I sat alone in a tiny cell. The monotony of the concrete was broken only by the sound of the cell door — beyond that, another concrete wall. I had been charged with a felonious assault upon a police officer. Only four weeks prior, I had been a city police officer myself, in Berkeley. The transition had been total, to a much higher state, I had arrested offenders and now, I had been arrested; I had peered into cells before and now, I was on the inside, peering out.

The ranks of police had filled Clay Street that morning. Opposing them, a street full of demonstrators, I sensed that today (Tuesday) would be different from Monday. Barbara and I had decided not to risk arrest, but merely to observe the demonstration. It was in this role as spectators that we sought a safe vantage point in the parking lot opposite the induction center. A loudspeaker blared a warning and then, more distinctly, came a sharp order: "March!"

The police moved forward, at first pushing and then hitting. Clubs were swung above police helmets and came crashing down amidst the demonstrators. The police were not selective, both men and women, young and old alike felt the riotsticks. The crowd broke easily, the police could claim total victory for this battle.

STUNNED

I was stunned, bewildered. I could not believe what was happening. Tears suddenly flooded my eyes; I held Barbara tightly and we turned away, unable to watch any longer.

Was it true? Had I been a policeman only four weeks before? Had I been one of them? It was true. Perhaps I had not been a "good" policeman, but I had been one of them. Perhaps I had never believed it when they said it was a war and the people out there were the enemy. Perhaps I had gotten too involved with the people that I encountered. Perhaps I felt too much or questioned too much. Whatever the reason, I never quite made it as a policeman.

About two hours after the police had cleared the street in front of the induction center, Barbara and I were watching a group of demonstrators as they blocked traffic. We saw a commotion behind a bus and began crossing the street to get a better view of the activity. A lone Oakland policeman came walking back from the front of the crowd after his unsuccessful attempt to disperse the demonstrators.

CLUBBED

Without warning and without provocation, the officer started shoving us with his nightstick. I was able to step aside, but Barbara was hit in the back. Trying to protect Barbara, I attempted to step between her and the officer. She turned around and was struck in the forehead by the officer's nightstick. At this point, I began grappling for the officer's club.

Some 34 hours later, the charge was reduced from a felony (assaulting an officer) to three misdemeanors (including resisting arrest). The bail was reduced from $5500 to $220 and I was soon bailed out, I am.~wait trial.

This particular Tuesday will not be soon forgotten. It was a radicalizing day and an enlightening day. Old illusions give way to new perspectives — the image of the police as community servants has been replaced by an image of armed mercenaries.

THE DAYS WE SEIZED THE STREETS IN OAKLAND

20

THE MOVEMENT

Affiliated with SNCC and SDS

NOVEMBER 1967 VOL. 3 NO. 11

COPS "ARMED MERcenARIES," SAYS ex-COP

By Steven Lindstedt

When they said it was a war and the people out there were the enemy, I had gotten too involved with the people that I encountered. Perhaps I felt too much or questioned too much. Whatever the reason, I never quite made it as a policeman.

The police across the nation are rapidly becoming militarized; they are preparing for battle. Urban police forces have increasingly employed military tactics and military equipment. They feel that their position in the community has been threatened. They have reacted by resorting to more frantic and more oppressive ways of maintaining "order."

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BULK RATE
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Dear Editor,

I write this letter in response to that by Naomi Lauter because I believe she speaks for a generation I feel is being misled and progressive Jew and because I think she clearly places many of the points of conflict in this issue in the context of the left Jewish Community. And I think that there is no democratic basis to all the movements that we participate in and support, and to that humanist, programs such as the "anti-violence" campaigns has made it worth being a Jew for so many generations.

For the events of the Middle East have not only created a loss of faith in the image of the Jewish people, but also the belief in the survival of the state of Israel requiring that the Jewish community of atrocities as spokesmen Reagan Murphy, Berry, and Chuck Connors, as they did at an earlier time in the United States and in earlier times, the modern history, which also concerned the "purification" of Palestine from the natives.

FEELING FOR ISRAEL

There is no question that I have a lot of love for Israel. I do not believe that there is less love for Israel than is attributed to the majority of us of Palestine's threats for the "breach of being pushed into the sea", argument. By the same token, I am not quite familiar with the support of the greater threat, in spite of the continuous usage, the "anti-Zionist" is misleading or misleading, but this does not make the public and the public pronunciation.

No, as a Jew deeply bound to his country and the people and to their traditions I do not believe that if Israel has a right to exist, it should see the expense of one and a half million Arabs. If it could not be done except through force, I would rather it not be done, because that price in changing the heart of the population and both sides by changing the consciousness, and both sides. And I believe in a feeling for Israel. It has been said successfully against non-peaceful and police dogs.

DEFEND HUEY NEWTON!

Huey Newton, the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, was wounded in a hospital bed. He was accused of planning to murder two policemen and wounding a second.

Already the newspapers and advertisers in the Bay Area have signed, almost immediately, signed about the "anti-violence" campaigns. They should be used to protect itself and people being used in the name of the "anti-violence" campaigns.

The MOVEMENT asks its supporters to contribute to the Huey Newton Defense Fund.

HUEY P. NEWTON DEFENSE FUND

Please place your donation in this envelope.

HUEY P. NEWTON DEFENSE FUND

E.D.O. 1001 8641 AMERY HILLS (SAN FRANCISCO) 94127

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

PLEDGE $____

SUBSCRIPTIONS (if you are already a member, please include your member number.

Anonymous

Dear Editor,

Note that the immediate sequencials of many which dominated "Stop The Draft," the effect of which has already been described, but there is also a cause which is impossible to avoid a few criticisms from the roots of the demonstrators. In particular, in this spirit, a commitment and a cause of many of the deeper aspects, one may find that degree to some misgivings about their tactics.

In their quest after opposition to protest the government and refuse to consider certain direct-action tactics often associated with pacifist movements, of deep concern. For example, the possibility of the existence of civil disobedience to shut down the Induction Center was never personally contemplated, and the sit-down tactic, even when used, was described as an isolated activity.

DIRECT-ACTION TACTICS

In response to the last few objections, it is quite clear that a couple of people who are not to be held in any large numbers would be required to block the streets around the center effectively - a people who are not already, I feel, can be politely led off to just be "kicked to the curb" - and that a setting crowd could do a great deal of damage to vulnerable to police violence standing, for the last time has been cited as a proof of this.

We have seen that the tactics required a discipline and commitment that was not available to a large group. They would not be required to block the streets around the center effectively - a people who are not already, I feel, can be politely led off to just be "kicked to the curb" - and that a setting crowd could do a great deal of damage to vulnerable to police violence standing, for the last time has been cited as a proof of this.

NOTE FROM UNDERGROUND

Near the violence of the present that has been a convincing argument against the indigenous clashing of those who were involved, those who were not, and the Isrealites. They are people for whom the public pronouncement, which depends on charisma and manipulation as substitutes for leadership. We have to be the"mix" of this spirit, anti-violence, or, given enough people.

We may be honestly consider this for another time, when the mass of people are gathered around the public, the public force, or violence, or, given enough people.

In fact one may detect a certain opposition by the steering committee in committing that violence self-defense and non-violent sit-down tactics. This may have happened, and correct, as the movement through the years, the maximum number of demonstrators, but it pleased those who were involved in the movement to look for all of us. Most of us are involved in the movements that we participate in and support, and to that humanist, programs such as the "anti-violence" campaigns have made it worth being a Jew for so many generations.

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EDITORIAL GROUP

Bobbi Cea, Bill Mandel, Gayle Markow, Brooks Penny, Gaylor Mork, Ronald Young, Jerry Demar

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The violence that occurred last Thursday, supposedly in a "nideal" protest (as in Los Angeles it was) stemmed in part from the "mixed", confused nature of the protest. It was an attempt to create the illusion of a non-violent demonstration, and thus to protect the isolated nature of the sit-downs. These were often surrounded by police and colored from the police with the excessive nature of the self-defensive and repressive tactics. As the demonstrations, the effects led to their, and the similar demonstrators behaved, being driven back by the police, a few people who remained sitting in small groups. These people were kept there by a sharply dressed sit-down blocking a front from the outset of the demonstration.

OPPORTUNISM

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BARRICADES IN OAKLAND

by Terence Cannon

OAKLAND, CALIF. -- From 5 AM to 10:30 AM, October 20, 10,000 people held 22 blocks of downtown Oakland against war and outrun. The people barricaded the streets with cars, trucks, concrete bus benches, parked trees, parking meters, street signs, trash boxes and lumber, in order to block the buses carrying draftees to the Oakland Induction Center.

With cans of spray paint they decorated public buildings and streets with anti-war slogans and symbols. On the wall of City Hall a large sign read, "First Liberated Zone of Oakland."

It was the first mass white clash with police in recent years, the first anti-draft riot since the First World War. With the similar Pentagon action, it has been the first anti-draft and student movements.

COALITION

Stop the Draft Week began in the office of THE MOVEMENT late July at an informal meeting of anti-draft organizers who wanted to move opposition to the war and the draft from the level of moral protest to a show of power. They decided to halt the activity of the Oakland Induction Center during the week of October 16.

This action was first seen as bringing together black and white organizers around a common issue. It became clear after many attempts that black organizers distrusted the idea of mass demonstrations and preferred to hold sit-ins and continue the blockade the next 3 days. The demonstration was split over whether to continue the blockade the next 3 days. The San Jose, Stanford and San Francisco representatives voted to continue, most of the Berkeley group voted to stop.

ONTO THE CAMPUS

When school opened, STDW became a campus issue, particularly at Berkeley. The UC Administration was first bowled to student pressure and allowed them to use a large auditorium for an all-night "teach-in" and for organizing the activity.

The day before the "teach-in" the Alameda County Supervisors got an injunction against the use of any university property for "an campus advocacy of illegal campus violations of the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

The students refused to let this stop them. They came onto campus anyway, in the thousands. Illegal rallies were held on campus before and during the week. Students brought loud speakers onto campus under guard and took them away afterward. In retaliation, the Administration suspended all campus organizations participating in STDW. The revolt was larger meetings, held illegally by illegal organizations using illegal loudspeakers to plan illegal-off-campus activities. The momentum could not be stopped.

THE WEEK: MONDAY

The Civil Action Day Committee, a pacifist-oriented group that has been holding sit-ins at the Berkeley Selective service office.

THE "TEACH-IN"

The Berkeley Administration and the ASUC were in a bind. They had attempted to take over the Monday all-night planning session and turn it into an academic talk-fest. But when the injunction was served on them they locked the doors of the auditorium and lost any control over the activities. 6,000 students attended the organizing rally on the steps of Sproul Hall to learn the plans for the next day, despite the rumor that cops might be called onto campus to disburse them. UC Chancellor Heynes declined to invite the cops list he had learned from the FSM and Student Strike.

Those willing to go to the Center were divided into groups, and held more detailed planning sessions with the mentors and monitor captains.

TUESDAY: MACE & CLUBS

At 4 AM, the rented fleet of 25 buses began to carry the groups to Lafayette Park in Oakland, a staging area 7 blocks from the Induction Center.

The Induction Center is in downtown Oakland, one block from City Hall, 3 blocks from the Oakland Tribune building. To the west is the West Oakland ghetto, to the east the downtown shopping and business center.

The STDW Committee had expected the police to card off the area around the Center. The cops however, allowed the groups to "march in the streets in front and on the side of the building. At 7 AM, the police moved out from their field headquarters, a three-level parking structure across the corner from the Center, and waded into the crowd, forcing the people down the streets and clearing the area around the Center.

Despite the heavy use of tear gas and Chemical MACE, it continued. The gas in aerosol cans -- the groups held firm at several inter-sections, b/c of traffic and ties up the police in a wide perimeter around the area. Newspapers, bystanders and white-clad medics with red-cross armbands were clubbed and beaten along with the demonstrators. 22 people were injured.

Police violence had been anticipated and preparations made, but many demonstrators were surprised by the fury of the attack. The STDW Steering Committee was split over whether to continue the blockade the next 3 days. The San Jose, Stanford and San Francisco representatives voted to continue, most of the Berkeley group voted to stop. It was decided to have only peaceful pickets the next two days.

Berkeley High School students staged a boycott of classes and joined the noon rally at Sproul Hall.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY: THE NON-VIOLENT HOUR

On these days peaceful picketing and demonstrations were held in front of the Induction Center. The demonstrators, rather than acting as street leaders, merely keep the crowd orderly and aided the police.

The mass of demonstrators accepted this without enthusiasm. Rather than being intimidated by the police attack, they were angry and wanted to take back the streets. "If that all we're going to do -- walk around the Induction Center 50 times?" asked a demonstrator Wednesday.

FRIDAY: THE BARRICADES

"We're going back tomorrow, just like we did on Tuesday, only smarter," said the Draft Week spokesman announced in Berkeley Thursday afternoon. The Stopping Committee resumed again around this decision and prepared for the use of tear gas and police violence.

The history of the blockading of the Induction Center is spelled out in detail in the other articles in this issue. It is a proud story. Read on.

PAGE 3
how week began

Stop the Draft Week (STOW) began in anger. In late July a small group of non-violent demonstrators and other organizers met at The Movement office in San Francisco. The problem: to "do something" against the draft.

They agreed on several things: new forms had to be found outside the traditional forms of moral protest demonstrations. "We've got to go beyond the Re­

democracy line," one of the organizers said. The question was: How? The Steering Committee had to find a way to unite different groups. And to mobilize the strength to do after the war in Viet Nam was over.

The argument against the new position was that only the middle-class and profes­sionals could mobilize the strength to end the war, and they would be isolated by rejecting non-violence. The Steering Committee's response was that the war was not an isolated phenomenon but en­

demic to the American social system which was needed was a movement that would last after the war. In Viet Nam was over and such a movement had to be based on community and the university should be selected. The PLers on the Steering Committee nominated a PL organizer of

EYEWALL CONFRONTATION at a barricade. Note the plywood shield in the center and the grenade can lie hidden. Note also that the police are surrounded by several hundred sailors during Friday.

structure

The loose structure of STOW made such problems worse. New people would speak of non-violent discipline, The older leaders been taking their guide from the civil

resistance and youth groups. A major

future militant action will, hopefully,

progressive labor

The addition of representatives of evo­

duating groups to the Steering Commit­

tivity couldn't be selected. The PLers on the Steering

committee. The PLers on the Steering

Committee nominated a PL organizer of

the pacifics

The view of the Steering Committee ran
directly counter to those who accepted a non-violent discipline. The other leaders of the movement came out of World War II, the 50's, and 60's. On the campus, political activists had been taking their cues from the civil rights movement before (Black Power). The big deal was between the adherents of non-violence and self- defense. General meetings turned into

be made here. In regard to the blackclarke­

few blacks who came to Steering Commi­
munity members in July having been turned on by the brutal tactics of STOW couldn't understand who we were wasting so much time on the pacifists, who obviously weren't in the same bag that we were in. They decided that we probably weren't working together well.

The other result of this debate was a vacillating image projected to the public. As we were talking about people were ready for a really serious confrontation with the police state we another projected a cleaner image of ourselves and our programs nor provided people (and ourselves) with a clear plan of action for the week.

manipulation

The basic problem in dealing with PL, as well as any of the other left splinter groups, was to understand the dynamics of manipulation. The practice of waiting until the last moment and then circulating

speeches and leaflets is that the police are surrounded: this happened several times during Friday, and the police are surrounded by the police state we neither projected a clear image of ourselves and our program nor provided people (and ourselves) with a clear plan of action for the week.

The pacifics view of the movement is a popular widespread belief that self-defense is necessary. The police turned out to be a severe hindrance. Most of them present on Saturday were engaged in non-violent sit-ins and were able to get out of the way of the cops. Others interfered with the burning of barricades and hampered the mobility of the action.

Mixed TACTICS

Many stayed in, it is hoped that they
day and of the week with the week before. The electronic chairman of the Steering Committee's response was represented a new feeling rather than a specific escalation. The problem with the police was that they understood which is not pacifism. "What about your violent plans?" ob­

asked a member of The Resistance. "What violent plans?" asked a Steering Committee member, "to have black people participatory," was the answer.

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d of non-violent demonstrators on the mili­

ary people participate," was the answer. They felt that unless the slogans and tactics, but not philosophically, attach­

ed to non-violence, stayed in. It was agreed that they could have "their own thing" within STOW, but exactly how that would work was never clear.

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asked a member of The Resistance. "What violent plans?" asked a Steering Committee member, "to have black people participatory," was the answer.
two cars and a tree form a barricade, many black residents of the area helped block the (photo: Jeff Blankfort).

Feeling that the draft issue was a common one and that the militant tone of so-called "anti-war" groups was inappropriate, this coalition existed only on paper, however, and the Steering Committee rigidly kept on trying to build it long after the possibility was gone. The Steering Committee found itself in a box and did not have the political savvy to get out. It had been advised by some black activist groups that the white way to involve black groups was to bring out a national SNCC figure. The national SNCC often agreed in such instances, however this did not work out, and real contacts with local black organizations were never made. The result was a strong reaction at Berkeley. The Steering Committee was depending on SNCC to get black people to the action at the Induction Center. There was also a great deal of loose talk by Steering Committee members to the effect that if a strong SNCC person were brought out, the militancy of the week would be increased. Many people associated with STOW were afraid that white people would be turned off to the movement. Again, we were operating on assumptions alone and were getting the jitters that only a few hundred people would show up. This feeling about white youth was shared by white people. Many young blacks felt, in Oakland, repeated, that though East Oakland liked the idea of the black community by planning to attract the cops to their community. In fact, the lack of planning and the reaction on the part of the Berkeley leadership led both the Berkeley PL and the Old Guard to the off-campus San Francisco Originals, the San Francisco State PLers, the Los Angeles and Stanford wanted to continue activities; the Berkeley Originals and the Old Guard wanted to stop. The Old Guard did not want to be placed in the leadership of a militant minority of demonstrators. The majority of people continued on page 14.

A POLITICAL ANALYSIS

SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION

The UC campus PLers provided the second example of manipulation when they introduced a large number of their members (armed with bull horns) down to the support demonstration and moved it from the decided-upon spot in front of the Draft Board (about 10 blocks away from the Induction Center) to the front of City Hall (a block away from the Induction Center). The PLers that moved into an area of danger a large number of people who had already decided they did not want to be so involved and did not want to bring that danger closer. The result was that the members of the support demonstration got caught, along with others, in a series of confrontations with the cops thus hampering already made preparations for self-defense and finding themselves in a tight situation. The result was an attempt to bring it.

In spite of all this, however, the San Francisco State PL group did an excellent job of organizing for the week, and brought a disciplined, ready group to the action. They maintained their militancy in the face of vacillating Berkeley Leadership and argued against the STOWs, in fact, an aid to campus organizing.

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BLACK AND WHITE

Of PL's charges, the one dealing with black-white relationships was the most legitimate. From the beginning STOW began to build a black-white coalition, an attempt to gain control of pieces of the Originals came from the UC-Berkeley campus and gravitated back there from community and high school work they had been doing during the summer to give leadership to the off-campus STOW Committee. The Berkeley PLers and have been part of "white chauvinism," of which they accused the STOW leadership (of which they out (and which will be dealt with later).

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SEEDS FOR THE FUTURE

Four basic rules of thumb came out of this general position.

1) We would avoid getting arrested. We understood that merely being in the area of the IC meant that we ran the risk of getting arrested but that the goal of the action was not a large number of people in jail. That would just cost us time and money and our investment was aimed at our objective.

2) We would try to avoid direct contact with the cops whenever we could. That meant that people were held to be split if attacked by cops. (In the cops might make an area to clear it out we would go if it didn't seem that they were doing it to get the action underway.

3) People were told that they had to defend themselves. We felt that just because of the stated purpose of the action there would be police violence. This meant a defense for self-defense follow the action. The movement would provide weapons to people bringing violence thought necessary to aid in self-defense and also to try to get a feeling that self-defense meant collective self-defense. If you can get people away from the clashes of the cops - do it.

4) People were given information on a number of things that the cops might do, and our suggestions as to how to combat them where possible. We felt that we need a time to think on their feet. "Do whatever you can to close the IC down, use your imagination and be ready to innovate."

BE FLEXIBLE!

PRE-WEEK PLANNING

Before getting into the guts of the activity, one clarification. This article is only a small part of the activity. Besides the monitor squads there was the Lookout made up of a chief lookout, operator, and 2 runners. The groups were responsible for the general coordination of the street scuffling. There was also a first aid squad. The monitor squads had a first aid kit and two medical students.

MONDAY NIGHT & "BLOODY TUESDAY"

The final planning meeting was Monday evening in the 6th floor of the University of California-Davis. Here the bulk of the participants met to discuss the plan of action. A group of about 150 came up from Palo Alto on Tuesday morning and another contingent of about 200 from San Francisco.

It was at this time that the bulk of the participants were introduced to the general plan for Tuesday, were given information on how to foment disturbances, and were divided up into groups and assigned squad numbers. The groups then discussed and asked questions until they began to ship out at about 4 a.m.

The approximately 3000 participants were brought into the area via private buses and cars pooled, cleared themselves through the staging areas and proceeded to move to the IC along their pre-arranged street routes at about 5 a.m. Here, we were given our first surprise. We had expected to meet police resistance, in the form of cordons, at the intersections around the IC. There was no resistance and we were allowed to take two blocks in front of the IC's doors (City between 15th & 16th and 16th between Clay and Jefferson). The cops had taken control of the 6 story parking garage on the northeast corner of 15th and Clay (further from the IC) as their head-
quarters and stationed about 600 feet in. They arrived just before we did. We were unprecedented in our particular tactic and ended up doing little else than filling up the large area around 14th and Clay with people until 6:30 am when the cops moved to Clay. During this period of time between 5:00 am and 6:30 am most of the activity took the form of marching up and down in the streets, chaining up the doors, police very quickly freed after we were on the door) and waiting for the cops to do something.

ATTACK

Sure enough at 6:30 am a large segment of cops moved out of the parking areas, formed themselves into a wedge formation and started to move down Clay crossing the intersection of 14th and Clay down the block to 15th and Jefferson. Here was our first encounter with the cops and they won. The cops moved into the crowd of demonstrators swelling fully and stuff up people with MACE. This produced a lot of confusion in our ranks. People ran into each other and many panicked. The most serious problem that we had at this point, however, revolved around the people who came down to participate in a sit-in. This was a group of people who were tactically weeded in to the form of a non-violent sit-in and wanted to do just that within our action. We had told them they could and even them down to the IC early as part of a "peaceful" protest group. This was quite cute, however, on the possibility that only they would be able to get near the doors to the IC. When everybody got to the doors of the IC it no longer became necessary for us to use the power of a sit-in to get people stationed near the door and the sit-in became an unnecessary tactic.

DON'T SIT DOWN

These people wanted to the police change by sitting down and pacifying themselves a non-violent sit-in. This meant very little to the cops, who were blind. They just stepped right into, and over, the people sitting. Most of our injuries resulted from people sitting down. One of our prime watchwords that we had is, "don't sit down."" The cops chose to proceed to slowly and methodically clear larger and larger segments of Clay and then 15th. They ended up pushing us to 16th and Clay, 14 and Clay, down 14th to Jefferson and up 15th to San Pablo.

PUSHING A CAR INTO THE STREET for a barricade. (Photo: Jeff Blackford.)

WE TAKE THE STREETS

Once this was done we were left with the situation of a static perimeter around the IC. The cops stood on the inside facing us and we stood on the outside facing them. The buses were finally brought in, about 9 am, straight down Clay St.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Much has been said (and undoubtedly will be said) about the police brutality on Tuesday and there certainly was a great deal of billy club swinging that day. However, there were a number of things of identification that came out of the police activity that have been practically unreported.

1) A good proportion of the police violence came as a result of individual or small groups of cops flipping out (out of fear, hate, lust, etc.) and charging the people. Many people were attacked just because they were standing near cops.

2) The most difficult thing for people to handle was the fact that the cops seemed to be more interested in holding the crowd in than the cops themselves. The cops would move back to bring up strength and when one or two of them got caught in a group of people, they got out fast.

3) The police seemed to have a beat-up and dispense policy as opposed to an arrest policy. They had very little ability to "take prisoners" and were more interested in driving us off than arresting us.

4) Cops were very uncomfortable if there was just a small number of people in an area filled with people. We found that if they would move back to bring up strength and when one or two of them got caught in a group of people, they got out fast.

Two small scale experiments were made while we were waiting it out with the cops that proved significant for Friday. The first was that about 6:30 am a couple hundred people moved out into San Pablo (which is one of the main drags in downtown Oakland) for the purpose of blocking up traffic on the street. This led up traffic

VICTORIOUS FRIDAY

Most of the discipline from Tuesday remained the same for Friday. The march to 14th Street was on 14th Street. However, there were two major changes made. The first was that we were going to eliminate, as much as possible, the use of the sit-down. The second and more important change was a redefinition of our tactical focus. The focus changed from the doors of the IC to the buses bringing the inductees in. It was felt that our real strength lay in our mobility. We would use our monitored groups into the area around the IC and plan ahead for the dispersal. Groups would be assigned intersections and attempts to block them up. We would stop the induction process by blocking up traffic in downtown Oakland. We would not wait for the cops to come and beat on us, rather, we would split from one intersection to another and require the cops to come out after us. They would have to fight on our grounds instead of us fighting on the cops' grounds.

Friday morning people met directly at Lafayette Square (parking area 1). There were on Friday about 15,000 people. Once the people arrived in the park they were divided into blocks, each with its own monitor squad, and oriented to the new battle conditions. This time people were more prepared to engage the cops — a good portion of the participants were armed with some kind or another, most were heavy coats, and people generally brought a wide variety of protective equipment. We also had on Tuesday the possession of aerosol paint cans for spraypainting the rear pocket. (Photo: Jeff Blackford.)
WE'VE GOT TO REACH THE PEOPLE!

The following article is by a group of young white or­
ganizers who plan to begin implementing this program in
the major cities across the country. The Movement prays in
the hope of stimulating discussion on long-range plans
to fight the war and the draft and to effect basic social
change. Next month we will print a critique of this plan
by community organizers in Chicago. We hope other articles
will follow.

There is a movement now in this country that it makes sense to describe as a re­
sistance movement. What is a resistance movement? It has been shaped to some extent
in the centers, in the corners of small offices, in the character and style of increasing amounts of
anti-war work and the consciousness of growing numbers of people that they can create a real opposition to the Johnson policy for the
and growing. The resistance estate at the fringes -- on the edge of the student movement and
the mass movement of communities, at the margin of the poor and decaying communities
where the offices and apartments of those leaders are often found.

This article outlines a program of resistance; it seeks to clarify objectives and
describe a way in which part of the resistance can root itself in poor white and lower-paid
working class communities; it attempts to
suggest the urgency, need and potential for establishing these roots now.

WE CHOOSE RESISTANCE

Much of the anti-war movement, re­
gardless of rhetoric, assumes predicated on the assumption that existing power is illegitimate and that the regular channels of
eye contact are inadequate to over­
end the war. For that reason it has concentrated on proving that there is subst­
substantial, growing public sentiment against the war (through large demonstrations, petition, parliamentary action, etc., etc.,) and
it has done so quite effectively. Its method has concentrated on anti­
war propaganda, mass meetings, and symbol­
istic appeals to power. (Over the most
militant, still somehow we have always advocated what seems closer toward a Chauvinist confusion with appeal to power).

We are convinced that power throughout this society is illegitimate and con­tinues to be basically unassailable despite the obvious
and normal political pressures. That conviction FORCES us to a con­
clusion that the only course of action is to
and disrupt the functioning of the military/political machinery wherever it is local and vulnerable. We join a re­
istance movement out of no great optim­
ism that the change can come quickly; indeed we call this resistance, not a revolution, because extramural power is far too strong to make this change. The kind of re­
istance can delay and harass, strengthening the internal conflicts that make the war impossible. It can unite a group of people whose prosecution of the war is the most critical determinant of their opportunity to make a lively and vital contribution throughout the country of a movement already factually at import­
ance and potential for important enough so that people will take

working class communities; it attempts to suggest the urgency, need and potential for establishing these roots now.

WORKING CLASS & POOR

It is here that the war hits hardest, it is young men from these communities who do most of the dying in Vietnam and it was their fathers and brothers who did most of the dying in Korea. It is the issue of war that will be surprised in the name of the war effort, whose wars that will be erased by war inflation, whose checks that will feel hardest the spreading of a war tax. And it is the war

The draft and the war are issues now,
especially if you consider that there is an issue of social revolution in this society that is
either and the anti-war movement. It is here that the war hits hardest; it is a miserable fact of life for young people that will be surprised by

PRESERVATION

Finally, however, there is one reason that overrules all the others to make us attempt a community based draft re­
sistance movement. That simply is the preservation of the movement, because the movement is in danger. The war in Vietnam, despite its gravity is not the last act or a critical feature of this society. It will end eventually, and eventually could be over, if the move­
ent it has generated is to live beyond

COMMUNITY BASED DRAFT RESISTANCE

Draft resistance is growing. The mo­
movement the peace movement gained this summer has turned more and more to­
wards draft resistance. "It is the one issues that has united almost all the people seeking to make it very personal, that it has connected people to the war in Vietnam. It is the one issue that deals with the war that really touches people personally and deeply." On the other hand, draft resistance groups have very different views on what should be done, and are moving in several different directions. Some had set up their activities around particular events, some in a context of direct political confrontations with the establishment, some in a context of direct political confrontations with the establishment, some in a context of direct political confrontations with the establishment. The Vietnamese struggle for liberation coexists, and the topicality of the war is in some country, the economic

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
regimentation of others and the political powerlessness of many also continues. We have choices to make and a responsibility for our political actions.

Neither the skills or techniques of counselling, nor the tactics of indoctrination and demonstration are talked about here. A direction for draft resistance is presented and a discussion of possible tactics is set out.

**DISAFFECTED AREAS**

Draft resistance can grow faster and more strongly in sectors of the population which are already disaffected with the war and with the political machinery local and national. Think of black and ethnic communities, like Puerto Rican, Polish, American Indian, German, Portuguese. Think also of lower class working class white communities: less than half of these communities vote because they don't believe political processes will do anything for them, they are generally against the war, and they are often primarily those who are getting drafted.

On the other hand, none of these communities are particularly open to ordinary, large organization, headed, top-down peace propaganda programs. They have to be approached by people who will make their own community, are familiar with and interested about their community problems and who gain respect and confidence in their community.

These are the people who are run down through this society -- through the schools, the army and the jobs -- and those are the people who can form a base of power to resist the war machine. Draft resistance is the way to reach them because the draft is touching already a few of their families. They get a reason to fight the draft. Let's talk about getting them involved.

**STUDENTS**

Who are your home of you have roots in communities where draft resistance centers could be started, but a great many of you are students, or at least without stable income and with little power in their own communities. Some of you are already involved in draft resistance work in other groups and you feel you at least have the time or the manpower to try to reach your communities. Who can you get your message out to people to get you people to do that? Make contacts with other groups and set them up. Talk to them about draft resistance and organize them.

**UNG Group Program**

What follows here is a program for setting up community based draft resistance unions. It is hoped that you will move in that direction. On the other hand, many students have been organizers, but not do too the time or in some cases the experience to work in a community full time. In that case it makes sense to talk about a "flyin'" group that, during the course of the war, tries various ways of reaching out into potentially insurgent communities, and in other cases enough contact to make, enough casaulsition gathered, to follow up when organizers are available.

**Organizing Draft Unions**

Pick the neighborhood for some good reasons. Maybe you know some good, sympathetic people have whose houses in their way around, look for areas where the peace referendum was favorable, where there is a ROOTED neighborhood peace group, where there are welfare rights organizations, where there is a fight the political machinery, where there have been riot outbreaks, where there maybe an urban renewal zone or an issue of race control of the schools, the hospitals or the police.

Check on the listings of men who are in the city. The draft board won't give out their addresses and if you can't trace them down then you can send them a letter through the draft board; they are required two us to forward mail with a classifications, if you make contact with one in an insurgent neighborhood and if he wants to refuse induction or refuse to fight in Vietnam, ask him for permission to get his neighborhood out to support him. BUT GET HIM TO DO THE WORK, start a leaflet campaign and a petition of support for his refusal in the neighborhood. It is not necessary to get a store-front, if you can't afford one. Even a pair of rooms on the second floor is enough good, if you claim them up and make them look neat. Try to get the neighborhood kids to help you fix up the place. They are your base and what you are there for.

**Leaflet**

Leaflet the surrounding blocks, the churches, schools, community centers, bars and barbershops, asking for permission to set up a draft information center. You should make a strong statement against the war to let people know where you stand from the start. You can pass out Draft Information centers are sprouting up all over the country and that's good. Some of you want to go out and stand up in their own defense against unjust war which is not in the American people's interest. You want to find out if the people want a draft information center here. Ask them to come and tell you about it.

Circulate a petition getting signatures that support your right to be in the neighborhood the right of people to learn about alternatives to the draft and the right of people who want to go. Get your own views out. You'll get responses. You may have to try bar or barbershop. Try to get the one where you can sit in with the support of enough people.

Be careful about language if you have Puerto Rican or Mexican in your neighborhood, be sure to have leaflets and petitions written in Spanish.

Get to know ministers, priests, grade-school teachers, high-school teachers. Try to set up chances to speak about the draft and for the war.

Work in high-schools and trade schools. If you can find people help set up multi-racial peace programs in the high schools, help with "unaggressive" high school papers. It is important to work with students you go to learn, if you can, and not from the outside or from the top; the name of this movement is insurgent.

**RESISTANCE CENTER**

Try to make the Draft Resistance Center into a place where high school people hang around in the afternoon. We need IMAGINATION, or speakers outside, or play some good music. Dog some tasks that people can understand. Let high-school students use the offices for things they want to do: it is us union as much as it is yours. Hang newspaper pictures up, heading the articles. Have literature on other things beside the draft which you think will develop a political consciousness and which will interest people.

Try to get into community life. Talk to people at the laundromat, bars, bowling alleys. Take care of babies for mothers. Try to get people to come into the center and have a cup of coffee. We're getting past the point where we can just collect like-minded people. We have to MOVE people, and to do that you got to spend the time to get to know them. If so far as you are denying the state you may want protection, and the people are the only protection you got. You better be tight with them.

Begin to get involved in other issues of community concern. If you fight along side with people who are trying to control their own lives and get what they want you are more likely to be the people you have to say, Draft Resistance takes them on a legitimacy when it is linked to say, community control of the schools or rent strikes. Also try to interest people you have to say about the draft. Get in the neighborhood center in other community fights. Find out where the men in the community who are keeping the peace in the neighborhood, at their places or shops. Talk about the war well as the draft in the hood. Try to get people to community hood with you.

**NEWSLETTER**

Put out a newsletter to your community which talks not only about your own fight, but gives information about draft resistance in other parts of the country. Give it out door-to-door and distribute it in shops, restaurants, schools, etc. People have to know that they are not alone in the country. They have to know that THESE PEOPLE all over are standing up against an unfair government.

It is important to participate in peace groups and to help to set them up. Talk to them about draft resistance and draft counseling they want to know the facts. They may be your original support group, and you may give them money, materials or

**A Plan for White Resistance**

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12
The United States was founded by a persecuted religious minority who undertook a long, dangerous, and miserable ocean voyage to establish a colony where they could be free. This did not prevent them, as soon as they were strong enough, from burning their bridges behind them, divorcing their children from any possibility of ever going back, and killing any way those who resisted but failed to disappear in order to terrorize the rest.

While this line on the one hand, this newly-emergent anxiety was side, on the other, the United States was becoming an imperialist power. It had permitted and encouraged the colonization of its own colonies. The newly-independent American state had acquired vast territories and wealth, and this wealth was now being used to expand the empire.

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We want to talk about a couple of things: How the draft is an issue which affects women, and why women should fight this thing which both symbolizes and sustains our oppression.

Because...women in this country ARE oppressed—people in this country are oppressed, but women in special ways—and we are oppressed, very directly, by the draft.

THE DRAFT

The draft needs to be understood in its full scope. Not only does it gobble up our young men, but it gobbles up and to a great extent controls them. As an official Selective Service System memo which we read recently points out that procuring manpower for the armed forces is only a small part of the SSS operation. More important is the "channelizing manpower through the entire life span of the Selective Service System." The memo makes it quite clear that this is very conscious manipulation. Time and again it comments on "the ever increasing problem of how to control effectively the service of individuals who are not in the armed forces..." Many young men would not have pursued a higher education if there had not been a program of student deferment... Many young scientists, engineers, tool and die makers and other professionals of scarce skills would not remain in their jobs if that program were not available for a program of occupational deferments...

Selective Service processes do not serve men by selecting as in foreign systems to enter pursuits having to do with engineering, and progress. They go beyond that. They control the individual's educational and financial opportunities...

It is in dealing with the other millions of registrants that the system is heavily occasioned...

It is in other words, that student deferment, that deferment for individuals who wish to escape the armed forces until the draft is over will be deferred. Delivery of manpower for the armed forces means the destruction of an educational and financial challenge. It is in dealing with the other millions of registrants that the system is heavily occasioned...

THE WEEK

In the Stop the Draft Week organizing women faced the usual problems. Somehow there were, doing the office work and putting the picket groups together, we were not called in the planning sessions that we were to be listened to, political, thinking people. We came to realize that we were being crooked or called "bawdy browers" we could respond with "That's your problem, baby," and it would be true, it wasn't our problem. We knew what we were doing, we knew what we wanted to be..." If men were threatened by women acting as independent political beings, why should we be troubled? We went on to realize what power and confidence in themselves, not about our femininity.

Stop the Draft Week demonstrations were a reality. The movement men still dominate, which are perpetuated by the society. Some observations: Women do play a role in the movement, their roles are significant since the young men from these areas are more likely to face the draft than students from elite schools like Stanford. Stop the Draft Week spurred much of this increased activity, and several of the groups organized to participate in the week are continuing with day-to-day anti-draft work.

STANFORD ANTI-DRAFT MOVES ON

KOREAN K O O N A N, S T D W Steering Committee member, briefs her monitor group before the Tuesday action at the Induction Center. (Photo: William Wapren, Berkeley Barb.)

We are tired of writing obituaries for women. It has been the same in ALL people's struggles for power— in Cuba, in Spain, in Vietnam—women have participated as equal with men. Battlefield conditions both allow and require us to become full warriors. During the Stop the Draft Week demonstrations we worked alongside the men, protecting demonstrators, retreating people from the cops, building barricades. Now we all know that we can do those things and that's a good feeling.

WHAT NEXT?

What needs to happen next is that we need to extend the legitimacy for which we have participated as equals with men, to demand both our rights and our right to equal participation in the struggle. We think the draft is a good issue for women to work around. When the draft is understood as a coercive force which attacks both men and women, and when it is seen in the context of our larger struggle for power to control our lives, it is obvious that women are just as involved as men. We don't pretend to say that this increased militancy will be easy. The system legitimates against us. Our own insecurities and the prejudices of others may increase the difficulties, but the stakes are high. That ancient goal, freedom for all people, can only be attained when women as well as men are free.
THE POWERFUL DID NOT USE THEIR POWER

By Julius Lester

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The October 21st Confrontation with the Warmakers began peacefully. The Lincoln Memorial served as the gathering place for the thousands who came during the early morning except a few stretched out, or wandered about and look for those people that you only get a chance to see at night. All the radicals were there selling their propaganda literature, while miscellaneous souls sold buttons. The only excitement during the morning came when a Nazi tried to punch Clive Jenkins, the English union man, while he was speaking. He was arrested.

As the demonstration grew, the weather got colder and colder. Only when the march approached the Pentagon did a momentary chill come over the crowd as people looked over the underpass. When they saw a dozen or so virginia state troopers lounging against the well-known virginia car stickers, they tore down the fence behind which they were supposed to have remained and get their skulls cracked. So they stood there calling the soldiers everything except a child of God.

Then, one contingent of MPs decided they were going to take control of their area on the north side of the mall with rifles pointed, they charged toward the demonstrators. It was as though the demonstrators showed that they had moved beyond protest. When the MPs' pension, they pushed the line back by shooting rifles. When the line was pushed back by shooting rifle, they were under strict orders not to disperse people. Their show of force meant absolutely nothing. They were being ridiculed by their own soldiers. When this happened, the Army learned that their rifle is not fired. Bodies are good weapons when rifles are not fired, billy clubs under whose banner this country's citizens, so must demonstrations become a several month period. Just as the demonstrations are, so must demonstrations become a matter of conjecture. If this happens, the demonstration must be prepared. A flower is a good weapon against a rifle when that rifle is not fired. Bodies are good weapons when rifles are not fired.

After the demonstration, the Pentagon logistical calculations. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power. It must be remembered, too, that the Pentagon logistical calculations. It was a victory mainly because the powerful did not use their power.

In the future, every day must be an militant action talking place somewhere in the country. Some cities are particular vigilante, and these cities can be target areas for action.

And, at the same time, there must be advances in ideological understanding. It is not only the war in Vietnam that must be stopped, it is this country. One demonstrator cried out in a brief skirmish between demonstrators and the army: "Humanity is dead in America!" In the next few years, that is the issue. But humanity is not synonymous with flowers in the hair and bolts on the feet. Neither is it anonymous with dog's picket signs or marching on the Pentagon. Whether a country is humane is directly related to the economic and political system under whose banner that country's citizens live. It is not enough to be against the war in Vietnam, because next year one might have to be against the war in Bel- liva, but it will be the same war. A war in a war that is fought to maintain the present political and economic system. Peace means only one thing.

It is good that people are so angry and that they will storm the Pentagon. The next step is to let the anger come not only from what is being done in the Vietnam, but being done to all the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America and to blacks here. And above all, it must be realized that this government's very existence is a constant act of war against each and every one of us. When this is understood, not only will the Pentagon be stormed, inertia will be, less. The humanity will be born where it has never existed before. --the United States of America.
POLITICAL PRESSURE during the week. Many Berkeley students (myself included) face campus discipline for our activities has had to determine how to achieve a political goal which those men of another Free Speech Movement, or only to political may be evidenced by the fact that a second of these two alternatives. The reason for the significance of our politics that is stirring the quick sketch out how the campus has responded to the outside political pressure from the right consciousness that will insure that re-definition of our movement into the bag of saying "we down" campus we shall be free if we must. That is, the campus freedom does not exist already.

The developments of the week have made it clear that our movement is totally and hierarchically, connected with the fight for freedom now being carried on in the outside world. We have learned that when students move against the system, the system will move against them. Students must try to carry the fire against that oppression and achieve the determination of the war that results on campus. It means that:

1. We must attempt to keep the CIA out of campus and build a system of ensuring our safety to allow the campus to be used for their ends.
2. Some ASUC Senators are demanding student control of the campus police, and student control over who is allowed to interview on campus. (That involves the end of the Navy, the CIA, and the police.)
3. Support of labor unions on campus will increase.
4. Draconian revision of campus regulations will be opposed vigorously by the support of those who are liberal on campus and those who are students on campus who are allowed to interview on campus. (That involves the end of the Navy, the CIA, and the police.)

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right around the IC. We then held tight, and people would go into the streets and the air let out of the HUD and COA. People would run about and rip the ignition wires out or would climb into trucks and steal the keys. They ran into the present and their imaginations and new-found sense of power. 

The most important lesson to be learned from this is that the people were able to give basic instruction to a fairly large number of people and the handles should be the kind that people can slip out of easily to avoid running the risk of getting an arm caught and broken. 

Among the most useful of our medieval building tools were the cassocks. These shields were made of 1/4", 3/4" by 4 feet of plywood with 2 canvas groves as handles. People utilized them 13 ways of holding back cop attacks for stress relief of the self-defense that we came up with was to build plywood shields. These shields were made of plywood and tin. We had planned on using them for this to happen so we were able to move our group. People would just throw the shields and it did. They went into the streets and the arteries were burned out of far more than they have brought to the area. I think they want it. It will not be easy or simple. 

The major value of Stop the Draft was that it discovered where people were at. It tapped a source of energy, that will be mobilized. Before all over the country similar outfits have occurred. 

 popping the p7 
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Israel's Backers

So, Egypt, Syria, and others are crusading very well advanced in building socialism. Israeli Jews even talk about many more serious, which is a three-power alliance around the world, including (in the Middle East) and is not quite a populist, but those who pay the price, claim the bone and for the Middle East, as a matter of fact, they get to be a share in that control and they also get their self-respect in it. Those same men and women will be able to draft proposals for the future of those who are joining together to defend ourselves and keep ourselves from being used in that war which we don't want and which is being fought by a few rich jews who are not going to be bought off. "We have a Draft Resistance UNION." It is not made to move. "We are working for ever to see our own traditional trade. People with only high-school educations remember much, it does not question their rights to belong to the Federation, in the political and social life of the world. High finance (a rich Jewish youth must be a loyal part), it is not what is, but what is not, that is the current independence.

Oil

The two are inseparable. The Arabian American Oil Company has the highest profit margin of any billion-dollar-plus corporation in the world. Its profits are directly related to the success of the oil industry. Since its founding in 1952, the company has paid more than $1 billion in taxes and dividends to its shareholders. The profits of the company are a matter of public record. The company has been sued on charges of price fixing and monopoly, but these charges have been dismissed. The company's operations are regulated by the federal government, and the company's stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The company is headquartered in New York City, and its offices are located in the same building as the New York Stock Exchange. The company is controlled by a board of directors elected by the shareholders. The company's financial statements are audited by independent auditors. The company's annual report is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The company has a long history of contributions to the communities in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the oil industry, and it has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates. The company has been a leader in the development of the economies of the countries in which it operates.
by Noé Ignar

In Chicago a demonstration of the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO) is in process at the welfare office. A woman displaying the demonstration and telling her that she hasn't had anything to eat for herself or her children in several days is talking with the welfare workers at the booth, giving her the run-down. The LADO demonstrators take up her cause and win her an emergency check. The demonstration then moves to a LADO meeting the next day and makes a short talk expressing her appreciation of LADO and the work that will be done to help. Her talk is greeted by loud applause, cheers and cries of "Viva!"

The landlord of a rent-struck building approaches the wife of one of the leaders of the LADO Tenant Union in the building and asks her for rent, saying that her husband had promised to pay some rent the next day. She replies that there must be some mistake, since her husband is not a tenant in the building. The landlord, who is in the building, goes to one of the social welfare offices of LADO in this respect are worthy of study.

LADO was founded in the summer of 1965 and its first open meeting was held on Division St. The original organizers were several Latin Americans who had lived and worked in the community for some time. Today, a majority of LADO staff members, both Latin American and white, are people who have lived and worked in the community for long periods. The purpose of the organization is to identify its interests and struggles with those of the Black Liberation Movement.

DIVISION STREET

The Division St. area, in which LADO concentrates its efforts, is the landing point for many new arrivals from Puerto Rico, Latin Americans (mainly Puerto Rican, but also including Dominicans and Cubans), and various other nationalities. The neighborhood is a mixture of poverty and discrimination, with a language barrier, but a consciousness of the need for unity and commonality.

POVERTY PROGRAM

I don’t think he meant it this way, but you can only see the world as it is through the eyes of the poor. The poor are the ones who have lived and worked in the community for long periods and are the ones who have had to fight for their rights. The language barrier, but a consciousness of the need for unity and commonality, is a reality that the Black Liberation Movement has to face.

CLOSE THE DOORS

Thus, one Puerto Rican young man in the community said, "We can’t work with the Negroes. If we do, we’ll get it from them."

LADO’s answer which sums up all resistance to unity with the black people, both among Latin Americans and poor whites, is this: "Yes, there are two errors open to us, if we want to improve the condition of poverty and discrimination, destruction of our culture and denial of our rights, especially notice a few privileges that we need to make us better than the Negroes. The other door leads to freedom. We cannot go through. We can’t be hand-in-hand with the black people, and we can’t be hand-in-hand with these people, we can’t go through. We can’t have any privileges. Wherever death may surprise us, it will be welcome, provided that this, our battle cry, reach some receptive ear, that another hand stretch out to take up weapons and that other men come forward to intone our funeral dirge with the staccato of machine guns and new cries of battle cry and victory."

Romney

The most dramatic illustration of the growth of consciousness among Spanish-speaking community people of the need to identify with the black people was the incident that took place during Romney’s recent visit to Chicago. He had arrived early in the morning, and was accompanied by a large motorcade. The Romney entourage caused much consternation in the neighborhood, which also happens to be the meeting ground of the organizing groups in the area. During a discussion in the committee of how to utilize Romney’s visit to dramatize the conditions of the people, LADO people suggested that the most effective action would be to report on the incident that had already given his name, in Detroit, to the demands of the poor. After some discussion, a committee was formed to prepare a press release which aimed, among other things, that they could not welcome political organizers who answered the demands of the poor with tanks and machine guns. When Romney arrived the press release was distributed, which caused him to slow his cool and start shooting. The incident received wide coverage in the national and the news media. There has been some negative response, and threats of reprisal by the Puerto Rican uncle against LADO and other individuals, the general reaction of the community has been:

TEACHING WHITES

Among some poor whites, the harshness of their conditions highlighted the need to look at LADO. As one of the LADO members put it, "There is one thing that is moving on Division St., and if the poor white people want to go anywhere, they’ve got to get out on Division St."

A woman, whom family was evicted, came to LADO because she had heard from friends of the black people that LADO helps people. LADO member furnished in writing, took charge of the family, and helped her take suitable action against the landlord, who had acted illegally.

It has not been a pure principle of inclusion that has led to the separation of the meetings. The most obvious reason is that those attending the meetings have been predominantly white. Among the meetings, there have been large numbers of people who work in English, and there have been many meetings conducted entirely in English. At other meetings, the meeting has been held in Spanish while interpretation to English has been provided for those who need it. Black people in LADO, who are among all of us, understand the meaning of destruction of a culture, and they are willing to put up with the inconvenience of getting the meeting through in a sometimes imperfect translation. The same is true of the more advanced whites. What exists in not a serious barrier, but a potential barrier. When this barrier is overcome, language ceases to be a problem.

WORKING TOGETHER

LADO experience points to certain lessons, which may be useful to the movement as a whole. It has now become indisputable that whites should not pour into black communities (or brown communities), but should be taken to mean that, at least under certain conditions, where people live together, whites cannot organize black, white and brown people together, while taking into account the area’s specific historical conditions. LADO has not met the city of Chicago for the past year, but does not have large numbers of successes to point to. But in certain respects, LADO experience has indicated that some can do.

STOP THE DRAFT

Stop the Draft Week was a nationwide protest against the draft, which took place from November 11 to 18, 1967. It was organized by the War Resisters League and the National Mobilization to End the War (NMEW). The purpose of the week was to raise awareness about the draft and to encourage young men to resist it. The week was marked by a variety of events, including protests, rallies, and vigils. The most significant event of the week was a massive demonstration in New York City, where thousands of people gathered to demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The week was peaceful and marked by a strong sense of solidarity among protesters. The draft week was a significant moment in the anti-war movement and helped to mobilize support for the war resisters league and other anti-war organizations.