Across the country and particularly in the South a new black student movement is taking shape. The small Southern University students group General Hershey off speakers platform at their school in protest of the Vietnam War and the draft. They are now fighting compulsory ROTC. At Southern University in Louisiana black students have been demonstrating for changes in their draft, rules about cars, and for changes in faculty hiring practices. During one of the demonstrations a campus cop went berserk and shot and wounded five students. He is being charged with aggravated assault. Below we give accounts of the activity in Nashville and at Texas Southern University.

Hopefully, this militant black student movement will have the effect of giving new life to the historically white student movement. Already, we think the students at Howard University have taught something to activists at Berkeley and elsewhere. You don't sit still for Government speakers so you can give them their. The hope is that students realize clearly that the government's point of view completely dominates all the news sources of the country. Has the President ever given equal time to the anti-war movement on any of his prime television programs? The other students around feel that the arrest was uncalled for and set up a picket line around the place. This attracted many more students to see what was happening.

In the next year black students will be building a strong movement. SNCC plans to take several hundred black students off the campus and into the field this summer. They can gain some excruciating experience, and in the fall they can begin to move effectively on their campuses for student control.

BLACK STUDENTS ON THE MOVE

BLACK POWER REVOLT AT TEXAS SOUTHERN

The TSU Friends of SNCC group had been thrown off campus and its faculty advisor fired, because of its militancy. Demanding that they be reinstated were turned down by the Administration. On March 28 a boycott was called, closing the school down. Doors were barricaded with 2 x 4's borrowed from a nearby construction project, 200 students sat down in the middle of Wheeler Street, a busy thoroughfare passing through the center of the campus.

The Administration's response was to ask that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Lee Otis Johnson, who had been suspended from TSU for organizing a SNCC group on campus. On Saturday night April 1 the manager of the University Dinner Club called the police on one black student over a personal dispute. The other students around felt that the arrest was uncalled for and set up a picket line around the place. This attracted many more students to see what was happening.

In the next year black students will be building a strong movement. SNCC plans to take several hundred black students off the campus and into the field this summer. They can gain some excruciating experience, and in the fall they can begin to move effectively on their campuses for student control.

BLACK POWER REVOLT AT TEXAS SOUTHERN

BOSTON, TEXAS -- Texas Southern University is in all-black college controlled by whites. Six blocks up the street is the University of Houston. Cops at TSU carry guns, cops at the U. of H., do not. The curry for girls at TSU is 9 p.m., at the U. of H. it is 11 p.m. The food is better at the U. of H. Southern offers no courses in the modern branches of engineering and technology.

For the first time changes in dorm rules, rules about保卫 the nation? To speak of free speech, when the government has control over all sources of communication, is to play the fool. The Howard students understand this, maybe a lot more people will see it too.

In the next year black students will be building a strong movement. SNCC plans to take several hundred black students off the campus and into the field this summer. They can gain some excruciating experience, and in the fall they can begin to move effectively on their campuses for student control.

BLACK POWER REVOLT AT TEXAS SOUTHERN

NASHVILLE COPS ATTACK BLACK STUDENTS

Nashville, Tennessee -- Jefferson Street is the main drag in this city. It runs for about a mile with Fisk University on one end and Tennessee State College on the other. All along the strip are restaurants, bars, and motels. On Saturday night April 8 the manager of the University Dinner Club called the police on one black student over a personal dispute. The other students around felt that the arrest was uncalled for and set up a picket line around the place. This attracted many more students to see what was happening.

The owner of the restaurant, a black man, came down and seeking to avoid trouble began discussions with the picketers. By this time the street was blocked off by minksers. Police had begun to reroute traffic.

THE SET-UP

Then it began. For an "unknown reason" the cops let a bus pass through their blacksthe of the street rather sending it around the demonstration. The white drive, rather than "feeling" his way through the crowd, forced his way through. This angered the students and they began to throw rocks and bottles at the cops, who began to move on them with the first shots.

"SHOOTING IN THE AIR"

At that point a black plasterclad officer ran out into the middle of the street, pulled out his gun, and began firing into the air. Enraged and confused by this action the students began to throw rocks and bottles at the cops, who began to move on them with the fist shots.

By Monday night April 10 the black students had learned a lot about dealing with cops. A demonstration was held at Tennessee State College protesting the presence of the occupation forces on their campuses and in their part of town. The students also began to rate demands about kind of education that they were getting.

"What kind of a "Negro" college is this, that will not permit a course on Afro-American history to be taught?"
Dear Readers,

The Movement is up tight — We may not be able to put out our next issue. We are already two months behind on our printing bills. In the past the bulk of our income came from Friends of SNCC groups, but much of the bulk has been lost lately as Friends of SNCC groups became less active. If we are to continue publishing we must have increased support from other areas. So this is a plea to all of you who write us the great letters saying: The Movement is the best I have ever read. Send free gift subscriptions: urge friends to subscribe, sell the paper on your campus.

The seed is in the ground. We must double almost the present number of paid subscriptions. Please contribute today. Help keep the Movement alive.

MOSS POINT, MISS.

Dear Movement,

I recently returned for a few days to Moss Point, Mississippi, where I previously had worked with the Freedom Demo­

MOBILIZATION

The April gives the complete silent treatment to the Spring Mobilization against the War in Vietnam. Why? Is the killing and murdering over?

Max Mandela

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Dear Friends,

We are still here trying to get peoples attention — those who have not yet signed up for the election trying to get Negroes in offices, and we need your help again. So please come on down and help us.

We need food, clothing, shoes of all sizes large and small and money, so please don’t let us down. Tell your friends about us and help us to keep the movement alive and help to support this election.

Annie Bogard

BOYCOTTS

The Movement may die if we do not support it.

The best paper around: Bend money; give gift subscriptions; urge friends to subscribe.

Dear MOVEMENT:

Here is a $5,000 donation to the best paper going in the West Coast. Please review my sub also.

I would like to ask some questions about our recent "Letters" editorial, and make some comments of my own.

I agree with you that the draft is a terrible, racist institution that is used to force men to fight in America’s ag­

MARKS, MISS.

Dear Friends,

We are writing you asking for help.

All the poor Negroes here are starving. They need food and clothing. So will you please send us some money, send it direct to me and I will see that all of it gets help back to them.

Holly Springs, Miss.

Chicago, Ill.

Sincerely,

Gave Warren

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

DEAR MOVEMENT

The $64 question is whether we can expect our rulers to see the momentum building up for the movement, one of the best revolutionary forces we have had. The answer seems to be affirmative. Whether we see the movement as the beginning of the end, or as a necessary step in the process of liberation... the answer is affirmative. Whether we see it as the beginning of the end, or as a necessary step in the process of liberation... the answer is affirmative.

The question is: Will we see the movement as the beginning of the end, or as a necessary step in the process of liberation? The answer seems to be affirmative.

The Movement Press

The Movement is published monthly by The Movement Press

Editorial Group

Karen Koonan

Los Angeles Staff

Karen Koonan

4533 N. Sheridan Rd.

Karen Koonan

308 Westwood Plaza

308 Westwood Plaza

Los Angeles, California

LOUISIANA STAFF

Karen Koonan

4533 N. Sheridan Rd.

Karen Koonan

308 Westwood Plaza

Los Angeles, California

CHICAGO STAFF

Mike James

4533 N. Sheridan Rd.

Karen Koonan

308 Westwood Plaza

Los Angeles, California

SUBSCRIPTIONS

$2 per year, individual copies, $7 per hundred per month, minimum however, subscriptions are non-returnable. Advertising: $1 per column inch
MAY 1967  THE MOVEMENT  PAGE 3

MILITANT PARENTS FORM COUNCIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. -- At the head of 40 black parents in the South Central Los Angeles area, Mrs. Margaret Wright is leader by consensus of the United Parent Council. The group forcefully demonstrated earlier this month on the question of creating guard rails for the black schools of Los Angeles. The group appeared, 100 strong, at Los Angeles City Hall to express their concerns about the lack of creating guard rails in the elementary schools and to tell the city council to stop passing the buck on the issue.

WARRIORS

Mrs. Wright states that the issue revolves around "warriors", which turn out not to be Jews in all, but policies set by a sub-committee of the Police Commission. "They tried to make us think it was law, but we found out for ourselves." The group may be forced to get those warrants changed. "Our demonstration has brought the issue out into the open," she says. "But we are in the position where we are saying we are independent people. We need independent citizen power to fight this school board.

COORDINATORS

"The School-Community Coordinator Program under the Department of Urban Affairs is mostly a waste of taxpayers money. They are bent on helping problems but what they do is sweep them under a rug. There are maybe 5 good ones in the white school." -- really know the community -- the money for the rest of them (there are twenty eight) is going to the kids for materials and textbooks.

ADVISORY BOARD

"I serve on the Compassionate Education Advisory Board, because the Administration just tries to keep us divided. There is supposed to be one board -- they break us up into three -- then do their damndest to keep the three groups fighting. I keep trying to unify them so that we can have some say in how the Federal money is spent.

Asked how she got involved in these issues, Mrs. Wright stated, "I just got mad. -- one day the children at our school were sitting outside in the rain eating lunch. The principal and the PTA's were warm and dry at a luncheon meeting inside. I was so mad I had to get rid of the Principal and some teachers. I got some others together, made a mock and got that school straightened out fast. Then I started getting to the School of Education meetings.

The amount of funds presently allocated for local Head Start programs is but a taste, said, "White America is fighting the permissiveness of the government, the blacks are fighting the government, the schools are fighting the government." -- and no other black faces, I used to visit white schools too, and when I did, I could find out, anything I wanted to, but when I went to school in my own area the lack of sympathy that makes me know I have to fight.

Mrs. Wright, a youthful appearing grandmother of three, describes herself as "just a homemaker." She deals with school problems for United Parents in her spare time, while her major job is operating a nursery school of her own.

The entry way to the school is covered with pictures of black heroes -- from George to King.

HEAD START PROTEST

by Lou Gothard

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

A group of some 100 persons convened on the office of Mayor Shelley on April 17, 1967 to protest the ridiculously small ($375,000) allocation of funds for local Head Start program. The group represented the Head Start Parents Policy Advisory Committee, delegate agencies, as well as Head Start parents from across the city.

LOWNDES CHURCHES BURNED

LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA -- Violence has again destroyed our churches. On Sunday morning, March 12, a renovated church which had been rented to the Lowndes County Christian Movement,igart to black people across the nation, as the San Francisco Unified School District is in trouble too," according to Robin Johnson, "and the lack of concern for black children is appalling.

There is currently no major, concerted group effort designed to advance educational rights in the San Francisco area. The Head Start parents involved in this group have become acutely aware of the state's many educational problems, of which Head Start is but one of it.
FIREMEN MEET YOUR LOCAL WAR CRIMINAL, BOOK TIMP IN A.B.

SPECIAL FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Come across a publication recently which should prove to be invaluable for people interested in researching the activities of scientists engaged in research for the military. It's called the Technical Abstract File and is "...a tool to the military/scientific community.

In particular, it was published (on the 1st and 15th) by the Defense Documentation Center, the address of which is: 801 N. Capital Drive, North Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20334. But don't write him, unless you are an official of the file, because TAB is not available to the general public. If, however, you can arrange your way around this "need to know" barrier, you'll find TAB to be a completely annotated index and collection of all reports, intermem and final, on defense contract research in 22 'subject fields' ranging from agriculture to space technology, and taking in every conceivable scientific field.

Item (verbatim)

Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md. 21010. Ind: and deny its use. The five researchers are listed, as well as the date of the report.

Three of these researchers are listed in the Washington bar directory and are listed as members of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

The Technical Abstract Bulletin in another intelligence source about the U.S. military. The title and describers suggest the nature of the research. In the late 1970s, the researchers provide a clear, report, FRA. The tab is by no means definitive, but it is important.

The program consists of a series of seminars organized by the fund and administered by faculty advisors who grant academic credit for the work students do in the course. "Academic work" consists of work projects in one of six communities in and near metropolitan San Francisco. At this time, students will work with various priests, Western Airlines, Central Criminal Court, Mission or the city. Projects vary. There are tutorial programs for elementary school aged kids and classes in adult education, art, crafts and athletics in community centers; organizing seminars around specific black community problems; and as community sides to improve legal, health, educational, and welfare programs for low-income people; initiating a middle school class; organizing projects; and doing public service announcements. Projects are sponsored by the American Red Cross, the National Training and Service Act. They are based on the date, page 172, 1967. "Need to know" is a catchy phrase. It should be obvious by now that there is a great need to know on the part of all United States citizens, not just the scientists and the military of the military establishment, the "privileged few" who have sold their brains.

There are two pleading motions and the privileges of community work in this new pattern of community service. In the prison, black women were made to sit in a separate room. These were concrete boxes, feet long, 4 feet wide and 7 feet from top to bottom. Periods of time in the isolation boxes. There is no record of any sentencing. There are no trials in these boxes. There are only toilets in the isolation boxes. There is no record of any sentencing. These are concrete boxes, feet long, 4 feet wide and 7 feet from top to bottom. Periods of time in the isolation boxes.

One of the youths, Johnny Wilson, was charged with 'sympathy', 'a great cause carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional. After Wilson's lawyer pressed the charge, it was dropped. Wilson, who had been arrested on August 17, 1965 while demonstrating against the war at the Atlanta induction center, was convicted of 'sympathy', a crime carrying the death penalty. The Supreme Court has twice ruled this law unconstitutional.

There is no title for this book.

It is not finished.

When Black America's struggle is finished.

Then this book will be finished.

THE SECOND FLUKE PUBLICATION

This is a book by Charlie Cobb. SNAF U: Field Secretary in 1969. It can be ordered from Flu Fluke Publications, Box 109, Tongueo, Mississippi, 38874. It contains poems and photographs.
Dear SNCC,

Julius and I arrived this morning from Paris at 9 A.M., tired and getting hotter. We had some troubles with visas because our names had been misspelled so we weren't expected --- and because we were "American" therefore not to be liked, and certainly not to be trusted and to be given a hard time. We got over the hump by explaining what we were here for and were placed on a bus which travelled us into town.

We got at the courthouse through the bus window. It looks like the Mississippi delta --- it really does only wetter; but I knew that I had traveled the roads and paths and fields in the South. The houses of the countryside have very sad eyes and work very hard. They are also a very brown people --- some almost black. They would look into the bus as it passed with a hard-to-take mixture of deference and hate. On top of the difficulty of the airport, the unpleasantness of being "American" went worse home.

URBAN POVERTY

There is no poverty as ugly and oppressive as urban poverty. Phnom Penh is the capitol city of Cambodia, which is governed by a prince. While I grew up in the urban east of the U.S., which is perhaps the center of urban poverty to the U.S., there is nothing quite like what I've seen in Phnom Penh.

Julius was offered a girl before he got into the bus here in the city. Getting into the hotel was a matter of constantly being asked who we are, what we are doing, what are we up to in Cambodia (still don't know why) and kept talking and talking and talking.

This is apparently all we are in, we are not scientists, we are not officials, we are not journalists, we are not tourists; we're right. As poor as laminate America, we are trying to figure how to hustle you! (2) We became more vulnerable as individuals. C. and I were aware of at least one agreement that was on us. We were stopped briefly by French intelligence leaving Paris this morning. Thus, each person in SNCC is being watched, since C. and I are viewed as representatives of an organization, not as individuals. This puts up more and more the need for theoretical discussions, and organizational methods. No longer are we watched by the French police, but our whole behavior is scrutinized.

The people in the countryside have a total kind of commitment and way of seeing that there is no place you can cop out if you start.

PARIS

Tried to make contact with some African Americans in Paris, none of whom seemed to be an African Lauren, but whose heads seemed to be totally inhabited by the desire to be French, while talking to deal with me and Charlie, which is good.

Relation to SNCC. The people with the Tribunal seem distinctly separate from Phnom Penh where they are trying to figure how to hustle you! (1) I guess it's our first big move into the international arena. (2) We became more aware of what our participation means:

[REST OF TEXT]
Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.

Why Am I in Vietnam?

My Enemy Is—

A GOVERNMENT THAT MAKES ME POOR

THE ELUMOIDS

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE ME

THE SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE JOBS

A POLICE STATE THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE AGAINST ME.

A GOVERNMENT THAT ONLY THINKS OF ME IN MY ENEMY.
Many readers have asked why THE MOVEMENT did not publicize or discuss the April Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam. One reason is that we felt it would be given full (though not necessarily accurate) publicity in the conventional media. Another reason, more important, was a sense of uneasiness on the Editorial Board, a feeling that though the Mobilization was "good," it was a compromise with the status quo. The April Mobilization was the first draft resistance movement to have been so aggressively attacked in the press. Regard for the movement's effect on the public consciousness made us believe that the mobilization was the least we could do."

We hereby form an Anti-Draft Union and declare our intention to support the peace movement to create a professional army. We think the Administration wants America's young people and mould them into supporters of our increasingly aggressive foreign policy by subjecting them to military and other government-controlled programs at an early age. The government needs popular support in order to survive. Draft refusal is an effective way to deny that popular support, politically and physically, at the present time.

***************

We must strike at the source of manpower for the Armed Forces. We intend to support the peace movement to create a professional army. We think the Administration wants America's young people and mould them into supporters of our increasingly aggressive foreign policy by subjecting them to military and other government-controlled programs at an early age. The government needs popular support in order to survive. Draft refusal is an effective way to deny that popular support, politically and physically, at the present time.

***************
SOMALI TRIBESMAN CLASH WITH FRENCH

AFRAMEERICAN NEWS SERVICE

= The divide-and-conquer tactics of the French colonialists in France, Somalia, to the extent they have been seen, look like this.

This French colony was the scene of youg's attacks on the independence of the Somali tribesmen, a proud people who have been fighting for independence through massive demonstrations and civil disobedience, as being involved in the African tribesmen, the other tribe in that area. The French have used the traditional means of the French tribal and Afar groups to perpetuate French control.

After allowing more Afars to register to vote than Somalis, the French held a rigged plebiscite, the results of which were not accepted by the French. Thousands of Somali tribesmen were arrested and placed in camps.

The Somalis, without the "democratic" right to vote, were forced to vote for the French colony. The Somalis voted for independence.

The Somalis, dissatisfied with the "dictatorship," removed, held mass demonstrations in protest. These were met with violence by the French. Thousands of Somali tribesmen were arrested and placed in camps. The French claim they are "troublemakers" who must be isolated. The Afars have been promised "special privileges," "increased wages," and "more and better jobs" by the French government as they crush the black masses so faithfully. It appears that the French may have another Algeria on their hands.

ON BEING FUCKED OVER

I don't know about you, but for me
I think it's better to cry out, be angry, shout,
I think it's harder, nobler to utter a tome of indignation
than to be silent, man.

(unlike the t.v. indian)

My hands, legs were tied
I'd scream, yell

And if my mouth was shut
(forging the face of a sinner)

DAMN VIETNAM

Mark Comfort, victim of many unjust jailings and arrests, father of four, Black Power advocate and fighter for human rights, has long been against the war in Vietnam.

He has put his feelings on a 45 record, a Folk song against the war in Vietnam.

He needs money for defense. Help fight injustice. Get your organization to help by sending this record.

Organizations can order 100 for $75.00 donation and make money for Mark Comfort Defense Fund.

Mail to: 6914 Lockwood St., Oakland, Calif. 94621

MARK COMFORT ARRESTED

Mark Comfort, organizer of the Oak­land Direct Action Committee, was ar­rested at THE MOVEartment meeting. He was arrested in Sacramento during an demonstration by the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. The demonstration was protesting a bill by Assemblyman (now state senator) Jose Vargas. The black community, allowing only police and armed forces to carry loaded guns in public, Street black communities are under continuous attack by the police and military. This measure denies black citizens the right to "self-defense.

Total bail set for the demonstrators at $30,000.00. Donations are ac­cepted. Send checks to Black Panther Party (July Bail Fund, c/o Comfort, 6914 Lockwood St., Oakland, California 94621). (see article on Comfort, page 4, this issue.)
WE WANTED TO SAVE UNION

"...we haven't received one dime from the international, and the company can't understand why we're still on strike. They don't understand that we're not asking for more money, we just want to be treated like humans."

BLUE RIDGE, Ga. - Seven months ago, 450 workers walked out of a clothing factory in this small north Georgia community. They were members of the first union ever organized in the county, and they were refusing to put up any longer with unbearable working conditions.

Since then, they have been fighting alone. More than 400 workers still have not returned to work in the 225 factories that have been unable to find other jobs. There has been no publicity in the local or outside press. Their union - the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) - has given no financial or moral support.

They claim they cannot legally do so, because the contract is still in force.

During this period, the company claims to have lost as much as $15,000 a day. But neither side will give in - because the fight is really about more than the fate of one factory and a few hundred workers in a small mountain town. The question, for whether workers are to be allowed to come into Appalachian communities to exploit cheap labor and low tax rates, and the answers found been bad. "If you lose what self-respect you got, then it seems to me you don't have much of anything left.""}

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE

The seeds of the struggle were planted seven years ago, when Levi Strauss and Company (the firm which makes Levis) first moved into Blue Ridge. They had chosen the town because it was near the Georgia-Alabama line, and hundreds of workers there were looking for work. The company said it was moving to the area because it could make more money and had lower tax rates.

But neither side will give in - because the strike is really about more than the fate of one factory and a few hundred signed the first contract, the company claimed the contract would break the union the strike is still in force.

Another problem is that, in order to have a grievance arbitrated, the union must sign the grievance form. The plant manager claims he has no authority to do so. During the two years the contract was in force, only two grievances actually came to arbitration.

The women say they knew the contract was weak, but they accepted it in the hope that when it expired they would be in a much better position to demand a stronger one.

But the company had no intention of cooperating with them, or even of allowing the women to work. Only pictures after they signed the first contract, she said, made it possible for them to come out on a walkout strike. But the workers have set up an organization in the mountains, and the ILGWU and the Chemical Workers' international, charging them with trying to enforce them. But if the women win, it will provide an example for workers in other places.

THE WALK-OUT

The breaking point came when management violated the seniority clause by bringing in an inexperienced worker to operate a new machine. "We knew there'd be no end to the dirty tricks they'd try if we put up with this," one worker said. All 300 union members and 150 people who had never joined walked out. The company promptly advertised a wildcat strike.

Looking back, Mrs. Davis says she thought the company was deliberately trying to provoke a walkout:

"They were bound and determined to break the union, and that's the reason they pushed theenergyno that they did and we came out on strike. They wanted to come out at a walkout strike, and if we had known then we had enough money for breaking the contract. But we didn't know. They had everybody worked up in such a state of mind that you couldn't think straight."

The strike has become a fight to the finish. According to the women, the company boasted it would starve or freeze them out - but the workers have set up an around-the-clock picket from a small trailer a few hundred yards from the factory gate, that shoures no sign of flagging. Many women who thought they needed their salaries have discovered they can manage without them. Those who can't have friends and families helping them getting their rights. And that's all we're asking for, to be treated as well as the colored people. I don't have any money to give them, but they are getting their rights."

The strike is crushed, labor will be given another chance to work in the mountains, and the women who have to work and can't manage without the plant, they are still determined to try to win."

"The reason I'm still fighting is, hope that our kids never have to work there - or anybody, as far as that goes. I'd like to think that something I do now would benefit that place for other people that have to work there. To years to come," says Mrs. Davis.

"Why, the colored people in any part of the country have more rights - and are given cheaper houses than we were at Levi, and that's all we ask - to be treated as well as the colored people. I don't have any money to give them, but they are getting their rights."

A settlement of the strike would not be expensive, because the strikers are not asking for more money - just for better working conditions. Why, they do the strike is crushed, labor will be given another chance to work in the mountains, and the women who have to work and can't manage without the plant, they are still determined to try to win."

"The reason I'm still fighting is, hope that our kids never have to work there - or anybody, as far as that goes. I'd like to think that something I do now would benefit that place for other people that have to work there. To years to come," says Mrs. Davis.

"Why, the colored people in any part of the country have more rights - and are given cheaper houses than we were at Levi, and that's all we ask - to be treated as well as the colored people. I don't have any money to give them, but they are getting their rights."

A settlement of the strike would not be expensive, because the strikers are not asking for more money - just for better working conditions. Why, they do the strike is crushed, labor will be given another chance to work in the mountains, and the women who have to work and can't manage without the plant, they are still determined to try to win."

"The reason I'm still fighting is, hope that our kids never have to work there - or anybody, as far as that goes. I'd like to think that something I do now would benefit that place for other people that have to work there. To years to come," says Mrs. Davis.

"Why, the colored people in any part of the country have more rights - and are given cheaper houses than we were at Levi, and that's all we ask - to be treated as well as the colored people. I don't have any money to give them, but they are getting their rights."

A settlement of the strike would not be expensive, because the strikers are not asking for more money - just for better working conditions. Why, they do the strike is crushed, labor will be given another chance to work in the mountains, and the women who have to work and can't manage without the plant, they are still determined to try to win."

"The reason I'm still fighting is, hope that our kids never have to work there - or anybody, as far as that goes. I'd like to think that something I do now would benefit that place for other people that have to work there. To years to come," says Mrs. Davis.
NASHVILLE CONT. FROM P. 1

BLACK IS FIST BACK

The black student movement in America is gaining momentum. As the Viet Nam war rages on, the black students are actively protesting against the war. Many black students have been arrested for their participation in protests, but their spirits remain undaunted. The black students are fighting for their rights and freedom.

BAIL IS SET

The black student arrested in Nashville, Tennessee, was released on bail set at $25,000. The student was involved in a demonstration against the war, and the bail was set to ensure his appearance for the trial.

LONELY STRUGGLE CONT. FROM P. 9

SDS ANTI-DRAFT DEMO

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. -- The Northern California Region of Students for a Democratic Society will be picketing the S.F. Draft Board on May 8. The draft board is located at 100 McCoppin Street. The picketing will begin at 1000 and continue until 1800.

CALM FROM P. 9

THE MOVE

MAY 1967

TEXAS SOL.
CONT. FROM P. 1

...smashing statues and burning buildings. Rev. Ralph Abernathy, though in the thick of the action, has been careful to keep the movement within the bounds of the law. He has not allowed the destruction of property, but has emphasized the peaceful nature of the demonstrations.

GIRLS BOYCOTT CURFEW

The student set the campus on fire and burned the university administration building. The student body was outraged by the administration's decision to expel them. The administration claimed that the students were causing too much disruption and were in violation of the school's curfew rules.

LEADERS ARRESTED

At a meeting of the student leaders, the administration formally expelled two leaders who had been active in the protest. The administration claimed that these leaders were responsible for the disruption of the campus.

ISSUES

The SNCC workers talked about the glorification of black culture, as well as the importance of black pride and self-confidence. They emphasized the need for a unified black movement.

STUDENT CONTROL

The speech at Vanderbilt was meant to encourage student activism. At the SNCC seminar, the students were encouraged to take charge of their own destiny and to become active agents of change.

VIETNAM AND NASHVILLE

The parallels between the action of the white power structure in Nashville and that of the administration in Washington are striking. The administration is attempting to silence the voices of the students, much like the white power structure is attempting to silence the voices of the black students.

DON'T BUY LEVI'S!

We call on interested persons and organizations to:

- stop buying levis
- form local boycott committees
- publish this by demonstration, leaflets, mailings, etc.
- pressure your local stores to stop carrying Levi products
- don't buy Levi's

SNCC WORKERS, Ernest Stephens, George Ware, and Samuel Schutz, were charged with "inciting to riot" and sent to jail.
The last issue of THE MOVEMENT reported the activities of the JOIN (Jobs Or Become New) theater project in Chicago. This group consists of community people involved in organizing group welfare rights, jobs, and other issues. They improvise skits, based on the everyday experience of the poor. These skits—"dramas"—are simple to plot and largely the "actors" are organizers and community people with little or no experience of theater. The JOIN theater is political, not only because the riots deal with political and social issues but also because the organizers and the theater itself is a political tool. This is a "radical theater" because it immediately uses the organization of radical politics. It is amateur theater, created for "street" work without training in acting, sophistication, or permanence, it is what is used to be called "agitprop" (agitation and propaganda) theater.

**The JOIN Project**

The JOIN theater is political, not only because the riots deal with political and social issues but also because the organizers and the theater itself is a political tool. This is a "radical theater" because it immediately uses the organization of radical politics. It is amateur theater, created for "street" work without training in acting, sophistication, or permanence, it is what is used to be called "agitprop" (agitation and propaganda) theater.

**Radical Theater**

Another kind of "radical theater" is Ronnie Davis' San Francisco Mime Troupe. The Mime Troupe—the world's largest permanent (losing radical theater project in California—has a professional commitment to the street theater as well as to the politics of revolt. The Mime Troupe often adopts the tactics of political organizers. The Mime Troupe is the theater into parks, into the streets, and to political rallies. Its repertory of full-length dramatic pieces, like the JOIN project, are often simple, popular, and improvised in style. The Mime Troupe, "Orville Rights in a Quaker-Beater" and "Vashville Slave" use the conventions of full-time mass entertainment to talk and act out political issues. When the Troupe tackles an established drama, like Moliere's Tartuffe or Sartre's Condemned, or爆出的 Original to suit its political intentions.

**Radical Theater**

The political movement has done precious little to encourage a great audience for such theater. We have never dared to make them more able to overcome their make-up and costume sense to make them understand the facts of life; in their differing ways, Barbara Garson's essentially trivial drama, MOTHER COURAGE, and Bertold Brecht's most ambitious drama, MOTHER COURAGE, both of which were performed in Europe during the seventeenth century, represent attempts to speak of the political reality in our day. MOTHER COURAGE, which Brecht wrote in 1939, is playing now in San Francisco, at the Playhouse Theater, Beach & Hyde, Friday and Saturday, and it deserves to be seen, it is at the same time a grim, realistic drama, and relevant. It is the best kind of "radical theater" because it is a great art which speaks to everyone.

**Radical Theater**

The closer "radical theater" comes to great art, the less relevant the movement seems to think it is. Very often radical dramatists unthinkingly encourage this opinion by writing plays which do not speak in the language of or about problems in the street. Political activities often get in the way of a new and relevant concept of the "common folk" which can understand or consider relevant. We live in a society which has been called "the great, big,工商银行. People only play the most absurdly dramatic "art" through TV and Hollywood. The "theater" with its audience are the people who sit for a few hours, doing a thing for the elite, is no longer a vehicle for popular art, but there is another kind of theater, we call it the anti-intellectual, if you will. Brecht, too, is important socially, politically and aesthetically.

**Mother Courage**

MOTHER COURAGE is a political theater, which demands that the audience understand its problems, not to discourage people but to make them more able to overcome them. Brecht never condescends to please easy audiences. He assumed that the least educated of his audience could take perplexing realities. Brecht sought to propel his audience into action by making them understand the world, he never tried to mystify his audience.

Mother Courage, which Brecht wrote in 1939, is playing now in San Francisco, at the Playhouse Theater, Beach & Hyde, Friday and Saturday, and it deserves to be seen, it is at the same time high drama and relevant. It is the best kind of "radical theater" because it is a great art which speaks to everyone.

**Mother Courage**

Mother Courage is a story of war. The Mother and children live off war. They sell goods out of a cannon wagon to soldiers during the theatrical wars in Europe during the seventeenth century. Mother Courage hates war, but her only mortality is survival. She has her children and herself to support, and has no choice.

**Mother Courage**

The Thirty Years' War through which she lives to every war—the Second World War Brecht saw coming, the Vietnam War—we struggle against now. Mother Courage is the People, the only important hero and also the victim, who find ways to live while their masters butcher up the world. She is the driver of a squall-truck, the longshoremen loading trucks, and her children are cemomm. For much of human morality is not simple. They do not burn draft cards or go to jail or start their children for principle. Neither can they escape. Brecht's plays speak to their problems, not to the problems of the activists with his moral questions about burning draft cards, paying income tax, and asking workers to go on strike. Brecht's plays speak to the disastrous limitations of their world and their everyday activities because his art makes them understandable.

**Radical Theater**

In conclusion, there are other kinds of radical thesauri which are not so popular, but popular, to make them more able to overcome their make-up and costume sense to make them understand the facts of life; in their differing ways, Barbara Garson's essentially trivial drama, MOTHER COURAGE, and Bertold Brecht's most ambitious drama, MOTHER COURAGE, both of which were performed in Europe during the seventeenth century, represent attempts to speak of the political reality in our day. MOTHER COURAGE, which Brecht wrote in 1939, is playing now in San Francisco, at the Playhouse Theater, Beach & Hyde, Friday and Saturday, and it deserves to be seen, it is at the same time a grim, realistic drama, and relevant. It is the best kind of "radical theater" because it is a great art which speaks to everyone.

**Radical Theater**

The political movement has done precious little to encourage a great audience for such theater. We have never dared to make them more able to overcome their make-up and costume sense to make them understand the facts of life; in their differing ways, Barbara Garson's essentially trivial drama, MOTHER COURAGE, and Bertold Brecht's most ambitious drama, MOTHER COURAGE, both of which were performed in Europe during the seventeenth century, represent attempts to speak of the political reality in our day. MOTHER COURAGE, which Brecht wrote in 1939, is playing now in San Francisco, at the Playhouse Theater, Beach & Hyde, Friday and Saturday, and it deserves to be seen, it is at the same time a grim, realistic drama, and relevant. It is the best kind of "radical theater" because it is a great art which speaks to everyone.

**Radical Theater**

The closer "radical theater" comes to great art, the less relevant the movement seems to think it is. Very often radical dramatists unthinkingly encourage this opinion by writing plays which do not speak in the language of or about problems in the street. Political activities often get in the way of a new and relevant concept of the "common folk" which can understand or consider relevant. We live in a society which has been called "the great, big,工商银行. People only play the most absurdly dramatic "art" through TV and Hollywood. The "theater" with its audience are the people who sit for a few hours, doing a thing for the elite, is no longer a vehicle for popular art, but there is another kind of theater, we call it the anti-intellectual, if you will. Brecht, too, is important socially, politically and aesthetically.

**Mother Courage**

MOTHER COURAGE is a political theater, which demands that the audience understand its problems, not to discourage people but to make them more able to overcome them. Brecht never condescends to please easy audiences. He assumed that the least educated of his audience could take perplexing realities. Brecht sought to propel his audience into action by making them understand the world, he never tried to mystify his audience.

Mother Courage, which Brecht wrote in 1939, is playing now in San Francisco, at the Playhouse Theater, Beach & Hyde, Friday and Saturday, and it deserves to be seen, it is at the same time high drama and relevant. It is the best kind of "radical theater" because it is a great art which speaks to everyone.

**Mother Courage**

Mother Courage is a story of war. The Mother and children live off war. They sell goods out of a cannon wagon to soldiers during the theatrical wars in Europe during the seventeenth century. Mother Courage hates war, but her only mortality is survival. She has her children and herself to support, and has no choice.

**Mother Courage**

The Thirty Years' War through which she lives to every war—the Second World War Brecht saw coming, the Vietnam War—we struggle against now. Mother Courage is the People, the only important hero and also the victim, who find ways to live while their masters butcher up the world. She is the driver of a squall-truck, the longshoremen loading trucks, and her children are cemomm. For much of human morality is not simple. They do not burn draft cards or go to jail or start their children for principle. Neither can they escape. Brecht's plays speak to their problems, not to the problems of the activists with his moral questions about burning draft cards, paying income tax, and asking workers to go on strike. Brecht's plays speak to the disastrous limitations of their world and their everyday activities because his art makes them understandable.
BEYOND THE POWER STRUCTURE

The March issue of THE MOVEMENT reported on Chicago's new Union of Organizers and the School of Community Organization. It has established to train new organizers. SCO is currently recruiting "students" for the first organizer training session beginning July 1st.

The Center for Radical Research (CRR) of SCO has been set up to involve University students and professors in the slow process of building independent radical organizations of poor people in Chicago. More importantly, CRR will begin to develop an efficient information and intelligence network that the Movement here in Chicago so desperately needs.

Movement activists know about the "power structure," "slum lords," "rental welfare," "war in Chicago," etc., and we know many of the people who are spokesmen for the complex of institutions we attack — "The D.A.\" "Welfare Department,\" etc. But we do not yet know enough specifics about how these institutions really work. It is hoped that CRR will help us to translate what we generally refer to as "the power structure" into a concrete body of knowledge that can continually develop and contribute to a larger and more effective Movement that attacks that "power structure."

FOUR INITIAL TASKS

CRR has set forth four initial tasks:

1. To develop an information manual covering the institutions that community organizations attack, so that many specific problems organizers encounter daily. The manual, which will constantly grow and improve, will be of great aid to organizers in their work.

2. To create a dispatching service for all Movement groups in the city that can distribute news on organizing efforts, information on the Movement in other places, and reports on the research being conducted by CRR. Out of this service is planned the establishment of a Movement newspaper by the fall.

3. To produce research papers on the most oppressive and abusiveness agencies and departments (but community groups deal with). These papers will include studies of the Welfare, Police and Urban Renewal Departments, as well as all agencies and institutions that attempt to control Chicago's "rentless ghetto people." The courses and teachers include: History of the Civil Rights Movement; Draft Counseling (Alice Lynd, author of a new book on the subject); American History from the Bottom Up (Gussie Lemish, recently refused tenure at the University of Chicago); Power in America (Ted/Gale Ross); Organizing the University (Gregg Calvert); History of Radical Movements (Glaupton Lynd); The War in Vietnam (Henry Grinn); Organizing the Poor; Radicalism and Modern Theology; Contemporary Women in American Church and America (Richie Rothstein), etc.

A FREE UNIVERSITY

CRR is attempting to recruit 200 university students for its program, beginning June 13, ending August 15. Participants will spend a lot of their time helping the four tasks listed above become a reality.

3. To develop a citywide Movement newspaper by the fall.

4. To create a dispatching service for all Movement groups in the city. Out of this service is planned the establishment of a Movement newspaper by the fall.

The School of Community Organization. Participants in the research program will be helped in finding part-time jobs if they cannot support themselves. This is the way that members of Chicago's community organizations and the staff of SCO support themselves. Some people have found that friendly professors or older radicals who are now in business can provide good part-time jobs. Other work one or two days a week for day-labor agency. SCO has a staff member currently arranging part-time work. We feel that we must help to support ourselves, for we cannot depend on sympathetic liberals to provide all the resources for the movement we are trying to build. Here in Chicago organizers are attempting to become financially self-sustaining. It seems to be working.

We need people to join with us in laying the groundwork for building and maintaining a growing Movement. We need people to do research, work for the summer as volunteers with existing organizations, and come to work on full-time organizers for at least 15 months. Brochures on both the training program of the School of Community Organization and the summer seminar and research program of the Center for Radical Research are available from either THE MOVEMENT, 449 14th St., San Francisco, or from SCO, 3100 W., Warren Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

GIGANT POSTERS!

MALCOLM X and CHE GUEVARA

$1.00 EACH.

ONLY 75c to Movement subscribers

(22 X 28 inches)

SPECIAL BULK RATES

ON THE ATLANTA REBELLION

16 PAGES OF PHOTOS AND ANALYSIS OF A SOUTHERN "LIBERAL" CITY.

[] SUBSCRIBE TO THE MOVEMENT!

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Please send me:

Next 12 issues of THE MOVEMENT ($2)

Malcolm X posters

Che Guevara posters

ATLANTA REBELLION booklets

I enclose $...

SEND ONE TO A FRIEND!

MAIL TO THE MOVEMENT

449 14th STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103