

sds new left notes



inside

The Law..... p. 3

Summer Program..... p. 6

Rebellion Round-up..... p. 7

Seminary Sit-in.... p. 7

Vol. 4, no. 19

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE May 20, 1969



Back-shooting pig takes aim with a shotgun at a fleeing brother.

Photo: OUTCRY

THE BERKELEY MASSACRE

Local law enforcement officers shotgunned dozens of Berkeley citizens last week, killing one, wounding many. James Rector is dead of buckshot wounds, another youth is blinded for life, others are maimed and crippled for life.

As you read this, Berkeley, California, is an occupied city. It is no different from Berlin, or Saigon, or the dozens of other "foreign" cities that you read about in the daily press.

BERKELEY (LNS)—Over two hundred people and seventy police were injured Thursday, May 15, in the heaviest battle in Berkeley yet. For the first time, cops used shotguns and rifles against white youths. Over a hundred people were hit with birdshot, rock salt, lead pellets from shotguns, and even with large-caliber rifle bullets.

The people fought back viciously, throwing rocks, bricks, bottles, and anything else they could get their hands on, but as yet no police have been shot.

The four-hour street battle was fought

over a small, vacant piece of land owned by the University of California. The people decided to beautify it and make it into a "People's Park."

A year ago the almost one square block of land was the site of some of the most beautiful old homes in the campus area. The university bought the land for 1.3 million dollars and demolished the houses. For nine months the land was vacant, used only as a parking lot by persons willing to risk having their cars stuck in the mud.

Then the people of the community, sick of the ugly deserted lot, got

together and started working on the land. The first Sunday a hundred showed up—students, women, children, hippies, businessmen. Everyone was so eager to work that there weren't enough tools to go around; as soon as someone stopped working someone else asked for the pick, shovel, or rake.

Money was collected and sod was brought in, and a carpet of grass was unrolled. Trees and flowers were planted, a sandbox and swings were put in for the children, and brick walkways were laid.

The people had a tremendous pride in the park they were building; they saw the park as an example of "socialism in practice."

Meanwhile, the university was sulking in the shadows. After all, the university had that piece of paper that said it owned the land, and it couldn't let the people intimidate it. So university chancellor Roger Heyns said the land was going to be used for a soccer field (there are already four such fields in the south campus, and no parks).

On May 14 Heyns said he would put a fence around the park "to reestablish the conveniently forgotten fact that the field is indeed the university's and to exclude unauthorized persons from the site."

Plans to defend the park were never formalized because the people weren't sure exactly how the university would move. When four hundred police moved in Thursday morning at 4 a.m. to clear and hold the park and the adjacent area, there were only about fifty people in the park. Only three people refused to leave, and they were arrested.

Thursday morning found the police lounging in the park, workmen frantically erecting a steel wire fence around the property, and residents and students angrily watching the whole tragedy.

Around 12:30 over three thousand

people assembled at a noon rally on the UC campus, while at least a thousand others had to move back down the avenue. It was the student body president speaking last at the rally who had called for people to march down and "take the park."

At the corner of Haste and Telegraph, half a block from the park, people were met by hundreds of law enforcement officers including Berkeley city police, California Highway Patrolmen, San Francisco tactical squad, and Alameda County sheriffs.

The inevitable tear gas barrage began. But this was no normal Berkeley street battle. There were at least three thousand people, including many non-students, straight people, and even some fraternity guys who had helped build the park, and the intensity of the fighting was greater than ever before. They were fighting for more than a set of demands, but for something they had created.

The police could not disperse the demonstrators with tear gas canisters. People kept moving and eventually enlarged the battle scene into a thirty square block area. Determined to rout the demonstrators, the cops began to escalate their offensive. Alameda County sheriffs, equipped with twelve-gauge shotguns filled with birdshot and lead pellets, fired repeatedly into the crowd. Many people in the streets were shot in the back, others were shot standing on roofs overlooking the scene.

The battle expanded into nearby streets, but the bulk of the police force remained to protect the park. The police spread tear gas from specially equipped cars and national guard jeeps. They sped through the streets at very high speeds. Nevertheless, many of the cop cars were pelted with rocks.

A crowd of over a hundred people backed two policemen against a wall, showered them with bricks, and

(continued on Page 4)

NEW LEFT NOTES, Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED. Second-class postage rate paid in Chicago, Illinois.



LETTERS TO THE LEFT

S. F. State

The strike of Third World peoples and white supporters at San Francisco State College was a part of expanding the movement in this country toward liberation. It was a strike, an action with a direction toward a revolutionary level because it was based upon principles drawn from the foundation of oppressed Third World peoples' needs.

There are some fundamental questions concerning the strike and its history that directly relate to the expansion and development of the movement into a more cohesive and powerful force of the people. The hows, whats, whys, wheres of the strike cannot be overlooked in determining guidelines for the work—work not so glorious and saleable as the strike—that need to be recognized if we are to continue to move and not be overrun by the tremendous powers being concentrated against the people at this time.

For over two and a half years people worked at San Francisco State College and in the Bay Area on the educational needs of Third World people. Not just at the College, or in schools, but in the streets, in people's homes, with juvenile authorities, city officials, gangs, car clubs, ys, in bars, and on and on and on. People worked together and learned together what the general and specific needs of Third World people were and continued not only to educate others but also to develop their understanding and ability to relate to the people's needs. The three principles of the strike were established from this commitment and work. In turn the principles of the strike have demonstrated the clear oppressiveness of higher education.

Importance of the Strike

The duration of the strike, the strike strategy, as well as the organization and flexibility of the strike came from the perspectives and politics of a continuously developing programmatic approach to making basic changes in this country. In no way do I imply or contend that mistakes were not made during the strike. However, it is a fact that for the first time in this country: 1) a working class institution of the largest higher educational system in the world was brought to its needs and held there for four and a half months—Hayakawa or no Hayakawa; 2) Third World people defined principles and demands concerning their needs; 3) Third World people established and maintained leadership of the strike that was recognized and accepted by large numbers of white people; 4) College professors organized and acted as members of the working class; 5) A coalition of Third World people in their communities and young Third World people in the elite institutions of higher education was formed; 6) A coalition between Third World people and the workers' union striking Standard Oil in Richmond was made. These events did not occur because of a sham—they occurred because people understood the necessity of these actions and coalitions. The experiences of their daily commitment and work among oppressed Third World people taught this necessity.

Since the end of the strike the work has increased far beyond anything that it was before and during the strike. We are actively working not only to implement the demands, but to extend our work more and more into our communities in defense of our people and our supporters. In the law courts specifically we are concerned about the 700 persons arrested during the strike. We have been able to find lawyers and provide a tremendous amount of assistance in an attempt to protect our people, but we need more people and more money. I know too well that these are the same old pleas, but it has been a long struggle and it's going to take more time, more people, and more money. I can only ask you that if you supported the strike, agreed with its principles, and/or understand the rights of people to be liberated not

only in their souls, hearts, and minds, but in their material needs as well, then give to yourself the opportunity to continue to develop your involvement. We need you and your money (if you have any) to protect our people in the court in order to exhaust another alternative and push ourselves into another direction. The work is ours and the money is needed to get the tools necessary for defending our people.

Roger T. Alvarado

Make checks payable to:
San Francisco State
Legal Defense Fund

Mail to:
Third World Liberation Front
546 Fillmore Street
San Francisco, California 94117

Kudzu on SSOC

We are printing a letter Mike Klonsky wrote to us in the next issue of the KUDZU and so we hope you will print this letter in NLN.

Apparently most readers of NLN know very little about the activities of SSOC and about the South in general and the wait anxiously for Mike Klonsky's latest rendering of the "correct line" on SSOC. I will not attempt here to defend SSOC since that organization must decide for itself how it will respond to SDS. However, I would like to respond to the distorted statements Klonsky made concerning THE KUDZU in his recent article about SSOC.

All decisions of THE KUDZU are made according to the consensus of a tribal commune of seven people. Since September I have received a subsistence salary (\$15 a week) from SSOC, and THE KUDZU accepted a seed grant of several hundred dollars from SSOC in January and February. However, other than myself the rest of the commune had lost interest in SSOC and had allowed their memberships to expire (some had never been members in the first place). I resigned from the staff and membership of SSOC at the end of April.

Ironically, the rest of the commune (except for myself) had organized a group of 15 or 20 people in Jackson interested in forming an SDS chapter. The reason it is ironic is that three of them went to the Austin NC and became so disillusioned with what is happening with SDS that they have not met since they got back (more on this later).

For Klonsky to say that I "accuse" Lynn Wells of being a member of the "WSA caucus" is to distort the meaning of my statements. I meant that up until the Austin NC (not during and after Austin) Lynn has represented in SSOC approximately the same general approach as the WSA caucus has represented in SDS. As a close associate, organizer, and member of

SSOC for the last four years, I think I am probably better able to assess Lynn's past actions than Klonsky. It is possible, however, that I am mistaken in my assessment of the SDS WSA caucus.

The last specific criticism I'll deal with is Klonsky's reference to my "page after page of red-baiting anti-communism." Here Klonsky is stooping to a sort of red-baiter-baiting which obscures valid criticisms of centralism exactly as real red-baiting obscures valid criticisms of capitalism. Anyone who read my article (you may get a copy by sending a stamped self addressed envelope to THE KUDZU, Box 22502, Jackson, Mississippi 39205) can see that rather than being anti-communist, it was anti-centralist. If Klonsky's "communism" is so neurotically tied to centralist correct-linism, then he is the real anti-communist, not me. Authoritarian centralism is the exact opposite of true communism.

The reason I resigned from SSOC and the reason the rest of the commune is disillusioned with SDS is that SDS (and SSOC in a milder form) is rapidly becoming a new fundamentalist religion. Antiquated classical Marxist-Leninism is the gospel; the works of classical Marxists make up the Old Testament, the Trotskyites have the Apocrypha, and Mao has written the New Testament. The decision making body of the church (the SDS National Council) interprets the gospel for the people and anyone who opposes the "correct position" utters blasphemy. The world is divided into the saved and the damned. Anyone who does not meekly accept the "correct line" is automatically an "agent" of Satan (the ruling class capitalist pig). There was recently a schism between SDS and SSOC and SSOC got excommunicated. The neurotic guilt (the sins of the flesh) that creates the motivation for this new fundamentalist puritanism is the belief that somehow one is responsible for the evils perpetuated by the world system of capitalist imperialism.

Youth Revolution

The guilt that motivates SDS is needless masochism. Only a fundamentalist puritanical sect can develop from such guilt. Intelligent revolutionaries everywhere have constantly reiterated that they are not fighting the American people, they are fighting the capitalist imperialist system. Foreign revolutionaries do not want us to produce a fundamentalist mirror image of their own rhetoric. They know that true revolution can spring only from the felt needs of the people, not from guilt and sympathy.

The only people who feel a need for revolution in this country are young people of all "classes." Therefore, for me "the people" are those young people who feel a need for radical social change (not just political or economic change). The form (centralism) and content (communism) of SDS cannot be

integrated. But form and content are integrated in the most advanced segments of the youth revolution and the form/content is tribal communism.

What we are dealing with is the fact that we are creating a new civilization and this new civilization needs a provisional government, a tribal council, to perform the needed political functions. But as we realize the need for political organization SDS and SSOC move into the political vacuum and flood us with inapplicable, abstract, European Marxist theory. SDS and SSOC are the ultimate opportunists. They are parasites capitalizing on our need for political organization and distorting our politics.

Fuck the Leaders

I cannot defend the youth revolution against hair-splitting ideologues, however. It is an ideologically imperfect revolution right now. But it is not an abstract rhetorical game of theory; it is real, concrete, human, and dynamic. When one is confronted with the youth revolution, one must choose between the perfect ideas of the scriptures of classical Marxism and the humanly imperfect revolution incarnate in the bodies of thousands of young people of all races and classes and countries.

Fuck the leaders and their "correct line." Power to the people—the tribal youth of the world.

David Doggett,
THE KUDZU commune

GI Friend

My Dear Comrade,

I am really quite at odds as to what I should really say but that I am very interested in joining the SDS, I had been informed by a friend who is also stationed with us of where I may write to obtain information on just how to enter your ranks.

Though I had enlisted I have been a strict socialist for 7 months now after looking first to the "Right." I have found the only right course which to take.

Last Friday my C.O. and my friend's C.O. shook down our lockers, emptying them on the floor and looking for subversive literature, threatening us with court martial if any were found. I had some hidden and I really wish that you could send more, much more as—if I may put it this way, they're literally afraid of us and want us out of here, out of their way but not free.

I am married, expecting a baby in July, so it is really hard to do as much as I'd really wish to for the cause. But I may say that I am not alone here, and I'm so tired of being a "slave" for a cause so very unjust. I would appreciate any information that you may have to get me out of here.

I do believe, and I want to help all I may.

Your Comrade,
VENCEREMOS!
D. S.

New Left Notes

New Left Notes is published weekly (except June and July, 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 \$5 included with the SDS membership fee or cost \$10 for non-members. Signed articles are the responsibility of writers; unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editor, Joe Tashiro. New Left Notes is affiliated with UPS and Liberation News Service.

National Office: 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874).

Chicago: 162 North Clinton, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312-641-0932)
Michigan: Post Office Box 625, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107 (201-371-9761)
New England: 125 Green, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 (617-864-3126)
New Jersey: Box 376-C, Newark, New Jersey 07101 (no telephone)
New York City: 133 Prince, New York, New York 10012 (212-674-8310)
Niagara: 308 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850 (607-273-0535)
Northern Ohio: 1643 Belmar, Cleveland, Ohio 44118 (no telephone)
Southern Ohio: 1706 1/2 Summit, Columbus, Ohio (614-794-3975)
Southern California: 619 S. Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles 90072 (213-660-0190)
Washington, DC: 1829 Corcoran NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202-332-7183)

Mass Issue

The NIC mandated the National Office to put out an issue of New Left Notes designed for mass distribution which would outline SDS's basic positions on the black liberation struggle, the war in Vietnam, the spring offensive on campuses, and the building of a revolutionary youth movement. The mandate was based on the assumption that chapters and regions would send in enough money to print at least 50,000 copies of the paper. That money never came in, so we had to cancel the mass issue. The bail money that we've been forced to put out recently, added to our regular expenses, has put us in bad financial straits. We hope that all SDS members and chapters will send in as big a contribution as they can afford. We would like to point out that most of the chapters haven't even sent in the money they pledged us at the Austin NC.

Ruling Class Escalates Attacks on the People

by Michael Klonsky
National Secretary

It has become evident that the nationally coordinated attack on the struggle for liberation has reached a new level. In Berkeley, helicopters are circling the city, dropping gas on the people. This follows last week's massacre at the People's Park, where pigs and National Guardsmen fired on crowds of people. One, James Rector, died of shotgun wounds. Students at Lincoln University in Missouri and Southern University in Louisiana were also shot down.

In the week since the last issue of NLN, more than 400 grand jury indictments have come down on the student movement charging everything from "possession of narcotics" to "inciting to riot." A travel ban has been clamped on the five people who were arrested in the National Office in the attack which marked the beginning of the "Mitchell raids."

At a hearing to lift the travel ban, Skip Andrew, our lawyer, presented a long brief similar to the one presented in behalf of Rap Brown, who is still confined to New York. Eight witnesses appeared in our behalf testifying to the necessity for us to travel and making it clear that the ban is an abridgement of the judge's own bullshit first amendment. The prosecutor didn't even argue the case. He simply gave Judge Mooney the word, and Mooney upheld the ban.

For the appeal this week, we are asking all brothers and sisters to send in telegrams inviting myself, Tim McCarthy, Ed Jennings, Dave Slavin and Les Coleman to speak around the country. This will be of great help in the case, which looks like it might develop into a new tactic to be used against the people if we lose. All the Man has to do is bust anyone on a frame-up and they are confined to the local area until the appeals are finished (maybe years).

Rudd Busted

This might be the case with Mark Rudd, who has been busted on a dope frame-up in New York. Rudd and Peter Clapp were stopped on their return from Canada on a routine "long-hair search." Once they found out who they had stopped, they called in a federal agent who then produced a bag of grass after the first search produced a clean car. Bail for Mark and Peter should be sent to the New York Regional Office, 131 Prince Street, New York City.

The same day, Marilyn Katz, a regional organizer in Chicago, was busted by the pigs in the midst of an anti-racism battle at Law Tech. She was charged with "possession" and three other felonies.

In another case, eight organizers from Columbia face immediate 30-day jailings on contempt of court charges resulting from the seizure of the administration building a few weeks ago. The use of court injunctions has also moved the attack up to a higher level.

It is clear that our response to these attacks must be solidarity. It has often been the case that whites have forgotten about the necessity to build class unity as soon as the boot fell on their own necks. Aside from using gestapo tactics to smash us, the pig will also use these busts to split us. The shooting in Berkeley was the first time in years that whites have been shot down. On the same day as the Berkeley massacre, the black community in Burlington, N.C. was invaded by the imperialist army and a black youth was murdered while supposedly looting a market. Manuel Ramos was assassinated at a Young Lords party and a 17-year-old black youth was murdered by Newark pigs. While the stench of the pig has never been so strong right in our own back yards, fascist attacks are age-old history to the colonial peoples.

We must attack repression with

solidarity. This means rejecting white-skin privilege and raising demands and struggles for the most oppressed sectors first. This emerging fascism develops when the crisis in imperialism puts the squeeze on the masses of people and capitalism cannot in any way hope to meet their needs. When the people begin to organize for what is rightfully theirs, the state can only respond with fascism. Fascism is always felt in the colony before it comes down in the mother country. The only reason SDS is being attacked so hard right now is because we have begun to learn the lessons of history while building our revolutionary youth movement.

Our attack on white supremacy, which in practice over the last six months has helped shake the whole racist foundation on which this system of exploitation is built, has forced the racist power structure to move to crush us. We must respond by taking the issues to the people in a mass way and doing mass education around the fights that brought the repression down.

Law and Order in America

by Terry Cannon

If you didn't know anything about how the law works in America, if all you did was read the papers, you would know that American courts and American law are the enemies of the people. If you're too poor to pay the rent, who puts you out on the street? The law. If workers go out on a wildcat strike, who lays an injunction down on them? The law. When people rebel against tyranny, what does the President call for? Law—law and order.

Law is the tool that politicians and businessmen use to keep down the people they oppress.

Did you ever hear of a cop busting in the head of a supermarket owner because he charged too much for food? Was Lyndon Johnson ever arrested for the murder of Vietnamese? No. Law is the billyclub of the oppressor. He isn't about to use it on himself.

Freedom Tax

Let's take "a typical case of American blind justice," as Arlo Guthrie says. A man gets arrested. The heavy odds are he's a working man, a poor man, or black or brown. The gypartists, price fixers, money lenders, war profiteers, capitalists—they don't get arrested. So first of all the defendant comes from certain classes of society.

To get out of jail you have to pay money. We got rid of the poll tax a few years ago; you don't have to pay to vote. But you still have to pay to get out of jail. Freedom under the legal system is a commodity you have to buy—if you got enough money. If you can't bribe your way out you stay in until you come to trial. Most felony cases do not come to trial for a year or more from the time of arrest. This time does not count toward your sentence! If you get 5 in the pen, that means 6 1/2



in jail, counting the time you spent waiting trial.

So you make it to trial. You have to buy a lawyer. A lawyer gets paid per case: the more cases he has the more money he makes.

A lawyer, like any other businessman, makes money on a high turnover. He gets \$100 just for filing a piece of paper that takes him an hour to write. A three-week trial cuts him out from handling a lot of flat-fee deals that are pure profit. The economic system pressures him to avoid trials. He doesn't want you to go to trial—he'll lose money.

Trials cost the city, county, state, or country big money to put on. The government and the judges don't want trials. If you can't afford a lawyer, you are assigned a Public Defender. Since there are so many people who can't afford lawyers, the Public Defender is loaded down with cases. He gets paid a salary so the more cases he gets the more work, but no more money. He wants to get cases out of the way fast. He doesn't want a trial.

NOBODY IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM WANTS A TRIAL BY JURY—EXCEPT THE DEFENDANT.

Trial by jury—the right given us in the Bill of Rights—is the exception, not the rule. Only a tiny fraction of legal cases ever come before a jury. Trial by jury is a shuck promise—the name of the legal game is "How'd you like to cop a plea?"

"Copping a plea" runs like this. The District Attorney meets with the lawyer and offers to drop 4 of the 5 charges against you if you will agree to plead guilty to the fifth charge. The reason you had five charges against you in the first place is that the cop who busted you knows that a deal will be made so he adds on a lot of extra charges to make sure that you are found guilty of one of them.

Indictments Come Down

This is only a partial list of busts and indictments that came down this past week. Black and brown students were the object of the most serious charges laid down this past week. In many cases there are rumors that more charges will be coming at some of these same places over the next week or two. For other news see the round-up.

- 109 indictments at Memphis State
- 17 indictments at Brooklyn College on a variety of charges, including conspiracy to commit arson; part of "justification" for proving conspiracy was that people had books in their homes including the teachings of Chairman Mao.
- 21 indictments at Cornell University
- 4 indictments at Alamoosa, Colorado
- 10 indictments at Michigan State University
- announcement by Rep. Ichord that HUAC will begin hearings on SDS the first week of June.

The lawyer, the District Attorney and the judge gang up on the defendant. They put it simply: cop a plea and the judge will go light. Insist on a trial by jury and you'll get the maximum. Some judges will tell a defendant point blank: plead guilty and you get 6 months; go for a jury trial and you get a year. Few defendants have the resources or the knowledge of the law to withstand the pressure.

(They say that ignorance of the law is no excuse—but who the hell keeps us ignorant of the law? Who writes legal verdicts in hocus-pocus language full of Wherases and Parties of the First Part? Who set up the legal system in terms of back-room and countryclub deals where the average person can't even get in the door? Not us, brothers and sisters, not us.)

Trial by Jury

If you make it past this part—and most don't—you get a trial by jury. The "law" says that a man has a right to a jury of his peers, which means people like himself. Jury members don't get paid (maybe they get \$5 a day). Working people can't afford to serve on juries; they can't take a pay cut down to \$5 a day for two or three weeks. Black and Third World people are excluded from juries by District Attorneys because they have a tendency to go easy on people like them, knowing the reasons why their brothers and sisters are forced to commit crimes. Juries are also selected from the voting rolls of the county. Non-whites tend not to register to vote because they know that voting doesn't mean shit. Young people are also kicked off juries for the same reasons.

That leaves the middle class and the rich, who fill most juries. They are the classes of order and they sit in judgment on the classes of rebellion.

You face a jury of people who share none of your experiences, know nothing of your motivations, and who are threatened by the desires and angers of your people. When you plead your case you are not allowed to use motivation to defend yourself.

Were you poor, hungry, sick and tired? Were you unemployed? Did you have to break the law just to survive? Were you mad, or too proud? American class justice does not recognize these as defenses. All we want to know, buster, says the court, is did you rip off that liquor store, or get drunk, or call a rally without a permit?

After the jury finds you guilty, the judge lays down the sentence on you. The judge owes his job to the people (continued on Page 6)



The battle in the streets of Berkeley: people fighting pigs at an intersection; rocks against shotguns.

LONG LIVE THE...

(continued from Page 1)

eventually chased them away. People then moved to their car, smashing the window, turning it over, and setting it on fire. Demonstrators liberated the officers' radio, uniforms, and other equipment from the burning vehicle.

The usual ebb and flow of street battles was missing—the fighting remained intense until four o'clock. Even in adjacent residential areas the fighting was heavy, as police shot tear gas canisters into houses and shot people on rooftops. Many residents, both young and old, aided people, offering first aid and the relative shelter of their homes.

The day's casualty figure reflected the intensity of the battle. At least sixty-six people were treated at local hospitals, including five police, one of whom was stabbed in the chest. Over one hundred people went to the first aid

center at The Free Church, and over sixty officers were treated at the police first aid station. Two reporters were injured by shotgun pellets, and at least five people were wounded by thirty caliber bullets. One person was blinded for life.

The Occupation

At 6 p.m. Governor Reagan, at the request of the city of Berkeley, called out the National Guard, and imposed a curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Members of the 49th Infantry Brigade, a select reserve force with experience in riot control, assembled in undisclosed armories.

The governor's declaration also prohibited any public assembly, rally or gathering anywhere in Berkeley. As people began to gather for a noon-time rally on Friday, the highway patrol moved in to clear the steps of

Sproul Hall.

Six thousand people then marched to the Shattuck Avenue commercial center of Berkeley. When the highway patrol sealed off that area, they came back to the campus, held a meeting, and decided to return to the streets.

The National Guard stood watch over the marchers, but was reluctant to act against the people. When ordered to seal off a street, they moved far more slowly than the cops, leaving people alone for the most part. A revealing incident took place when a good-looking girl walked past a Guardsman. A cop yelled to him, "Why didn't you get a little piece as she walked by?" The Guardsman gave the cop the finger.

Despite the Guard and the Governor's prohibitions, almost four thousand people stayed in the streets. They eventually dispersed, but they promised to return.



Several years ago the houses on a hill in Berkeley were torn down by the University of California, to make a parking garage. Berkeley took control of this land. It planted grass, built gymnasium equipment for all the people.

It was not the University's land, it was seized from the Spanish colonialists, the dwellers, the Indians. Last month it was

The University announced that it was building a parking garage with a soccer field (in the park and began to bulldoze. A road which was cordoned off by police from the National Guard. Even up against the National Guard and sisters were determined to defend the

In the battle that followed, the police used tear gas and shotguns. 30 people have been beaten and wounded by exploding gas, guts ripped by shotgun fire. Another was killed. The land is occupied by the National Guard.

The press claims that the police used tear gas and shotguns. They experimented with many kinds of crowd control, including pepper gas to all different sizes of shotguns. They promised to return \$100 back to prove it.

The press claims it was a hippie riot seeking individual solutions. The struggle is a class struggle raging in this country. The land is occupied by the people who built the

Why did the pigs, for the first time, attack the people? If we were unprepared for the businessmen who run this country will engage in "militant" action, but the people will maintain their privileges, of students or free speech to be a major threat to the establishment. If whites were shot down, or killed, the Haymarket demonstration was a class struggle for the liberation of oppressed

The state made a conscious decision to repress the people of Berkeley, for the youth of Berkeley. The Party; they have accepted the leadership. They have now received the necessary conditions for the armed repression of the state.

The revolutionary young people of Berkeley: it is no different in Berkeley or Morningside Heights.

As for the movement—there is no turning back. We made its decision and will repeat it again. We are committed now. Those who stand aside have tried to define the way we live, will in revolutionary struggle is dangerous—who stand aside.

A leaflet circulated as the People's University comes with its land title covered with blood. If you want it back

We must support any means chosen for the defense of the people's land.



s against shotguns.

THE...

over
lice
vere
east
dirty
osed

Sproul Hall.

Six thousand people then marched to the Shattuck Avenue commercial center of Berkeley. When the highway patrol sealed off that area, they came back to the campus, held a meeting, and decided to return to the streets.

The National Guard stood watch over the marchers, but was reluctant to act against the people. When ordered to seal off a street, they moved far more slowly than the cops, leaving people alone for the most part. A revealing incident took place when a good-looking girl walked past a Guardsman. A cop yelled to him, "Why didn't you get a little piece as she walked by?" The Guardsman gave the cop the finger.

Despite the Guard and the Governor's prohibitions, almost four thousand people stayed in the streets. They eventually dispersed, but they promised to return.

also
rally
ley.
r a
away
as at



Several years ago the houses on a square block near Telegraph and Haste in Berkeley were torn down by their rich landlords, the Regents of the University of California, to make a vacant lot. Last month, the people of Berkeley took control of this land. Over 1,000 people leveled the ground, planted grass, built gymnasium equipment and transformed it into a park for all the people.

It was not the University's land, or the state's. White colonialists had seized it from the Spanish colonialists, who in turn had driven away its original dwellers, the Indians. Last month it was returned to the people for their use.

The University announced that it would destroy the People's Park to build a parking garage with a soccer field (its second) on top. Police drove off those in the park and began to bulldoze. A rally of 5,000 people marched on the park, which was cordoned off by police from three cities, the Sheriff's Department and the National Guard. Even up against this show of state power, our brothers and sisters were determined to defend the people's land.

In the battle that followed, the police opened fire on the crowd with shotguns and revolvers. 30 people have been shot, 4 by police revolvers, many more were beaten and wounded by exploding teargas canisters. One person had his guts ripped by shotgun fire. Another was blinded. Berkeley is now under martial law and is occupied by the National Guard.

The press claims that the police used "birdshot." This is not true. The pigs experimented with many kinds of counter-insurgency weapons, from foam and pepper gas to all different sizes of shotgun pellets. We have shotgun cartridges of 00 buck to prove it.

The press claims it was a hippie riot. It was not. There are no more hippies seeking individual solutions. The struggle for the People's Park is one with the class struggle raging in this country for control of the streets, the cities and the land by the people who built them.

Why did the pigs, for the first time, fire on a crowd of predominantly white people? If we were unprepared for this we have forgotten our history. The pig businessmen who run this country will have their lackeys beat and jail whites engaged in "militant" action, but they do not consider struggles of whites to maintain their privileges, of students who want middle class student power or free speech to be a major threat to their power. We should not be surprised or shocked that whites were shot down. John Brown was killed, IWW organizers were killed, the Haymarket demonstrators were killed—when they entered the class struggle for the liberation of oppressed people.

The state made a conscious decision to wage armed repression against the people of Berkeley, for the youth of Berkeley have joined with the Black Panther Party; they have accepted the leadership of the black liberation struggle; and they have now received the necessary consequence of merging with that struggle—the armed repression of the state.

The revolutionary young people of Berkeley understand university imperialism: It is no different in Berkeley or Uptown Chicago, Lincoln Park, or Morningside Heights.

As for the movement—there is no returning. The pig power structure has made its decision and will repeat it again and again. We have no choice to make, we are committed now. Those who stole this country from its people and who have tried to define the way we live, will try to define the way we die. To engage in revolutionary struggle is dangerous—far more dangerous is the path of those who stand aside.

A leaflet circulated as the People's Park was being created said, "When the university comes with its land title, we will tell them--your land title is covered with blood. If you want it back now, you will have to fight for it again."

We must support any means chosen by our valiant brothers and sisters in defense of the people's land.



A brother hurls tear

PEOPLE



A pig car is burned by the people.

In Los Angeles, 2,000 students of UCLA supporting their brother suppression of the state. They have ROTC program on the campus. The Berkeley faculty is on strike the streets of Berkeley. In solidarity with the people of B action.



square block near Telegraph and Haste
r rich landlords, the Regents of the
vacant lot. Last month, the people of
ver 1,000 people leveled the ground,
pment and transformed it into a park

or the state's. White colonialists had
who in turn had driven away its original
as returned to the people for their use.

ould destroy the People's Park to build
ts second) on top. Police drove off those
lly of 5,000 people marched on the park,
n three cities, the Sheriff's Department
at this show of state power, our brothers
he people's land.

e opened fire on the crowd with shotguns
shot, 4 by police revolvers, many more
teargas canisters. One person had his
blinded. Berkeley is now under martial
d.

ed "birdshot." This is not true. The pigs
er-insurgency weapons, from foam and
gun pellets. We have shotgun cartridges

t. It was not. There are no more hippies
gle for the People's Park is one with the
for control of the streets, the cities and

fire on a crowd of predominantly white
s we have forgotten our history. The pig
have their lackeys beat and jail whites
y do not consider struggles of whites to
who want middle class student power
their power. We should not be surprised
John Brown was killed, IWW organizers
tors were killed—when they entered the
essed people.

n to wage armed repression against the
keley have joined with the Black Panther
hip of the black liberation struggle; and
nsequence of merging with that struggle

of Berkeley understand university
keley or Uptown Chicago, Lincoln Park,

returning. The pig power structure has
n and again. We have no choice to make,
le this country from its people and who
l try to define the way we die. To engage
-far more dangerous is the path of those

Park was being created said, "When the
we will tell them--your land title is
now, you will have to fight for it again."

s by our vallant brothers and sisters in



A brother hurts tear gas grenade back at pigs.

PEOPLE'S PARK



A pig car is burned by the people.

Photo: LNS

In Los Angeles, 2,000 students have taken over the administration building of UCLA supporting their brothers in Berkeley who are resisting the armed suppression of the state. They have included demands for the abolition of the ROTC program on the campus.

The Berkeley faculty is on strike until the National Guard is removed from the streets of Berkeley.

In solidarity with the people of Berkeley, people across the nation are taking action.

Ohio Region Summer Project

(Reprinted from the Ohio Regional newsletter)

This summer, the Ohio Region of SDS is calling for summer programs in three cities: Akron, Cleveland, and Columbus. Each project will be staffed by at least forty full-time people. The underlying principles of the program will be: (a) for the forty or so people in each city to become, through work, study, and struggle, a self-conscious political cadre, working out common political positions, operating in a disciplined and accountable manner, seeking collectively to raise the political consciousness of everyone in the group and of all people with whom we work; (b) to discover, through our work and organizing, precisely what the common oppression that faces all young people is, and how it can be translated into action; and (c) to begin to lay the foundations for city-wide movements—on campuses and on the streets, in high schools and in the shops—that can continue to be built in the fall.

In order to do these things, each summer project will be involved in three (overlapping) tasks: work, study and research, and organizing.

WORK: Everyone in the project will be getting a full-time or part-time job, either for all or part of the summer. The purpose of taking jobs will be to expose us concretely to the realities of American working people, and to put us in touch with as many different segments of working class youth as possible. People will be encouraged to take jobs in factories and shops (particularly where strikes are anticipated), as cab drivers, in parks, at hot dog stands, as secretaries,

waitresses or barmaids. The emphasis will clearly be on jobs that relate to specific segments of working class youth.

And, though we see no mass base developing this summer through people working in jobs—nor are we particularly convinced that a mass base can be developed at this time at the point of production—the workplace will nonetheless be very important to our summer. It will provide a new and vital area where SDS people can apply their politics to practice: rapping to people on the assembly line, spending time with guys from the job after work, leafletting, etc.—really exploring the methods and approaches that make most relevant the concerns that have built our movement so far to young people as yet not overtly touched by those concerns.

Study Groups

STUDY AND RESEARCH: Workable study groups will be organized that should help people develop political perspective and intellectual background. Study will include revolutionary theory and organization, the political economy of capitalism, the history and development of racism and white supremacy, as well as more specific areas of study like Vietnam, China, Cuba, the Middle East, etc. Some time should be spent as well in doing original research around the way that economic power translates into political power in the three cities. Toward the end of the summer, study groups should be trying to tie together their intellectual and practical work in an attempt to make specific plans for fall strategy.

Law and Order

(continued from Page 3)

who run the state; he serves the rulers. In California several months ago, a congressman called a meeting of Superior Court judges. He laid it on the line. He told them that if he caught any of them giving light sentences to student demonstrators, they would face "well-financed opposition" to their re-election as judges.

The election of judges is a farce anyway. A retiring judge usually agrees to resign in the middle of his term. The State Governor appoints his successor—from a lower court. This gives the Governor another spot to fill and makes sure that the lower court judges kiss up to him in order to get higher court appointments. Once appointed, a judge runs in election unopposed (unless he goes against the wishes of the ruling class and they put up a "well-financed" campaign against him.)

People take trial by jury, freedom from illegal search and seizure and free speech for granted. The Constitution as written says nothing about the rights of the people. The original Constitution is an aristocratic, racist document. The first ten amendments, the Bill of Rights, were only added to the Constitution after the left-wing of the revolutionary aristocracy under Thomas Jefferson forced its acceptance.

In practice, the aristocratic, racist intention of the Constitution is carried over in the application of our so-called legal rights. The Bill of Rights has never set well with those who profit from the business of racism, war-making, and industry.

Last year a group of Congressmen confronted a member of the Justice Department, demanding to know why Stokely Carmichael hadn't been busted. The Justice Department man was a little embarrassed.

"He hasn't committed any crimes we can get him on," he said.

"What about all that stuff he says?" said a Congressman.

"He's protected by the First Amendment," said the Justice Department man.

"Well, then what are we going to do about that goddam First Amendment?" the Congressman shouted.

An injunction is an order by a judge to make somebody stop doing something. It began as a way of putting down labor struggles.

When labor first began fighting for its liberation, businessmen got the cops to arrest workers on all kinds of phony charges, of which the most effective was conspiracy. Groups of workers trying to organize a union were arrested for "combining, confederating, and conspiring in restraint of trade." The first charge was brought in 1803 against cordwainers in Philadelphia who wanted to organize a union. They were sent to jail.

In the 1880's this changed. Juries of the time were made up of small businessmen and small landowners. They were being squeezed out of business by the monopoly capitalists, the robber barons and big bankers. They recognized that monopoly capitalism, the enemy of the working man, was also their enemy, and they set free the labor organizers brought before them for conspiracy.

The businessmen weren't about to let themselves be beaten in the courts. They stopped demanding conspiracy indictments, and sought a way of getting around the jury trial. They turned to their most reliable class allies, the judges, and introduced the injunction against strikers.

The only defense against the injunction is the strength of numbers. Standard Oil got an injunction against the oil workers in Richmond, California earlier this year. The strikers called for student support, pulled out hundreds of supporters to walk the picket line, defied the injunction, and won. The injunction was not enforced.

The city government of Berkeley got an injunction against the Stop the Draft Week Committee in 1967, forbidding it from holding meetings on the Berkeley campus. 2000 people showed up for a series of illegal rallies on the campus. The pigs didn't come near.

ORGANIZING: Along with work and study, we should all be involved in constituency organizing, as well as occasionally moving as an entire political group. People should be working with high school kids, at community college and state university summer sessions. (Ohio State University at Columbia, for example, has orientation sessions all summer for over 5,000 incoming freshmen, many of whom probably live in Columbus. Leafletting and rapping at these sessions should attract a sizeable group of people who we can work with this summer, and who will be ready to move directly into SDS stuff on campus in the fall.) People should also be organizing on the streets, in the bars and in the community around issues that come up every day: a fight in the park, a protest against the pigs. Also, people can enroll part-time in trade schools—not only for the skills we can acquire (printing, auto mechanics, etc.)—but to contact and organize young people who are into those trades.

Another whole area of political activity should involve the entire group. We can anticipate certain issues we will all most surely be dealing with this summer. For example, we will want to spend a great deal of time trying to deal with racism and white supremacy on the job and in our communities, understanding the vanguard role the black liberation struggle is playing for the whole people's movement, and understanding the need to build a material force of white people committed to fighting against racism and defending the vanguard. Specifically in Columbus, for example, 34 black people are to be tried this summer for seizing an administration building last year. As a group, the Columbus SDS project should be organizing support, helping to pull together demonstrations at the courthouse, etc. Similar situations may arise in other cities where black caucuses are developing in unions, or where ghetto rebellions occur this summer.

Important Tensions

People will be living in small groups throughout working class areas in the three cities. People should anticipate spending a lot of time in the community in which they live.

Several significant tensions will probably develop during the course of the summer. One will be the tension between collective life and training among SDS people as a group, and political outreach into the community. Merely living together and studying can promote isolation and elitism, while merely working in the community without a self-conscious development of cadre and political strategy can promote an undirected activism and lack of concrete political development. Maintaining the duality between study

and outreach will be a central task of our summer effort.

A similar kind of tension will develop between our ability to act as a political unit and the need to disperse ourselves into the community. Clearly, the kind of "action propaganda" we are capable of initiating as a group—marches, confrontations, etc.—are vital to the development of our movement. At the same time, it is important that we bring the content of those actions back to the workplace, high school or trade school in which we're working or organizing. To correctly balance these two needs will be another important task this summer.

And finally, a tension may very possibly develop between the three cadre units described above: cadres around work, around study, and around organizing. It is critical that individuals participate in each one of these cadres, and while they may overlap occasionally, maintaining the direct relationship between work, study, and organizing will be of the utmost importance to the success of the summer project.

Cadres of people are already at work in Akron, Columbus, and Cleveland to help set up the projects. They are investigating job possibilities, finding out about trade schools and summer schools, beginning to pull together high school contacts and locating housing.

Youth Movement

What is most important is that people see the program as a major step forward in the development of a revolutionary youth movement in Ohio. The intense work and study we will engage in should help build strong political consciousness and experience among all the participants in the program, and further the development of a coherent regional cadre. As well, the work we do this summer can be invaluable in establishing the reality of city-wide movements, and thereby help to orient the entire region toward the development of a mass based anti-imperialist, anti-racist fighting movement.

For these reasons, we feel it is vital that you participate in the summer program—and participate with the kind of seriousness and commitment that the program will require.

All over the country, young people are in motion. All over the country, capitalism is closing off the final options and forcing people out of its clutches. It remains now for us to get into the struggles—the daily struggles—of the masses of people in America; to understand them, to challenge them, to relate to them our politics and our experience, and to learn from them the real meaning and possibility of revolution in America.

Join us this summer.

National Convention

CONVENTION! DETAILS! CONVENTION! YES, IT'S REALLY GOING TO HAPPEN! BUT ONLY IF YOU DO YOUR PART! FOLLOW THE BELOW GI: THE N.O. WILL BRING OUT ITS FINAL WEAPON! ALL UNDISCIPLINED MEMBERS WHO FORGET WILL BE DEALT WITH IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER....DO IT NOW!

1. All SDS chapters get one delegate for every five national members. Each delegate gets five votes. All national members get one vote. ALL CHAPTERS MUST—MUST—send in delegates lists by June 1. All chapters must also send us a list of their national members by June 1.

2. In order to have an informed membership, persons intending to submit resolutions to the convention should get them in to New Left Notes for the convention issue by May 30. This is the final deadline.

3. An educational packet will be published by the National Office. Suggestions and contributions should be sent in. No money, no education. The place of the National Convention will be announced as soon as we know where it's going to be. Anyone in the Midwest with any ideas should call or write (better to write) with suggestions—these suggestions should be specific and should be checked into before contacting us. Local chapters should get to work. The convention will be June 9-15 unless unforeseen but easily imaginable events force us to change it...we're trying, folks.

Remember—send in your delegates list now.

Community sit-in

Special to New Left Notes

On Wednesday, May 14, a few minutes before midnight, a coalition of community people occupied the two-week-old Academic Administration Building at McCormick Theological Seminary. About 40 people entered the building, removed the remaining students, chained all doors, and set up security throughout the three floors of the building. Forty-five minutes later, a larger group of about 75 children, mothers, and older people arrived at the building to begin a struggle that was to unmask the liberal Presbyterian institution.

Three days later, on Saturday, May 17, at 7:30 p.m., the community people left the seminary with the following: (1) \$601,000 for low-income housing on the North Side of Chicago; (2) a community day-care center for 100 children that will grow to a 24-hour center for taking care of children while parents are working, relaxing, etc.; (3) a directive that all housing units owned by the Seminary, as they become empty, will be rented to low-income large families; (4) a building to be used by the Young Lords Organization to set up a Puerto Rican cultural center; (5) \$25,000 to continue community organizing; (6) a commitment (for what it is worth) from the Seminary to oppose the political persecution of groups like the YLO, Black Panthers, etc.; (7) \$25,000 for welfare rights organizing; (8) a commitment (for what it is worth) from the Seminary to oppose the Welfare Department in its treatment of recipients in the area; and (9) \$25,000 to set up a legal firm in the area. In addition, the coalition wanted, but has not gotten, the removal of a fence around the Seminary.

The above demands won are under the direct control of the Poor People's Coalition which is composed of the Young Lords Organization (a Puerto Rican revolutionary group); the Young Patriots (a Southern white group); the Latin American Defense Organization; and the Welfare Mothers of Wicker Park.

The Chicago press began to ask if community people were imitating student tactics. Critics of the take-over labeled the action as reactionary and unworthy of a revolutionary group like the Young Lords Organization (composed mainly of Puerto Ricans). What is the real story?

McCormick Seminary, a typical racist institution, has been involved in a number of ventures in the black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods that have resulted in the removal of over 1100 families and the replacement of a working class neighborhood (brown, black, and white) for an upper middle class area. They had been key to initiating the local urban renewal program.

In the past eight months a coalition of brown, black and white working class people has been forming in the area to fight the pigs and the Department of Urban Renewal of Chicago. This coalition, the Poor People's Coalition (PPC), had been negotiating with the

Seminary for 3-4 weeks in an attempt to persuade the institution from its racist position. The Seminary, clear on its class interests, refused to concede to the requests of the coalition.

The leadership of the coalition then concluded that the people, aware of how they were being screwed by institutions in their community, wanted to get revenge against these institutions, but did not know how. So long meetings were held to evaluate the different approaches that could be taken. A strategy of an un-armed take-over was decided on. The people would mobilize behind a cause that proved to be their cause.

The take-over was used to educate the people of the community as to the nature of the institution that pretended to be an innocent religious seminary.

The leadership, aware that institutions like the Seminary must be eventually destroyed, correctly judged that the people (mainly Puerto Rican) were not yet ready to associate with a violent take-over.

While the people held the building, they found that McCormick had some \$10 million invested in stocks and bonds



Young Lords under the flag of Puerto Rico.

of every description. That they had shares in banks that had major investments in South Africa, in companies that produced war munitions, in loan companies that specialized in billing the poor, and even owned a couple of tenant farms. In addition, they learned that the school was able to provide grants of up to \$900 per child per year so that the children of professors could attend private schools and not have to go to school with the children of the community. Lastly, they learned that many of the school's directors were men who directed banks and corporations which daily exploited poor and working people. The lessons sunk in, and at a meeting held minutes before the Friday deadline, the people voted overwhelmingly not to leave until all demands were met. On Saturday morning McCormick Seminary indicated that they would seek a court injunction on Monday morning in order to bring the force of the pig power structure to bear on the PPC to force them out of the building.

Faced with a coalition of community people that had mass support in the area (a series of marches and rallies had been staged in the previous week by the Young Lords Organization to protest the murder of one of its members), and the determination of the coalition to mobilize the community for a fight, the Seminary backed down and agreed to 9 of the 10 demands.

The people, by their action, took a positive step toward controlling or destroying any and all institutions.

Latin Power to Latin People

All Power to the People

round-up

PALO ALTO: Stanford's Board of Trustees voted to sell the Stanford Research Institute. SDS has been demanding that the SRI be brought under the control of the students, and got the support of two-thirds of the student body in a vote. Wednesday's meeting was attended by over 1,000 students, who voted to have demonstrations Friday and Monday at one of the on-campus Research Institute offices; the objective was to stop war research. Wednesday evening 300 went to the SRI and had a practice run, stopping traffic, etc. Friday morning at 7 a.m. about 500 students, most of them organized into affinity groups of about 20-30 folks, blocked traffic on the main thoroughfares fronting the offices and blocked researchers from entering the building. The office is located in the Stanford Industrial Park, site of many war corporations. At 11 a.m. the police finally gathered, many of them tired from the Berkeley run, and began to move on SDS using tear gas and clubs. At that point, some of the barricades caught fire, most of the windows of the SRI were smashed by rocks, and demonstrators threw several tear gas canisters gotten from the police into the offices of SRI. Work at the offices was halted. Everyone walked from the police, held the grounds for about an hour, surrounding the police lines, then split to the campus, walking down a main thoroughfare blocking traffic. 15 were arrested and there were a few minor injuries. The charges: trespassing and refusal to disperse.

TEGUCIGALPA: Honduran students burned a flag on the steps of the National Cathedral as they demonstrated again against the murder of one of their comrades during a demonstration against Nelson Rockefeller's trip to support the military dictatorship there. They rejected a \$400 scholarship offered by the pig Rockefeller in memory of the slain youth, shouting "The blood of a Honduran cannot be bought!"

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI: Demonstrations at Lincoln University began two weeks ago demanding off-campus housing at reasonable rates and an end to ROTC. Highway patrolmen called in to seal off the campus shot at the black students. 200 National Guardsmen and 100 highway patrolmen occupied the campus.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Pigs murdered a black youth, Dexter Johnson, setting off a community rebellion and renewed attacks by the pigs, who wounded several more black people.

BURLINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: A young black man was killed by pigs in Burlington, a company town controlled by Burlington Industries, the largest textile company in the world. Black students who had been protesting conditions in the public schools had been attacked and arrested by local pigs earlier in the day. Leon Mebane, 16, was murdered that night as the pigs moved against the community, wounding others and busting more than 20. The community was occupied and placed under curfew.

ILLINOIS: The State Senate passed two bills providing penalties of up to five years in prison and \$5,000 fines for gun-carrying students or students convicted of damaging school property or "unlawful" takeovers of buildings. A bill which would have banned all campus groups "promoting campus disorders" failed in the Senate.

NEW YORK CITY: On May 8 police surrounded a private house where movement activists were holding a strategy meeting to continue the struggle initiated around the political firing of English professor Don Silberman, a PL member. There were warrants for 6 people, but the head of QCC security came along to finger militants. 20 people were carted off to jail. Earlier in the day 10 others were arrested in their homes and on the street, two pulled from a car by pigs with pistols drawn. More arrests can be expected.

NEW YORK CITY: Black and white students at Pratt Institute closed down the school by chaining the gates. The students were demanding more black and Puerto Rican courses and faculty, along with 20% representation on the board of trustees. The school, which sits on the edge of the Bedford-Stuyvesant black community in Brooklyn, has 4500 students, only 200 of whom are black and Puerto Rican. About 400 students from nearby Boys High School tried to march on campus to support the demonstrators; they were dispersed by pigs and 11 Pratt students were busted.

★ ★ ★

U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoll denied bail to Huey Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. The denial is being appealed as the Free Huey movement continues to grow.

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON, D.C.: More than 300 black students at Howard University were evicted by U.S. marshals after they had barricaded the campus calling for the use of Howard's resources to serve the black community and for more black studies. Students from the campus and nearby high schools mobilized to meet the marshals as they approached to enforce the court injunction. Police cars were stoned and a firebomb exploded in the ROTC building, burning it to the ground. The marshals, fearing a rebellion of support from the surrounding black community, waited for early morning and heavy rain before moving in.

CHICAGO: The high schools in the city continued to erupt as the deadline for a citywide teachers' strike approached. Students at Englewood High School on the South Side continued their struggle to have a black teacher in their school who supported their demands reinstated. Latin students at Tuley High walked out, and rallies were held at Providence-St. Mel and other schools around the city.

NEW ORLEANS: Black students at Southern University seized a building in their fight against the racist university and were attacked by 600 national guardsmen who fired on the crowd. At least 17 students were wounded and hundreds injured as the campus was occupied.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA: Seven SDSers were busted as they led a demonstration to meet pig Nixon at the Columbia airport. The seven were charged with misdemeanors and felonies.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: President Nixon and his cabinet, making the annual round of college commencement addresses, will miss sites of heavy confrontation such as Cornell, Columbia, Berkeley, Wisconsin, San Francisco State, CCNY, and Stanford. Instead Nixon and his friends will appear at places like the Air Force Academy, Weber State, Grove City College, Gonzaga, and, last but not least, Gen. Beadle State College.

RED PAPERS

What has Mao got to do with making the revolution in the US? Do we need a Marxist-Leninist Party? Is the working class the vanguard?

READ the RED PAPERS, a pamphlet published by the Bay Area Revolutionary Union. It includes: "Statement of Principles of the Bay Area R.U.", "Against the Brainwash: A Defense of Marxism-Leninism", and "Serve the People".

Send 25¢ to: Bay Area R.U.
Box 291
1230 Grant Avenue
San Francisco, Ca. 94133

Bulk Rates Available

Bob Avakian, Steve Hamilton,
Bruce Franklin
--Correspondence Committee of
Bay Area Revolutionary Union.

Remember

MALCOLM X

Power in defense of freedom is greater than power in behalf of tyranny and oppression, because real power comes from the conviction which produces action, uncompromising action. It also produces insurrection against oppression. The only way you end oppression is with power.



May 19, 1925 – Feb. 21, 1965



Born May 19, 1890

The Vietnamese people will surely be victorious!

The U.S. imperialist aggressors will surely be defeated!

Long live a peaceful, united, independent, democratic, prosperous, and strong Viet Nam!

Long Live

HO CHI MINH