

A Call for SDS National Action

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

"You can help us by telling as many people as possible what we tell you, and in a number of other ways. Don't dial direct—insist that your 'operator' assist you. Keep calling in to the 'operator' and information, and use coin phones as often as possible. Don't mail in the IBM portion of your telephone bill—just mail in the regular bill section. This way all the bills will have to be processed by hand. Mail in only a portion of your bill, and tell them because of your financial straits, the rest will be paid later. On the coin phones, get your dime back, and try again. Dial '0', wait for a response, then try again."

San Francisco State College
SDS Labor Committee

Four hundred thousand workers of the Bell Telephone System (AT&T) are out on strike—about the same number that marched in the anti-war parades last April 15th. They are fighting the eighth largest defense contractor in the country (assets worth \$37,000,000,000), which is also related to IT&T, one of the largest investors in South America.

The four hundred thousand who are striking against AT&T are fighting the same enemy that we fight, and that the

Vietnamese fight. The Vietnamese struggle against imperialism and its henchmen the Marines; the strikers are struggling against AT&T and its henchmen the cops (newspapers, politicians, and the like). Not only do we have a chance to support the people who are in a very literal sense fighting an imperialist company, but we have the responsibility to do so. If we can expand the political consciousness of the strikers (and telephone consumers), we should do so, and certainly we can learn from the strikers. The strike is being conducted by rank-and-filers in a sophisticated, well-organized, militant way. Not to respond to those four hundred thousand people who went on strike against an exploitative, imperialist company, without access to a strike fund and against a sell-out leader who has already agreed to send the strikers back to work if the Government intervenes, is to abdicate radical responsibility.

Work with the strike offers an opportunity on campus to tie up some of the lessons of Vietnam. We must admit that the Kennedy-McCarthy-negotiations maneuver has cut some ground from under the anti-war movement. Still, the War in Vietnam unmasked the system for awhile, and the ugly sights people saw will be with them for awhile. The minds of people are still open to an extent, and if these people can be brought into the fight for the telephone workers they can learn that "imperialism starts at home" and must be fought at home. And as possible future employees of AT&T, this is no missionary job—it is to the advantage of students to fight for their futures as workers in the System.

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Students for a Democratic Society

1608 W. Madison St.

Chicago, Illinois

New Left Notes

Volume 3, Number 15

Let the People Decide

April 29th, 1968

ROLL ON, COLUMBIA, ROLL ON

Student, Community Demonstrators Take Over



DEMONSTRATORS MASS ON THE STEPS OF COLUMBIA'S HAMILTON HALL.

Eight hundred Columbia University students are currently occupying five buildings on the campus in one of the longest and most militant actions at a predominantly white school in the country's history. Joined by hundreds of additional students who are picketing, leafleting, and holding campus rallies, the students are demanding: 1) that Columbia permanently stop construction of a new gymnasium in nearby West Harlem; 2) that the University withdraw from the Institute of Defense Analyses, a consortium of universities which does counter-insurgency and other research for the Military; 3) that amnesty be granted to all demonstrators; 4) that campus disciplinary proceedings be under the control of a student-faculty-elected group; 5) that University president Kirk resign from the board of IDA; and 6) that charges against six students previously suspended for anti-war actions be dropped.

This is the fifth day of the student occupation; white students hold four buildings, and black students and Harlem residents hold one building. The first three demands have emerged as the focal point of the action. The board of trustees met and called on the president to take action against the students; the faculty is presently holding the largest meeting in its history. Police have been on the campus; they battled with students once at the construction site and a second time when they waded through a crowd of students and faculty members at the library. The campus has been sealed off at various times, and classes have been canceled at least until Monday. On the weekend a march of black people and Puerto Ricans rallied at the campus to support the demonstration.

The history of community opposition to Columbia's expansion and disregard for the people who live near the campus

(continued on Page 7)

RAP BROWN FREED

(April 18th)—The State of Maryland released H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, on \$10,000 bond pending trial on charges that he "incited" Cambridge, Maryland citizens to riot last July.

Brother Rap was brought from Petersburg, Virginia, where he was being held awaiting extradition. He was taken immediately to the court in Cambridge, where within five minutes his arraignment was held and bail posted. The trial date is two to three months away.

Meanwhile Rap's strength is gaining and he is now ten pounds heavier than last week, when he officially ended his hunger strike.

Soon after his release, Chairman Brown was whisked away in an unmarked police car to the airport in a nearby city, where he caught a plane to New York. On hand to greet him at the airport were hundreds of brothers and sisters. Cheers of "Black Power" and "Let Rap Rap" were heard from among the joyous crowd as he emerged from the plane.

Bail restrictions included those imposed upon Rap by the Federal court (travel restrictions) along with the stipulation that Rap must appear before the Maryland judge at any time the judge deems necessary.

LETTERS TO THE LEFT

COMMITTEE FOR POOR PEOPLE

Friends:

On September 8th, 1967, people from Perry County gathered to form the Committee for Poor People. The Committee is a response to the fact that despite the millions of dollars in Government funds used by the War on Poverty programs in Eastern Kentucky, the poor remain poor and generally untouched, if not unnoticed, by these programs.

The Committee plans to concentrate its attention on specific and immediate problems facing the community. As its first project the Committee is attempting to obtain free school lunches. At present the schools charge each family 25¢ a day for each child, \$5 a month. For an average family of five children the total cost reaches \$25 a month. This means that about one third of a monthly family income must be spent on one meal a day. There is absolutely no way in which families can avoid this charge. Children are not allowed to return home for lunch and families are brought to court if their children are truant. Therefore a program of school lunches originally designed to help people actually serves to keep them impoverished. The Committee has arranged that this issue be discussed with the School Superintendent on September 30th.

The Committee would like to expand its activities to include demands for improved medical care and for the creation of improved job opportunities.

The Committee is of, by, and for the poor, and desperately needs the assistance of individuals and organizations interested in our success.

The Committee is collecting food, clothing, household goods, bed clothes, cleaning equipment, and kitchen utensils to distribute to the poor. In order that the rich don't get richer and the poor don't get poorer, all contributions will be placed directly in the hands of those who need them most.

We also need office supplies: stamps, envelopes, mimeograph paper, and a typewriter.

SEND ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO:

Committee for Poor People
Route 1, Box 73B
Hazard, Kentucky 41701

Sincerely yours

George A. Archer, Chairman
Committee for Poor People

1ST & 2ND

THOUGHTS

April 18th, 1968

To New Left Notes:

The man is gonna come down hard—I mean really hard—if we don't do somethin' fast. I mean, you guys just don't have time to frick around trying to radicalize middle-class white students. Their attraction to McKennedy shows where they're at—and that's just too far away for you to be able to do anything with them in the time you have. Sure, some of them will risk getting their heads bashed in demonstrations—some will even go to jail rather than Vietnam. But when the shit comes down, do you really think any substantial number of these kids will choose to fight in the Revolution rather than retreat to their middle-class security? I know some are sincerely committed; but get serious—there are just not enough of them with the potential for it, that you can afford to waste your time trying to actualize that potential into action and long-term commitment.

Poor whites are the only group of white people who have a real basis in their everyday lives for commitment to a liberation struggle. These are the people we have to organize, not middle-class students. SDS ought to become a research and training center for organizers and concentrate solely on that. Forget all this other nonsense

'cause we don't have time to mess around with that.

I will agree that talking and intellectualizing have their place; but really, don't you think we've overdone it a little? I'm sick of everyone's analysis of our society, sick of arguments over wordings of resolutions, sick of nothing but talk about revolution. There ain't gonna be no revolution if you don't get out there and make it. If even half of you who talk so profoundly about the struggle, who talk about the sickness of "liberalism" and claim that you, on the other hand, are a committed radical—if even half of you would get out there and organize, things would begin to happen.

Rationalize all you want to about why you're not out there—go ahead and do your little thing and tell yourself you're dedicated to the Struggle. But when the shit comes down, and you're not ready, and people you might have been able to reach aren't together enough to win the Revolution, see how much sense your rationalizations make then.

Carol Schik
Nashville, Tennessee

April 21st, 1968

About that letter I wrote NLN last week:

As you could probably tell, my letter to you was written when I was in a high emotional state, and I overdid it a little. I still think more people have to organize poor whites, but it was pretty ridiculous for me to say we should stop trying to radicalize students—how do I think I got involved?!

I may be sick of talking and intellectualizing and ready to move on, but obviously it has to continue in order to bring others to this point. Just because I think organizing poor whites is the most important thing that needs to be done right now, it is not the only thing that needs to be done.

And of course, in my ignorance, I wrote that we don't have time to organize middle-class students—implying that it will take less time to organize poor whites. I still think that if they can be organized, there are more potential revolutionaries in poor white communities than in universities, but I really don't know this for sure.

So I apologize for talking as if I had the answer and you were a bunch of fools wasting your time. I do think, though, that you have to put more emphasis on this very important aspect of the Movement—though I realize that with a student base it's hard to do much more than encourage individual students to organize in white communities after they finish or quit school.

I assume you realize that, as I see now, nothing particularly constructive (or destructive) would be accomplished by printing my other letter. In the future I'll use personal friends for outlets for my own emotionalism, and write letters to newspapers just when I have something constructive to say. The article about NCU in the last NLN will obviously do

more toward motivating students to do organizing than my letter.

Carol Schik
Nashville, Tennessee

(Editor's note: Both of the above letters have been printed, because not only individually, but together, they make some important points, and those of the first letter certainly are worthy of inclusion.)

P.F.P. OR NAPALM ??

April 14th, 1968

Dear Editor,

For one hundred years the Democratic Party has had a solid base of power in the South based on de-facto Negro slavery. When the Republican Party has been in power, it has ruled by coalition with Southern conservatives.

When the Negro sharecroppers were displaced by the cotton-picking machine, both they and the rhetoric of de-facto Negro slavery moved to Northern cities.

Response to Rebellion

This is a section from a new pamphlet, soon to be printed, which will at least outline the different kinds of work that students should involve themselves in this summer. Most of the pamphlet is dedicated not to "demonstration or response" possibilities, but to organizing ideas.

"In this pamphlet are organizing ideas. They are ideas for ways to reach out to the people that fascism will find its support from. They are ways to reach out to the same people who could stop

The key to the Government's response to black rebellion is the concept set out by Detroit's Mayor Cavanaugh: "Early over-reaction". In many cases this means: a curfew; perhaps a state-wide proclamation against meetings of over three people; (Detroit 1968, Philadelphia 1967) laws against buying ammunition or whiskey or possessing unregistered guns; and calling in massive numbers of troops very early in the game. How much military violence is actually set loose on the black community depends on the troops, the police, the political climate of the city. (Mayors losing a black democratic base may swing hard on the black community to pick up and develop a strong white racist base.)

"Early over-reaction" is a typically American euphemism for the spirit and mechanics of a military state. Romney has said that he would keep the curfew on until August if he thought it necessary.

The task and program of white radicals during black rebellion is to challenge each and every element of the

The problem of race war can only be solved by a new political party based on workers, farmers, and the middle class; a party which rejects the rhetoric of de-facto Negro slavery. It must also reject the anti-communist rhetoric which we borrowed from Adolph Hitler and the imperialist rhetoric we inherited from the British and the French colonialists.

To raise the questions of racial equality (Black Power) and of correct and friendly relations with our Russian and Chinese allies of World War II within the two old parties is to wreck those parties.

The next step, a constructive one, would be to support Peace and Freedom Parties such as that which has been organized in California.

Those who sneer at electoral politics are promoting civil war. Do we want to fight the Battle of Gettysburg over again with napalm? Is that what the NC has in mind?

Sincerely,

Paul Burke
201 South 32nd Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

fascism in its tracks and give the chance to young people to build something better than what they are offered today. They are ways to say to people: Fight the Draft, fight racism, because they are being used to oppress and destroy you in the interest of a privileged few."

The pamphlet should be used to give to new people during the last few weeks of May in order to get them moving through the summer. We will print as many as we feel we are getting orders for. They will go for 10¢ apiece. Get orders in quickly.

Government's military regimentation. Our program is to organize white people, both in the cities and in the suburbs, to challenge that regimentation. We are seeing that white people will pay the price of military regimentation—of curfews and restriction of motion and gathering—in order that black rebellion, in order that violence in the streets be stopped. This is partly out of fear. It is also partly because white people believe that violence in the black community is a kind of lawlessness, like other kinds of crime, that can be stamped out. Then life will return to normal. We must convince them that that violence will continue as long as white racist oppression—individual and institutional—continues. We must convince them that they must join in the forces of change, quickly, before it becomes entirely an issue of black against white.

Confrontations are easy to arrange. In most cases, during a rebellion, we will not have to provide for the militancy of the confrontation; the police will do that. But for the protection of those involved, violent repression should be prepared for. Here are some things that have been tried:

1) If a curfew is imposed, groups of people should be gathered together, if possible in several strategic places in the city. If it is a curfew on people under 21 (say for after 5 p.m.), people under 21 should be involved. Maybe that is the best tool for high school students. A sit-in or mill-in at which there are speakers, or at least leaflets passed out, makes the most sense. The groups can be small. From the point of view of diversionary activities, maybe it is the best idea to have lots of small groups acting at closely staggered times.

2) If a limitation on public gatherings is imposed—have one. The value of this is that lots of otherwise uninvolved people can be involved. In Detroit, marches were arranged following very respectable memorial services for Doctor King. This can be done again, both in the city and in the suburbs.

3) Go to the troops, especially the

new left notes

New Left Notes is published weekly (except in July and August, when publication is bi-weekly) by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874). Second-class postage is paid at Chicago. Subscriptions are \$1 a year for SDS members and \$10 a year for non-members. Signed articles are the responsibility of the writers. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editor, Pat Sturgis. New Left Notes is affiliated with UPS and Liberation News Service

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Call to Action on the Telephone Strike

(continued from Page 1)

What is the strike about?

Student intellectuals aren't the only ones who understand what corporations are all about. A leaflet entitled "Letter to the Public" and signed The Workers of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company explains it this way:

"In 1965, the PUC uncovered fourteen different ways that PTT padded their costs to make it look like they needed a rate increase. They maintain their own staff of expert accountants and lawyers who dream up various gimmicks to beat tax laws and gyp the public. They spend literally millions on propaganda, presenting themselves to the public as the company that really cares. In effect, we're paying for PTT to tell us what a wonderful job they're doing. Now they're telling the public that unless they're allowed a rate increase, the public will suffer. But the public has to foot the bill for this supposed improvement in service.

"We who work for PTT are doubly soaked. As part of the public, we pay for their advertising and their high rates. As employees, we are getting, according to the latest Government statistics, substandard wages. An average operator gets \$2.18 per hour, and a lineman \$2.30 per hour. By the time taxes are deducted, what's left is a joke. The company claims it is offering the highest wage increase in its history, but the two things it neglects to mention are: 1) that the cost of living has skyrocketed, and 2) that the so-called high increase will affect only a minority of the employees. For example, instead of tendering an across-the-board raise for all, the company is offering different figures for different categories. Those categories with the fewest employees—in some cases we don't even have any workers in the categories—will get the highest raise, and those where the majority of us are will get the least. Out of the 44,000 employees in Northern California, about a hundred will get \$21. The vast majority will get \$5.50.

"The company is proud of its poverty wages, and issued a statement as follows: 'We will pay wages only sufficient to hire

and retain sufficient employees to run the business. We don't care what the rates of pay are in outside industries including other regulated utilities. We are proud of our wage policy, and we don't intend to waste money by changing it and we aren't agreeable to arbitration of anything pertaining to our wage policy.'

"The company will use its tremendous power to try to turn the public against us. They use the public media for their own private forum. They will try to say that service is suffering because of our strike and our lack of concern for the public. They will try to use our demands for living wages to justify their rate increase. In reality, the rate increase after a wage increase is another common gimmick used by corporations to gain even higher profits."

What can we do?

The letter to the public lists a number of suggestions how we who support the strike can help:

"We do not have the millions necessary to reach the majority of the public, but we too are part of the public, and will try to reach as many other workers as possible, through leaflets and talking to counter the lies that will be told by the company. You can help us by telling as many people as possible what we tell you and in a number of other ways. Don't dial direct—insist that your 'operator' assist you. Keep calling in to the 'operator' and information and use coin phones as often as possible. Don't mail in the IBM portion of your telephone bill—just mail in the regular bill section. This way all the bills will have to be processed by hand. Mail in only a portion of your bill, and tell them because of your financial straits, the rest will be paid later. On the coin phones, get your dime back and try again. Dial '0', wait for a response, then try again."

There are a number of other things we can do. As mentioned before, in the true style of business-unionism, CWA (Communication Workers of America) has virtually no strike fund. This of course makes it easier to get its

members to settle for a sell-out contract. SDS chapters across the country should form student strike-support committees to raise money for the strikers. If this is done on a mass scale, such support could have a material as well as a psychological effect on the ability of the workers to hold out against the management as well as against a deal by the union leadership. It would also begin to show workers that contrary to the bourgeois press, SDSers and other radical students are not just draft dodgers out to save their own skins, but are interested in tangibly supporting working peoples' struggles against the corporate power structure which we talk so much about.

Besides raising money a strike-support committee could organize support for the strikers in many other ways. Primarily they could begin to counter the PR of the ATT and the ruling-class press attempt to split workers from the public by issuing leaflets to students and the public. Research should be done on our college and university trustees to find out if any are on the local board of directors of AT&T. If so we can point this out to our fellow students and possibly organize a picketing of any such trustee's home. Most likely the local switchboard on the campus is being operated by scabs. This should be pointed out by fellow students, and where possible students themselves might be organized to shut it down. There is also a good possibility that the college placement office is being used by the phone company to hire scabs (a lot of students who work as part-time operators could be enlisted to work on the committee). We should check this out and if it is so publicly expose it and insist that the placement center refuse to hire for the telephone company, or we will close the placement center down. If this is too Left for some campuses, an SDSer could station himself near the interview station and take pictures of the potential scabs—maybe run a scab-of-the-week contest, selling ballots and contributing the money to the strike fund. If our campus has other unions, we should also try to enlist their members' support against the university's using its facilities to hire scabs.

If there is a lot of support on campus there is no reason why we should not organize a student demonstration at the corporation's central office in support of the workers' demands. At the very least we can get students to go down and walk the picket lines, or, better, get an SDS canteen truck with free coffee and food for people on picket duty. It is a good way to make contact with rank and file as well as get a better understanding ourselves of the fight and how we can help it. Above all, we should be very careful that we don't work through the union leadership!

There are a number of things we should be aware of in giving support to the strike, such as Federal crime. There have already been a number of reports of sabotage, which the union leadership has quickly denounced. For example, it might be considered a conspiracy if a group of people (fifteen or more) in the same exchange (indicated by the first three letters of the phone number) at the exact same time called another area long-distance, thereby breaking the circuit. We should certainly not advocate any of our committees' doing this, as it might get us busted for conspiracy. Also, going around the city and leaving pay phones off the hook, thereby tying up a number of scab lines, also might be considered conspiracy. If any of the brothers and sisters have any doubts about what might be considered illegal vis a vis scab functioning of the telephone system they should direct their questions to any CWA picket line, whose members will most likely be glad to tell them.

These are just a number of suggestions we've come up with among ourselves and talking to some of the strikers on the line. There are probably other and better things we can do, but at this time what is most critical is that we get off our collective ass and begin to do something in the direction of building an alliance with the working class. The CWA workers state their case very simply: "We are not asking for the moon. We are asking for wages that are at least equal to the cost of living in this country. We want to work and don't like to strike, but it is the only way to wrench the few crumbs that we're asking for from the tight fist of the Bell system. Support our strike."

Out of the Mouths

Yup, straight from the Congressional Record of April 18th, the official list of counter-insurgency research done by university social scientists for Fiscal 1967. Note, please, this does not include scientific work or many IDA studies. What else it doesn't include only YOU can find out.

I. RESEARCH PROJECTS ON FOREIGN POLICY MATTERS FINANCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FISCAL YEAR 1967 FUNDING (TOTAL \$2,416,000)

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: Human Resources Research Office: Language and Area Training Division: approximately 14% of the total HumRRO program \$500,000

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY: Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS):

Work Unit 1: preparation of US military personnel for assignments in developing nations: impact of counter-insurgency advisory activities on the career orientation of Army officers \$ 58,000

Work Unit 2: overseas military posts and policies: their influences on military operations: mechanisms for improving relations between Americans and local nationals overseas..... \$ 47,000

Work Unit 3: US defense operations in military assistance civic action, and psychological operations: social factors relevant to military civic action doctrine: inter-cultural communications, characteristics of Communist societies relevant to US military interests \$417,000

Work Unit 4: indigenous military forces of developing nations, changing roles of the military in the contemporary world..... \$105,000

Work Unit 5: methodologies for defense research on foreign culture, development of analytic models of social process, techniques for use of experts in foreign-area information \$177,000

Work Unit 6: US defense operations in counter-insurgency and unconventional warfare, internal security, strategic and tactical factors underlying military counter-insurgency operations, non-military effects of physical force by counter-insurgency military units in Phase 1 low-intensity warfare, the operational code of the Communists in Vietnam, world patterns of civil violence \$284,000

Work Unit 7: social processes underlying military planning for stability, African groups relevant to US military decision-making..... \$ 78,000

Work Unit 8: Cultural Information Analysis Center \$750,000

II. SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1965-67 (TOTAL \$2,898,041)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY: implication of comparative national development for military planning (1966)..... \$ 95,972

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY: the politics of modernization—implications for military planning (1966)..... \$ 98,191

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES: the future of deterrence in US strategy (1967)..... \$ 74,665

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: political development and modernization in Islamic countries; military planning (1965)..... \$ 64,140

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: strategic analysis of extra-legal internal political conflict (1967)..... \$ 97,947

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: social bases of stable political systems (1966)..... \$232,300

RICE UNIVERSITY: interdisciplinary study of social change (1967)..... \$440,000

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE: long-range planning through a systematic approach to area military studies (1967)..... \$ 93,800

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY: 1980 and the balance of power in the Pacific (1966)..... \$ 71,785

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES: international security affairs (1967)..... \$800,000

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: proliferation study, Middle East (1966)..... \$ 32,408

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: the United States and the Western Europe of the 1970s (1966)..... \$ 17,250

In addition, the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) appropriation for 1969 is \$11,000,000. Among other projects, this agency—an inter-university group—did a detailed classified study of the Tonkin Gulf Incident entitled "Command and Control Agency" which the Defense Department has refused to even make available to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. For further good information see recent articles in the GUARDIAN and the VIET REPORT issue this year on the University and the War. SO...CARRY ON, 'cause they sure as hell are!

ABOUT ORGANIZING

by Doug Youngblood

The National Community Union is the only organization in this country oriented toward organizing the working class and more specifically those elements of Southern white workers concentrated in Northern urban areas. The following article was written by the chairman of that organization, Doug Youngblood. He has "lived in every state south of the Mason-Dixon line" and was himself "organized" by JOIN, an SDS project in Chicago's Uptown. At the December NC, JOIN became the National Community Union headed by those people from Uptown who were originally Southern working-class people.

Lately an aura of mystery and mystique has grown up around organizers and organizing. This troubles me, because I feel it is having a detrimental effect on the Movement. Therefore, this article will deal with some of the problems I see. If they aren't dealt with, not only do we stifle and impede the growth of organizers and potential organizers, but we also do a great disservice to our own cause.

Entirely too many people are running around with the idea that an organizer is some kind of super-human being with a computer for a brain and an incredible charismatic power that enables him to influence, sway, or change the direction of another person's thoughts and ideas at the drop of a hat. While this is the objective of an organizer, it's not quite that simple. Another incorrect idea that is prevalent nowadays is that the life of an organizer is terribly romantic and filled with great adventure. Malarkey.

I say here and now that I and my fellow organizers (wherever they are working) are very much human and very much subject to the same fears, doubts, and inconsistencies as other mortals. Also, contrary to popular belief, the life of an organizer is about as romantic as a fire hydrant. Very seldom does it rise above knocking on doors, endless hours of conversation, gallons of coffee, and lots of phone calls when you are in the bathtub.

In no way is this meant to say the organizing is unrewarding. I just think there is too much emphasis on the rewards and not enough on the ass-busting

that produces them. Being an organizer is very rewarding (more on this later), but let us not forget the behind-the-scenes labor.

The greatest source of the above false impressions is the myth of what an organizer and organizing are about. While I feel that the principles incorporated in these popular definitions are fundamentally sound, I somehow feel that they are too group-oriented; consequently, they often obscure the real job of an organizer (which is to influence, sway, and change the thoughts and ideas of another individual). Being fully aware of the value of groups, I still feel that the value of one-to-one organizing has been demeaned. To illustrate my point more clearly, I would like to cite some real incidents that I feel are pertinent.

One of the block clubs that JOIN has formed was working to get a vacant lot made into a "tot lot" because of the high rate of children being hit by cars—since the only place to play is in the street. Two of the ladies who were members were offered (by a do-gooder with a deep guilt complex?) farms in Wisconsin—where they would have a house apiece for their own use, good wages, lots of room, and good old country living. Both of these ladies have families and their children (like everyone else's) were being harassed by the cops. In addition, the kids' grades were poor, and one of the fathers was drinking pretty hard. So both of them felt the best thing for them to do was to get their families out of the city. At the last block meeting (which was more like a funeral)

one of the ladies told us: "Don't you worry. Just cause I'm moving away, don't think I'm gonna forgit what I learned in JOIN."

While being happy to see them get out of this hell-hole, we were still caught up in the fact that this meant the block club would fall apart. However, it fell on deaf ears. To condense the story, they moved to the country, and we suffered from a deep sense of frustration and failure. (How were we going to radicalize anyone if they kept moving?) Three or four months later, one of the ladies called us and asked us to help her move back into Chicago—the pastures weren't greener after all. She is now starting to get more deeply involved. My point is, which is more important: maintaining the block club (any ego here?) or being instrumental in bringing this lady to a state of mind that allows her to participate in radical activities?

Another incident concerned a man who at one time was the chairman of JOIN, but for many reasons he and his family moved away, and we had no idea where they had gone. A week or so ago we got this letter (with a Southern postmark) in which he asks us to "...come on down and help me start a JOIN here." He goes on: "...I been raising hell down here about Welfare and the War on Poverty people with this bunch of people that I got together." Here again I think the lesson is plain. We couldn't keep him as chairman of JOIN, but when he left he did not "forgit" either.

A third example: We (JOIN) were involved in a rent strike, and we were feeling good about having gained a victory over the landlord. A couple of days after the strike, we found that the strongest of the families living there had moved. Again we felt the gloom of failure settle over us. Later, at a staff meeting, we were discussing what we felt had been our errors when the phone rang. I answered it and it was one of the guys

who had helped with the rent strike. The conversation went like this: "Doug, we had to move out of that other building because of the landlord. But what I want to talk to you about is that this building is just as bad as the one we left, and I was wonderin' if you'd come over and maybe we can get something goin'."

Most organizers (following the popular definitions) are group-oriented. This is the standard by which they judge success and failure. "How many people did you get to the meeting?" "How many revolutionaries have you made?" "We got to shake this empire!" "Ready to head for the mountains yet?" "When is that demonstration coming off?" These are just some of the standards (definitions of what we're about) that an organizer feels obliged to try and meet.

Realistically, these standards may be OK when you're working with the more "enlightened", but they damn sure ain't OK when you're working with people who have to slave their ass off just to stay alive—and I seriously question these standards' being applicable even for the more "enlightened".

Each of the people mentioned in the three examples above became involved in JOIN on an individual basis. That alone demonstrates the merit of working on a one-to-one basis, not forgetting the value of groups, but simply remembering that organizing is teaching others to be able to operate on their own. If you can do this with a group, more power to you, but don't forget that a group is made up of individuals, and not all of them are on the same level of development.

It is my feeling that an organizer should have two main objectives (regardless of where he is organizing), and those are participation and neutralization.

The primary objective of an organizer is that of involving (participation) people to some degree in actions that will culminate in a deeper understanding and commitment on their part. The nature of this action can be based on anything.

The secondary objective of an organizer, if he is unable to get a person to participate, should be that of forming a friendship with him. Sympathizers are just as important as participants. Even if you can't get the person to become involved, effort to make a sympathizer (neutralization) should still be exerted. This eliminates his potential as a negative influence on what you are doing in the community—he knows what you are doing and in some ways agrees with you. I have found that people of this kind may wind up doing something later on.

Another point is that, far too often, organizers operate on a pre-conceived time schedule or a method that is not applicable to the situation. What this means is that the majority of organizers are not flexible enough. An organizer has to be able to adapt to many kinds of situations and be able to relate to people in all of them. Thus, I would suggest (from experience) that organizers give their methods, their goals, and the existing situation a good re-evaluation periodically.

Partly responsible for the mystery and mystique are people who, for one reason or another, could not make it as organizers (usually because of inexperience) and who bemoan the fact in such a way as to project to others the idea that organizing is too hard (who said it was easy?).

Yet another source of these false impressions is the fact that we (humans) like to feel that what we are doing is important. So we project the idea that organizing is very intricate and takes a real pro to do it right. In the process of trying to seem and feel important, organizers too often take on a multitude of tasks; consequently, many of the tasks suffer from a hit-and-run job by the over-loaded organizer. This also arises from a lack of faith in the ability of others to do the job right. Together, they reflect the forgetting of the fact that the job of an organizer is to work himself out of a job.

chicago cops riot

(April 27th)—A march of more than three thousand Chicagoans protesting the War was assaulted by Chicago police. Demonstrators marching downtown were charged by the cops, beaten, and arrested. Why? Because Mayor Daley has now made it clear that even the most peaceful protest is no longer possible in this city. Following are brief excerpts from the statements of these many folks who were injured and the more-than-sixty young people arrested for "disorderly conduct" and "resisting arrest".

"The police told the marchers to disperse; the most obvious fact is that the police had no intention of letting, and would not let, the march disperse.

They split the group into small segments and attacked from all sides. In most cases police picked out demonstrators at random....A cripple was beaten and thrown into the fountain. People were clubbed from behind as they tried to move in the direction the police had directed them."

"At least 50% of those arrested were MACEd. The overwhelming majority of those were hit with the chemical AFTER they were in police custody."

"A few of the marchers were taken into the Civic Center itself. These people unquestionably had the worst experience at the hands of the police. They were

dragged into the Center, mauled in the elevators, and held there until 9 p.m. For at least two hours, tear gas was injected into the elevators through the air vents."

"The 'red squad' was in evidence, fingering folks for assault by uniformed police."

The Movement faces many serious questions here and elsewhere in the country. But perhaps one step forward has been made; people will no longer regard their annual anti-war marches as spring parades. It's a hard way to learn an elementary lesson.



Protective Detectives up Front

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We Made the News Today, Oh Boy!

by TANIA

the following is a sample of news on activities during the last week compiled from letters, chapter contacts, local members, regional travelers, sds newsletters, and liberation news service.

MISSOULA, MONTANA: activists at the UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA held a memorial vigil for doctor king and then proceeded downtown to press the local realty agency to end discrimination. police assaulted the group, macing some demonstrators and arresting nineteen.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: black students at VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY have taken control of the campus; they have been on strike for eight days, and say they will continue until their fifty-two demands are met. students at other virginia campuses have collected money to support the strike.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: three black students from KNOXVILLE COLLEGE went on trial here april 29th because police are unable or unwilling to find the killers of a white taxicab driver murdered by unknown persons on the campus. the three are not charged with murder, but are being held on a series of other charges. they have been jailed for six weeks. police have offered no theory as to who fired the shots or where they came from. police officials have said: "the whole campus is under indictment until the murderer is found."

TEN DAYS — FIRST REPORTS — SEND YOURS IN!

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: wednesday three hundred students from WAYNE STATE marched to general motors headquarters, culminating a long educational program on gm's relationship to racism and the war and gm's support of apartheid in south africa through its heavy investments there. on friday students held a day-long rally-fair, attended by two thousand, in the mall. when the nlf flag was raised a counter-group tried unsuccessfully to cut it down and a variety of fracasens ensued.

NEW YORK CITY: students at LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY took over the administration building, demanding a halt to university expansion into the community.

CONNECTICUT: demanding that the university begin a positive program to fight racism, TRINITY COLLEGE students took over the administration building for several days until the university met their demands.

LOS ANGELES: good rallies at campuses, including CAL STATE; mass rally and march with thirty-five hundred people; radical film festival.

BOSTON: students in the boston area participated in the following activities: march of two hundred to protest transit-fare hike; teach-in at BOSTON UNIVERSITY; picket line of three hundred to support the boycott of california grapes and the farmworkers' strike; two anti-draft demonstrations. in addition, black students at bu took over the administration building, demanding that the university move now to end its racist policies.

CLEVELAND: a hundred and fifty people demonstrated at the induction center on the 26th; on the 27th, three thousand people marched to city hall in three groups—a white march and a black march from the east side and a white march from the west side. mike spiegel was among the speakers at the rally.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA: six to seven hundred students participated in a day-long rally at the UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA featuring speakers, rock bands, leafleting, and picketing of classes.

FIRST STUDENT STRIKE REPORTS

first estimates indicate over one million college and high school students participated in the strike against racism, the war, and the draft. they participated in a variety of activities while boycotting classes. over two hundred thousand NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS boycotted the public schools. the UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA had participation of half of its twenty-seven thousand student body. at CITY COLLEGE the school was virtually shut down, and one thousand attended a rally. 98% of the SAN FRANCISCO STATE students struck. at the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA half the five thousand undergraduates boycotted classes; carl davidson spoke at a rally there. at QUEENS COLLEGE the strike was about 90% effective; most classes were canceled by the faculty. at the UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT 70% of classes were canceled. over 50% participated at DREW UNIVERSITY. four hundred students at NOTRE DAME held a teach-out. one thousand students held a rally at BROWN UNIVERSITY. the largest rally in the school's history was held at the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA as two thousand students turned out.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: the week-long series of activities included a demonstration at IIT; ten days of action at MUNDELEIN COLLEGE; and a rally of three thousand folks in downtown chicago which was brutally assaulted by the cops. total injury and arrest figures are unknown at this moment.

KENTUCKY ROUND-UP

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SCEF worker joe mulloy was convicted for refusing induction and sentenced to five years and \$10,000. joe, who is one of those arrested for "sedition" in the kentucky mountains last summer, remains in jail while fighting the excessive bail the court imposed: \$10,000 in cash as a guarantee against his fine, plus the regular appeal bond. funds and letters of support should be sent to him in care of karen mulloy, scef, 3210 west broadway, louisville, kentucky. campus groups in the area working this spring on a series of educational programs around the war and the draft are: BELLARMINE, the UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, and CATHERINE SPAULDING. draft counseling programs have begun in LOUISVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.

QUACK, QUACK: the kentucky state legislature has created a new kentucky un-american activities committee (KUAK or QUAK, as you prefer) in response to the growing movement throughout the state. six organizations, including sds, and a number of individuals have filed a suit in federal court seeking to prevent "quack" from operating (from the kentucky conference newsletter).

DIRTY HANDS...



...DIRTY WORK



SO WHAT'S A NICE GUY LIKE YOU DOING IN A PLACELIKE THIS ?

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THE COLLEGES ?

by Mark Kleiman

With few exceptions, even the most radical high school students feel the need to go on to college. I feel that we are making a mistake, and propose to show the basis for the pressures driving us toward college, and make a few suggestions on how we may deal with them. We still have some academic interest, feeling that some good things may still be learned from a university. This coincides neatly with social and economic pressure. Not going on to college would create great tension with parents; and, after all, going to school is easier than getting a job.

There are more serious things wrong with colleges than that they let the CIA and Dow recruit on campus. A large part of the radical scene this past year has had to do with university complicity with the war machine; as though the university were some virgin in danger of losing her purity and independence through any contact with the military beast. What people who say this do not realize is that the modern university is an integral part of the military-industrial complex, and has been consciously moving toward a full merger with it for at least the past ten years.

We've all seen the full-page ads taken out by the National Council on Education, proclaiming that "College is business' best friend." That's not just a fund-raising pitch, either. Let's take a look at the University of California for an idea of how this works. The University is governed by the Board of Regents, including Chandler Publishing (The Los Angeles Times and a dozen smaller papers), a large real estate and agricultural combine, a major industrial concern, and the Bank of America. The Regents, between them, probably control or have a direct interest in 20 to 30% of the capital investment in all of California. Now besides doing war research, and besides being one of twelve colleges in the country that are members of the Institute for Defense Analyses, which has just completed a study of non-lethal weapons like MACE for use against black people and students here at home, the University is also at the service of the business community.

Just as the Delano strike began in the summer of '65, the University was announcing a study of the potential of automated harvesting equipment designed to put several hundred thousand migratory laborers permanently out of work. Much of the work done is geared specifically toward commercial uses. Indeed, the reason we see so few professors in the sciences on campus these days is that they find it much more comfortable to spend their time being industrial consultants, doing research for private industry. They find that much more interesting than the vulgar idea of actually teaching undergraduates.

A "good" professor will go out as an independent agent and get industrial and governmental grants for projects he's interested in. He then comes to the Administration, points to the grants, and asks for the necessary lab space, computer time, new equipment, and other doodads necessary for the project. If the University refuses, the professor loses the grant, becomes angry, and begins searching for more co-operative campuses. The School, not wanting to lose "big-name" professors, will allow this research to be done. Indeed, it will encourage this activity, because the importance of a university these days seems to be measured by the size of its budget and the number of people on its staff. The more money, the more prestige.

We can also look at where most of the students are being channeled. The vast majority of students at UC are in the sciences. They are not even in the more speculative sciences. They are learning to become engineers, skilled electronics people, and so forth. This is not just because so many people prefer the sciences over liberal arts; it is

because our increasingly technological industry needs large numbers of people with technical skills to make things go.

A brief story: At the University of Texas, there is a very poor Geology Department. It is under-staffed; its professors are mostly second-rate; it has very little in the way of modern equipment; and the whole thing is housed in an old building. Not many students are attracted to the Geology Department. Some kind, philanthropic concern, though, has taken pity. A large grant has been made for a new building and lots of equipment. This, in turn, has attracted newer and better professors. To top it all off, these same kind people have set up a very liberal scholarship fund for aspiring geologists. Who has done all this for us? Standard Oil! They need people to help them find oil in Bolivia, where wages sometimes run as high as 85¢ a day for native workers who will later strike to gain a living wage for their families. When they do this they

came away disgusted with those institutions, where people are murdered slowly with tranquilizers and shock treatments. Tranquilizing a ward is much easier than dealing with the patients in it. (This seems to be the successful equivalent of pacification in Vietnam.) Many patients who go in with minor, treatable problems, and are subjected to this dehumanizing quickly develop more serious problems. The staff is run on a seniority basis; the nurses and attendants do the dirty work, with the doctors' tacit approval. We cannot change these institutions. The best thing we can do is to organize politically to take power away from the people who run them.

Sociology, perhaps, is better. Here people are taught about what makes the society run. This knowledge is useful, but we must take note of the use to which this knowledge is put. Extensive studies have been made of problems in the ghetto; not with an eye toward solving them,

**" UNIVERSITIES SHALL TEACH THE
SCIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY, AND THE
ARTS OF REPRESSION AND DEATH "**

will be shot by Bolivian soldiers, armed and trained by the United States.

Standard Oil has no abstract interest in higher education. It is not giving money on a similar scale to the arts. Standard Oil is interested in a very specific form of education: that education which will produce the skills they need to run their business. What any large university is really about is creating the technological skills necessary to run businesses efficiently. Electronics is more tricky than printing. Engineering is harder than plumbing. There are no other differences. The university has become a high-class trade school. The vocations it teaches are difficult, but that does not make the skill any less vocational. This is the major function of the university in American society.

Many of you may consider yourselves exempt from this description, for you intend to go into the social sciences. Psychology has to do with the curing of diseased minds, a very human-oriented goal. But how does this goal operate in our society. LeRoi Jones, a black writer, has likened American society to a burning building. People around the world who have been plundered economically and perverted culturally by the United States are beginning to have peculiar ideas of running their own countries the way they see fit. They have learned from the Vietnamese that the only way they can do this is to defeat the US militarily, which is what they are planning to do. Black people in the US are getting the same idea. There seems to be little hope for Western Society. Indeed, the building is burning.

Yet psychology is the science of adjustment. It teaches us to understand our anxieties on purely individual terms, and to adjust by confronting our fears. Yet our anxieties are not individual. That so many of us are totally dissatisfied with school does not mean that we are messed up; it means there is something wrong with the schools. The only way we can adjust to the burning building we are in is by collectively getting out of it. There is no other way.

But isn't individual treatment at least worthwhile in that it provides human contact in an otherwise inhuman society? It may be—for those who can afford it. Psychological treatment is expensive, and only those rich enough to afford it can have the privilege of keeping their heads straight in this fashion. Then what about the public institutions? Shouldn't we do something to help the poor people in those? A friend of mine who worked one summer at DeWitt State Mental Hospital in California and toured a number of other hospitals in the state

but in an attempt to buy off the black people. The Planners would like to create a black middle class, well off enough to decide that they have an interest in the status quo and large enough to convince many black people that they too can make it. Sociology is used to give the Government clues as to which groups can be the most successfully cultivated.

What about sociology that gives us more direct contact with people? There is not an agency in the country that does not use its case-workers primarily as cops. They are supposed to spy on their clients and ask questions about their sexual habits. They are supposed to get the children to tell them what their parents have been up to. They are supposed to conduct surprise night-time "visits" to see if there are men living with unwed mothers, to see how carefully the money is being spent, and so on. This is not a job for a humanist. This is a job for a cop.

The poverty program has two main parts: community work and job training. Work in a community has a very peculiar quality. If a neighborhood has its own militants, the poverty program will put some of them on its staff. This seemingly nice gesture has the effect of making these militants responsible to the program, and not the community. And it usually works. The Job Corps is also strange. One of its major functions is to take guys who failed intelligence tests at their induction physicals, under the guise of vocational training, teach them enough to pass the tests, and then ship them back to the Army.

Anthropology is also intriguing; studying other people's habits is fascinating, and can give us some insight into how our society does or should operate. Yet we must consider what anthropology is used for. Historically, it's always been used to interfere with the lives of other peoples. The first anthropologists, the British, gathered their information about African tribes specifically so that the Colonial governors would have good information on which institutions should be broken, and which might be manipulated to enforce British rule. Such use exists to this day. The United States Government has a large book on almost all poor nations. This book describes in careful detail the customs, religions, and social classes of the people in those countries. This way the Americans, just like the British before them, have precise information on where to put pressure to destroy the culture of any country and leave it open to American business.

Even with these studies made, anthropologists still go on serving our

Government by using their knowledge to manipulate others. My anthropology teacher in Berkeley was undeniably cool. He had a beard, he smoked dope, and he was even against the War. He is now in Alaska. The United States Government has ten thousand Eskimos who have to be moved so that the Air Force can put in a new radar and missile complex. My teacher is telling the Government where these people might best be put, so that they'll be quiet. One almost has the feeling that if the United States had anthropologists to deal with the Indians in the 1800s, they might not have needed the Cavalry. The effect would have been the same.

In a final perversion, the universities are used to support the myth that everyone has access to a college education. We can observe the operation of this myth most clearly in Los Angeles. UCLA is a community college. It has courses in astrophysics, calculus, nuclear physics, acoustical engineering; a School for Social Welfare to train social workers to keep the blacks at bay; and an Institute of Industrial Relations to train experts in "Labor Relations" to keep the workers at bay. With all of this, it is still a community college. Most of the students live within ten miles of the campus. That means Westwood, Beverly Hills, Brentwood, West Los Angeles, Topanga Canyon, the Hollywood Hills, and so on. The people who live in these areas come from the middle and upper classes. They are being given the skills necessary for them to run things to their advantage.

Harbor College, in San Pedro, is also a community college. It is run by the Los Angeles City School District. Fully one third of its students are taking vocational classes like printing and refrigeration. The rest of the students are doing just what students everywhere are doing: biding their time. This community college serves a working-class area. Both of these schools are set up to serve their communities and put the finishing touches on their young people. Elementary schools in Torrance are much worse than ones in Brentwood. University High School in West Los Angeles is one of the best schools in Los Angeles. San Pedro High is one of the worst. This is no accident. The sons of dock workers become skilled workers. The sons of the upper middle class become the people who run society. So much for free access to a college education.

So this is where it is. A major institution, like a university, cannot help but be a function of its society. When that society is based on stealing resources from other countries and using our technology to kill people in those countries when they resist, universities shall teach the science of technology, and the arts of repression and death. That is precisely what higher education is about in this country. The university itself is the enemy.

Clearly, we will not be taught the things we need to know in colleges. The institutions cannot be changed from the inside. To change them, we will have to take power away from the people who run them. And the people who run them run the rest of society as well. We need to develop a strategy for those of us who will do political work rather than go to college, and a strategy for those who still have to go.

A good many of us will still feel pressured by our parents and our economic situation, and will go to school. Some of us have the attitude that a few years at a cool place like Berkeley or Columbia or Antioch won't be too bad. This will not do. We are either serious about changing things in this country so that we may be free...or we are not. To change things we will have to talk to people who haven't heard from us yet. They are not at the University of Chicago, but at the University of Illinois; not at Reed, but at the University of New Mexico; not at Berkeley, but at Bakersfield. People at some of these large universities know

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Are There Any Other Good Reasons for Giving Up Dope?

by Mark Kleiman

I have decided to stop smoking grass. I think others in the Movement should begin to consider this. Initially, my decision was a tactical one. Getting busted for grass wastes our time and our money. Also, if we're working in a community or on a reasonably straight campus where dope is frowned upon, it can really hurt our organizing. Within the next two years we can expect to get jumped on by the Man. Hard. Being able to arrest us for drugs will make his job a lot easier. More important, though, is that some of us will find ourselves in positions where we must be able to think clearly and quickly. We will have to react to political situations rapidly. We may have to make decisions about our own lives (surrender, going underground, running, or fighting) quickly. Spending a significant portion of our waking hours stoned out of our minds is no way to begin. We may have some time to prepare ourselves. It took McCarthy several years to do in the CP. But it only took Hitler thirty-six hours to destroy the entire apparatus of the German Communist Party. We may have no time at all.

There is a more firm basis for my position, though. The use of drugs is forbidden in socialist countries and revolutionary movements throughout the world, on the grounds that drugs are purely escapist. We have often maintained that those conditions do not exist here; that the total poverty that makes drugs the only out does not exist within the US, and consequently drugs are not used in such purely escapist forms. I am beginning to discover that this is not the case.

In conversations with a number of GIs I have heard quite often that griping is futile, and that when an officer or NCO pulls some shit, all you can do to keep cool is smoke some dope and forget about it. This pacification, this avoidance of frustration, means that guys in the Army who would normally be even more angry about what's going on—and consequently easier to organize—are using drugs the same way everyone else in the world does: to escape the reality of their powerlessness.

In an organization as tightly run as the Military, if the Brass decided that people would have to stop smoking, GIs would be harassed, chased, spied on, and punished until the Brass had its way. Yet drugs are flourishing in the Army. A GI caught with a kilo in Australia has the kilo confiscated, is fined \$60, and is given a lecture. That's all. It seems as though somewhere in the Army, someone has come to the realization that if Army life is more bearable to men when they're stoned, they should be allowed to smoke dope, which is infinitely preferable to thousands of GIs pissed off at the Brass and beginning to think in terms of doing something about it.

Being stoned creates the feeling that everything is cool, when in fact very little is cool. This illusion is dangerous. To be revolutionary is to confront the fact of our powerlessness openly, without illusions about our enemy's weaknesses or our own strengths. The use of drugs is an individualistic form of escape, when the only real solution is collective action.

Those of us who do give up smoking cannot expect to impose this on our friends. To walk out of a room when people begin smoking will not help us talk to many people, and to limit ourselves to only going into places that are clean means we will reach fewer people. We can, however, make our views clear, and talk with people about the way drugs are used in this society.

The media in this country, by picking up on a few trends, have managed to portray the New Left as essentially anarchistic: sayin' an' doin' what we please. A number of us have been caught up in this projection, and have accepted this definition of us because we thought it was romantic. If we are to become more serious, we must reject their definitions of us, and find our own. We are either committed to making a revolution, or we are not. If we are not, we should get the fuck out of politics and stop playing with people's lives. If we are committed, we must recognize the responsibility that entails, and begin to live with it.

Summer Recruiting Success

BY Les Coleman

To get ourselves together, to organize, to reach the new people on the campus who want to act now, to have a programmatic idea that allows us to organize....

Recruiting people to a summer program is a good way for us to bring in a lot of the new people on the campus who want to get involved. Let me give an example:

On the Madison campus, they called a meeting, shortly after the King assassination, to discuss what people could do over the summer about racism and the Draft. They did good work for the meeting, leafleting and getting posters around. The meeting drew about eight hundred people.

People wanted to know what they could do this summer, when their time was uncommitted. A few things were suggested: working with a Draft project, working on boycotts against stores which discriminated, and so forth. It was suggested that people going back to their home towns could do work there; that if they signed up, the organizers of the meeting would try to find people to put them in touch with. The next two days a few tables were put up at strategic

places on the campuses. And this is the way it happened, folks: Nine hundred people signed up in two days.

From the National Office we are attempting to find and develop groups of people in a lot of cities which can co-ordinate summer work for people returning to those cities. At best we will be able to put the good applicants to work in on-going community projects, and on-going Draft projects. Good "Armytown projects" are developing in which they need people to work and entertain in coffee houses near Army bases. At worst: 1) We can get people to weekly educational meetings. 2) We can give them ideas and directions for leafleting at plants and in neighborhoods, and for poster campaigns. 3) We can co-ordinate them in anti-Draft demonstrations and in response actions during black rebellions and state military occupations of our cities.

Again, the use of the mass suit, enjoining the Government from drafting men politically or morally opposed to the War, is an excellent tool to use while recruiting for the summer, and if done correctly could provide us with a good basis around which to build a national confrontation.

We have to move quickly. Conferences,

with workshops planning for summer work, are being planned in Iowa, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Dallas, and Northern California during the month of May. As these become definite, we will get word to you.

It is such an easy tool to use—recruitment for summer work against the Draft and racism—if only we get ourselves together and use it. Our organization will be much stronger coming back into the fall, and we will have a base with which to act during what may be the most crucial summer of the Sixties. If you need help, contact us. Information on the case should now be with your chapter contacts. Names of people wanting to work in their home towns should be gotten to us as soon as possible, and they should include summer addresses as well as school addresses.

If thousands die this summer, and we cannot respond because we are not organizing, we will regret it. If we return in the fall isolated from the campus, and those people on it who want to act and think and develop, we will regret it. Not many chapters will have the success that Madison had; but any chapter could make a dent: could build to make the monster pay a higher price over the summer and into the fall.

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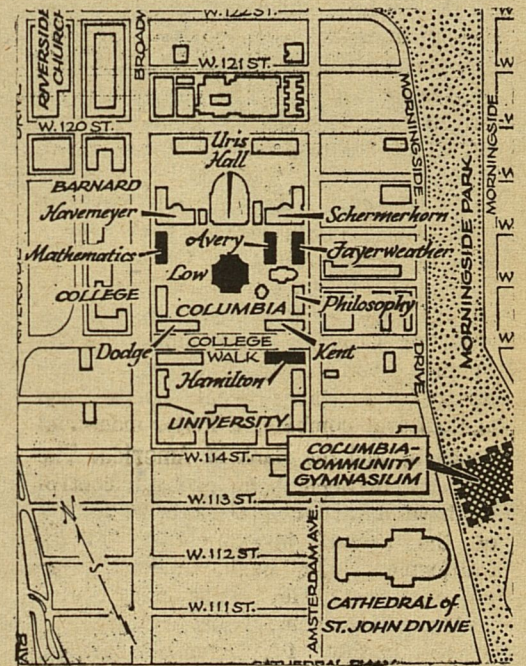
columbia

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is a long one. Residents of Morningside Heights and West Harlem have faced eviction as the school expanded its housing facilities; protests against the expansion and the acquisition of the gym site date back to the '50s. Current University plans for the gym go like this: \$10,000,000 will be spent to construct the new facility for the University; a separate gym on the same site will be constructed for community use at a cost of \$1,600,000. Original Columbia plans did not even include the swimming pool and portions of the basketball courts they are now willing to put in the "community" gym. This has been the University's answer to more than ten years of community protest against the school's elitist and racist policies.

The same University trustees, president, and faculty carry out similar policies as participants in IDA. Not only is Columbia an active participant in the war effort, in programs of counter-insurgency research designed to crush moves for self-determination of peoples throughout the world, but President Kirk is a member of IDA's board of trustees.

Exploitation of the neighboring community and protecting US interests and exploitation of Third World countries go hand in hand at Columbia. Students who are being trained by the Columbia machine to become part of that suppression and exploitation say NO!



Buildings marked in black are held by students.

BLACK REBELLION

(continued from Page 2)

National Guard. Defection is the thing which perhaps most delegitimizes a system. Try to talk to Guardsmen; many hundreds, perhaps thousands of them, have refused to serve in the ghetto during and after recent rebellions. You can also stage confrontations. Do not try to storm the troops, naturally, but stage a march which has as its intent to talk to the Guardsmen at the armory. During a high-tension time in the black community this will serve to bring many of the troops back to the armory and out of the ghetto. Where this was tried during the King rebellions in Chicago, we were met with gas and bayonets. But it was worth trying, diverted troops and cops for awhile, and was good education for those involved.

In different cities, different restrictions will be enunciated and enforced. You must find the ones which you can challenge in your own city. As in other cases, success in these confrontations depends on having done a lot of work during the summer in the communities you hope to draw people from. It also depends on planning and quick response. There is no blueprint for all cities; you must try to know your own, quickly and well. But I don't think we have to play the numbers game. It is significant enough that there are some actions, and that they take the definite character of white demonstrations. Again and again we must educate ourselves and others to this principle: racism—and the fascism which is using it and evolving further from it—is a white problem, not a black problem.

Retainer Form for Draft Case

I, hereby retain Arthur Kinoy, Morton Stavis, William Kunstler, Robert Boehm, Harriet Van Tassel, Dennis Roberts, George Logan III, and any others with whom they choose to associate to represent me in a Federal suit challenging the constitutionality of the conscientious objector provision of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and the operation of the Draft during the War in Vietnam. I understand that this retainer is solely for the purposes of this suit and does not include responsibility of the above-named attorneys to represent me in any other Draft or Selective Service-related matters.

signed

dated

NECESSARY INFORMATION ON EACH PLAINTIFF TO BE RETURNED BY THE PLAINTIFF TO THE LAW CENTER ATTORNEYS

full name

age (if under 21, name of representative 21 or over in whose name you will sue)

present address and phone

summer address and phone

permanent address and phone

present Draft classification.....

local Draft board number and address

Have you made CO application?

If so, what happened?

Have you got both your notice of classification and registration certificate in your possession?

Are Selective Service criminal proceedings pending against you?

If so, give details:

.....

.....

.....

Return this form to the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, 116 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102

Every summer the National Office must lay out to the Post Office an incredible sum of money for copies of New Left Notes which are returned to us because people did not inform us of their changes of address. Being under a second-class mailing permit, NLN is not forwardable, and thus if you leave the address to which NLN is being sent it is automatically returned to us.

In addition to the price of the original mailing of the paper to you, it costs us 10¢ per copy of NLN returned to us. Sometimes the Post Office lets a bunch of papers which are being sent to a wrong address pile up before they bring them in to us, so that it costs us up to \$1 even before we see that you have moved and have an opportunity to pull your card. Last summer returned NLN cost your poverty-stricken NO \$1,000—a pure waste of money. In addition, it requires the time of a full-time staff person to do the job—another waste of precious manpower.

Upon receipt of a change-of-address form, we try to get to your card before another edition of NLN is mailed out, and change your address. So mailing it in way ahead of your move makes it difficult for us, since we change your address immediately—and then the first issue gets returned because you haven't moved to your new address yet. (Bureaucracy is a drag—and know one knows it better than the people who work in the NO.) So send your change of address in about a week before you move, or immediately after you move.

A final note: Should you not inform us of your change of address and require us to do all that bullshit of paying for the returned NLN and pulling your card, your subscription to NLN is immediately terminated. Sorry, but there is nothing else we can do with it.

if you're moving this summer...

Every NLN that is returned undeliverable (they can't be forwarded) costs the N.O. 10¢ — and automatically ends your sub.

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Send this form about a week or two before you move, to :

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Will the radical artist who answered our previous ad please contact the n.o. — Tim or Jon — we need ya.

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Jim Jacobs
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Ann Arbor Mich. 48104

YOUNGBLOOD

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To sum up, I have labeled mystery and mystique as being misleading and dangerous, because the impressions they create—that organizing is extremely difficult, and that it is a task to be taken on only by a super-human—are false. The product of these false impressions is threefold: making the task seem insurmountable; generating a feeling of "What's the use?"; and, most important of all, producing a loss of badly needed manpower.

There are a couple of other things about organizing in general that I would like to speak to.

An organizer I know used to ask: "How do we get people to go beyond self-interest?" After much thought, I gave him this answer: "You don't. What I think you do is use that self-interest as a means."

Self-interest may range from a late Welfare check to finding an apartment to getting someone out of jail. My feeling is that once a contact is made, an effort to keep in touch with that person should be made. By using this self-interest to get himself into the life and networks of the people he knows, an organizer greatly enhances the possibility of being able to carry out his task.

If asked that question today, I think my reply would be: "Satisfy that problem which is bugging the person, and then follow up. Don't expect him to make any effort beyond that point. Just use the chance to do your job, part of which is to teach."

I spoke earlier of the rewarding aspect of an organizer's life, and I want to explain what I meant. Too many organizers (that I have met) carry around a superiority complex. They feel that because of their education and state of "enlightenment", they are the only ones with something to say or give. But organizing is a two-way street, and, unless you realize this, a lot of the rewards go out of organizing.

I really question formal education's being used as a standard by which to judge the intelligence of a person. (Does wisdom come from being programmed?) Organizers must realize this, and they must be willing to draw from the "common" people a wisdom that is not found in the halls of the academy. They've got to drop the idea that they alone have something to give. I would say that a great reward of organizing is the understanding that you have a great deal to learn.

In closing, I would say that organizing is learned like anything else, and how well you are able to do it depends on how well you learn to do it. What I have written here is not to be taken as absolute or inflexible guideline. Nor was it written to be a formula. It is only an attempt to share with other organizers some of the ideas I have. I hope their response will not be: "So, that's how it's done." Rather, I hope they analyze their methods, goals, and motives, so as not to settle into a rut and become burnt-out, dried-up old radicals.

FIRE IN A

A FIRE IN THE LIT OFFICE HAS DESTROYED MANY OF OUR FILES. IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED YOUR LIT ORDERS IN A REASONABLE TIME, THAT'S PROBABLY THE REASON. YOU SHOULD WRITE IN A RE-ORDER, AND MARK IT AS A RE-ORDER.

CROWDED ROOM

Kleiman on Colleges

(continued from Page 6)

what's happening. People at the smaller campuses, at the state and junior colleges, do not. This is what we must do. Singly and in groups we must come to these campuses and talk to these people. Otherwise, our words mean nothing.

Those of us who will not continue our mis-education should begin to get into communities and talk to people about the War, the Draft, police brutality, whatever seems right for an area. We will talk to people about the power in this country, and how and why we must take it for our own.