Following the issuance of the Call, a major publicizing effort will be undertaken through the mass media, organizational publications (e.g. New Left Notes), and through tours to major cities and campuses by high visibility speakers: Martin Luther King, Benjamin Spock, Stokely Carmichael, Carl Oglesby, Robert Scheer, Noam Chomsky, William Sloan Coffin, Staughton Lyne, Gar Alperovitz, and others. The attempt will be made to recruit 10,000 workers for Vietnam Summer, primarily from the student population, but also from university and high school faculties, churches, neighborhood organizations, and anti-war groups. (A network of regional and community Field Organizers will prepare the initial groundwork for the Summer project and will organize the workers assigned to each community.) Workers will choose the community they wish to work in (usually their home or campus community). It is anticipated that projects will be undertaken in some 500 communities.

Participation in the Vietnam Summer Project will take many forms. The majority of participants will be volunteer part-time workers devoting several afternoons or evenings each week to the Project. We also hope to recruit 2000 full-time workers, most of whom will be students. These workers will be asked to support themselves to the limit of their capabilities. For those students requiring full or partial support during their work on the Project, several options are available; community groups will seek out local residents willing to provide room and/or board for student workers; some students will secure full- or part-time jobs in factories, stores, etc., which will provide financial support as well as give the opportunity for organizing among fellow workers; and some funds will be available to pay a limited number of full-time workers a salary for basic expenses (about \$25-30 per week.)

Each community effort will be independent, with basic decisions about strategy and activities made by a local group, in conjunction with the "indigenous" peace community. (In communities with strong existing groups, such as some of the Boston area communities where Mass. PAX is active, it will be essential that the Summer project work closely with local forces, so as not to create an impression of outside invasion.)

The central office (or the regional office) of Vietnam Summer will relate to the local groups in six basic ways:

1. To supply a "menu" of suggested activities (together

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## labor proposal

WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE THEME OF  
REVOLUTIONARY RESPONSIBILITY

April 14, 1967

Dear Editor:

Several weeks ago (on March 11, to be exact) I sent to New Left Notes a letter that I intended for publication outlining a proposal that I hoped the SDS NC would consider, or else that I wanted some kind of membership referendum on. I am somewhat peeved that it did not appear, since I sent it off well before the National Council during Easter Vacation, but it evidently was not brought up or considered there. Therefore, would you please look around the office for it and publish it in the next issue of NLN? Thanks.

Fraternally,  
Al Green

April 22, 1967

Dear Editor:

On April 14, I sent you a letter asking you to publish an article I had previously sent you on March 11. That particular article was in letter-form, and it dealt with the need for a working-class political perspective in SDS; and it contained in it a resolution with some specific proposals to implement, through the Economic Research and Action Project, such a perspective. I had

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# labor

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sent it to NLN right after Walter Reuther crushed the wildcat strike of autoworkers at Mansfield, Ohio, and I related my particular letter to that incident. Specifically, I was attempting to draw a line between administrative lackeys for American capitalism, who hide in the leadership of the AFL - CIO and the UAW, and between the rank-and-file, who, although they are not politically conscious in any radical sense, still contain a fantastic potential for politicalization.

More than a month after I wrote you the March 11 letter article, I had to write you the April 11 letter asking you to publish it. In my article, I had asked for a membership referendum on the question; but since my article would have come out before the NC, I suppose, if anyone had taken the trouble to publish it in NLN, as I asked, that it would have been brought up there.

Now, however, it is too late for that. This time, as a member of SDS, I demand you publish both the March 11 letter I sent to you along with this letter (April 22) as a preface to it. I am demanding this, because now it becomes necessary to remention the happenings at Mansfield; knowing how most people in SDS feel about the working class and knowing how most people in SDS feel about revolutionary democratic socialist politics, they've probably already forgotten about the "insignificant" Mansfield wildcat strike, because they're now so intent up on "important" areas like "student power" and the draft.

So will you please publish this? Thanks.

Fraternally,  
Al Greene

## A BRIEF NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Look Al -- when the sds membership-- including yourself -- is ready to support a real radical newspaper, articles such as yours and many others will get printed on a regular basis. Until that time, when you are ready to finance at least 12 pages a week and additional staff for NLN, your outrage is fruitless. If you really have a burning desire to participate actively in a radical movement for social change get your chapter to send \$500 with the next letter or article.

Your angry and at times disheartened editor,  
Cathy

## PROPOSAL

To the Editor;

Revolution takes place from below, not from above. Thus, throughout history, radicals have found it necessary to be where the people were moving, rather than where radicals might have liked to think the people were. This was true of Paine, Marx, Mazzini, Lenin, Luxemburg, Trotsky -- you name them. This, perhaps, has been the biggest reason for the consistent failure of the anti-war forces -- largely based on students and intellectuals -- to build any kind of substantial political movement, let alone to even affect the Vietnam War. And although we'd like to think that nihilistic "jumping in" actions are in some mystic fashion going to cause our "goodness" to float through the air and into the souls of the American masses, who will then mysteriously and spontaneously "join us" in stopping the troop trains or in a big, colossal "NO" to the Power Elite -- well, things just don't happen that way.

I hope that the recent wildcat strikes that took place at the General Motors plant in Mansfield, Ohio, and the severe and repressive disciplinary actions taken by Reuther and his boys in the UAW International to crush that strike destroyed any remaining illusions New Left people felt about how rank-and-file workers generally regarded their union bureaucrats. While workers aren't consciously ready to tackle American capitalism yet (Are students, REALLY NOW? Are the majority of the poor, REALLY NOW?), the potential which exists for a radical worker-student alliance is very much apparent. And it's up to us to initiate action in this direction.

Of course, we must see our role from the beginning as people dealing with rank-and-filers in their struggles against both their bureaucrats and with the employers. Screw the bullshit about Reuther and Meany being a "part of the working class." We may have learned at least one thing from our student movements. It's this: the American university is not the basis of, but is merely a subordinate aspect of a larger military-industrial system which we as students can in no substantive sense hope to destroy unless we hit it where it hurts -- at the point of production. In forming alliances, then, we'll also be forming a real movement from below, one which, on campus will have at least a valid hope of achieving student power, but only because we will have rank-and-file allies off-campus in the larger community.

As an SDS member, then, I'd like to propose the following resolution and policy proposal to be initiated at local levels by chapters. I would further ask for its adoption either by a majority referendum vote of the membership or by whatever body can make policies for SDS between National Council meetings:

1) That SDS, locally and nationally, unequivocally

# national convention report

(continued from p. 1)

movement is at. This will include morning panels:

- A) Student Movement (University)
- B) Foreign Policy (Anti-War)
- C) Labor
- D) Draft
- E) New Working Class, Professions
- F) Poor
- G) Electoral Politics
- H) Quality of Life in Obscene America
- I) The Liberation of Women

These panels will deal with CONFLICT with a mind towards synthesis.

Workshops in the afternoon and evening will use the panels as an opening for discussion of various sds programs, strategies, and problems. Day 4 will also include a reading and discussion of various sds strategy papers. These papers can now include why it might be necessary to go to Mansfield and organize there, because of the U.A.W., because of openings in the labor movement, etc. Papers should also include a more total picture of one of those areas (e.g. what is the nature and situation of electoral politics in America today that does or doesn't warrant our engaging in political (parliamentary) campaigns?)

The deadline for these papers is approximately June

10. We've set up deadlines so that other people might read the papers before the Convention. If such a time limit is physically/spiritually impossible, then those writing later papers should take responsibility for mimeoing their papers for the Convention.

DAY 5: is working workshops. During the day, people would hammer out what's wrong/what's right with the various strategy proposals, so that by the time the Plenary begins, everyone will have some idea of what is to be proposed. Day 5 evening, the Plenary begins.

"To be radical is to take things by their root.  
Moreover, for man, the root is man himself."  
(Marx)

Opening Invocation, 100th anniversary of the 1st printing of Das Kapital --- A Message from Che and a Trampling Down of the Market Economy. Then, credentials will be checked, agenda and priorities set.

DAY 6: Plenary, with the election of officers as well as programmatic decision-making.  
DAY 7: National Council. If more time is needed for Plenary or/and NC, that time will be stretched. A brochure explaining the goings-on in detail - with tentatively proposed speakers and papers - will be prepared and made available by May 15. Any questions, proposed additions, suggestions and erstwhile remarks should also be sent to the Halliwell address.

"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

\$1.45 per copy

## CONTAINMENT and CHANGE

Oglesby and Schaul

## 3RD MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE

---Labor, Foreign Policy and Students ---  
Friday - Sunday - May 5-7; Ida Noyes Hall, U. of Chicago; 1212 E. 59th St., Chicago. Begins with "Salt of the Earth" 8PM Friday. Call Cathy Fisher, LI8-4503

## VOLUNTEER!

NOW THAT NEW LEFT NOTES IS BEING PRODUCED IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE, WE DESPERATELY NEED A LARGE GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS WHO WILL COME ON MONDAYS AT 6:00PM TO COLLATE AND FOLD THE PAPER. ALSO ALL DAY TUESDAY TO DO SAME AND TO MAIL THE PAPER AS WELL.

If you live in the area PLEASE try to come by and join the revolutionary forces. (and get to know your national office and the national staff of sds.)

ATTENTION CHICAGO AREA SDS CHAPTERS ON SATURDAY, MAY 7 at 4:00PM, WSO, JOIN and various other organization will hold a demonstration and rally against the "STOP AND FRISK" bill. The site of the demonstration will be 16th and Pulaski, where earlier this year George Jennings was shot down by a police officer on his way to work. Everyone in the Chicago area is urged to attend. HELP STOP THE POLICE STATE  
--- John Venezia

support strike activities by unions, emphatically including activities deemed "illegal" by international bureaucratic leaderships, such as wildcats, etc. As part of this, we might send notice of support to the Mansfield workers, although it is now quite late; it would have been much better had the local SDS chapter in the area taken it upon themselves to do so;

2) That SDS locals establish labor committees whose purposes will be: a) To find out what sectors of local employees, salaried or wage, but still preferably in either industrial or low paid areas, are non-unionized; and that in such areas, ERAP projects be organized whose short-term objective is the unionization of such employees by SDSer's who will work full-time, as they did in ERAP's community projects; the difference this time will be that to do such unionization work, where possible, SDS people will procure jobs in the sector of employment at issue. In other cases, SDS may try to organize like staff-people of the Maryland Freedom Union did -- by building parallel support institutions within the surrounding community; b) In other cases of already unionized personnel, the purposes of the labor committees will be: to research local unions, their history, politics, leadership, insurgencies, etc.; c) to find out where strikes, insurgencies, wildcats, etc., are happening; d) to mobilize student and/or community support in their respective areas for strike activities, including wildcats (if real community support had evolved for the Mansfield workers, it's quite likely they

# THE REP QUESTION

A REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL OFFICE

-- Dee Jacobsen

Ed. note: The following report was to appear in conjunction with a report from the staff of the Radical Education Project. However, no REP report had been received before this issue went to press. Watch for the REP report in next week's issue.

## HISTORY

Approximately one year ago, the Radical Education Project (REP) was created by the sds National Council. While many people had different ideas regarding the specific projects that REP might undertake, the consensus of delegate opinion was reflected in the idea that REP would undertake the problem of educating the sds membership. Those members of sds who heard of the creation of REP were excited about the idea of having a project that would attempt to initiate and develop internal education programs, and they looked forward with rising expectations to the day when radical teachers and educational materials would become readily accessible to individual chapters.

While REP was initiated by the NC, it was set up as a legally autonomous organization in order to facilitate obtaining a tax exempt status that would encourage donations, foundation grants, etc. (Note: REP has not yet succeeded in obtaining such status.) Soon after its inception REP was incorporated in the state of Michigan with a President and board of directors who were to serve the function of being a respectable front. A tenuous organizational tie between sds and REP was maintained in the form of a REP Directorate, which was comprised of some sds national officers, selected REP staff, and a few long-term members of sds. This directorate had no real (financial or organizational) control over  
(continued on p. 5)

wouldn't have been so easily intimidated into going back to work by the quasi-fascist tactics of Reuther and other goons of the UAW International); such support would include helping workers and employees picket and leaflet, as well as do other tasks for which students might be needed. Remember, though, let workers decide how to run their own lines and strikes; e) to initiate discussion with working men and women on issues like the War while helping them man a line or leaflet; such discussions might not come as easily with some people as with others, but it is up to SDS locals through labor research (see point b under #2 of this resolution) to find out which union locals have been more prone to political discussion (as well as kinds of politics) in the past than others; in the course of such discussions, the whole question of American politics and the two reactionary parties may or may not be brought up, depending again on the circumstances; f) it may ultimately become possible, through such activity, to cultivate at least the seeds of a real alliance between working people (and hell, 80% of the American people work for a living) and radical students. Once that is done, then other steps can be considered, such as having SDS people sent around to local unions to talk about the War, and reciprocally, rank-and-filers sent around to campuses to talk about workers' strikes. Who knows? From the slogan "Student Power" and the implications derived therefrom, may come another, far more revolutionary slogan, which might someday (if we get off our asses) have mass support -- that's the slogan of "Workers" Power."

# THE R.E.P. QUESTION

MAY 1, 1967 NEW LEFT NOTES 5  
The NO has awarded a special MAY DAY award to the Columbia SDS chapter—the first to pay their chapter tax.

(continued from p. 4)

REP, but the NC felt that the REP staff would remain sensitive to the programmatic directives that were to be established by both the NC and the REP Directorate.

Between September of last year and April of this year, several problems related to the relationship between sds and REP developed. A primary difficulty stemmed from the fact that the REP directorate was not extremely functional. Members of the Directorate lived in different parts of the country and were not able to meet frequently. In fact, only two or three meetings were held over a period of eight months.

The functional problems arising from the unwieldy nature of the Directorate were complicated by the fact that real differences existed between the REP staff and the majority of sds national officers regarding the types of programs that REP should be responsible for developing. The president, vice-president and national secretary felt that REP should be responsible for the internal education of the membership. More specifically, they felt that REP should attempt to provide books, pamphlets, films, speakers and other materials relevant to the educational needs of individual chapter members. Spurred on by the needs they experienced when visiting chapters, the NO staff urged REP to undertake a number of specific programs. When REP failed to produce the materials requested by the NO staff, hostility began to build between REP and the NO. Disappointment in REP continued to grow when other REP's came into being and sponsored educational activities that seemed to be far more beneficial to the chapters involved than the kinds of educational activities undertaken by Ann Arbor REP. Additional gripes voiced by the NO staff (and many members) centered around REP's proclivity for "think tank" endeavors such as writing books and organizing intellectuals while de-emphasizing the immediate educational needs of the chapters. The often starving staff of the NO also resented the fact that they were forced to compete in some areas for scarce financial resources with an organization that passed itself off as the project for internal educational in sds.

The REP staff obviously had a different perspective regarding their role and the quality of their projects than did the national staff. The REP staff held (with some exceptions) that they should be allowed to carry out their projects without being obliged to respond to the NC, officers and national staff of sds. They agreed that internal education was important, but felt that other activities were more important than undertaking programs designed to meet the pressing educational needs of the membership (some REP projects such as printing study guides are possible exceptions to this generalization).

In fairness to REP it should be pointed out that any autonomous educational organization that does not have the benefit of formalized and frequent contacts with the persons they are attempting to educate is likely to have real difficulty in responding appropriately to the needs of those persons.

## APRIL NC

The general feelings of disenchantment described above still existed when delegates gathered in Cambridge for the April NC. The structure of the NC provided for workshops which were designed to expedite the deliberations of the NC by producing somewhat refined resolutions for the consideration of the general body.

The workshop on REP met for 16 or 17 hours, and was attended by between 15 and 30 people at all times. The REP resolution which came out of this workshop was the

product of many hours of heated discussion which commenced when Carl Davidson introduced a short proposal calling for the consolidation of REP as the agency responsible for internal education and the Summer Institutes (see the text of the resolution as finally adopted by the NC in the April 17 edition of NLN). Davidson's proposal was not, as some critics have contended, introduced out of malice toward REP but out of concern over the poor quality of internal education in sds. Many of the delegates who attended the REP workshop expressed a similar concern during the discussion from which the NC resolution was finally born.

## THE AFTERMATH

During the REP workshop and ensuing NC debate, many of the REP staff members expressed opposition to the resolution because it clearly expressed a demand for REP to alter its priorities by gearing its programs more to the educational needs of the chapters than it had in the past (see section 5 of the resolution). REP staff people were also opposed to the moving of REP to Chicago (because of an error in transcription, this portion of the implementation section did not appear in NLN's version of the resolution.)

REP's opposition to the resolution did not become clearly explicit until approximately two weeks after the NC when REP called a meeting in Ann Arbor. The meeting was attended by some sds officers (including the president and vice-president), members of the REP Directorate, REP staff, members from the U of Michigan chapter, and Al Haber, President of REP, Incorporated.

After several hours of discussions it became apparent that REP did not intend to terminate activities in Ann Arbor to become the Chicago-based educational arm of sds. The REP staff offered many arguments in defense of their decision. They felt they had a right to continue with the programs and fundraising efforts in which they had already invested much time and effort. They also raised serious questions about the wisdom of making REP responsible to the rather "whimsical NC," since most of the REP staff define REP's primary function in terms of the long range and "hard intellectual work" that they feel must be accomplished if the revolution is ever to happen in America.

In summary, a clash of values has occurred. Had the question of REP's role in relation to sds been handled in a somewhat less precipitous fashion, it seems likely that the clash might have been reduced to more innocuous proportions. However, the clash has served a function in that it has defined the nature of the relationship between REP and sds. REP will remain an independent corporation in Michigan. The degree of future cooperation between REP and sds will be determined by any interests still held in common.

REP's desire to remain an independent corporation robs the NC resolution of some portion of its clarity, but the mandate to carry out the Summer Institutes for training teacher-organizers and developing an internal education program remains intact. The national staff is currently engaged in the struggle to make the Summer Institutes and a radical education program a reality.

The question of internal education and the form it will take insds remains an important topic that should be considered by each one of you in order that you might raise an informed voice during the upcoming Convention -- NC.

## LEGAL NOTES on canada

NOTE:

-- Paul Lauter

The following is a memorandum originally prepared for the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. Additional copies can be obtained from them (at 3¢ each); address: 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

The memo is informational, and is not in any way meant to encourage people to emigrate. As a matter of fact, I would actively discourage men from going to Canada for one simple reason: the way things stand now, they are lost to the movement when they cross the border. Although SUPA has helped to set up a Committee to aid Americans coming to Canada, and especially to help them find work that is politically meaningful, it is my sense that so far there is more help than politics in the Committee.

On the other hand, it has not been my impression that men who are in jail have been able to contribute substantially to the movement except as martyr figures. And we have many of them; too many by now. Thus a cruel dilemma emerges for many men: stay for jail or leave for irrelevance. And I suspect that, lacking clear priorities established in the movement, people will have to decide this question according to their own temperaments and abilities.

Men who decide for Canada (or elsewhere) and who need more information or counselling or help than is provided by this memo or the two pamphlets listed should be in touch with me or with Nick Egleson.

### EMIGRATION TO CANADA: LEGAL NOTES FOR DRAFT AGE MEN

A small but slowly increasing number of young men have recently chosen to leave the United States in some measure because they cannot conscientiously participate in the American military. Their decision to leave the United States and to take up residence in Canada (or another country) is not unlike that made by some of their grandparents to leave European countries, where they faced a system of conscription to which they objected, and come to the United States. In keeping with its policy of providing information on the legal implications of all conscientious positions in regard to the draft, CCCO has prepared this memo to acquaint those contemplating emigration to Canada with the legal implications of such a decision. It is not meant in any sense to encourage emigration, but rather to clarify for young men (their counsellors and relatives) what are their continuing responsibilities and rights with respect to the selective service law should they decide to leave the United States.

This memo is not intended to provide substantial information about procedures for being admitted to Canada or any other country. Such material can be secured from Canadian (or other) consulates and embassies, or travel services and in one or both of two similar pamphlets on the subject: "Immigration to Canada and Its Relation to the Draft," available from CCCO or Comm. To Aid American War Objectors, PO Box 4231, Vancouver 9, British Columbia (free); and "Escape from Freedom" available from SDS National Office of Student Union for Peace Action, 658 Spadina Ave., Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada (50¢)

## army dr.

(continued from p. 3)

guards of the Bill of Rights." The suit asked that Captain Levy's case be heard by a special three-judge court, which can be called to consider important constitutional issues and to provide fast, direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

### CAPTAIN LEVY NEEDS OUR SUPPORT!

--Write, telegraph or call Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, protesting the action against Capt. Levy. --Organ-

ize demonstrations protesting Capt. Levy's court-martial outside of Army installations such as training camps, army bases, or recruiting stations. --Send a contribution, however small, to the New York Medical Committee Against the War in Viet-Nam, P.O. Box 299, New York, N.Y. 10032. Indicate that contribution is for "Levy Petition." May 1st is the deadline. COURT-MARTIAL DATE IS MAY 10TH, SO ACTION IS NEEDED NOW!!!

### 1. Can a man of draft age legally leave the United States?

Yes. But it is illegal not to keep your local board informed of your address. A man already registered with Selective Service is expected to obtain a "Permit for Registrant to Depart from the US" from his local board. The law says that the board "should issue the permit" unless it is found that the registrant's absence is likely to interfere with the performance of his "obligation" under the draft law. However, the law provides no penalty for a man leaving the US without such a permit. It is more like an insurance policy than a permit, since it lets the registrant travel freely for a stated period without fear that he will be called for induction. Since the permit includes information about countries visited, the nature of the registrant's "business," and a termination date, such permits are inappropriate for a man planning to establish permanent residence outside the United States. He would commit a violation of the Selective Service law if he answered questions about his travel abroad untruthfully in order to obtain a permit. Permits are not required to obtain passports or for exit from the United States.

### 2. Must a man register for selective service if he resides outside the United States but remains an American citizen?

The law obliges every male citizen (with a few minor exceptions), regardless of place of residence, to register with Selective Service shortly after his 18th birthday. Failure to register would constitute a violation of the draft law whether a man lives abroad or in the United States.

A registrant who does not give an address in the United States when he registers -- while he would be obliged to fill out all Selective Service forms and would be classified -- will be registered with Local Board 100 in Washington, DC, and will not be called for a preinduction physical or for induction so long as he does not set foot on US soil during his period of liability. If he returns to the United States at age 26 without being deferred, he would be classified as V-A, "over the age of liability for military service"; if he has had a deferment, he would be classified V-A at the age of 35.

### 3. Can a man remain in Canada if he violates the US draft law?

Two factors govern the answer to this question. First, whether or not the Canadian government accepts a man in some permanent status. If a man is admitted as a "landed immigrant," he cannot be deported unless he is found to have falsified his terms of entry, violates the terms of his status, or commits certain specified offenses in (or against) Canada. The same is true if he is admitted as a student; but when his student status is up, he must leave or obtain permanent status as a "landed immigrant." To do so, under present regulations, he must leave Canada and apply at the border (it is no longer true that Americans can apply for "landed immigrants" status

(continued on p. 7)

## NAC MINUTES

April 27, 1967

MEMBERS PRESENT: Greg Calvert, Dee Jacobsen, Tim McCarthy, Cathy Wilkerson, John Venezia, Jim Bushell and Don Cannon

MEMBERS ABSENT: Earl Silbar, Mary Allen.

AGENDA: 1) Convention Registration Fee; 2) NLN; 3) Camera purchase; 4) MIT cover letter; 5) CO Guide; 6) Madison Vietnam Care Project; 7) SSOC Conference; 8) CAW!; 9) World Conference in Stockholm.

1) CONVENTION: The Antioch Convention situation was reviewed (see two Convention reports in NLN). We were informed by Neil that the City Council of Yellow Springs has just passed, at the urging of the Antioch College Administration, a zoning change which permits a temporary tent city on the golf course. The registration fee was set at \$5. The fee was set in advance with the express desire that people would pay in advance (via the registration forms which will appear in NLN) so that we could meet the expenses which the NO must ring up IN ADVANCE.

2) NLN: New Left Notes changed its publication schedule for the months of July and August when it will go bi-weekly. The change was instituted for two principle reasons: a) Most people are moving or are at temporary addresses during the summer so they never receive their papers; instead they are returned to the NO TO THE TUNE OF 10¢ a copy... which racks up a large bill with each issue; b) as schools are out there is less campus news, and chapters are less able to conduct group activities.

3) CAMERA: The recent purchase of a copy camera for the print shop was reviewed at the request of one of the NAC members. It was pointed out that the purchase had not been reviewed by the NAC in advance because the NO had only stumbled across a good deal a few days previous; it was essential to act fast in order to secure the deal.

4) MIT letter: The NAC approved a letter to be sent out to chapter contacts with a copy of the recent power structure research study done on MIT and the Warfare State. The letter strongly encourages chapters to start chapter libraries and to mail to chapter contacts any similar study they complete.

5) C.O. GUIDE: The bulk price of C.O. Guides was raised from 5¢ to 8¢ per copy because we were losing money.

6) VIETNAM CARE PROJECT: A group in Madison have prepared an outline history of Vietnam; before they can get it printed they need advanced orders and have asked how many sds would like. Our supply of literature on Vietnam is practically nonexistent at this point. The NAC decided to request a complete copy of the outline for final approval. Gave tentative approval to the order of 1000 copies.

7) SSOC CONFERENCE: Mike James was approved as the sds delegate to a SSOC Conference coming up in the near future. Mike was mandated to discuss with SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee) possibilities for closer working relationships in the future, and to encourage SSOC members to attend the sds summer institutes for teacher-organizers.

8) CAW - (RADICAL ARTS MAGAZINE): A group of sds people want to put out CAW as an sds radical arts publication; they asked the NAC for a letter saying that they are part of sds. This would help them obtain some foundation money for their first issue. The letter would say specifically that CAW was "initiated by sds"; it remains clear, however, that the editors of the magazine will be entirely independent in their editorial judgements. (passed)

9) WORLD CONFERENCE in Stockholm: A world conference for peace has solicited sds assistance; the NAC decided to suggest that the sds president sign the appeal in his capacity as president.

# AFTER APRIL 15

Linda Dannenberg  
Executive Secretary  
Student Mobilization  
Committee

The major question facing the anti-war movement at this point is... what do you do after you've had a demonstration with 1/2 million people? Particularly, what do you do when you are forced to realize that over half of those people are not members of nor are they connected with any of the groups in the Student or Spring Mobilization Committees. They came out because the time was ripe and they were ready to express their opinion to the war. So, what do you do next? Obviously another big mass demonstration is not the answer. (We couldn't hope to top April 15th anyway.) Some have said that we have to escalate the movement... that resistance as a tactic has to become a major part of the coalition rather than isolated from it. This is very necessary but does not solve the whole problem, which is

how to involve all of those 1/2 million people in anti-war activity. Even further, how do you expand the anti-war base?

I doubt that anyone at this point has the answer, or if, in fact, there is only one program which would appeal to all. On May 13th and 14th in Chicago, there will be a national student anti-war conference. The conference has been called by the Student Mobilization Committee, the broad coalition which organized Vietnam Week, April 8-15 on over 500 campuses and student participation in the April 15th demonstrations.

The conference will be structured to provide a lot of time for students from all over the country and from many points of view to thoroughly discuss these and other questions. We hope that a variety of programs will be developed so that every student against the war will be able to work on a viable and exciting program. The purpose of the summer projects will be to coordinate activity on all levels in such a way that it will build the activities of all participating groups rather than conflict with any one.

## eau claire report

Gary Dickinson

(continued from p. 1)

his elephantine jaw, and modulated his voice to the right organ music resonance (I swear that in the background I could hear "A mighty fortress is our God") -- the sonorities of his tone covering the banalities of his discourse. Once again, liberal rhetoric disguised the realities of coercive power (cf. Coulmier the Director of Char- enton in Marat/Sade.) No specific allegations were made against Eau Claire SDS. Rather, the national was on trial; the recent Madison anti-Dow sit-in was on trial; vaguely, the whole movement was on trial. Sample accusations: "Practices on other campuses that have made a mockery of law and orderly change"... "The practice of anarchy rather than freedom within the rules" and so on.

Our reply was titled: "SDS: the Spirit of Resistance." In it, we declared the Hass veto illegal, since the President failed to act within the acceptable time limit set by the student constitution; thus we could accuse Hass of making a mockery of law and orderly change. We protest the widespread paternalism in housing, bulletin boards, chartering organizations and deny the idiotic notion that chartering implies University approbation. We charge: discrimination, no bill of particulars, denial of equal protection from the laws, infringement of free speech and assembly. Quoting from the full text of the LaFollette decision, we demonstrate that the Attorney-General fails to support the Gates-Haas line: "This statement contains mainly conclusions and does not establish the facts necessary to sustain this action by the president."

What now? Well, Professor William Rice of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union has already given us valuable advice and has hinted at the possibility of further help. We plan legal action to reverse a ban which undermines the whole concept of academic freedom. We also plan a continuing program of movement-building activities. Meeting in the campus religious organization houses -- as if we ourselves were persecuted DP's -- Eau Claire SDS has:

1) given the strongest group backing to a successful rally and demonstration protesting the university's housing policy. 2) Taken the lead in organizing a well-publicized Peace March on April 15th. 3) Decided to host a regional conference under the theme: "SDS: Action and Analysis" at Eau Claire, May 12-14.

And what does it all mean? A boost in local membership and increasing local sympathy. We realize now, if we hadn't before, that WSU is strictly bush league -- that its university status is fraudulent. This has been a radicalizing experience for all of us. To think that we must still struggle to win an ordinary libertarian society before we can even begin to push for egalitarianism is hard to believe. But, as the Eau Claire case shows, the free society cannot be transcended by the just society if the ordinary eighteenth century-style constitutional guarantees have not been won. Perhaps the Wisconsin State situation reflects a growing rigidity and backlash resulting from pro-war patriotism. Perhaps, what it does show is that, paradoxically, radicals may sometimes have to react to liberalism in order to safeguard their very right to be radical.

The situation throughout the state was not encouraging. Lacrosse SDS had already been denied a charter by President Gates, and the State Board of Regents (which also controls Eau Claire) had endorsed his decision 9 to 1.

The position of Attorney-General LaFollette on the Gates veto was not clear. The press published conflicting accounts of his opinion, and to many it seemed that LaFollette was running for governor -- and had given Gates the go-ahead.

Then, the day before Spring Recess, President Hass finally acted, and SDS was shutdown; he called us together: SDS people, Public Relations, student government types, deans, student reporters. He looked at us through his violet-tinted glasses, set

## FILM TIPS

### THE WORLD OF THE ARTIST

In recent years film producers have discovered that their medium is ideal for exploring the nature of the artistically creative individual and his environment. A number of excellent films are available which do this quite nicely.

### THE DAYS OF DYLAN THOMAS

21 minutes, Distributor: Contemporary Films

A concise and dignified tribute to Dylan Thomas. It employs still photographs, music, and recordings of Thomas' readings to make a gentle statement about the relationship to society of a great and sensitive genius.

### ESKIMO ARTIST KENOJUAK

20 minutes, Distributor: Contemporary Films

"Here is a strange world where, in the deepening Arctic twilight, the snow, the sky, the very air seem to throng with shadows. The thoughts of the Eskimo graphic artist, Kenojuak, are spoken. 'Many are the thoughts that rush over me, like wings of birds, wavering shadows of the snow.'

Kenojuak, wife and mother, does her work when she is free of the duties of trail and camp. The sources of her inspiration are poetically manifest, never directly demonstrated. At the cooperative art center of Cape Dorset the stonecutter Iyola and the printers are discreetly observed making rice paper prints from Kenojuak's design."

### IMAGES OF LEONARD BASKIN

28 minutes, Distributor: Contemporary Films.

Leonard Baskin is a poet, an artist and a man with deep knowledge of self, of society, its art and cultural attitudes. This film is as meticulously wrought as the statuary, engravings, and graphics of Baskin himself. Baskin is shown working in his Massachusetts home surrounded by his family and by things of beauty created by his hand. Narrative in the film consists of the artist's commentary.

"Man," he says, "must rediscover man, harried and brutalized, distended and eviscerated, but noble withal, rich in intention, puissant in creative spur, and enduring in the posture of love."

A film by Warren Forma, with music by Ernest Pintoff.

## CONFERENCE

May 12th to 14th Eau Claire, Wis. (underground) SDS will host a regional conference on the general theme: "SDS: Action and Analysis."

Workshops -- Speakers -- Feature Events  
Movies -- Parties -- General Sessions  
Tentative Workshop Titles:  
Role of Women in the Movement  
Draft Resistance -- We Won't Go  
SDS vs. the University  
Splits within the Movement  
Internal Education: Developing an SDS Position

Contact: SDS

PO Box 611 Eau Claire, Wis.

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from within Canada). If in this process he comes to the United States and has violated the US draft law, he will be subject to arrest.

If a man is admitted as a visitor (a status commonly granted almost all Americans at the border), he may be deported if he remains beyond the time specified on any entry permit or beyond the normal -- for Canada -- six-month visiting period.

One problem which might lead to deportation concerns possible "falsification" of a man's terms of entry. A man who leaves the United States to avoid the draft may be considered a fugitive from justice and therefore not a "bona fide immigrant." Since he attests on entry that he is a "bona fide immigrant," he may be regarded as having falsified his terms of entry. Under such circumstances, some countries might deport a man. Canada, however, will not deport anyone for conviction of or fleeing from a charge of any "crime" that is not also a crime in Canada. Since Canada has no draft -- nor is it likely to -- it will not deport men for US draft offenses. Other countries -- like Australia -- deport men for US draft offenses.

The second factor is whether any offense a man commits in the United States is covered by the US extradition treaty with the country in which he is living. Extradition means the surrender of an individual residing in Canada (or another country) to the United States because US authorities wish to put the individual on trial for an offense for which he has been indicted. Canada (like other countries) will surrender the individual to the United States only if the crime is specified as extraditable in the treaty. Extradition treaties are drawn up separately with each country with which the United States enters into such an arrangement, so many of them differ in some details. However, the draft law offenses are not covered by the US-Canada extradition treaty (nor treaties with most other countries, though each must be examined separately). It should be pointed out, however, that deserters from the armed forces can be extradited.

Thus, a man living within the law in Canada as a "landed immigrant" or as a student cannot be returned to the US for prosecution of draft law violations.

On the other hand, a man who enters or remains in Canada illegally to avoid American prosecution will, if he is caught, not only be returned to American authorities but will face the possibility of a jail term in Canada first.

4. Must a man surrender American citizenship if he remains abroad in violation of the draft law?

No. As a matter of fact, it is ordinarily inadvisable to do so before one obtains new citizenship, or at least permanent status. Being stateless can complicate or make impossible obtaining permanent status or citizenship in another country and make

## Marines Must Go!

(continued from p. 2)

patriotic tunes and we would start chanting "Hell No, Marines Must Go." After about ten minutes of this, the first fight broke out with the jocks surging forward in a flying wedge. At this point the administration decided to make a showing, and an assistant Dean stood up on a table and tried to convince us to leave. We started chanting that hell no, we wouldn't go unless the Marines left also; the assistant dean seemed to say that if we left the Marines would also leave. Then the assistant dean went back on his word and gave us ten minutes to vacate the hall. By yelling at us, the little dean succeeded in arousing the jocks and they charged just as we were deciding to vacate the hall and regroup our forces. It was a disaster with half of the SDS group outside the hall, the jocks were able to charge the front lines and push us back. After ten minutes we had one broken nose, three black eyes, twenty assorted lumps -- and the Marines were still in the hall. The Marines didn't leave until five minutes before they were supposed to leave. We regrouped, held a rally in the middle of campus, promised to be back on Friday with double our numbers, and gave the rally over to the jocks who weren't able to make more than a grunt or two. They finally resorted to singing patriotic songs and calling us "pukes".

Our mistakes were obvious. We hadn't clearly spelled out what we intended to do inside the lobby and so various steering committee members were giving conflicting instructions to the people. If we really were staying within the bounds of civil liberties, we would have left the hall at the first sign of violence. If we really were set to obstruct the Marines, we would have linked arms and stayed. As it was, half of us left, half stayed, and we lost effectiveness. It was because of this overall indecision that we were unable to keep order among our own forces and things rapidly fell apart.

After the demonstration, a lengthy, informal meeting was held and we decided that on Friday we had to obstruct forcibly and that we had to attack the library recruiting table, both as it was more in the open and easier to surround and as it was more difficult for the jocks to attack us in the library (we would be silent, they would yell). Our victory had only been a partial one (and we felt it necessary to act in the most militant and most organized fashion in order to maintain the chapter spirit).

Our resolve was strengthened after a two hour meeting with Dean Truman (author of books on "everything is for the best in the best of all pluralist political systems"). Truman told us that the Marines were moving into the lobby of a second dormitory, that the local council in that dormitory had invited the Marines in, that only a small number of people at a time would be allowed to see the Marines, and that all identification cards would be checked at the entrance. We were given an area to picket in. The Dean refused to move the Marines to a less controversial place -- the new dormitory so happened to be a jock dorm and the location of the NROTC wardroom. The Dean refused us permission to have an anti-draft table inside the dormitory, even if the students who invited the Marines also invited our anti-draft table. And the Dean refused to allow us to set up an anti-draft table outside the dormitory. He seemed to want our blood.

After the meeting with the Dean, we held an open steering committee meeting which lasted for four hours. We began the meeting with the realization that any action we would take on Friday could not be taken on the administration's terms. We could not storm the dormitory and physically disrupt the recruiting -- the odds were against us. But we were unable to find any satisfactory alternatives which corresponded to our pent-up feeling of frustration, we could not find anything which would successfully disrupt the University and at the same time connect with the issue of Marine recruiting on campus. So we finally decided to mount a peaceful picketing of the Marines in front of the dormitory where they were recruiting.

The rally Friday noon, before the planned picketing, was attended by at least 1,000 people -- 800 of us and 200 jocks. Rev. Bevel spoke amid cries of "Go Back To Africa", Calvert amid cries of "Go Back To Russia", and Ted Kaptchuk, new chairman of SDS, amid cries of "Take A Bath". It was obvious that the administration either could not or did not want to defend the rally, but we had organized a defense squad of some 60 people and there was no physical violence. Then we marched to the dormitory where the Marines were recruiting and entirely filled up a rather large quadrangle with the picket line. Although the picketing by itself was not a militant action, the SDS people showed a strength and beauty on Friday which could not be denied. When the jocks attempted to break into the picket line, they were held back by stud-

travel out of the host country more difficult.

On the other hand, a man who is not living in the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States is not subject to the US draft law. If a man living outside the US renounced his US citizenship (and renunciation is confirmed by the Department of State) before he is required to register for the draft or before he violates a draft board order, he voids any further selective service obligation. If, on the other hand, he has refused to register as required or already disobeyed an order of the board, renunciation of American citizenship does not purge such offenses from his record.

A man can renounce citizenship by swearing an oath of renunciation at a US consulate or embassy. Applying for or accepting "landed immigrant" status in Canada does not, of itself, void American citizenship.

5. Can a man be prosecuted if he returns to the United States after failing to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act and living abroad?

Ordinarily yes, although the law is unclear here and little can be said from the legal standpoint with absolute certainty. Moreover, the political climate of the country might be an important determinant of whether or not a draft violation is prosecuted.

The question really revolves around the statute of limitations. Men who violate Selective Service law and return to the United States within five years will clearly be subject to prosecution. But the statute of limitations forbids prosecution of draft law violations more than five years after an offense is committed, except that the limitation does not apply if the offender is a "fugitive from justice," that is, considered to have fled to avoid prosecution.

If a man leaves the US after failing to register, failing to report for a physical examination or for induction, or committing a similar offense, he will clearly be violating the draft law. Courts will almost certainly hold that he fled to avoid prosecution and that therefore the statute of limitations does not apply to him (any more than it would apply to a man who left the country after indictment and/or conviction). Thus, a man would likely be subject to prosecution should he return to the United States at any time, even if he has become a citizen of another country.

However, the case of a man who leaves the United States before committing such an offense is not so clear. If, as has been pointed out above, he renounces American citizenship, he is no longer subject to Selective service regulations. If a man leaves the country before he is required to register at eighteen, or before he is sent orders with which he does not comply -- and he retains US citizenship -- the courts could rule in one of two ways. They could rule that the very fact that the registrant was not in the United States makes him a "fugitive from justice," whatever his motives in leaving the country, and that therefore he would not be protected by the statute of limitations. Or they might rule that the prosecution must show that the man's intent in leaving the U.S. was to avoid prosecution for violating the draft law. Thus a man who openly, without deceit, changed his residence to Canada to attend school, to get work, or to establish himself in business, or for similar purposes, might be regarded as not intending to flee from justice. He could then be covered by the statute of limitations and would not be prosecuted if he returned to the U.S. more than five years after he violates the law by not registering or not complying with a draft board order.

A board could, of course, continue periodically to send questionnaires or orders to a citizen living abroad; each failure to complete and return a questionnaire or to obey such an order is a separate offense.

In sum, it is doubtful that a man who leaves the United States and violates the draft law will ever be able to return to this country without being liable to prosecution (short of a general amnesty for all such violators).

6. What about emigration to countries other than Canada?

Each situation is distinct, though the general problems outlined here would obtain. Information should be obtained from consulates, embassies, or national travel agencies.

There are additional problems, however. Rumor suggests that Mexican officials have been known to hand draft law violators across the border to U.S. officials without formal action. In addition, emigrants to countries like Australia, which have a draft, will be subject to it.

While the information presented in this memo is correct to the best of our knowledge, it is, of course, subject to change. Such changes could be brought about by U.S. Congressional action, by changes in Selective Service regulations, by court decisions, or by changes in Canadian law or practice. Those using this memo might be well advised to check to see if it has been superseded by new efforts.

ents, professors, and Barnard girls; though our picketing was serious, people could not help but smile and sing at the discovery of our new power. We won a different kind of victory.

These events can best be analyzed in terms of their repercussions. SDS showed itself to be strong, but for the first time this year the right wing showed itself at least to be existent. At the time of writing, there is an election to student government going on, and the SDS slate is in some danger of losing due to the clear polarization which occurred around the Marine recruiting. The right has put up a clear slate of anti-SDS candidates, various moderates have presented themselves as alternatives to the violence of both the right and the left, and liberals are being forced to decide whether it is more important to support SDS against the jocks or maintain their purity and support the moderates. If the former happens and we win, then we have the responsibility of turning the liberals' support into a radical program without either losing that support or losing our program. If we lose we have to be able to switch our emphasis from mass confrontations to nitty-gritty organizing and attempt to widen our constituency.

The student polarization has also placed the administration in a position of mediation. Because of the demonstrations of Thursday and Friday, the administration cancelled a recruiting visit by the Army scheduled for the following Monday. Then the president of the senior class invited the Army to recruit on campus, and SDS is placed in the undesirable position of fighting fellow students without being able to convincingly call them fronts for the administration or representatives of minority opinions. SDS must become able to destroy the administration's stance of neutral arbitrator between conflicting student opinion.

Finally, the polarization has managed to obscure the political position of SDS. Our tactics rather than our politics have become the issue, students who may at least be neutralized by our vision of a socialist and liberated America become violent enemies by our supposedly undemocratic tactics while students who are potential members of SDS become unreachable because of our supposed unthinking militancy. SDS must become able to find new and effective forms of propaganda so that its actions will, in the eyes of the campus, flow naturally from its politics. And those actions must be placed in a historical perspective which enables SDS members to see that their present actions are helping to build a future movement.

# chicago school

(continued from p. 1)

pers will include studies of the Welfare, Police and Urban Renewal Departments, as well as all agencies and institutions that attempt to control Chicago's "restless ghetto youth."

4. CRR will also initiate specific research projects to be used by individuals community organizations to help them make their organizing efforts more effective. Such projects will include title searches ("just who owns such and such a block") and power studies of specific wards.

## A FREE UNIVERSITY -- IF YOU'RE WORKING FOR THE MOVEMENT

CRR is attempting to recruit 200 university students for its program, beginning June 13, and ending August 25. Participants will spend a lot of their time helping the four tasks listed above to become a reality. They will also participate in a sort of Free University -- to be a student you must be doing research. Everyone participating in the research program will take three "courses" or "seminars" a week. The courses, with a "class" size of 10-15, will run from 3 to 10 weeks, each meeting once a week. Free housing will be provided.

The courses and teachers include: History of the Civil Rights Movement; Draft Counseling (Alice Lynd, author of a new book on the subject); American History from the Bottom Up (Jessie Lemish, recently refused tenure at the University of Chicago); Power in America (Todd Gitlin); Organizing the University (Greg Calvert); History of Radical Movements (Staughton Lynd); The War in Vietnam; Negro History; Organizing the Poor; Radicalism and Modern Theology; Contemporary Women in America; Class in Modern America (Richie Rothstein), etc.

## A MOVE TOWARD SELF SUPPORT

Participants in the research program or the organizer training program will be helped to find part-time jobs if they cannot support themselves. This is the way that many members of Chicago's community organizations and the staff of SCO support themselves. Some people have found that the friendly professors or older radicals who are now in business can provide good part-time jobs. Others work one or two days a week for day-labor agencies. SCO has a staff member currently arranging part-time work. We feel we must begin to support ourselves for we cannot depend on sympathetic liberals to provide all the resources for the movement we are trying to build. Here in Chicago organizers are attempting to become financially self-sustaining. It seems to be working.

Brochures on both the training program of the School of Organization, and the summer seminar and research program of the Center for Radical Research are available from SCO, 3101 W. Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60612.

# VIETNAM

## (continued from p. 3) summer

her with supporting materials) for the local group, intended to convey possibilities for action (together with an evaluation of how these activities have been found to work in other areas), although not in any sense to limit or dictate local action.

2. To train the Field Workers and run short-term training institutes for Summer workers.
3. To recruit and assign workers.
4. To evaluate, on a continuing basis, the results of local activities, as an on-going guide and corrective for local projects.
5. To provide continuous national publicity of the Vietnam Summer project as a whole.
6. To raise funds nationally to support local projects (which, in addition, carry on their own fund-raising activities.)

Although each local activity will be run at the community level, it is anticipated that a three-phase model will characterize almost all efforts:

1. Identifying those persons in the community who are disaffected (either marginally or thoroughly) from the War and the Administration, and bringing them into contact with one another;
2. Undertaking a program of education to deepen their knowledge and concerns about the War and to increase their ability to speak out in opposition to the War; this program will include readings, seminars, films, speakers and other educational techniques;
3. Organizing these people to undertake a series of concrete, effective actions to express and implement their concerns. A preliminary "menu" of possible activities would include: petition campaigns to bring the district Congressman home to hold open hearings on the War; introduction of public referenda on the War in the 1967 municipal elections; organization of anti-draft activities and dissemination of information about conscientious objector status; leafletting in public places (shopping centers, beaches, etc.) and door-to-door; purchase of ads in local papers signed by residents, stating their concern about the War and inviting others to communicate with them; writing letters to the editors of local papers; persuading local

# Addresses Needed

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- a) I will be returning to my old address in the fall. /\_\_\_\_\_/
- b) I will not return to my old address. /\_\_\_\_\_/

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- 2) - I don't know where I'm going from here. Please suspend my subscription of NLN, starting \_\_\_\_\_, until I figure out where I'm going and so notify you. /\_\_\_\_\_/

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(city, town or ward) Democratic or Republican Committees to pass resolutions opposing the War (as has been done in several communities already); running candidates in 1967 municipal elections; organization of community speak-outs on the war, with pro and con viewpoints represented and discussed; securing invitations for speakers, films, or panel discussions before local organizations (religious, veterans, social, etc.); organizing consumer boycotts of companies which are directly involved in war production (Dow Chemical Co., e.g., which produces napalm and Saran Wrap); participation in local telephone-in radio programs; raising money for and publicizing the work of the Committee of Responsibility and similar organizations seeking to make people aware of the War's impact on women and children; showing anti-War films or producing anti-War plays; organization of public demonstrations.

Post-summer plans cannot really be discussed at this point, since they depend entirely on the successes and failures of the Summer Project itself. Obviously, with Presidential and Congressional elections coming up in the following year, the strength developed over the Summer will be primarily directed toward such activities as pre-primary elections (or delegates to the National Party Conventions), Presidential and Congressional Primaries, initiating and supporting candidacies for

local, state and national offices (in the major parties, as well as independent candidacies), etc. We cannot predict now whether the organizations created around and as a result of the Vietnam Summer will remain in existence after the Summer or will be absorbed into existing groups, and we cannot predict what course of action these groups will decide to take. Much will depend on our ability to expand concerns about the War into a more general, multi-issue politics. If the Summer is successful, we will have laid the groundwork for a new political force in the country, and part of the central office's job will be to initiate discussions about the future sometime during the late Summer.

At present, four pilot projects are underway in the Boston area (Cambridge, Brookline, Newton and Boston) to test the effectiveness of various recruitment and organizing techniques. Students, faculty members and others are working in local neighborhoods in an effort to identify those persons who are against the War, get them in contact with one another, run educational seminars with assigned readings, and plan a series of action projects. Hopefully, the experience gathered in Boston in the two-month period prior to the beginning of Vietnam Summer will help in developing guidelines and materials for community groups working in other parts of the country in June, July, August and September.

# IMPORTANT!

2nd Class Newspapers cannot be forwarded. If they are not received by an anxious radical, they are returned to the NO at the charge of 10¢ per copy. With most of the 6,000 sds members leaving their current addresses in June, the weekly bill will be horrendous. The National Office will be unable to pay it. So, when your copy of NLN is returned, we will destroy your addressograph plate. It will be impossible for you to ever again receive NLN without offering heart felt apologies to the membership secretary. If you are able to pass that hurdle, you will then have to pay your \$5.00 dues again, even if you just paid a month ago.

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