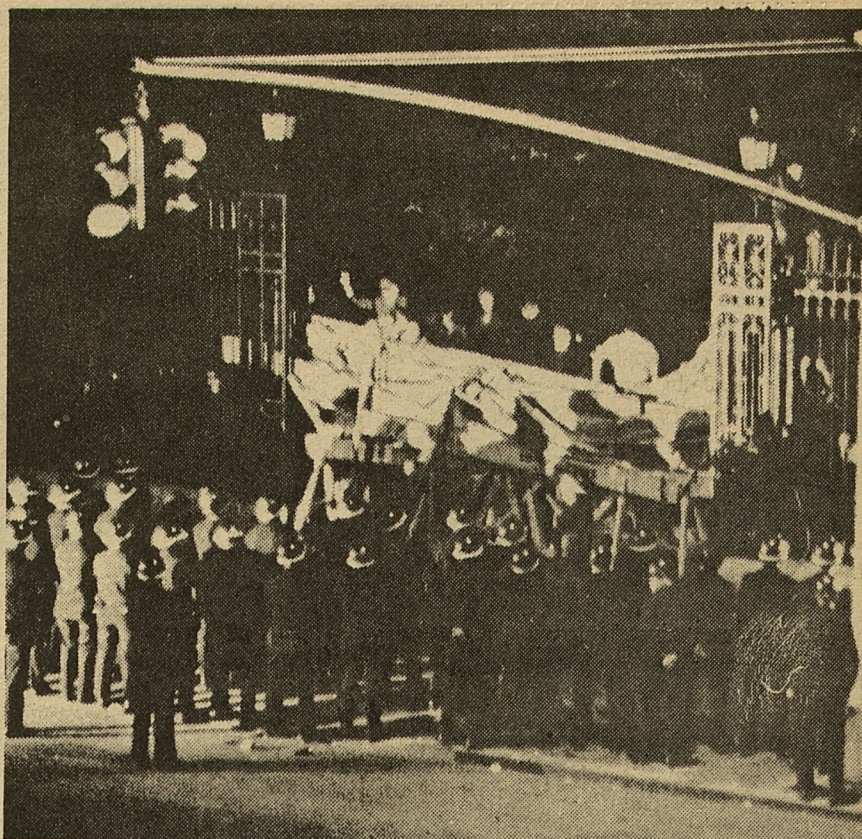


SECOND BATTLE OF COLUMBIA



N. Y. P. D. FACES ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS BARRICADED WITH POLICE PLANKS, WOODEN FENCES AND METAL SHEETS.

by J. Wesley Harding

The strike at Columbia had lost much of the spark that existed during the original occupation of five buildings the last weekend in April. The Administration had closed the men's undergraduate college until the fall and picket lines had disappeared days ago from in front of the different buildings. There had been some action on both the side of the strikers and that of the Administration—not all at the confrontation level.

On Friday, May 17th a community rally was held on the Columbia campus. During the rally, an announcement was made to the more than a thousand people present that residents from the Morningside Heights community had occupied one of the Columbia-owned buildings on 114th Street from which the tenants were being evicted. The crowd marched over and took up positions outside the building. When the police finally came, they had to contend with a demonstration off campus, in a neighborhood friendly to neither them nor Columbia, plus the bad press they had received during their raid and police riot during the arrest of the seven hundred and twenty who had occupied the campus buildings on May 1st. The arrests this time were completely gentle. "Ladies please step this way, gentlemen this way, et cetera." Over a hundred and twenty more were arrested.

On the other side, the Administration had responded to the strike by sending letters to four of the strike leaders, informing them that they must meet with their deans by 5 p.m. Tuesday or be suspended from the University. The four were Mark Rudd, Morris Grossner, Nick Freudenberg, and Ed Hyman. The four, of course, refused to meet with their deans. Instead a rally was held from which over four hundred people marched to the Dean's office in Hamilton Hall. With them were three lawyers from the National Lawyers Guild and several parents from a committee supporting the strike. They requested to see the Dean along with the two hundred students who went in and re-occupied the ground floor of Hamilton Hall (scene of the original sit-in last April 23rd).

The Administration responded by announcing the suspension of the four for failure to meet with the Dean, and also gave everyone else ten minutes to leave Hamilton Hall. When they had not left ten minutes later, the Administration announced that the police had been called to clear the building, and that all students arrested would also be suspended. (A suspension lasts for a one-year period after which a student may re-apply. During that time, of course, there is no guarantee that a person will not be drafted.)

The scene held constant until about 2:30 a.m. Inside Hamilton Hall, the majority feeling of the students was not to remain inside and face further arrests, but the feeling wasn't strong, and during the evening many changed their minds and decided to stay. Outside crowds gathered with some fighting between pro-demonstration and anti-demonstration

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LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE

May 27th, 1968

students. Around midnight the cops began to set up for their raid. Busses of TPF (Tactical Police Force) cops began arriving, and several hundred plainclothes cops began infiltrating the campus crowds which numbered in the thousands.

The on-campus situation was somewhat different from that on the night of April 30th. First, the previous police raid had turned away students to the side of the strike, and hatred of the cops had grown to tremendous proportions. Second, most of our most militant folks (the communards) were now outside of the buildings and roaming free on the campus. Since the police were originally called to clear Hamilton Hall, they chose to use the tunnels under the buildings rather than send uniformed police on campus.

The sight of the uniformed cops beginning to appear inside Hamilton Hall, plus the lines of TPF across the street from the two main entrances of the campus caused an explosion of fury and militancy. Suddenly several police barricades were liberated and put up at the gates. Also trash cans and metal loading ramps were brought and put into place. It was a hopeless operation since so many plainclothes cops were already on campus and, as it turned out, many of them were sent on as provocateurs. Also the campus has a hundred entrances, through buildings, tunnels, and other gates. Still the barricades went up in front of the large mass of cops. The barricades reinforced the anger of the students. To cries of "Remember Paris!" bricks were dug up from the College walks and stacked near the barricades. Also Grayson Kirk's office windows were broken.

According to the New York Times, after Hamilton Hall had been cleared, a fire appeared on the seventh floor. Some damage was done.

The cops tried to come out the front door of Hamilton to enter the campus, but they were pushed back inside by the students. A second group of cops tried to enter through another, nearby dormitory. They were almost on campus when word spread to defend at John Jay. Hundreds of students raced across the campus, and the first ones there forced the cops back into and then out of the dorm, pushing and chanting "Cops must go!"

There were other incidents including window-breaking, two fires in another building, and the routing of several plainclothes cops who let themselves get caught outnumbered by the students.

It still wasn't clear whether the cops would attempt to come directly on campus. Clearly the Administration's attempt at a show of willingness had backfired, since it only caused the students to fight back harder. At 4:20 a.m. a dean announced to the crowd in the center of the campus that "police will be called on campus shortly, and they will ask all students to leave. Police will occupy all academic buildings." The following is reported in the Columbia Daily Spectator for May 22nd.

"Within minutes over five hundred police—helmeted TPF followed by plainclothesmen—ripped down wooden barricades erected several hours earlier by students attempting to prevent police from entering the campus. The police charged down College Walk, driving students before them. People who tripped were clubbed and over-run.

The police re-grouped and withdrew for ten minutes, then began to seal off South Field, where most of the students remaining outside had congregated. In a column stretching across College Walk from Hamilton to Kent Halls, they bore down on students who were screaming "Cops must go!". As police began to advance toward Butler Library, the remaining students ran into Ferris Booth Hall and Furnald. During one attempt made by students to leave FBH, a girl was pushed through a glass door by police and several other students were seized

(continued on Page 2)

**This is the
last issue
of N.L.N.
before the
Convention**

SEND STUFF IN

Kentucky Hearings on KUAC

Lexington, Kentucky—A hearing will be held in US District Court May 27th on a lawsuit to stop operation of the Kentucky Un-American Activities Committee (KUAC).

Judge Bernard Moynahan will decide whether a special three-judge court should pass on the validity of KUAC. Twenty-three individuals and eight organizations have told the court that KUAC violates free-speech guarantees of the US Constitution.

KUAC, called "Quack" by many Kentuckians, was set up by the 1968 General Assembly over the protests of labor and civil-rights leaders in the House and Senate.

The hearing will be held amid growing protests against KUAC, plus efforts of some State officials to quietly kill the Committee by limiting its funds.

Formation of KUAC has been opposed in a resolution adopted by the Presbytery of Transylvania of the United Presbyterian Church (Northern). Its members asked Governor Louie B. Nunn not to appoint the ten members of KUAC until the Federal court has decided the suit against it.

The Presbytery said: "As an expression of our concern over the integrity of the Bill of Rights, we oppose the formation of KUAC because the history of such committees has been, not to promote, but to curb the ideals of freedom declared both by the Constitution of the United States and by the Christian faith."

Civil-rights and community leaders, along with prominent college professors, have joined in forming a group called Kentuckians against KUAC. They plan a protest meeting in June and have issued a pamphlet called:

"A Political Fable: How the People of Can-Talk Joined Hands and Quashed the Quack-Quacks".

LETTERS TO THE LEFT

APPEAL FOR BROTHER SAM

Dear Editor:

Brother Sam Jordan has been arrested by Lancaster, Pennsylvania police.

He is a student at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster and past-president of the School's Afro-American Society. Sam is being held on four charges with bail totaling \$32,000. He was arrested at 2:42 a.m. Friday, May 10th. The excessive bail seems intended to set an example of Sam and keep him jailed until his trial.

Money is urgently needed to cover Sam Jordan's bail and legal defense. We cannot give out more information at this time for fear of jeopardizing Sam's legal defense. We will send more information as soon as possible.

SDS and other groups at Franklin and Marshall are aiding in the fund-raising. Contributions are urgently needed. Although I realize that this letter includes very little information, could you please use it for an article or something?

Contributions should be sent to the Sam Jordan Defense Fund in care of

Students for a Democratic Society, Box 148, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604.

Make checks payable to Franklin and Marshall Students for a Democratic Society.

Thank you.

Christian Eaby
Franklin and Marshall SDS

FASCIST PHOENIX

Dear Editor:

When the April 27th march of the Los Angeles Peace Action Council came to its rallying point the marchers were met by a group of American Nazis who wore swastika armbands, carried racist posters, shouted racist slogans, and attempted to provoke a demonstration for peace and freedom into a riot. These racist provocateurs were driven off by the blacks they attacked.

Such resistance to the fascists' attack recalls the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto which occurred twenty-five years before during the Spring Week of Resistance.

The German Nazis blamed the Jews for the problems of a decaying society. Because hostages were taken, because there was not unity between all oppressed and progressive forces, because there were misleaders inside and outside the Jewish community, and because the Jews were separated from those who could have been their allies, the Nazis nearly achieved their "Final Solution to the Jewish Problem".

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising has lessons for us today: Blacks who are now prime targets for the American racists will be herded into ghettos where their uprisings will be destroyed. They must learn that not all blacks will be their allies, that not all whites are their enemies, and they must learn to resist now. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising on April 19th, 1943 marked the first effort of a civilian population to fight the Nazis and brought honor to a humiliated people threatened with annihilation. It is not only appropriate to recall this event at this time, but its lessons must become an inspiration and a text for all oppressed peoples fighting for their freedom.

Sincerely

Nathan Hurvitz
Los Angeles

...YALE PROF. SAYS

"...MCCARTHY IS CRAZY AND STUPID"

(The following letter accompanied a recent contribution to SDS coffers with the request that it be printed in NLN. So:)

Dear SDS:

This is my last contribution to you. Your opposition to McCarthy is crazy and stupid. McCarthy is the only chance to get the War over with in the next four years. Your insistence on a revolutionary candidate sacrifices hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese (and thousands of young Americans) to your prognostication of what will set America straight. Are you that confident that you know the course of history?

Distressedly yours

Robert Wyman
Assistant Professor of Biology
Yale University

2nd battle of columbia

(continued from Page 1)

and beaten. Police also entered Furnald and Carman Halls and dragged out several students who were placed under arrest. An unknown number of students were arrested after Hamilton Hall was cleared.

A spokesman for the medical team at Earl Hall stated that thirty students had been treated for "non-serious" injuries there, and estimated that a hundred students altogether had been treated at various campus medical stations. As of 7:30 a.m., St. Luke's emergency ward reported that twenty-nine students, thirteen policemen, and six "others" had been treated and released.

An interesting new aspect of the police procedure was the use of information gathered by the Red Squad and supplied by the Administration to selectively arrest and beat leaders of the strike. One of our brothers sent to the hospital was unconscious for five hours. A leader of the Afro-American students was isolated and beaten. Several arrests were made at gunpoint, although no shots have yet been fired at Columbia. Brother Rudd was arrested by a hippy infiltrator wearing bell bottoms and cowboy boots. His charges include riot, inciting to riot, criminal trespass, and criminal solicitation. Brother Marty Kenner faces the worse series of charges, including conspiracy to murder (more information on this later, when we have a better idea of what to do about it), totaling up to twenty years if convicted. The highest bail was set at \$7,500.

The next group of students are called before their deans this Friday. We'll see what happens.

I'll end with a quote from the May 22nd Spectator editorial, entitled "Repression".

"Numbed again with horror at the brutality of the police, but shocked even more by the callousness of the Administration, we wonder if the occupants of Low Library (meaning the Administration) will ever realize that repressive measures will only cause the students to escalate their tactics. The maintenance of the current police state on campus will do nothing but exacerbate tensions and end even the slightest semblance of rationality here.

The Administration is apparently still acting under the impression that the problem is one of a small, nihilist minority of students who seek to destroy the University, and has failed to realize that a broad base of students seek a voice in the decision-making processes of the University. If President Grayson Kirk and Vice-President David B. Truman are really concerned with discovering who is doing his utmost to destroy this academically promising, backwardly structured university, they ought to look long and hard at themselves."

While this editorial gives a sense of the still growing support for the strike, it fails to understand the motivating politics of the SDS people. What is really exciting is the growth in political understanding—a growth which parallels exactly the increasing militancy of the students. Growing numbers of students have had their minds exploded with

anti-racist, anti-imperialist, and anti-capitalist consciousness. Many more than ever came to SDS meetings understand what is currently happening here and internationally. The word revolution is not thrown around as it

has been in the past. There are no illusions about a free university in an unfree society. How to make a free society is the burning question.

STRUGGLE

Preliminary Survey of Damages

LOW LIBRARY

Eight large plate-glass windows were broken by thrown bricks and rocks: one on the east side of the building, and seven out of the eight on the west side, where the President's and Vice-President's offices are located.

HAVEMEYER

One large ground-floor window was broken.

SCHERMERHORN

Four ground-floor windows were broken, one of them in the front door.

FAYERWEATHER

There was a fire in the south end of the building on the fifth floor. A large double window upstairs had to be broken by firemen so that they could fight the fire.

KENT

Four large ground-floor windows were broken, one in the large ornamental iron and glass door.

HAMILTON

Fire damaged much of one upper floor. Firemen had to break at least two windows to fight the blaze.

FERRIS BOOTH

Two glass front doors were broken (cause uncertain).

SUMMARY ON WINDOWS

At least seventeen large plate-glass windows in four principal University buildings were broken, mostly by thrown bricks. Several additional windows had to be broken by firemen to battle blazes in two additional buildings.

OTHER DAMAGE

At least a hundred and thirty-five bricks were dug from campus walkways in three different locations: sixty in front of Uris Hall, twenty-five near Hamilton, and fifty near Journalism. Many of them had been thrown through windows.

A potted tree in front of the Engineering Terrace Lounge was dragged twenty yards over the Terrace, scarring the bricks, and was dropped on a police vehicle parked in an interior court almost a hundred feet below. The front windshields of three police vehicles parked there were smashed, some by bricks.

Twenty feet of heavy ornamental iron fencing along Broadway behind Earl Hall was torn down.

Metal ramps were torn from the steps of Low Library.

Hedges and fencing around part of Van Am Quadrangle were destroyed.

new left notes

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'Disguised as a Mild-Mannered Accountant in a Great Northern Metropolis...'

(A way for activists to reach the community in a highly productive way AND GET WELL PAID in the process.)

In the heart of a large Northern city and in the very center of the black ghetto a white activist—who has, incidentally, lived there a long time—runs a public accounting office with the main activity the preparation, January 2nd through April 15th, of income-tax returns.

This year over a thousand black people came in to have their returns prepared with about six hundred of them coming from the very large, unionized basic industry plants (auto, steel, and chemical). In the case of the majority of these, discussions of tax problems opened a wide variety of approaches for penetrating analysis of the current scene with particular emphasis on relevance to the needs of black America.

In not a single case was there either hostility or indifference to the presentation, and in the great majority of them there was an extremely keen and enthusiastic response.

A typical opening was to explain why taxes on wages are an immoral, belly-robbing transgression by the Government, which has shifted the load of governmental support from the well-to-do to the workers and the poor. Sometimes total credibility for that was enhanced by relating the history of the income tax and acknowledgment of Congress in 1912 at the hearings which consulted Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, that labor should be immune from taxes, accordingly setting the exemption high above the maximum wage levels of those days. (Labor power is a commodity that seldom gets more than the cost of its production.)

Another approach was to cite the sizes of the Federal, State, County, City, Town, and Village budgets and show what a small share of those was presently being borne by industry, commerce, railroads, et cetera. That always made it crystal clear that the mad spending for building the Empire had built in inexorable bankruptcy now being staved off by any artifices but ultimately unable to prevent total collapse.

That led naturally into the awareness that the country could not continue indefinitely to provide Welfare and other social benefits at growing cost to the ever-expanding part of the population that falls increasingly behind in income necessary to maintain tolerable living. It was shown from the Statistical Abstract of the United States (Department of Commerce) how from the peak production

of 1945, when there were twelve million in industry, to the year 1967 (GNP \$800,000,000,000), the number of workers had increased by only slightly over one million while the total population grew by fifty million people.

It was shown that dividing the thirteen million workers into the \$800,000,000,000 each worker on the average produced about \$61,000 of wealth for which he received approximately \$5,000 and the boss skimmed off \$56,000 per worker for himself.

It was then pointed out how adequately our REPRESENTATIVE form of

continuation of the economics of scarcity is the most brutal transgression of their trust conceivable.

Because otherwise they would immediately expropriate all the branches of industry and distribution; expand the available plant; and put, not the present thirteen million, but a hundred million people to work. It was pointed out that last year's GNP was turned out with 20% of plant capacity standing idle. A hundred million working at full capacity would turn out up to \$8,000,000,000,000 GNP.

We discussed the ease with which

national economic dilemma, and we sought out the best means of creating telling resistance and defense.

Defense—because we spoke of how there was no need to open armed attack—how all great struggles grew out of the primary offensive on the part of reaction and carried the war to the people (Fort Sumter, Hitler in Poland, Pearl Harbor, et cetera).

The logical next step was to discuss the health of the unions in the plants where such situations prevailed as in the case of one plant with 3900 members, where the quorum of attendance for the conduct of business had to be reduced from seventy-five to forty to avoid total suspension of meetings, and sometimes not even the forty would show up.

It was then proposed that each of those spoken with get four or five brothers from the plant to come to the kitchen of the client and, in a very relaxed atmosphere over coffee and doughnuts, talk all this out again until full unity of outlook was achieved. Then each of them was to do the same thing until a large caucus was achieved. AND TO WORK FAST—TIME WOULD NOT PERMIT DALLYING.

On achieving that, they were to take over the commanding positions in the union and immediately begin education of the white workers that it was contrary to their interests for the Government to exterminate or increase the oppression of the blacks. That way some could be won over as tight allies, others neutralized, and the racists isolated.

Then, if the armed forces of the state began to attack the blacks, the workers were to go quickly to the plants, and get beside the machines, furnaces, and installations with explosives, gasoline, axes, and bars for the wiring, plumbing, relays, transformers, et cetera; sand for the gears; and wrenches for the pipes. Then send a representative to the phone and call up the boss and tell him that the first bullet that goes into the ghettos and snuffs out the lives of their wives and children and riddles their homes will be answered very appropriately in the plant. THAT WOULD BE BLACK POWER WHERE THE MAN WOULD FEEL IT.

Sometimes these discussions would go on for up to three hours, and in no case would any show impatience or disagreement. This was more effective than millions of leaflets. Hundreds of black workers get this enlightenment, and who can say where the road will run?

Every city should have such an opening for disseminating the word. A man's tax return prepares him for grappling with such problems because he is paying a very large part of his income into a program which he generally does not understand or participate in in any democratic sense. During the last four years under galloping inflation the size of his tax has become tremendous—often greater than his whole income of a few years back. It looms very large in his whole consciousness.

Out of it I also was very well paid. And that was so even though my fees were far below that of the great majority of tax accountants. Activists could finance their activities for a whole year out of the take during a hundred and five days of the tax season. But they need to VERY THOROUGHLY LEARN THE BUSINESS AND BECOME HIGHLY PROFICIENT. This accountant would be very willing to teach it by correspondence for those who would go into it. The investment is minute, and the reward—politically and financially—is immense. The contact list that would grow out of it would be invaluable. The information essential to the preparation of returns about the contacts is very complete, and the individual gives out a very good picture of himself while he is answering the questions appearing on the returns.

PERSEVERANCE



government was informed with respect to the conditions of life of ALL the citizens in all the states and counties down to the last hamlet, and how in addition the Government departments and the national legislators consistently seek out the brainiest, the most retentive minds from among the students in the universities and entice the best of them to come into Government service with the result that the Administration is always in possession of the FACTS and can never plead ignorance of conditions ANYWHERE.

It was, therefore, explained that ours is a Government of callous, man-hating people and that they know, being informed also on economic history, that the

money could then be abolished and release twenty-two million persons whose entire energies are concerned with recording, managing, policing, auditing, and otherwise processing money (in the main just making marks on paper and not turning out anything you can eat, wear, enjoy, or enhance life with). We talked of how it would be as you came up to the cash-out counter with your shopping cart and the girl there would merely tabulate your items on a machine and press a button at the end of the day, whereupon the machine would teletype the whole day's removal of commodities to the warehouse and the trucks would be loaded with replacements to re-stock the shelves in the morning.

We could not begin to consume all the wealth and could quickly rehabilitate whole other continents, in which regard I would cite the \$110, \$80, and \$40 a year incomes of households in those places and how they lived. I would mention how many millions of people would then pass from death in their twenties to healthy, educated recruits for the taming of this planet, through the scientific conquest of cancer, space, et cetera. Our power could release them all from the bonds of dictatorship.

THEN WE WOULD CONCRETIZE IT ON THE BASIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS. We discussed the "riots" which here were the work mainly of unhappy children and resulted only in the burning out of cockroach local grocers and haberdashers and NEVER HURT THE MAN. We analyzed the unions and brought their complicity in the whole swindle—in the conspiracy to keep the people in darkness—into high relief. We spoke of the relative ease with which the black brothers could communicate with each other in the plants as compared to the whites. And we related all that to the menace of genocide growing out of the

OUR GENERATION

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ART IN CUBA

Li'l Rock Candy Island Revisited

by Dick J. Reavis
Austin SDS

Part I: The Cultural Apparatus

I was one of the twenty who took the SDS trip to Cuba in February. Since our return, fellow travelers (Pardon the expression!) have written articles romanticizing the state of things in Cuba. Therefore, I want to speak some criticisms of the Fidelista regime.

Cuba is advancing economically faster than any other Latin American state. Her people are spirited and hopeful; Cuban workers and peasants know that they live more comfortably than their Mexican, Argentinan, Chilean, and other equivalents. Nowhere on the island did I find conditions as deplorable as those I saw in rural Alabama during civil-rights days, and there is nothing in Cuba as disheartening as urban poverty in America. Nevertheless, the Castro regime is wrestling with several contradictions, and has not yet taken up the struggle against others.

First among these is the cultural status quo. In a socialist society, the arts should serve the workers and peasants, the majority of "common folk" in whose name every action is taken. Art and literature should speak to them in an esthetically effective manner about their struggles, hopes, and passions, and about day-to-day things in their lives; it should herald their place in history, and in every way proclaim "All Power to the Workers". Yet in Cuba, workers neither understand nor appreciate most official art.

For example, the ballet. On the tour, we attended a special exhibition of four performances by the National Ballet. Three of these were identical to ballet elsewhere: the (imperialist) US, the (revisionist) USSR, and the (fascist) South Africa. One, fortunately, took its costuming, music, and theme from the Spanish Civil War, but backstage performers referred to it as "experimental" and said their real pride was reserved for the traditional displays. ("Uncritical transplanting or copying from the ancients and the foreigners is the most sterile and harmful dogmatism in literature and art."—Mao)

We asked the troupe what the Revolution had done to transform the ballet, and they enthusiastically replied "absolutely nothing, except (for the first time!) finance it!" In conversation, some of them informed us that ballet is yet unpopular because the peasantry are "backward"; "culture" must be taken to them and taught to them. To accomplish this, the Havana-based company ventures into the rurals (Imagine the sacrifice!) for "three or four performances a year".

In Cuba, nine-tenths of all paintings are non-representational: "abstract expressionism", op, and psychedelic art dominate the field. The Museum at Casa de las Americas has almost nothing else in its collection of a hundred and fifty canvases. When we visited the Museum I asked several workers what they thought of the exhibit. The conversation went something like this:

DJR: "What do you think of these paintings?"

Workers: "Well, we just hang them up."

DJR: "But how do they strike you?"

Workers (looking around at one another until, with a shrug, one says): "You see, the problem of art is understanding it."

About this article:

The first section is Part I of a serialized report by Dick Reavis on certain impressions gleaned from the SDS Cuba trip. The second section is composed of excerpts by Carl Davidson from his notebooks of an earlier trip. Davidson's material is included because he came to some significantly different conclusions—as will be apparent.

DJR: "Well, do you understand these paintings?"

Workers: "No, that takes lots of education." (All nod agreement.)

DJR: "Just between us, I don't like them either."

Workers: uproarious sympathetic laughter.

In a socialist country, it is at cross purposes to create attitudes of cultural inferiority ("It takes lots of education....") in the minds of the masses, for whom socialism is supposed to exist. The artist should begin by learning what they like, need, and understand; "elevation" must flow from those tastes, needs, and understandings, not dictate to them.

Finally, there is the matter of feminine beauty standards. In three years of browsing Cuban literature, I had never encountered a black or unclothed female model. On the trip, I discussed this with several intellectuals, who told me that they, too, had never seen the latter. On the other hand all of them had seen one black model (nobody recalled just where)—with straightened hair! This—when Cuba's population is 35% black! Thousands of young women are studying and working in fields—wearing brogans, jeans, and headscarves—and they in their unmanufactured loveliness defeat the white plasticity of bourgeois standards. Yet in the photographic press, these kids are never hailed for anything but their hard work and enthusiasm. The credit goes instead to the Havana coquette, complete with her false eyelashes (made in USA), pale complexion, and ratted hair-do. The Revolution has imported its notion of feminine beauty from the Ladies' Home Journal, and rejected the loveliness of Cuban working women.

The upshot of my complaints is this: socialist Cuba usually takes its cue in cultural affairs from white, imperialist, "advanced" Western nations. But more than that: from the petty bourgeois in these countries.

The beauty norms of SNCC are not in vogue. Instead, those of Vogue. "Abstract expressionism", pop art, op art, and psychedelic art are the expressions of an alienated urban intelligentsia, not of working people, and these forms are offered to Cuban workers as national art, suitable for all. Instead of producing Left-wing Norman Rockwells—or, better, a native Rivera, Orozco, or Siqueiros—the regime has imported the junk art of a declining West. Instead of creating, Cuba's cultural apparatus has made an ape of itself. Socialist superstructure has not been born.

There are two reasons for this. First, cultural workers are recruited mainly from petty bourgeois elements. Pre-revolutionary writers shun works of mass appeal, as they always did. Newcomers are not discouraged from courting the favor of the attention-getters in world art, namely petty bourgeois US and European bohemians who have spent the whole century in "artists' communities" in poor contact with the

essential facts of most people's daily existence.

With no move for rectification in cultural affairs, the class tendencies of the petty bourgeois perpetuate themselves—at public expense. It is not surprising, then, that Party membership (and militancy in general) is lower among artists and writers than any other sector of the society.

Second, Cuba's cultural contradiction rests on and is nourished by the official doctrine, most concisely set forth by President Dorticos in these words: "For an intellectual—scientist or technician, writer or artist—the fundamental is the act of creation, not the material result it can bring."

This is an anti-materialist and anti-collectivist notion. Compare it with: "In examining the subjective intention of a writer or artist....we do not judge by his declarations, but by the effect his actions (mainly his works) have on the masses in society." (—Mao) While Cubans in other occupations are informed to serve the people's needs, the cultural apparatus is told only what it may not do, that is, advocate counter-revolution at public expense.

The interest of the working majority comes first in other fields, but not in art, where "Do your own thing." is the Party line.

BUT...

by Carl Davidson

"...the concept of culture changes. It is no longer an ornament or a refuge. It is known that culture must have a function. In military camps, in factories, men that just happen to get in touch with a book question themselves about the role of art."

—"Concerning the Formation of a Critical Conscience", Graciela Pogolotti, Cuba

It is true. It can be seen everywhere. The creation of culture parallels and is organically connected with the growth of the revolution.

The best poetry, and the largest quantity, was written during Playa Ciron and the October Crisis. We visited the National School of Art, built for scholarship students after the Revolution on the grounds of a sedate country club in Miramar, home of the upper bourgeoisie. The mansions are now dormitories for the students. The school itself is a work of art—for the first time I experience the total dimensions of good architecture.

Students in painting and sculpture begin at age sixteen. For theater, dance, and ballet—at eight. They are from different

class backgrounds, although most are from peasant or working-class families from all parts of the island.

The art work—sculpture, painting—done by the students is among the best we have ever seen—far better even than the work of their teachers that we saw in the new art gallery near the hotel. One young student—a guy about eighteen or twenty—approaches us, speaking in English. He had lived in New York until a few years ago. His parents were revolutionary exiles from the Batista period. He is quick, lively, very much engaged in everything around him. Why did he return? "Because of my radical ideas." Why is the art so good? "It is not that good; we are only students." No false modesty; only eagerness and a kind of innocence. But why so much good art developing so quickly since the Revolution? We push him. He blurts out: "When the people have the power, things happen very quickly."

We talk with one of the teachers, a woman about forty-five or fifty, asking her the same question: "Why is the art so good?" At first she has no answer, shrugs her shoulders: "They are good students. This is a free place, good to work in." We aren't satisfied, neither is she. Finally she says: "It has to be the Revolution. They are trying to make something Cuban; they refuse to copy anything." A good answer, generally true, but I notice several Picasso-like horses. Or are anguished horses universal symbols in Spanish culture?

Much of the work is explicitly political, some apolitical. We ask if politically apathetic students would have any trouble entering or working in the school. No, she answers; many paintings are apolitical, just beautiful. What if a student were counter-revolutionary? "If he were engaged in counter-revolutionary activity he would be in jail, not in school." What if he only expressed his counter-revolutionary views in his painting, but not elsewhere? "Well, we wouldn't do anything. We wouldn't have to. His fellow students would probably tear his work apart, destroy it." The students have internalized Fidel's guidelines on intellectual and artistic freedom: "Inside the Revolution, everything; outside the Revolution, nothing." The policy is applied liberally. Being apolitical is considered "inside the Revolution". There is much diversity and dispute, no "correct line". In fact, during the Congress, the Cuban delegation is often the only group divided on a question. However, from time to time, the more avant garde intellectuals feel pressure from the "populists", especially in the field of sculpture, monuments, and parks. The populists—a breed of more traditional socialist realists—concern here is mainly due to the permanence of this kind of art work. On the other hand, poster art, the least permanent (posters lasting only two or three weeks), maintains the greatest freedom of expression—and it shows. The streets are full of a most beautiful variety of colorful, often abstract, posters and billboards.

Art is made ordinary, becomes "people's art", not by being rendered mundane, but by being moved into the streets. The sidewalks around the hotel have inlaid abstract designs by the best Cuban artists, the parks and monuments are done likewise. The museums are truly public, with heated debates among ordinary people examining various pieces. Art is not merely to be consumed, but to be presented problematically, as a matter of broad public debate. The result—an interchange, a dialectic between the intellectuals and the people. The intellectuals' work improves, and the public taste becomes more sophisticated.

Sanctuary for Resisters in Boston



ASSORTED MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE BOSTON RESISTANCE IN THE ARLINGTON ST. CHURCH. TALMANSON AND CHASE ARE INDICATED (L. TO R.) BY ARROWS.

who cannot afford to obtain such deferments as 2-S. Both the appeals court and the Supreme Court refused to hear argument on the case because this issue had not been raised either through pre-trial motions or during the trial.

William Chase, a Specialist 4th-Class in the US Army, has severed relations with the Armed Forces after serving twenty-one months, nine of those in Vietnam. He received a direct order on May 16th, 1968 to report to Fort Lewis, Washington, the Army overseas replacement center. He returned to Boston, after a short period of non-co-operation, and sought sanctuary through the New England Resistance in the Arlington Street Church.

The New England Resistance has pledged to deny the arrest of these two men through the tactic of non-violent obstruction. If the authorities attempt to take these men from the sanctuary many supporters will intervene, placing their bodies between Talmanson and Chase and the authorities. At no time will there be any violent offensive by the supporters, but at all times there will be an intense commitment to protect the two.

The Resistance has offered sanctuary to Talmanson and Chase, and to any others who will not participate in the Selective Service System because of their consciences. The Resistance sees the judicial system as an integral part of the process of the channeling of men's lives and the denial of individual conscience, and while not evading these arrests, challenges their legitimacy. The War is seen in the broader context of America's policy of exploitation at home and abroad, and the Draft as an unjust bureaucratic system of involuntary servitude.

National support grows. Telegrams have been received from Washington DC and from the Philadelphia Resistance, where "seventeen Draft cards were returned today in solidarity" with our action.

The New England Resistance

Through the intermediary of members of the New England Resistance, the executive director of the Arlington Street Church in Boston granted sanctuary in the Church to two men who, in testimony to their beliefs, have refused to participate in the Draft and the War in Vietnam.

On May 20th, approximately a hundred supporters remained through the night in the Arlington Street Church in order to insure the denial of the arrests of Bob Talmanson and Bill Chase. Talmanson refused induction in December 1966 and was refused his appeal to the Supreme Court in May 1968 after his conviction. That appeal was made on the ground that the Draft discriminates against the poor

Petition to Free Eldridge Cleaver

ELDRIDGE CLEAVER PETITION CAMPAIGN; URGENT—READ THE FOLLOWING, SIGN THE PETITION, AND GATHER AS MANY ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES AS POSSIBLE

Eldridge Cleaver is the Minister of Information for the Black Panther Party, one of many Panthers jailed, shot, or threatened in the Oakland area during the past few months. As a result his parole has been revoked WITHOUT A HEARING. We must do everything possible to secure Eldridge's release.

BACKGROUND

On April 6th, the Oakland police attacked a group of Panthers as they were driving in their car. When the Panthers sought refuge in a nearby house, the police shot up and tear-gassed the house, killing Bobby Hutton and wounding Eldridge Cleaver. Hutton was shot down as he came out of the house with his hands up; Cleaver was wounded at the same time. Trumped-up charges have been placed against Eldridge, and his parole has been revoked without a hearing. He faces life imprisonment.

WHAT WE CAN DO

There are at present no legal means of redress for men whose parole has been revoked summarily without a hearing. We are therefore participating in an international drive to pressure the California Parole Authorities to release Eldridge.

PETITIONS MUST BE RETURNED BY June 7th. This is the date selected by Cleaver's lawyer as the most effective time to pressure the parole authorities.

All signatures are valid on this petition.

Return petitions to the International Committee to Release Eldridge Cleaver at 301 Broadway, San Francisco 94133.

Reproduce the petition and get as many signatures as possible, for our strength lies in our numbers.

THE MOVEMENT CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. ACT NOW!

Let the NO know what has been done in your area to support the Panthers.

PETITION

TO: Ronald Reagan, Governor of the State of California; Henry W. Kerr, Chairman, California Adult Authority (Parole Board); Curtis O. Lyman, Vice-chairman, California Adult Authority; and Abelicio Chavez, William H. Madden, Doctor Thomas R. Flinn, Manley J. Bowler, Walter A. Gordon Junior, Leland M. Edman, Members of the California Adult Authority.

WHEREAS: Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party; author of Soul on Ice; and Member of the State Steering Committee of the Peace and Freedom Party is being held in prison at Vacaville, California because of his political beliefs, associations, and activities...

WHEREAS: Mister Cleaver's parole was precipitously revoked at 3 a.m. April 7th, 1968, without a hearing...

WHEREAS: Mister Cleaver is being held a political prisoner in violation of his constitutional rights...

WE THE UNDERSIGNED DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE REINSTATEMENT OF ELDRIDGE CLEAVER'S PAROLE.

Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code

Marquette Battle

What began as a highly militant and promisingly radical series of actions at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin has all but ended in exhaustion.

Two weeks ago the Catholic university stood to lose three of its Jesuit theologians and twenty Negro students—including the entire first string of the basketball team.

Actions were initiated by Respond, a coalition organization, around demands that the University take initiative against "institutionalized racism" and become more involved in civil rights and ghetto problems. The coalition included Concerned Black Students; Students United for Racial Equality; and MUCAP, the University's community-action group.

Basically, what happened was that the University Administration met with leaders of the demonstrations—some of which had drawn eight hundred to a thousand people—expressing sympathy for their general aims and concerns, but neglecting to act on demands.

Fire was taken out of the coalition when Marquette basketball coach McGuire met with his six athletes, and by sundry sorts of brow-beating, intimidation, and harassment convinced them that they jeopardized not only their careers but their cause by resigning from the University.

With Concerned Black Students thus weakened, the pivot of the entire coalition lost footing—with the help of the Administratively-encouraged caution on the part of faculty leaders and advisers.

As things presently stand, most of the coalition's demands—among them a special black administrator/adviser, scholarships for a hundred black students, hiring of more Negro faculty members,

a Selective Service adviser, and reform of the campus security police—are in the hands of various student/faculty study committees. The University president, Father John P. Raynor, continues with more or less insipid expressions of sympathy and promises to "continue and intensify" efforts to combat racism.

Thomas Rose, of the Sociology and Anthropology faculty, said of the burning-out:

"Students do not become radicals overnight....Many leaders and involved students lacked consistency in their statements and tactics. All of this can become positive for a future Student Power and anti-racist movement, because the students have now had important experience....Leaders had trusted Father Cooke (one of the three Jesuit teachers who threatened to resign) and the Marquette Administration, but many now insist they were wrong to do so." We hope they remember that in the fall.

Heat is on in Chile

Santiago, Chile (May 25th)—A group of university students—including both Communists and Socialists according to the Government paper La Nacion—seized the University of Chile's broadcasting station, known as Channel 9, Friday night in support of demands for fundamental reforms in university management.

Other groups took possession of the broadcasting station of musical extension services and a third group seized all the main buildings of the state university.

SUMMER POWER Coast to Coast

by Les Coleman

This is just a brief run-down on summer projects. Hundreds of summer information forms have come in from the membership mailing, and we are trying to place folks in projects.

The most encouraging thing so far is that a good number of the members who returned forms were telling us that they were setting up projects already and wanted people. There is power in a decentralized organization!

People who have not yet done so should write us where they are going to be this summer, and what kind of work they would like to do. Some of that can be handled at the Convention, but write us anyway.

The following is a list of some of the projects and people to get in touch with.

SEATTLE: There will be as many as seven different community Draft projects reaching out to folks through 1-A programs, neighborhood canvassing, store-front counseling, speaking before community groups, induction-center demonstrations, and street agitation. They need people. (Contact Fred Lonideer, 1020 North 36th Street, Seattle, ME 2-3692.)

PORTLAND: A good Draft project will reach out to the community. (Contact Roger Lippman, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, PR 4-9472.)

CALIFORNIA: The co-ordinating center for Northern California is the Movement office, 449 14th Street, San Francisco. For Southern California it is the Los Angeles Regional Office, 510 1/2 Hoover Street. California enterprises include the Northern California Draft Project (Contact Steve Gompertz, 1824 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley.); San Diego Draft work oriented toward the working class (Contact Fred Gordon, Post Office Box 449, Del Mar.); a new People Against Racism group in Palo Alto (Contact Peter D. Ware, 1590 Bay Road, East Palo Alto 94303.); an SDS labor committee work-in in San Diego (Contact Stephen P. Wenger, 2922 Fairmont Avenue.); the Glendale Anti-Draft Union (Contact Larry Lombert, 9748 Pinewood Avenue, Tujunga 91042.); and a work-in in Berkeley (Contact John E. Poole, 1627 Oregon Street.).

NEW MEXICO: Work will go on in relation to the Alianza. (Contact Jim Kennedy, 10407 4th Street Northwest, Albuquerque 87114.)

TEXAS: There will be a regional conference the first weekend in June in Houston. (Contact Barti Hale, Post Office Box 1941, Dallas 75221.) There will also probably be a community Draft project in Houston and a mobile agitation group working throughout Texas. (In the Fort Worth vicinity, contact Paul Pipkin, 2528 North Edgewood.) People can be put to work with a number of Texas constituencies.

ST. LOUIS: There is work on a newspaper, a Draft-resistance union, and some new community projects. (Contact Lebowitz, 816 Eastgate, VO 2-2732.)

WISCONSIN: Good State-wide projects around the Draft and local issues are being conducted in Milwaukee and Madison. There is a strong high-school organization forming, and people will be sent through Wisconsin small towns. There will be a training conference in Madison the first week in June. (Contact the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union, 217 South Hamilton Street, Madison 53703, 608-255-6575.)

CHICAGO: There are a number of Draft and community groups working through the summer that will need people to work with them. (Contact the National Office, 1608 West Madison Street, Room 206,

666-3874.) The National Community Union is running its training school through the summer. Folks will be expected to take part-time jobs and do some work in the community. Applications for that school can also come through the National Office. There will be a Chicago work-in project with folks getting jobs, meeting to analyze their work places and their experiences, and developing leafleting and other programs. (Contact Earl Silbar, 312-664-3556.)

CLEVELAND: The Cleveland project was described in New Left Notes about two weeks ago. They need folks to go to work in plants, live and organize in a white working-class community, work with a working-class-based Draft-resistance union, and do Draft counseling and work around racism in middle-class white areas. (Contact Tim Hall, 10606 Euclid Avenue, Room 310.)

MINNEAPOLIS: Draft-resistance work will reach out to the community. (Contact Twin Cities Draft Information Center, 1905 Third Avenue South, Room 208.)

WASHINGTON DC, MARYLAND, AND DELAWARE: There are good Draft projects in several places, especially in DC. (Contact the DC Regional Office, 3 Thomas Circle Northwest.)

THE SOUTH: There is a good project in North Carolina, and others seem to be developing in Arkansas, Virginia, and possibly Florida. (Contact the SSOC office in Nashville, or the National Office.)

NEW YORK CITY: There will be Draft work, a series of programs coming out of the Columbia Liberation School, and high-school activity. (Contact the New York Regional Office, 50 East 11th, New York, New York 10003. The Office is in the process of moving, and its new address will be 131 Prince Street.)

UPSTATE NEW YORK: There will be a conference in Syracuse from Friday, June 7th through Monday, June 10th. (Contact Jean Rockwell, 116 West Corning Avenue, Syracuse 13205.) The seven area projects in Upstate New York were described in New Left Notes two weeks ago. (Contact Jim Cuilla, 355 Colvin Avenue, Buffalo, for the Buffalo area; Karl Baker, Post Office Box 6252, University of Rochester, for the Rochester area; Jerry Zilg, 246 Chestnut Street, Oneonta, for the Utica-Oneonta area; Pete Pollak, 261 Clinton Avenue, Albany, for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area; Jon Gorlock, 14 Myrtle Avenue, Middletown, for the Mid-Hudson area; and Clip Marshall, 308 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, for the Ithaca-Binghamton-Elmira area.

BOSTON: There is good Draft work in several places in the Boston area. (Contact the BDRG, 102 Columbia Street, Cambridge.) There is also a work-in similar to the one in Chicago. (Contact Debbie Levenson, 101 Magazine Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.) More details on Boston-area projects will appear later.

DETROIT: There will be a work-in whereby participants can get involved in an on-going community project. There is also Draft work going on throughout the summer. (Contact Dave Wheeler, 1172 West Hancock.)

EAST LANSING: Work in. (Contact Mike Price, SDS Office, University of Michigan, Post Office Box 382.)

There are lots of other projects we are in contact with, so you should tell us where you are going to be. Throughout the summer, reports, descriptions, and developing perspectives will be written up in New Left Notes. This is the first

We Made the News Today, Oh Boy!

by karen gellen

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

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT: on may 19th, a vietnam commencement was held on the campus of WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. at this event at least two hundred young men, most of them students, were honored for signing a pledge not to serve in the armed forces as long as the war in vietnam continues. WESLEYAN students and faculty members organized the "commencement" because they felt that "the usual joyful graduation could not reflect the tragic situation of america. most of this year's senior class face swift induction to fight a war which they do not believe in."

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: last week the black student union at JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY held a black unity rally on campus in support of two hundred BOWIE STATE COLLEGE students arrested last month for requesting improved physical and educational facilities. black students from MORGAN STATE, BOWIE STATE, GOUCHER, and other area colleges attended. a hundred and fifty people attended an sds support rally outside the auditorium. during the rally notice came that the university administration had accepted the black students' demands: more black students (there are twenty-five out of a fifteen hundred undergrad body); black profs (there are none); black history and lit courses; and a role in the admissions office.

HONOLULU, HAWAII: on may 21st, honolulu police arrested a hundred and fifty-eight students and faculty members of the UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII who had staged a sit-in inside the main administration building. the sit-in and a general strike of classes was sponsored by the university sds and the student government. the protest was to demand that tenure be given to assistant professor oliver lee. last fall the dean of the grad school had promised tenure to lee, but then the group for which lee was faculty adviser, the radical student partisan alliance, issued a statement calling upon members of the armed forces to shoot their officers if necessary. shortly afterward, lee was notified that he had shown "bad judgment" in allowing the statement to be issued, and would be denied tenure. there was widespread support for lee on campus: sds held protest rallies and worked through all legal channels. when all legal methods were exhausted, the strike and sit-in were decided upon as a last resort. the arrest of the hundred and fifty-eight sitters-in mobilized increased support for the strike and the sds position on the lee case. the university has now agreed to "look into" the tenure case.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: among the liberated documents found in grayson kirk's office at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY was a letter from george w. beadle, president of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, addressed to "presidents of ida member universities" and dated february 20th, 1968. the letter stated that ida members should work out "a modified corporate structure" to "meet the objections of the faculty" but "allow the work of the ida to continue without interruption" by involving "appropriate academic persons as individuals". on may 7th beadle "set an example" for other ida schools by announcing that CHICAGO would terminate its "official affiliation" with ida. then the PRINCETON students and faculty members increased their objections to ida, so president goheen seemingly acquiesced by announcing that PRINCETON would "terminate its official affiliation with ida". however, goheen will continue as a \$12,000-a-year member of ida's board of trustees, as will beadle. also ida will continue to use its facilities at PRINCETON, and presumably "appropriate academic persons" will continue "the work of ida without interruption".

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: a chicago-area conference, called by the chicago union of white organizers, chicago regional sds, and the national community union, was held on may 26th. about seventy people attended the morning session discussions on organizing from several different perspectives. the afternoon session included workshops on various types of summer projects happening in chicago: the work-in, community organizing, movement media, et cetera. the conference was the first step in co-ordinating activities on a city-wide basis for the summer in chicago.

ALSO IN CHICAGO: seven student organizations at the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO CIRCLE campus had their charters revoked by chancellor parker for sponsoring louis diskun, a member of the communist party, as a speaker on campus, thus violating the illinois clabaugh act (no communist party speakers on state property). the seven groups then held a rally demanding reinstatement and an answer from parker by noon the next day. the student government also issued a statement which criticized parker's action. parker conceded, and reinstated all seven groups before the noon deadline.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: sds and the resistance at the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA sponsored a vietnam commencement. a crowd of about two hundred attended and heard speakers by local draft resisters, milford sibley, and carl davidson.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: sds at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY is working to prevent the naming of a new campus theater "zellerbach hall". the theater is the only academic building built almost entirely with student funds, and the use of the name "zellerbach" has been voted against three times by the student government and twice by the general student body. students oppose the name because the crown zellerbach company has operations in south africa and also has publicly admitted that its racial discrimination in hiring at its plant in boogulusa, louisiana was in the best interests of community relations. sds recommends that the name be changed to the king-hutton memorial hall in memory of martin luther king and bobby hutton.

summer that SDS has moved from the membership to develop summer programs. The majority of the projects are oriented around the Draft or the work-in and are designed to give us experience with non-student, primarily working-class constituencies, and to build personal and political connections with those constituencies. As always, it is discouraging that we are not better organized; that recruitment on most (but not all) campuses was not conducted so as to break through chapter isolation and bring in new people; that projects were not better thought out; that

connections with experienced people were not sought early or extensively enough. What is encouraging is that the organization as a whole understands that SDS must have the flexibility to build a concrete political understanding of other —and especially of working-class—constituencies for the powerful disruptive and agitational campus movement to effect a revolutionary movement in this country. That understanding, and its permeation of a decentralized membership, is the basis for a power that they cannot destroy or turn around. This summer: we're moving out into America.

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

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

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

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

*if you're moving
this summer...*

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

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.

OLD ADDRESS:

Name _____
Street & City _____
State & Zip Code _____

NEW ADDRESS

Street & City _____
State & Zip Code _____

cut along dotted line

Draft File Burners in Jail

from the Baltimore Interfaith Peace Mission

All nine people—seven men and two women—who burned Draft files with napalm at Local Draft Board 33 in Catonsville, Maryland (Baltimore County) on Friday, May 17th are continuing their fast in the Baltimore County Jail in Towson.

They have requested that the money that would have been used to pay for their food be turned over to the Poor People's Campaign in Washington.

The nine protesters have sent flowers to the clerks of Local Board 33 expressing sympathy and asking for understanding.

Also, they have sent identical cablegrams to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris and to Sargent Shriver, United States Ambassador to France. Their cablegrams called for the cessation of American bombing of North Vietnam, an immediate cease-fire, and the complete withdrawal of all American forces and allies in South Vietnam.

Among the nine protesters are Father Philip Berrigan and Thomas Lewis, an artist, both of whom are awaiting sentencing in Federal Court for having poured blood on the files of several Draft boards last October at the Selective Service center in the Customs House, Baltimore.

Bond for these nine persons has been set at \$7500 apiece for Philip Berrigan and Tom Lewis and \$2500 each for the other seven.

NEW LEFT NOTES
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DO IT

Summer Draft Resistance in Portland

by Roger Lippman
Reed College SDS

Portland, Oregon, a village of 400,000 with a small-town mentality, has three main colleges, none of which has any sort of movement to speak of. Organizing projects in various communities have begun and flopped over the past few years. The high schools are somewhat more encouraging. Radicals have had contact in many ways with high-school people, and, as elsewhere, high-school student rebelliousness has been growing. But there is little in Portland that could be called a sustained movement. Most visible activity has emanated from Reed,

and most Reed people leave town for the summer.

Prospects for continued activity this summer are better than in the past, however. College students here were upset considerably by the announcement of the termination of graduate deferments, an announcement which set quite a few liberals in motion. Although their activities so far have been rather pointless, many of the liberals are interested in continuing involvement of some sort this summer. Many people have been attracted by the McCarthy campaign, but they are learning that the problems are deeper than McCarthy would have us believe. The latent dissatisfaction of high-school students is also ready to be tapped.

Out of this we are planning a summer Draft-resistance project for Portland,

operating out of a store-front in Brooklyn, a lower-middle-class neighborhood in Southeast Portland. Tentatively, we plan to begin with Draft-board research, after the model presented by the Boston DRG. From there, we hope to reach out in several directions: talking to 1-As in Brooklyn, working through church groups, getting to know high-school kids where they hang out, meeting young men and women by working where they work, and organizing graduating college seniors in the area.

One tool which we already have is a small restaurant/cultural center, the Forest of Illusion, which was opened in the neighborhood last year by some radical Reed graduates. The Forest has turned out to be a place where lots of high-school kids hang around, and we have taken advantage of the opportunity to spend long hours talking with people

there. We also expect the selective CO suit to be quite useful. We imagine that the results of our research into the Draft boards will give us plenty to talk about as well.

The primary goal of the summer project is the increased radicalization and commitment of the students involved. We do not expect to be able to organize a massive resistance in the course of one summer, but rather we hope that a large number of students will go back to school in the fall with a real commitment to building the Movement on campus. Secondly, we would hope that the Brooklyn project will continue into the fall, that some of the organizers will stay on, and that we can grow some roots in the community and perhaps expand the project to other issues of concern in the community.