LETTER FROM FORT DIX

Friends:

To introduce myself, I shall only say that I am one of the prisoners being charged with the charges that started in the P.T. I am in Fort Dix, N.J., on the 5th of June, 1969. I am referring, of course, to the riot that took place in cell blocks 66.67, and 64. The military is trying almost to keep this happen­
ing, but when the press and some of the eyes of the people by saying that what happened was only a "minor disturbance" and that they now have everything well under control. The facts that I present are that there was a minor disturbance and the Machine does not now nor will it ever have under­
trol their control. The riot itself proved that the conditions in the stockade were humanly un­

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Log Siete de la Raza are seven young Latinos from the Mission District in San Francisco who are charged with murdering a cop and wounding another on May Day. The seven—Nelson Rodriguez, Mario and Tony Martinez, Jose Rony, Gary Lascallet, George Lopes, and Bibi Melendez—are active in the leadership of COBRA (Community On Broadway for Action) at the College of San Mateo, where they were deeply involved in the Third World strike last fall. They participated actively in the sit-ins at San Francisco State and at Mission High this spring. Organizationally, they were among the strongest organizers in COBRA, the Mission Rebell, and the Brown Banners. They were heavy brothers on the block.

The ruling class has acted swiftly in reprising the work of these brothers. In doing so, they are developing the history of the oppression of Brown people to a new stage. From the earliest days of American imperialism, in the solitude of Indian lands on the western frontier, in the conquest of the southwest in the Mexican-American war, in the drive for hemispheric supremacy with the Spanish American war, and in the plunder of the Americas during this century, the capitalist class has increasingly depended on the oppression of the Brown nations to maintain a sustainable margin of profit. IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA AND SAN FRANCISCO

As American imperialism has continued, the forced underdevelopment of the nations to our south through brutal exploitation for profit, the people of those nations have struggled to relieve their oppression through migration to the United States, widely touted as the “Land of Opportunity.” Since then, they have found that their oppression as colonized peoples has continued. Most of the production workers in California are black and brown, these are concentrated in unskilled categories. While 40% of the workers in San Francisco commute from the southern United States, 20% of the Chicano and Latino workers in the Mission District are unemployed. In the Bay Area, public transportation for the Latino community has virtually disappeared under the local Allo- vow. Nearly 40% of the income of Latino workers returns to the oppressive state through direct and indirect taxes. In the Mission District, the rents have nearly doubled in the last three years. Urban “redlining,” designed to make the San Francisco Wall Street West, is attempting to disperse the Latino nation once again. All attempts to bring the economic resources to the service of the Latin communites at the College of San Mateo, at San Francisco State, at UC Berkeley, at Mission High School—have been viciously opposed by the ruling class.

It is no accident that the interests of American imperialism throughout the Americas are maintained by brutal military occupation of the entire continent as the mass groups of political consciousness and as even the reform leaders are forced to the left. The probability of fascism is realized as the police and military forces begin preparations for genocide against all potentially rebel communities. This is as true in the Missions of San Francisco as it is in the homelands of the people of the Mission District.

DOMESTIC COUNTER-INSURGENCY

Before the strikes at San Francisco State, the College of San Mateo, and Mission High School, the ruling class controlled the Mission with a brutal military occupation. The police occupation of the community multiplier its size and intensified its viciousness. On April 25, the San Francisco Chronicle told a lurid story about a gang of “hoodlums and punks” who were bothering people on the street and disrupting business near the corner of Mission and 20th. Even the Mission newspaper was so disturbed by this story that they called a press conference and denied the petition that just went to him. Nevertheless, Mayor Joseph Alioto announced the formation of a new 150-man “emergency police squad” to deal with the growing problem of crime and violence in the Mission.

Officers Bronk and his foot police rubber tired up the strike and were sent out against the Mission for their harassment of brothers on the block. They were among the most vicious cops during the Black strike, and were well known for the beatings they gave in the course of love attacks during the rebellions at Mission High. The night before May 1, they broke into the home of a Latino organizer in the Mission and threatened his life and family.

On May 1, dressed in plainclothes and driving a beat-up old car, McGar and Bronk stopped several brothers on the street. In the course of brutalizing and harassing the brothers, Bronk was killed and McGar shot in the leg, both by the gun McGar was carrying. The brothers involved escaped, but the police hatred of the community was expressed anyway. Over 150 rounds were fired into the home of Jose Rios—he younger sister, baby, and the house was inpressed onto the police. In the days that followed, Jose’s mother was fired from her job at Mary’s Help Hospital, 300 students at Everest Junior High and at Mission High were interrogated by the local specialists in corporate punishment, dozens of homes were broken into without search warrant. The Old Bayshore Freeway had a 24-hour blockade up for two weeks, and the 150-man Alioto police squad went into action against the community, frighting and beating people in Jazz and pool halls. Nightly, they have performed sweeps down all the major streets of the Mission district, stopping, frisking, and beating on any excuse of a third or more who are on the street. Six of the seven charged—seven of the seven—were captured five days after Brodnik’s death, and charged with felony murder. Charles Garry has agreed to lead the defense. The Defense of Los Siete is the defense of the Brown Liberation Movement.

DEFEND LOS SIETE

Early in May there was a large meeting, mostly of other Latinos who had worked with Los Siete. It was decided that a mass political campaign would be put into action in defense of the seven. Some related the political aspect of the defense but most had learned important lessons from Huey’s case. “The brothers aren’t criminals, they are political prisoners,” had to be explained to a new organization, Los Siete De La Raza. (The Seven of the Race) was formed to do the job. The main work is to politically educate the Mission people so that they will come to the brothers’ defense. To Los Siete De La Raza, the defense committee is superior with the defense of La Raza across this country and in Latin America.

Los Siete De La Raza is also working now with La Raza on their break outs for children program. The main problem with this kind of service will be to present the program in a way that links it to the movement and with the community. Also a medical clinic is getting together, a legal defense-maesta is in operation, and a day-care center is planned. Again, the success of their program depends on, the strong identification of Latino youths with the overwhelming problems of family survival in the Mission.

Development of community people in carrying off these programs will be effective if building a working unity and sense of community among the people in the Mission. Once Los Siete De La Raza gets the community coming with them on such programs, the next step will be to direct that momentum to other struggles and freeing Los Siete.

Their newspaper, Basta Ya! (Enough!) came out in late summer, aimed at the broad Mission community. It demands “Free Los Siete!” and describes the work of the Seven in serving the people as opposed to a description of cope Brown and McGar as enemies of the community.

The parents of Los Siete asked the Panthers to lend their experience in this kind of campaign. Huey Newton sent a tape to them pledging 100% support from the Panthers, since then the parents and the defense committee have worked very closely with the Panthers, developing a working alliance. The next step will be to expand the Panther paper to represent the Brown community.

Also, the national convention of SDS unanimously passed a resolution in support of Los Siete, and the Young Lords from Chicago have come to meetings in San Francisco to offer their assistance. Contacts are developing with other Latino organizations, especially in the Southwest. International awareness of the case is the aim.

PROGRAMS FOR UNITY

Right now the sorts of things the organization is working on are first, of all, getting some unity between all the various groups in the Mission. Young Blacks and browns, Philippinos, Indians and San Franciscans, must pool the work of each group, pooling such immediate issues as who’s going to get the few jobs Allo has thrown out for them. The key to organizing the young people in the Mission is seen as building an awareness of the need for unified action against the real enemy. The committee’s best arguments are like “You want the Blacks to control everything? Then the younger Latinos. This will be a major struggle in the Mission, a struggle for a new image and sense of community.

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ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

What we are basically going to be talking about today is what the pig is doing to the Panther Party all around the country. We are going to have to talk about what we are going to have to do about the repression that they are putting on the Black Panther Party. So we are not going about getting off-it-let's try to deal with it.

We got to talk first of all about the main man of the Panther Party, the main man in the struggle today in the United States, in Chicago in Cuba and anywhere else—the main man in the liberation struggle in our Minister of Defense, Huey P. Newton. He's the main man because the head of the imperialistic octopus has this right in this country and whoever is dealing with the head of the octopus is going to be the main man. He's in jail now. We must tell the world that Huey P. Newton was tried by the pigs and they found him guilty.

He was tried by the people, who found him innocent of all the charges and then the pigs are going to try to bomb them and try to show the world that Huey P. Newton is guilty of all these things. And the pigs are going to try to show the world that Huey P. Newton is guilty of all these things because people are running over—kids are running over—into the Panther headquarters.

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They say you got to crawl before you can walk. The Black Panther Party is a vanguard party, that's for sure. And they say that Huey P. Newton and his followers are trying to squash out the Black Panther Party. They say that Huey P. Newton and his followers are trying to squash out the Black Panther Party. They say that Huey P. Newton and his followers are trying to squash out the Black Panther Party. They say that Huey P. Newton and his followers are trying to squash out the Black Panther Party. They say that Huey P. Newton and his followers are trying to squash out the Black Panther Party.

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When a person studies mathematics, he learns about mathematical laws which determine the behavior of objects in the physical world. The laws means that one cannot break the total body of the person into smaller parts. Therefore, if all the smaller parts of the person add up to the whole, the whole must be greater than the sum of its parts. But a geometrical figure such as a circle or a square which in its totality, contains more than it does when broken down into a smaller figure, is the exception. When the person in jail begins to act, think, and believe the way they want him to, then they have won the battle and the person is then "rehabilitated." But this cannot be the case, because those who operate the prisons have failed to exhaust their own brilliance, and they still have to understand the types of people they are trying to control. Therefore, even when the person thinks he has the victory, there is no victory.

There are two types of prisons. The first type is the real prison, the one in which the person accepts the legitimacy of the assumptions which the society has based. They wish to acquire the power, money, power, greed, and conspicuous consumption. In order to do this, they have to use technological means and methods which the society has defined as legitimate. When this is discovered such people are put in the real prison. This is the prison where legitimacy dominates, and since the person has won the battle and the idea for which he has been imprisoned, he is willing to go on with his prison life and continue his activities. His idea is to admit that the society rests in the human spirit which makes him more than simply a criminal.

The prison cannot be overcome, because those expoliters who do not suffer. Thus, the prison cannot be overcome because walls, bars and locks cannot be measured and which cannot be conquered. The ideas and beliefs which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person. And those ideas which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person must always carry forward the idea which is their dignity and self-respect. As the person becomes more involved in the political prisoners' struggle, as we speak, the idea that the political prisoner does not accept, this is the second type of the prison. This idea for the political prisoners' struggle, is the reason why some are willing to participate is to admit that the society is one in which they cannot see the person as a whole, because the ideas and beliefs which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person. The ideas and beliefs which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person must always carry forward the idea which is their dignity and self-respect.

In the case of the human, we are not dealing with one individual, we are dealing with the ideas and beliefs which have been taught. When the person accepts the legitimacy of the assumptions which the society has based, they wish to acquire the power, money, prestige, and over the political prisoners because they are as worthy and as dignified as the person. And those who recognize that a tragic system is the prison cannot be conquered, because those who operate the prisons have failed to exhaust their own brilliance, and they still have to understand the types of people they are trying to control. Therefore, even when the person thinks he has the victory, there is no victory.

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If we talk about it. We make mistakes, but we're always correcting them and we're always getting better. We are for the dictatorship of the people. The prison cannot be conquered because walls, bars and locks cannot be measured and which cannot be conquered. The ideas and beliefs which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person. And those ideas which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person must always carry forward the idea which is their dignity and self-respect. As the person becomes more involved in the political prisoners' struggle, as we speak, the idea that the political prisoner does not accept, this is the second type of the prison. This idea for the political prisoners' struggle, is the reason why some are willing to participate in it. And the prison cannot be conquered, because walls, bars and locks cannot be measured and which cannot be conquered. The ideas and beliefs which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person. And those ideas which have been taught are as worthy and as dignified as the person must always carry forward the idea which is their dignity and self-respect.

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"You're either part of the part of the part of the..."
interests the various positions taken objectively serve and how they are served.

PL/WSA

PL/WSA inevitably label all those who disagree with them as anti-working class. They challenge the slogan "Power to the People" with their own slogan "Power to the Workers." (As if workers' interests were different than the interests of the people.) But after the chants die down, and people have a chance to evaluate practice, it appears that it is PL, who is really anti-working class since it is PL that takes positions which support the status quo.

In addition to opposing revolutionary struggles (NLF, Ho, Panthers, League of Revolutionary Youth), PL has been using to expand the base of the WSA, have the familiar ring of bourgeois liberalism.

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While the motives for ISC's criticism are split between two forces: the Weather Bureau and RYM II (the names coming off by RYM (and, of course PL), RYM people have spent a lot of time in the past few months in "step ideological struggle" with PL and among themselves, in the course of this struggle positions tend to harden before they are tested in practice. People become dogmatic.

In the course of these ideological struggles certain phrases (which the ISC labels "Stalinist rhetoric") because underdog for more complex ideas. This is fine for discussion within a small collective that has been working together for a long time but it causes severe problems when the leadership of a mass organization engages in this ideological struggle apart from the rank and file and then carries this rhetoric to the floor of its convention without adequate explanation. The gut that exists between ISC membership and leadership is partially explained by the result of the limited number of opportunists and manipulators needed to run the organization and do mass work. Faced with the necessity of ideologically justi

We support the struggles of the Black Panthers and all others who are fighting against the brutal rule of US imperialism. At times however, there is a disturbing tendency which could not 'support them were they already reached this point. This tendency could develop, it is important to realize that the same way one labels an enemy.

The problem is not that people belonging to all collective with different experiences, but on the basis of ideological principle of being elitist, manipulative, dogmatic, etc. This is the central argument that underlies the struggle against RYM and PL.

The revolution is by no means a monolithic group. There is a diversity of groupings among various groups within RYM. That's natural and healthy. What gives that group shape and cohesion are important basic principles that at this stage of apparatus for the struggle; at that time the domestic application of these principles meant in practice: active and necessary form of political struggle, but we are against struggles on the local level. They do this because they desire it.)

To treat comrades like enemies is to promote the cadre turned in upon itself instead of going to the masses in the organization to teach them and learn from them.

The problem is not that people belonging to different collectives were manipulated, rather that RYM have been forced off by the TWL which not only politically condemned PL, but also expelled two black PL's from its ranks. No ISC labels "Stalinist rhetoric") became popular because they did not force expulsion of itself by keeping quiet on its international policy. The real anti-communist force was the real anti-communist force.

Another problem is that some people who are still hung up on high school measures of being excluded from the "group" on the other hand, the SDS, rejected the notion that people should cause and work out political positions before mass meetings. They call this manipulative and elitist. When ISC says this, they are being hypocritical . . . since ISC has its capes at political meetings all the time, but other people, with no collective or caucus to attend have a legitimate group. Collectives are a positive and necessary form of political action, far superior to having impromptu individuals just doing their thing. The problem is not that people belonging to a collective whose collective was manipulated, rather that RYM have been forced off by the TWL which not only politically condemned PL, but also expelled two black PL's from its ranks. No

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The insurgescies of young and black workers are basic to the main trends of recent years. As in most companies, the black workers are among the most important political developments. The movement against black workers has seen them beginning to break through the carefully constructed barrier between bread and butter issues and questions of race. Many companies, which has prevented workers from understanding and challenging the basis of their exploitation. Militant black consciousness are attacking the white supremacism practices that have killed workers divided and powerless. At, through the example of their determination to strike a blow at the companies, they are beginning to build the basis of unity. The actions of these workers have shown that even while it is repressed in the institutions of the superstructure, the will still very much alive around the point of production.

Increasingly, especially among blacks, these insurgescies are seen by the workers themselves as a part of a broader political movement. Part of the Ford-Mahwah workers are aware of the actions taken by black workers at other plants throughout the country. They also are aware of black students' struggles that have kept workers divided and powerless. The movement to end the struggle for black students has been growing in recent years. The importance of finding strong ties between these workers and the movement toward a broader movement.

The insurgencies are seen by the workers themselves as part of a broad political movement that is changing the lives of black workers and their families. They are beginning to feel that their strugles for black students have been growing in recent years. The importance of finding strong ties between these workers and the movement toward a broader movement.

The worker went back to the line and told the other men that we had a meeting. He said we were ready to walk off right away, but it was agreed to go to the union hall and establish a union. The union hall was reopened. Anywhere from 50 to 150 workers appeared. Among ourselves to talk with the black workers who were with us, but there was no one to discuss tactics. Then we went out onto the roads leading to the plant. Some of us talked with the black workers who were with us, but there was no one to discuss tactics.
who missed five days. It forced those who worked to live on rations, and the picket lines would be less effective. Finally, when the company saw that it was safe to do so, it began firing the strike breakers.

Ford could never have succeeded in this if it were not for the support of the UBB. First of all, because clear that the wildcat was serious and had a will of its own, the company tried to take credit for what the UBB had achieved. Early in the strike the racial supervisor who caused the original incident to go public was transferred to another plant. It was responsible for this. It told workers to stay on the picket line and that the strike was not wild. And that it was safe to do so, it began firing the strike breakers.

This bailing out the union did seem to have an effect on many of the workers, who began to strengthen their ranks. It was not just that they had invited us to comment on the situation, it was also that the UBB was not really sure why they were supporting the workers. They were not really sure why they were supporting the strike and what our relation was to black and white workers. If we could have explained to them that the UBB were different in many respects from those of the white supremacists, they might have been helped. But at least to the black workers, it seemed to confirm this. We understood that conditions in Mahwah and Mahwah are different at Mahwah, blacks workers are in the minority, and the plant is surrounded by conservative, white, suburban Jersey.

On the other hand, the workers who outside agitators were leading the UBB, and the union, were going to have to accept just that (1) we were there to support the strikers and learn from them, (2) we are not class conscious, as the media were claiming; (3) we are the antithesis of the strike as part of the same struggle we are fighting as workers, the way they are fighting it, and (4) we are the UBB and no a student power interest group, but as a part of a revolutionary movement organized to fight that.

Some of these workers were disturbed about our presence on the picket line because we felt we were alienating white and black workers, especially since we never explained to them why we were there, at the same time we were helping many white workers, especially since we never explained to them why we were there, at the same time we were helping many white workers.

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In a way, most of the Revolutionary Black Workers and other black workers' movements, has been more like the workers' movement. To the black liberation movement--their "class consciousness"--that has given them the determination to stand up against the boss, even when this, has meant defining the strike to their black workers. Black workers have achieved this unitly and strength, and black workers can unite with whites without disabling. During the strike, we were very confused about how much black was fit into this analysis. The tactics of the UBB are different in many respects from those of the Chicago Police. Union leaders one by one. To stay overtime and report early so that the picket became clear that the wildcat was serious and had a will of its own, the company tried to take credit for what the UBB had achieved. Early in the strike the racial supervisor who caused the original incident to go public was transferred to another plant. It was responsible for this. It told workers to stay on the picket line and that the strike was not wild. And that it was safe to do so, it began firing the strike breakers.

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There's no meeting today, and anyway, they won't let whites into the union. The union, in fact, never told workers that outside agitators were leading the UBB. It was sometime later that the workers that outside agitators were leading the UBB. It was sometime later that the workers that outside agitators were leading the UBB.

Hitler-like tactics and SDS hippies will not dictate class demands--a problem that has divided the white workers has organized in coalition with the UBB, and that's revolutionary. Meanwhile a Dayton, Ohio firm called Health, Education, and Welfare, Pundit told reporters. And in fact, the corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Minister said, "We can't beat-them-join-them strategy, Pla-chance of survival. The corporation's employee relations director, the Min
THE ARMY IS REVOLTING

By Andy Stapp

Thirty-eight soldiers are being held for court martial by the Army brass in the aftermath of the June 5 rebellion in the Fort Dix Stockade. With many of the men facing virtual life imprisonment, the importance of the case takes on Prejudio-like proportions.

Ten of the thirty-eight have been singled out for especially severe charges. Terry G. King was fined $50 for selling an ice cream at a $50-a-day rate, which is considered virtual life imprisonment under Article 112 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. King is among the defendants that will be tried in the stockade.

The May 30 insurrection of the Bond, the Army's newspaper, has been clandestinely circulated in the Dix Stockade shortly before the rebellion. Almost two hundred prisoners had a chance to read it in this statement from Tuck. "I call upon all Afro-Americans to give support to oppressed peoples in the effort to destroy U.S. imperialism and to reduce by any means necessary to serve in these racist wars. The only way we can really win is through total mass revolution."

Lute Tuck, Bradford and King are also among the defendants. The three were immediately hustled off after the uprising when they repeatedly called for revolution. They were immediately informed by the Judge Advocate General that if they did sign it, they would be allowed to have more food and a few movies and even get put on day parole. The three soldiers have been completely satisfied. We say All Power to the People, Brown Power to Brown Power, White Power to White People and Brown Power to the enemy, and White Power to White Power..."

In a letter to the National Office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Elder, James C. Shoutz, the director's Acting Prerogit Memorial, declared, that "We are out there to do just the opposite of what the army officer is doing. We are trying to show that the revolution is popular in all power, all great, all pure, all sacred, in all of us."

CONTINUED FROM P.5

As he stated at the time, "My reasons for going AWOL, and remaining AWOL, are not pacifistic. The U.S. is fighting an illegal war. It is fighting a war on our own capital interest. It is killing and maiming the brave people of Vietnam for the利益 of Big Businessmen. The Vietnamese people have been fighting against aggression for fifteen hundred years. They will not lose this war!"

GASTRO TACTICS

On July 9th Brakefield had his Article 19 hearing, which is similar to a grand jury hearing. In a highly irregular maneuver the Ft. Dix Brass arranged to have the Article 21 take place inside the stockade instead of at the Courts and Boards Bldg. New Jersey. Brakefield was represented by Louis Wallis of the Workers Defense League at the request of the ASP. At one point in these star chamber proceedings, (no civilians besides Wallis were permitted to be present), the brass got trapped up on their own Gestapo tactics. A GI prisoner on the stand as a government witness against Brakefield was asked by the prosecutor to acknowledge a statement he had signed that said Brakefield had conspired to riot. "Is this really my statement?", the GI asked ingenuously, "Do you consider the interrogator the Criminal Investigator who told me that if I didn't sign it I would probably be in prison for a few months and if I did sign it I might be allowed to have more food and a few movies and even get put on day parole. The army prosecutor backed off. Duster and quickly called the next witness.

In a letter to the National Office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Elder, James C. Shoutz, the director's Acting Prerogit Memorial, declared, that "Weekly inspection indicate that conditions at the Fort Dix Stockade are far from intolerable." Brandon-brained Shoutz apparently never asked to see those inmates in the Wolson Army Hospital psych ward who completely disgusted him. And while being tortured the Ingram stockade.

When Major Casey orders his flunkies to give a man a few hours in the strap, the prisoner's wrists are strapped to his ankles and he is repeatedly dropped on his face until Casey has decided that he has been sufficiently punished for whatever infraction of the stockade rules the man committed. Shoutz's letters continue, "There was a rape in both buildings. The guards were not put in the stockade. They were treated at the post hospital... Shoutz claims that there was no physical contact between military policemen and prisoners. No prisoners were treated for minor cuts and bruises sustained during the mass evacuation from the barracks. They were treated at the prest hospital... Shoutz claims that there was no physical contact between guards and prisoners during the rebellion. He was uninformed. He has no bars, PL leader run out of the country. But I just want to let you know, ain't nothing all right and ain't nothing all wrong. I want to correct these mistakes and we are going to try and keep on moving whether you hear it or not. You do hear it, it'll be Because we can stand em. We jail you and see you. And you make a situation out. We are going to try and correct these mistakes and we are going to try and keep on moving. And we say Panther Power to the vanquished, Black Power to Black Power, White Power to White People...
The Vietnamese people have taken the lead in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. That struggle has entered a new stage with the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. We are proud to publish the Fundamental Resolutions of the South Vietnam Congress of People's Representatives, which established the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and the Program of Action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. These documents should be useful in the education for "Bringing the War Home," to Chicago, October 11.

INDEPENDENCE, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity are sacred and inalienable fundamental national rights of every people. The U.S. imperialists, challenging human rights, have invaded South Vietnam, toppled the long-blighted government, and committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace. The U.S. imperialists, with open and concealed forces, are now occupying South Vietnam and are trying to conquer the whole of it, thereby preventing the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which voices the demand of our people, of the American people, and of all peace-loving peoples in the world for the ending of the war of aggression and for the establishment of a republic of South Vietnam.

In the Spring of Mau Than (1968), the armed forces and people have grown ever stronger, and won ever more substantial successes. In the Spring of Mau Than (1968), the armed forces and people throughout South Vietnam have carried out large-scale, powerful, sustained, generalized offensives and uprisings launched by our armed forces and people, and have been unceasingly and successfully progressing. In the Spring of Mau Than (1968), the armed forces and people have grown ever stronger, and won ever more substantial successes.

To make clear the unconquerable will for independence and freedom of our people who have been winning success after success, and to crystallize, consolidate and develop the splendid achievements of our resistance war, we restate the aspirations of all national strata for democracy and revolution, and the imperative requirements of the situation, and to vigorously push forward the resistance to total victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives solemnly proclaims the founding of the republican regime in South Viet Nam and lays down hereinafter major provisions regarding the organizational structure of the regime.

PART ONE

The Republican Regime in South Viet Nam.

The political regime of South Viet Nam is a republican regime.

a) National Flag: The Congress of People's Representatives decides to adopt the flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam, as the symbol of the national union and indomitable spirit of the South Vietnamese people, as the National Flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

b) National Anthem: The Congress of People's Representatives decides to take the song "Hymn to South Viet Nam" as the National Anthem of the Republic of South Viet Nam.


The Republic of South Viet Nam follows a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, to ready to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries irrespective of political and social regimes, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, pursues a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity in her present borders, as well as with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1944 Geneva Agreements on Laos, self-defensively supports the movement for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, and for peace in South-East Asia and the world.

The Republic of South Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The right of the Vietnamese people to defend their Fatherland is their sacred, inalienable right of self-defense.

After the liberation of South Viet Nam, the reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step by peaceful means, through agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference.

PART TWO

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and People's Revolutionary Committees at various levels.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the most centralised organ of power; it emanates the South Vietnamese people's will and aspirations, impels forward the resistance to victory, creates conditions for the formation of a Provisional Government with a view to organizing free general elections, electing a Constituent Assembly.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14
PROGRAM OF ACTION

1. To end to the legitimate interests of foreign nations and of their nationals in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

2. To establish complete autonomy and self-government in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

3. To establish an armed forces in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

4. To establish a national administration in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

5. To establish an educational system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

6. To establish a judicial system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

7. To establish a financial system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

8. To establish a postal system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.


10. To establish an educational system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

11. To establish a health care system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

12. To establish an economic system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

1. To establish an armed forces in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

2. To establish a national administration in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

3. To establish an educational system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

4. To establish a judicial system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

5. To establish a financial system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

6. To establish a postal system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

7. To establish a telecommunication system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

8. To establish an educational system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.


10. To establish an economic system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

11. To establish a foreign relations system in South Vietnam and to set up the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.
FUNDAMENTAL RESOLUTION
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

working out a Constitution, and appointing the Government of South Viet Nam.

Article 6
The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has as its tasks to mobilize and lead the entire armed forces and people's revolutionary committees at all levels, and the various ministries, to develop the successes already achieved, to step up the general offensives and diplomatic struggle, to increasingly develop the resistance potential in all fields with a view to defeating the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrowing the reactionary puppet administration, compelling the United States to renounce its aggression and to withdraw from South Viet Nam all U.S. and satellite troops and attaining the objectives: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

Article 7
In the present emergency, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is entrusted by the Congress of People's Representatives with full powers to direct, and take every necessary step related to the internal and external policies of the country.

Abiding by the resolutions of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Programme of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Provisional Revolutionary Government shall enact laws and decrees, directives, circulars in order to push up the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and the building of the country, and to exercise unified leadership over the people's revolutionary committees at various levels.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is a fully competent body in foreign relations: establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of the principles and main content of the ten-point overall solution put forward by the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference.

Article 8
The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the following ministers: Defence; Foreign Affairs; Interior; Economy and Finance; Information and Culture; Education and Youth; Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids; and Justice. The office of the President of the Government is to be under the authority of a Minister and a Vice-Minister.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam may in the future create additional ministries and appoint new members, if and when required by the situation.

Article 9
The Revolutionary power in South Viet Nam is organized on the principles of democratic centralism from the central down to the grassroots level.

Article 10
The system of administrative divisions in the Republic of South Viet Nam is as follows:
- Central level
- Cities, provinces or equivalent units
- Districts or equivalent units
- Villages, wards.

Article 11
The setting up of organs of power at all levels—municipal, provincial, district, village or equivalent units—is done through elections by universal suffrage which elect People's Revolutionary Councils which, in their turn, appoint People's Revolutionary Committees.

In war time congresses of people's representatives are convened to appoint people's revolutionary committees where it is not possible to organize elections by universal suffrage.

The Congress of People's Representatives entrusts the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with the power of making, on the basis of the Resolutions of the
This article is reprinted from a new newspaper from Chicago, RISING UP AGAIN. The first issue contains articles on the Panthers, Young Lords, dealing with dope, illegal abortions, music, drag racing and a movie review. Real good to sell on the streets. For bulk orders or subscriptions ($3.00/year) contact: RISING UP AGAIN Box 3746, Merchandise Mart Chicago, Illinois 60654 (312) 472-7090 or-0133

For the past month in Chicago we haven't been able to pick up a paper or listen to the T.V. or radio, and get the straight scoop on the gang scene. All this despite a barrage of publicity about the gangs, Black, White and Latin. So what's happening? Let's get into it.

First of all, we have to understand some stuff about ourselves. It's real simple: man is a social animal; we can't make it alone, so we get together in groups. We do this despite attempts to separate us from each other, like they send guys to one school, girls to another, kids from this neighborhood to that. We just can't live in a vacuum. So we form 'gangs', clubs and political groups (which the Man calls gangs unless he thinks they're respectable and proper). It's happened throughout the history of mankind. Every neighborhood and school in the city has its own gangs.

Let's repeat it: THEY DON'T WANT US TO GET TOGETHER. Why? Because the people who run the show are threatened by any group that they don't control. So they try and either get the guys on their side (we'll give you this and that if you don't do this and do that or eat or smash us. They don't understand how human beings work. They try and split us up to control us.

OK, so a lot of gangs are violent. This can be good, or it can be bad. Sometimes violence has been misdirected. We've been frustrated and panned off at the world for good reason. So we've struck out. We'll call that sometimes this isn't cool, like when guys turn in on each other or vamp on some wimpy, or lady with a purse who's carrying home bread to feed her kids. But other times violence is ok. When someone is digging on your neck you don't say hey, please cut it out. So we've violent people cause we have to, we have to survive, we have to protect our people, our members, our turf, our neighborhood, and our families, against cops, thugs, businessmen, white renewal and other gangs who aren't hip to the real enemy so they hit on us.

OK, we all know that something is happening. We're hip that it's a waste of time to keep jamming, vamp ing and gang bopping just because there ain't nothing else to do. So a lot of the guys are becoming political groups and people's organizations, talking about serving and protecting the people from the Neanderthals and Bloodsuck ers who run the show. Now this is where the Man, like Daley, Conlisk, State's Attorney Hanrahan, Chief Judge Boyle, and the Gang Intelligence Unit (G.I.U.) creep Buckney get uptight. They're really uptight. And they should be, because as our people get hip to who to hit, the man knows he's in trouble unless he can control us and use us.

But we're getting cool; so it's getting hard for them to use us. So now there's a shift, a difference in the way they deal with us. Right now they're trying to put us all down, smash us, White, Black and Latin.

Here's how they do it. Hanrahan, lover of the big crooks, uses his ties to the bullshit newspapers to get them to blast us. They give Hanrahan, Daley, Buckney, Boyle and Conlisk all the press they want. Big deal front pages 'covering' somebody or some group. Once in awhile they cover the gang's side, like when the P-Stones (Rangers) and Disciples made their alliance public.

But look what happened. Sengali of the Rangers made it real clear that the gangs would take responsibility for their members as far as possible and that future incidents didn't indicate a breakdown of the alliance. So the next day Hanrahan takes something that happened and gets a big story saying how the alliance is a phoney. If something did happen it might not have even involved Rangers or Disciples. It might have been some dude trying to prove himself, or someone in a gang who just wasn't hip to the changes, to the new spirit growing among Chicago's gangs.

It's clear that the reason the Neanderthals are waging war on gangs in their papers and on their T.V. and radio stations is because they're making a move to get more cops. Check out this connection. When they decided to raise the fares on the CTA (again), they blamed it on the gangsters (the politicians and businessmen get more money off us, and when some of us want more money to survive they take it out of our checks, not theirs). But they also made a big deal in the papers for a week about how many robberies and beatings were happening on the CTA. They of course didn't tell us that stuff does happen all the time (go ahead, check the statistics). They tried to brainwash the people, and they also raised the fares. TOO MUCH!

The same thing is true now. A week after Hanrahan starts shooting off his mouth about gangs, blaming anything that happened anywhere on gangs (especially orgs organizing, making peace and serving the people like the P-Stones and Disciples, Young Lords, Latin Eagles Young Patriots and Black Panther Party), Conlisk came out repeating 1000 more cops for next year to deal with the streets. Of course neither he, the papers, Daley, Buckney, Boyle or Hanrahan said anything about how they were politically threatened and scared 'cause they couldn't control the gangs anymore.

Hanrahan laid the propaganda groundwork, Conlisk made the move, and now we'll see Daley's manic dogs (the Aldermen) trot along in agreement. Meanwhile big crime, and bloodsucking businessmen go about their dirty business untouched.

The Gang Intelligence Unit

Now the dudes who do the nitty-gritty dirty work (the ones we have to deal with on our turf) are the punks in the GIU. GIU is part of the police dept, and was formed in 1967. It had only a few people. It was the Youth Group Intelligence Unit which had been set up to help gang kids, to keep them from fighting each other. That was when the cops and city were trying to use the gangs, make them like the Conservative Vice Lords. (The Conservative Vice Lords on the west side are now sucked for the Democratic party, and made crook State Senator Bernie Nestein an honorable member.)

Under bootcaller Captain Ed Buckney the policy is one of throwing gang members in jail and keeping 'em there as long as possible (he said it on T.V.). This spring they upped the number of pigs in the GIU from 37 to 200. Quite a jump, and it goes to show they're scared of people in the streets, afraid that White, Black and Latin gang kids will become the people's liberation army that can bring justice back to Chicago and America.

Right now the GIU spends more time with Black and Latin gangs than White. That's because those groups moved sooner and faster than a lot of us Whites. It's obvious that they're tighter, more together, and have a greater spirit of solidarity running among their people because they know they got to be tight to survive. But things are changing in the White gangs. All over the city we're working out alliances with each other, and talking to Black and Latin organizations like the Panthers and the Young Lords. One of the first white groups to make its position clear, in support of the people and against the cops, was the Young Patriots. GIU has stepped up its harassment of our Patriot brothers and is doing likewise with white gangs everywhere in the city.

In the past GIU could be loose with us. Our cats were bought off with stuff like 'we'll let you drink if you keep it cool, if you hassel the Blacks, Latinos and hippos.' But a lot of us know that never worked for long. As soon as too many of us were on the corner, blam, blam, under arrest. Don't let the people get together.

Now we know that there are some White gangs that get special treatment because some of their members became cops. (This is true of some duper gangs in particular.) But even a lot of these groups who tricked on people and sold other people out, while doing more bad shit than most other gangs, are catching their lunch. So they had better dig what's going on and stop their bull shit, or catch their lunch from a lot of directions.

ALL POWER TO THE GANGS THAT FIGHT THE REAL ENEMY, LOVE THEIR BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND SERVE THE PEOPLE!!!
Wayne State University is a working class university in Detroit, the gut of industrial America. Most of the 33,000 WSU students come from working class backgrounds, attracted by the prospect of upward mobility which a college degree seems to offer. Most would rather the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor than Wayne State University in Lansing. Both are far more prestigious than Wayne. But since they cannot afford the high tuition and living costs of these schools, they come to Wayne, commuting daily to and from their urban and suburban homes. According to a recent University study, 55% of the full-time and 80% of the part-time undergraduates at Wayne hold down jobs during the school year.

During the past few years, WSU has been one of the few universities in the country which has not experienced major student insurgency. One of the main reasons for this has been the make-up of the student body in terms of the high incidence of outside employment, the problems of the commuting student, and the urgency of the desire for escape from the factory, the trucking companies, the repair shops, the small businesses, the offices, which most students have been close to all their lives. Another reason has been the inability of radicals on the campus to see the backgrounds of the students as a valuable aid to organizing instead of a disadvantage.

A CHANGE CAME

In the middle of April the WSU SDS chapter decided to work with a group of student assistants in the Wayne Library in organizing a union. There are approximately 2000 student assistants employed on a part-time basis by the university. They enjoy the advantage of being able to arrange their working hours to fit their class schedules, but the price of this is low wages (in the library, workers were being paid $1.85/hr.), intolerable working conditions, and the complete absence of even the most elementary workers' rights such as a grievance procedure.

The lines of the struggle were drawn very early. The Wayne administration refused to even discuss the union on the basis that student assistants are students, not workers. The university argued that the student assistant program was a way of "distributing the university's resources among needy students." The fact that it incidentally served as a way of getting cheap student labor was, of course, considered.

Even more important, it became clear to many of the student assistants that the university was working to maintain the distinction between students and workers. As it was described in one of the first leaflets of the University Workers Organizing Committee, "The university wants its students to believe that they are somehow different from 'real workers'. They want us to feel that we are privileged and that our interests don't coincide with the interests of workers... As long as we're dumb enough to go along with them on this, they will keep us divided from working people and isolated in the ivory towers they build for us."

In this leaflet and in future ones, student assistants appealed for general support by stressing the area of interest shared by workers, student workers, and working class students. "Those of us who live in Detroit know the importance of unions. We may not end up working in a factory, but teachers need a union, and social workers, and public employees, and secretaries, too." This approach was particularly appropriate to WSU students who have experienced either directly or through their parents the need for workers' solidarity and struggle.

The abstractions expressed in the leaflets were soon translated into reality. After weeks of hard organizing, discussions with the administration and the picking line, the student workers decided to turn to more militant action. Workers in three university departments, Mail, Receiving and Press, (about 50 workers) declared a one-day walkout on Thursday, May 29. This walkout was so successful that the student workers decided to stay out on strike until their demand for a consent election on the question of the union was met by the university.

WORKERS SUPPORT

The students established and maintained a "picket line" in the driveway leading to the three departments, blocking all deliveries of mail, equipment, supplies, computer forms and other essentials for 15 days. This "picket line" ultimately expanded to include a tent set up for sleeping, a paymaster truck, and fire and cooking facilities.

Despite their key position, the student workers on strike did not at first have a sense of their own power as workers, nor did they expect help from other workers. They had rejected administration attempts to deal with them solely as students, even though the administration was willing to come through with certain benefits, such as a pay increase. But having defined themselves as workers, they were unsure whether other workers would agree to their assertions of common interest and common experience, and support the strike.

These fears proved to be groundless. Not a single worker crossed the picket line. Striking student assistants watched trucks pull up to make deliveries at WSU receiving. They watched truck drivers read their signs, see their drivers read their signs, see their drivers drive past the drive-way, often flashing the V-for-victory or raising their fists in solidarity.

Full-time WSU workers also responded with full support, especially after the strikers printed up several "open letters" to university employees describing their situation and their action and appealing for support on the basis of a common situation and a common interest. The union of the building and grounds employees donated money to the students' strike fund. Some full-time secretaries came individually to the picket line to donate money which they had collected in their offices. Regular full-time employees in the departments on strike slowed down their own work as a gesture of support for the student assistants. When supervisors asked these employees to cross the picket line, they refused, jeopardizing their jobs in doing so. Also, the full-timers discussed their own working problems with the students, requesting support from the students when their own contract negotiations come up this summer.

The effect of these actions on the students' morale was tremendous. As one of the striking workers said, "We don't have to feel weak, to feel powerless. That is what they didn't want us to find out."

Students, even when they are the children of workers, are told two things about workers. The first is that workers are stupid, selfish, brutal people who get their kicks on TV, and beer. The second is that they are different from workers, that there is a cultural, economic and social barrier which cannot be bridged. Students are privileged, students and workers are enemies.

REJECTION OF PRIVILEGE

The workers' support of the strike had a very significant effect on this consciousness. At one point, one of the strike lawyers suggested that the administration might agree to bargain with the student assistants if they accepted an arrangement whereby their worker/student status was left ambiguous, so that the administration would not have to formally recognize them as workers. This arrangement would further preserve their right to strike since they would not formally be public employees.

After a great deal of consideration, the students decided not to accept this arrangement. Not only did they refuse to accept a distinction between themselves and the other workers who had supported them, but also they refused to accept a privilege granted to them on the basis of their partial student status. They felt that their responsibility was to stand with other university employees and fight together for the right to strike. It was clear that the support of the full-time employees and the truckers had reinforced the student assistants' determination to break down the barriers between students and workers and fight with workers against a common enemy.

In other ways, too, the strike extended beyond the simple issue of union recognition. A struggle is a process; it does not always begin where it will end with the same issues, the same tactics, the same consciousness.

EDUCATION THROUGH STRUGGLE

Student workers went on strike. The university administration countered with the threat of an injunction to be signed by Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers, President, and the Attorney General of the Wayne Board of Governors. The students succeeded, taking the initiative and carrying the struggle to a higher plane.

On Sunday, June 8, sixty people picketed Solidarity House, headquarters of
the United Auto Workers and of interna-
tional university and the unions and the class
own struggles. No one could have told
It
a number of different sources. This mail
was being delivered by the university
were told they were here to serve the
began changing.
will suppress the just struggles Ofwork-
stitution which always has and. always
However, these men work for an in-
the mailroom had been seen moving mail
24-hour picket line, the supervisor of
and supporters, marched up to the offices
I don't know which way to turn.
We felt a newspaper
I am lost in this big lonely world.
Vietnam GI, who died of cancer
in June, at the age of 27
Brothers and Sisters
That he did time in Vietnam
Who wrote the letters home:
What right do I have to do this.
Let it be understood
What to believe in or not to believe in.
I don't know which way to turn.

The insights into the union bureau-
cracy, and the university police came
about as an organic result of the dial-
etic of the struggle. Democratic forces
wished to predict the precise development of the
struggle. The consciousness of the strik-
the motion of the struggle was generated by the actions
assistants, besides working on their own attempts to
union, will actively support the work of
the League.
Also, the National Organizing Comit-
nee (SOC) has begun organizing white
secretaries and will be coo-thin this
with the League and the University
Organizers Committee.
The insights into the union bureau-
cracy, and the university police came
about as an organic result of the dial-
etic of the struggle. Democratic forces
were able to seize the initiative and, involve more and more
people through action diminished. This
This struggle will be further intensi-
fied by the fact that the League of Rev-
olutionary Black Workers (LBW) was orga-
nizing full-time secretaries on cam-
paign around the question of racist prac-
tices in employment and working conditions at the University. They have
come to the point where assistant
assistants, besides working on their own attempts to
union, will actively support the work of
the League.

MOVEMENT CRITICISM
The local SDS members also influenced this
process, clarifying the experience of the
students. They were more sophisticated in
the area of political theory and suggest-
ing new tactical developments on the basis of
these. Radicals also at various times
engaged people in general discussion,
laying out their politics and
explaining them within the context of
the experiences which they were sharing
with the strikers.
Throughout the strike, local Progress-
ve Labor Party people tried to support,
Regional SDS people of the Revolutionary
Youth Movement (RYM) then tried to
support the strike in any way, insisting that it was "syndicalist and "econ-
omist." From the beginning, people
felt that the privileged position of white WUP students and workers was impossible for them to transcend their individual demand and radicalize their understandings through the struggle. Also, they felt that the fact that the League was not initiated on the basis of anti-
racist, anti-imperialist consciousness "precluded the possibility of ethno-
socialies developing."

These criticisms were not construc-
tive, the development of the struggle proved that the response of racist and econ-
omist tendencies should not have been to ignore or (to release support the strike). The consciousness of the strik-
ers developed in the course of the strug-
gle and that process would have been
more effective if people from the Revolutionary Youth Movement had ac-
tively supported the strike and then related the oppression of the student
workers to racism and imperialism.

There are a number of other crit-
iques that can be made of the student
Democrats. SDS members at Wayne State participated in the political discussions but their work in this area was inadequate. This is not
24 hour picket line provided an excellent opportunity for political dialogue, rad-
cial differences took a back seat in this area.
Partially because of this failing,
we came to the conclusion that the student assistants became demoralized by the atmosphere of protest and action and that the action
were not "able to support the strike.

But always he judged
For Jeff is dead . . .
Like Johnny Appleseed.

On practice, knowing that
Some internal contradictions
Grow out of isolation.
For more than anything
He worked for the people at the bottom
And his gauge for judgment
Was the wisdom of the people.
He often talked about
The ways the paper tried
The language of the people.
An article might be
Written and rewritten
Until it laid out in ways
That fit reality.
A good man.
So many things
Even those three words,
Death leaves so much unsaid.
Sadness and fury
As death goes down around us.
The staccato of their clubs and guns
Sisters and Brothers burnt and shot and hung.
Sadness and fury
Fear twisted to insanity.
The testing of the bombs.
The pesticides.
The dust inside the mines:
The staccato of their clubs and guns
Cancer.
Sadness and fury
As death goes down around us.
Brothers and Sisters
He's fighting with us
The rapping and the writing
The seeds have taken . . .
Courage from his courage and his death.
For Jeff is dead . . .

— LINCOLN BERGMAN

for Jeff Sharlett, editor.
Vietnam GL, who died of cancer in
June, at the age of 27
Brothers and Sisters
Part of us is dead.
Let it be forever known
That he served the people.
Let it be understood
That he did time in Vietnam
That he knew and loved the men
Who wrote the letters home:
What kind of world is this?
To kill on a command.
Always less to do this.

What am I doing over here.
Mama, I am so mixed up, help me.
I don't know which way to turn.
Becuase they talk less and do more.

Mystery building the movement
For content turns it around.
He listened to what people said.
I don't know which way to turn.
He traveled many miles
Into the valley of the people
Always less to do this.

Planting seeds of revolution.
Talking to the men in uniform.
Feeling the pulse of the people.
Working long hours to make
The paper serve their needs.
He told us
That people in the movement
Have to overcome their backgrounds
To take a step into America.
Told us that to plant the seeds
People had to change
Change through their experience.
He spoke the truth.
He was aware
Of all the splits and arguments
Which were inevitable.
Aware of ideology.
But always he judged

Pages 17 - 20
In the last few weeks, independent and spontaneous worker agitation at Fiat's Turin complex has produced one of the most politically significant events in Italy. The implications of these struggles go way beyond the present. In the fall of this year, the national contracts of Italy's metalworkers (all of the workers at Fiat fall into this category) are up for renewal. This is a particularly significant political event in the development and possibilities of the latest struggles in the heartland of Italian capitalism.

FIAT is the largest industrial complex and automobile manufacturer in Europe and the largest producer of automobiles in the world. In 1969, FIAT had total sales of $2.1 billion and produced 1,760,000 cars. In addition, it supplies both domestic and foreign markets in the television, radio, and refrigerator sectors. Since 1944, under the leadership of Umberto Agnelli, Fiat has been the leading capitalistic force in Italy. It is also the largest single employer in Italy. In 1969, Fiat employed over 135,000 workers. Among these workers, the number of union members outside the Communist party (26% of the vote in the general elections of May 1968) is 150,000, with 115,000 in the Communist-controlled Italian Trade Union Federation (SIT) and 35,000 in other weak and fragmented unions. These workers are officially enrolled in the FIAT management's attempt to control their movements and their potential for political action. The FIAT management has realized that it can no longer be simply repressed. It is in terms of this new context that one must see the struggles of this year, 1969.

ROOFS OF NEW REBELLION

Inside the FIAT factories from 1964 on, numerous explosions of protest and resistance have characterized the Fordist Weltwirtschaft system in Italy. These struggles have not ended, however. The workers have continued to struggle against the owner and manager of over 50% of Italy; FIAT from LA STAMP (Turin's principal newspaper owned and controlled by FIAT) to the smog that has occupied the course of the last two years. In particular, the revolutionary struggle in Italy in May of 1968 provided an important example of how the struggles of the students and workers could be both linked and radicalized.

The五月-JUNE STRUGGLE

From the middle of May through today a wave of protest has continued to spread in the Miraflores section (55,000 workers) of the FIAT Turin complex. The most recent wave of strikes has been large enough to paralyze production. The strikes began as an action on the part of the unions to attempt to wring some individual concessions out of FIAT before the negotiations at a national level in October; the national contract in October with all of Italy's metal-workers (FIAT's workers fall into this category) deal only with general issues and the union hopes to obtain specific concessions on such things as changes in classification for certain groups of workers, etc. The third factor is more external and relates to the explosion of the MOVIMENTO STUDENTESCO (Student Movement) which began in Turin in the fall of 1967 and soon spread throughout Italy. New forms of organization and of struggle (manifestations, occupations, street fighting etc.) along with a revolutionary political line have become widely politicized in the course of the last two years. In particular, the revolutionary struggle in France in May of 1968 provided an important example of how the struggles of the students and workers could be both linked and radicalized.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23
The Turin and Milan Institutes of Technology are among the most important parts of the Italian university system. In particular the Turin Institute of Technology feeds engineers into the mammoth Turin Fiat works, which makes it one of the most critical supporting institutions of Italian capitalism.

Last year, the year of the explosion of the Montecatini Studentesco (Student Movement) in Italy, the furor of the struggle was borne by the students of the Turin Institute of Technology and the University of Milan. The participation of the scientific and engineering segments of the Universities (especially in Turin and Milan) has increased year after year. There is a reason why the Turin Institute of Technology feeds engineers into the mammoth Turin Fiat works, and the University of Milan has helped feed technicians into the same industrial giant. The scientific and engineering segments of the Universities have been increasing year after year.

In this way, the PROLETARIZATION of the technician has developed, and has transformed the life of the technician and the work which the technician carries out has changed. The technician has lost both decisional power and the initiative in carrying out work. The technician's position is similar to that of the machine operator.

The model engineer is he who has a complete technical education and know-how not to question. For the most part the Institute of Technology, located a couple of miles away from the humanities centers and therefore the students are preserved from the struggles. However in April of this year came a generalized revolt in December of 1968 when a transformed Fiat (500) was finally accelerated in Italian factories, a MASS demand for technicians has arisen. Universities have once again become a place of scientists and technicians who see the whole work process of a small factory, new labor histories ready to be shared with the students. In this way, the PROLETARIZATION of the technician has developed, and has transformed the life of the technician and the work which the technician carries out has changed. The technician has lost both decisional power and the initiative in carrying out work. The technician's position is similar to that of the machine operator.

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How then did the awakening come about? It developed before the Institute of Technology under the leadership of the students, but among the technicians themselves; and this is a fact, that by 1967 the young engineers of Italian industrialization in the '60s has brought to the foreground of the Deluge, Fiat. Fiat was the center of the process of automation which has finally accelerated in Italian factories, a MASS demand for technicians has arisen. Universities have once again become a place of scientists and technicians who see the whole work process of a small factory, new labor histories ready to be shared with the students. In this way, the PROLETARIZATION of the technician has developed, and has transformed the life of the technician and the work which the technician carries out has changed. The technician has lost both decisional power and the initiative in carrying out work. The technician's position is similar to that of the machine operator.

Five demands were presented to the Faculty on the basis upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation. Five demands were presented to the Faculty, upon which to open a genuine internal confrontation.
By Ken Cloke

With few exceptions, the left was silent while the.getUserId() asch Act of 1968, which we are in alliance with the left, supported the measure because they sincerely believed it would reduce violence. A very few spoke against it:

A revolutionary马克思ists must understand the significance of the murder of bourgeois society and be able to use them to advantage. “Gun Control” is a paper tiger which will not only not be prac-

tically. People must be made aware of WHAT the state is doing.

Failure to do so spells confusion and inaction, while the state always has its motives clear. Gun control legislation is an expression of a recognition by the state that it is disintegrating in the face of street violence, revolution, and the black revolution, and that the bourgeoisie are losing their control over the power of the ruling class.” And again:

It is not a question of legality, of good or no good cause. It is a question of where it began, the seizure of the right to decide and plan according to the interests of that class. The right of people to arm themselves is doubly important.

CLASS STRUGGLE AND REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE

When minor that extracts its existence and comfort from the movement of monetary bourgeoisie and be able to use them to advantage. “Gun Control” is a paper tiger which will not only not be prac-

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It is not a question of legality, of good or no good cause. It is a question of where it began, the seizure of the right to decide and plan according to the interests of that class. The right of people to arm themselves is doubly important.
In California, a permit is required to carry a pistol or other firearm on the person or within any vehicle. No license is required for anyone over the age of 18 who is a member of the military forces of the United States or the National Guard and who has been posted to active military service in the United States. EXCEPT FOR SHOTGUN TRACERS. No firearm is a deadly weapon. The LEAST likely objects to riot situations, but these few leave little room for doubt that the courts will treat them as such. The weapon least likely to be recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to criminal use is a tabletop weapon or replica thereof, no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the customary channels of commerce. Congress legislatively found and declared that receipt, possession or transportation of a firearm by any of these classes of persons is a danger to the public and that it will be used unlawfully in a civil disorder.

In addition to these two statutes, there are numerous postal regulations concerning shipment of concealed weapons, Department of State regulations controlling international commerce in weapons, sales taxes, regulations and criminal provisions concerning the carrying of loaded firearms aboard commercial aircraft, tariff restrictions, and regulations covering the use of firearms in national parks. The substantive restrictions of the act, for the most part, deal with interstate transactions, but these few leave little room for doubt that the courts will treat them as such. The weapon least likely to be recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to criminal use is a tabletop weapon or replica thereof, no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the customary channels of commerce. Congress legislatively found and declared that receipt, possession or transportation of a firearm by any of these classes of persons is a danger to the public and that it will be used unlawfully in a civil disorder.

The Act avoids this by forcing owners of ALL firearms to keep a complete file on all weapons, and the files must be available for inspection by the same agency as are all the major firearm control measures. The substantive restrictions of the act, for the most part, deal with interstate transactions, but these few leave little room for doubt that the courts will treat them as such. The weapon least likely to be recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to criminal use is a tabletop weapon or replica thereof, no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the customary channels of commerce. Congress legislatively found and declared that receipt, possession or transportation of a firearm by any of these classes of persons is a danger to the public and that it will be used unlawfully in a civil disorder.

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guns laws, continued from page 21

rifle or shotgun acquired in any state prior to the effective date of this act, who resides in another state, is a non-resident; exceptions: (1) an individual who is an employee of a fireman or police officer; (2) a person, in case of inheritance, authorized to possess in his state of residence; (3) loan or rental for temporary use for lawful sporting purposes.

4. INTRASTATE SALES

Sale or delivery of a firearm to a person who resides in the same state as the licensee but who does not personally appear at the licensee's place of business. The consumer shall purchase either an out-of-state or in-state weapon, either of which shall be shipped or delivered. The consumer is required to submit a sworn statement, the same as for interstate sales, without the seven-day waiting period. Right of defense. The original purpose of the right of defense. The original purpose of

5. IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

The Secretary of the Treasury may permit importation (1) of a firearm or ammunition for scientific or research purposes, or for use in competition for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; (2) loan or rental for temporary use for OR LOCAL LAW

2. TRANSFER TO NON-RESIDENTS serviceable firearm (other than a machine gun) as

4. INSTRASTATE SALES Whoever uses a firearm to commit any federal

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put into use when Genoa dock workers went on strike serving to break the force of the strike. Or the problem of electronic computers which speed up work processes but eliminate people.

The second factor is the political significance of the struggle. The workers have clearly realized that the crux of the matter is not a question of higher wages, line delegations and fringe benefits etc., but really a question of power; that is, who is to win control of the life of the factory? This point we touch on the central question of changing the system.

As had been indicated above, the VANGUARD of FIAT workers on strike is the most advanced cases of spontaneous worker struggle and organization in Italy. Because problems exist at two levels, Internally, while the unions and management are unable to prevent the agitation, they do manage fairly effectively to close them off. The danger is that they will succeed in closing them off completely before these first efforts at organization can be transformed into that permanent organizational forms. If management succeeds in this effort, despite the important progress already made, only a small part of that progress could be saved. This is a particular problem because before the present struggles in the Spring of '69 there did not exist any ORGANIZED worker vanguard within the FIAT plants to speed up the organizing process. Nor externally did there exist a group that could fall back on to push ahead the internal organizing process rapidly. This was primarily because the Italian Student Movement (Movimento Stu­dente) has not yet been able to develop a valid tactic of withdrawal and pressure on the factory and work in the factories. In addition the Movimento Studen­te is undoubtedly one of the main factors which are hindering the development of an autonomous political line, at least for the moment.

Meanwhile... Meanwhile, back at the ruling class, the Italian Parliament is making some moves which are clearly designed to restore the old status quo. The Cabinet resigned and the next day the whole bunch turned in their resignations. So they've got no cabinet, no President and no Prime Minister. Almost overnight the Parliament was dissolved. A general election is to be held on September 29th. We have a few chances to mobilize the forces of the Left and pressure on the new government. But it is a long shot, because the main thing is to put a stop to Fascism and the reactionaries. But we've got to try.

THE RESULTS OF THE STRUGGLE

The most important positive result was the fact that a large number of students as a result of the Assemblies and Study Groups have joined the movement, built a number of new factories, and are becoming involved in political activities.

The new factors involved in these new forms of worker agitation are essentially two. The first is the new interest felt by workers in the events in the factories. They see the proposals system as simply a machinery for encouraging workers to withdraw from the factories. They see the proposed delegate system as simply an attempt to reinforce the old system of management and to prevent the workers from controlling the factories. The second factor is the political consciousness of the workers which has been created by the agitation. They have realized that the workers are the only ones who can control the factories. They have realized that the workers are the only ones who can control the factories. They have realized that the workers are the only ones who can control the factories. They have realized that the workers are the only ones who can control the factories.

ADVANCED TACTICS AND IDEOLOGY

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While they've been sitting, it isn't just that there's been a lot of work to do. They're currently trying to manufacture a new cover. You see what happened was the Italian Socialist Party split over the question of whether or not they should support the Communist Party. After the split several members of the Cabinet resigned and the next day the whole bunch turned in their resignations. So they've got no cabinet, no President and no Prime Minister. Almost overnight the Parliament was dissolved. A general election is to be held on September 29th. We have a few chances to mobilize the forces of the Left and pressure on the new government. But it is a long shot, because the main thing is to put a stop to Fascism and the reactionaries. But we've got to try.
Children's Page

Good Things To Know

School is a good place to be if you're a TEACHER

Jail is a good place to be if you're a WARDEN

Police In General are PIGS

PIGS are more dangerous than CROCODILES