

Southern Illinois University

from Paul Ristuccia
via Illinois Bell Telephone

Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois, which has a significant but distant past of radicalism in the early history of SNCC, is at it again.

While the actions of black and white radicals there were not in any way clearly connected to events at Columbia, there was certainly a brotherhood of spirit.

What began as a loose bundle of political threads with low radical content mounted by last week to another black - and - white president's - office boarding party.

The dissociated elements of the blow-up were: a liberal campaign to abolish women's hours and generally in opposition to the University "in loco parentis"; a low-key peace-based move to bar military recruiters from campus; and a Rightist (or Right-liberal) petition to prevent the use of student activity funds to bring Stokely Carmichael on campus as a speaker.

First in the chain of tension-producing events was a new effort against military recruiters in which demonstrators linked arms in a surrounding ring. One counter-demonstrator broke through, was thrown back out, and after another

effort was warned by school officials—in an effort to avoid violence at the cost of protecting radical actions—that one more try would cost him student status. The Southern Illinois Peace Committee, sponsors of the action, at this point pressed for a meeting with University president DeLyte Morris. Being a wise administrator, he put them off for over a week.

Partially in response to such high-handed administrative inaction and out of the generally mounting feelings of tension and frustration, a coalition was formed of teaching assistants, the peace group, and a group which had planned an earlier unsuccessful "sleep-in" (or "sleep-out") in protest of women's hours. Black students as such were not a part of this coalition, though the matter of Stokely's speech was one concern.

At a meeting of this coalition a few days after its conception, it seemed more or less clear that some of the radical leadership had over-reached the general level of consciousness of the coalition.

That same night, in the small hours of the morning, the agriculture building—an expensive and important installation at Southern Illinois—was blown up. The incident was, to the best of anyone's knowledge, unconnected to political actions the previous week. But President Morris, in a press release the following day, linked the two actions—not directly, but by innuendo. Non-student leaders were barred from campus, the two incidents contributing yet more to already-heightened feeling.

Beyond the two moves by the Administration, there was little activity on the coalition that Tuesday. Wednesday night, however, an off-campus meeting drew a lot of people to formulate a list of demands by the coalition. The Concerned Black Students, with a new group—the Afro-American African Student Union—were meeting at the same time on campus.

As demands by the mainly-white coalition to bar non-campus police and military recruiters from campus and to abolish women's hours were agreed upon, the question of Carmichael's engagement was brought up. The decision was made to caucus the black meeting on an offer of coalition support.

The "messenger" returned to say that two hundred to three hundred black students would be taking over the President's office and would appreciate sit-in support.

When white students arrived at the Administration Building, security police, stationed inside, had thrown the ten or twelve black students who had forced their way in back out of the building, and windows were being broken. Black students broke to re-group, with a couple of cases of empty Coke bottles liberated from a nearby women's dorm, and proceeded also to hit windows in the dorm.

Six black students were arrested by local police, and the following day President Morris made the following very simple statement to the press.

"Students last night broke into my office. Security police stopped them. Two are in the hospital; all are expelled."

White students, who had been expecting to sit in in support, and had not joined in the heaviest of the action, tried to meet with Morris the next day (Thursday) and were told to "go through channels" (get fucked).

For the most part, activity has been sustained by black students, with whites only as waiting support. Moves were made and to some extent consummated toward establishing formal unity of the two elements, but black students have been calling the shots. After a campaign of going one by one to Morris's office to see him, and being refused, black students have been told that none of them may now come to his office.

Probabilities are that mass action—black and white—will be called to gain amnesty for the six arrested students, five having been released on bail of \$3,500 each (with one \$5,000 for assault), and to fulfill demands, among them some new ones from the two black student unions. There are reportedly some two thousand students involved in the preparations for upcoming actions.

Students for a Democratic Society

1608 W. Madison St.

Chicago, Illinois

New Left Notes

Volume 3, Number 18

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

May 20th, 1968

War-Bond Cash-In

In an anti-Vietnam War protest a group of Rogers Park residents turned in war bonds amounting to over \$3800. The action occurred Saturday morning at the Cook County Federal Savings and Loan Association, at 2720 West Devon. Fourteen persons with war bonds, together with others distributing leaflets, participated in the action.

Bank officials refused to cash bonds for some of the participants. One man brought \$600 of bonds in his wife's name; another brought bonds in the name of a child. Apparently stung by the size of the protest, Bank president Sidney De Love told reporters that only \$125 in bonds had been turned in. Mr. De Love is an active participant in a number of Right-wing causes and recently took out full-page ads in neighborhood newspapers attacking the Kerner Report.

Mrs. Betsy Vazquez, independent candidate for state representative in the Rogers Park area, who accompanied the protesters, said: "I was very pleased to see people in our community beginning to express their opposition to the War in deeds, not just words. Although we disagree with Mr. De Love about many things, there was certainly no excuse for him to lie to reporters about the size of the 'cash-in' or to abuse the participants in the peaceful and legal action in the manner he did."

The bond cash-in was sponsored by the Rogers Park Resistance, an anti-Draft organization affiliated with the Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE) and the 49th Ward Citizens for Independent Political Action (CIPA).



Think! about who you want
for your National Officers.

Perspectives

WE CANNOT GET OURSELVES DOWN

by MORGAN SPECTOR

Just about everybody in the Movement these days seems to be affected with a strange kind of malaise that has been as effective in reducing our numbers as the bubonic plague was in Rome in the Middle Ages. This strange disease of the head seems to be hyper-communicable, spreading from east to west by little more than mental telepathy. It spreads despite Dutschke, despite Columbia, and despite Bobby Hutton.

I am told, by those who are apparently in a position to know, that this malaise exists largely because nobody has any idea of where we are at or where we are going. That is probably true, on an abstract plane. My personal feeling is that we have caught up with ourselves at last, and have discovered that our rhetoric has advanced far beyond our capacity to deal with it effectively.

For example, I read in New Left Notes recently that we are now an "anti-imperialist movement". Needless to say, this came as a bit of a shock, since we seem to be doing so little to stop imperialism. When I raised that point in a discussion with some friends, I was told that we are not yet in a position to stop imperialism, but that we must proceed with the heightening of our consciousnesses. Unfortunately, this usually raises a desire for heightened levels of activity which we are apparently not yet ready to deal with.

The rhetoric that we use should, by any rational standards, reflect the perspective that we have. That perspective, however, should not arise from the works of Chairman Mao. Our perspective, in order to be realistic, must be based on honest, scientific appraisals of this country, of ourselves, and of our enemies. Mao may or may not be useful in such an appraisal, but there can be no substitute for us, as radicals, coming to that understanding on our own, using our history, and developing perspectives and goals that are attainable in the foreseeable future.

We should accept one truth about ourselves. Many of us have a history of being agitators. Most of us, coming from campuses, have spent a good deal of our time laying the groundwork for increasingly militant demonstrations for civil rights or student power, or against the War in Vietnam. Until today, we have been relatively lucky, in that the System always engendered a new horror for us to get aroused about, just around the time that the old horror was becoming passe. Had it not been for the War in Vietnam, we would probably have faced this same malaise in 1964, just after the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

Ironically, then, we have always had a tacit reliance upon the system to keep us alive. As agitators, our work depended primarily on the development of crises. We did not have much of a perspective, largely because we did not really need one. (And don't wave the Port Huron Statement at me.)

We were saved for a while by the Black Power movement, and by the emergence of the Third World as a revolutionary force, if for no other reason than that those movements gave us more to sink our teeth into. By allying ourselves on paper with those movements, we began to be able to develop a whole body of theory which defined us in their terms. We were now supporters of the NLE, dedicated anti-imperialists, and active allies (via militant street actions such as

STDW) of the Internal Black Power movement.

Many of our people hoped, somewhat manipulatively, that the situation of this country would deteriorate with increasing rapidity. We looked for the ghettos to blow, for more wars of national liberation to start, and for repression to start. We realized, although we never said as much, that the essential ingredient of our survival was conflict. As long as there was conflict, there would be a reason for us to act, and room for us to act.

The only problem was that America's elites started wising up. Instead of suggesting programs of vicious concentrated military actions in the ghettos, they came up with the Kerner Report. Instead of closing Haiphong Harbor, they came up with peace talks. In short, they dulled the conflict. They are proving, rather conclusively, that not only is survival the battle of the fittest, but they are, for the time being, the fittest. Johnson gets smart while the New Left burns.

This country has always operated on the thesis that one dollar is worth a thousand guns. Why shoot them when you can buy them off? While we have been watching the guns, they have been spreading butter all over the floor. That we're the ones doing all the slippin' an' slidin' should be obvious by now.

After the initial shock of the McKennedy campaign and the Johnson withdrawal had subsided, many of our people took a step back to kind of look the field over. We are still back there. Very few of us know what to look for. And the ones that do don't seem to have a hell of a lot that's useful to say about it all. We don't quite know what to say, therefore we don't quite know what to do. So we lie around and masturbate on the word "malaise".

It would be much more helpful if we got realistic. Both about the country and about the Movement. I think that a good

start would be for us to quit taking off on rhetorical flights of fancy, and come down to earth long enough to put some shit together.

Look. Any one of us can sit down and write a properly Marxist polemic about this country, and all of the inherent contradictions of capitalism could be exposed in our writings and our speeches. For all of that, folks will still be on Welfare, black kids in Mississippi will still be starving, workers will still be forced to negotiate their dignity, and more youths will still go into the Army than will stay out. Rap Brown and Huey Newton will still be in prison. The War in Vietnam will still be going on in 1972.

Nothing has changed except the Movement. We have advanced, but we have not brought the country along with us. I can't help but think that maybe we ought to regress just a tiny bit.

What we need now is less agitation and more organization. I may sound trite saying that, but it is true. If it is not true, then how come so many chapter reps at the Lexington NC were complaining about the large proportion of their membership that has gone to work for Kennedy or McCarthy? The plain and simple fact is that a sizable number of "Movement" people have nothing to do. Period. The tragedy now is that there is more to do than ever before.

For openers, more of us should jump down off our pedestals and work with some "backward" people where they are at. At Lexington, I read a great polemic against electoral politics. I voted against it. Why? In California, where I work, most of our people are working for Peace and Freedom. They are not entirely satisfied with it, but they see potential there for getting the uninvolved to work in the Movement. The alternative is McKennedy or nothing, and nobody really likes to sit on his ass all day.

Campus organizers should begin to

work out realistic programs with their constituencies that can apply Left-wing politics to what are, at first glance, very mundane things. At Berkeley, the Administration named a new auditorium Zellerbach Hall. Without going through the entire history, the VOICE party there included in its program opposition to that name. Two referenda later, the name is still the same, despite overwhelming opposition. This is a small issue compared to the IDA. Yet it has been the kind of issue that a lot of people are willing to talk about. Campus organizers should not shy away from developing very specific programs for students to get involved in, and they should always be flexible enough to gauge the rhetoric to the level of the audience.

I don't have much to say about the non-student area. The JOIN people have said plenty about what it is all about, to go into an undeveloped community and try to radicalize people. There is something to say about labor. Very simply, a dissatisfied worker is not a revolutionary. The guy who voted against Jimmy Hoffa two years ago may be working for McCarthy today. He cannot be written off as a sell-out. Those of us who are considering the labor-organizing route should understand that self-interest is a very compelling issue. Workers can be brought along, but we cannot go into a factory with a red star on our foreheads and expect much more than a fast ride out again. That brings me to my final point.

We can no longer be elites. We don't really have any more (or any better) answers than anyone else. To the cat in the street, we probably have a lot less. Organizing means going to a constituency with some basic ideas and an open mind. We should be as prepared to burn our Little Lenin Library as to refer to it.

A movement means people in motion. It's that simple. And old farmhands understand that ain't no animal moves too fast when you're trying to pull him along. It's when you come up and zetz him from behind that he gets going. It wouldn't hurt for us to have that in mind when we are out working in the fields.

In the May-June *Radical America*
 An Overview/Essay on New Left Development, 1960-1965. STAUGHTON LYND on radicals' use of history. Gorz' STRATEGY FOR LABOR and its Marxian roots. Andre Schiffrin on SLID (SDS' predecessor) and student politics in the 1950's. Review of Z: AN ANTHOLOGY OF REVOLUTIONARY POETRY. 50¢/copy or \$2/year for National SDS Members (\$3 for others). 1237 Spaight, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

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

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Carl Davidson, Inter-organizational Secretary; Robert Pardun, Internal Education Secretary; Mike Spiegel, National Secretary

National Office: 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874)
 New England: 102 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 (617-547-8260)
 New York City: 50 East 11th Street, New York, New York 10003 (212-674-8310)
 Niagara: 1504 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York 13210 (315-478-8239)
 Philadelphia: 262 South 38th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 (215-382-8084)
 Southern California: Box 85396, Los Angeles, California 90072 (213-667-2345)
 Washington, D.C.: 3 Thomas Circle Northwest, Washington, D.C. (202-332-1387)

CHAPTERS!

Send delegate names - both council AND convention to the N.O. Include 5 member names per convention delegate.

We Made the News Today, Oh Boy!

by Karen Gellen

(collected from chapter and regional reports, travelers, liberation news service, and organizational newsletters)

MADISON, WISCONSIN: over three hundred students at the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN sat in at the administration building for seven hours to demand that the university withdraw \$230,000 from the chase manhattan bank. the students also demanded that the money then be used for scholarships for black students. (the chase manhattan bank gives loans to the government of south africa.)

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: a victory at MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY! over five hundred students had protested the school's tokenism in civil rights, and had given the ultimatum that the university hire a full-time black staff recruiter and scholarship co-ordinator. two days later the administration announced the appointment of a "special committee on scholarship programs and courses in black and minority cultures" and recommended that a "qualified black administrator" be found for the scholarship program.

WASHINGTON DC: as we go to press, three hundred AMERICAN UNIVERSITY students are about to spend the night in the quadrangle in front of the administration building to press for twelve demands which have grown out of a series of actions on the campus. the demands include: that students' files should not be shown to any outsiders; that students should have access to their files; that a student-faculty committee should have review rights on faculty appointments; that all government contracts at AU should be reviewed by students and faculty members; and that student rights in the dormitories should be protected by a lease signed with the university, with the understanding that the university must abide by the agreement in the lease. a series of sixteen arrests in the past months by narco agents assisted by the university precipitated the student action. students were especially angered when one student was arrested by a car-full of narco agents as he sat quietly on the university library steps. no warrant or even police ID was presented.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: sixty students invaded the office of the president of the STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO; asked for and received stationery imprinted with "office of the president"; and prepared a letter saying that a resolution passed march 8th by the faculty senate is the "official policy of this university". the letter the students prepared was copied and attached to copies of the resolution, which expressed opposition to the war in vietnam and "military conscription of any form or of any individual". typists among the group took over typewriters in the office and began addressing envelopes to three hundred colleges and universities, state selective service boards, president johnson, senators, and other federal officials. the letter read in part: "this is to inform you that the attached resolution is the official policy of this university....as a result of the failure of president meyersen to perform the duties of president, this communication is being forwarded to you by the university community." president meyersen had earlier refused demands that he declare the resolution to be "university policy". during the "work-in" in his office, meyersen was out of the city, mediating a debate at ANTIOCH COLLEGE!

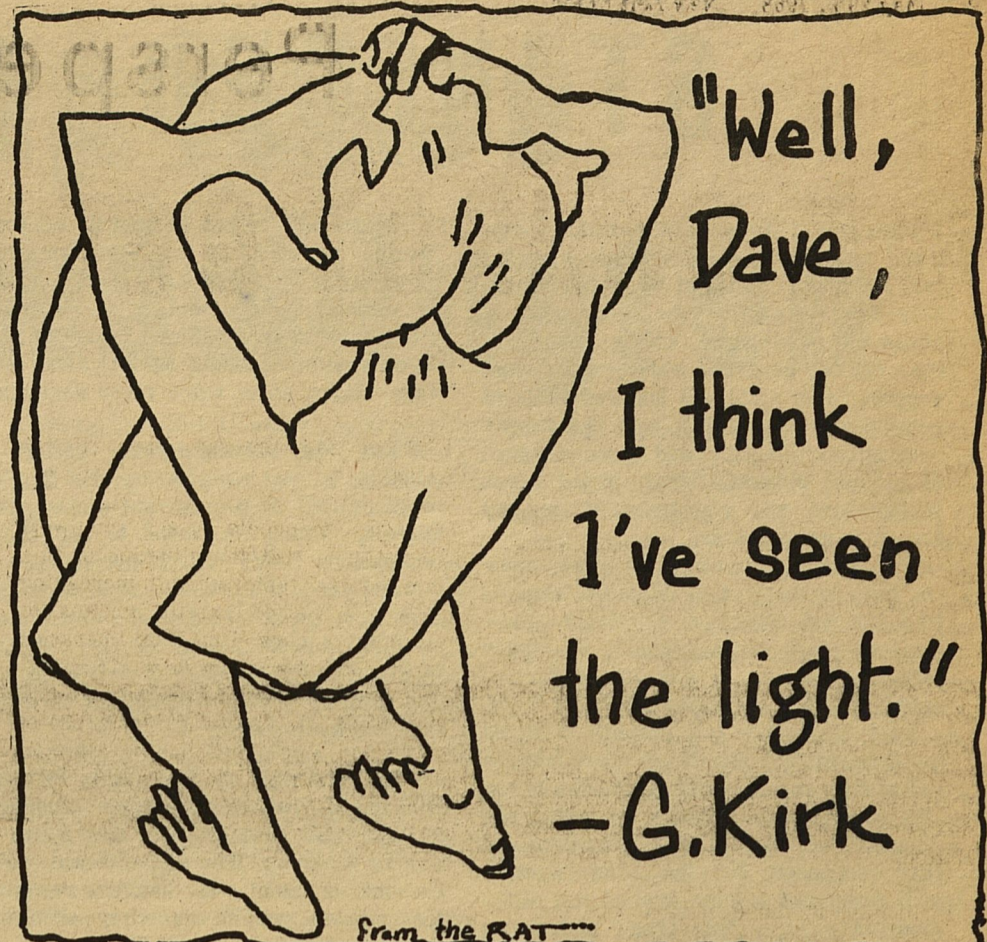
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA: about a hundred black students at PENN STATE entered the office of charles lewis, vice-president for student affairs, and demanded his signature on a list of demands including the recruitment and admission of more black students. the students also told lewis that they would remain in his office until they heard him phone into the philadelphia bulletin a request that the bulletin print his apology for a remark of his, quoted in their sunday edition, that the situation at penn state was "not as dangerous as at columbia, because penn state is not in an urban area, and is not contaminated by harlem." lewis made the phone call, and signed the demands.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS: twenty-five students protesting the failure of the UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS to print a letter from a black student blocked the entrance to the printing plant, preventing the publication of the school paper. the demonstrators, members of SSOC and the BLACK AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRACY, said that the letter was a reply to another letter criticizing doctor martin luther king junior.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: fourteen black students were arrested as they sat in at the office of the president of the UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI. the students were demanding that courses in black history and culture be added to the curriculum and that the black student body and faculty be increased.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA: students at FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY ended a ten-day sleep-in in front of the administration building on friday, but have not dropped their demands and plan to resume demonstrations later this week. the demonstrations began when the president of the university refused to allow the publication in a student magazine of a short story that he considered vulgar. faculty members, including several that had been recruited to help improve the school's reputation, sided with the students. because he did not have the support of the faculty, the president resigned and moved out of his office. the regents have refused to accept the resignation, have refused to consider making any changes in university rules on free speech and censorship, and plan to fire faculty members and suspend students who do not comply with all the rules.

DOVER, DELAWARE: over a hundred students seized the administration building at DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY to protest the suspension of the student government president for his part in the disruption of a speech by governor terry last week. fifty national guard troops were immediately called to the state police headquarters, and the school has been closed. while the demonstration was happening at delaware state, about a hundred students at the UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE took over the student center there to show their support.



CHAPTERS SHOULD
SEND HOUSING
INFORMATION TO:

Michigan State S.D.S.

P.O. Box 382

East Lansing, Mich. 48823

The Art of Radical ONE-UPMANSHIP

by Jon Quill

As the Movement has grown in size and influence, it has become necessary for individual radicals to find ways of making their presence felt. Four or five years ago, people who merely came to meetings and licked stamps were held in great esteem—there were so few of them. Today, with the New Left overflowing with refugees from competitive classrooms and job environments, the individual must use great ingenuity to make the properly revolutionary impression on his brothers and sisters.

To help newcomers, I have catalogued a list of suggestions for projecting a suitably revolutionary image. The reader will understand that this is only a rough outline.

1) Say casually: "Well, when I was talking to Staughton (or Mario or Carl or whatever name is appropriate to your locale) the other day...." Know the right people.

2) Write an article or a proposal demanding that other people go out and organize somebody. Even if you're not talking to anybody except other radicals, no one will know that. People will think you are a crackerjack organizer who is impatient with others' shortcomings and lack of commitment.

3) Acquire a proletarian family tree. Long ago I found that my father's birthplace and accent (Southern Ohio coal country), his career as a union organizer, and his fifteen-plus years of factory work made me an expert on a wide range of topics. Not everyone is as fortunate as I have been, but with a little checking a blue collar can be found in almost every family.

4) Learn to play a folksy instrument. Guitar and banjo require some effort, but anyone with a good ear can pick up harmonica or concertina pretty quickly. It is worthwhile to get the People's Songbook and learn some of the working-class and migrant songs of the '30s. Old Lefties have an edge here. If you are tone-deaf or just lazy, acquire a big collection of rock. Never admit to liking classical music.

5) Pick up some jargon and practice using it without wincing. If you can acquire a hillbilly accent it's even better. This can be tricky if you forget and lapse back into middle-class white.

6) Plan your time carefully. Don't get hung up doing typing or mailing when you could be writing documents or attending a big meeting or conference. There are people who have established formidable reputations as organizers simply by hitting a conference every weekend.

7) Give up something for the Revolution and tell everybody about it. Anyone who can face American society AND the Movement on a full-time basis without drinking, smoking, or screwing (which, if done right, puts one out of commission as effectively as a joint) deserves the highest respect. Giving up meat, fresh vegetables, clothing, and furniture can assuage a guilty middle-class conscience and leave you a lot more money for books, records, and wall posters.

There are many other possibilities open to the creative radical bent on establishing his image as a leader and organizer. There is also the old-fashioned alternative of working hard at organizing ordinary people, but this takes a great deal of work and rather misses the point, anyway.

STANFORD SIT-IN

Palo Alto, California (May 10th)—Some three hundred Stanford students occupied the University Student Service Center May 6th to protest the suspension of seven fellow students, and by the end of the week had garnered widespread student support (with some six hundred students reinforcing the sit-in); won the faculty over to their position; and won a measure of judicial reform, lifting of the seven suspensions, and a promise of amnesty for sit-in participants.

The biggest demonstration ever to occur on the normally quiet Stanford campus was touched off by a relatively minor incident which would probably have been forgotten by now if the Administration hadn't decided to make an issue of it.

Last November 1st, students inspired by Oakland Stop the Draft Week actions called for campus demonstrations against CIA recruiters. The students went home disappointed after at most a hundred and fifty responded; but the Administration still presented a case against ten of the students — for "blocking pedestrian traffic" — to the Student Judiciary Board.

After twenty-five hours of testimony and three weeks of deliberation, the SJB cleared the students in a fifty-page report stating that the charge was unenforceably vague and probably violated the First Amendment. But the Dean of Students insisted on pressing charges against seven students who had been politically active in the past, and appealed the case to the Interim Judiciary Board, a group of five faculty members selected by University President Sterling from a body of ten faculty academic council nominees.

After two hours of testimony from the prosecution only, the IJB recommended suspension of all seven in a three-page report assuming guilt and leaving only the penalty to be decided.

But radical students at Stanford decided their brothers were not to be sacrificed so readily.

Over eight hundred students were addressed by Cesare Massarenti, Associated Students president, and Mark Sapir of SDS, one of the seven suspended students, at a noon rally protesting the political suspensions and the Stanford judicial system. When the rally moved over to the old Student Union Building, only to find it locked, student anger and militancy grew, and some three hundred students occupied the Building until dusk. At about 7:30 Massarenti called a general meeting of the student body outside the Union, and within minutes more than twenty-five hundred had collected.

With almost unanimous support, the students voted to disband the Interim Judiciary Board; lift the suspensions of the seven students in compliance with the Student Judiciary Board decision; and create a new appellate board composed of four students elected by the student body, four faculty members elected by the faculty, and a law-student chairman chosen by the preceding eight. (This was

to be the sole board of appeal, with no "double jeopardy" of the Administration appealing a "not guilty" verdict. Only the students could appeal.)

In addition, the students demanded that no charges be brought against those who were sitting in to voice these demands.

When the Administration called a meeting to be attended by the faculty in Stanford's Memorial Auditorium, the students sitting in voted to end their occupation, which many feared was a tactical error that would lead to unwanted problems, and to attend the Administration meeting instead. (Many of the students from the rally attended as well, bringing the number in the Auditorium to over eighteen thousand.)

After listening to University Provost Richard Lyman denounce the students' actions and demands for two hours — saying in effect: "The hell with you; we'll do what we want!" — the students resumed their sit-in until Wednesday, when the faculty at large voted 284 to 245 to support a recommendation of the Medical School faculty granting nearly all the student demands.

The faculty resolution, which had to overcome Administration attempts at coercion and intimidation, demanded the acquittal of the seven students; amnesty for the students who had sat in; the elimination of the Interim Judiciary Board; and judiciary reform. On the last point the faculty's resolution differed from the students' by suggesting a new appellate board consisting of four students elected by the student body; four faculty members chosen by the President rather than the faculty; and a chairman who would be a law-school professor, rather than student, also picked by the President.

Although the faculty backed most of the student demands, and the President announced the next day that he would accede to the faculty resolution, there was no great feeling of victory among the students. Art Eisenon, a member of the Tactics Committee that had been elected to direct the sit-in, commented at a speech at the University of California at Berkeley on Friday: "It looks like we won, but we didn't. It's more like it's the seventh inning, and we're ahead three-to-one by Administration blunder."

There were gains, to be sure. However most of them are seen in the support that was built up among the student body rather than in the specific resolutions passed. An anti-CIA demonstration that drew at most a hundred and fifty students last November in the end produced a strong campus movement involving some nine hundred students sitting in, and a spirit grew up among those students and their supporters which campus people believe will lead to more basic long-run changes. According to some participants, this was due largely to the atmosphere of

free and open discussion and the absence of formal big-name leadership. (There was never any feeling among the students that a small group of so-called leaders was imposing its will on them.)

Another result, as Eisenon pointed out, was that "people trust radicals now." By the end of the week, "people could say 'imperialism' without a shock going through the crowd, and people could seriously quote Chairman Mao and have what they said accepted."

Today a number of students are talking seriously of long-range re-structuring of the University — specifically revising the University charter to give students and faculty members more power over the decisions which affect them. While Stanford is a private university and thus not subject to the political pressures that the University of California is always confronted with, the charter was approved by the State, and the students must deal with this political reality if they seriously want to alter the system of control at their university. It seems now that they have made a strong beginning.

U. of C. Petition

(University of Chicago, May 8th)—Last night two hundred University of Chicago students marched on President George Beadle's house to present the demands of a mass meeting held earlier in the evening. The demands included four originally made by the Committee for a Responsible University and two more concerning disciplinary procedures. A deadline of 1 p.m. Friday has been set by the students for a response from the University. An open meeting has been called for 3 p.m. Friday to evaluate the response. If the response is judged inadequate, a student strike will begin Monday morning, May 20th.

The Committee for a Responsible University was formed at a teach-in on the "Crisis in White America" held at the University of Chicago April 12th and 13th. It circulated a petition which has been signed by about eight hundred students. The petition makes demands in four areas of University policy:

1) HOUSING: The University of Chicago should cease all destruction of housing in Hyde Park and Woodlawn until it has provided adequate substitute housing in the immediate area. (Woodlawn is the black ghetto bordering the University on the south. All further plans for re-development should be made public and subject to the consent of the community.

Hit SNCC In Detroit

An attempt — largely unsuccessful — was made last week to blow up the Detroit SNCC office.

The extent of our information is that the owner of the building housing the office had for about a month received threats — by mail and phone — telling him to "get SNCC out or else...."

The owner — who was not in the SNCC office itself — noticed three white men watching from across the street. He assumed they were cops, and went on about his work.

A short time afterward, however, there was an explosion, which did some damage to the building — though not to the office — and injured some passers-by.

No one was inside the SNCC office.

It is possible that the attempt has some connection to the shooting-up of an Afro-Asian bookstore in nearby Pontiac, Michigan. Again, attackers failed to do any more than property damage to an empty office.

2) ENROLLMENT: The University should increase black enrollment to about 20% of each incoming freshman class.

3) CURRICULUM: The University should include the history and culture of Black America in the presently required courses in the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences.

4) UNIVERSITY FACILITIES should be opened to the community.

This petition was presented to the Council of the University Senate on Tuesday, May 14th. The Council did not respond specifically to any of these demands. At the meeting Wednesday night (May 15th) — called following the sit-in of black students in the Administration Building during the day — three hundred students voted to resubmit these demands to President Beadle and to add two more demands:

5) DISCIPLINE: The University should establish a disciplinary committee composed equally of students and faculty members, all members to be elected by the students.

6) FEDERAL AID: The University should repudiate and refuse to co-operate with the recent House of Representatives bill denying Federal educational funds to students who, in the opinion of the University, disrupt the University.

'TAKEOVER' AT PENN STATE

Blossoms of spring appear across the country.

At Pennsylvania State College students are moving toward a fine new flowering. Organizing efforts that have been building there for some time responded to the call for "two, three, many Columbias" with a petition from a newly formed committee (comprising student and faculty peace groups; a Lutheran student group; SDS; a tuition-plan protest group; elements of the undergraduate student government; and a women's liberation group) which brought about 1300 signatures to the Administration.

The petition demanded: 1) The release of all IDA-related documents, and 2) severance of all University ties with the IDA. About three-fifths of the signatures were gathered on the first afternoon following a meeting of about a hundred

students, who further stipulated that an Administration response be made within two weeks. The stipulation was designed to avoid the Administration response of forming a "study group" which could remain silent for whatever period might prove effective.

Additional pressure was sought from the undergraduate student government, which apparently responded, true to the style of any self-respecting student government. They were enjoined to support first Columbia and second the petition. They supported Columbia, but modified the demands of the petition by formulating nine questions concerning IDA college ties. These questions were substituted for the two demands of the petition, and a response was demanded within the same period. (An answer is due this week.)

The large amount of publicity accorded these moves by campus and local news

media — referring to a Marxist take-over (!) — may be in part responsible for the

moderated position taken by the student government. Though perhaps assailable in motivation, the student government move may show positive results in conditions for later organizing. Answers to the nine questions are not likely to be satisfactory, and might appear more glaringly unsatisfactory than similar responses to the two original hard-line demands.

Indications to this effect have come already in teach-ins held last week. Of the two held, one was "official" and featured E. F. Osborn, vice-president for research. Osborn pussyfooted a great deal, refusing to answer directly questions on relations with IDA. With both faculty and student government representatives, the teach-in was supposed to be part of a "fact-finding

forum", though apparently not a fact-revealing forum.

The other teach-in was unofficial, arising out of the group of organizers and activists. Halliwell and Robinson from Columbia participated in a fruitful discussion of the Penn State situation.

Leadership in the action has shifted from an original committee out of the coalition to decisions made at general meetings of those active in organizing on the campus. This (participatory) democratic structure seems to have been able to deal with decisions with much more flexibility and political integrity than the designated body. Current preparation for the Administration's move on Thursday is now concentrated on making sharper and more deeply-rooted the general consciousness of the issue.

advance group takes demands to washington

by Colleen Buckley
Columbus WRO delegate

A group of a hundred and fifty poor people led by the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy proceeded with their demands to top-ranking Government officials last week to the tune of "We Shall Overcome". Abernathy became head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference after Martin Luther King was assassinated, and representatives from most of the nation's poverty and ethnic groups united to officially launch the Poor People's Campaign. The Campaign will eventually involve thousands of poor people from across the nation who plan to stay somewhere in Washington in an encampment called the "City of Hope" until their demands for a decent life are met.

We went to the Department of Agriculture Monday morning, April 29th. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman was told by Mrs. Martha Grass, a Puma Indian from Oklahoma: "We didn't come here to beg. We came to get back what is rightfully ours." We handed Freeman a list of demands and our proposal, telling him we would be back in ten days with three thousand people to hear his reply along with the replies of other Government officials we would see in the next few days.

At our next stop, a Puerto Rican migrant working in New York State told Attorney General Ramsey Clark about the deplorable conditions migrants have to put up with. They live in converted chicken coops or tractor sheds, she said, or old busses with the wheels taken off. She told about children only nine years old working in the fields sometimes as long as seventeen hours a day getting their hands burnt by the chemicals which have been put on the tomatoes and grapes to keep them fresh. Two migrant children recently died and have never been given a decent burial because the family does not have enough money.

After telling of these terrible conditions she turned to Clark and said: "Usually I can tell by looking into a man's eyes what he feels. But you, no. You do not smile or look mad. Your face is like a stone—it has no feeling."

Mrs. Peggy Terry, a white mother living in Chicago, was one of the speakers that night at a mass meeting of about three thousand people at John Wesley AME Church. She told how she came up from Alabama because she was sick and tired of the rich white man calling her white trash and using her to step on the black man. "It didn't make my belly any fuller by calling him 'nigger'," she said. "It didn't make me no more money by trampling on that Negro. A certain song by Bob Dylan...."

And she was cut off! Suddenly there was an outburst from the Black Power group screaming: "They've stopped the cameras on her!" Her description of how racism is kept alive for the benefit of the rich must have been too vivid. The Black Power group forced the cameramen to start the cameras rolling again, and to the encouragement of "Tell it like it is, Sister!" Peggy continued: "Bob Dylan's song was called 'The poor white is only a pawn in the rich man's game'. I'm now living in Uptown, Chicago, still fighting the rich white man, but one day I want to go back home in Alabama and enjoy a free life."

I was selected to represent the National Welfare Rights Organization as well as the white caucus in our meeting Tuesday with officials from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. My opening comment to Secretary Robert C. Weaver was: "Look around this room, Mr. Weaver. You see before you red, yellow, black, and white faces, all victims

of poverty, together here for the purpose of fighting poverty. Now that's Poor Power." I pointed an accusing finger at him, according to the Washington Post, and declared: "We're talking about babies who have had their noses bitten off by rats, about people who flush their commodes with a bucket of rainwater that leaked in through a hole in the roof. If you can't do a better job, then quit and give it to someone who can."

Jose Ortiz, a Negro from New York City, told Weaver: "We don't have one America, we have two—one for the affluent and one for the poor!" A black militant from Baltimore said to Weaver: "Looks like you've got a nice place here. If you don't stop using all that money to keep me in my ghetto back home we're going to move in on you."

Our most important hearing Tuesday was at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Responding to cries of "Tell it like it is, Mama!", Mrs. Alberta Scott told Mary Switzer, head of Welfare: "We have rats for our beds and roaches for our pillows."

Turning to Wilber Cohen, acting Secretary of HEW, she went on: "I'd tell you more, but it's hard for me to find words with my fifth-grade education."

Speaking next, I asked Mary Switzer: "Could you live on 83 1/2 cents a day for food, clothing, toilet articles, school supplies, et cetera?" When she made no reply I asked Lille Mae Brooks from Mississippi: "How much do you get on Welfare?" "I'm from Senator Eastland's plantation," she said, "and we only get \$600 a year down there!" One after another delegates from other states jumped up and told how little they were forced to live on in their states.

Doctor George Wiley, Director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, spoke to Mary Switzer about the punitive law (PL 90-248) that goes into effect this July. The law, called the Work Incentive Program, is euphemistically labeled WIN by the Government. But WIP is much more accurate. Wiley explained how the law would force mothers on Welfare to work even if they were needed in the home to take care of children.

Mothers would be forced to accept jobs or training or be cut off Welfare. This law would also take many children away from their parents and place them in foster homes. He asked that this law be repealed even though it has already been signed by President Johnson. Wiley also stressed that the poor must have jobs or a guaranteed annual income now.

Clifford Johnson, an Appalachian from Partridge, Kentucky, told HEW officials: "I'm a disabled coal miner with silicosis, a bad back, and fifteen children to support. Two of the children are adopted because a woman left them with us ten years ago saying she was going to a drive-in. She ain't been back since. My family is sixteen people and we live on \$61 a month. That's why I'm here."

Perhaps the attitude of the poor people in the room was best summed up by the Reverend Jessie Jackson of SCLC when he told HEW officials: "Those administering aid are mostly old, rich, and white. Most of you are over the hill—too old to understand."

Wednesday morning we went to see Secretary of State Dean Rusk, because many of us see US foreign policy as being the same as domestic policy—suppression of poor people everywhere. As one man said to Rusk: "This isn't a Welfare state, it's a warfare state"—in a war against the poor both at home and abroad.

Rodolfo Gonzalez, a Mexican American, told Rusk that to most of the world's people "America is the most hated country in the world." People in Mexico make \$50 to \$80 a year while the business-dominated US Government spends millions suppressing revolution and buying off the leadership of the people. After reading a US-Mexican treaty which had been broken by the US, Gonzalez said: "We want you to stop sending the CIA to start up little Vietnams all over Latin America." Rusk, obviously embarrassed, stood up and excused himself, saying he had a phone call.

When Rusk returned, Mel Thom, a Paiute Indian, told him that White America had broken over three hundred treaties like the "Snow Mountain Treaty" with the Indians. "What was the name of that treaty we were supposed to have broken?" asked Rusk sarcastically. Thom named at least twenty broken treaties before Rusk broke in and said: "I only asked for one."

Seeing so many people of different races and backgrounds united—because the condition of poverty cuts across all these differences—must have had its impact. This was truly Poor Power! In ten days we'll be back for answers to our demands—not just a hundred and fifty of us, but three thousand.

Many of the poor who came to Washington belong to the National Welfare Rights Organization. It was good to see that Akron, Cleveland, Columbus, Steubenville, and Toledo all have members affiliated with the Ohio Steering Committee for Adequate Welfare, and will send people to the Poor People's Campaign. There will be a mass rally in Washington on May 30th to which anyone sympathetic to the Campaign is welcome, whether or not he is poor.

The Campaign caravan will be coming through Ohio on its way to Washington. It will arrive in Columbia May 11th, Toledo May 12th, Cleveland May 14th, Akron May 15th, and Washington May 16th.

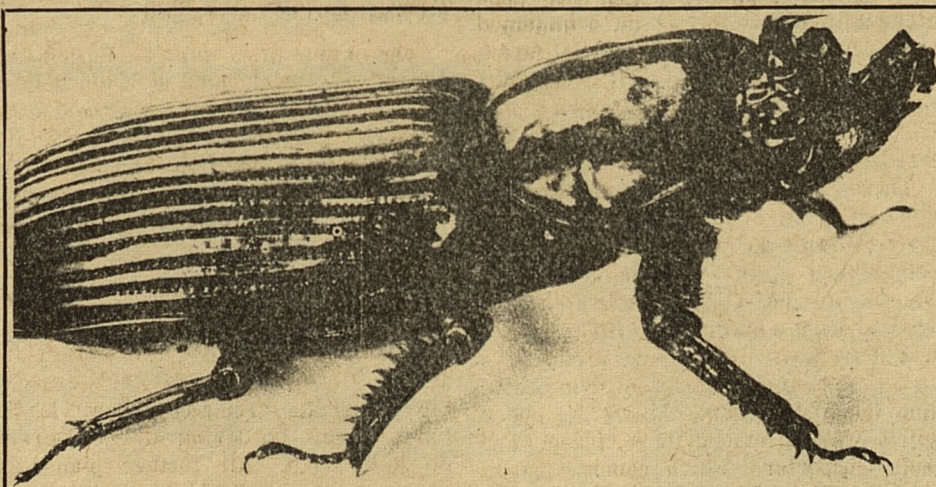
As Abernathy proclaimed Monday night at the mass meeting: "We're going to turn America right-side-up. We go forth to save America—not to tear it up—to save it."

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

"U-PRINT-IT"

The leaflet below, the latest in the New Left Notes "U-Print-It" Prize Leaflet Series, was printed for distribution at the Madison Home Show. Marilyn Dworkin, the Wisconsin DRU staff member who wrote and designed the leaflet, said about it:

"This leaflet was written for the Madison Home Show. Upon attempting to distribute these leaflets we were met with responses ranging from hostility to apathy. We discovered that the people who had come to the Show were characteristically of the managerial class. They didn't want any such intrusions into their Saturday afternoon leisure time activity: spending money."



Cut this out and put it in bed next to your child.

Go ahead. Try it if you have the stomach for it. Lay it next to your baby and let him play with it. Perhaps you can buy the latest breed at the Madison Home Show. Hundreds of homes in Madison have them already. Buy this new addition to make your home just as well-equipped as millions of other homes across the country.

Businessmen have come to the Show to tempt you with their wares. They lure you with thoughts of relaxation, comfort, and pleasure. They make you unthinkingly yearn for their products in the same way dogs ooze saliva when they hear the dinner bell. They'll squeeze money out of you just so they can come back next year and tempt you with yet newer and more pleasure-evoking products. If you want you can trade your soul in the Coliseum market-place for a new kitchen range. These businessmen will then re-process your soul and sell it back to you in the form of a new TV or hi-fi.

Who knows better what you need, anyway, you or the businessman? This display of tempting new creations will make you feel you need to have, to buy, to own. Ask yourself: What is it you really need? What is it poor people need? What does the country need? Perhaps you will come to the realization that you have no say in what you really need. These businessmen here today are letting you choose among things they want you to need. The Government sells you a war and tells you you need it.

When will we be able to make these decisions for ourselves?

Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union, 217 South Hamilton Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703 (255-6575)

STEP INTO THE

How many of us know what we are, what the hell our lives are about, how we fit in to what's going on in the world? Do we have a sense of what we as a generation will end up being at age 35? Do we have a vision of what we could be?

It's hard to predict the future of a generation, to have a sense of its essence; it's hard because we too often think in individual or personal terms—"what I will be" or "what I want" or "what I will do". We aren't taught to think about what we, as a generation, can do together. A sense of the future is particularly vague because we live in times when traditional institutions, the patterned ways we are taught to lead our lives, are no longer adequate. Instead they are crumbling, coming apart, filling too many of our heads with "what will happen to me" anxieties rather than what the hell WE are going to do about it.

Our situation is somewhat analogous to that of Bonnie and Clyde. For them, and millions of others, traditional roles and institutions lost their meaning. So Bonnie and Clyde struck out—they searched, they looked, the way many among us change scenes—moving from one major course to another, from folk music to protest to electronic music, to macrobiotics, to drugs and meditation—always searching. Bonnie and Clyde didn't build allies; they fought an individual battle, and they lost. We must not make the same mistake. We must stop seeking individual solutions to collective problems. We must understand that the source of the world's problems, and of our personal anxieties, is rooted in outmoded and rotten social, political, and economic institutions. We must look to the future not in terms of "what will happen to me", but in terms of "what are we going to build together".

Look: We don't know where the Movement is going to go, so too many of us are afraid to make it central to our lives because we are afraid that

we might miss the thrust, that we might end up being left out. We continue our individual salvation searches, retreating into our private lives, even when we are hip and sophisticated, and understand that our comfort is at the expense of millions and millions of people continually being raped by America, whose corporations control three quarters of the world's resources. Too many of us understand our relationship to the rest of the world, yet retreat into our private lives, digging the Stones, reading the underground or political paper, while waiting on wine and herb-filled meals and the sophisticated and cynical talk, talk, talk that goes with them.

The choice before us is either breaking out, tying together, and building to overthrow the ogre the guts of which we were born and bred in, or ending up working on the dreaded Maggie's Farm that Dylan sings about: "I ain't gonna work on Maggie's Farm no more/he asks you with a smile if you're having a good time/and fines you every time you slam the door/I ain't gonna work on Maggie's Farm no more." Well, too many of us are already working on Maggie's Farm, and we'd better be hip to that and start to do something about it. We're talking about our lives, not somebody else's.

We had better start getting a picture of what the world is all about, that America is a very different trip than the fairy-tale images we grew up with. We had better understand what it meant for liberal Adlai Stevenson to stand in the UN and condemn apartheid in South Africa, while being a part of the corporate liberal establishment, whose largest single campaign contributor is Charles Englehard, the largest investor in South Africa, a man who makes his millions off slave labor. We had better understand what it means when a man like Ellsworth Bunker is on the board of directors in the Dominican Republic's largest sugar

company and calls in US troops there to suppress a popular people's rebellion. We had better understand that McCarthy and Kennedy—the McKennedy thing—seek to co-opt, take over, the humane concerns and potential revolutionary zeal of our generation with their modern-day renditions of "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." They are not about liberating people, but rather about developing more subtle and efficient ways of controlling them. They may make the horror of Vietnam less visible, but they will be plotting more effective ways to stop the many future Ches, the beautiful revolutionaries who say no to America's corrupt version of freedom and democracy.

We had better understand what it does to a people to be taught capitalism in the classroom, where kids compete, trying to out-answer each other, rather than to collectively come up with better answers. We had better understand that America builds brown-nosing into its people—and think about where that phrase comes from. We had better understand that the reason men and women tear each other up is not because so many people are mis-matched, but because social, economic, and political institutions force us to tear each other up or accept submission.

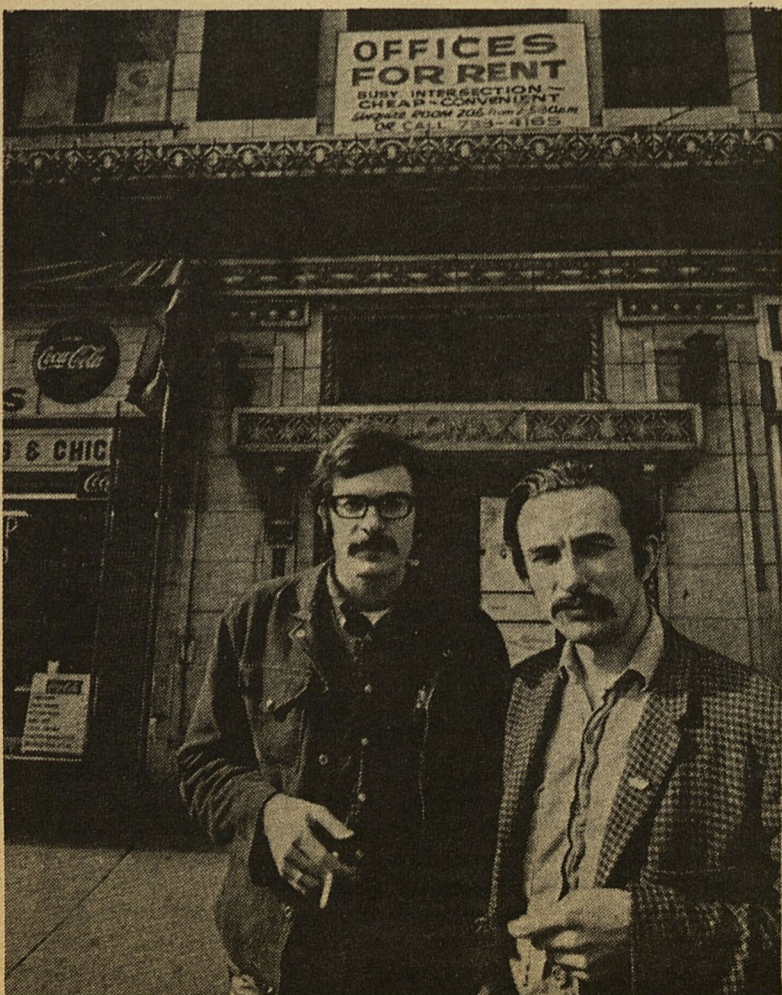
We must understand, too, that the reason black people don't talk to us is because we in the student and anti-war movements have built virtually nothing that black people in the street can relate to. So black people turn to the Third World, to Africa, Asia, and Latin America. And we feel frustrated—"what can I do?" And we feel unwanted, guilty, and talk about support for black radicals, but we do very little. We fail to understand that the best way to help black people and ourselves is to build a movement that can make a difference in our lifetime.

And yet we reject the working class.

We say: "I can't make it as an organizer in a neighborhood" or "I don't want to work in a factory." We don't even think about acquiring a skill—whether as a teacher, doctor, lawyer, city planner, film-maker, etc.—and using that in a way that helps build a movement of the poor, working, and middle-class white people that can link up with the movements of blacks and chicanos.

One reason we reject the working class is that the liberal mass media, and liberal social scientists and historians, have taught us that poor and working whites are characterized by "authoritarianism"; that they are the racists, not us; that they are the enemy. All of this may conflict with an analysis that tells us that poor and working people—no matter what their color—are exploited. Yet deep down we believe it. We were fooled by Amos 'n' Andy, and we are fooled by the mass media that talks about racists, red necks, shit kickers, white trash, but doesn't tell us that those girls killed in Birmingham in 1963 were killed by US Steel, the corporation that runs Birmingham. We aren't told that Harvard University has near-controlling interests in the Mississippi Light and Power Company, and that Sears and Roebuck (with an important vice-president living in Lake Forest) is the most powerful economic institution in the state of Mississippi. Instead we hear of racist white trash. We aren't told that the two largest landowners in the city of Chicago are the Catholic Church and the University of Chicago; we aren't told that they are responsible for segregation and racism. We are told that one white man killed Dr. King, but we don't hear much about a city government that suppresses the right of garbage collectors to secure a decent wage, or that the Tennessee National Guard PRACTICED riot control in the black ghetto of Memphis, intentionally causing the rebellion and following climate that led to Dr. King's

say it with pictures.



Time put this with their story.

you too should send a picture when you send a story.

It's not hard. It doesn't have to be a prize-winning action photo; a snapshot is fine — black and white or color. Please.

SUNSHINE!

by MIKE JAMES

death.

If we are going to deal with the ogre, we've got to believe that we can make a difference, that we can rub off and bring our revolutionary and democratic ideals to America. One way we start is by looking at where we are at, where America is at, and starting to move out into America. Most Movement activists are from the middle class, and spend 99% of their time in middle-class settings. The main problem with that is that people begin to think that is what America is about. But that's not true; we are myopic. We don't know America; and a summer working with poor kids in a camp, digging truck stops while whipping across country during school vacations, digging Bonnie and Clyde or Tom Wolfe's Kandy Dolores, Tangerine Flake Stream Line Baby don't make us hip to what America is all about. We have got to take a step into America and discover what is out there, over there, all around us. If we've got the guts to get over our "in-group protective psychology" we'll find that there's a lot happening out there that we just aren't hip to, and we aren't hip to it because we are afraid. We were separated from the working-class kids when we took college prep, and they took shop courses, and they had their lockers at one end of the building while ours were at the other, and we got separated from each other. Somehow we were forced to develop a superior thing, which made us think we were better, but also really made us afraid.

Well, we can purge ourselves of a lot of our hang-ups, by forcing ourselves this summer to live and work in situations where we will meet new people—people we don't know yet, people and places that will force us to be more honest about our Movement work and our own lives. The big difference between us and working-class kids is that we go off to college and postpone our rewards, and they go off to the factory (even with

a little junior college) and start making payments on new super stocks, plastic covered couches and gold-tinted lamps, all the things that the TV injects into our heads. We must get ourselves into the city; those of us who are already in the city must somehow get ourselves out of our apartments of poster-covered walls, and away from small clusters of like-people in Hyde Park, Old Town, and the beach. We will discover that young people out there listen to the same music; smoke dope; don't like cops; and don't want to go into the army.

Let's look upon this summer in Chicago and around the country as a summer of transition. Let's say that we're not going to sit around and talk about what we're going to do, but we're going to decide to do a come-live-in-the-city, discover-the-city thing. The opportunities for what we can do are out of sight. Some of us should work with existing organizing efforts underway. JOIN, CIPA, Lake View, Southwest Chicago, South Chicago, CADRE, etc., can probably use some people, helping put out community newspapers, doing Draft resistance, tenant organizing, and more. A helluva lot of us should take jobs in factories. In the factory we will learn a lot, and we will make contact with people who share our concerns. Some of us might decide to stay on as organizers in working-class neighborhoods, developing the contacts we made during the summer. For others, who go back to school, the experience will change our views on things, and we will be better organizers on the campus.

Those of us who plan on being school teachers should get to know people in certain neighborhoods, and get to know other future teachers, starting this summer to develop a Future Radical Teachers of Chicago, a group of people who will grow, discuss, and make plans for where and how they will work as

teachers a year or two from now. Future teachers living in a neighborhood should think hard about how they are going to be better teachers; how they're going to influence other teachers and move the union to the Left, how they're going to relate school issues to neighborhood issues: the teacher should work with groups that neighborhood organizers have gotten together, pointing out that the reason kids get messed up is not parents, but crowded schools, automation, inadequate employment, rotten cops, rotten and expensive housing, and so on. The Future Radical Teachers should start to happen, and there should be similar things happening for those of us who plan on being doctors or lawyers. We should spend our time this summer getting to know people, and thinking hard about how we are going to use certain skills to help build a movement, so that we don't become doctors or lawyers who work straight jobs and give part-time help to the Movement, but are doctors and lawyers who are part of the Movement all the time.

What are artists going to do this summer? Why don't they put together an artist's committee that does several things? They might develop posters that we can use everywhere we go, so that every week there is a poster that each one of us can put all over his neighborhood by just buying some flour paste for 35¢ at the local hardware. There is a beautiful poster of young Cubans that says: "The youth made the revolution and the youth will keep the revolution, and the youth will go on making the revolution throughout Latin America and the world." What if the artists took that, added a picture of a student, a black kid, a greaser kid, and a chicano kid, and added the words: "Young people of America—where are you at?" What would be the effect of 5,000 of these posters in Chicago this summer, the effect of 5,000 each of ten other posters? It would be fine; it would help people reshuffle the cards in their heads, help them get a new hand, a new way of looking at the world.

What would happen if 50 artists moved into neighborhoods all over the City, walked through the neighborhood some Saturday morning, and said: "All kids who want to paint today follow us"—and then the kids proceeded to paint walls and to paint all the abandoned cars on the street and under the el tracks? See, radicalism doesn't just mean protest, it means sharing our values, it means painting for people—art for poor and working-class kids, not just middle-class kids, and pictures for the market, for the art fair in Hyde Park and Old Town. Film-makers should make a hundred films this summer, about our organizing, about kids in neighborhoods, about cops, about soldiers—and we should show them on walls in every neighborhood in this city.

How many of us were tricked by the first Kennedy, with his salvation through service ethic that found a lot of us for awhile thinking the Peace Corps and VISTA were going to change the world? Well, many of us bought it, and we didn't shuck it until we were around radicals who pointed out why individual personalities didn't solve the problem. The same is true for the McKennedy thing. A lot of us are going to work in those campaigns because we think it's something to do. Well, radicals should get into those campaigns and work hard, not just bad-mouth them. Radicals should talk to people, help them understand that McKennedy is not the answer, so that even if it takes two years, those kids who are working on those campaigns will understand why it wasn't the answer.

What would happen if we got together the working-class kids we know in the City, who are in touch with the Movement, and developed a greaser newspaper with low-key politics, that talked about cars and motorcycles, and sex, and had lots of cartoons, and talked about cops, and

interviewed some kid who went to Vietnam to protect his country, and came back knowing the thing was a bummer? That kind of newspaper, a greaser newspaper, could be used for kids who hang out at every Vienna Red Hot stand in this city. It's a way to spread the important word: "Hey, man—dig this paper."

Every one of us should live in poor and working-class neighborhoods; you'll like it. Chicago is filled with neighborhoods that are multi-racial, multi-ethnic, and even have hip-political student types living in them. Living in those kinds of neighborhoods beats the Hyde Park and Old Town bread-culture ghettos. You'll meet new people, and develop new networks that spread the word. I met a guy named Ronnie in a bar—he was playing guitar there. I just happened in one night and we got to know each other. He brought his friends from a small town in Missouri a few days later. They took literature back and gave it to their brothers and sisters in high school, gave it to the other guys in the beautician's school, gave it to the other guys in the National Guard. They're coming up for the march on April 27; Ronnie is organizing musicians, spreading the word through music, the way black people are doing. Some go-go dancers he knows are now talking about a union and about a "go-go dancers against the War." A friend he introduced us to came along to talk to the troops during the rebellions. He got busted, talked with black guys from the West Side, and now is spreading the word in his neighborhood.

This summer we can meet new people. Many of us might discover that we don't want to return to school the way 25 of 60 kids in last summer's Center for Radical Research decided not to go back to school, but to live in this city and organize, in factories, neighborhoods, and high schools, around the War, the Draft, the cops. The contacts we make this summer will make a difference in what happens to Chicago in the next few years. Those contacts will be important whether the person who makes them passes them on, decides to stay on and develop them, or uses them and the experience to work effectively as a radical teacher, doctor, lawyer, city planner, or researcher in the next couple of years. Those of us who want to discover Chicago—and people—this summer, rather than Europe, San Francisco, or just new books and shadows in our own apartments, should get in touch immediately with the Chicago Union of Organizers, a group composed of radicals working all over the City in all kinds of ways (Chicago Union of Organizers, 7359 Bennet, Chicago, Illinois). The year is 1968 already—let's not let it go by.

In the past we have entrusted our lives to other people. We have let GM, Ford, US Steel, Dow, the CIA, Kennedy, Romney, Johnson, etc. run the world for us and they have messed up. We must believe that we can make a difference. We must understand that we can't escape what is going on in the world, what is going on all around us. We must get ourselves together now, plant some freedom seeds everywhere, and help them grow. If we don't we will end up a generation of people at 35 that could have made a difference, but didn't because we were afraid. A lady named Mrs. Hamer, who lives in Ruleville, Mississippi, who still washes her dishes in the back yard, who stood in Atlantic City in 1964 and rejected Johnson's compromise on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party saying "We didn't come for no two seats 'cause all of us is tired" said some important things on fear that we should all think about. She said: "You can't go through life pretending that things are OK when they aren't. You can't spend the rest of your life being scared." Remember that. And remember: IF WE'RE GONNA TALK ABOUT BUILDING A MOVEMENT, LET'S NOT FORGET THAT THE SUN SHINES ON YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO'VE GOT SENSE ENOUGH TO GET OUT AND STAND IN IT. Let's go.

Niagara Region

by Niagara Regional Co-ordinating Committee

SDS chapters in upstate New York are planning summer projects which will be co-ordinated by the Niagara Regional Co-ordinating Committee. We need and can support some full-time organizers. We also need many people who can support themselves and be active part-time. Anyone planning to be in the area can be plugged in. Contact Ed Hamerstrom in care of The Office, 308 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850.

PROJECTS

BUFFALO: organizing centered on the Draft (counseling and resistance) and racism (canvassing and organizing in white neighborhoods).

ROCHESTER: organizing focused on the Draft (counseling: emphasis on the ghetto—black counselors are needed—and high-school students); developing a Free School and Free Press; research on local power structure; co-ordination with numerous community action groups.

SYRACUSE: emphasis on lower-middle-class white organizing; research on local power structure; co-ordination with various local groups, especially in the black community (rent strikes, tutorial program).

ITHACA: organizing focusing on a campaign to merge (wealthy) Cayuga Heights with (poor) Ithaca to favorably alter the community's economic structure; local power structure research and Draft counseling.

ALBANY: emphasis on Draft counseling and resistance; co-ordination with PFP and local black groups.

MID-HUDSON AREA: regionally-co-ordinated activity in several communities developing co-operative food stores, day-card centers, free schools, and free press; anti-war organizing and Draft counseling; research on local power structure; guerrilla theater (all activities including black and white communities).

BINGHAMTON: either community organizing in the city or a regional project in the Binghamton-Elmira-Cortland area.

If you might participate in any of these projects we urge you to attend the NRCC Organizers Conference in Syracuse June 7th through 10th. Workshops on all topics related to these projects will be conducted by experienced organizers. Contact Jean Rockwell, 116 West Corning Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13205 (315-479-6532).

Statement Of the Steering Committee Against Repression

Knoxville, Tennessee (SCEF release, May 13th)—The Steering Committee Against Repression (SCAR), an informal working coalition of civil-rights and peace groups from throughout the South, met here and drafted a set of demands to be presented to the Federal Government.

SCAR asked leaders of the Poor People's Campaign to present these demands along with others from poor people throughout the nation. The presentation states:

"We call upon the Federal Government to end repression of people and groups involved in the struggle for social change. Toward this end, we demand that the following first steps be taken immediately.

"1) the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners—including militant black leaders, Draft resisters, and other anti-war activists, and all those arrested in last year's uprisings and this year's rebellions following the murder of Doctor Martin Luther King Junior;

"2) an end to the denial of bail and the setting of high bonds in cases involving dissenters, and instead the establishment of a new uniform bail system based not on money, but rather on people;

"3) the abolition of HUAC (the House Un-American Activities Committee), the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (the Eastland Committee), the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee (the McClellan Committee), and all other inquisitorial government bodies, state as well as Federal;

"4) the repeal of all current repressive legislation such as the McCarran Act and the Federal anti-riot statute, and the defeat of pending repressive legislation, particularly S. 2988 (the Eastland Bill)."

The purpose of SCAR is to counter governmental attacks on the peace and freedom movement with legal and political action and educational campaigns.

Among the organizations working together in SCAR are the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Delta Ministry, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), Highlander Center, Law Center for Constitutional Rights (LCCR), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and National Mobilization Committee (NMC).

Since it was founded at a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky last January, SCAR has held public meetings to combat repression in Nashville, Tennessee, Edwards, Mississippi, and Knoxville, Tennessee. It has campaigned for the right of H. Rap Brown, chairman of SNCC, to speak without harassment by the Government.

It has also aided in several other cases, including those of five students at Texas Southern University and four at Knoxville College. The latter won a mis-trial and freedom under bond early in May.

The next SCAR meeting will be held in Memphis in June.

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.

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