

NEW LEFT NOTES

SDS · 1608 W · MADISON · CHICAGO · ILL.

Volume 2, Number 37

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

October 23, 1967

FROM PROTEST TO RESISTANCE

STUDENTS BATTLE COPS

LIBERATION News Service

MADISON, WIS. - Students and police fought with fists, rocks, sticks and tear gas for two and a half hours last Wednesday on the campus of the University of Wisconsin.

The rioting between some three to four thousand students and city police followed what began as a peaceful demonstration against the presence of the Dow Chemical Company on campus.

The demonstration began at 10:30 am when over 350 students linked arms and sat down in the corridors of the Commerce Building in the center of campus, where representatives of Dow were to hold job interviews for prospective employees in cooperation with the university placement

Some two dozen assorted policemen were waiting for the demonstrators inside the building from 9:30 am on, as University Chancellor William Sewell had hired regulars from the Madison Police force to assist campus security officers. All were under the command of Chief of University Protection and Security Ralph Hanson.

According to Matt Fox, managing editor of the Wisconsin Daily Cardinal, the sit-ins were informed that they were obstructing university property, and that they were considered to be unlawfully assembled. They were also told that Hanson had personally suggested to Chancellor Sewell that he ask Dow Chemical to leave, and that Sewell had refused. They were

At 11 am, three demonstrators sitting nearest to the doorway were seized by University police in an attempt to take them into custody. Other students held on to their companions and struggled, but name arrests were issued later for the three students identified by university personnel.

Outside a crowd of over three thousand students gathered in support of the civil disobedience, while city riot police began congregating in front of the building.

At 1:30 pm, at the request of Chancellor Sewell, 25 helmeted policemen armed with two-foot long night sticks, entered the building, smashing plate-glass doors in their zeal.

The students remained in their places, heads between their knees, and arms over their necks, as the police began swinging their clubs and dragging out the bludgeoned victims.

In less than an hour the building was emptied, with male and female students milling about, heads bloodied and bruised, groaning, crying, stopping cars on the streets and begging rides to the nearest hospital. No ambulances were present. By this time, demonstrators outside reacted to the treatment their comrades had received and police began throwing tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Six student demonstrators were dragged out of the building and placed in a police van. Windows of the van were then smashed by the crowd, the air was let out of the tires, cars were rolled in front of

it, students stretched themselves out in its path, and a picket line was set up at the only available exit some 50 feet away. Seeing that there would be no way out, police released their captives but placed them under name arrest.

Meanwhile the skirmish was still going on between police, lobbing tear gas bombs and the mob of students moving against and retreating from the police line between each round. At about 4 pm, the crowd which had previously restrained itself to shouting and jeering at police, began to fight back with rocks, bricks, shoes and anything else it could get its hands on. Police began using the nerve gas, Mace.

According to John Davis, Cardinal night editor, 10 or 15 more riot police arrived and began unloading cases of tear gas grenades and stocking them inside the building which appeared to be under siege at this point.

One policeman was struck in the face with a flying brick and fell to the ground, apparently unconscious. He was carried off by police, with a broken nose. A second officer suffered a broken leg when he was struck by a rock thrown from the crowd. He fell among the students who set upon him and beat him with hands and fists. He was rescued by fellow officers and taken to the university hospital.

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Columbia SDS Exposes CIA Link

Columbia University SDS revealed October 16 that the School of International Affairs there is carrying on a program financed by the CIA. The \$125,000 a year project involves research on national income in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

Paul Rockwell and Michael Klare of SDS released the results of their investigation, which has been going on since last fall, when Dean Cordier of the School of International Affairs denied any university connection with the CIA. The denial was in response to charges that a university trial of 18 students for a demonstration against CIA recruiters could not be carried on fairly because of university complicity with the CIA.

Since the university has now admitted the CIA link, SDS has made the following demands:

Immediate re-instatement of George Gruenthal, who was suspended from Columbia for a year after the demonstration against CIA recruiters in the fall.

SDS contends that because of secret university connections with the CIA, a fair hearing was impossible. Also disclosed was the fact that many of the trustees of



Monopoly Game Disrupts MSU Career Carnival

by Stu Dowty

Michigan State University has built its reputation upon those things most characteristic of the modern multiversity: rapid growth, huge size, assembly-line degree-production, and service to the Establishment. It has also earned an image of special notice through its football teams, its over-seas projects (the infamous CIA-Vietnam project was just one of many) and its career carnival.

Each year MSU runs a "career carnival" to which many major corporate and governmental employers are invited. Booths are set up by the employers and the recruitment usually attracts over half of the 38,000-plus students on campus. Ramparts once called MSU a "service station" university, and this event is one of the best examples of MSU's service to both government and industry.

However, the career carnival has gained a significance which its sponsors undoubtedly did not anticipate—it has become a focal point for campus radicals. What better opportunity to confront the military-industrial complex than when it is actively recruiting fresh young bodies in your own student union? What self-respecting SDS member could sit idly by while the National Security Agency, General Motors, the FBI, Dow Chemical Co., the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Chrysler Corp., the Michigan State Police, General Electric, A.T.&T., the Peace Corps, the Marine Corps, the Army, the Air Force, I.B.M., and dozens of others have literally "set up shop" on campus? MSU-SDS did not sit by, and what they did might be worth passing on to others.

This year the career carnival, titled "Careers '67", was on Monday Oct. 9 and Tuesday Oct. 10. Nothing out of the ordinary happened Monday: there was leafletting throughout the day (the leaflet pointing out, among other things, that "the Selective Service System's 'manpower channeling' program...is the key to understanding a great deal of what is happening at Careers '67") without incident. The fun started Tuesday evening, and it was literally a game!

Imagine the hustle and bustle of the career "carnival" during its most active period, and then imagine 30 or 40 SDS members walking into the middle of this and spreading out on the floor their own "exhibit": a giant Monopoly game, complete with three-foot dice, "Spartantown" dollars, and people replacing the playing

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Letters to NLN

October 12, 1967

Dear Editors;

Ask not what the revolution can do for you but what you can do for the revolution!

Corporate radicalism.

The system tells us that unless young men are willing to kill and die for their country they don't love freedom.

That's corporate liberalism.

John Venezia tells us that unless we are willing to kill and die for our movement we don't love freedom.

That's corporate radicalism.

The system finds it useful to keep women in a constant state of turmoil about their role. The women's liberation committee does the same.

The system finds it useful to create a gap between students and the "civilians" in the surrounding areas. The movement does the same.

The system tells us to select carefully who we love and hate. (free men and communists) The movement does the same (poor men and students).

The system arranges organized hates, (CBS reports, the white paper, state department briefings, etc.) The movement does the same. (SDS demonstrations, meetings, New Left Notes, the Movement)

I am fast losing my respect for the movement because the reasons I joined it have been lost in a great put down.

The system above all has a little slot for everyone to fit into. And the movement too can find a little slot for you. And if you don't go there quietly they will write dirty things about you in New Left Notes. You too can be a part of the great corporate radical system. You too can give up what you want and think is right, to do and be a part of this great freedom machine.

People can do their thing after the revolution. Just as they can do it as soon as we put down the world wide Communist conspiracy.

The hippies who have thought about it at all see the New Left as the Yang of a Yin/Yang revolution. The left destroys, the hippies create. The left tears down the old system, the hippies build a new one. Past revolutions have failed because they only destroyed. Past experimental communities have failed because they only created. The two together are necessary for real change.

While the New Left contention that we can't sit around planning a new society to replace this one is true, still we can't leave that part of our philosophy a void until the time comes. I always thought that the one thing we all held in mind was that after the revolution we would have a society where everyone could do his thing. Yet, when the hippies simply do their thing, we get all shook because they don't fit our mold of anti-establishment. And it looks and sounds exactly like liberals putting down radicals because they don't fit the mold of social changers.

When I got into the movement a year ago community was the big thing. One didn't just organize, one organized a community where everyone had a camaraderie, one man down was an injury

to all, etc. But now we put down people for wanting to relate to others. Communities have been usurped by the hippies, they're a cop out. Now we only need to be willing to kill for our movement.

Certainly the corporate radical system is not so implanted in the U. S. as the corporate liberal system. But it is grinding in everyday threatening to fuck up our little pink minds as surely as the bigger system. Fuck up our minds by limiting our range of activity and the scope of our imagination just as the big system.

Nevermind if the hippies can get more done. (Three bus loads of food to the Newark SNCC during the riots ain't hay. How many SDS chapters did something comparable?) They obviously don't know where it's at because they practice what they preach. They can't know what a god-awful system this is because they aren't killing to get out of it.

Nevermind if the students by practicing selective consumption can and sometimes do fuck up the country's economy. After all they won't be buying Beatles' records forever and then the system can go back to normal.

Nevermind if McLuhan's right.

Nevermind if the revolution isn't going too well.

Nevermind if you don't quite fit your actions with your conscience.

Nevermind all that, just go out and kill for your movement. Kill a corporate liberal, kill Johnson, kill ADA members, kill business men, kill students, kill hippies, kill for peace, kill for freedom, kill, kill, it's the American way.

Christine Leonard
Lawrence, Kansas

Editor:

Recently, after having returned from a year in Mexico as a student, I read Dick J. Reavis' comments on the "New Left" there. I should like to say at the outset that I do not believe Reavis gave an accurate picture of politics or of the "New Left" in Mexico.

In Mexico the PRI is politics, and to describe it as an "ADA-type structure" --What is an ADA-type structure?--is meaningless. Essential to an understanding of the PRI is the fact that it managed to get the army under control in the early 1930's. Since that time, and because of this, the PRI's only contender for power has been the Catholic Church, whose political arm is the reactionary PAN (Partido de Accion Nacional). It is widely believed that the PPS and the PC are controlled by the PRI; and I have seen no evidence to contradict this.

As to the "New Left" in Mexico, there is no doubt in my mind that it belongs in the same category as the PPS and the PC, with the proviso that it is used with greater frequency by the PRI for delicate maneuvers. An example would be its role in effecting the removal of Ignacio Chavez as Rector of the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico). Chavez was a reformer and a hold-over from the presidency of Lopez Mateos. Diaz Ordaz wanted him out for a number of reasons, none of which had any-

thing to do with the proper functioning of the UNAM; the "New Left" perhaps, unwittingly, complied.

The PRI does face opposition, but it does not and will not come from the "New Left"--as Reavis remarks, "many believe that they will be the academic and industrial leaders of a socialist Mexico that is just around the corner". In other words, they look out for number one. Opposition comes from the campesino sector, and the PRI is not loath to murder militant campesino leaders, as in the case of Ruben Jaramillo--cf. THE GREAT FEAR, Gerassi. And more recently, last August, enraged copra workers in the state of Guerrero marched on Acapulco to ask the state governor to account for 40 million pesos of their union money; they were met by police who shot to death 28 and wounded over 100. The campesino sector, the majority of the population and potentially the most revolutionary, tends to act spontaneously, is issue-centered, and is devoid of ideology. Young Marxist intellectuals I know--Reavis' "New Left"--will have nothing to do with the campesinos and are, in fact, contemptuous of them. In short, then, the "New Left in Mexico, if such a thing can be said to exist, is composed of cynical and self-interested dilettantes.

Sincerely,
John G. Aylward
Foxboro, Mass

STUDIES ON THE LEFT

The New York Regional Office has been given many old copies of "Studies on the Left". These we are selling from the NYRO office for 50¢ each, plus 25¢ for postage. Issues we have in stock are:

- Vol. 5 No 1, 2, 3, & 4
- Vol. 6 No 2, 3, 5, & 6
- Vol. 7 No 1, & 2

People ordering five or more of the ones we have will get them for 50¢ each and will not have to pay postage.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MILITARY

A conference sponsored by the Radical Education Project, SDS, the North American Congress on Latin America, and the University Christian Movement, for mapping out strategies for confronting campus military operations and research. Building from past experiences (e.g. at the University of Pennsylvania) and Utilizing detailed knowledge of contracts and the individual recipients, the conference will attempt to spell out specific action programs leading to the politicalization of the Campus.

SPEAKERS: (partial list)

- Carol Brightman (Viet Report)
- Judith Coburn (IPS)
- Carl Davidson (SDS)
- Christopher Lasch (Northwestern U.)
- Michael Locker (NACLA)
- John McDermott (Viet Report)
- David Ransom (Mid-Penn. Observer)
- James Ridgeway (The New Republic)
- Dave Rudin (Cornell Sun)
- Sol Stern (Ramparts)

NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12

registration:
IDA NOYES HALL
1212 E. 59TH ST.
6-8 p.m. NOV. 10Y
6-8 p.m. NOV. 10TH

Mail to: University of Chicago SDS, Ida Noyes Hall, 1212 E. 59th St, Chicago, Ill.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

- I plan to attend the conference (\$5.00 registration fee enclosed)
- I plan to attend, but will pay at the conference
- I cannot attend but want to receive working papers

I will need housing for Friday — Saturday — nights (bring sleeping bag)

Civil War at San Jose

Tom Good (SDS)
San Jose State College

On Monday, October 9 supporters of the American Liberation Front were attacked by campus goons while attempting to picket Marine recruiters on campus. We were outnumbered 10-1. San Jose police were called and arrested 8 leaders of the ALF including psychedelic revolutionary Nick Kopke (candidate for ASB President) and Ira Meltzer, former radical Attorney General of SJS. The cops arrested only ALF people and worked in close cooperation with the goons, allowing Nick Kopke to be beaten while he was being taken to a police car.

On Tuesday we held a rally at which ex-Green Beret Don Duncan spoke and then, with about 250 more people than we had the day before, we marched on the Marine recruiters. Once again the goons, who had formed a human wall around the Marines, began the fighting, but this time we fought back effectively and held our own shouting with unbelievable force, "Get Off The Campus." "Fights involving more than 40 people broke out eight times in 20 minutes" (to quote the school newspaper) before the cops arrived and formed a line between us and the Marines and their friends.

On Monday the ALF was politically isolated. Many former student mobilization people were unhappy with the militant tactics of the ALF. The week before ALF members ran onto the ROTC field

in defiance of an Administration warning that the ROTC field was a classroom. One ALF supporter marched in formation with the recruits with a sign reading, "Cadets Today, Killers Tomorrow." Campus cops chased but failed to catch the ALF people. At that demonstration there was a scuffle when one ALF member attempted to break down a gate so that everyone could get onto the field.

However after the attacks Monday many spectators were with the ALF because of the obvious bias of the cops (even the school paper commented on this) in arresting only anti-war demonstrators. One student told me, "I am neither for or against the war, but the cops yesterday acted like the gestapo."

On Monday the only victory we could claim was won by a girl who kicked a cop in the balls who had grabbed her and also managed to bite him and then got away. But on Tuesday we all felt that we had power and that we could win. The ALF was formed because we felt that the Mobilization, while reaching many students, failed to radicalize them and led to a defeatist attitude.

In any case on Tuesday, October 10 radicals, liberals, psychedelic revolutionaries, Blacks, ex-Peace Corpsmen, communists and one Hell's Angel fought like hell against fascism. And we held our own. Unity through struggle!

new left notes

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Washington D.C. 1799 Lanier N.W.

N. C. RESOLUTIONS

OCT. 21 RESOLUTION NO. 1

PASSED 10/7/67

combined statements of Greg Calvert and Steve Halliwell

THE NC OF SDS meeting in Madison, Wis. urges the National Mobilization Committee to reject the demands of the Washington, D.C. police that the Committee disaffiliate itself from acts of civil disobedience on Oct. 21.

To renege on the original decision to have civil disobedience at the Oct. 21 demonstration is to indicate publicly that the National Mobilization has reached the limit of its opposition to the war at the level of protest demonstrations.

The rhetoric of the Nat. Mob. organizing for Oct. 21 has centered around the phrase "from dissent to resistance." The Mob. now has the responsibility to stand by that verbal commitment in action.

STUDENT STRIKE RESOLUTION

PASSED 10/7/67

TO IMPLEMENT the 1967 convention resolution on the Student Strike.

THE N.C. mandates a committee of Greg Calvert (on the east coast), John Fuerst (in the Mid-West), Sue Eanet (on the west coast) and Carl Davidson (travelling) to report to the December N.C. on the state on the chapters and evaluate the feasibility of strikes at campuses with strong SDS chapters.

And that the NAC will select 3 chapter members from East, West and Mid-West for this committee.

And that this resolution does not change the convention mandate that the strike be held only if ten chapters are committed to it in Dec.

WHITE ORGANIZING

B. Gottlieb...White Organizing resolution.

PASSED sunday, 10/8/67

THE SDS N.C. urges the regional and local travellers to talk to SDS members about what they plan to do after graduation; to encourage discussion about areas of radical organizing outside the university, and to develop programs that can initially start to link the student movement with local insurgencies within all the institutions within that community.

C. Davidson...W-O resolution.

PASSED sunday, 10/8/67

THE SDS N.C. mandates the SDS N.O. to hold a 3 day educational conference on the Working Class in America, at the time of the December N.C., in conjunction with other groups such as REP.

C. Davidson...W-O resolution #2.

PASSED sunday 10/8/67

THE SDS N.C. mandates the LRAP, REC and requests REP to begin a research project gathering relevant information on the feasibility of radical organizing among the white poor, working and middle class populations in various urban centers in America.

Implementation is the responsibility of the N.I.C.

OCT. 21 RESOLUTION NO. 2

PASSED sun. 10/8/67

SDS RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE to the peoples of the third world who are struggling for their independence of mass actions on the part of Americans in opposition to their government.

SDS also recognizes the need to build the base of a radical movement in this country. We do not feel that this can be achieved through mass demonstrations, but those demonstrations need not necessarily interfere with our work.

THEREFORE, whenever possible, SDS should participate in and encourage actions aimed at giving support to our brother movements in the U.S. and throughout the world. In doing so, we should try to give some direction to them so that they might add to our movement, but should not rely on their doing so.

REGARDLESS OF SDS POSITION, a large demonstration, probably including

a march and rally, will occur in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 21. SDS encourages the organizers to insist on carrying out their plans, with or without a permit, giving in to none of the unreasonable demands of the Washington authorities.

SDS further encourages all people not involved in work requiring their presence at that time, to go to Washington and take part in this action, in whatever way they see fit.

HALLIWELL ADDITION

SDS should arrange to have a sign with the initials "SDS" at the site of the march (initially at the reflecting pool) and will request through NLN that SDS people rally at that sign in the eventuality that SDS will be taking separate action. A working out of SDS strategy will be the responsibility of the National Officers.

PASSED.Sun.10/8/67

SOUTH AFRICA

...PASSED, SUN.10/8/67

Pissarevsky amendment to Speck So. Africa Resolution:

That the study on South Africa be extended to all of Africa and that NLN print articles resulting from that study.

NOTE: the first part of the speck resolution was defeated.

THE Second part of the Speck resolution dealing with the educational program was passed along with the Pissarevsky changes. (See NLN, Sept. 11, 1967.)

ON THE LIBERATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN

or sex/education revisited.

PASSED 10/7/67

WHEREAS: the division of labor between men & women is the primary division of labor in society, and is therefore a basic source of oppression, stratification and antagonism in society;

WHEREAS: the question of the liberation of women, which effects each of us strongly & directly, is essential in our struggle for personal liberation in a revolutionary movement;

WHEREAS: the issue of women's liberation has particular strategic value for SDS in that we can take the initiative in raising it, define the terms of the

LABOR RESOLUTION

PASSED sun.10/8/67

1. The N.C. of SDS hereby condemns the leaders of the Penna. Teamsters bureaucracy and trucking firms of that state for obstructing wage increases for independent truckers;

2. SDS unequivocally applauds, supports and defends the courageous actions of independent truckers and some insurgent elements of the Teamster rank-and-file who have, for the past seven weeks, carried on an uncompromising struggle against both the company and Union bureaucrats;

3. SDS urges those representatives of the 75,000 sympathetic insurgent rank-and-file Teamsters to call for a mass strike of these and all other Teamster union members who are sympathetic with the struggle waged by the ranks against the attempts of union leadership to crush or disable the present wildcat strike; and SDS affirms its support for any such strike;

4. SDS condemns the Governor of Penna. for his threat to call in the National Guard of that state to smash the right of the truckers to defend themselves against aggression by the employers and the union leadership, i.e., to destroy their strike;

5. SDS hereby encourages its local chapters in all the areas involved to get in touch with the independent truckers and their insurgent counterparts in the teamsters, and to put the words of this resolution into practice by directly assisting those truckers in their struggle in any way that local chapters find feasible;

6. And SDS reaffirms its support for the rank-and-file insurgencies in all other American trade unions that are directed against wage cuts, "sweatheart" contracts, and anti-democratic practices by union leadership.

struggle and make important breakthroughs in consciousness—precisely because the issue is both basic and submerged;

WHEREAS: the June 1967 convention passed a resolution on the liberation of women and the Queens college chapter (no doubt several others) has already instituted a women's liberation workshop;

BE IT RESOLVED, baby: that the NC suggests to all SDS organizers (potentially, the entire membership) that they encourage the formation of women's liberation workshops and projects.

NAC election results.

members ELECTED Sat. 10/7/67

Karen Gellen - 19
Tim McCarthy - 21
Earl Silbar - 16
Teperman/James - 30
John Rossen - 26
Carol Neiman - 26
one delegate from the U. of Chicago chapter - 15

MONEY was pledged by the following:

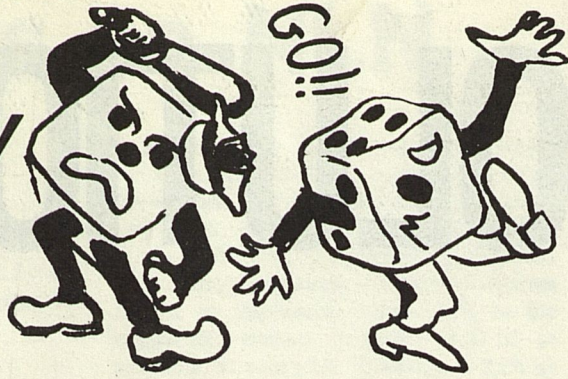
Oberlin SDS - \$10
Chicago U. - \$50
Columbia U. - \$50
Ill. Champaign-Urbana - \$60
Boston - \$20
Smith-Amherst - \$25
Joe Horton - \$5
Chris Dykemer - \$10
...to be used in aid for brothers in Dallas, etc.

REAC election results.

members ELECTED Sat. 10/7/67

Staughton Lynd Irv Himmelblau
Tod Gitlin Ann O'Brien

Monopoly at MSU



continued from page 1

pieces. The players lined up, the dice were rolled and the game began with players moving from "Go" (Collect \$200 from the war machine), to such spaces as: NSA—collect \$500 from the CIA; Multi-versity—collect useless information; Pentagon—rent \$70 million; Draft Dodger—go directly to jail; Grosse Pointe—no niggers or kikes allowed; Detroit (which was in flames); Ft. Wayne Induction Center—rent your life; Income Tax—for war materials; Vietnam (you died if you landed there) and, of course, Chance and Community Chest.

After a somewhat slow start the game picked up, and people really began to play, with appropriate enthusiasm. And of course a crowd quickly gathered. As the crowd grew, the game developed its own spontaneity:

"Come on, roll the dice—get a three, that's Detroit, a real hot one!"

"Two, Boardwalk, pay \$50 in Spartan-town dollars."

"Hey, a draft dodger—go to jail."

"Fuck you, fascist cop!"

"Come on in, folks, play a real game; why just play theirs?"

"Our game's more fun—step right up—roll the dice!"

"Four—Vietnam—too bad, you're dead."

"Hey, George just sat down on the Pentagon and won't move; let's get him."

"Warmongers! Stop the war machine! Get out of Vietnam!"

"Set him down on the side; sorry George, no sit-ins until the twenty-first."

"Confront the Warmakers, NOW!"

"Roll 'em again; oops, too bad, Ft. Wayne Induction Center—you're in the Army now."

"Vietnam—there goes another player!"

"The game's right here folks—why play theirs when you can play ours?"

"Domingo just landed on Grosse Pointe—he can't do that, he's not...."

A girl burts in from the crowd: "No niggers in my town—out, OUT! Bang—Bang (with cap pistol) Take THAT!"

"We're losing more players—hey, anyone out there want to play? Our game's dangerous, too—just like theirs."

"NSA—boo-o-o, here's some CIA money—go build yourself a student movement."

"Vietnam again—another person gone."

"We're running out of money, too; let's start a war or something. We've just GOT to make some more!"

"My name is Dunnman—Corporal Dunnman of the MSU police and...."

"Come on, play our game—it's just like yours!"

"...I'm asking you to leave of your own accord before...."

"We'll stop our game if you'll stop yours!"

"Stop the war machine!" "Boo Cops!"

"Gee, look't that shiny badge!"

"What's wrong with our game—it doesn't really kill people?"

"...We are forced to make you leave. This is Mr. Shingleton, the head of this university event, and he's asked me to tell you...."

"Kick Dow off campus, too!" "Here's some money to go with your badge!"

"...that you're disrupting the career carnival and blocking the flow of traffic between exhibits."

"You all hear that? Does anyone want to go?"

"NO-O-O!"

"OK, come on, roll those dice—let's play!"

The cop and bureaucrat retreated for the time being and quick phone calls were made, evidently for more cops. A major portion of the patrons of career carnival had been attracted by this time and the game continued before a considerable audience. During the game, also, other SDS'ers had been walking through the exhibit areas with a number of signs and posters: "The Only Show in Town"; "Dow—Better Living Through Better Chemistry"; "All of America Is Playing

Monopoly"; "Who Owns the Monopoly Board?"; and "American Know-How Did This" (with a picture from a Ramparts article on the children of Vietnam).

In not too long a time more cops appeared, in fact quite a number of them. Not wanting to really go to jail the Monopoly players suddenly picked up their board and, as a group, disappeared from the career carnival. (An earlier decision had been made that the essential points would probably be made before any arrests and that if possible the expense and hang-ups of arrests and jail should be avoided.) The exit of the Monopoly players, however, was not the end of the evening. A few who stayed behind enjoyed themselves by taunting already very nervous bureaucrats and cops: "You think that was something? Wait 'til they come back in half an hour!" "Glad I'm not in your shoes—what do you think they'll do when they come back?"

They did come back—without Monopoly board—and huddled on the same spot where the game had been played. While cops and bureaucrats were waiting for the "worst", signals were given from the huddle and on the word "Go!" the group suddenly split into two's and three's, and heading in every which way, made for the booths and exhibits. And that's all there was to it. But then again, there really was more. The rest of the evening was spent talking individually or in small groups to the representatives in the different booths. Dow Chemical had to talk to radicals. The Peace Corps had to talk to radicals. The Marines were visibly sick of talking to radicals. The FBI denied they harassed radicals. The State Police tried to ignore radicals. Everyone talked to radicals.

As some one once said, "those kids can sure be troublemakers."

UM-SDS Off Campus

Six SDS members at the University of Missouri in Columbia face disciplinary action and the chapter's status as an approved campus organization is in jeopardy as a result of a literature table set up on October 14.

That particular Saturday happened to be "University Day" at Missouri—a day when high school seniors and their parents converge on the campus for a visit. It is a University rule that no "unrelated activity" is permitted to go on during special days—might disturb the visitors. So when SDS set up their table with special issues of NLN and lots of anti-draft lit, the administration called in the campus and city cops. (A ROTC

Cops held John Luna, Steve Fuchs, Gordon Burnside, and Steve Stepp at the police station for an hour, while Barbara Papish and Linda Phelps were driven around in a patrol car. They were all released without being charged, but now face disciplinary action by the University.

Thus far, 18 professors have signed a statement protesting the University's actions, the Mid-Missouri Civil Liberties Union is investigating the case, and petitions are being circulated opposing the impending disciplinary actions.

CHICAGO

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STUDENTS RESIST COPS

continued from page 1

Seven policemen and 65 students were treated at the hospital, for wounds ranging from skull injuries to superficial bruises. One student may be permanently blinded.

The fighting eventually ceased around 6:30 pm after police finally succeeded in containing and dividing the protestors who had begun to back off when police dogs were brought onto the scene.

In later developments, Chancellor Sewell announced the suspension of all 12 members of the Dow Protest Steering Committee, which had planned the civil-disobedience demonstration. The committee consisted of representatives from SDS, Young Socialist Alliance, University Community Action, Committee to End the War

in Vietnam, and the Committee for Direct Action. Police have already issued a warrant for the arrest of one of the committee members, Evan Stark, a teaching assistant in sociology. Charges were not known. Other arrests are expected.

A rally was held at 7 pm in the library mall, where 5,000 students, surrounded by a protective ring of 400 teaching assistants, called for and announced a general strike to last until the university guarantees that Dow Chemical will never be allowed on campus again.

A meeting of teaching assistants voted to endorse and participate in the strike, and a meeting of 300 faculty members resolved to enforce the strike. The faculty members 1.) said that police could not have been used in the demonstration; 2.) condemned the university's use of indiscriminate violence in the demonstration; 3.) recommended that in view of that use of violence, no university disciplinary action be taken in connection with the demonstration on Oct. 18; and 4.) condemned the "violation of due process involved in the university's summary suspension of the Dow protestors." (However, the entire faculty met Friday and, after a 6-hour meeting, voted 2-1 in favor of the administration's actions.)

Another rally was held at 8:30 Thursday morning in front of the Administrative offices building. Students set up picket lines at most of the university buildings to discourage people from entering and attending classes. On Friday the strike continued; an American flag was cut down from the Chancellor's building, and the office of Dean Kaufman, Student Activities, was burned.

Plans are to continue the strike into next week.

Brooklyn College Strike

About 1000 students and 200 cops battled at Brooklyn College in New York as a result of a demonstration against Navy recruiters on campus last Thursday, Oct.

According to a New York Times story, about 40 students and 2 faculty members were arrested, with "dozens" of students and one policeman injured.

Most of the injuries occurred when the cops attempted to clear away students blocking a paddy wagon carrying those arrested in the demonstration, held in the lobby of Boylan Hall after SDS and DuBois had been denied permission to set up a table next to the Navy recruiters.

As of the NLN deadline, students and faculty at Brooklyn College were organizing a strike.

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NAC Minutes

Members present: Mike Speigel, Tim McCarthy, Carol Nieman, Karen Gelen, Howard Stack (U of C), John Rosen.
Members absent: JOIN
Others present: Boe Shomer, Bruce Pohlman.

AGENDA

1. Committee for a Liberal Lending Library.

2. Allen Ginsberg, Laurence Ferlenghetti and Michael McLure.

1. The committee for a Liberal Lending Library requested our chapter contact list for Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, and Kentucky in order to send them the "Individuals Against the Crime". The NAC decided to give it to them.
2. The agent handling Ginsberg, Ferlenghetti, McLure and others wrote asking for our complete chapter contact list. The NAC decided to send it to them and

This fall Madison (U. of Wisconsin) SDS published a 36-page student handbook, aimed at giving new students a critical introduction to their university environment. The handbook deals with such questions as the function of the university in society, the decision-making process within the university, dormitories, the form and content of the general run of university courses, and students' rights vis-a-vis the draft and the police.

Copies of the handbook are available from Madison SDS, 8 Frances Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. We will also send a mimeographed report detailing the steps involved in putting the handbook together and the problems we have encountered with it. It should be possible for other chapters to build on our experience and use this idea successfully on their own campuses.

to request a \$10 handling fee, plus any contribution that they would care to make.
3. The NAC changed its meeting time from Thursday nights to 6:30 PM on Tuesday nights.

Correction of the NAC minutes for Sept. 21, 1967: SDS did not exchange contributors lists with Vietnam Summer. We were given the lists and agreed not to use them for 6 months. We did not give anyone our contributors list.