I have lived in the monster and I know its entrails and mine is the sling of David.    -- Jose Mar.1

in this issue:

s.f. state
wilmington
red guard
are you to try and tell them how to
a little humility and a halfway correct
be doing.
force that can change the shape of
debates in the new left on how to organize
the fall school strike of 42% (about
things that have come out of those de-
summer the H.S. students changed H.S.
ions to convincing the NY FREE PRESS
administration faculty and student lead-
ership to air some problems that had
was no electricity or water. Man the
burned down, and during the day there
ulations on literature distribution and
fused they didn't know what to do and
were praying that Christmas vacation
placements and builds new parts for the
It is primarily a vocational factory
with most of the curriculum being dir-
directed in the key-punch-IBM, air con-
were used in the key-punch-IBM, and
students on Dec 13.

• SDS and BSU are planning a
• SDS, BSU and HEP are planning a
• SDS decided to call a H.S. conference,
its literature to the H.S. conference,
and then, in a period of intense ex-
ection of the key card craft which
therefore every male H.S. student in the
city) proposed this conference at that
time that the students organize against
the REGENTS EXAMS something of inter-
est only to the minority college community
a fantastic 200,000 (2/3) of the NYC
students' stayed out. THEY
planned it, and THEY pulled it off-
with SMC's single issue orientation, and
summer when one of the Union leaders
showed a Columbia SDSA leader a pro-
posed leaflet for the Union. He was
told that the leaflets was too "anti-
supporter of the student
movement, attitudes like Mr. Freuden-
berger must be dealt with hard. Pre-
.sd
its movement. Its taken
much too long to happen, his release. But he's out. With us. And that's good.

At least 100 Mexican students, arrested in mass demonstrations
during the summer and fall in Mexico City, have gone on hunger
strike at Lecumberri Prison. The strike was called as a response to
the arrests of thousands who demonstrated for their support
on Dec 13.
The Dec. 13 demonstration started at the University of Mexico campus
south of Mexico City and was intended to end at El Casino de San
tomas where after completing an eight-mile route through heavily
populated districts of the city.

Early on Dec 12, thousands of grenadines (grenade-armed)
rioters chased off the awesome
leading to the university. The

The students disrupted and broke into groups of 1,000 to 1,700
and began to stage spontaneous demonstrations along the entire
length of the Avenida Insurgentes. About 3,000 students were arrested.

Striking prisoners in Lecumberri Prison have called for support
actions on the part of students throughout the world.

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Here is a poster drawn by Frank Cieciorka after learning that the Oakland Seven had been indicted for conspiracy by an Alameda County Grand Jury last October. The government is after them because they were leaders. Leaders without titles. Not a single person has ever followed them because "it's my job." If you followed them to the Oakland Induction Center in October 1967, it was because they radiated something beautiful, no other reason.

It was during Stop the Draft Week that I first saw the "V" sign. Before then, the movement was just trying to be moral and look good for the history books; but on October 20, 1967, when every spare worker and office clerk found themselves accidentally behind our barricades, our intentions were built of the idea that we might actually win this, and live in freedom, so they flashed the "V" for Victory sign, something they had never dared to do before.

"If you need conscription to have an army, then you'll need an army to have conscription."

But the tactics were hazy: and I, lacking Terry's confidence that tactics would call themselves into being, dropped out of the meetings. A couple of months later, I was startled to see Frank Cieciorka's red and black posters on telephone poles: PEOPLE GET READY. WE WILL CLOSE OCTOBER 16-21. No one believed that; but of course everyone had to go see.

At 4 a.m. on October 17, buses started leaving the Berkeley campus for the Oakland Induction Center. It was such a children's crusade, we felt like such fools, we sang self-satirical songs and friends parted and we stood together at street fighting. Someone had heard that vandalism was good protection against blackouts, so a dozen jars were bought. (A sympathetic drugstore knocked off the instant Mace, so dozens of jars were bought.) Demonstrators bought up all the spare construction helmets in downtown hardware stores — and get a cordial reception from the clerks. Someone got the idea that painting the streets would be fun, and someone else brought sterile cans of spray painted down for everyone else to play with. I've racked my brains and I can't think of a legal defense for the Oakland Seven. Surely it's illegal to block an Induction Center, so it must be illegal to conspire to do so. And according to the legal definition of conspiracy, they must have conspired. But they don't belong in jail, so the law must be wrong. If you or I were on the jury, we'd skip the legalities and vote to acquit. Charles Garry, the lawyer who defended Huey Newton, now has the job of getting some people like you or me onto the jury, or, failing that, of getting some straight jurors to think our way. If anyone can do it, he's the man. He doesn't talk about the "complex constitutional issues" or the "infringement of personal rights" of the case. He says, "By God, those kids don't deserve to go to jail; they deserve to get median! He believes in, and he may make the jury believe it too.

STEVEN FLANZER
SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS TIMES
Following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. last April, the black community of Wilmington, Delaware expressed its bitterness and grief in what is by now the traditional way: like their brothers in cities throughout America, black Wilmingtonians took to the streets.

Compared to what happened in other cities, the outbreak was mild. There were no deaths and no major injuries, Property damage was estimated at less than $22,000. The reaction to the demonstrators on the part of elected officials, however, was anything but mild.

On March 21, almost a week before the King murder, Delaware Governor Charles Terry said he had "police in-tervention reports" of attempted disorders and placed Guard units on alert in Wilmington and Dover. On April 3, the morning after the first post-assassination uprisings in Wilmington, Terry responded to Mayor John Babiarz's call for 900 Guardsmen by mobilizing, for the first time in Delaware history, the entire 4,000-man strength of the Delaware Army and Air National Guard. More than 1,500 armed men responded.

**MASS ARRESTS**

Between April 8 and 15, more than 250 persons were arrested, including 47 juveniles, and 157 persons were jailed. Mayor Babiarz put the total number of persons at 1,300. Most of these arrests were for curfew violation, but many were arrested under an Emergency Riot Act passed August 4, 1967, following Delaware's first black rebellion in 1967, following Delaware's first black rebellion.

The Emergency Act was voted by both houses of the state legislature and signed by the governor on the same day. According to this law, those arrested for damaging property during a declared emergency must, by not less than three nor more than ten years in prison without any chance of parole for the first three years. Persons 16 years of age or over are to be considered adults and treated accordingly. The case need not directly property to be considered guilty under this act. MerelyUnited States: Someone to destroy property, even if that person does nothing, makes one liable for the full penalty.

Mayor Babiarz fires a city-wide curfew and declared the situation under control on Easter Sunday, April 14. But the Governor refused to withdraw the Guard troops, saying he had "intelligence reports indicating violence the next day. There was none.

On April 29, Douglas Henry, Jr., a black man accused of burglary was shot and killed in the course of an arrest by an inexperienced clerk-typist in the Wilmington police. No charges were filed against the Guardsman, as the state legislature passed a bill abolishing the Delaware National Guard from any civil or criminal action resulting from deeds performed in the line of duty while under state mobilization orders.

**TROOPS OCCUPY CITY**

In the face of such action at the state level, Mayor Babiarz formally asked the emergency on May 1. To support his action, the Mayor freed city police from their joint patrols with the Guardsmen and had them on the streets 24 hours a day. He was challenged in the courts, it is now unclear whether or not the Emergency Riot Act is still in effect, but persons have been arrested and charged under its provisions since the Mayor's announcement.

Since lifting the situation has changed one thing, Black Troops--quarreling less than 50 men in, radio-equipped jeeps, were patrolling the city's black community every night, now only they 90% of the city's black community does not have the power to arrest. Governor Terry is present for the purpose of riot prevention, and their only task is to disperse assemblies which would be for larger, more hostile gatherings. From the point of view of the ghetto residents however, it all adds up to white occupation/hijacking.

The Wilmington police force had fewer than 10 Negroes; the National Guard is 97% white.

**POLICE DO DIRTY WORK**

The police have taken advantage of the Guard's presence to destroy the young black leadership of the ghetto. The harassment of militant black leaders had been going on in Wilmington for some time, some notable cases in February 1968, three young blacks were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on of the 11 charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because--as the City Solicitor admitted in open court--one of the policemen involved gave false testimony. The policemen is still on the payroll.

The April rebellion provided a nation for handling the harassment problem in a different way. With the National Guard providing the streets, the only organizing effect on the part of blacks could appear as an evasion of law and order. Indeed, the logic of the situation encouraged the police to use their powers of arrest indiscriminately under the arrests they made, the more convincing would be the argument that the Guard was needed; the more the Guard was needed, the longer it would stay; the longer it stayed, the longer the police would be free to work at the destruction of innocent individuals.

On June 6, 25 young blacks, older than 16, but younger than 18, in a private home, Police entered with a warrant, two of the young men were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. The same day, a 16-year-old girl was arrested, and the charge was for attempting to sell marijuana, but nothing was found. At police headquarters, the girls were forced to strip, one of them was urinated on. After being placed in cells, they were allowed to send a few minutes to their locked cells, told them to shut up, and when they persisted, they were not allowed to go to the bathroom. The children were hospitalized. The case against them was dismissed in court, the children involved were never disciplined, and not a word appeared in the press.

**INDIGENOUS GROUP ATTACKED**

More serious are the incidents involving the leaders of the Wilmington Emergency Action Council (WEAC). WEAC was formed in June 1966 after the death of a local gang leader. It was originally a loose coalition of "gangs" supported by local church-related agencies. Following Wilmington's first rebellion July 29, 30, following the murder of a member of the local Negro community," the police began to harass the leaders of the WEAC. On August 5, Robert Barnes and 10 other leaders were arrested at a meeting in the home of a WYEAC leader. The police found seven persons in the home, two of them under the GUARD from any civil or criminal action, the case against them was dropped.

On October 30, a further incident occurred, WYEAC leader, Robert Darby, one of those arrested at Cherry Island, was shot in the head, former black Wilmingtonians took to the streets. From the point of view of the ghetto residents however, it all adds up to white occupation/hijacking.

More serious is the harassment and the continuance of the Guard's presence to auger into the lives of the ghetto. The police were found in the home of a WYEAC leader. The police found seven persons in the home, two of them under the WYEAC's 10 charges of illegal possession of fire-arms and assault, and disorderly conduct. They were acquitted on of the charges and the city chose not to prosecute them on the other three charges because--as the City Solicitor admitted in open court--one of the policemen involved gave false testimony. The policemen is still on the payroll.

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**FEEDING WHITE FEAR**

On Labor Day week-end another incident occurred which was crucial in the inflation of the white fear psychosis and the continuance of the Guard's presence in Wilmington. Labor Day week-end another incident occurred which was crucial in the inflation of the white fear psychosis and the continuance of the Guard's presence in Wilmington.
JAILINGS CONTINUE

At present it is unknown exactly how many black leaders have been arrested in Wil-

mington or how many are still in jail. A cursory review of newspaper articles indicates at least 130 names whose arrest was for charges such as 'disorderly con-

duct', 'breach of the peace', 're-

sisting arrest', 'failure to move out', and so forth, could have represented political prisoners. Many have been arrested a number of times. The court

records are poor and lonely in the clerk's office know for sure the number remaining in jail. There are at least 50 there could be many more.

On August 25, Governor Johnson of the Connecticut Action Program wrote to Mans Hubbard, Chief of the Justice De-

partment, Eastern Region, complaining of police harassments. He went on to point out the decreasing power of police brutality, Johnson's re-

port was apparently ignored. Indeed the court

office knows for sure the number remained in jail! There are at least 30 - there could be many more.

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DUPONT'S RULE

In Wilmington, corporate interests can be summed up in a single word: DuPont. The du Pont family represents the largest private concentration of wealth in the country, with a fortune which is estimated at 7.5 billion dollars. Both of Wilmington's city high schools were built by private
corporations to save our cities, then Wilmington which sponsored a sweeping clean-up cam-

desires Powder Company and Atlas Chem-

ical Company, both of Du Pont, and the city. The du Ponts have exhibited no real inclination to solve community problems. While it
does not so much seek economic in-

come, but because it involves decreased purchasing power and increased
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WHITE SUPPORT FOR GHETTO

A group of white Wilmingtonians has recently formed an organization known as the White Coalition for Justice Without Represen-
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Chris Milton is an 18 year old American who spent three years in China.

Our interview with him cannot by any means be regarded as a broad picture of the issues and struggles of the Chinese cultural revolution or of the entire spectrum of Red Guard and rebel movements.

It is a slice of his experience at his high school during the cultural revolution. The high school was in Peking, and adjoining Peking University where much of the struggle began, but it should be remembered that a variety of events were taking place, including struggles in the countryside that began much earlier, struggles within factories, and struggles within the Communist Party.

We were struck by the intricacy of even the small part of the cultural revolution Chris describes and some over-simplification of doubt occurs in seeking to familiarize an American audience with the events.

This is the way Chris says it:

THE MOVEMENT: What was the procedure?
CHRIS MILTON: Roughly the same whether it was in a Chinese high school or a Peking University? CHRIS: Academically good students had prestige and good characteristics, although as the year went on they were being wiped out of these so-called good schools. Its faculty because they were the most revolutionary schools.

MOVEMENT: What was the reaction?
CHRIS: There were a few guys in the Young Communist who were good students, some innocent people, but a lot of them were bad students. Their work was completely wrong. They didn't try to help the whole revolutionary sweep up just pull them down."

LABOR AND BUREAUCRATS
MOVEMENT: What were there other issues that bothered students at your school before the cultural revolution?
CHRIS: The question of physical labor.
"It was a toilistic thing, like two weeks each out of the year. They finally went to some communes at harvest time, the idea was to have contact with the laboring people. That didn't happen, sometimes they were just doing regular farm work. There were usually the people who came up at the end of the day and we all had to eat with all the students in one field. To struggle against the bureaucracy was a real problem. It was a little better, with six months out of every two years spent in the countryside.

But the education we got didn't even fit right into the real of society, and most of the guys I knew got most of their education outside of school. It seemed like there was a polarization..."

The representative, our vice principal, said and everyone went to the University.
CHRIS: We were convinced that the bureaucracy and their flunkies, the People's Daily wasn't the official organ of the Central Committee.

That was the first time we realized that there was any sort of conflict within our educational and cultural communities. We had faith in the Central Committees, our bureaucratic leaders were worth the money.

THE RIGHTEOUS REVOLUTION
CHRIS: With thousands of people and thousands upon thousands of big character posters. Ordinary people, not just students. There were rallies, people were being picked out of the audience, and other people, reading the posters, pulling off people's heads. With posters as big as a campus and every wall in the University was covered. For 4 times with posters. Outside too. We heard the whole ground shaking, the chairs were put up by individuals, others by groups.

THE RIGHTEOUS REVOLUTION: What was the theme of the character posters?
CHRIS: The main issue, the real issue, was the struggle against the bureaucracy and their flunkies, the People's Daily.

CHRIS: We were convinced that the whole University was torn by faction fights over whether or not the head of the University was telling the truth.

The representative, our vice principal, started to go and one of the other leaders said, wait a minute. Because the people who put it up were being accused of counter-revolutionary activity. People just put up other big character posters, sometimes just for fun. They got in a few guys in the Young Communists who were good students, some innocent people, but a lot of them were bad students. Their work was completely wrong. They didn't try to help the whole revolutionary sweep up just pull them down."

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That was the first time we realized that there was any sort of conflict within our educational and cultural communities. We had faith in the Central Committees, our bureaucratic leaders were worth the money. We figured this woman wasn't such a reactionary after all, we had been disillusioned to and we better get ourselves back on track.

In so time the whole school was empty and everyone was in the streets. The bureaucracy tried to stop us, we demonstrated, we stood our ground. The character poster was published didn't mean anything. We were sure that the student movement had the right to rebel--to rebel against the bureaucracy and their flunkies, the People's Daily wasn't the official organ of the Central Committee.

THE RIGHTEOUS REVOLUTION: What happened after you had your first contact with the struggle and the Red Guards?
CHRIS: We were convinced that the whole University was torn by faction fights over whether or not the head of the University was telling the truth. This whole mess was torn by faction fights over whether or not the head of the University was telling the truth.

About five of us crossed the vice principal. We challenged her report, she said, wait a minute. She called out, "You are like a bunch of young punks, the more
THE REVELUTION IN THE
people. Everyone was asking questions, began to get some answers. He tried yelling, calling him names. Then we got into the principles of Chairman Mao's thought that these Party people were scared emotional statements like, "What kind of feeling is this for a class line was way cleaning bathrooms, sweeping the yard. We think your revolutionary spirit is the educational system and to get into lend official support to us. They'd schools. This went on for about three days.

That night there were big character posters all over the place. We set up committees to investigate changes in the educational system and to get information on what was happening in other schools. This went on for about three days.

THE WORK TEAMS

MOVEMENT: All this time you were on your own, Chris.

CHRIS: Yes, but after three days, the Central Committee sent out work teams to look into what had happened. They said, "We support your military actions. We are not afraid to get involved in this."

Then for the next two days they'd go to the school and do the following:

- They were young and didn't have their heads in the sand of revolutionary anger.
- They tried to organize our spontaneous rebellion. They tried to lend young people support and put the Young Communist League back in charge. They criticized the throng for throwing rocks, etc., and for shutting down the lunchrooms. They figured that if they had rights not to suffer, if they were going to make decisions about which students could stay in the school, then they should know us and live with us.

These work teams were the master cooperators and changed the whole drift of the result, after a while things went back to normal.

MOVEMENT: If everyone accepted the work teams, how did the cultural revolution overall turn off the ground?

CHRIS: At this time the Red Guards were being formed in all the other schools. The Red Guards were organized first against the work teams. Chairman Mao and Chiang Ching (Mao's wife) and some others went to Peking University to discuss the role of the work teams. A lot of people went to fight delegates and support the rebellion. But at Peking University the Central Committee proved right, he became the main rebel. Beautiful cat, 19 years old. Shao Chi's wife. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends post up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office. One student and four of his friends put up a big character. The head of the work team was Liu, the CTC's wife's office.
Texas Backs Off From Coffeehouse Prosecution

by Arlene Eisen Bergman
San Mateo Junior College is perched on a barren hill in a county that has the second highest per capita income in the State of California. It is the home of Shirley Temple and the Bing Crosby family. The sterile, totally uniform architecture provides the setting for a self, but the college did supply some funds.

The program was quite successful and developed into a center for radical students. The program is sponsored by the College of Social Science and the Sociology Department. The program is supported by the College of Social Science and the Sociology Department. The program is supported by the College of Social Science and the Sociology Department. The program is supported by the College of Social Science and the Sociology Department.
Although it is a chronologically the suc-
cessors to the great confrontation at Col-
ombia in the spring of 1968, and to the
amiller-white claims over Berkeley at Berkeley in the fall of the
same year, the S.F. State strike has
few clear lines of continuity with the
earlier concerns of those or previous
student movements of the 1960's. The
1964 Berkeley Free Speech Movement's proclamations were almost a gentle-
man's disagreement in comparison; free
speech and the right to organize have not
been issues here, although they have
been brutally denied in the process.
More important than the university and the
war corporations, the central overt issue
involves in teaching elite whites, whereas
such concerns in this or previous
movements. Most of these have been at
universities, this being just one of the
reasons why the S.F. State strike is a
precendent only formally, in that
continuity, other than sympathy, with this
right to teach. But Eldridge Cleaver was
born, are there equals to this conflict. At S.F.
the university system, which ac-
cepts the top-ranking 12 per cent of high
students to stop going in is another
analysis and publication of various kinds.
These are the schools—not so much the
colleges, not the upper-channel universities—where sta-
by, minimizes working families want to
their kids. And where they have a
better—though still slim—chance of be-
ing admitted, and of being able to afford it.
LACK OF CONTINUITY

The difference between the channels of
the system accounts for part of the
lack of continuity between S.F. State
students and the issues of previous student
movements. Most of these have been at
upper-channel universities or at even
more elite small private liberal arts
colleges. The different backgrounds,
conflicts and destinies of the students
create a different political climate.
Free speech, for example, is a more
primary concern for people from back-
grounds, and headed for careers, in
occupations where "free" speaking, writ-
ing and thinking is essential to the job:
"free speech, for example, is a more
primary concern for people from back-
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occupations where "free" speaking, writ-
ing and thinking is essential to the job:
industrial methods into education
This happened also at State, and created
the background as the strike progressed.
Black magnetism
in isolation and decline. Black magnetism
played a role at State in Sterling's earlier
channels. Black magnetism
in isolation and decline. Black magnetism
played a role at State in Sterling's earlier

different (and easier) kind of politics

This is one set of reasons why the
strike by staying out of class. Blacks
marched in support of the strike, and
never before have blacks and browns
have led student movements at Negro
universities. The leadership remains advisory, as
is the stock charismatic traits and manner-
sing of industrial working-class families
to the top-ranking 12 per cent, which is enough to
create shock there. Much protest en-
ergy goes into retaining or resurrect-
ing the "university as factory" an-
alysis, and can be extremely articulate
students to stop going in is another
analysis and publication of various kinds.
These are the schools—not so much the
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different (and easier) kind of politics

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The style, tactics and organization of the TWL will have to be the new standard for the movement. These qualities however, will not be duplicatable if the politics of the tacticians and organization grow are not closely monitored. The narrow band of politics cannot be copied in every situation, as other BSUs have already found out.

In smaller cities, or in cities where job-racism is rock-hard, the black (and brown and yellow) communities have a shocking rise of social profile; a mass of shantytowners with a few palaces stickin out. The majority of the people live at a level equal to doin-down-and-out whites; below the average level of the whites, in a constant situation of economic depression and stagnation. The politics of the TWL must be the new standard for the movement.

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on campus has had to feel its way forward in unfamiliar political territory and without a tradition to build on. Here alone, history has limited the union.

Before the strike, the campus SDS chapter had been in the forefront of a cycle. SDS, moving in the ideological wake of the movement at hypermilitant universities, the chapter came to be seen as the center of victory in gaining AFROTC off campus. But in the spring into a condition of stagnation, as was the rest of the student movement. Research was done on business connections of trustees, a talented workshop developed, and disconnected smaller projects took place, but no major issues within the white segment seemed to be forthcoming.

Into this vacuum stepped the BSU with its attacks on institutional racism.

The quantitative aspects of racism at the college are clearly definable in terms of percentages and trends: nonwhites are drastically underrepresented, and their percentage on campus has actually dropped sharply over the past ten years. But the qualitative aspect has been an assumption that has all the vagueness in the suppression and distortion of the role and condition of ethnic minorities throughout history in textbooks and courses. And so not clear in the students' consciousness is a relationship of the nonwhites to their own issues. (See interview in the STRIKE DAILY, a wall-newspaper put out by independents close to SDS, and OPEN FRONT, a weekly close to radical faculty, which the sharp contrast in militant level of the strike committee, the student strike support committee, the student paper and the strike papers can be built on this basis has been hard to see. Apart from "fight racism," the other slogans have been useful was also beaten down. These "racism" had more to develop factions than to deepen the movement.

Finally, there was (3) speculation on tomorrow's tactics. Having no demands, the nonwhites had no say in tactics. This did not prevent long discussions.

On several occasions the condition of strike support committees becomes so nondirected or so classic to factional explosion that BSI/TWLF spokesmen had to intervene directly to set people back on the track of reduction of political activity to white demands was, however, self-imposed. Before the AFT strike, BSI/TWLF leaders said that the left the way open, but urged whites to get off the bandwagon around their own issues. (See interview in the THEAM DAILY, December, 1968.) This opportunity was certainly there as in the struggle the life situation of whites seemed to have been thoroughly politicized. Not only every aspect of campus life, including all relations with authority, turned out to have a political aspect, but also the relationship between students and community came into the forefront as such issues. Rarely was more appropriate for whites to raise their own political demands alongside political content and direction of the educational process—about the product of the education factory and its consumers—than in the first two weeks of Hayakawa regime before the AFT made its move.

Despite these political problems the white strike support committee turned out dozens of leaflets (some refactoring anti-racism, some containing last-minute news reports, some protesting police brutality), made thousands of phone calls, and brought hundreds of students out on early-morning picket lines. White militants were in the forefront of every confrontation and supplied the mass of bodies in the struggles. At critical moments when no blacks were present, such as in the early morning terror of Biddy Tuesday, whites appeared independently and held a rally to inform the campus and to gather a sufficient crowd to deliver further police raids. In every possible situation of campus warfare the white strike supporters proved able and effective troops.

Student support, although of a more passive kind, has come from unexpected sources, the student government and the student daily paper. Rallies had been unheard of, and their dynamism threatened, by trustees moves closely associated with the strike. Having a common enemy with blacks, they overcame past friction and swung into sympathy. The experience of widespread police brutality turned their sympathy into advocacy. Consequently, potential strike opposition among students found itself without a written organ; whereas strikers had STRIKE DAILY (a wall-newspaper put out by independents close to SDS) and OPEN FRONT (a weekly close to radical faculty, which is the sharp contrast in militant level of the strike committee, the student strike support committee, the student paper and the strike papers can be built on this basis has been hard to see. Apart from "fight racism," the other slogans have been useful was also beaten down. These "racism" had more to develop factions than to deepen the movement.

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There were a series of sit-ins, protests, and street demonstrations at S.F. State last spring to demand increased minority admissions, the relocation of a radical third-world faculty member, Juan Martinez, the hiring of minority faculty, and the removal of all P-3s (See MOVEMENT, July, 1968). This was the scene of one of the premier performances by a group of pigs that has since become San Francisco's notorious Tactical Squad.

On the first night of the demonstrations, students who had remained inside the administration building were thumb-tacked into a padded cell when the pigs, for no apparent reason, waded into a crowd of hundreds of students watching a recital of AFRICAN, May, 1969.

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In June of 1967 there was an incident at the Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico. Some Alianza members went to that courthouse, planning to make a citizens arrest of the DA. There was a skirmish, and one man was seriously wounded. One cop drew his gun and fired. In the ensuing confusion, with some people taking cover in the courthouse, two cops were shot. Neither was seriously wounded. That was the "uprising".

This incident triggered a reign of terror by the New Mexican authorities which culminated in December with the trial of Reies Tijerina, President of the Alianza, for kidnapping. During the June incident a deputy sheriff and a UPI correspondent were allegedly held for a half hour by Alianzistas in the courthouse before escaping. Despite the fact that Reies did not arrive in Tierra Amarilla, he was charged with kidnapping, a capital crime. During the June incident a deputy sheriff and a UPI correspondent were allegedly held for a half hour by Alianzistas in the courthouse before escaping. Despite the fact that Reies did not arrive in Tierra Amarilla, he was charged with kidnapping, a capital crime. During the June incident a deputy sheriff and a UPI correspondent were allegedly held for a half hour by Alianzistas in the courthouse before escaping. Despite the fact that Reies did not arrive in Tierra Amarilla, he was charged with kidnapping, a capital crime.

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The student movement has given all that it had to give; that is, it arrived at the greatest possible degree of radicalism. But what is necessary is that it move on to a second stage ... to fulfill its role as the vanguard. However, this cannot be translated just into a general to become organic support. In spite of the distortions of the radio, the student movement has been shown over and over again that it is not hermetic. At this moment there should have occurred--and it would have been a great seriousness that hindering our mobilization... It is a weapon that one cannot afford to lose. It is no political line. This is the movement of the moment.

ANSWER: The regime's efforts at repression have been shown over and over again that it is not hermetic. At this moment there should have occurred--and it would have been a great seriousness that hindering our mobilization... It is a weapon that one cannot afford to lose.
training in how to use them. Within the university itself, the brigades would not only be suppressed but it would be irresponsible on our part if the leadership of the movement be forced to confront repressive forces that would be undoubtedly impenetrable. When this happens, it will be necessary to deduce the struggle in terms of two alternatives: either we take up arms or we opt for a cessation of all activity which would not only permit students to return to the university but would also allow the formation of other possibilities for future democratic movements.

**QUESTION:** If students are not the Vanguard of the Popular Movement, how can they take part?

**ANSWER:** We are convinced that students have no possibility for victory in terms of armed struggle, owing to their class origins; but we are convinced that we have great political capacities. With respect to the question of arming students, we believe that it is possible to raise it. What we believe possible is that students, in addition to political utility, have the capacity to take control of the streets and to control the streets does not mean taking up arms.

**QUESTIONS:** Don't you believe that the importance of the movement resides in the exemplary action the student can show the people?

**ANSWER:** Of course, in almost all struggles students have been an example for the people; however, that does not mean we are responsible for the movements. It should be understood, however, that we students are an example for the working class in the sense that we have anything to teach them except the worker, through our own experiences, already knows how to do things. Of course the demonstration we have held are, as an example, are the example of the worker, but not the taking of arms.

**QUESTION:** Do you believe that clandestine action would be a more effective weapon in mass expression is despised?

**ANSWER:** We believe that a clandestine movement is necessary at this time for two reasons: it is the only possibility for many students to be permanent and also the only way to combat the repressive forces. It is necessary that students themselves, in many cases, take up this movement, demands many things that are not present in the university among them, discipline. If operating underground does not guarantee the mobilization, it is logical that not only the clandestine system of organization should be sacrificed but the rational basis for the movement as well. Clandestine activity for its own sake is meaningless.

**QUESTION:** What are the specific differences between the Politecnico Institute and the National University (UNAM)?

**ANSWER:** There is no difference in organization; all the schools have the same organization, the National Strike Council, but I suppose that there are some texto and theoretical differences. However, the Politecnico Institute originally created for the poor, has become more bourgeois since the last educational reforms. Whereas before only students of scarce means studied here, now almost half the student body is composed of students having some resources. With these differences can also be seen in attitudes toward student struggles. Students at the National University still have a special understanding of national unity. Although theoretically they are aware of this, we can see by their attitude and behavior towards, for example, student who lives in the slums or tenement houses, does not frighten us. As an intellectual oriented than we are. By our very nature, we live the conditions of hunger and poverty more than do those who live them only in words. At the Poli we have a large number of students who have no place to sleep, they live in truly precarious, difficult conditions. We all have very small number of scholarships available, while at the University there are persons with economic resources and there are more scholarships.

The problem of the University is that its constituency is much more theoretically oriented than we are. By our very class origins—the sons of workers and peasants—we live the conditions of hunger and poverty more than do those who live them only in words. At the Poli we have a large number of students who have no place to sleep, they live in truly precarious, difficult conditions. We also have a very small number of scholarships available, while at the University there are persons with economic resources and there are more scholarships.

The greatest desire of Mexico's youth has always been to become united around common, concrete problems. The lack of organizations that truly represent the students at large kept us all disorganized. Even those groups that have represented government interests among students such as the FIEP (Federative Nacional de Estudiantes Tecnicos) owe their existence to the lack of organization among the students themselves. Yet the political movement has achieved greater considerations in that the National Strike Council alone has 250 members and the whole network of over 300 brigades has 8, 10 or up to 15 members each brigade.

**QUESTION:** Do you believe that the student force may become a popular force in the future?

**ANSWER:** Our movement is already popular; this you may see by our demands in the petition movement. It is true that there is a lot of passivity on the part of the Poli students in the city, but in order to overcome this we have created and we will continue to create and promote the whole system of brigades.

**QUESTION:** What do the students of the Polytechnic Institute think of the individualists of history?

**ANSWER:** Individualists have always made their demonstrations outside the social context of national movements. They have never had the courage—or they have not wanted—to develop a theory on what a protest could be. We, the majority of us, have a very important part of the whole State apparatus—Honest, dedicated intellectuals—such as José Peñaloza, who supports and fights perfectly well in a popular movement, are rare.** QUESTION:** Much has been said to the effect that the Mexican people greatly distrust the movement and its leaders. Do you believe that this phenomenon is a special understanding of autonomy. All this is true. There is no difference in organization between the students at the National University even have a special understanding of autonomy. All this is true. You may see by our demands in the petition movement. We have created and we will continue to create and promote the whole system of brigades.

**QUESTION:** Do you believe that this phenomenon is a special understanding of autonomy. All the schools have the same organization, the National Strike Council, but I suppose that there are some textual and theoretical differences. However, the Politecnico Institute originally created for the poor, has become more bourgeois since the last educational reforms. Whereas before only students of scarce means studied here, now almost half the student body is composed of students having some resources. With these differences can also be seen in attitudes toward student struggles. Students at the National University still have a special understanding of national unity. Although theoretically they are aware of this, we can see by their attitude and behavior towards, for example, student who lives in the slums or tenement houses—without the taking of arms. It was the takeover of the university, that is the greatest desire of Mexico's youth has always been to become united around common, concrete problems. The lack of organizations that truly represent the students at large kept us all disorganized. Even those groups that have represented government interests among students such as the FIEP (Federative Nacional de Estudiantes Tecnicos) owe their existence to the lack of organization among the students themselves. Yet the political movement has achieved greater considerations in that the National Strike Council alone has 250 members and the whole network of over 300 brigades has 8, 10 or up to 15 members each brigade.

**QUESTION:** Do you believe that the student force may become a popular force in the future?

**ANSWER:** Our movement is already popular; this you may see by our demands in the petition movement. It is true that there is a lot of passivity on the part of the Poli students in the city, but in order to overcome this we have created and we will continue to create and promote the whole system of brigades.

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SMOKEY

BEAR OR PIG?
A new radical action group emerged in the middle of December in Madison, Wisconsin, with its first offensive to get the crap out of the environment. The GRR Commandoes, action arm of the Conservation Research and Action Project (CRAP), converged on the state capital, where hearings were being held concerning a possible ban on the use of DDT in the state. In further fashion, twenty commandoes, armed with machine water guns full of what they told newsmen was DDT, forceably entered the state capital, after squiring all available flora and fauna, beside the Capitol they proceeded to the hearing room where they checked their arms with state guards and proceededly attended the hearings. This was CRAP's first action.

CRAP was founded in early November by a group of radical scientists and SDS activists, interest was generated earlier in the summer when one CRAP organizer dove into Madison's lake Mendota and came out green, from head to toe. After a long shower, she set out in Bad ax way. Most Madisonians already know that it is the mainly to excess nutrients coming from unaccepted overfertilization of fields in the area. However, she found much more, like the fact that a University of Wisconsin Regent had bought up important marshland (which acts as a natural filter for nutrients) and made it into a housing development. More research uncovered more shady deals, and more of a realization that corporate interests had an almost free hand in exploiting the environment for profit, disregarding the ecological systems involved.

REGULATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry has a free hand because the regulating bureaus of the government are usually staffed from people with experience and ties to related industries. Thus we have paper company executives on water pollution control boards. They define their regulatory apparatus in very specific areas, namely leaving plenty of room for the companies to get by. For instance, you'll get quickly stopped with a twenty dollar fine for lighting without a license in Lake Michigan, but the city of Milwaukee can dump its sewage and business can pour in wastes, killing millions of fish without having to worry. The only great lake which isn't a stinking mess is Lake Superior, and there is little doubt that it will be next.

In Madison, anti-fishmongers and chemical concerns are putting up a strong fight for the continued use of DDT, despite conclusive scientific proof that the chemical is completely uncontrollable. Not only does it kill a wide variety of species other than target species, but it does not decrease for long periods of time, and it is incredibly mobile. Penguins in the antarctic thousands of miles away from anywhere DDT is used, have been found to carry significant levels of DDT. We are powerless to change this, the decision lies in the hands of bureaucrats of the government, can wipe out human life on this planet without the help of nuclear war. DDT acts as a hormone, affecting reproduction, and it is present in all of us in levels that can WORK ACTIVELY. Put that in your anti-capitalist critique and smoke it. It is no longer a question of a few birds and fish dying; when these cats start fouling with the ecology of the earth, they are fucking around with dangerous kind of shit, for this is the balance of life we are talking about.

BECOMING A WASTELAND

How to be a radical conservationist has to be worked out. There is no way to stop the poisoning and destruction of our environment through existing channels, but on there is no way to end imperialism through the Democratic Party. Every day our chances of dying of old age get slimmer and slimmer, and every day, America charges closer towards becoming a wasteland. Ladies have barely raised their flutes at all. We constantly rap about conserving the forests, but affecting our lives like the draft, school issues, etc. One—it is entirely possible that businesses, with the help of the government, can wipe out human life on this planet without the help of nuclear war. DDT acts as a hormone, affecting reproduction, and it is present in all of us in levels that can WORK ACTIVELY. Put that in your anti-capitalist critique and smoke it. It is no longer a question of a few birds and fish dying; when these cats start fouling with the ecology of the earth, they are fucking around with dangerous kind of shit, for this is the balance of life we are talking about.

NEW ISSUE FOR THE MOVEMENT

CRAP organizers in Madison see this as a whole new issue opening up for the movement. Wisconsin has always been a conservation minded state. For half a century it's been an important issue for the liberals—Gaylord Nelson was just reelected to the Senate by going around the state pledging to save the "natural resources" of the state, but Nelson, and the rest of the life have failed. There is no such thing as a liberal solution, only liberal rhetoric. Nelson has no plans to attack the companies that dump the shit into the environment, so the folks in CRAP are putting down their lefty journals and picking up their scientific journals. They aren't forgetting their anti-capitalist critiques, but are turning up on an ecological critique. This isn't talk to scientists, but to be able to talk with regular people. One attitude that has had to be combated among scientists and laymen is that people are not capable of making decisions that affect the environment, and themselves. Like the use of DDT. Horrible, if they can't, it is only because there is a massive professional and social conspiracy to keep relevant data out of their reach. We must bring it to them. It is really explosive stuff, once you get on to it. It is also inexhaustable—for every thing the government conservation officers think they have chased, you can chase hundreds of things they have destroyed in saving it. Their position is indefensible. A radical solution to the problem of our own poisoning and destruction of our world is the destruction of the bourgeois state, THE ENVIRONMENT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE.

by Bently Barad
GET READY TO FIGHT!

The company has begun a deliberate campaign of harassment and intimidation. For weeks they have been handing out maximum penalties for even the smallest human errors in the plant. They ignore the fact that under the speed-up conditions of many piece-work operations, mistakes are unavoidable.

The aim of their campaign is to break us down from working men and women, proud of our history of struggle, into ghosts and shadows. They jump at every word from the boss.

The union officials have started to talk about strike action. For our part, we fully support any militant actions, including strike action, against the arrogant behavior of the company.

Who's the real thief?

IF THEY MEAN BUSINESS, THE TIME TO START PREPARING IS NOW!

1. We should prepare ourselves for a strike which may not be an easy one. This means department meetings and leaflets explaining the issues. We should prepare our spirit by organizing sit-downs, slow-downs, walk-outs and other “solidarity actions” — department by department, wherever an incident of company harassment takes place. In case of any refusal, the whole plant should be ready to back up each department. Stewards should be spending eight hours a day writing grievances.

2. We should prepare our families for a strike, to guarantee solid support at home. This should be done by a letter to our wives and husbands from the local, explaining the issues and why the company has forced us to take strike action. Meetings should be called for our families to hear the facts.

3. We should seek support outside of our own ranks, so we will not have to rely only on the international for help. Right now, not after we are on the street, we should begin contacting unions and other groups around the city, asking them to organize to come to our aid.

4. Along with our other demands, we should demand an end to the white monopoly of the skilled trades and higher classification jobs. This is the key to achieving solidarity within the plant and the key to winning outside support. This demand will turn the tables on the company.

STOP THE COMPANY CAMPAIGN OF HARASSMENT!

FOR EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT THROUGHOUT THE PLANT!

Our symbol at the right means that if we stick together like a clenched fist, we can't be broken like the fingers of an outstretched hand.

Solidarity Committee Caucus, Local 130, UAW

THE SAME POLICY

Give me one good reason for a few miserable crumbs to make them feel better than the rest. THAT'S

THE COMPANY POLICY.

What's OUR policy? Is the old union principle

"An injury to one is an injury to all" out of date?

What's OUR policy? Is the old union principle

"An injury to one is an injury to all" out of date?

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REVOLUTION
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

munity. The staff existed at the pleasure of the president. The program was changing the overall political articulation. The radicals were out organized. Some of the more moderate members of the program were changing their orientation from a reformist to a revolutionary position. The administration recognized that there is no chance now to catch up on a two-year business next semester, they will have to break the back of the current semester. They will probably be the first to admit that the fail-safe point has been passed; the strike has won.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

functional together when we got back to school. We find a lot of mistakes. Here we were trying to learn from the working people and we spent 2 or 10 hours a day among ourselves. When we got to a village, we'd be so tired even though we might sleep and eat with peasants, we couldn't get our minds off them. After a month we still went in different directions. We had no Party or adult supervision.

PARALIEI
MOVEMENT: Do you see much similarity in the current revolution in China and youth movement in other countries?
CHEN: Sure, there's some. Everyone struggles against white guilt. But there's got to be a class analysis. People voted for different reasons. I'm not sure where to draw the line. In Czechoslovakia, for example, it's not one or two people rebelling in the right direction. But it seems that something is beginning to develop into what the U.S. has, which is just what we're trying to get away from.

MOVEMENT: Now has your experience as a Red Guard affected your actions in the U.S. movement?
CHEN: It has made me quite optimistic. The Chinese are super humans. If they can build socialism, we can too. Also, I'm more tolerant of people who were seeing the rapid changes people went thru during the cultural revolution. You can't attribute the revolution to better or more tolerant people. Change, I learned just how fast that can happen.

MOVEMENT: What's your feeling when people talk about a "cultural revolution" happening in the U.S.?
CHEN: My reaction is, that's goofy. I'm not going to put them down or anything. I'm not going to be drawn into any party or political dictions, it has no political level for me. I'm not at all excited. It's an individual thing which doesn't relate to what other people are doing. It is not even considered a political struggle against what they think is un-American. Others are rebelling to try to get back at the Administration with the excuse they have in mind?

People and after a while we began to make our own problems. They expected us to stir up some shit. We would get off campus and there be 100 or 200 or more students outside our dorm. We were the first student group that the police respected because we didn't just start telling them what to do. We went there and asked if we could work. Gradually they began to let us in. This whole style was invalidate. There were some groups of students who did a better job than others, some were arrogant, others would come out just for a good time and there were some who went out to do a specific task.

The radicals were concerned about the idea of non-negotiable decisions, that third world people were simultaneously attacking any white student. This mini-riot was unplanned, but provided the administration with the tactics they wanted. They hired Hoover on the premise that he was responsible for the mini-riot and asked us how we did it in order to explain their own problems. They expected us to stir us up some shit. We would get off campus and there be 100 or 200 or more students outside our dorm. We were the first student group that the police respected because we didn't just start telling them what to do. We went there and asked if we could work. Gradually they began to let us in. This whole style was invalidate. There were some groups of students who did a better job than others, some were arrogant, others would come out just for a good time and there were some who went out to do a specific task.

The LONG MARCH: What kinds of tasks did the Long March mean to you?
CHEN: We went out because we figured we couldn't revolutionize the educational system because we didn't have a lot of power. We agreed to do a mini-riot and we didn't mind. But after seeing the rapid changes people went thru during the cultural revolution.

I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. And I'm sure some people are rebelling in another because he became a revolutionary. 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Suppose you have an elephant with 56 millimeter trunk and say he's tearing up the jungle (say you think he's drunk or crazy) How're you going to bring that elephant down? Lion can't bear could but don't want to and the panther's too small for that job.

Then suppose you have an elephant with million millimeter trunk and his jungle is the whole green world? (and drunk and crazy) you see the problem. one more word about elephants No matter how hard they try elephants cannot pick their noses any more than bankers can hand out money or police put away their pistols or politicians get right with God.

a fly in the elephant's eye ain't nothing but a fly in his nose is a serious if not fatal condition when the fly gets into that nostril it begins to swell and stay closed he can smell cant drink cant think cant get one up on anybody he begins to regret all that flabby ammunition hanging on him he begins to wish he'd been a little more bare-faced like an ape or a fish all those passageways he needs to feed himself tied up ELEPHANT TURNED UPSIDE DOWN by a fly a million flies outweigh a trunk a tank a bank a million flies outthink a pile of IBM junk

we must be wise to the elephant's lies you may think we should try to sober him up but the trouble isn't that he's drunk the trouble is that he's an elephant with multi-millimeter trunk who believes the world is his jungle and until he flies he grows and grows we must be flies in the elephant's nose ready to carry on in every town you know there are butterflies blue flies also flies and house flies true flies but there are may flies and wood flies bot flies & do flies bat flies & wo flies in the elephants and flies flies in the elephant's nose ready to carry on till he goes down

Judy Grahn