

National Convention, E. Lansing, Mich. Michigan State U., June 10-15

(proposed agenda and other details in next week's NLN)

Credentials Information

According to the National Constitution, there are two types of delegates. The first is elected by the chapters on the basis of one delegate per five national members. Those delegates are accorded five votes on the floor of the Convention. Second, individual members of SDS who come to the Convention will be given one vote on the floor of the Convention.

Chapters should elect Delegates NOW

Those delegates' names should be sent immediately to the National Office. For each delegate named, please also list the names of five national members in your chapter. (This last part is for credentials purposes, to get as much of the hassle as possible out of the way ahead of time.)

Students for a Democratic Society

1608 W. Madison St.

Chicago, Illinois

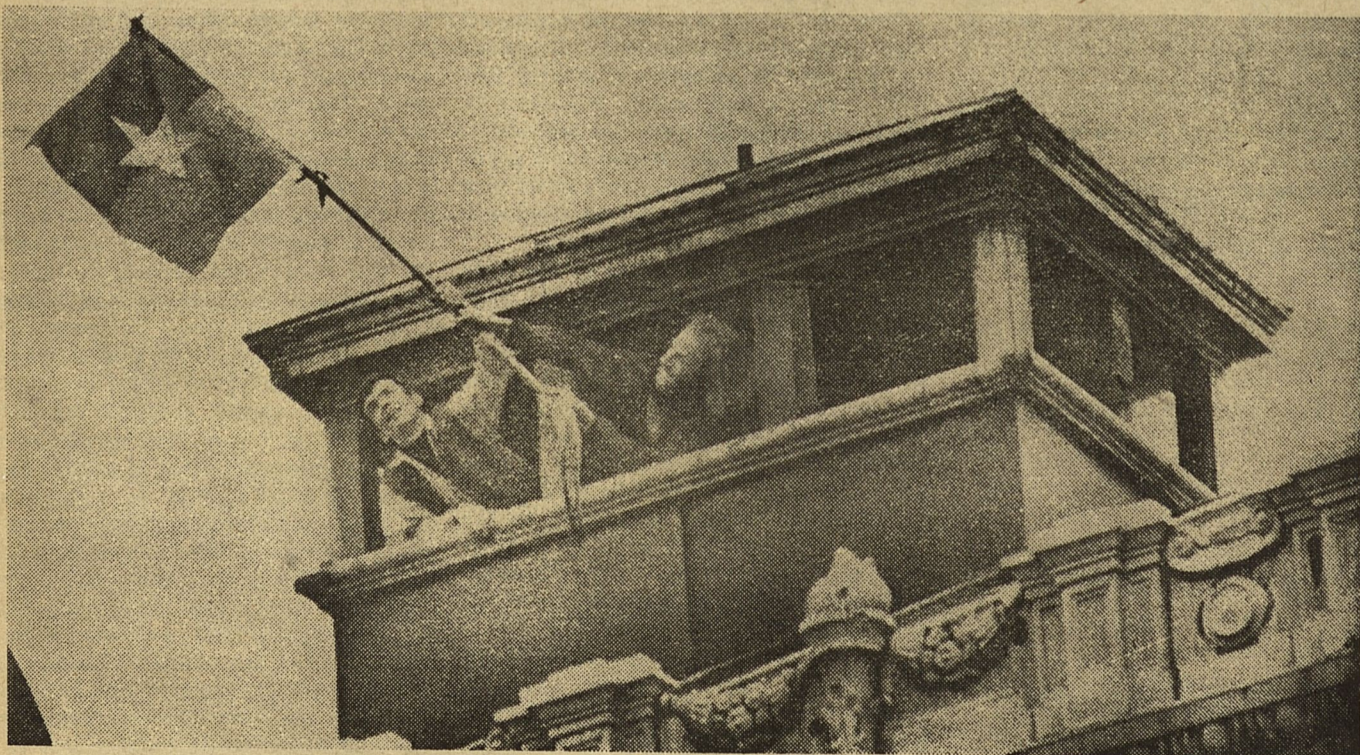
New Left Notes

Volume 3, Number 16

let the people decide

May 6th, 1968

Two, Three, Many Columbias . . .



Oakland Seven Go Into Court; Who Conspired?

Oakland, California—On May 3rd, the Oakland Seven indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury for planning last fall's Stop the Draft Week went into Federal court to have the charges dismissed. The Seven, who are SDSers, are charged with "conspiracy to create a public nuisance, trespass, and delaying arrests". All of the charges themselves are misdemeanors, but conspiring to commit misdemeanors is a felony punishable by up to five years.

The Seven contend that the conspiracy charges are really designed to make planning any type of protest a crime, since obviously no demonstration occurs "spontaneously". The conspiracy charge is similar to the California "criminal syndicalism" charge used against John Harris and recently declared to be unconstitutional.

The Gran Jury indictment was based on testimony taken from leaflets, meetings, and speeches which were all, of course, public events. In addition, the attorneys for the Seven (who are also the lawyers for Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party) are attacking the constitutionality of the misdemeanor charges upon which the conspiracy indictment rests.

The May 3rd hearing was held in a courtroom packed with supporters. This case has emerged as one of the most important tests in the country of the right to plan any protest action, and the decision will have major ramifications for the Movement around the country. The Defense Committee is building strength in the Bay Area, but it needs help. Send letters, offers of aid, and checks to: Stop the Draft Week Defense Fund, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California 94618.

Panther Protest

The Black Panther Party in Oakland, California has called for ten days of nationwide protest—June 10th through 20th—during the trial of Huey Newton. Start educational campaigns now around the frame-up of Huey Newton and the attacks on the Black Panther Party. Include information about their work and program. (See back issues of New Left Notes or write to the National Office for information. Let's get it on!

Stories on Pages 2, 4 & 5

N. U. Black Power Victory



photo: england/zickler

JIM TURNER, CHIEF SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

We Demand...

LIST OF DEMANDS MADE BY THE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT UNION MAY 2ND

We demand positive responses from the Administration to the following demands:

policy statement

- 1) that the Administration accept and issue a policy statement as outlined in this paper
- 2) that the Administration restructure the UDC or create a new judiciary to adequately and justly cope with racial problems and incidents
- 3) that the Administration effect a new judiciary standard (as outlined) and apply this standard retroactively to the UDC decision of April 15th
- 4) that the Administration allow the black community to a) approve all appointments to the Human Relations Committee and b) determine at least 50% of those appointments

admission

- 5) that each forthcoming freshman class consist of 10% to 12% black students, half of whom are from the inner-city school system
- 6) that the Administration institute a committee selected by the black community to aid the Admissions Office, especially in recruitment, which will have shared power with the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid in making decisions relevant to us
- 7) that the members constituting this committee be in a salaried position
- 8) that FMO be supplied with a) a list of all black students presently enrolled at Northwestern; b) a list including names, addresses, et cetera of all accepted and incoming black freshmen; and c) a similar list of each forthcoming freshman class

financial aid

- 9) that the process of evaluating financial need and administering financial aid be restructured in conjunction with our Admissions and Financial Aid Committee
- 10) that our scholarships be increased to cover what is now included in our "required" jobs and that funds be allocated for those who want or need to attend summer sessions

housing

- 11) that the University provide us with a black living unit or commit themselves to immediately getting rid of the present fraternity and sorority housing arrangement

counseling

- 12) that any hiring of personnel in the position of counseling the black community of NU be approved by the black community

facilities

- 13) that a committee of black students selected by us work with the Administration in meeting our needs for a Black Student Union

open occupancy

- 14) that we have access to the committee studying open occupancy and discrimination with review rights on the matters which they are discussing

by Roger Friedman
SDS

Evanston, Illinois (Liberation News Service)—On Thursday, May 2nd, the Afro-American Student Union of Northwestern held a conference for students and the press at which they formally released their list of Fourteen Minimum Demands. For two weeks the black students had been discussing the demands with administrators and had received no acceptance.

At the press conference, Jim Turner, graduate student in sociology and African Studies and spokesman for the AASU, stated: "We want a definite response on each demand by dinnertime tonight. We simply desire an affirmative or a negative statement on each one of the fourteen points. If the Administration does not satisfactorily accept the demands there will be a confrontation tomorrow."

Black students and white radicals were in contact Thursday evening, and a white student meeting was called for 10:15 a.m. Friday.

NU black students seized control of the University Financial Affairs building at 619 Clark Avenue in a quickly-executed action at 7:40 a.m. Friday, after the Administration had failed to respond to the AASU demands. To create a diversion for the campus police guarding the building, several black men and women ran west past the building shouting. The building guards ran to see what was happening, and about fifteen black students entered the building through the front door.

Thirty more black students entered through the rear door of the building, and within ten minutes fifty more black students entered through the front. With ninety-four blacks inside, the windows were sealed and the front and back doors barricaded, and at 8 a.m. trucks arrived and unloaded supplies through a side window. Food, blankets, and radios were brought by the Evanston Support Committee, a group organized out of the Evanston black community.

At 9 a.m. Turner contacted white radical leaders and informed us of the building take-over. The blacks asked the white leadership to get a ten-foot chain and lock into the Finance Building as soon as possible and to take up a central position on campus as well. The chain was taken through about a dozen campus and Evanston police and shoved through an open window at 9:30. By 10 a.m. fifty white students were standing with locked arms in front of the building, and fifty more were similarly blocking the back door against police entry.

At 11:45 a.m., twenty white students took control of the Dean of Students' office on the second floor of Scott Hall and released the following statement: "We have no intention of leaving this office until a satisfactory resolution of the black student demands has been made. The door will remain locked to all press and to all police. No business other than those transactions directly involved with the negotiations will be permitted."

"We are here because we wish to express our committed solidarity with the Afro-American Student Union. However we are not doing this out of an altruistic sympathy for black folks. We see their demands as addressing the same root problems in the university community and in the society that we have tried to address over the past year. We see the black students' fight for freedom as our fight as well. We will take no actions until we have consulted the leadership of the Afro-American Student Union."

Signs were posted on the doors of both the Finance office and the Dean of Students' office that read: "This building closed for business until racism at NU is ended" and "Liberated Zone".

Negotiations between AASU leadership and Dean of Students Roland Hinz began at noon. The first arrangement made was that nothing would be destroyed in either of the buildings "if the police did not harass or threaten". Hinz accepted this arrangement immediately and asked the Evanston chief of police and the head

of the campus police to instruct their cops to stay clearly away from the entrances of both buildings under siege.

At 1 p.m. President Roscoe J. Miller, Hinz, the three University vice-presidents, and one black faculty member—Walter Wallace—met to consider the black student demands. At 3 p.m. the Administration and black student leaders met for the first of their hourly negotiations sessions. At 3:30, the white students in the Dean of Students' office sent the following telegram to the Columbia Strike Committee, 311 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University:

"This telegram is being sent from the Dean of Students' office at Northwestern University. This office is being held by a group of white students in an act of support for the Afro-American Student Union, who are currently occupying the Financial Affairs office. The intention of both student groups is to hold these buildings until the requests of the black students at NU are satisfactorily resolved. We know that you support us in this action as fully as we support yours."

The negotiations were broken off at 5 p.m. when Turner appeared outside the Financial Affairs building to blast the Chicago-area press. He referred to a UPI story which included the fallacious statement that one of the black demands was for serving collard greens and black-eyed peas in the University cafeteria. Turner added: "We're through with the press."

Administrators were meeting in the Admissions office, about a hundred yards away from the Financial Affairs building. At 6:30 p.m. Hinz returned to the steps of the black-held building and gave Turner a copy of the Administration response. At 6 p.m., white students had mass-leafleted the campus living units, explaining the situation and calling for white-student support. For the next few hours the blacks inside the building discussed the Administration demands. At 10:30 p.m. Hinz returned to the steps of the Finance Building and was told that the black student leadership were exhausted and that they would be prepared to negotiate again at 8 a.m. Saturday.

At 11 p.m. Friday, a hundred black students inside the Financial Affairs building made ready to go to sleep; fifty white students guarding the front and rear doors built fires and got into sleeping bags for the night; and ten white students in the Dean's office had opened that entire building for any whites who wished to come up to the Office during the night to help or further discuss what was really going on.

At 8:30 a.m. Saturday, negotiations began again in an office just down the hall from the Dean's office still under siege. At noon, white students again leafleted the campus, asking for support and giving more information. Negotiations between black leaders and ten Administrators continued throughout the day. Heavy rains and wind caused the white students at the Financial Affairs building to quickly erect a large canvas over steel poles, so that they could remain in front of the doors throughout the negotiations.

At 6 p.m. Saturday, the negotiations broke off and the black student leaders returned to their building to discuss and vote in caucus over the negotiated document. At 7 p.m. Turner phoned the Dean of Students' office to inform those of us holding it that a "victory was in hand" and that the blacks would be leaving their building at 9 p.m. and we should leave the Dean's office about 8:45 and meet them in front of the Finance office. This was one of many phone contacts made during the thirty-five-hour siege of both buildings.

During the time the buildings were held, about twelve Evanston police were milling near the Finance office along with ten campus police.

We left the Dean's office at 8:45 p.m. and gathered with a crowd of about three hundred radical whites on the steps of the Financial Affairs building. At this time, a hundred black students had been holding that building for sixteen hours.

(continued on Page 8)

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.

EUGENE, OREGON: students at the UNIVERSITY OF OREGON sitting in on campus won their demand for a voice in the selection of the new president of the university.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: spring action at the UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON began with a two-day northwest regional conference attended by a hundred and fifty sdsers and draft-resistance folks from the area. monday large crowds participated in an anti-war carnival with speakers and literature booths, a large number of sign-ups for the draft suit and a list for summer anti-draft work were collected tuesday at an anti-draft rally attended by four hundred people, additional actions during the week included a war-crimes tribunal on university complicity with the war, a set of alternative classes held during the student strike, and a city-wide march against the war, the draft, and racism.

BOULDER, COLORADO: activities at the UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO included a high-school anti-draft leafletting campaign and an induction-center demonstration in denver at which four folks were busted for disorderly conduct.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: at the UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA over five hundred people attended a strong teach-in on the war, the draft, and racism. several hundred joined in a campus rally and city-wide march and demonstration downtown.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: over a hundred students from SAN FRANCISCO STATE and local high schools participated in the picketing of dimaggio's restaurant because dimaggio is a member of a local draft board. later in the week several hundred high-school and college students picketed the central draft headquarters; over fifty went inside to file statements against the war, the draft, and imperialism. a political carnival on campus attracted good crowds, it featured anti-war games and agit-prop skits including a mock USO show. the biggest hit was the american game, in which students were guided through a tour of american life and told to fight the three isms of america: racism, imperialism, and militarism. also, the student body voted to stop the air force ROTC program by a sixty-four per cent majority.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: a hundred and twenty-five students at the UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER signed a "we won't go" pledge with two hundred and thirty-three over-draft-age people coming out to support them.

NEWARK, DELAWARE: UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE sdsers sponsored a meeting addressed by Carl Davidson. they followed up with a leaflet drive whose text began: "this country is up against the wall motherfucker." four people have been arrested (at the direction of university officials) and charged with distributing obscene material.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: Cleve Sellers, SNCC field secretary in north carolina, was sentenced to five years in jail for refusing induction. the judge has refused to set an appeal bond, and Cleve has been transferred to a federal penitentiary. in addition, he faces up to eighty-five years in prison on trumped-up charges arising out of the ORANGEBURG MASSACRE. letters of support and funds for defense should be sent to the Cleve Sellers defense fund, 360 Nelson Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: about six hundred people marched on the general motors building to protest gm's involvement in south africa's racist economy and war production. WAYNE STATE had a teach-in on racism and one on imperialism and the garrison state. student strike activities included a peace festival and were supported by over two hundred local high-school students.

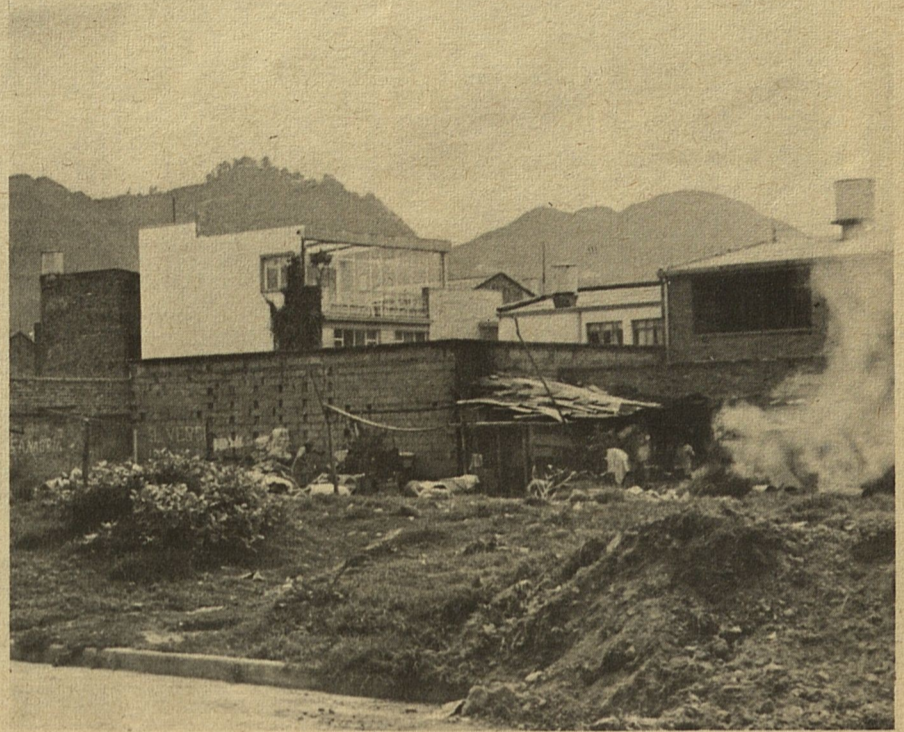
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY: sdsers at PRINCETON UNIVERSITY held a mass rally of well over a thousand and followed with a demonstration demanding withdrawal from ida and a student voice in the control of the university.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY students will set up a picket line moving to a full-scale strike later in the week demanding that the university hire Staughton Lynd. Lynd, who last year was refused a teaching position at the university of Chicago, had been recommended by both faculty members and students at Roosevelt.

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK: Friday at LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY the chancellor addressed the faculty at a closed meeting to say that the university was not going to be sold. students demanded that the meeting be moved to the gym so students too could attend. when this was refused, a hundred and fifty students took over the meeting room, threw out the chancellor, and held their own meeting.

Haves and Have-Not's in Columbia

Huts in Bogota, Colombia squat against the walls of the middle-class apartments from whose scraps they were built.



Poor People's Campaign Asks Student Support

Washington DC, April 29th (Liberation News Service)—The Poor People's Campaign of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is making a national appeal to students across the country to join thousands of America's poor in Washington DC starting May 27th.

Reverend Doctor Ralph Abernathy, the successor to Martin Luther King Junior as SCLC president, urged students to come to Washington for "militant non-violent action" as soon as studies and examinations permit. "We are encouraging students to come and stay as long as possible if it should become necessary to intensify the Campaign beyond May 30th," Abernathy said.

"Students in America, both black and white, have provided great physical, moral, and intellectual support for human rights movements in the past," Abernathy continued. "It was students who were the shock troops throughout the sit-ins, Freedom Rides, and Birmingham and

Selma movements. We are confident that they will join their poor brothers and sisters of all races, faiths, and nationalities in this Campaign."

Stoney Cooks, a veteran civil-rights activist, is the SCLC co-ordinator for student and campus activities.

Demonstrations in Washington are scheduled to begin May 20th after the arrival of masses of poor people from all parts of the nation: black people and white from North and South; Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians are already involved in the Poor People's Campaign. By the time the large influx of students begins to arrive in Washington May 27th, the Campaign is expected to have escalated to the level of serious confrontation with the Federal Government.

Spokesmen for the Poor People's Campaign are demanding that the Federal Government meet their needs, one of which is an end to the War in Vietnam.

new left notes

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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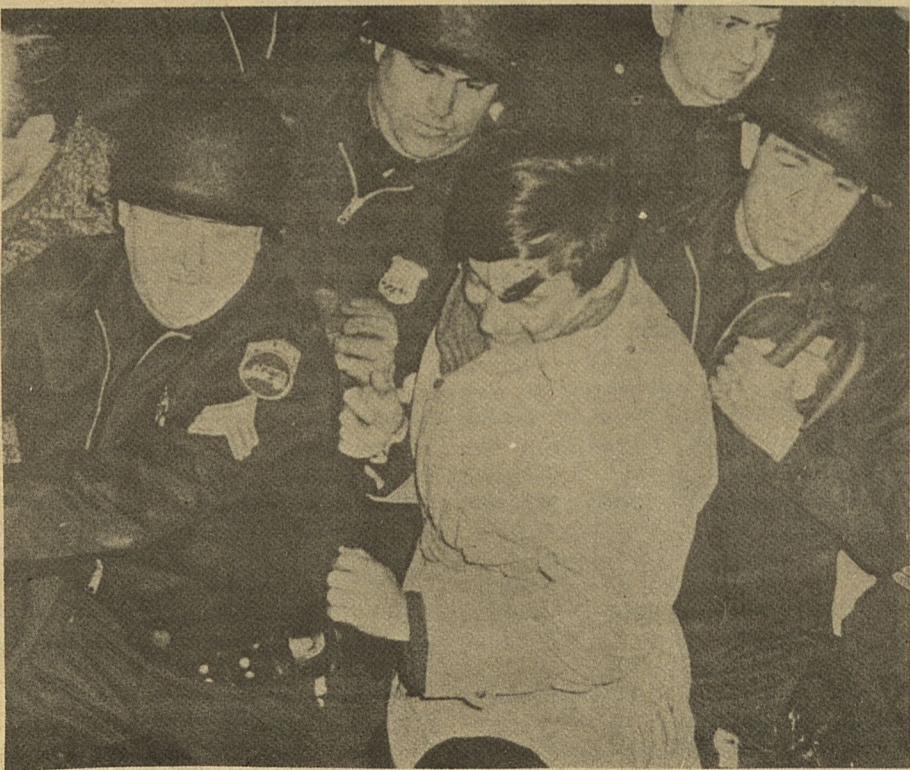
RAP BROWN SPEAKS AT HAMILTON HALL



GRAYSON KIRK, COLUMBIA PRESIDENT



PROF. LIFCHEZ, ARCHITECTURE AT AVERY HALL



AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS STUDENT AFTER "MINIMAL FORCE" OF POLICE

Columbia students' occupation of their campus to protest the University's exploitation of the neighboring community and protection of US interests and US exploitation in Third World countries has been met with police force.

On Tuesday, April 30th, from 2:30 to 5:30 a.m., students were brutally beaten and arrested. At least several hundred were injured in the action, and nearly seven hundred were arrested, charged with criminal trespass and in some cases with resisting arrest. Information from St. Luke's Hospital stated that seventy-five persons were being treated for wounds received during the action. Thirty-five were treated in an infirmary set up in Philosophy Hall, and about twenty-five were reported to have been treated at the Knickerbocker Municipal Hospital.

Excerpts from eye-witness accounts tell the story: "They moved in, some swinging radio aerials from walkie talkies, whipping faces. Several heads were pushed against the stone steps. When all were moved, the same procedure of clearance was followed at another entrance to the building."... "The students were just standing there. The police threw chairs at them and used their little rubber blackjacks."... "One student had the indiscretion to say 'those dirty bastards'. Although he had been standing ten or twelve feet from the nearest policeman, four officers of the law surrounded him and beat him."

On "Face the Nation" a few days later, Columbia president Kirk said that the decision to bring in police had been held back for a long time because it was expected that the use of force would further alienate students and faculty members. But he maintained that other university presidents should follow his example. The students must be impressed, he said, with the fact that order will be kept.

So the students are out of the buildings. But the University is a long way from functioning "as normal", as the great majority of students react against Kirk's

A telegram was sent out from the Columbia strikers, saying "Columbias". People have called

The meaning should be evident to do. However, insofar as

At the University of Pennsylvania, Roosevelt University, and in the rest of the country, people are involved in the recent activities at Columbia. The story of recent activity at Columbia took an active, aggressive position. Leaflets, panel discussions, etc., were being organized, but disseminating them was a "shove". Power—Poor People's Party is no more than a hypothetical "Please, Sir, can we have some more?" We are not ready yet to

Northwestern, and soon other practical experience can be

authoritarian solution and call for his resignation.

The students had demanded that 1) Columbia permanently stop construction of a new gymnasium in nearby West Harlem; 2) the University withdraw from the Institute of Defense Analyses; 3) amnesty be granted to all Columbia demonstrators; 4) campus disciplinary proceedings be under the control of a group elected by students and faculty members; 5) University president Kirk resign from the board of IDA; and 6) charges against six students previously suspended for anti-war actions be dropped.

Kirk has "seen to" the setting up of a "joint" disciplinary board, but notes that ultimate responsibility must reside with him because he is appointed by the trustees. And after all, brothers and sisters, they own the University! The University has also, at least temporarily, stopped construction work on the Harlem gymnasium. Columbia is still "the biggest slumlord in Harlem", but a halt has been called in its stride.

A large part of the strength of the occupation movement came as students linked together with other black students and residents of Harlem—long exploited

CHICAGO, TWO WE

by Tom Mattern

Having just barely escaped the police wave that moved across Washington Boulevard to clean out the spectators who were witnessing the worst police massacre in the history of Chicago's peace movement, we re-grouped our people and beat a rapid retreat to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad terminal at Madison and Canal. Our group was made up of tired and stunned students from Elmhurst College. For many, this had been not only their first chance to see Daley's Streltsy in action, but also their first peace march. We were all exhausted and had had about all we could stomach of authoritarian figures messing with our lives.

No sooner did we settle down in the terminal to wait for our train, then this railroad cop who works in the terminal decided that since he couldn't qualify to make the action at the Civic Center, he'd do his thing right there. Out of all the people in the almost-full terminal building, he singled our group out.

The issue was whether or not we had tickets to ride the train. He asked me, then my wife. I told him I had a ticket. He asked to see it. I told him my wife had it. He was not very polite to her when he asked her for it, so I decided I should make note of his badge number and ask for his identification. There is one thing that all cops hate, and that's people who are interested in remembering them. In short, he was "irritated".

Naturally, my wife refused to show him anything. This precipitated a general shake-down of all the kids in our group for their tickets. Some were so upset as to the result of the hassle at the Civic Center that they had all they could do to get their tickets out of their pockets. Some of the kids I least expected to resist had had enough of arbitrary authority for one day, and joined us in refusing.

At this point, the stupid-ass cop started to make a big production out of the thing. He stomped off to the station master's office and made a phone call. Of course, we all knew who he was calling, but we figured that since most of them were still busy at the Civic Center, they wouldn't show.

About five minutes later, a captain and two officers came into the terminal. They were met by the railroad cop. They came down and asked if we had business there. We said yeah, we were waiting for the train to Elmhurst.

About this time, I noticed that there were about ten or fifteen more cops coming in from Madison. From the looks of things, they expected a riot. It was clear from the way the big gorilla standing next to me was fingering his stick that he'd just had a chance to warm up down at the Civic Center, and would have given anything to continue here. Unfortunately, we gave nobody any reason to use force.

Then, all of a sudden, about fifty cops came streaming through all the doors

GONE TOO FAR

from the National Office, sponsored by that we should "create two, three, many in asking what this means. dent; we should all know what we have the meaning is not evident, it is this: vlvania, the University of Chicago, and etroit and various other places across d in making plans in one way or another lumbia. On Page 2 of this issue, is the rthwestern University, where students on on changes they felt were imperative. t cetera are an essebital part of our information will take us only so far. must depend on making "push come to , Black, or Student—will remain for us construct as long as our position is: power?" take state power. But what Columbia, rs will have shown us is that some part of the process of getting ready.

by Columbia—to strike at the monster university. H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael came to talk to the black students who occupied Hamilton Hall. Brown said: "If the University doesn't deal with our brothers in there, they're going to have to deal with the brothers out on the streets."

Kirk admitted that special care was given to the handling of black students because there was a great fear that violent response would come from the Harlem community. The student movement had linked its own struggle with the rising struggle and feeling of rebellion in America's urban black communities. That represented power.

Kirk in the end was willing to call in the police to "restore" his precious order. But he hasn't got it back. Many professors guess that the University will not be able to re-open this spring. The movement calling for the resignation of Kirk is growing throughout the campus.

We are learning our lessons. Those in power cannot—often will not—concede any part of their power, rightly understanding that their power will fall according to the "domino theory". They must respond with force.

A statement from the Columbia Daily Spectator makes the temper of the Columbia movement—which continues to grow—very clear: "...it must be made clear that if Doctor Kirk, Doctor Truman, and other Administrators now in the seats of power are not prepared at this crucial moment to accept these changes—are not prepared to abdicate many of their current powers and recognize the rights of students and faculty members—then they must resign their positions."

With their base of support widened by the repression, the students are calling for a continuing strike. Perhaps they will be in the buildings again. And Kirk still has to deal with an angry Harlem community.

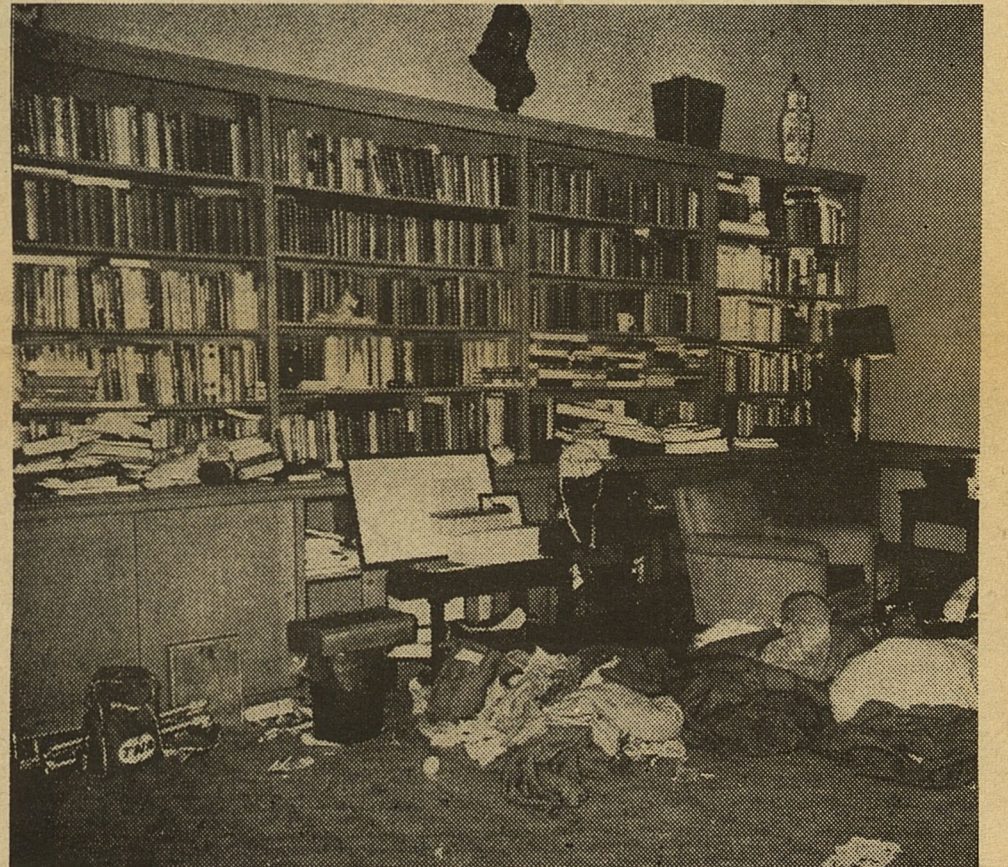
Kirk said on "Face the Nation" that he believed the Columbia revolt was not simply a student revolt, but a youth revolt. He is probably right in that the large mass of youth who are asked to accept the insecurity, inhumanity, and alienation of "the American way of life" are revolting. He is evidently wrong in thinking that they can be contained by the present power structure through police or military force. The use of force to restore "order" seems only to make his position worse.

Columbia students have sent a telegram of support to students at Northwestern who recently backed down their university administration. They were also willing to go to other campuses and speak. They have called for support actions. Several schools are responding, linking their own grievances with their support for Columbia. Power must be taught a lesson: Repression will be met with a doubling of our efforts and an expansion of our sympathetic base, because that repression shows the basic injustice of the System, the unwillingness of a few who profit from power to relinquish it in the face of the System's exploitation.

Columbia students have called for this in the face of their repression: "One, two...many Columbias." We should respond.



PICKETERS OUTSIDE COLUMBIA'S WEST GATE



PRESIDENT KIRK'S OFFICE AFTER REMOVAL OF DEMONSTRATORS

EKS IN A ROW

in the terminal and sort of surrounded us at a distance. From the conversation the man in charge was having with one of our people, he thought the yo-yo who'd started the whole thing had made it clear to everybody involved that he'd really screwed up! Not only was the entire riot squad waiting to pounce on us, but every railroad executive in sight with any authority was checking things out a couple of times.

At this point, the Streltsy had worked things out logistically so that they could withdraw their forces and unplug traffic on all the streets surrounding the terminal. The only action they saw was trying to disperse the crowd of spectators that had gathered. Sometime during the whole mess, the Big Bad Railroad Policemen who had started the whole thing disappeared. In short, our very presence must have put a lot of people really up tight.

We learned later that NBC-TV had sent an entire film crew and the director of the news department to the terminal, on the rumor that there was a "disturbance" there, and that the police had been sent to investigate. It was like really a strange thing.

In a sense, it's too bad the kind of tension that can precipitate this reaction isn't always present. Think of the impact that fifteen people quietly doing something perfectly legal, who object to nothing more than arbitrary authority, could have in keeping the police off the streets. We could save a lot of broken heads that way.

On Saturday, May 4th, demonstrators who had been shoved, bloodied, beaten, and otherwise messed over a week before marched on DuSable Plaza at Chicago's Civic Center.

Specifically, the demonstration was to express demands stemming from the April 27th march (New Left Notes, April 29th) that:

- 1) police end repression of black and anti-war demonstrators;
- 2) the right to free assembly be recognized;
- 3) demonstrators arrested the previous week be freed.

In addition, the anti-war basis of the previous march was reiterated.

Demonstrators numbering from four to five thousand were addressed by Mary Nelson from the University of Chicago; Charlie Fisher, a World War II Veteran for Peace decorated at Iwo Jima; and Reverend Oberhauser and speakers from the Garfield Organization, some of whose members are now under indictment for arson during recent Chicago actions.

In more general terms, the demonstration indicates a general movement of Chicago people toward a higher degree of discipline and co-ordination in their actions. The demonstrations at the National Guard armory after the King assassination and at DuSable Plaza on April 27th were under-planned, weak, and undisciplined, and embodied a naivete which led to much needless and useless head-busting.

There were no injuries or arrests.



POLICE GUARD LOW LIBRARY

TIERRA O MUERTE

Office Bombed

Around 9:30 p.m. April 17th, an explosion shattered the quiet of the neighborhood around the offices of the Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres, the land-grant movement headed by Reies Tijerina.

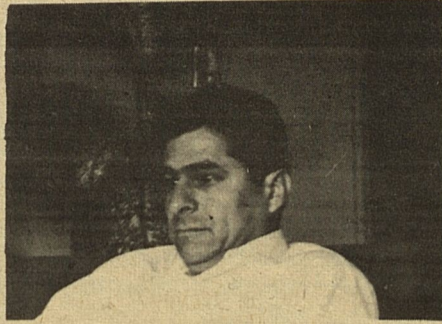
Neighbors across the street from the Alianza office building looked out to see a tall white man get into his car and disappear down the street. A nearby policeman, Gallegos, heard the explosion and gave chase to a wildly weaving car leaving the scene.

Apprehending the car, sometimes going at speeds of seventy to eighty miles an hour, Gallegos found the driver, William Fallon, fiftytwo, bent over what was left of his right arm and shoulder. The right front of the car had extensive damage, and blood covered the front seat and dashboard.

The only charges placed against the Anglo were reckless driving and possession of a deadly weapon. Police said there probably would be no prosecution, since "no one got hurt". (Chris Tijerina, secretary-general of the Alianza, said: "I suppose if I went to try and blow up the First National Bank and hurt myself, you wouldn't prosecute me?")

There are, however, many indications of conspiracy: Fallon, an ex-sheriff's deputy, has been seen with the head of the Albuquerque John Birch Society. The Society has members in the state police, Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office, and so forth, and has reportedly been making much talk (among state police) about getting rid of the Tijerinas and the Alianza. The Alianza office also has had recent calls from La Mano Blanca ("The White Hand"), a New Mexican Right-wing terrorist group.

Tijerina Arrested



REIES TIJERINA

by Jim Kennedy

The Ten Days in New Mexico were a time of intensive activity—much of it unplanned—among the Chicanos. They began with a high-school walkout led by Rachel Tijerina in which forty students were arrested and several, including the nephew of Reies Tijerina, were beaten by the Albuquerque cops. They ended with the re-arrest of Reies Tijerina

and his brother Cristobal and warrants issued for ten other Tierra Amarilla defendants.

Between the two events, an SCLC representative had been to town to co-ordinate the Poor People's Campaign and see that Doctor Martin Luther King's wishes that Tijerina be in charge of the campaign in New Mexico and that the Alianza be the principle force would be carried out. This is the target of much opposition by gringo liberals led by former Albuquerque OEO director Clarence Gaillard, who attacked Tijerina and tried to get financial contributors to withdraw their support because it would only aid the Alianza.

The liberals were beaten back and the Rightist press took up the attack, whipping up hysteria against Reies and trying to divide and discredit the Poor People's March and Campaign. Failing in this, and with knowledge that Ralph Abernathy was going to join Tijerina in Albuquerque to lead the March out of the city, and then both Tijerina and Abernathy would proceed to Memphis to lay a cross together at the site of King's murder in a show of solidarity, the worst elements in the state—Santa Fe DA Alphonso Sanchez and his crew of legalized goons—moved to attack the Poor People's March, the stage being properly set.

On Saturday, April 27th, Reies went to El Paso, despite FBI warnings that they had evidence that an attempt on his life would be made there (None materialized.), to organize the Poor People's Committee and lay out plans. On his return trip from El Paso he was arrested with his brother Chris. The arrest occurred fifteen miles south of Albuquerque at 6 p.m. EST. Reies was arrested on a new count of kidnapping and armed robbery obtained from a "grand jury" called by Sanchez in Rio Arriba County "to deal only with routine matters" this past month.

Sanchez, having seen his kidnapping charges dismissed by a preliminary hearing, went to the Grand Jury (in a county run by a terrorist machine) to get them reinstated. Nineteen counts of kidnapping (instead of the original two) were handed down. All nineteen persons who worked in the Tierra Amarilla court house last June 5th were now supposed to have been kidnapped in what is a royal frame and farce. Total cash bonds for the eleven to be arrested are over \$20,500.

Strangely, Chris Tijerina's name does not appear on any of the warrants served or the indictments, and so no one knows exactly why he was arrested. LA Free Press correspondent Della Rossa was with Reies and Chris at the time of the arrest.

Though arrested on April 27th, timed to coincide with the controversy around the Poor People's Campaign and Reies' being chosen as NM Chairman, and having what would seem to be an attempted disruptive effect, the warrants were issued and signed eleven days earlier on April 16th. Tijerina had been in the city publicly for more than a week and could have been arrested before.

Again conspiracy seems evident: The week after Easter an Anglo ex-cop had his hand blown off trying to hurl dynamite at the Alianza. The week prior, the Rio Arriba Grand Jury reinstated indictments dismissed by the court. During the past week the papers, Montoya liberals, and various Right-wing forces, in the face of the late Doctor King's endorsement of Tijerina, have engaged in a veritable chorus of slander and libel. And then the assassination threat and arrests. God help the gringo if Reies does suffer King's fate...anger, cold as steel, was the mood among many younger militants. An anger that this reporter shares.

The others sought in the warrants are: Reyes Hugh Lopez Tijerina (Reies' oldest son), Moises Morales, Baltazar Martinez, Tobias Leyba, Baltazar Apodaca, Juan Valdez, Jerry Nell, Jose Madril, Salomon Velasquez, Esequiel Dominquez.

radical theater ass'n.

by Saul Gottlieb
The Guardian and
Liberation News Service

One of the most significant aspects of the rapid growth of radical activity in the past few years is the continual emergence of free-swinging, communal theater groups in the US.

They've popped up everywhere, from California to Massachusetts as well as in New York—black troupes, white troupes, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans, mixed ensembles; permanent companies, mostly youngsters but some over-thirtys who have been through and are fed up with commercial theater.

There are at least seven such groups in New York City alone; six in San Francisco; and dozens of others in places like Delano, Minneapolis, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Berkeley, and Montreal. They are all politically radical, and each is committed to esthetic experimentation.

These new radical theater groups are communal in the sense that their members (each has ten to thirty people involved) tend to live together as well as work together, share their small takes equally (no "producers" getting 50% of the net), and make and move scenery and props as well as perform and divide up the "business chores" of advertising, tickets, publicity, food, and quarters.

Most important, many of them create their own plays communally—the entire company participating in the creative process. The Agit-Prop Theater of Berkeley, for instance, improvises its plays half an hour before a scheduled campus event, picking up props on the run. The groups play anywhere they can—in ghetto streets, churches, pool halls, playgrounds, lofts, theaters, union halls, and laundromats; and at union meetings, Black Power conferences, and peace parades. They go out and find their audiences, instead of waiting for the well-heeled to plunk down a fin in the falsely ornate decor of the bourgeois mausoleums which the middle-class calls "theaters".

Most of the new ensembles are very poor financially, but they prefer it that way. They are against the existing theater establishment, which has become "show business", with the emphasis on the latter word, even off Broadway and off-off Broadway. The radical ensembles are non-union, but not necessarily anti-union (some members retain their Equity Actors' Union cards), because the theatrical craft unions have combined with the commercial producers to effect a stranglehold on free theatrical expression in the US.

As a result, you don't see their new techniques on Broadway, except when they play on the streets around Times Square. These techniques are not simply a matter of technical improvements, but a way of fusing form and content, mind and body, belief and action, that goes beyond Stanislavski and Brecht. The new groups are most inspired by Antonin Artaud and his concept of "theater of cruelty", by which he meant not sadism but "rigor, implacable intention and decision, and irreversible and absolute determination... a kind of severe moral purity which is not afraid to pay life the price it must be paid".

The new theater groups are radical in their esthetics as well—in their use of body language and pure sound, of silence and potency, of the total space in which they play as a basic theatrical element to be totally integrated into their work.

The Boston OM (OM is a Buddhist prayer sound—many of these ensembles are deeply influenced by the perceptions of Oriental religion and philosophy) Workshop Theater, organized by director Julie Portman last fall, has astounded staid Boston critics and audiences with its environmental documentary "Riot" at the Arlington "peace" church. The piece cannot be done in a theater. It must be played in a large room with two hundred chairs (not screwed-down seats). It starts as a symposium on "riots" but quickly becomes a riot, using the entire space, including walls, ceiling, floor, chairs, audience, tables, and so forth, in which twenty-two actors fall, flail, loot, shoot, get shot, throw Molotov cocktails, orate like politicians, and die between the audience's feet, as a strobe light flicks photo-like stills of the action that tears your heart out.

Several weeks ago, twelve of these theater groups banded together in a nation-wide co-op they call the Radical Theater Association. The idea of the Association was brought to New York by Ronnie Davis, director of the San Francisco Mime Troupe, when the Troupe came East on their cross-country tour last winter and met with the radical ensembles everywhere they went. It became clear that there was a need for a center through which increased communication could occur—to exchange ideas about the esthetics, theory, and techniques of radical theater; to share contacts and get wider access to bookings; and perhaps, in the future, to publish a monthly radical theater newspaper.

At the beginning of April, five of the ensembles in New York City put on the first American Radical Theater Festival

at the Washington Square Methodist "peace" Church. The response to their small ads and mailed flyers was overwhelming—500 reservations phoned in, capacity crowds at the Church, more and more groups calling to join the co-op, schools and organizations writing in to arrange bookings. The small volunteer staff, co-ordinated by Oda Juerges, couldn't handle all the requests immediately.

And of course the Establishment media—TV, magazines, newspapers, radio—began to move in. The danger of "engulfment" is already there, becoming another entertainment commodity, new because radical. Both the agency and the groups are determined to resist such engulfment.

The current member groups (there are now fifteen) include, in addition to the San Francisco Mime Troupe and the Boston OM Workshop:

The Open Theater, directed by Joe Chaikin (New York City)

The Bread and Puppet Theater, directed by Peter Schumann (New York City)

The Pageant Players, the well-known New York street-theater group

The Performance Group, directed by Peter Schechner (New York City)

The Gut Theater of East Harlem (New York), directed by Enrique Vargas

El Teatro Campesino of Delano, California, directed by Luis Valdez, formerly associated with Cesar Chavez's farm workers' union, but now independent

The Firehouse Theater of Minneapolis, directed by Sidney S. Walter

The Black Troupe, directed by Harlem playwright Ed Bullins

Concept East of New York, another black ensemble, directed by Woody King

The Daytop Theater Company of Staten Island (New York), a theater organized by the community of ex-narcotic addicts interested in social change and revolution

Caravan Theater in Cambridge, Massachusetts

Playhouse of the Ridiculous (New York City)

The Association plans for the coming months include a benefit for Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Panthers, another benefit for the Association, and probably some theater pieces at the Chicago Convention in August.

Further information about the Radical Theater Association or any of its member groups may be obtained from the Radical Theater Association, in care of The Drama Review, 32 Washington Place, New York City 10003 (212-598-2596 or 777-1068).

S.F. State Votes Out Presidency

by Jeff Poland

While California state officials seek a replacement for outgoing president John Summerskill, the San Francisco State College student body have voted that they don't want any prexy at all.

By a referendum vote of 1499 to 1154, they've declared they prefer "a council of students and faculty members selected by their peers to serve as the highest policy-making body of the College, responsible to the College and not the State".

What's more, they've decided to do something about it: "The Associated Students shall organize a democratic campus-wide election of a provisional college government, consisting of three faculty members and two students...the Associated Students shall seek full power for this new provisional government."

In other words, the students have voted to have a democratic revolution on campus, seek power for faculty members and students, and attempt to overthrow the State-appointed administrators.

Big question on campus now: Who will bell the cat?

Military Barred From Grinnell

by Joe Berry (SDS)

As a result of initial pressure by the Grinnell College student senate, the College has barred military recruiters from using its placement service.

On April 3rd the Placement Service's bulletin announced that the Marines would be on campus and use its office to recruit. Two days later the Council of Thirteen (student senate) requested that the College end this sanction by denying office space and services to the Military.

The Council of Thirteen's resolution initiated much controversy among the studentry and faculty. On April 11th, the faculty met to discuss a motion to bar military recruiters so long as the Hershey memo on dissent was in effect. As the faculty entered the meeting, they passed by a silent vigil sponsored by SDS to express its concern.

The faculty planned another meeting for the next afternoon to vote on the issue. However that night a face-saving wording was worked out with the Administration, and met with immediate adoption. (The result of a referendum on the C of T's resolution was announced after the faculty vote; the students voted two to one against the resolution.)

The Administration press releases on the subject emphasized an "informal open speaking policy" which was unchanged. What they neglected to point out was the denial of Placement Service offices to the Military, which was the change the C of T had pressed for. (Of course, the Administration could not appear to give in to radical student demands.)

From now on the Military will be treated like any other speakers on the campus. They must be invited by students or faculty members acting as individuals, and speak and answer questions in a lecture hall. They are not given the assistance of the Placement Service.

U of Chicago Holds LBJ Memorial Conference on Electoral Politics

University of Chicago SDS

We were sitting around and having our usual discussions about what to do and how to relate to the numerous imponderables of a freaky political scene. Would there be another riot? Would it hit Hyde Park? What would we do? (We had just collected thousands of dollars in bail for black people, had a campus teach-in on white racism, and taken part in a march on a downtown armory—during the riots—which was charged by the National Guard, who bayoneted one of our people. Our action was described by the Chicago papers as a love-in by twenty-five disruptive hippies.)

Hanging over us was the election campaign which was now absorbing the energies of many we had always thought of as our potential constituency. The traditional question re-emerged: How could we define programs that would attract a large number of people, but that would not be co-optable by the ubiquitous McKennedy specter? We talked of sending a telegram to LBJ offering the campus as a "neutral site" for negotiations.

The attraction of Kennedy and McCarthy for those who are concerned about the War, of course, is based on the simplicity of their strategies and the concrete roles for thousands of helpers: End the War by electing one or the other as a "peace" candidate; be relevant by being a door-knocker, smiling, and getting out votes. Our alternative seems to many

people equally simple: unsuccessfully fight imperialism and the Draft; have no effect on national policy; be small, obnoxious, and isolated.

This is a frustrating way to be perceived, and it can take a long time to see the positive opportunities offered by McKennedy.

First, we realized that there are a good many exciting Movement programs for the summer—not all of which we could agree upon, but all clearly superior (from our point of view) to cleaning for Gene: Peace and Freedom Party organizing, Draft-resistance programs, setting up coffee houses at Army bases, the yippie scheme (opinions varied most greatly here), and many others. Few non-Movement people know much about any of them.

Second, it is clear that the McKennedy phenomenon has created an unusual opportunity for talking radical politics and having listeners.

Before McCarthy, students were bored by the same old discussions of the War, and had to be enticed into hearing about imperialism, racism, and the evils of American capitalism. Even complicity was getting to be a tired theme. We had our IDA campaign deflated when the Administration withdrew from IDA, claiming that IDA no longer needed the U of C for its precious work. (Our campaign was not yet extensive enough for us to claim victory.)

Now, with hundreds of McCarthy people clamoring around, and busloads (at least in the Midwest) going off each weekend to smile for Gene, discussions on "Can Liberalism end the American nightmare?" (or "the necessity of socialism") are easy to start and readily debated. Discussions on our ground—If the War is to be ended, it is because the NLF has won; therefore even Nixon would end it. What will McKennedy do about imperialism in Latin America? What's wrong with the Kerner Report? and so on—are easily had in the context of the campaign.

We decided that what was needed was a dramatic confrontation, before thousands of people, between liberals working for McCarthy and Kennedy, and radicals. The idea is to publicly assert an analysis of liberal programs and the nature of power to our potential constituency that will help explain the various let-downs they will have in the next months and year or so.

We have planned an outdoor teach-in titled "Can America Be Salvaged?"—the LBJ Memorial Conference on Electoral Politics—for May 10th at the U of C. Not only will our analysis be presented, but, equally important, a lot of people will know what alternative activities exist for the summer. Liberals and radicals will speak on the adequacy of liberal reform programs (the Kerner Report, Kennedy on the cities, foreign policy, the Draft); working within the Democratic Party; the relation of electoral politics to the exercise of power in America; the necessity of socialism for the US.

So far we've lined up Mario Savio, Peace and Freedom candidate for state senate in Alameda County, California; Mike Spiegel; the Yippies' Abbie Hoffman; Staughton Lynd; the state director for Kennedy; Sam Brown, McCarthy youth director; Hal Draper; Andrew Kopkind; Art Waskow; Clark Kissinger; and many other people. It's a natural issue on which to gain a forum; also, lots of creativity is unleashed by new people working on publicity, from guerrilla theater to signs like "Come hear Lady Bird debate Andy Warhol on 'A Beautiful America'—May 10th".

Omaha Police Plot Black Riot

by Dave Rice and Tim Andrews
on-the-scene reporters for Buffalo Chip

Omaha, Nebraska—On April 27th, a few black people gathered in the alley behind the "Club", a ghetto night spot, to shoot craps. The nickel-dime game has been fairly common there, and Omaha police had known of it for some time, but had made no attempt recently to discourage the practice. At 4:30 p.m., two policemen arrived in the alley, broke up the game, and left.

The police returned in force a short time later. They began to abuse the small group of men, and arrested two of them. While police interrogated these two near the cruiser cars, other police radioed for reinforcements.

The numerous police cars in front of the "Club" drew a crowd of curious black people, who assembled in front of the bar. By this time both of the men who had been arrested had been handcuffed (behind their backs) and the police had started to hit them with police clubs, push them, and squirt them with MACE.

The crowd grew rapidly, and police used little restraint on the handcuffed men. The crowd started to murmur its disapproval of this meaningless use of force, and police responded by arresting one of the hecklers, ganging up on him, and beating him too.

The large group of black people around the "Club" started to move closer to the parked police cars. This time the police responded by shooting over the people's heads with riot guns and pistols, then ordering the crowd to disperse and keep away from the police cars.

The crowd retreated safely out of range of bullets. Some re-grouped and started to break windows of businesses on 24th Street. A few angrier people returned to lob bricks at the parked police cars.

By now it was 5:30, and the crowd started to move up and down 24th Street. A group of people broke into a grocery store across the street from the "Club" and looted it. The police had moved a block up the street, and watched the looting with apparent indifference. This looting continued until it got dark at about 8, at which time people were

scattered along 24th Street in small groups. Occasionally a lone cruiser would pass unmolested down the street. Around the ghetto itself, the police had placed a cordon allowing no one, black or white, to enter.

Between 9 and 9:30 a fire bomb was thrown into a grocery store. A fire truck arrived with a police escort, and while the fire was being extinguished more windows were broken. The police called for reinforcements, and soon a sizable number of police spread out along 24th Street.

The businesses along this street that were vulnerable to possible looters were not guarded by the police. Instead, they waited with guns cocked some distance from the stores. Policemen had also gathered at strategic intersections along 24th Street, taunting and jeering at the black people and keeping their riot guns at the ready.

At 24th and Parker Streets, the police fired across the street over the heads of a small group, using shotguns and pistols indiscriminately.

Shortly thereafter, a police cruiser sped up and two uniformed police jumped out and walked over to the front of a store. The bottom glass in the front door had already been broken, and the police used their nightsticks to break the glass in the top half of the door. They then moved down the street about half a block and stood in darkness beside their cruiser car. A little later, other teams of police did the same thing in other parts of the ghetto: broke windows, then waited a short distance away.

The streets remained quiet. The word spread that the police were waiting to hunt black people, using the stores for decoys.

By Sunday night the community was convinced that police were setting up stores for easy looting, with the intention of shooting anyone who attempted to enter. As a result, many community people met at McCarthy headquarters in the ghetto at 3 p.m. Sunday and determined to keep tabs on police conduct, taking careful note of any police lawlessness with photos, interviews, eyewitness accounts, and the like.

Their success can be measured by the fact that the incidents of police violence dropped significantly, at least for this short time.

"Obscene" Leaflet in Delaware

Students at the University of Delaware in Newark, in an attempt to life the heavy blanket of apathy that has long impeded any efforts at political organizing at the University, printed and distributed the leaflet reprinted below.

Its effect was, at first, favorable. Students reacted strongly to the heading, which was in very bold face. Even those who were inclined to dismiss outright any SDS literature were led to read on and find an explanation for such a come-on.

However, it was not long before someone, in a fit of offended decency, brought a copy of the leaflet to the Administration, where it met with like reaction.

The point of the leaflet—that obscenity is to be found in practice, not in hollow words—evidently escaped the Administration, as a number of SDS members who were distributing the leaflet face not only expulsion or suspension from the University, but action from local authorities on charges of distributing obscene literature.

Any supportive action would be greatly appreciated, whether from the community, from other campuses, or wherever. For further information, contact:

Judy Roberts
123 Delaware Street
New Castle, Delaware

"Up against the wall motherfucker" is an apt description of where our government is at in terms of its deteriorating foreign and domestic policy. Uncle Sam is up against the wall in Vietnam and in the ghettos.

And this fact is the most obscene thing that confronts America. Words are not obscene, but behavior and actions are. It is obscene that American bombing runs over North Vietnam have increased, not slackened, since Johnson's "restrictive bombing" policy went into effect. Did you know also that in the US quest for "peace" the largest allied offensive of the War has been initiated? Its name—get this—Operation Complete Victory.

Let's talk a little more about obscenity. Do you protest the obscene presence of 1000 Green Berets in Guatemala? Are you morally revolted about the obscene use of napalm against the rebels there?

But the obscenity that really hits close to home is the obscenity of our ghettos. The second Vietnam has begun. The Black Liberation Movement is a precarious fact. Americans are now going to be conscripted (That means drafted, brothers.) to fight fellow Americans in our cities. Think about it, baby. All the liberal bullshit rhetoric can't explain it, and it ain't going to disappear.

When "push comes to shove", which side are YOU going to be on?

RAP'S TRIAL TO BEGIN

On Monday, May 13th, Rap Brown goes on trial in New Orleans on the charge of carrying a rifle in interstate commerce while under indictment on another charge. The charge is unconstitutional on its face, as it punishes before guilt is established, and is clearly being used to keep Rap silent. It is recommended that all chapters try to respond to this trial by demanding immediate freedom for Rap.

Anyone close enough to New Orleans should make an attempt to be at the trial, at 400 Royal Street on Monday.

Northwestern Victory

(continued from Page 2)

At 9 p.m. Saturday, the blacks came out of the Building and released their statement.

The white students linked arms and formed an aisle for the blacks to walk through. The black students then sang the Black National Anthem and "Let Freedom Shine All Over Northwestern". After marching down the campus's main drag singing, the black students dispersed and it was over for then.

All of the black demands were met except for the demand for control over the hiring of black faculty members. This point was resolved by the Administration's "strong suggestion" to the faculty that black professorships be offered.

Friday afternoon, a general faculty meeting with four hundred faculty members present heard a report on the situation from Dean of Students Roland Hinz. The faculty urged the Administration to "not even consider" using or threatening to use force with the students. However the faculty in general decided to take no further stand. Twelve white faculty members had urged the Administration to accept the black demands.

There will be no disciplinary action taken against any white or black students. The Dean of Faculties has sent a letter to all faculty members stating that "any students missing tests or failing to turn in papers should be allowed twenty days to make up work."

Sunday night, May 5th, the leaders of the Afro-American Student Union and the white students representing SDS, the Graduate Student Mobilization Committee, and the Real Press (NU's underground paper) will get together to discuss further measures and rap. For now, the situation on campus is quiet; all buildings have returned to normal; and as that fascist paper the Chicago Tribune ran in its Sunday headlines: "Black Power Wins at NU."

PROGRESS REPORT ON DRAFT CASE

The massive collective Draft suit to be filed in Federal courts around the country is gathering momentum. Following is a summary of the types of organizing folks around the country are doing with the suit. Please send in information on what you are doing.

—A core group of people who are using the suit has been set up in many areas to plan how to use the case to gain mass signatures; to open up political discussion around the Draft, the War, and other issues; and to recruit those who join the case to work this summer.

—Dorm meetings (and community meetings where the case is being used off campus) have been held around the issues above.

—Folks who've joined the suit are planning at a minimum to speak on their own Draft status and why they are fighting the Draft wherever they will be this summer—in churches, in high schools, and wherever else they can get a platform. Many are planning to use the summer to build support for their own refusals. Others who will be spending a major share of their time working for the Movement this summer will be engaged in a variety of organizing projects and will use the case in that context.

—Guys are planning to continue further collective actions to delay and resist the Draft throughout the summer. These include collective actions at physicals and inductions; organizing adult actions around the Draft boards; and planning for a massive confrontation next fall of those who've refused the Draft throughout the summer.

if you're moving this summer...

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

Last summer it cost us well over \$1000 in return postage.

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

SDS, 1608 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO 60612, ILL.

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