



MEXICO EYEWITNESS REPORT

By John Diaz
For the *Los Angeles Express*

MEXICO CITY, July 20—The last few days have seen the most dramatic manifestations of violence since the former student and church leaders who sought to prevent the military from taking over in 1968. The violence has been concentrated in Mexico City, where the government has given in to the demands of students and the urban middle class for the restoration of autonomy over the University of Mexico. Both were long denied, and the students in Mexico City won the concessions before dawn.

The conflict has seen Mexico's military forces, which had been sent to the city to quell the protests, engaged in a series of violent clashes with students and other student organizations in recent days. On Friday night, the military forces of the National Defense, known as the Guardia Nacional, clashed with the Guardia Civil and other student groups for control of the university buildings and dormitories.

AND DEL RIDICULO OLIMPICO

With some 10,000 students, faculty and administrators gathered at the University of Mexico, the largest educational institution in Latin America, the country is experiencing a period of unprecedented political tension. For the first time in its 100-year history, the University of Mexico has become a center of political activity, despite the lack of political influence by the students.

In July 1968, the ODEI (Central Director of Education) in Mexico City demanded a Comisión Popular group, composed of students and faculty, to be formed.

However, because of administrative difficulties, a date was never set for the meeting. This date was set for June 20, 1968, and the first report was issued on July 1, 1968, the army refused to allow the meeting to take place, threatening to arrest the students. This led to a series of student protests, including strikes and sit-ins, which were met with police and military force. The students' demands for autonomy and self-government were denied, and they responded by occupying the university buildings and dormitories.

Since then, the students have placed their demands on the government, and the government has responded by sending in the military, which has been met with resistance and protest. The students' demands for autonomy and the restoration of the university have been met with resistance and protest, and the students have responded by occupying the university buildings and dormitories.

In the early morning hours, as the students continued to protest, the military forces of the National Defense, known as the Guardia Nacional, clashed with the Guardia Civil and other student organizations in the university buildings and dormitories. The Guardia Civil, along with the students, has been fighting for control of the university buildings and dormitories, and the students have responded by occupying the university buildings and dormitories.

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And although thousands of people have been killed in the demonstrations, the students are still alive. The students have shown the world that they will not be intimidated by the military, and a generation of young people, confident, determined, and ready to make changes in the world, are emerging.

In Mexico, after 100 years, all the students and professors are returning to the university buildings and dormitories, and the students are once again fighting for control of the university buildings and dormitories.

The students, however, are not alone in their struggle. They are supported by the people of Mexico, who are demanding that the government respect their rights and freedoms. The people of Mexico are fighting for their rights and freedoms, and the students are fighting for their rights and freedoms.

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CONVENTION DISCUSSION

EDUCATION

CONT'D.

Three dimensions of the education question have been raised at the convention. First, there was the question of what would happen to the school system if the teachers' demands were to take effect. Whether the politicians or the teachers themselves are to blame for the teachers' demands has been another issue in this election. In many cases, the teachers are the ones who are to blame for the teachers' demands.

But there are other important aspects of the education question. One is the question of what the teachers' demands will do to the educational system. Another is the question of what the teachers' demands will do to the educational system. And the third is the question of what the teachers' demands will do to the educational system. The teachers' demands will do to the educational system.

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ON MONETARIZATION PLANS

By Robert W. Johnson
Washington College Rep.

After the 1957 decision by economists supporting inflation, the economy would be helped by the following. The following inflationary policies should be pursued by Federal economists since the time. The following inflationary policies should be pursued by Federal economists since the time.

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CORPORATE REPS REPORTS ON CONVENTION PLANS

By Peter Bernstein

One of the most basic decisions to be made in the next few months is whether to support or oppose the proposed changes in the Constitution. Since 1945, the National Association of Manufacturers has been the leading force in the business community to support the changes in the Constitution.

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CLEVELAND

by Otto Archibald

In with the new and out with the old. That's what's happening in Cleveland, where the Democratic party of yesterday, including the president and the Senate, has been replaced by a coalition of black leaders, union officials and community activists from the left. The old-fashioned Democrats were victims of their own internal strife, as those who were openly dissident, like Sen. George Voinovich, split off to form the moderate group of Northeast Ohioans. Those who stayed to become the party's majority now have to learn to live with the new leadership.

The modest goals of the new leadership have won them, like the old ones, a positive response as well as the support of most Cleveland business leaders. Some even applaud the coalition's change. But, the editor of *the Plain Dealer*, the local newspaper, is not so sure. "This is a good start," he says, "but we have to see if it can last."

PARTY IN POLITICS

First, let's get back to what and who these new leaders represent, and why they chose them. Many believe that the former president has emerged as the most important figure in the political landscape, but his personal popularity and financial resources may not have prepared him for a sustained political career.

Those who've followed politics in the city over the last few years know that the "progressive" label was originally applied to a group of young leaders who wanted to break away from the traditional Democratic Party. They were seen as the future of the party, but they soon became the future of the city, too, as they helped to bring down the old political machine and the city government.

Now, however, they are gone, and the new leaders of the party are a different breed.

They include a coalition of black leaders, union officials and community activists. They are led by a former state senator, George Voinovich, who has emerged as the most prominent figure in the party. He is supported by a group of black leaders, including the Rev. C. L. Franklin, the president of the NAACP, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who has emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement. They are also supported by a group of union officials, including the president of the AFL-CIO, John Sweeney, and the president of the UAW, Roger G. Smith. They are also supported by a group of community activists, including the president of the NAACP, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who has emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement.

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For many observers, it's not unusual for the party to change its leadership, or even the local offices of their respective members. In fact, it's considered normal for the political landscape to go through transitions every four years. However, these recent changes have raised some eyebrows.

At first, the new leaders were seen as the "new" Democratic leadership, representing a generation of younger, more diverse members of the party. However, as the new leaders have emerged, it's clear that they are not just a new generation of leaders, but a new generation of leaders who are more concerned with issues like race, gender and social justice than with party politics. This is a significant shift, as the old Democratic leadership was more concerned with issues like party loyalty and tradition.

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