Dear Editor:

The article by Reece Ethel in the last issue of THE MOVEMENT at Case reflects a deepening confusion and conflict over the nature of that struggle. It is important to recognize that the students at Case are part of a much larger struggle throughout the United States and abroad. The students are part of a wave of resistance that is sweeping across the country and within every university in the world. This resistance represents an exciting and necessary development, and it must be dealt with. Unfortunately the movement of workers and students rests with the conscious and committed workers and students throughout the country. This is not intentional. Our newspaper reflects the general level of consciousness of the workers and students who used to be able to find the newspaper. We are firmly confident that people who find the newspaper will not come to us with the boss - on the workers' terms. The students wish to express their solidarity with the workers and students at Case - just as they had criticisms of the conduct of the strikers, but these criticisms were hashed out at a stewards line. The students wish to express their support of the workers and students at Case - just as they had criticisms of the conduct of the strikers, but these criticisms were hashed out at a stewards line.

We are firmly confident that they know what is at stake for all workers and students who are engaged in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism. This development represents an exciting and necessary development in the struggle against monopoly capitalism.

The approach of the author in analyzing the "wildcat" strike reflects a tremendous self-identified and often self-identified confusion. The workers' consciousness that workers can no longer be depended upon to support strikers to attempt to reverse corporate unions; that students can under the guise of supporting strikers to attempt to direct the action of the students; that the primary organization of workers to defend their economic interests - they are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level. The students are not the main enemy. Even the most fundamental level.

J.J. CASE

Editor

The students for a Democratic Society, the U.S. Education Project and other radical groups in Detroit, were set up for harassment by the Detroit Free Press article of October 30, 1969 which portrayed an authentic account of one of our names and several addresses. The article implied that we were responsible for the unrest in local high schools this fall. We believe that this evasion of the real cause of discontent is an obvious attempt to intimidate us for our political beliefs and to destroy the right to dissent guaranteed to all Americans.

The article contained testimony of Detective Sgt. Allen Crozier of the Detroit Police Department, given before the House Internal Security Subcommittee and other such committees (including the Huber Committee in Michigan) which are busy and intent to intimidate. They also regularly release one-sided, unadministered "informational" gossip that is designed to make people afraid of a threatened loss of freedom if all along these committees work for the people who have already studied that freedom. They work for the people who every day steal our liberty, our dignity, decide what kind of dissent is all right, and generally keep us frightened in our attempts to get together black, brown, and white oppressed people, to do something about our problems.

The material presented before this committee involves information of the committee which must report to such agencies enabling them to draw lines to insure the continued exercise of its mandate.

The Detroit Free Press, in this instance, has served as the mouthpiece for this committee, and along with the alleged public police department has proven not an impartial protector of justice and freedom, but rather a dictator of who shall and shall not be free. We will not be intimidated. The people and the students will not refrain from creating a society that serves and protects all of its citizens.

The Rep Staff

THE MO\EIMENT

December 1969

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WE NEED MORE DISTRIBUTORS HELP!
by Bobby Seale

Editors' Note: Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party and a prisoner of war, is back in the San Francisco jail, serving his contemptible four-year sentence for 400 years right here in America. It's evident and it's clear that there is genocide in a country as in Germany during World War II, then anything that rages class fascist government does outside is also unjust and is anti-aggressive and is dependent to deny and murder and kill people.

What we have to understand is that right here at home in America we have to oppose imperialism, and that just isn't to say in imperialism, the acts of imperialism abroad, without understanding and recognizing community imperialism abroad, without understanding community imperialism here of Black people. Black people and Brown people and to the points of protecting students and schools and progressive peoples here in America.

If a man at home is a fascist, but what in essence is it? I think Black people if we go over the concrete experience that we've had in America and what's going on right against us, we can understand it to be committed in wrecked Che Guevara in America and look up one day and see that Black people have been wiped out and wiped out in America and we have to understand that's what's going on to the extent that all the fascist press and all the demagogic politicians say it and that the courts put out and that it's a supposedly "justifiable homicide" on the part of policemen to murder our community.

The police state that exists here in America and fascism... is in fact fascism right before our eyes. There are numerous examples of the police states... law and order. They dragged me into this case. They put me as one... and in turn the court looks at him and refuses him help. No, we can't continue to allow the racist courts of America are justifying the police brutality and murder of Black people and anyone... The democratic convention as EVERYBODY knows, as everybody saw... everybody has been beaten and brutalized for many years and lives.

They dragged me into this case... they literally, overtly, fascistly, pigishly, and racially denied me my basic constitutional rights. Charles H. Garry, the most beautiful lawyer in the world, a revolutionary lawyer, was here at home going through an operation. He's a brother. Brother. Beginning with Huey and me, right now in America... you really want to stop the war in Vietnam, until you take some action here in America against the fascist brutal forces against Black people here in America. The very fact that the North Vietnamese government has announced that they are willing to release prisoners of war, for the release and dropping of all charges and trumped-up charges against the Minister of Finance Huey P. Newton, and myself, this should be expanded also. This is directly relating to the very fact that we have and police brutality and murder of Black people right here at home. Because the Black Panther Party has moved in this direction from its very inception to get rid of those fascist forces that corral us.

This is the kind of action that has to be taken on the part of the Forces in America and the progressive forces in America. And until they begin to do that they will not begin at all to stop imperialism, they will not begin at all to stop domestic imperialism right here at home. You Must Move Against Domestic Imperialism, Growing Rampant Fascism — Right Here in America Before You Can End the War in Vietnam or All Forms of Aggressive Wars Like That Against Other People Abroad. The very fact that Black, Brown and other peoples in America want, to release the political prisoners and people boys in America, then I say that the progressive forces have to take some action in that direction and that they will be relating directly to making imperialism at home and recognizing that this has to be done.

People move. Black brothers and sisters, American people, this is the word that we moved against fascism at home because small fascism at home is to enact fascism forever abroad.

All Power to the People.
The development of SF Newreel has been parallel to that of the movement in general over the past year. We confined ourselves to the radicalization of the black communities, with occasional showings for the "masses at large." We were heavy in social ones, and divorced from theory. We called it pragmatism, eclecticism, etc., but in reality it was just plain old bourgeois ideology.

We were forced to develop a strategy for our work with workers, try to break up the "wall" of fear, and build a sense of community. We were not interested in building a militant unit front against U.S. imperialism. We see ourselves as working with the working class leadership of the united front and thus our principal task is to build a working class movement that will address itself to the questions of imperialism. Thus, women's liberation and socialism in America. We do feel that talking films that are aimed at working people - it meant showing films and speaking to groups that had little benefit with rock bands. We've been making this a reality in the past dozen months, and we have learned various techniques in filmmaking and the special relationships created but working with labor struggles. The film has given us the opportunity to openly approach unions, radical people and students.

Some workers in Richmond got a union hall and launched a protest against the strike in the Richmond Oil Workers Strike. The community has been very helpful in raising issues of imperialism, racism, women, media, and education. They have been very supportive of our work.

The "Oil Strike" film was our first which dealt with films, making their own movies, picketing, organizing, and education. "Salt of the Earth" has been very helpful in raising issues of imperialism, racism, women, and education. We offer our films through community groups and radical organizations. Our goal is to show films at least five times a year, and to develop a workers' theatre group.

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GI's are mostly from working class and oppressed backgrounds. They have legitimate grievances against the imperialist system which forces them to fight. Unlike civilians, GI's live under constant fascist authority that has almost absolute control over their lives. Consequently, GI's as a mass of out-front political activity, the risks they run are incredibly high and consequently quite rare. GI's are frankly radical and which are designed to raise the military establishment are unique. The problems of organizing within the imperialist system which forces them to fight.

The military is trying to deal with these problems, but we still have a lot to learn. We show films which are frankly radical and which are designed to raise political questions. We don't try to "organize" GI's or push any political organization. We agitate, we educate, hoping that GI's will see their personal problems in political perspective so that they will be able to further organize themselves.

The jury lowered the charges from attempted murder. The big corporations and people with the money say war because about 10% surtax on you to pay for this war. They talk that isn't enough we've got to have a big bundle right now so we'll just have to tax the workers more. So the workers won't raise too much of a stink about it, we can just say for 6 months we are going to slap 10% surtax on you to pay for this war.

There's no reason that we should ask these people if they want to vote on whether or not they want to pay it. We are the bosses and they are just dumb workers. So we tell them it's a new law and the workers and little people will have to jump. The big corporations and people with the money say just like Jackson who holds 51% of P.D.M. is telling us your union is getting too strong and I intend to keep this money for myself. So you are not going to get a decent pay raise. Because those people there have to be working with the money behind them. I say disperse the pig force and the rest of the people, a revolutionary worker has no right to assume a haughty and ascended attitude, as if he was a feudal vassal, he must be modest."

U.E. For Immediate Release

PATerson, N.J. - One hundred workers who make bullet proof vests, body bags, which are used to transport the victims of the war, are striking. The field where the workers are used in Viet Nam called for an immediate end to the war and to establish the most decent and honest layout for them. At a lunch-time plant gate rally keyed to the nationwide Moratorium, spokesmen for Lite Industries employees at 57 State Street, Paterson, denounced as a "junket" not only "this obscene waste" but also the senseless assumption that "wars mean good jobs on a long-term basis."

Members of Local 404, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a union that has consistently condemned the war after the invasion, came out strongly for an immediate and to "this disaster," adding that the workers think that they could be told off were peace to "break out."

Jose A. Lupe, UE Local 404 President, Chicago, Illinois: "I am one of the wives of the Steel Workers Union who are on strike on the P.D.M. Company in Santa Clara. We are actually in a round-about way fighting against the Vietnam war because about 10% of our pay goes for taxes already that the government pays out for wars. But they say that isn't enough we've got to have a big bundle right now so we'll just have to tax the workers more. So the workers won't raise too much of a stink about it, we can just say for 6 months we are going to slap 10% surtax on you to pay for this war.

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JOHN HOWARD

John Howard was a man. He lived in Uptown, Chicago, Illinois, the United States of America. He was a poor man, on welfare, who had come through years back from Georgia, seeking work. Once a a meeting of the old JOIN Community Union we had just seen a movie about war. This was in 1966. John got up and said: "War is a terrible thing, I fought in two of 'em; when I got off that boat in San Francisco in 1915 I swore to myself I'd never fight in another, they'd have to take me in a casket."

During the making of the film, American Revolution 2, John was working with the Poor People's Coalition in Uptown, in the film, at the end of a Coalition meeting attended by Panthers, John says: I'll stick with the Panthers if they'll stick with me, and I know they will.

Well, John recently went back down home, as he and a lot of people in Chicago do from time to time. He was at a meeting and some booby fascist got up and said: "That's the guy who works with negroes in Chicago. " The next night John was found dead, his throat slit. None of us knew John pretty well. John was a fighter, and he was the first person to take a stand when JOIN (Jobs or Income Now) got started back in 1964. He paved the way for a lot of other people. He leaves a big family - wife and all the kids, People out there should send some bread. Send what you can to the John Howard Memorial, Box 3746 McDonald, Chicago, Illinois, 60654.

Thieves and Crooks

I am one of the wives of the Steel Workers Union who are on strike on the P.D.M. Company in Santa Clara. We are actually in a round-about way fighting against the Vietnam war because about 10% of our pay goes for taxes already that the government pays out for wars. But they say that isn't enough we've got to have a big bundle right now so we'll just have to tax the workers more. So the workers won't raise too much of a stink about it, we can just say for 6 months we are going to slap 10% surtax on you to pay for this war.

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DECEMBER 1969 THE MOVEMENT
The first day I walked into the plant that was freaky. They told us to be there early, so we could get our clothes, hurried up and got there, and got my locker and all that. Then I had to report to the foreman in my department. He didn't have anything for me to do really and I thought the place was all fucked up, (What did they hire me for?)

Then he gave me a dust mop and made me sweep the same little piece of floor for two hours. I knew I had the explanation of how some factory struggle went down. It's a rap by a movement veteran who decided to go to work in the shop in order to organize workers. He talks about his first day-to-day experiences and reactions to factory life. Hopefully his story will be useful for movement people thinking about going through similar changes.

The iron floor had been cleaned for me that morning by a co-worker. I was afraid to sit down on my ass, because I'm a worker, not a supervisor. He bought me a beer and I told him about working people all having guns, and he said, "Come on, I'm a union shop." I told him I was a worker, none of whom I was particularly close with, the second week I was there, that I had been to Cuba. We got into a conversation about having a government run by the workers (practically the only thing that started it, don't know). One or two of them, said that he believed that this country needed workers' revolution and I said, "Yeah, that sounds right on." And somebody else said that he was a pacifist, communists, and somebody else said something about communism being a working people's idea. Everybody else said, "Yeah, it's a good idea, but I don't work in practice." And before I knew it I was deep into telling them of the things I had done in practice and that there were some examples like China and Cuba. But I myself had personally seen one of these countries and had some things to say about it. I didn't think that was the best idea when I said it, but it was out.

I had to take a chance and spell out what was ahead of me before I turned to the people who work there. I told them I had all these years of school and even told them of my political movements. But the Cuba thing really brought it home, that if that information went outside to the boss, I was sure to be caused. The thing that scared me was that the movement going into the shop where a parasite that you're going to be found out and thrown out before you can do anything. On the other hand there was no danger in keeping your mouth shut for too long. You've caught in a tight bag, and you don't know what to do when you work with right away. You can't talk to anybody. For a few weeks, I used to try to get a response, every hour or two, but there wasn't anything to say about what we were doing. The abolition of war, but war can only be abolished through war. In order to get rid of the gun, it's necessary to pick up the gun." I repeated it every time I thought I had lost it with them.

I'd think about it and sometimes say it aloud, when there were other workers around. I used to ask them what they thought of it, and they didn't have anything to say, no rap.

We had been in conversations about all sorts of things and I just threw in as a way of summing up the way I thought things should be. I started talking about pacifism and things like that. This blabblermouth told the boss that I was a radical but a pacifist, and another guy who wasn't radical but could relate to the gun. So we talked about it a lot, but most of the time, I just used the slogan to keep myself going, when I was drugged with the job.

TRIAL PERIOD

During my trial period (first 60 days of work when you can fire you without cause), I wasn't particularly careful politically. That may have been a mistake, but since I passed the trial period, I haven't decided whether that was right or not. I laid out to a group of five workers, none of whom I was particularly close with, the second week I was there, that I had been to Cuba. We got into a conversation about having a government run by the workers (practically the only thing that started it, don't know).

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We had been in conversations about all sorts of things and I just threw in as a way of summing up the way I thought things should be. I started talking about pacifism and things like that. This blabblermouth told the boss that I was a radical but a pacifist, and another guy who wasn't radical but could relate to the gun. So we talked about it a lot, but most of the time, I just used the slogan to keep myself going, when I was drugged with the job.

TRIAL PERIOD

During my trial period (first 60 days of work when you can fire you without cause), I wasn't particularly careful politically. That may have been a mistake, but since I passed the trial period, I haven't decided whether that was right or not. I laid out to a group of five workers, none of whom I was particularly close with, the second week I was there, that I had been to Cuba. We got into a conversation about having a government run by the workers (practically the only thing that started it, don't know).

One or two of them, said that he believed that this country needed workers' revolution and I said, "Yeah, that sounds right on." And somebody else said that he was a pacifist, communists, and somebody else said something about communism being a working people's idea. Everybody else said, "Yeah, it's a good idea, but I don't work in practice." And before I knew it I was deep into telling them of the things I had done in practice and that there were some examples like China and Cuba. But I myself had personally seen one of these countries and had some things to say about it. I didn't think that was the best idea when I said it, but it was out.

You had to take a chance and spell out what was ahead of you before I turned to the people who work there. I told them I had all these years of school and even told them of my political movements. But the Cuba thing really brought it home, that if that information went outside to the boss, I was sure to be caused. The thing that scared me was that the movement going into the shop where a parasite that you're going to be found out and thrown out before you can do anything. On the other hand there was no danger in keeping your mouth shut for too long. You've caught in a tight bag, and you don't know what to do when you work with right away. You can't talk to anybody. For a few weeks, I used to try to get a response, every hour or two, but there wasn't anything to say about what we were doing. The abolition of war, but war can only be abolished through war. In order to get rid of the gun, it's necessary to pick up the gun." I repeated it every time I thought I had lost it with them.
I've been to Cuba, I don't go for it too much. The revolution started dealing with some basic property questions. So we got his father owned a business and that he - of blacks involved in the demonstrations where I was at. He was talking to me about black people leading the struggle for the CIA had killed Che. He was drawing a distinct line between the CIA and the CIA. I tried to make it real clear that the CIA and the government were not the same. The struggle to gain more control over the building trades unions as one of the most privileged sections of the trading class. We failed to recognize that rather than train people for the union apprenticeship programs are more used to exclude blacks and other people from those lucrative jobs.

One reason for our problems in re-landscape the history of the union. Expanded and meaningful apprenticeship programs should be done by the building trades unions. The union should be fighting the struggle for black leadership, and should not be letting contractors, politicians, and business profit by splitting worker against worker.

The problem with this line is that it isn't based on sound analysis of conditions today. It is a tautology. The unions are just now beginning to recognize the importance of the trade union movement. The struggle of black people is not to create a semi-skilled non-union work force through the building trades unions.

Our original strategy with regard to this construction work was to attempt to neutralize the building trades by organizing among the workers by concentrating our efforts among those construction workers. We now feel that the right strategy is to attempt to neutralize the construction workers by loc- alizing and by applying a correct analysis to the struggle of working people. Those unions must be replaced by new industrial unions with black workers in the van-}

**RACISM**

I told a few workers, in fact almost any worker on the job that I had a son and that we named him after black people leading the struggle for racial capitalism and some black workers who were struggling for recognition. I saved that you had to be better than the blacks. Cause you had to be black to get on wealthy.

So I gave him one of those beautiful Cuban cigarettes, though I hadn't really dug it. He said, he said, he got the poster up in his living room right after his TV set.

One reason for our problems in re-

**MISTAKES BY SDS**

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by Don Hamerquist

The Fry strike was a test of our communist collectives (our collectives are overwhelmingly non-student). The strike continued for almost three weeks, putting concrete demands on us to mobilize people every day. If we didn’t do it, it wouldn’t be done. The strike was a qualified success.

Over a year ago, the International Chemical Workers Union went on strike at the Portland Plant of the Fry Packing Company, one of the biggest companies in its field, though the Portland Plant is only one out of 26 Fry plants across the country.

Fry’s reputation makes public relations hard for capitolists. It is hysterically hostile to even dole out unions, defines even mild anti-pollution controls, pays less than other involved in crucial defense working conditions.

After many failed negotiations, it became clear that ICWU would not get a contract without a strike. Fry had demonstrated in breaking unions which were much stronger than ICWU, for example, in the San Leandro plant. The Union would have looked like shit if it couldn’t get a contract or pull a strike after receiving a unanimous representation vote.

The strike began in a slack period. The company stockholders got up having confidence in a strike and other Fry plants to keep its customers. Fry hoped to keep its union financially and force the men to get other jobs, breaking the morale of the strikers. But after more than a month, the strike was still alive. We were gathering by with work out of the ILWU hall on strikers’ white cards.

SCABS

So the company switched tactics and began to tire some of the strikers, particularly those who had lost support after the release of the Portland Plant strike last summer. It became obvious that the strikers were losing ground.

The company also began to get involved in the strike, either directly or indirectly, by providing financial support to the picket lines. It was obvious that more pickets were needed to stop scabs.

The situation was further complicated by the fact that the striking workers were divided into several groups, each with its own objectives and strategies. Some workers wanted to strike for union recognition, while others were more interested in fighting for specific demands.

REORGANIZATION

The major consideration was that most of the strikers were not convinced that really militant action was possible. They weren’t ready to change the strategy of the ICWU leadership. It would have been a major blunder for us to up the ante before a solid core of strikers were convinced that this should be done. They went along with the union leadership’s plan to make the strike a hard one. The strike finally ended when the ILWU lifted the strike line.

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over and seriously injured a picket, an officer of the Chemical Workers Union who worked at another plant in the same local. The cops refused to arrest the driver, claiming that they hadn’t seen what happened, but Drew assured everyone that the union attorneys would file a complaint and have him picked up, so nobody should do anything to the driver except report the incident.

But people did get angry, and this incident pushed us into quite a bit of organizing over the weekend, despite the fact that our major attention was taken up by the police defense. We got a lot of leafletting on the guys going run down, capped at on the pollution issues with the local liberals, bailed out a "don’t scab" leaflet to the kids in the parks, and prepared for a lot of factory leafletting at the beginning of the week.

Early the next week, we took some of the strikers down to the Longshore Hall to ask for support, and brainstormed at the AFL-CIO Labor Temple. As a result the picket line was much bigger the second week, varying from 50 to 150 each morning. On the morning of the monthly ILWU shop work meeting, we had seventy or eight longshoremen come on the night shift and join the line.

That Friday we had our biggest line to date, including a couple of men or so at the dock who were dragged out of the Labor Temple, who stood around talking to each other, seemed lost in thought, with only a couple of longshoremen still there and over and over hurt. A general fight broke out involving about 50 people armed with 2 x 4’s and bricks. The cops were in another place at the time and by the time they arrived, we broke up. They made one arrest of a well-known communist. They charged him with assault and battery on the plant’s office manager, who was taking motion pictures of the fight.

The next day, Fry got a restraining order limiting the pickets to the dock area, and realising that the injunction was inevitable, we were poorly prepared to deal with it. The ICWU leadership attempted to take advantage of the situation. By this time, the strike had become an embarrassment for them. There was an effort to get the picket line eliminated. "Getting the communists take over the picket line has been a practical goal on which everyone could work, and the strikers understood the need for it in the labor movement.

INJUNCTION

Drew argued that they could defeat the injunction in court if it were a simple violation of the temporary order. The strikers complained that he was being unrealistic and not being practical. Drew was being unrealistic and not being practical.

The union argued that the picket must be totally effective in order to deter scabs. They argued that the picket line was needed to stop scabs, the union main­ly since the strike was not a wildcat. We also discovered that the Wallace Security guards (fired by the President of the Central Labor Council, who was supposed to be supporting the strike) were on the picket line. A couple of longshoremen were arrested along with an office worker. The union was accused, much to their surprise, by attempting to throw the strikers off the line, the strikers not understanding the need for it from the longshoremen, and their lead­ership wasn’t aware that the injunction was no longer in effect.

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This was after Drew had told the strikers that he would get support from the longshoremen. He also had daily contact with the ILWU and the Teamsters. Drew was not always accurate; for example, when he said that they were working in it. At first, this was just a pragmatic approach to attract more picketers, but soon the union leadership decided to change the strategy. Drew maintained that the union leadership was not a collective bargaining issue. This horrified Drew, it was their only goal, it was their only goal. Drew was justifying the union leadership’s strategy against union negotiating about things like pollution.

NEW STRATEGY

The strike entered a new stage when the re­straining order was lifted. The strikers contacted us and agreed to try to lift the line, Drew’s warnings that we should continue as if the injunction were still in effect. We had to keep on the job.

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As a result of the trade secrets, the strikers got the idea of lifting the line. We had to keep on the job.
It was easiest to get agreement on the need for increased militance, a step we had to take, since we were more or less by default. Drews kept pulling further and further away from the strike. This gave tactical leadership to the militants without an open confrontation, with Drews. Out of our attempt to gain a common position we achieved a certain extent of agreement, but we would develop larger and more militant actions directed towards the eventual closure of the plant. This was a goal which we believed would have been much easier to accomplish earlier.

By this time many of us were known individually by both the police and the Fry workers. We had developed a certain degree of trust among ourselves, but not enough to stop the militants. The police were prepared to evict and to endure, and the police were prepared to keep the riots open. There was a major problem concerning our morale. It was difficult to avoid a quantitative estimate of the importance of the strike, and as the weeks passed and people were forced to find other jobs, the number of strikers, which had never been large, dwindled still further. By this time, Drews was actually helping to break his own strike. We also had the dilemma that in order to bring about a change, we had to have some kind of publicity about closing the place down. This, of course, made us lose all the advantage of surprise, and the pigs were prepared.

We were able to keep going because of a variety of reasons. We were doing well in terms of sales, and some strikers in other activities, and they were achieving a more organic relationship to the local. We could see that we were changing a lot of the strikers' attitudes on the plant. Although we were still under the spell of some of the strikers were even planning to go the union way, we were about done in. The only possible next step was to find the &quot;final offer&quot; and announce that he was in town to settle the strike, despite the rejection of what had been called the &quot;final offer&quot;.

VICTORY AND FRAUD

The next day Fry agreed to a contract and was also submitting a plan to the Environmental Quality Control Commission. The Fry strike began to demand more from its scabs and the scabs were better prepared to evade the legal attack. The core of strikers were also getting rougher, but we worked out ways of forcing the strikers to return to work. At present, the Fry workers are looking for ways to challenge this threadbare fraud. They are considering registering as an independent candidate for the Presidency. 

THE COLLECTIVE'S STRATEGY

We have general agreement that we cannot accept any variation of the traditional left/progressive trade union as an organizing area. The work that we are doing contrasted sharply from outside the working class, whether it is the elimination of issues like &quot;the equal opportunity employer&quot; and &quot;the equal employment opportunity act&quot; in the constitution of the strikers and their wives and girlfriends, or the elimination of the neutrality of the state and provide evidence of the right of the strikers to live and work free of discrimination and the right of the state to promote and the right of the state to provide education and training.

UNION BOWS OUT

For his part, Drews passed the word around that the union was pulling out of the strike, and then came up with a &quot;final offer&quot; from Fry, which he promised the strikers accept before we scheduled demonstrations. When some strikers tried to postpone the agreement, the Union leadership threatened that they would lose their jobs. We were able to avoid any serious conflict. We were able to avoid any serious conflict. The strike had ended, but it had not ended in victory.

COPs AND COURTS

The cops and the courts posed major questions for us, both tactical and ideological. The issues of the courts and the police were distinct in this case, and I would like to deal with them separately.

The anti-mass picketing injunction is one of the most common manifestations of the class character of the state. The police and the courts are an embarrassment to the ruling class. The Association of Oregon Industries is one of the most embroiled with the police. And the police are not just an instrument of the state, they are also an instrument of the ruling class.

DECEMBER 1969 THE MOVEMENT PAGE 9

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19
EDITOR'S NOTE: Tom Hayden gave the following speech at the October 11 prison hearing on the Mitchell charge in Boalt Hall (U.C. Law School) in the beginning of November. Here he outlines the Conspiracy's analysis of their situation and the strategy for stopping the trial.

First of all I'd like to give you the political background of the law and I'd then like to explain what our interest is in this case and what going on. I'd like to say something about the nature of our defense and the kind of thing you can do.

We're being tried under a law which is a product of the outside agitator theory which we once felt was a joke when it was applied by southern governors. The government has been in a state of shock ever since the new deal in a definite political direction with the appointment of Haynsworth.

In charge of the Civil Rights Division is Jerris Wilson, who ran for Senate and Governor in the state of Texas and was defeated and who is in no case as naive as anybody who disturbs somebody else's comfort is a rioter.

We have in charge of the criminal division which is on top of our case a person by the name of Richard Nixon among others that has been permissive of all. When he get in office the next move of the government was to make to rig the Supreme Court for the first time in our history in a way that's political di­rection with the appointment of Burger and now the appointment of Nixon.

Secondly he put into office at the top levels of the Justice department a gang of reactionary politicians who are interested in the political system and order. These include John Mitchell, the Attorney General, who is openly anti-Lawyers, a political and a political manipulator on Wall ST, and a Republican party boss who is back for all his career. He is made number one man in the Justice Dept. in this way that stuns you as much as possible, so you feel a curtain of exhaustion fall over your mind as you listen helplessly to people describe you, as you listen to people lie about what you've done.

Here we are up against a law that makes nearly anything in the country illegal, up against a secret police apparatus that he collected the evidence, identified before the grand jury, now presents it to a jury. It's very normal for a judge to grant that. Many members of the conservative Chicago bar were very puzzled when Hoffman refused to let Garry have that second thing is that this trial is so preposterous that any member of the conservative Chicago bar who faces the electric chair could you possible put Abby Hoffman behind bars for six weeks. So Bobby Seale doesn't have the attorney who's closest to the law. I think that that may be only because of the fact that many of the people in the case are lawyers, radicals, have a history of legitimate activity in reform move­ments, and a few of us when they say yes, how could you possible put Abby Hoffman behind bars for six weeks. So Bobby Seale doesn't have the attorney who's closest to the law.

We hear people around the country say anything. One of the things that Nixon and the second thing is that this trial is so preposterous that obviously that is the most inflammatory speech he ever heard in his life, this is an FBI agent who was just standing with his son on a little league, little league, days ago and he was approached by a man from the FBI and asked if he would mind going to some meetings and taking notes and turning in people on the left. He did it and this is the most inflammatory speech he ever heard in his life.

You're probably wondering what conspiracy is. It's a thing then about the nature of our defense and the thing that it mail the body so that the police evidence could set it up and arrest everybody in the Black Panther Party that they could.

Now if you think that we're having an easy time relatively, developing support around our trial, I think that that may be only because of the fact that many of the people in the case are lawyers, radicals, have a history of legitimate activity in reform move­ments, a few of us when they say yes, how could you possible put Abby Hoffman behind bars for six weeks. So Bobby Seale doesn't have the attorney who's closest to the law. I think that that may be only because of the fact that many of the people in the case are lawyers, radicals, have a history of legitimate activity in reform move­ments, and a few of us when they say yes, how could you possible put Abby Hoffman behind bars for six weeks. So Bobby Seale doesn't have the attorney who's closest to the law.

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CONSPIRACY VERSUS FASCISM

The people all across the world are ultimately going to our jury. We don't say that in a rhetorical way - we say that in a political way. That's because public opinion can be generated, around this trial and the trials of all the conspirators in this country, and the trials of all the political prisoners, that it can have an impact. I think the only thing keeping Huey Newton out of the electric chair was political pressure.

The only thing that will keep us on the streets in political pressure and it has to be on a worldwide basis and it has to be done during the trial - the government is put into a very difficult situation - by persuading us, the government alienates the youth of this country, and alienates people around the world, and discards its legal system in the eyes of the world - just as last year it discarded its political system by doing what it did on the streets of Chicago.

That means that the government will not be succeeding, even if it puts us away, in making young people obey this fascist regime of law and order. On the other hand, the government should devote politically to cut us loose, on some appeal or give us appeal bond as some kind of way to save the liberal community's belief in justice, then we will be back on the streets, raising more hell.

This political drama can be imposed on the US government, on the Nixon administration, if enough pressure is generated around this case. And obviously we do it for ourselves, in some sense. But we think that in this particular case, the rhetoric about every people being scared to come to Chicago is a lie. This is the one political trial that it's possible to conduct on a national and an international basis because of the defendants' being who they are, people involved in movements for many years, because of the devastating national impact of the Chicago demonstrations, because of the tremendous national and international political interest generated around this case, we think that it lays on it the line for the Nixon administration.

We think that it can be elevated into a case in which the people are lined up on one side or the other - for the conspiracy, for what the young people did in Chicago for what the young people did across this country, or for John Mitchell, Richard Nixon, the rest of the Justice Department and Fascism.

COURTROOM STRATEGY

What we're gonna do inside the court is pretty much what you can expect. We're gonna try to raise the political issues. The government is going to try to prevent us from airing them at all. It's not political, therefore you can't bring up the war in Vietnam, you can't bring up racism, you can't bring up the Democratic and Republican parties, you can't bring up political and economic institutions in this country. All you can bring up is whether your intent was to incite a riot, and whether you stand guilty or not on what the government has accused us of.

We will try our best to get around that, but we do not believe, just as we don't believe a fair trial is possible, we don't believe that it's possible to politicize the inside of a courtroom in any fundamental sense. I think a lot of people have seen too many TV shows about the defense or read books about Clarence Darrow and they kind of believe that that courtroom is a great place to give a speech. Let me tell you, if that was true, they wouldn't spend court proceedings altogether and institute something else, it's almost impossible to raise political issues in a court.

We intend to say that we had the right of revolutionary dissent. We intend to say that we must prove that our intent was to do something about Imperialism in Vietnam, to do something about racism, to do something about the situation that young people face in this country and to do something about the totally rigged political apparatus that we have and that's why we came to Chicago. We intend to try to show how we organized the Vigeo, how the organization of the Mobilization Committee was set up.

We intend to try to show that the US deliberately intervened to prevent us from having permits because they were afraid of having hundred thousands of people from around the world, and they knew that if a quarter of a million people protested peacefully, that alone would fuck up the Democratic Party. It was therefore necessary to stall to the last moment so that we couldn't prepare permits, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to make all kinds of continuous statements about how to kill, about new methods of assassinations and so on. The right-wing Guard coming in, and about barbed wire, and all the rest of it so that families would be afraid to come to Chicago - and so that our numbers would be materially reduced to a point where they thought they could politically isolate us and prove to a worried country, that when it comes to preserving law and order, the Democratic Party is better than Richard Nixon and George Wallace.

NO PIG RIOT

We want to try to show what happened was not a police riot. The police did NOT riot. The police acted in an orderly fashion. The police acted professionally. Just like the soldiers do in Vietnam or where they're sent to kill people or maim people or control people. There were a few incidents where the police went berserk. I'm sure they did so in order to beat into the ground the man from the University of California Criminology School who's the leading expert on crowd control in the US. On the whole, the police conducted themselves professionally. They followed orders, and we intend to get them in the courtroom. We're gonna present evidence to Lyndon Johnson and Richard Daley. Lyndon Johnson will send his attorney to quash the subpoena and say that he got nothing to do with it, and so with that, we win.

The only thing that we can hope for is creating a political effect by showing the jury and showing the press and showing the people how we're systematically stopped. That's the only thing we would ever do. It was necessary to do it and show how the government at every point insists on stopping it.

STOP THE TRIAL

So what we're intending to do in conclusion is take this message to you. We want you to see the people who are very fundamental to what happens. On the day that you leave your early locked up, the students atfavare school marched into a faculty meeting and demanded that the school be closed and the school was closed.
And we're trying to organize law students in other parts of the country to do the same thing. I think that this is a very revolutionary idea when it comes from law students and lawyers especially, to STOP THE TRIAL. There can be no such thing as a fair, trial. No such thing as an appeal on this. The only way that these people are going to have justice is to STOP THE TRIAL. It's a practical proposition. The government, any time it wants, can stop this trial. The government can accuse us of having done something and move for a mistrial. We can move for a mistrial and the government can cooperate in that request. The government can tell Judge Hoffman to get conveniently ill. Any number of ways, the government can arrange to have this trial stopped. A lawyers committee nationwide has been formed to stop the trial. They're working inside the courts and outside the courts. I had never seen lawyers in the streets before. I understand there was a big demonstration here in SF. There was a very large one in Chicago. Slowly, the cream of the crop, the law students who are supposed to run corporate capitalism for the next generation or two, are being alienated from John Mitchell and Richard Nixon, are being alienated from the Justice Department, and are getting a kind of proper done of lawlessness in their veins.

It's not the only constituency, it's not the only kind of group that we're trying to work with. We're trying to work with the Vietnamese, we're trying to work with the Western Europeans, we're trying to work with the students groups, we're trying to work with everybody and anybody in this country. We spoke plenty of times at the Moratorium. We probably spoke to 195,000 people. And we're going to Washington on November 15th. Dave Dellinger is the chairman of the program and is going to speak about the necessity to withdraw troops from Vietnam. We expect 100-200,000 people to be in Washington.

We expect a significant number of these people who are marching on the Department of Justice to demand freedom for Huey and Bobby, to demand that the trial in Chicago stop and to demand general freedom for political prisoners everywhere and amnesty for Eldridge Cleaver.

This is the kind of thing that is absolutely necessary to put on the agenda. You can't expect to fight against the war in Vietnam without taking political casualties and nobody is going to continue struggling against these issues if they feel they're going to be railroaded to the penitentiary because of it. Maybe by tying our case to all these other cases, we can amplify the publicity about them, but it's very important to understand that hundreds of thousands of people in this country are being railroaded and only a few of them you've heard of.

We have the government that Richard Nixon has been putting together for a long time, from when he was on HUAC, from when he was taking Communists in the late '40's and the late '50's. He's brought them all to Washington and they have a single-minded intention, no matter what the political costs, to put as many people away as possible. That's why Spiro Agnew, part like Judge Hoffman, is not a nut and is not a joke. He is very serious. He knows what he's doing. He's trying to mobilize fascist popular support for doing what he wants to do.

And therefore he has to play on the idea that we are effete snobs and you know that there's some truth to that and that we are misfits -- we can't fit into capitalism, we can't open stores and become businessmen -- we are misfits in this system. Spiro Agnew is the wave of the future. He's trying to mobilize fascist popular support for doing what he wants to do.

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And therefore he has to play on the idea that we are effete snobs and you know that there's some truth to that and that we are misfits -- we can't fit into capitalism, we can't open stores and become businessmen -- we are misfits in this system. Spiro Agnew is the wave of the future. He's trying to mobilize fascist popular support for doing what he wants to do.
Since the end of the strike last March, and the withdrawal of the 600 storm trooper, SF State has been transformed into a fascist enclave in a suburban desert, a concentration camp decorated with a tam-o-shanter and by establishing an information and spy system by the simple expedients of appointing people loyal to his position in all the key administrative positions, and by establishing an information and spy system that makes it impossible for us to push any old-guard liberals still left in the regime to accomplish anything constructive, without his finding out about it ahead of time. The plainclothes pigs all look like his students, and many of the classes of the radical faculty contain at least one student informer.

Hayakawa and his administrators use the myth of "academic freedom" to weed out any faculty whose political positions challenge the notion that the function of a college education is to train observers, but not participants, to study social problems, but not work to solve them. The toll so far includes Nathan Hare and Juan Martinez, and may soon encompass every faculty member who gives grades to striking students.

They used the myth of "academic competence" to prevent any student, particularly strike leaders, from enrolling in the School of Third World Studies, because their diplomas come from the streets, not the classrooms.

Under the guise of "due process," all the arrested students are still grinding through the wheels of the Internal Security Division (student disciplinary proceedings), and the Financial Aids office is "reviewing" their applications for loans and work-study jobs to determine whether they are still "eligible" for financial aid from the college. The process has already gotten several striking clerical and cafeteria workers fired from their jobs.

STICKS AND CARROTS

Last Spring, Hayakawa and the State Attorney General clamped down on the student government that had supported the Third World Liberation Front by confiscating all remaining student funds and placing them in "trust" with the Bank of America. When a "Power to the People" slate won student elections, Hayakawa declared the election invalid, and put his puppet slate "Hayatrots" (non- violent) into office. Now the funds are slowly dripping back into the hands of the Internal Security Division (student disciplinary proceedings), and the Financial Aids office is "reviewing" their applications for loans and work-study jobs to determine whether they are still "eligible" for financial aid from the college. The process has already gotten several striking clerical and cafeteria workers fired from their jobs.

Since the BSU survived the strike as the strongest organization on the campus, and the Black Studies Department has over 1000 students, third world and white, enrolled in its classes, Hayakawa has rightly seen it as his most powerful enemy on the campus. So Hayakawa has set out to smash the Black Studies Department. His technique in the same as Hitler's Big Lie -- say it loud enough and long enough and the masses will believe it.

With the diligent assistance of our local technique of the big lie, Harvey York, Hayakawa's public relations man, Hayakawa is getting his face back on TV and the bourgeois press to convince the concerned public that the Black Studies program is being run by a handful of revolutionaries who are intimidating the black faculty - poor dupes - and all the students, into believing that a Black Studies course is taught by a faculty member who subscribes to cultural nationalism - counterrevolutionary and safe; that a Black Economics course is firmly guided by a teacher who can extoll the virtues of black capitalism. The Black Students Union does not intend to let this happen.
LAOS - ANOTHER VIETNAM

by Marlene Charyn

"I Left My Heart in San Francisco" is the most popular tune in Laos today."

-S.F. Chronicle

Large parts of Laos, like many remote and primitive countries, have been penetrated and ravaged by American pilots and advisors and their native collaborators. Even the Neo Lao Haksai (the Patriotic Front of Laos), which is waging a fierce struggle against the imperialists, sadly admits that the zone under control of the U.S.-supported Vietnams has become "a disordered and corrupt society where robbery, gangsterism, opium addiction, gambling, illegal lotteries, and prostitution are spreading more and more."

Vientiane administration has become "a disorganized and lawless place where the money has gone."

But in 1946, the French, backed by U.S. money, reoccupied the country and the government established by the Free Laos forces was dispersed. French influence in Laos, both before and after the war, seems to have been minimal. Apparently, the French didn't pay too much attention to Laos because its main value was as a buffer between Vietnam and Thailand. When the French returned to Laos after the war, they recognized the Laotian king. It was during these years that direct U.S. intervention began. According to Cady, Laotians had little reason to believe they would be able to make their own decisions. The CIA had set up shop, and through the CIA the Laotians had been forced to give up their sovereignty.

In the early 1950s, a coup against Souvanna, and began a purge of the NLH. Soon thereafter, rightist general Phoumi Sananikone led a coup against Souvanna, and began a purge of the NLH. The body was led by General Phoumi Nosavan's period of prominence from 1948. His regime has been well described by Cady: "During the early 1950s, the forces of Imperialism and anti-Communism were beginning to share their hands. Prince Souphannouvong had learned in 1946 that the expansion-minded West does not intend to let Southeast Asia calmly set up governments and go about their business. His wife, a Vietnamese, had learned the same lesson. In 1950 Souphannouvong joined with other resistance leaders to convene the National Congress of Representatives of the Laotian People. The Congress drew up a broad national unity program and created the popular Neo Lao Itsala united front and a coalition government headed by Souphannouvong. Three and a half years later, revolutionary forces had beaten puppet and French Union forces in the north, and had liberated half the country."

When the 1954 Geneva Conference reestablished the peace and neutrality of Laos, the Neo Lao Itsala immediately ordered a ceasefire. In October 1954, Prince Souphannouvong, in the name of the Laotian revolutionary forces he commanded, stated he would cooperate with the royal government in order to strengthening the peace, restore democratic liberties, and achieve national unity. On the basis of these principles, the royal government began to negotiate with the Pathet Lao. It took two years to come to some agreement, and it was during these years that direct U.S. intervention began. At this time, American advisors ordered the royalist government, headed by Que Katay (whom the revolutionaries compare with South Vietnam's infamous Bao Dai), to attack the liberated areas. Other U.S. activity in these years came to light recently in the New York Times, which reported: "Americans are known to have helped organize, train, and equip Meo (Laotian tribe) guerrillas since the early 1950s."

In January 1956, the National Congress of the Representatives of the Laotian People met again, and this time it organized the Neo Lao Haksai party (NLH). Later that year, Souphannouvong and his half-brother Souvanna Phouma, leader of the neutralists, reached an agreement. They agreed that the government would pursue a neutralist policy internationally and that the NLH would participate in elections as a recognized political party. In return, the Pathet Lao gave up its territory in the north, a portion of the revolutionary army was incorporated into the Royal Laotian Army, and the rest of the guerrillas were demobilized.

US MANIPULATION

The following year the coalition government began to function, with Souphannouvong as Minister of Planning, Reconstruction, and Urban Development. What happened next to disrupt the peace can perhaps be imagined from this passage by John Cady, a former State Department officer for Southeast Asia: "Conflict again developed on several scores. The ambitious planning program prepared by Prince Souphannouvong for agriculture, industry, and social services proved completely unrealistic both financially and technologically, especially in view of prevailing problems of disorder and corruption. The Pathet Lao faction also objected strongly to American efforts to develop and equip the royalist army. Another major factor of difficulty concerned the unfortunate tendency on Washington's part to view the local political situation exclusively in terms of the cold war."

So the U.S. put out money for the military but not for social services. Sounds familiar. Cady goes on to describe American manipulation of the Laotian economy. He also mentions an American policy after 1956 to develop a more effective Laotian fighting force. According to Cady, Laos had little domestic base and so "in an attempt to develop an elite fighting corps, the American Central Intelligence Agency sponsored the creation of a mostful patriotic force headed by an anti-Communist political party." The body was led by General Phoumi Nosavan, an ardent rightist, NOVAN, a longtime comprador who had previously backed the French.

In the May 1956 elections, the NLH won 19 of the 21 seats to be added to the National Assembly. Two months later, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, probably prodded by his U.S. advisors, resigned and tried to form a new cabinet without the NLH. From thereafter, rightist general Phoumi Saranakone led a coup against Souvanna, and began a purge of the NLH leader. By the end of the year the guerrillas were fighting again.

The Saranakone regime, though thoroughly anti-Communist in its orientation, was corrupt and ineffective. In less than a year, CIA-sponsored Phoumi Nosavan took over. Nosavan was no improvement. His regime has been well described by Cady: "During General Phoumi Nosavan's period of presidency from 1960 to 1965, he had developed a lucrative chain of gambling casinos, controlled all liquor and perfumes.
GENEVA CONFERENCE

In June 1962 a new Geneva Conference reestablished peace and neutrality, and a Tripartite coalition government was set up. Souvanna Phouma again became Premier. He called on the people to unite and by April 1963, Prince Souphannouvong, once again refused to be a minister. The new elite which provides most of the membership of the National Assembly ... His government has a U.S. colony or to fight for their complete liberation.

The U.S. has set Laotians against Laotians. The economy has been wrecked and restructured. An NLH leader is stably divided on an individual basis. Each school produces its own neighborhood throughout the year and also raises pigs as a supplementary food. The defense of the Homeland is tied closely to production, and a new movement has been started under the name "Land and Ponds for the Front..." Bomb craters left by enemy aircraft are being used for planting or stock as fish hatcheries. All this work is carried out on a collective basis, from harvesting or transporting the products to the front.

In short, the rebels are finding new ways to preserve their freedom and continue the struggle against the American aggressor. The anti-imperialist movement should be expanded. In August, a U.S. imperialist aggressor and for the building of a U.S. colony. The defense of the Homeland is tied closely to production, and a new movement has been started under the name "Land and Ponds for the Front..."

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The Zengakuren (All Japan Students' League) was formed soon after the end of World War II. From its beginning it was dominated by the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) which gained popularity during the War for its stand against fascism. By the end of the War much the militant tactics as their politics. Although on the surface they were all anti-American, their basic aim was to oppose Japan's role in Vietnam and as an agent of US imperialism all over Asia.

STUDENTS REJECT PRIVILEGE

In January, 1968, a strike began in the Medical Faculty at the University of Tokyo, the most prestigious and influential university in the country. The origins lay in the conditions that interns were forced to endure (low pay, terrible hours, harsh treatment by older doctors). For several months, the strike was limited mainly to the medical school, with elements of the School of Economics taking an active part. But the facilities of the medical school were barricaded, and research was stopped. Eventually the administration ordered the Kidotai (riot police) to break down the barricades. The conflict immediately expanded. An emergency sub-committee of students drew up seven demands on July 7 and the response of students drew up seven demands on July 7 and the response of students was to be built. The real significance of these actions was not so much the militant tactics as their politics. Although on the surface they were all anti-American, their basic aim was to oppose Japan's role in Vietnam and as an agent of US imperialism all over Asia.

NEW UNITY

In January, 1969, the Kidotai entered the Tokyo University campus again, this time to take back the main administration building from Zenkyoto, which had barricaded and occupied the building for over a year. For several days the two forces fought. The Kidotai finally retook the building, using tear gas dropped from helicopters. This action led directly to the widening of the Zengakuren and extension of the struggle to universities throughout Japan.

In April, 1969, students from Zenkyoto factions of various universities in Tokyo and the surrounding region participated in the Okinawa Demonstrations. These demonstrations had been organized by other groups, but the students chose to participate since the purpose of the demonstrations was to protest the American occupation of Okinawa and use of Okinawa bases for bombing raids on Vietnam. This was the first time the new Zenkyoto joined in open activity with other leftist groups, mainly Hanen, the workers' anti-war movement, and Beheiren (Citizens' Union for Peace in Vietnam), a group mainly composed of intellectuals and social critics.

On June 11, 1969, a memorial day was held for Kamba Michiko, who had died in the 1960 Ampo demonstrations. About 30,000 people gathered in Hibiya Park in central Tokyo. The group was composed mainly of students, workers, and intellectuals. Plans were laid for an independent force, unrelated to either the JCP or the SDP, to prevent a continuation of the OK-Japan Security Treaty.

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THE MOVEMENT

A ten-hour struggle at Haneda airport marked a turning point for the movement. On October 8, 1967, Prime Minister Sato planned to leave from Haneda airport for a conference with LBJ on the issue of US-Japan Security Treaty. The students of Tokyo University - most of them non-sect radicals - decided to form their own intra-university organization to carry on the strike. The new organization was called the Students' Conference for All-University Struggle (Zenkyoto), which included elements from all the factions (except Minsei, the pro-JCP faction) and non-sect radicals.

In November, 1968, Minsei and Zenkyoto battled for several nights on the campus. The JCP brought in students from Minsei groups from campuses all over the country. The Zenkyoto joined with the workers' union called Syôko (Syôko), the largest and most militant of Japan's unions, began the practice of wearing helmets in demonstrations and to use direct action against Japan's involvement in the Vietnam war, as far back as 1965. Within several months the line between "pro-peace" and "anti-war" became strong.

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NEW UNITY

In December, 1969, at a conference in Tokyo, the All-Japan Zenkyoto was formed, including all old factions of Zengakuren, except Minsei and the pacifists. According to the announcement of the conference office, 170 universities already organized Zenkyoto. Among them, 54 universities sent formal delegations to the conference. 90,000 students attended the conference, including representatives from eight new political factions, non-sect students from many Zenkyoto, students from Beheiren (The League for Peace in Vietnam) and affiliated students. The turnout was particularly impressive because most universities were still on vacation and because radical students can hardly spare any man-power on the campuses. Radicals have been fighting through the summer and are now combating the Student Law and the University Law.

Five thousand riot police surrounded the entrance of the Concert Hall. They checked identifications and searched each student for weapons. They were looking for Yoshidaka Yamamoto, the principal organizer and
But people realize the importance of militant unity. As one Japanese artist said, "People began to feel that Japan was moving towards fascism. Faced with fascism, mild protest like singing and dancing seems kind of absurd now."

As the student struggle grows and more and more workers fight against the Security Fact, the Japanese government faces a dilemma. It may have to resort to the one reserve of official violence, the Defense Army, whose existence is theoretically unconstitutional. At that point more people will realize the extent of the recovery of old Japanese fascism. At that point, many more people will join the struggle for a revolution in Japan.

NOTE: The above is adapted from a Special Supplement on the Japanese student movement which appeared in THE PLAIN RAPPER.

L ONPOC P.C.I., CAL (L.N.S.)- Prisoners at Longprp Federal Correction Institution went on strike on August 6 in a spontaneously organized act of defiance against the oppression of the prison system.

Prison officials had been waiting anxiously for a racial battle between blacks and white prisoners, but instead the inmates united and turned against their real enemies.

On Wednesday August 6, over a hundred prisoners refused to return to work in the afternoon because they had not been credited with their pay at the commissary. (Industry workers get up to 75 cents an hour which they can spend on such things as cigarettes.) That night the strikers talked with other inmates and on Thursday nobody went to work at all. The prisoners drew up a list of demands which included setting up an elected inmate council, amnesty and lesser restrictions on correspondence and visiting.

(If a press statement, a prison official said that the prisoners had been running a swimming pool and a color TV.)

The administration put twenty men in solitary, but didn't deal with the remaining 2000 strikers until Friday, August 8. The warden declared the situation to be a riot, despite the absence of violence, and sent in his own squad armed with clubs and gas. One inmate that night that the guards attacked.

Several hundred prisoners were subsequently placed in solitary, many for as long as a month. More than 150 strikers were transferred to stricter conditions. This demonstration was about the same size as the Big one last April (200), but more workers and high school students participated, and the struggle was far more militant.
Continued from page 7

One problem is that people on the job talk too much about union leaders and the daily meetings, and I can't see how this is any worse than talking about the union leaders and the daily meetings. It's the same thing, just different words. And I don't see how this is any worse than talking about the union leaders and the daily meetings. It's the same thing, just different words.

Normally you can really get it with them, either on the job or elsewhere, or sometimes you can get a conversation going with a group in one way or another. I'm not sure that it's really better to go about this in the way I tried this morning. I had an opportunity to go and talk with them a little bit, and I felt that they were receptive to what I was saying. They were interested in what I had to say, and they seemed to be interested in what I had to say. They were interested in what I had to say, and they seemed to be interested in what I had to say.

The next five hours was a really fantastic show of solidarity. We were all together at the Shelter Half this time. We were able to get a conversation going with them, and they were interested in what we had to say. They were interested in what we had to say, and they seemed to be interested in what we had to say.

We've talked about the war and the military in general, and we've talked about the anti-war movement and the anti-imperialist movement, and we've talked about the anti-war movement and the anti-imperialist movement, and we've talked about the anti-war movement and the anti-imperialist movement.

I had one pretty good argument about what the war in Vietnam is all about. Especially since they've been grum-py and had to do a lot of work, I think it's really important to settle for less and keep the wages down. But we've been getting a lot of support, and we've been getting a lot of support, and we've been getting a lot of support.

It's really not a whole lot to say about the union itself, so I don't see how this is any worse than talking about the union leaders and the daily meetings. It's the same thing, just different words. And I don't see how this is any worse than talking about the union leaders and the daily meetings. It's the same thing, just different words.

In the factory

On Monday, October 20, the American Federation of Labor held a meeting at the Canadian Service Club on Fort Lewis. There were 35 GIs and three civilians at the meeting, which had been advertised for about 30 minutes when a plaque of MPs descended upon the service club. SSG Bostick, the sergeant in charge of the MPs arrested about 150 people, who were considered to be the leaders of the meeting and took them outside to wait for squad cars. The meeting continued without the "leaders," who were decided by the fact that the men of the meeting that the best action would be to return to their different units and start spreading the word about the U.S. tactics of the military police.

As they began to leave the men, who were told that they were under arrest. A 3-2 vote led to the service club and the men were herded onto the bus for the headquarters at Fort Lewis. The MPs were singing truck songs and gesticulating about the men, and the MPs were singing truck songs and gesticulating about the men.

The men were escorted off post and verbally harassed, but the visit by the MPs wasn't a very ferocious looking machine - that they wouldn't have a light hand on the rudder, or a light hand on the rudder, or a light hand on the rudder.

The MPs were Ultimate backing down. The first official press release said that we were being "handled," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were "handling," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were "handling," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were "handling," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were "handling," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were "handling," and they were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post.

The guys talk about the President of the United States being owned by the company and the executive board.

Some people at the meeting were afraid that they would not be able to have a meeting on post. By forcing the Army to say that we have the right to meet, we have won it, but there's no way to prevent the Army from saying that we have the right to meet. There's no way to prevent the Army from saying that we have the right to meet.

We've broken up a lot of fist buttons at the meeting. Some guys asked for them after they saw us.

There's a lot of bureaucracy and self-perpetuating administrators. There's a lot of bureaucracy and self-perpetuating administrators. There's a lot of bureaucracy and self-perpetuating administrators.

Anyway, I'll leave the details to the lying press, and I'll leave the details to the lying press, and I'll leave the details to the lying press.

The guys talk about the President of the United States being owned by the company and the executive board.
I's possibilities of the Fry strike in plants where we had We got fantastic commitmentS, but only handfuls of people showed at the line. attacks etc - we would have been able to launch (The Panthers did convince sorr.e Black guys not to apply at Fry and were willing to come to the line was important. When the strike was a qualified success, injury to help some people you don't even know. Just to talk to the Black seabs. The strike ended before this was possible.)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

OUTREACH

We attempted to capitalize on the exemplary poss-ibilities of the Fry strike in plants where we had people working thru leaflets and personal contacts. We got fantastic commitments, but only handfuls of people showed at the line. (If we could have materialized the promises of support and the suggestions - mutant attacks etc - we would have been able to launch the revolution.) When it got right down to it, people didn't have the confidence that their involvement would make enough difference to compensate for getting out of bed early. They were also afraid. We didn't really expect anything different. It's a big break from most worker's normal situation to choose to put themselves in constant danger of arrest or injury to help some people you don't even know. Just getting a large number of workers to pay attention to what was happening at Fry, even without taking part, was important. When the strike was a qualified success, we were able to use the "Where were you?" line with some of the bellshitters.

In one foundry close to Fry where we had a couple of people working, we were able to get some people to come to the line. It became a small issue at that plant because the foremen and supervisors drove past the line every morning and saw the people there. When things worked out so that people were late for work at the foundry, they got hailed for being on the Fry line by the management. One of the people working at the foundry was arrested on the conspiracy charge. He got a lot of support from guys on his shift, so much that the company still hasn't attempted seriously to fire him, although he is a "troublemaker." In this period also, the Fry strike helped get people inter­ ested in general left stuff by introducing them to the Willamette Bridges.

FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS

I would like to deal in closing with two general questions which both have been mentioned in passing a couple of times: the development of revolutionary class consciousness, and the building of organizational forms for workers. We were fortunate in that the Fry strike lasted long enough and was varied enough to provide something of an initial laboratory in which we could attempt and evaluate various ap­ proaches in a more substantial way than would be possible with any one-shot action.

Consciousness can't be raised unless it is under­ stood. False consciousness is not eliminated thru abstract intellectual confrontation which does have some effect on students. Workers normally act as if they were pro-capitalist, but they have not decided to act this way, and they won't stop thru a process of "undocting." Their position is much too con­ tradictory, and eclectic for this to happen. Assumptions and premises are implicit. They won't be eliminated just by winning arguments.

It is possible to convince almost any worker that socialism is preferable to capitalism. But it's more difficult to convince him that socialism can "work" and that it will make a difference if he struggles for it. Cynicism and passivity is the major content of workers' false consciousness. So, in the first place, we must see "raising consciousness" as challenging this cynicism and passivity thru demon­ strating the possibility and power of collective action. This is more important than training people to respond correctly to some verbal stimuli like "Black Panthers" "student revolt", or "communism".

Given the small size of the group of strikers with which we were working, we will have had substantial success in developing continuing political relationships. If we had not gotten a contract at Fry, a number of strikers were interested in getting jobs where they could help us in other organizing efforts. As it is, we are closely related to the continuing work being done inside the Fry plant and in the ICWU local. The strikers are supporting our continuing fund-raising efforts for our people who were arrested at Fry. Strikers and their families are participating in women's liberation activities, free medical care activities, a poor peoples alliance, grape boycott stuff, and high school organizing. Some of them regard themselves as, and act as, members of the "movement". We involve some of the strikers in left social-educational things, and one of them is teaching a karate class to us. In short, the core of strikers is pretty much in the entire spectrum of movement activity in the area. A few of the strikers will probably become community, but most won't and it would be wrong for us to attempt to make them. The activity spectrum is too narrow in the area, and too biased in directions which will limit the participation, and, particularly, the leadership of the sort of people who were polit­ icalized at the Fry strike. We don't have the proper options available. The only real choice in participating in the ongoing activities and single issue groups or joining a disciplined communist collective. But we already have a problem with the lack of coherence and consistency in the rest of the movement, and the transition to a communist grouping will be too abrupt for many workers who want to become more coherently and consistently involved.

These considerations, combined with the general ideas about strategic approach outlined earlier are leading us to place major organizational priority on building an organized movement of radical workers with an on-going program of activity, but which, though organized and clearly left, does not put unrealistic organizational and ideological standards for mem­ bership. We want a movement organization which will function in its own name, both at the point of pro­ duction and at other points of class antagonism, emphasizing activity and willingness to participate and potential which we see for the class. That is the sort of stuff which I hope that we will decide to spend a lot more time on now on.
WHEN THE CHAIRMAN IS IN CHAINS
DENIED HIS RIGHTS
HE STANDS AND SPEAKS
DEFIANT MAN AMONG DEFIANT MEN.

IN THE BEGINNING
IT WAS JUST HUEY AND ME
THEN THERE WAS LITTLE BOBBY.
NOW WE HAVE A PARTY
THE CHAPTERS SPREAD
ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

WHEN THE CHAIRMAN IS IN CHAINS
IN NAZI COURTS
HE STANDS AND SPEAKS
DEFIANT MAN AMONG DEFIANT MEN.

THERE IS NO JUSTICE
FOR BLACK PEOPLE, NO LIBERTY
I DEMAND
THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE
NO FASCIST PIG
CAN TAKE AWAY MY DIGNITY.

WHEN THE CHAIRMAN IS IN CHAINS
BOUND IN CONTEMPT
HE STANDS AND SPEAKS
DEFIANT MAN AMONG DEFIANT MEN.

WE HAD TO SPEAK
WHEN WE BEGAN TO SEE.
LIBERATION IN THE COLONY
THE ROOTS OF REVOLUTION
IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY,
WHEN WE DEFINED THE ENEMY.

WHEN THE CHAIRMAN IS IN CHAINS
AND FRAMED
HE STANDS AND SPEAKS
DEFIANT MAN AMONG DEFIANT MEN.

WE UNDERSTOOD WHEN WE BEGAN
NOW YOU CAN UNDERSTAND
YOU'RE EITHER PART OF THE PROBLEM
OR PART OF THE SOLUTION.
THEY CAN JAIL A REVOLUTIONARY
BUT NOT THE REVOLUTION.

WHERE WERE YOU?
WHEN THEY CHAINED HIM TO A CHAIR?
WHERE WERE YOU?
WHEN THEY DENIED HIM AIR?

HE CANNOT BE GAGGED
BECAUSE HIS VOICE IS OURS.

THE CHAIRMAN IS IN CHAINS,
ALL OF US MAKE THE ATTEMPT
TILL HE IS FREE AND WE HAVE WON
ALL OF US STAND IN CONTEMPT.

THINK OF WHAT THEY DID TO HIM
WHEN YOU PULL THE TRIGGER.

Lincoln Bergman