The names of the characters in the life-death drama have changed but the play remained the same old shit, with a modern twist. The verdict is in, but the trial has just begun.

For the trial is not only that of Huey Newton but symbolically of racism in America -- actually another test of the confrontation between black militants and police. The jury of seven women and five men, whose foreman was a black police officer. The manslaughter charge refers to the dead police officer, John Frey. The jury was unable to believe that Huey, in the jury’s eyes, shot Frey “in the heat of passion”, under such provocation that any man would have been provoked.”

It seems a contradiction in terms -- a finding of guilty and not guilty at the same time during the same incident. As will be seen later, the prosecution was weak to say the least; weak beyond reasonability. It seems likely that some members of the jury, believing Huey’s innocence, held out for part of the four days of deliberation, but eventually concluded that the lesser charge, which is being appealed, was the wiser course.

Wiser because it could not be predicted what kind of a jury might be obtained were there to be a retrial on the same charges. At least, they might have reason to believe Newton cannot again be charged with the same capital crime with which he had been charged before. Not again for murder, kidnap, or assault.

What does the verdict mean? It means that the jury decided that Huey Newton shot Frey “in the heat of passion,” under such provocation that any reasonable man would have been provoked.” It means that Huey, in the jury’s eyes, shot Frey without malice or premeditation. It means he did not assault or intentionally shoot Patrolman Frey.

What does the verdict mean? It means that a jury unable to agree on Huey’s guilt was under too much external pressure from the powerful Oakland establishment to see their way clear to free a man against whom the evidence presented was at best dubious and often clearly false. It means they reached a political agreement -- a political compromise -- if even in their own minds -- and agreed that he must be guilty of and sentenced for something. Even most establishment news commentators view the verdict as a “political” one.

What does the verdict mean? It means that the Oakland establishment has gotten part of its way, though not all of it... but far more than they had a right to expect given the truth of the case and the somewhat clumsy frame-up. Their goal had been the elimination of Huey Newton. They would have preferred to have one of their most creative and effective antagonists put away for life. Instead, unless the case is reversed on appeal, they will lock him away for fifteen years... and Huey does not doubt that they will make him serve every day of the maximum penalty (2-15 years for manslaughter). Fifteen years. It isn’t what the establishment wanted but fits the next best thing.

Assistant DA Lowell Jensen was hot with which he had

The kidnapping case was thrown out by the judge, at Defense Attorney Charles Garry’s insistence when a prosecution “star witness”, the supposed victim, Dell Ross refused to testify against Huey. It was clear to most movement people who heard its testimony that he did not consider himself as having been kidnapped.

Jensen’s theory of the “crime” of assault and murder was the following: that Huey, a convicted felon, was carrying two matchboxes of marijuana and a .38 gun in his car. Fearing harsh prison terms, Huey supposedly shot two cops who stopped his car early in the morning of October 28. Jensen paraded a long chain of witnesses who were convinced that Huey was guilty.

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CONTINUED ON PG. 8
SEGAL ON ICE

L'INTERNATIONALE

Dear Comrades:

The scope and nature of the insurrectionary actions, the sheer breadth and depth of the many industrious industrialized countries this past year have been witness to new levels of revolutionary struggle. It is now clear that the existence of anti-imperialist struggles within the imperialist nations is no longer sufficient for revolutionary struggle. The insulation at Columbia University, the May Actions in Germany and the May revolution in France, are not isolated incidents, but part of a broader anti-capitalist forces within each country.

The level of action demands a re-oriented attempt among members of the movement in different countries to bring about more clearly the nature and importance of these actions and the problems facing these revolutionary movements in these countries. We think that, at this stage of historical and political development, a dialogue leading to the creation of a coherent revolutionary theory is necessary if we wish to insure the growth of an international movement. We are therefore calling for an International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements which will address itself to two main themes: the place of class struggle in the individual countries and the potential of new revolutionary agents, and the specific forms and possibilities of an international revolutionary movement.

The scope and nature of the international movement has isolated itself from the movements in France, which is at its peak in October from the 17th to 25th of September. It is urgent that we use the forum of our mass meetings, therefore allowing the presentation of an internationalist perspective to North American youth.

All correspondence and any specific questions should be addressed to the Executive Committee, Columbia Strike Co-ordinating Committee P.O. Box 4302, New York City, N.Y. 10025

Comrades, it is our task to begin the dialogue to bring about greater understanding between the movements in the world, new coalitions, and new alliances. We are the resolve to move forward, the resolve to struggle, the resolve to build a world of our dreams. It is up to us to make the resolutions and to begin the dialogue.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Segal

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The Movement is published monthly by The Movement, c/o 50 S. 1606 N. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. 60612.

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by Bill Ayers and Terry Robbins Chicago

Ann Arbor, Michigan is by its own standards a progressive, forward-looking community. Centered around the 30,000 students at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor calls itself the "research center of the Midwest." Ann Arbor mayor has spoken of his town as place where "there are few, if any, real problems," a statement reminiscent of Mayor Daley's managing boast, "there are no crimes in the city of Chicago."

Last year Ann Arbor was shown by LOOK magazine for one of its All-American City awards. Last week Ann Arbor unofficially acknowledged the honor by finally looking the part; it was an all-American as fictional riot units, downtown areas sealed-off by the pigs, Gestapo, mass arrests, and bloodied newsmen. As American, as Nap once said, as cherry pie.

The incident that brought the pigs out this time was an escalating protest on the part of welfare mothers and student supporters for higher clothing grants. Briefly, the week's events went like this:

Tuesday, September 3

Thirty welfare mothers sat in at the Ypsilanti County Building in protest of inadequate allocations for school clothing. The mothers, representing the Ypsilanti Welfare Action Group and Humanize the Welfare mothers. 150 people then attended a Voice-SDS meeting to plan further strategy.

Friday — More Arrests

1200 people attended a rally on the diag, called by Student Government Council. About 600 proceeded to march from the diag to the County Building, and faced a picket line of supervisors at 2 PM.

The mothers were offered $90 each out of a $50,000 general emergency fund by the supervisors, but this time some of the supervisors, but this time the mothers rejected the offer. "We want each mother to determine herself whether she has the money to pay the pigs," said one of the mothers.

Inside, welfare mothers were again meeting with the supervisors. As the meeting stalled again, and at 3:30 the mothers decided to hold another sit-in. The supervisors agreed to provide $91,000 in welfare grants, and a march of about three hundred people to the County Building. It also followed that the mothers would return on Wednesday to present their grievances.

Thursday

Five welfare mothers met with the board of supervisors at 1:30. They again demanded that clothing grants be arranged according to individual need, and requested that $72,000 be appropriated to serve the mothers. Robert Harris, Chairman of the board of supervisors, countered by offering each mother a $60 grant. The offer was rejected.

At 5:15, 52 people sat in at the county building. 28 were students from the university, the rest welfare mothers. About a hundred pigs, led by Sheriff Harvey, broke up the sit-in and arrested the 52 people. Funds for release of the students was immediately provided by the office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, upon approval from University President Robert Fleming.

That evening 500 students gathered on the diag, the center of campus, for a rally initially called by the local Multinational Committees to discuss the events of the week before in Chicago. Much of the meeting, however, centered on strategies for support of the welfare mothers and protesting the day's arrests. The group was divided about an immediate march to the jail, and at 3:30 the mothers and supervisors agreed to provide $91,000 in welfare grants, and a march of about three hundred people to the County Building.

Saturday

A meeting was scheduled for Sunday at 3 pm between the mothers and the supervisors. The supervisors were reported to be well armed, and a settlement seemed imminent. The mothers temporarily suspended all demonstrations.

Monday — Settlement

No progress was made over the weekend. However, late Monday evening, after an all-day meeting settlement was finally reached. Robert Hartmann of the Board of supervisors agreed to provide $9,000 in clothing money to the county's 1,200 AIDS cases. The money was divided among the supervisors first, within thirty days, to all applicants requesting funds up to $70. After the thirty days, any remaining funds will be used to fill any needs above the initial $70.

The settlement came following a noon rally attended by 500 people, the largest and a march of about three hundred people to the County Building. It also followed that the mothers would return on Wednesday to present their grievances in detail.

Wednesday

When the mothers returned to the County Building, they were forced to sit on the floor, and were not allowed to speak. They were finally permitted to see a group of caseworkers, who told them that they were specifically ordered by social services directors: Alfred Brose not to release any money. The mothers pressed for a continuation of their meeting with the supervisors, but were turned down and left the building at 2 PM.

The mothers were offered $40 each out of a $50,000 general emergency fund by the supervisors, but this time some of the supervisors, but this time the mothers rejected the offer. "We want each mother to determine herself whether she has the money to pay the pigs," said one of the mothers.

During the meeting, about 50 pigs, ten in a group, entered the building and harassed the mothers. The supervisors refused to stop the break-through but said the meeting was terminated.

Making matters worse, MICHIGAN DAILY editor Steve Widstrom was beaten and arrested late that afternoon. The incident will be the subject of an inquest signed by three circuit judges, and a probable cause hearing for 15 people, 14 being put in jail.

In the early evening, at 7:00, 150 people then attended a Voice-SDS meeting to plan further strategy.

Debates

TWO major debates arose in terms of Voice's strategy during the week. The first was the "base-building" — a coalition of all radical community. The second was the "radical-community" debate, which was the most important for bringing it all back home never was realized, actions flowed more out of the moment than from a defined strategy.

In all, Voice-SDS played an important though not necessarily major role in the struggle. And while Voice could have functioned better, more radical, more responsive and unapologetic to the people of the area, the debate was never settled in any event. If there was a resolution to the debate it was that it was not necessary to choose one or the other, but that there was a need for unity and action around this new support-coalition since it was, in many ways, what it had been from the events of the past week.
The movement: Why don’t we start where they participate for a few hours.

Fearing Fear
The experience of refusal to be indoctrinated by the police state set up in Chicago was very important for people to go through because I think one of our chief problems within the movement is fear. Fear of repression, fear of violence, fear of being taken into ambiguous and unpredictable situations and overcoming that fear is the first step in breaking down the police state which thrives on fear and depends on it. If the police there, then they can kill them. If the police state there, then they can kill them.

The experience of being in the streets was really understood this time. There is a difference between the American people, a lot of them as long as a reality that they realized that they were unwelcome in the Hilton Hotel, unwelcome in the restaurants, unwelcome in the parks as well, and the streets became the stage for them to perform.

They were forced into the streets and the streets became the sort of the last area of existence from which you had to resist, to participate in the movement to get across to the American people.

World Humilation
A very serious humiliation was imposed on the U.S. government, a humiliation of war proportions, even to Western Europe, especially within the alliance of the U.S. With a change in our policy, the U.S. crossed the moral and political line from which they can only lead to increased pressures for an end to the war in Vietnam, increased loss of confidence in the American financial structure, increased isolation of the United States among the people around the world.

Thus within the U.S. the victory of the movement for a few hours, I think it is a classic case of pyrrhic victory, where the means to an end destroy the possibility of achieving that end. The proof that Johnson and Humphrey want to unify in behalf of their policies has been split. The party machinery that they want to put into motion to assure the victory in November to continue those policies had been undermined and placed on the defensive. The mass of the people that they had worked on in Vietnam and around the question of the black community, credibility at home, is now even more aligned against them. We've got a complete change towards the disintegration not only of the structure of the Democratic Party, but the disintegration of its authority. We are now in a situation where increasing numbers of Americans come to terms with the fact that the government really is part of the establishment, and they've had trouble with in Vietnam and around the question of the black community.

Finally, in terms of American public opinion, I think it is a really important thing to believe that the movement has an important role.

Movement: What in fact do you think in the future, we can also talk about victory in terms of the impact that the movement had on the country.

Prediction
One of the major problems I think that is a classic gesture of pyrrhic victory, where the means to an end destroy the possibility of achieving that end. The proof that Johnson and Humphrey want to unify in behalf of their policies has been split. The party machinery that they want to put into motion to assure the victory in November to continue those policies had been undermined and placed on the defensive. The mass of the people that they had worked on in Vietnam and around the question of the black community, credibility at home, is now even more aligned against them. We've got a complete change towards the disintegration not only of the structure of the Democratic Party, but the disintegration of its authority. We are now in a situation where increasing numbers of Americans come to terms with the fact that the government really is part of the establishment, and they've had trouble with in Vietnam and around the question of the black community.

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Movement: What in fact do you think in the future, we can also talk about victory in terms of the impact that the movement had on the country.
attitude towards a variety of forces who were getting organized. It may contribute something or even finally become the focal point in Chicago. That never happened because the political drama that's going on in the country and the attention of the delegates to the convention and at the convention was the fact that throughout the movement, the political drama that's going on in the country. Bringing our cast of character; the federal government, the police, the political parties, the traditional black minister with the black politicians who urge the people to wait and have confidence and so forth. The crisis is now so material and so clear in terms of hunger and Ngholesomeness and consciousness in so aggrega- tive and demonstrating that it really isn't much upon politicians. Politicians will have to run to keep up with it in a sense what the Democratic Party is doing now is too late. Four years ago it might have got a lease on life because it was doing so fast, and by 1972 the current liberals couldn't be that much better adapted even for purposes of electoral politics. MOVEMENT: Why don't we close by asking you where you think the movement is at the moment? TOM: I think that the point that we are making now is that the Blacks have been through and that is the political power is so strong and the conditions become so great, that peaceful and legal demonstrations in the White areas are more important. The police are in wait for even legal demonstra- tions. I think that the Blacks can be more effective. I think that the police are in wait for even legal demonstra- tions that the Black people can be more effective. So I think that the people are in wait for even legal demonstra- tions. I think that the police are in wait for even legal demonstra- tions that the Black people can be more effective.
The mass media in this country are institutions of domination and manipulation. Operated purely for profit and coming increasingly into the hands of a few worldwide supercorporations, American radio and television mold public opinion with a heavy and unrelenting hand. News management and blackout are everyday occurrences; the level of entertainment has fallen past mediocrity into blandness, perpetuating the crudest and most simple-minded elements of our culture. The small amount of education in the American media accepts uncontroversiality as its touchstone. In newscasts, EVENTS are reported, but not the context or the implications of those events, or the relations between them. Not only the commercial advertisements but the very programming itself reinforces the prevailing consumption ethic of our culture.

By using mass appeal as its chief criterion, a sizable portion of the commercial foundation of broadcast media is brought to us in a way that denies meaningful access to minority groups. From Federal Communications Commission regulations by which the FCC requires "two sides, equal time for both," which preserves no dialogue but only content, options are precluded, debates unrealized, programs prerecorded, sponsored advertising follows.

In 1968, thought controlled in the United States was controlled at the expense of the New Left Establishment. Anti-Establishment newspapers and other changes in graphic media have been unmatched by anything in the field of audio and video. Yet sound media can be extremely effective in reaching people. Recognizing that fact, we announce the formation of Radio Free Free.

It is the purpose of Radio Free Free to destroy the domination of the mass media in this country by introducing powerful, forthright broadcasts, and by helping communities establish decentralized broadcasting and audio outlets. In its conception, Radio Free Free is probably most like an audio counterpart of The New Yorker, the enormous success of New Left media over the last two years has produced a desire to read some of these efforts off into the future. Tapes on disc will go to any interested persons or groups, but we will make a special effort to get as much air time as possible on student-cam­pus college radio stations. The tapes will also be used as a basis for group discus­sions as accompaniments for lectures, slide shows, as sound tracks for feature films, as tape in parks or on street corners in a kind of "talking radio" function.

To encourage the development of similar operations in other parts of the country, it is unrealistic, and very much against our notions of decentralization, to have a mass medium originate in New York. In particular, the emphasis will be on anti-establishment material produced by local groups, not by local groups. This approach has been typical of the work of The New Yorker. An anti-establishment network of distri­bution will be established, with the aim of getting the tapes in circulation in as many finished tape circuits in circulating throughout the country.

We train New Left people in the use of audio media (tape and film sound, radio, television). We provide technical assistance for the establishment of anti-establishment community-run radio stations as a nucleus for anti-establishment mass media -- not just on campuses, but in neighborhoods, housing projects, ghettos.

Spread The Word

The broad, overall objective of Radio Free Free is of course to spread the word. To quote from The New Yorker, these mate­rial in a sense 'is not only new but different' and is a "radical new concept". In fact, the anti-establishment community-run radio stations as a nucleus for antia­establishment mass media -- not just on campuses, but in neighborhoods, housing projects, ghettos.

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STOP THE OLYMPICS! by Stanford Burns

A group of law students and legal professionals from the United States have "learned of the widespread violation of human rights in Mexico and are determined, now, to do something to help Mexican students organize Mexican students in protest against the Olympic Games scheduled to begin in October."

Report in Mex City have recently been proving themselves to be superior even to the Chicago pigs in paranoia, and are reported to have begun joining the students. The kidnappers had information on the travelers, as was also the case last March, which could only have been ob­tained from U.S. agents. Efforts were made to involve these people with the Mexican student demonstrations, though some had never been near them and other Americans who were involved were ignored though not going to Cuba, we were alone at that time.

Those few U.S. citizens lucky enough to be granted permission by the State Department to visit Cuba received a long letter admonishing them, among other things, that they be careful about their arrival there. Seems like the U.S.

An impossible task of being with the students is to help Mexican students organize Mexican students in protest against the Olympic Games scheduled to begin in October.

New Opportunities

The other side of this battle of survival is the opening up of tremendous new organizing opportunities. The other side of repression is the neglect of need. When they chop on up, they take energy away which could be used to cope with other people's problems. Tremendous new areas of neglect really open up which we can speak to. People may not listen to us or they may listen to us and not hear, but we've been more afraid of the only people who have political, economic, social or personal problems are being ignored. Human answers to the questions that are increasingly being confronted by the masses of students, the great mass of middle class and professionals, the masses of poor and working people who by and large will suffer from Johnson's marriage to the Vietnamese and to the suppression of Black people, there's no contradiction between militant resistance and community organizing. Can open up the other side of the conflict, the conditions in which the other can take place. That's what I was talking about in Chicago which helped to revolutionize the mass movement and distribution of people with the system as it is...

On August 28, 1963 the President welcomed civil rights leaders and 250,000 people to Washington for a sort of joyous celebration. On August 28, 1966 we were gassed in front of the Conrad Hilton and both Kennedy and Johnson were dead. The differences between those two things, although they're only five years apart, are too staggering to sort out and fully understand right now. I think it could mean this: the movement has shown its impressive numbers and has attempted to petition the authorities, and the authorities are giving no meaningful concession on any front. Instead, they have begun to use military means and taken forms of legal repression to stop the movement in the streets.

Hayden Continued From Pg. 5

Vocations for Social Change

For a list of the latest openings, write: National Labor Committee, 2020 P Street, Washington, D.C. 20006

THE MALAMUTE TOWING CO. (A subsidiary of the revolutionary stop gap committee - an anti-profit organization)

454 Ashbury Street, San Francisco, CA 94117

100 each minimum order-50 buttons

Leviathan, So October, 1968 THE MOVEMENT PAGE 7
THE MOVEMENT

Continued on Page 15

COMMUNITY CONTROL

NO MOTHER HAS BEEN UNDER ARREST

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In a warning to police

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In a warning to police
Introduction: The movement often talks about taking a step into America. Too often, such talk is only talk, and it is only recently that movement people have begun to consider and act seriously on their rhetoric. One key area where this has begun is in and around the armed forces, among the large section of working class people who are in the service and participating in the war. Coffeehouses have been set up for soldiers at bases around the country, various efforts have gone on inside the military. One important contribution to this work has been the "Vietnam GI," a monthly newspaper which is distributed in the Army both at home and Vietnam. The MOVEMENT talked to Jeff Sharlet and Jim Wallihan, two members of the VGI staff. What they have to say about their work and the relation of the movement to their work speaks directly to several important problems facing the movement, if it actually is to take that step into America:

The MOVEMENT: Tell us a little about the Vietnam GI.

VGI: Last fall, a group of Vietnam veterans and a couple of movement people who had been dealing with the military, knew we were confronted with conditions that existed in the armed forces -- the crap that goes down every day. So the idea was to set up a paper distributed among civilians who pass out the paper to military addresses -- to 30,000 per month. We distribute the paper to the guys who catch most of the crap in America, as opposed to the few guys like intelligence and the Green Beanies of war. Coffeehouses have been set up for soldiers at bases around the country. Jim Wallihan, two members of the VGI staff. What they have to say about their work and the relation of the movement to their work speaks directly to several important problems facing the movement, if it actually is to take that step into America:

The MOVEMENT: What you have any examples?

VGI: Right. The other problem is that many people in the movement aren't ready to take the step of rolling up their sleeves and working among ordinary people, or of going into the Army, the least they can do is publicize and prepare the country and the movement for movement actions so that they are more comprehensive to the ordinary GI. People should talk realistically, to soldiers, not shun them and pick up GI Thinktanks, get nuns who come around in their homes when they're off on passes. Help GIs in whatever way we can, help them around airports, bus stations, bases and cities and vets they come in contact with.

Where Guys Are At

THE MOVEMENT: Going back to the last question, how would you summarize where guys are?

VGI: Guys are going through a lot of stages, every day, after they get over to Nam. The contradictions facing this country are obvious, but everywhere, in the south and the other branches, GIs don't know why they're fighting. At least there are some GIs with some conscience who give them some convincing reasons. Once they find out what's been going on and why, then, if they can be aroused, then they'll be fighting for real, really ready, because their commitment has come out of intense and life-threatening experiences.

THE MOVEMENT: Tell us a little about the movement.

VGI: Right. And many guys are beginning to direct their anger in new directions. They're beginning to know that peace creeps when you get out, which was common among the war-stuck kids. Many of them are doing and why, then, if they can be aroused, then they'll be fighting for real, really ready, because their commitment has come out of intense and life-threatening experiences.

Dealing With It

THE MOVEMENT: You said something earlier about the "crude" GI. VGI: Yeah, there are quite a few guys who can look at the war as a big trip that they're just in for, and aren't able to deal with it. That's been true in all wars to a certain extent, but most of the kids who are moving into the drug scene. Most of them are just making a beginning, are watching, following, before making any choices about channeling that energy back home, and they are watching the first ones who are responsible for getting them sent there. It's the same thing Muhammad made.

THE MOVEMENT: A lot of these guys are out of the Army.

VGI: Right. And many guys are beginning to direct their anger in new directions. They're beginning to know that peace creeps when you get out, which was common among the war-stuck kids. Many of them are doing and why, then, if they can be aroused, then they'll be fighting for real, really ready, because their commitment has come out of intense and life-threatening experiences.

Q: What do you mean by bridging the "experience gap"?

VGI: We're not really trying to explain just what the gap is, first. As an example, there are many people in the middle class, but the large part of our movement is the GI. For the most part, guys in the movement are talking to their peers, in their time around campuses. But one of the most important experiences of the larger part of the generation is in the military, usually in Vietnam, so that's an important element in how people relate to each other and how things are done if you're talking to each other.

Experience Gaps

THE MOVEMENT: Exactly what do you mean by "bridging the experience gap"?

VGI: Well, if you take the experience of soldiers and the experience of students, you can build bridges across the gap. But they have to be built by people who have some experience of ordinary people in this society, and you can see how people have to reach the people who run the country; the idea is to explain just what the gap is, first. As an example, there are many people in the middle class, but the large part of our movement is the GI. For the most part, guys in the movement are talking to their peers, in their time around campuses. But one of the most important experiences of the larger part of the generation is in the military, usually in Vietnam, so that's an important element in how people relate to each other and how things are done if you're talking to each other.

Experience Gaps

THE MOVEMENT: What do you mean by "bridging the experience gap"?

VGI: Well, if you take the experience of soldiers and the experience of students, you can build bridges across the gap. But they have to be built by people who have some experience of ordinary people in this society, and you can see how people have to reach the people who run the country; the idea is to explain just what the gap is, first. As an example, there are many people in the middle class, but the large part of our movement is the GI. For the most part, guys in the movement are talking to their peers, in their time around campuses. But one of the most important experiences of the larger part of the generation is in the military, usually in Vietnam, so that's an important element in how people relate to each other and how things are done if you're talking to each other.

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Experience Gaps
OCTOBER, 1968

who are in Nam doing?

looking for collective solutions. They're taking group actions involving solidarity, records, or working it one way or another. As they say, CYA -- cover your ass. Toward the end of their one year tours a lot of guys are especially reluctant to get shoved out into the field.

etally. Like this one Maintenance outfit made sure that none of the vehicles they were responsible for controlling, all by using the Army's regulations against it, and, there have been cases of officers getting shot by the men, over different grievances.

But the consequences of an uncoot move can be pretty final. It's not unknown for a guy to pull a gun out of helicopter. However, the usual response is to shoot the guy who was wanting for somebody they just put him in an uncoot position, or else the patrol, radio operator, or chimney sweep.

skateboard's a hell of a lot more leeway than in Nam, although GIs who haven't been there are often in this whole as the GIs. They are impressed into it. We run articles on the way, who's responsible for it, and who does and doesn't benefit from it. On top of that we run a lot of stuff on what's going on politically within the system, where we're helping to cover a whole spectrum of views. We wish the students would find that it isn't in the interests of most Americans, especially leftists, not to know what's going on. It's the responsibility of the corporation, politicians, and military brass to know this country's secret turns of words, instead of tearing up Vietnam and us people, we ought to be settling accounts with the politicians, and military brass who run the country. In other words, instead of tearing up Vietnam and us people, the depth of bitterness that exists in the movement, should orient itself toward GIs and ordinary civilians in the actions. Setting around talking to ourselves doesn't make it. If the movement wants to speak to most Americans, then GIs should feel welcome within the movement. We should take that step into America, and not try to force GIs and everybody else into the movement. The current movement fantasy is that the more candidates, the more people, the more votes we get. But the way this can happen for GIs, both in and out of the service. For example, patriotism and antiwar activities are being stopped from being carried on, and fire from the brass as a result. GIs face a stiff system of penalties -- and its tough for them to even earn a living. The movement can help in printing and distributing papers like ours. People can leaflet airports, bus stations, industrial concerns, and places with papers. It can put up radical GIs, help the organized, especially by helping radical GIs keep in touch with each other. Another function for the movement might be the spreading of information on careful work and stating things to the press. The way it should be.

VGI: Head on. We run articles on racism and how it relates to the military scene and articles on the racism that's endemic in this country, discussing it with military events and condition.

racing isn't rampant in the military. It is, but the EM's understanding of the black GI's role is clarified by many officers and NCOs who are more blatant about their contact.

THE MOVEMENT: Sounds good, and from what we've seen of the paper it sounds like you talk the language. Now for the big question -- how do you see, out of your experience, the movement relating to the Army?

Bridge The Gap

VGI: The movement must first begin to bring the gap that separates the movement from the military. As far as the staff, which is almost entirely college students, there's often a little hardassment, but so far no major problems. As far as the Brass is concerned, they should try to figure out what they can do to help the movement, strengthened by contact with working class guys in the military, can join with them in developing a workable relationship.
For awhile before it was released, the news of the Beatles' new record, "Revolution," was making headlines. It was the Rolling Stone's recent single, "Street Fighting Man," from their album, "American Passport," which had been knocked off the charts by the Stones' new release, "Street Fighting Men," on their album, "Their Satanic Majesties Request." The news of the Beatles' new record, "Revolution," caused a stir among fans who were eager to hear the new music. The Beatles had been on top of the charts for several years, and their fans were excited to see what they had to offer next. The song "Revolution" was a response to the political and social changes happening in the world, and it was a call to action for people to stand up and fight for what they believed in. The song was a powerful statement that resonated with people all over the world. The Beatles' new record was a turning point in their career, and it was a sign of things to come for their future work.
Coffeehouse Crackdown

But Soldiers on the Move

by Donna Mickelson

On September 11, eight black GI's appeared before a trial judge at Killeen, Texas. They had been arrested on August 25th for a demonstration early that morning at the Oleo Strut Coffee House in Killeen, to sign for the $250 bond. After their arrest, the Army began a trial that included a preliminary hearing, a court martial, and a trial. The Army hoped that this would be a way to discourage such acts by other soldiers, and to make the punishment severe enough to break down their morale. After all, if the Army could make the punishment severe enough, the soldiers would not be so likely to break down.

The Army's approach to the black soldiers has been to charge them with disorders such as destroying property or violating curfews. The Army has even planned an autumn tour of the South to tell GI's about the dangers of breaking into one of the most important civil rights movements. The Army has even planned an autumn tour of the South to tell GI's about the dangers of breaking into one of the most important civil rights movements.

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BERKELEY UNDER SIEGE

Radical Community Confused

by Bob Mandel

For ten days in early September Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley was in a continuous state of siege. Convoys of cops maintained heavy and continual patrols, inconspicuously with one man to a car during the day; ostensibly, four helmed cops to a car at night. The main block of the Avenue had a minimum contingent of eight cops on foot each night; the blocks closer to the campus, four each. People were continually hassled. Virtually everyone who looked within ten years of 18 was stopped for ID checks, ostensibly in a legal search for curfew violators. People were sporadically beaten and arrested, mostly in the middle of the Avenue.

The armed patrols generally appeared as early as 5:30, two and a half hours before the anti-loitering proclamation was effective, and the street was generally empty of all but the oblivious by 7:30.

Berkeley was a police state and Berk-...
The Huey case and especially the verdict handed down have done much to expose the worst in the system against which we struggle. Our community is in the forefront of those politics which are against those very relations and the society against that very racism. Had this case not been the political case it was, it would have been totally justified in doing so. But that the events did not unfold in that way, and the facts presented by the trial were so strikingly contradictory, made the case a political one; since it challenged the whole structure of the system. The way they arrived at a "compromised" answer was at just the same time an affirmation of the tactics of the police against those very relations and the society against that very racism. That "compromise" if not reversed on appeal by the courts, will set a dangerous precedent for Huey, 15 years for no crime. When a man is accused of a so-called "political crime" and faces the death penalty, there is a great tendency to feel happy and relieved when he is sentenced to a long term in prison, and that is why the possibility, THE MOVEMENT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE HUEY CASE. Huey was not guilty on any of the counts. Instead responding to the pressures of a "compromise", they arrived at a "compromised" answer was at just the same time an affirmation of the tactics of the police against those very relations and the society against that very racism.

The local community newspaper suggested that there was a re-trial. They gettin' to that corner, they knew they was, he could, but not have but moved by the pressures of the system against the Chicago police force coming out of their defeat in the Democratic Convention.

Clearly, these two community institutions have been affected by the verdict. There would not have been a renewal of the community response had it been left up to them. Justice was done and justice was not done. And especially youth, were strong, and especially youth were hurt. Justice was not done. Youth was standing by in the systematic way. If the police had been held accountable for their actions, they would have been held accountable for their actions.

The reaction of the police department is the reaction of the police department to a convicted murderer (Nuccio had only been transferred, not suspended or fired, when indicted, was to continue to stand trial for 20 day suspension.

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publicity in the mass media, one of the
issues was the operation of thirty-five Move­
motion Centers, working out of churches, the
offices of friendly organizations and a couple
of unions, the Movement Centers provided a
place for people to sort themselves out in
Chicago. Perhaps as many as one thousand
people considered themselves Movement
Center staff and several thousand others
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