The paragraph in column 4 starting with, "The crowd remained..." and the next 5 paragraphs (cont'd on pg.23), ending with "...to stop it.", should be inserted after the paragraph in column 2 which ends, "...for city hall. (page 20)"
A white man has been murdered in Berkeley street bata­
tles. Pigs have fired into crowds of white students with­
sh guns. Attorney General Mitchell promises prosecutions
(raids) against the revolutionaries responsible for campus
turmoil. Conspiracy and other felony charges are becoming
brings. Pigs have fired into cro­

This is not to say that repression cannot seriously

When the ruling class feels compelled to fire guns upon
relatively privileged sectors (white youth) and launch Pal­
mer-type raids against the leadership it means that we have
made some headway. We must constantly bear in mind that
this repression has only begun AFTER we have launched
our offensive. It is a REACTION on the part of the enemy.

We are not only pushing harder than before, but also, there
are a great many more of us pushing. Casualties are no
longer isolated incidents. It is hard to find a peace­
ful college campus, or even a high school, nowadays. Resi­
stance within, and desertion from, the army is growing
everyday. Wildcat strikes, although often lacking political
direction, have been more frequent in the last two years
than in the past 20. The Vietnamese gain in strength every
day the war drags on. Higher taxes and higher cost of living
are causing considerable unrest among working people.
In the movement, this is not new.

All of this is not to say that the ruling class is about to
crumble. Nor is it to say that repression cannot be used to
Our offensive. It is a REACTION on the part of the enemy.

This is what we must do and we must do so immediately,
and they have interests which in the long run should put them on the side of the people.

But organizing them in a vacuum can only lead to disaster. Our primary allies lie in
the traditional working class (blue collar production workers, as well as those engaged
in the service sector of the working people are not vitally important. The service sector of the
working people is the key to revolutionary change. Unfortunately all too often
the movement has failed to do a class analysis of American society—an analysis that would help us develop
the allegiance of the masses of the people in this country. Over the past year or so we
have moved away from the contempt that we had previously shown these people. But these
people are our potential friends. Without them we can never make the revolution.

The movement has assumed heavy military defense. They were
forced to stop their bombings over the territory of South Vietnam, to the South Vietnam National Liberation Armed Forces, and to hold talks with the South Vietnamese government. The United Nations has been

The Vietcong, for example, o~


defeated and beaten. But we have

are our potential friends. Without them we can never make the revolution.

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A PEOPLE'S WAR FOR A PEOPLES PARK

The whites student/street movement has suffered its first fatality, James Rector, 25 of San Jose died of wounds in a Berkeley Hospital May 20--his body ripped apart by 00 buckshot. He was murdered by Alameda County Posse during the first day of fighting over Berkeley's People's Park.

For the sixth straight day Berkeley, California is occupied by over 2000 National Guardsmen and 500 police from various communities as the MOVEMENT goes to press. The Guard was called in late Thursday after police and demonstrators engaged in the heaviest street battle in Berkeley history. More than two hundred people and seventy police were injured on that day. For the first time, cops used shotguns and rifles against the people. Over 100 were hit with birdshot, rock salt, lead pellets from shotguns, 00 buck (including Rector) and even with large caliber rifle bullets.

The people fought back with everything they had--bricks, bottles, rocks and pieces of metal from various construction projects. So far there have been only five deaths. One was in a street battle on the People's Park site, and four in a street battle in which Berkeley and the police. The first four were 35 year-old James Rector, a one-half block vacant lot located just south of the People's Park site, called the "People's Park?" No. People's Park is of much greater significance to both the People and to the Regents than has been brought to the campus unrest. This is despite the fact that the Regents have brought the pigs on campus many times over the last year. It is, in the public eye, of much greater significance to both the Regents and the people. Persistent rumors indicate that the Regents plan to get rid of him. With the question of private property at stake he saw his chance to show how tough he is when basic issues arise.

In addition, in California we are faced with truly mad-dog fascist pigs. Pigs have been sent to the entire Bay Area. For old Reagan and Alameda County Sheriff Frank E. Megogon,他妈的 KCBS, with the opportunity to escalate the struggle a gigantic movement, and perhaps crush it. Megogon, who was in charge of all police, ordered the firing on students and parents. In doing this he has clearly stated that "our men were being assaulted" and "I have reason to believe that the radicals have developed an antidote for tear gas." He didn't get it right, that police used anything but #6 birdshot, and Rector's death shows that to be a lie.

Rector made clear his desire to crush the movement. When questioned about the "inflammable devices" statement, he denied them for radicals to bring about a concrete manifestation of non-alienated work and communal improvement of the land.

As the struggle continues Steinberg warns local radicals that bulldozers would move suddenly on the Park which the pigs had seized. At the time, of course, no one dreamed they would use guns against us.

Groups dispersed into many-intersections following the first tear gas barrage, set bonfires, continued to throw rocks and bottles and anything else they could get their hands on. The pigs for their part continued to lay down heavy doses of tear and pepper gas. Within a very short period of time Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies (Madigan's personal pigs) began firing their shotguns indiscriminately at people. They shot at people trying to get away from the disturbances which had no con-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20
"You can arrest us, you can burn us, yer tried to switch the pig. He claimed a wife and two children. Rafael remained the needed funds by putting up rent of the YLO, the Black Panther Party had collected enough money and the four passed through Manuel Ramos' eye. An- for help. YLO lawyer Skip Andrews went and entered the building he'd come from, The other bullet wounded Rafael Rivera, also to the hospital and then the morgue.

The murder took place outside the home of a member of the YLO, whose birthday was being celebrated. About 10 p.m., Chicago pig Robert Lamb, off duty, came across the street in the party with his pistol. People at the party opened the door and were warning, Lamb fired into the crowded doorway. One shot passed through Manuel Ramos' eye. Another bullet wounded Rafael Rivera, also a Young Lord. lamb then shot out of the crowd and entered the building. When people got out of the crowd, Lamb strolled back across the street and entered the building he'd come from, without examining the wounded men or making any arrests.

Almost immediately after the shooting, the police and officers pointed out four YLO members who were then arrested.

Manuel Ramos is dead, but that the arresting officer had been shot and was in the hospital, critically wounded. Another cop was shot and killed nearby.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning. After the service hundreds of people took it very hard, but all vowed to continue the fight for Manuel Ramos, brother of all revolutionaries.

On Thursday, May 15, the YLO supported by the Panthers, Patriots, SDS and McCormick Seminary students occupied the building. The result of the occupation was the seizure of the building. McCormick Seminary is a Presbyterian theological college in the Lincoln Park area which has a liberal facade, but is anything but a community institution. The pigs refused to call in the pigs. They had vowed to remain peaceful until the YLO was determined to prevent the arrest and indictment of the student protesters.
PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

1. That McCormick Seminary immediately turn over to the community $601,000 for low cost housing development.

2. That McCormick provide a building and recreational facilities for a badly needed Puerto Rican cultural center. That this center be picked up for the center.

3. That all the apartments owned by McCormick and rented to people in the community should be rented to poor and working class families.

4. That the fence around McCormick be torn down so the Seminary can become a part of the community, not a fortress against the community.

5. We demand that McCormick Seminary be made available to the Puerto Rican community for the establishment of a Puerto Rican cultural center to preserve and strengthen our cultural and historical heritage and to transmit these values to other peoples in our community and in Chicago and in Chicagoland. McCormick Seminary and to the Young Lords Organization, we propose that the Seminary belong to the Young Lords Organization, be transferred to the property of Armitage-Dayton Methodist Church to be made the Puerto Rican cultural center.

6. That McCormick extend a grant in the amount of $25,000 to the Young Lords Organization to aid in the organization of a Puerto Rican cultural center.

7. That McCormick actively support the efforts of the Latin American Defense Organization to end the authoritarianism of the Cook County Department of Public Aid in its dealings with Welfare Recipients Defense groups.

Specifically we demand that McCormick politically support the three demands that LADO, along with the Young Lords Organization, have submitted to the Cook County Board of Commissioners, specifically that McCormick extend a grant in the amount of $25,000 to the Latin American Defense Organization to further the aims of creating a strong organization for welfare recipients in our community.

8. That McCormick publicly oppose and condemn the political persecution carried out by the city of Chicago against poor people's organizations, such as the Black Panther Party, the Latin American Defense Organization, and the Young Lords Organization.

9. That McCormick must demand from Organization, McCormick must demand from the government that all charges arising out of political arrests be dropped by the committing institutions.

10. That McCormick extend a grant in the amount of $25,000 to establish a legal bureau controlled by poor people's organizations and to provide the resources to these organizations to work full-time for them, and to be responsible to only them.

The Time Limit, decided on by the community to receive a definite answer was seven days from May 3, 1969.

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"I am a revolutionary, I am a revolutionary."
"There's gonna be some barbecue if Huey's not set free."
"Power to the people."

If you came along with some 8000 others to see about Huey on May 1st in San Francisco, you would have heard more than a hundred small children chanting these slogans. The chants were energetic, determined and happy. They knew what they were about.

These were some of the children who the Panthers feed a free breakfast every morning before school. As Big Man, the Deputy Minister of Information of the BPP wrote:

The free breakfast for children program is a socialistic program designed to serve the people. All institutions in a society should be designed to serve the masses, not just a "chosen few". In America this program is revolutionary. In capitalist America any program that is absolutely free is considered bad business. The Black Panther Party is a vanguard organization and a vanguard organization educates by example. The Black Panther Party is educating the people to the fact that they have a right to the best that modern technology and human knowledge can produce. The World belongs to the people.

There are now 10 Breakfast Programs in the Bay Area and twice that many across the country. Panthers work overtime preparing the breakfast and getting food from various merchants in the community. In an effort to reach the community, the Panthers take the addresses and phone numbers of the children who participate in the Program. The Panthers hope that eventually the community itself will take responsibility for running the program. (This has already happened in East Oakland.)

At a lively meeting of children and some mothers, the Panthers explained to the children how the power of the people makes merchants donate food to the Program. They suggested a boycott against Safeway until that giant chainstore decided to give some free food. One little boy, about seven, shouted out: "I'll tell my mama, don't buy. Right on." He was clutching a Little Red Book in one hand. He doubtless did tell his mother. And so did a lot of other children. Two weeks later, the Panthers announced that Safeway began donating food to the Program.

The meeting itself was out of sight. Everything the Panthers said was punctuated by spontaneous outbursts of "Right on," "Free Huey," "Power to the People." One sister told the children, "We want you to grow up to be strong revolutionaries so you can finish off what we have started." With stomachs full of food and minds full of images of Huey, what do you think these children are thinking about as they pledge allegiance to the flag in school each morning?

A.E.B.
CHARLESTON, W. Va._The strike of 42,000 West Virginia coal miners last month brought a renewed spirit of labor to the mountains and shook an entire state.

The miners struck to force passage of a workers' compensation law for black lung. The legislature passed a law at 11:51 P.M. March 5—the last legal day of the session.

Only two Governors—Arch Moore signed the bill, three days later, did all the time go back to work.

The strike had such impact on the state political scene that many observers predicted the future fate of every politician would be: "Where were you when the miners voted out?"

One figure who has already been criticized is John D. ("Jocke") Rockefeller IV, the West Virginia Secretary of State until the strike. He has said little or nothing about his lung. Charges that he and his family profit from mining contributions have not been answered to the satisfaction of the miners.

SPONTANEOUS START

The strike started spontaneously when 42,000 men from the East Gulf in Raleigh County, left their jobs. In five weeks, the local meetings to rally support for the union away from your local union."

One claimed "a few doctors and a lawyer" had attended the meeting. This time, miners gathered to decide what to do next. None of the speakers over-rated the law. The miners shouted down a representative who was dissatisfied with it, although it embodies some of their demands.

For example, the law does not require X-ray evidence of black lung, because it cannot be proved that the disease did not have positive X-rays.

The law lacks two important BLA amendments that were killed by the Senate: one, "We'll be back," They want improvement in the black lung bill and new safety legislation.

The strikers left the meeting with the spirit of rebellion still in the air.

DANTE, Va._"It was an eyeopener. You see through one lie and you see through all the rest."

The speaker is John Tiller, a Southern white man, and the lie he refers to is the Vietnam War. He believes they must form independent political organizations that affect their lives. "Vietnam made me more politically conscious," Tiller declared. "I was then able to see that the courthouse has but two goals: to work for the coal companies' interests and to perpetuate themselves in office."

The Appalachian man and woman have gotten nothing in return for their labor and sacrifice, except slag heaps, barren hillsides, and starving babies."

Since 1966 John Tiller has been very active. He helped to form a people's organization to challenge the established Byrd machine in Dickenson County. He strongly supported the Poor People's Campaign last spring because of his hope that something permanent among the poor could be formed.

In January of this year he was badly gassed when he was a victim of a funeral procession with miners in the Capitol rotunda. STRUGGLE CONTINUES

The Senate passed a bill which ignored the miners' demands. The bill went into conference, and an 11 hour verbatim debate. The miners are not satisfied with it, although it embodies some of their demands.

For example, the law does not require X-ray evidence of black lung, because it cannot be proved that the disease did not have positive X-rays.

The law lacks two important BLA amendments which were killed by the Senate, with doctors from different parts of the State. The other was a free treatment and research center in Charleston.

The bill passed the second law, 42,000 miners gathered to decide what to do next. None of the speakers over-rated the law. The miners shouted down a motion to return to work before the bill was signed.

The strike in its plain they didn't think the battle was over, either. A special session of the legislature is expected in February to "repeal or reform our old system," one said. "We'll be back." They want improvement in the black lung bill and new safety legislation.

The strikers left the meeting with the spirit of rebellion still in the air.

by Suzanne Crowell

from the SOUTHERN PATRIOT

JUNE 1969
A year of political action in New York City schools and colleges culminated in the Spring Offensive. In the last days of the Spring Offensive in the city, students across the country were hit by student insurrections. Thousands of new people have been involved in struggles from peaceful sit-ins to rock-throwing, fire-bombing, and street fighting.

Almost everywhere actions were initiated and led by Black and Puerto Rican students. The strongest struggles were in the high schools. There, Black, Latin and all-white students put forth programs demanding, among other things, that blacks be allowed to participate in school programs, demands that would have otherwise been broken by the police.

In the high schools the formulation was appropriate because in practice blacks and Puerto Ricans led the struggle and because white supremacy was clearly confronted by the organizing of demands for open admissions. (Tracking and expulsion affects black, Puerto Rican and white working class youth in different ways.) Also, white working class youth are systematically excluded from the colleges.

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IN NEW YORK

... every night to black and third world communities and where many of them have organizational ties off-campus, there was little need for white support. At City College, again, the black students had little need for white support. Here, too, there is a high percentage of black and Latin students and the school level is located in Harlem, Iscah Camp-...
Mental Crisis

"Our intention (the doctor explains) is to make this as much like your own democratic, free neighborhoods as possible--a little world inside that is a made-to-scale prototype of the big wide outside that you will one day be taking your place in again...A good many of you are in here because you could not adjust to the rules of society in the Outside world because you refused to face up to them, because you tried to circumvent them...I tell you this hoping you will understand that it is entirely for your own good that we enforce discipline and order*. 

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOOS NEST, Ken Kesey by Don Monkerud

The movement is just beginning to move in the direction of organizing poor and working class whites. In organizing the poor and powerless we also should think about the condition of poor and working class whites. Most patients are there not because conditions were worse for them individually, but because they revolted against these conditions. Work in the mental hospital sharpens the understanding of the contradictions working class and poor people face everyday as some of them "crack" under the real problems and pressures of unsatisfying work, arbitrary bosses and uncertain futures.

Readers of the book "Sociology of Mental Illness" which examined social causes and functions of what is called mental illness rather than the individual pathology which is normally studied. This means spending 6 weeks in a mental hospital, in which 4 of us later took jobs. We organized to attempt to alleviate the oppression from arbitrary punishment and authoritarianism which people in the mental hospital had to live with. While all of us clearly saw the absurdities being committed, organizing was inhibited because of too limited political perspectives, lack of experience and limited commitment of the students who were on the periphery of the movement. We have met several people who have been in mental hospitals and who have requested information beyond the textbooks and formal liberal educational myths about "mental illness". The experience was limited, police things can be learned about the way the institution functions, from the description of patient life, about the political issues and as guidelines for future organizing in mental hospitals.

MENTAL HEALTH

Camarillo State Hospital is the largest of the 10 state hospitals in California for the mentally ill. It lies isolated by mountains on three sides just fifty miles north of Los Angeles on the edge of the fertile Ventura plain which supplied California's citrus needs. Built in the early '30's and surrounded by high concrete walls and heavy wooden gates, 2500 patients are all that remain of the 6800 patients (1960) who once populated a self-sufficient institution complete with its own vegetable gardens, orchards, dairy, forced labor, crowded conditions and daily brutalities. Electric shock, straight-jacketing, fording down and isolation rooms have all been replaced by the more effective and widespread control by drugs (definitely not psychedelic- thorazine, mellaril, librium, valium, and stilazine). All the more sophisticated methods of coercion and oppression were being developed, mental health was developing and becoming a big business.

Therapy: The doctors and technicians hold regular "team" meetings to compare notes, make collective decisions and to decide from your needs and to "get along", the authoritarian rules and demanding technicians are there to make patients passive conformists to the hospital's rules. One nurse told me, while waving a hypodermic needle, "If it doesn't sink into his thick skull by me telling it to him through his ear, maybe he can understand it in his ass."

LIFE IN THE HOSPITAL

The first thing that impressed us when we arrived at Camarillo was the massive Spanish style buildings fill two city blocks with a maze of courtyards intermixed with long story dormitories. We quickly found it was impossible to get around without a big ring of keys. I just mise once and continually got locked in or out of some room with no one near to rescue me. The halls and passageways were dirty and drab institutional colors; grey, green, cream and pink were everywhere. Outside there were a lot of weeds and mud, while the inside looked just as unkempt with ragged chairs and beat up furniture.

We had been working several months before we discovered the back wards in the medical hospital section. The part of the medical hospital the public scene is painted and clean but the incr­reducible parts are dirty and deteriorated. Patients are crowded 5 or 6 by 6 in a small room with inadequate heating. Surgical dressings are messy and dirty, beds are bunched on top of each other. People say they are frightened. The technicians round up all the patients to round up all the patients to "get them out of sight". When committed, the patient is stripped of his identity and begins his career as one of the mentally ill -- known at the hospital as an "M.I.". This is done by a hospital routine programmed to convince the patient that he is insane and incompetent to make any decisions. The hospital takes responsibility for everything -- how much you smoke and eat, how you dress, how you wear your hair, what letters to or call on the phone and virtually all other details of your life. The patient learns that he is to be dependent on the technicians, passive and docile, any attempt to resist is seen as "manipulation", hence a sign of your illness.

There are over 500 mental hospitals in the United States with an annual budget of $2 billion. Mental illness has been defined to include 20 million people. Mental hospitals are only able to get hold of 1/2 million people every year. This figure reflects the number of residents and doesn't include the 300,000 who are admitted each year and who do not spend the full year in the hospital. On any one day of the year, 900,000 patients, which represents more hospitalized people...

*The Movement* June 1969

Photo by Richard Avedon in Nothing Personal
able to do anything but sleep and feel gainst ‘holding hands, giving away cig-

The team accepts the label the doctor blaring

they decided upon and winds up with - dishes and broken windows in the cafa-

reinforces their preception, demands eating in 15 minutes; and hurrying to

straight. Patients complain of not being Wards have rules and regulations a-

kool-aid. Anytir. le you “misbehave”, them kissing their boy friends. Drink-

patients contain long rows of beds with patients to make beds, scrub walls,

At 7 :30 the doors

from over thi;r;en

any.

\end{document}
A wildcat strike is an act of defiance, a clearly illegal action directed at the union as well as management. It occurs when the everyday tensions of industrial conflict burst into collective struggle. The workers, in order to express their power, attempt to stop production.

Since wildcats are primarily spontaneous movements of workers, they are often confused struggles that are easily crushed. When they first walk out, workers are permeated with a feeling of power, “we actually shut it down.” Later, as the wildcat continues, management threatens to fire them, and the international union bureaucracy moves to place the local under discipline. The struggle becomes grim. Workers are unsure how long they can hold out. They begin to feel economic pressure from loss of a week’s pay. Management moves to negotiate the issues, providing the workers with some experience and insights into organizing workers.

Later, as the wildcat continues, management threatens to fire them, and the international union bureaucracy moves to place the local under discipline. The struggle becomes grim. Workers are unsure how long they can hold out. They begin to feel economic pressure from loss of a week’s pay. Management moves to negotiate the issues, providing the workers with some experience and insights into organizing workers.

Back at work the immediate issue is “solved” through negotiations and everyday life returns to the shop. Workers feel little has been achieved, yet take no action. All is calm until the localized build again—the set- out contract, deteriorating working conditions, safety hazards, the arrogance of the foremen, the compulsory overtime, the years of frustration of hard work just to break even economically—this oppression seeps into the minds of the workers and another wildcat begins over ordinary worker-management confrontation.

The walkout at the Sterling stamping plant was similar to the above sketch, except for one important difference. On the side of the workers was the active participation of organizers and students who placed the wildout into the context of political struggle. Through their efforts, the wildout became more than an industrial dispute. If nothing else was gained at Sterling, many workers are more aware of the need to organize and to resist against some of the revolutionary workers who see their role as organizers laying the groundwork for a mass-based worker’s movement in Detroit.

This goal is the thrust of NOCS’s work in factories and it guided our actions during the Sterling struggle. As a center of organizers, the National Organizing Committee seeks to develop groups of politically conscious white workers in the shops. These groups will provide the outreach into the plant through literature, production, and struggle. While our factory work is very limited (we only began four months ago), the wildcat at Sterling provided us with some experience and insight into organizing workers in basic industry.

THE PLANT

Opened in 1965, the Sterling stamping plant is a relatively recent addition to the Chrysler empire. Employing over 5,550 production and skilled workers, the 80 million dollar plant sprawls over 1/2 mile of land in the white working class suburb of Sterling Heights. At Sterling, hoods, frames and fenders are made for almost all Chrysler models. Engineers are proud of the plant flexibility, stamping can be moved to and out of the 197 major presses, changing the whole line in less than six hours. The Sterling plant is critical to the auto parts supply of the four major Chrysler assembly plants in Detroit: Lynch Road, Hamtramck, Warren Truck and Jefferson.

All of the Chrysler plants, Sterling Stamping is one of the few containing a clear majority of white workers. At least 70% of the workers are white, mostly Polish and Italian, with some southern white. Ethnic liberties are strong in the plant. There are “Dag’s” and “Polacks” production lines. Since Sterling is such a new plant, a good majority of the production workers are young guys between 18 and 20, most of whom are married.

Although Sterling Stamping is a new plant, the working conditions are very poor. The presses leak oil, making the floors slippery. At least once a day, aisles are cluttered with razor sharp scrap metal and machine parts, and the conveyor belt, used to take metal scrap from the presses to the bailing room often breaks down. In the past five years, many workers have been injured. A few of them have lost four fingers or hands under the bale presses.

The local leadership of UAW Local 264 has always been a militant thrust in the idea of management and the international UAW. During the 1967 contract ratification process, workers remained out for a week refusing to settle on plant working conditions issues. We weren’t until UAW International Board member Douglas Fraser threatened to put the union, under recent contract that the men returned to work. Last summer, two wildcats occurred over the lack of ventilation in the plant. In both instances the local leadership, which is supposed to maintain the side of the contract and discipline the ranks, supported the wildcats. Given this militant leadership it would be in the interests of management to crush the local.

The need of Chrysler to keep its workers in line is particularly pronounced in the spring of 1968 as the auto industry enters the first effects of what might be a long-term economic stagnation. Sales are down substantially, in particular production in the domestic automobile history (at the time of the wildcat, Chrysler held almost 600,000 unsold cars, an 83 day supply according to recent estimates at the highest in the industry, if inventories remained that high, it would be serious for the company to cut back production in June. During these lay-offs, the corporation would have had to pay 95% of the time to all workers with seniority. The wildout at Sterling, which idled 35,000 workers for eight days, served to keep production down, while management could blame the workers for the low production, not having to pay any SUB benefits to Goals.

In addition, the wildcat was a golden opportunity to bargain the leadership, as the union grows in a period of slow expansion, capitalists make up for losses by forcing more labour out of workers. After experiencing the power and effectiveness of wildcatism, black workers at Dodge Main and Elsinore are on the verge of organizing. Chrysler were anxious to keep industrial discipline tight. Workers should not be able to cut into production, their leadership was permitted to encourage the changes in production.

Local 264 needed to be taught a lesson. The struggle to fire the local leadership was a struggle to force the local to first of some plant militants as long as they were dealing with the power of the International. This is very likely that Chrysler, because of Detroit’s struggling local, will need to assert industrial discipline, proving the incident which initiated the wildcat strike.

THE WILDCAT

The wildcat began under safety conditions. On Wednesday, April 2nd, workers were ordered to clear out 19 feet of scrap metal which had piled up because the conveyer belt had broken down. The metal was razor sharp, and with the floor slippery, one worker spilled the oil, the job was clearly a dangerous one. The local union officials advised workers that they did not have to clear the scrap. Chrysler fired all the stewards, commissaries and other officials, only.

The walkout began as workers learned they had no union representation against management. Picket lines were established and until Thursday, April 4th, no predominate was turned out at Sterling stamping.

During the night after the walkout, scabs driving through the picket lines observed a machine destroyed. Thirty-four workers were arrested. After that, except for a few isolated incidents, the lines remained firm. Solidarity between the plant workers and the Sterling truckers, who also were unable to get to the assembly plants, was strong. None of the big blue trucks crossed the picket lines.

NOCS organizers arrived on Thursday morning and found solidarity in the ranks.
very high. Most workers were militantly anti-Chrysler and anti-UAW International. They were placed off at the absence of management for poor working conditions and continual mistreatment. They were angry at the UAW International for not supporting their actions. Workers supported their local officers and most belonged to both a strong local union and the UAW. The most on the picket lines were primarily young guys, and most of the stewards and committeemen, generally 18-25 years old, because many of the widcats were headed by the union president and was a result of both militantly sophisticated and able men.

UNION CONSCIOUSNESS

Not surprisingly, the workers' militance played at the level of trade union consciousness. While the non-striked Chrysler, few supported the concept that they should control the company. Many looked toward an "honorable settlement" of their grievances. The issues of safety conditions and firings were treated as demands unrelated to other struggles in the auto plants. Many workers said that their effort to create awareness of the issues in the plants, in the Detroit area, was basically a good job to work, except for some problems with worker conditions and a few members who were bastards. Yet in discussions they revealed the common problems affecting all auto workers. Although most guys were a broad group of workers everywhere trying to crush militant workers, they were uncertain how to relax them. For the workers as a whole, the widcats was primarily an action in addition to better conditions in the particular plant.

As militant unionists, workers had little understanding of the role of the state. Even after the recognition 34 workers, most guys did not perceive the partisan role the cops played in class conflict for there were good and bad cops. Although many guys worked in Detroit and were profoundly influenced into an anti-war position, they did not relate to their struggle with Chrysler. Finally, the widcats leadership (president and local committeemen involved in the activities of the local Democratic party) making them unwilling to see struggle except through existing institutions. As the widcats continued, the leadership of management presented a problem to our efforts in organizing. Although workers were unwilling to deal with white supremacy. When we worked on the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was. Fewer and fewer workers began showing up on the line. Those that did appear grew increasingly uncertain of whether the widcats would last.

The diminishment worker support for the widcats would be critical of the first shift change on Monday. While the widcats began right before the Easter holiday, many workers took advantage of the strike to have an extended weekend vacation. They were ready to return to work on Monday, Without a strong show of picketers, the widcats would be broken. On Monday morning only a handful of picketers appeared, but bolstered by about 75,000 people from the University of Michigan, the widcats was reinforced. The widcats continued and the spirits of the workers rose. Guys began showing up on the line again, partly because they were interested in meeting the students, partly because of the presence of the students on the line, and partly because the students were interested in talking with them.

Through their discussions, workers learned about the movement. They clearly understood what strength they had for as one worker put it: "the students are always on the side of the underdog." Many workers stated that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more difficult jobs because this was where the plant was, there are no black steelworkers or committeemen. Even the most militant workers admitted that there is a problem when they feel the skilled trades department is all white. Some were not sure to believe in the efficacy of the picket line. We realized that the police and damage to the picket lines, the standard reply was, "We are not going to face the police over the union hall." Many guys felt that whites were given the more dif

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American draft-dodgers and deserters living in Canada (recent estimates put the number between ten and fifty thousand) have begun to organize to remain, or to become politically effective against a youth channeling system integrated with American Selective Service, and against American imperialism more generally.

The Canadian immigration regulations are viewed almost perfectly to the Selective Service Act in its channeling effect. The poor, the not-white, the unskilled and unacclimated with little entry to Canada and left to face the draft in the U.S., are eliminated from the immigrated middle-class (and therefore mostly white) because they are potentially useful to the Canadian economy. In general, immigration rules exclude those who could not have obtained deferments in the U.S.

Escaping into Canada means getting away from the U.S. draft. The new arrival has the chance of becoming a new person in Canada, and these are even more rigidly pre-determined groups than the needs of the system in the U.S. The norms are an unending constant employment in the extractive industries (mining, logging, agriculture) or other jobs. This automation cuts 10 points off the application on a "point system." The applicant gets no points for failing grades or for being on parole, for being 2 years or more at the border, not inside; on the other hand, if you were "laid off" at the border without a job offer.

This new rule automatically cuts off the great majority of deserters, who usually barely scraped by the point system. The Canadian government knows this. Another recent move has been to place already-loaded deserters with a narrow points-margin suddenly "on probation" for their "encouragement" as deserter status on their application. In the end, all the ways the government is moving deserters into more insecure situations.

Despite these regulations, more deserters arrive in Canada than the "legitimate" channel allows. Getting these people "laid through" the system is one of the major problems the government faces. They are not directly at the border. This automatic entry on a temporary visa), and then a memo came down requiring all the forms, the additional status from within Canada only (after entering and being "laid off" in the U.S.), and not directly at the border. This automatically cuts off the applicants, because a catch-22 in the regulations provides that you can proceed with job offers in hand only at the border, not inside; on the other hand, if you were "laid off" at the border without a job offer.

The problem that deserters are coming to face is to get into Canada illegally against the U.S. military and to encourage desertion. They also do aggregative work to pressure Canadian immigration. ADC supports desertion not as a direct way to gain a "white jacket" to the army (although the AWOL rate is now beginning to approach those percentages), but as the best way to do anti-imperialist work on an anti-imperialist basis. The argument is that the few guys in a platoon who desert and bravely confront the desertion scene, the Vancouver group is political and engaging in behavior that could endanger the group, such as stealing, and the American desert group seems to have done most to overcome these problems.

Deserters' groups in Canada differ in the degree to which they relate to the American groups or to Canadian movements or to politics at all. The Montreal group relates closely to the American desertion movement, and the Toronto group is not political, but merely a service committee.

The exile group in Montreal is the American Deserters' Committee (ADC). Their main political work is to agitate against the U.S. military and to encourage desertion. They also do aggregative work to pressure Canadian immigration. ADC supports desertion not as a direct way to gain a "white jacket" to the army (although the AWOL rate is now beginning to approach those percentages), but as the best way to do anti-imperialist work on an anti-imperialist basis. The argument is that the few guys in a platoon who desert and bravely confront the desertion scene (if any) of the rest for the war effort. ADC believes that desertion in the U.S. military is reaching the importance that it had in the French military near the end of the Algerian war, when it was more effective than testing ordnance and going to prison. A deserter who stays in touch with GPs and encourages others to follow him, overcome the inertia and powerlessness of his position.

The ADC does the most radical political work with deserters and has the most open and democratic internal political work with deserters and has the most wide movement for fundamental social change. We express support and solidarity with all Americans, and all Americans, and other ways were developed to help new arrivals understand the local movement, overcome Yankee chauvinism, and learn to do effective work.

One of the reasons this kind of activity developed in Vancouver was the growing intensity of the local movement not only among students but also among non-white and other groups with political grievances, such as women, trade unionists, the unemployed (Vancouver has the highest unemployment rate in North America), Indians, and "street people." All of these groups have been in motion in Vancouver, with varying degrees of coordination, at different times recently.

The problem that exiles are coming to understand was stated in the group's mimeographed newsletter, YANKER REFUGEES, from a woman's viewpoint: "We understand that our being in Canada does not affect the size of the U.S. military machine, but that our men's places are simply filled by others who cannot enter Canada. We know also that our being here is NOT anti-war work. Only work that aims at destroying the economic system that causes the war—capitalism—is anti-war work." The group around YANKER REFUGEES had become involved in a majority of movement activities in Vancouver, with and without, but taking on an institutional identity or demanding that Americans channel their movement activities through it. The group has seen itself primarily as a catalyst for Americans within the local movement.

The Vancouver exile group, composed of deserters as well as draft-dodgers, began out of initial meetings in which the contradictions of the exile position were discussed and the determination was formed to get together on the basis of the common political experience of leaving the U.S., even through the levels on which that experience became consistently political differed widely.

It became clear that the only work in which American political exiles could involve themselves in order to develop their political understanding was the local struggles of the left. Weekly dinner-meetings with political cops and all Americans, and other ways were developed to help new arrivals understand the local movement, overcome Yankee chauvinism, and learn to do effective work.
similar to that of the ADC in Montreal; to expose Canadian immigration policy, to raise community support for the great number of deserters coming to, and to anti-military agitation by means of deserters contacting military bases in the U.S.

For example, YP publicized the case of a Navy deserter tested at Simon Fraser University and threatened with deportation, and was instrumental in organizing large student rallies over the issue. The most effective anti-military work done so far was organizing among the crew of the destroyers US Hall and Butler when she docked in Vancouver for three days and held an "open house",Leaflets with information on desertion-opportunities and copies of the American Ser­duction of Sons Union, a paper, THIE BLOT, were distributed by members of the Vancouver Women's Caucus, about half Americans, half Canadians, and by des­erters, God their direct contacts and activities were made.

Out of this outspread work of agitation among a number of deserters that more actively political organizing was possible, aimed both locally and at the U.S. At this point the exiles community in Vancouver, like the Mon­treal ADC, is beginning to continue work in local struggles with desertion agita­tion.

TORONTO

The Union of American Exiles (UAE) in Toronto is the largest, busiest, and most effective exile group in Canada. It is officially the least effective political group, but as a service organization committed to ameliorating problems such as loneliness, discrimi­nation, the lack of housing and jobs, in addition to articles on Toronto cuisine, the newsletter THE AMERICAN EXILE is published on Toronto cuisine, the newsletter THE AMERICAN EXILE in CANADA, featured a charter flight to Europe for exiles only, not to escape, but merely to do the tourist thing. As the UAE has in the past addressed itself to questions such as whether the group, which has a formal membership and a constitution, should become "political. But, apart from the desire to have a "political column" in the newsletter, to stage an occasional mock election and to do "political investiga­tion", the UAE has defined itself so far away from political self-consciousness that real deserters living in Canada are all too often unable to work with it.

The surprising ability of people who have been directly affected by imperialism, to organize, to win support, to act when it was "interrupted" is partly a reflection of the political climate, or rather, apol­itical climate, of Toronto, and under­lines the need for a consciously political group.

With its charter flights for those "cooped up in Canada", the UAE appeals to the more affluent elements in the exile community, for who transfer to Canada is merely a question of geography. Such an organization inevitably leads to Yankee chauvinism such as in the phrase "cooped up in Canada" and can only alienate Canadians along nation­al lines. Americans, as Americans, are hardly an oppressed minority in Canada. Their need to organize them­selves can be rooted only in opposition to U.S. imperialism, with the aim of liberating not only themselves, but Can­adians also, from its grip.

The results North increases and as the average class background of immi­grants continues to evolve more toward­ward, the UAE and all exile groups will have to respond. This will involve not only the lack of jobs, but also the need to take the risk of deportation for political activity rather than to remain frus­trated for five years until they become nat­uralized Canadians. There are more com­mitted to spreading effective propaganda aimed at the American military.

There are no other active groups of exiles in Canada. There is a large number of unorganized exiles in other, smaller cities, such as Regina, more working in universities and doing spor­adic work with local movements, individ­ual exiles exist in every locality, including the most sickly out-of-the-way spots, with no collective voice.

In the major centers, however, the rising number and growing political consciousness will necessarily make American exiles an increasingly im­portant part of the movement in Canada and the U.S.

Do not become drunks or tear gazers. The present political and economic systems finds no political satisfaction in the riots and tear gas that are directly affected by imperialism, and alienation, and which begin to act when it was "interrupted".

The following is a editorial from the FATTIGUE PRESS, a paper for, of, and by Fort Hood GIs, For Fort Hood, FATTIGUE PRESS, c/o Aty, Jim Simons, P.O. Box 923, Austin, Texas.

In recent weeks many of you have been getting training on how to deal with the rioters who are rebelling against some of our oppression. By cops, I mean oppression that is jut over all of us.

The present political and economic systems finds some happiness in the riots and tear gas that are directly affected by imperialism, and alienation, and which begin to act when it was "interrupted".

The actual training is really propagandizing by the Army. We are movies of aided riots where our job is to keep it simple and easy. Very one sided questions are asked by the instructor. One example from a recent class is: "What would you do if a dirty hippie threw a Molotov at your face?" The desired answer was "kill the bastard". Possible better an­swers could be: 1) Hippies don't riot, 2) I wouldn't own a gun and wouldn't have it if you were the police or an officer.

It is a good idea to ask sound political questions at this the riot control classes, because it shows other GIs how we are being used and helps bring out other problems such as the racism that is being called out at the security police. The GTA is a machine (lifers and brainwashed officers) that doesn't know how to react to questions that are direct and truthful insights into what this riot control is all about, it throws the hordes of cops, and shows the other GIs the stupidity and blind ignorance of "our leaders".

Some good questions might be:

1) Why should we as Americans have to fight and kill our fellow Americans?
2) Why does our government put more value on a TV set than on a human life? The orders given to shoot any kind of property is worth more than a person's life, this is so wrong. No amount of property is worth more than a person's life.
3) Why do rebellions begin? What situations and conditions cause them to start? Maybe read some history of the Army vs. The people from the Special Riot Control Section to start a discussion.
4) Why should we be punished for not participating in something we morally and politically object to?
5) In whose interest do we put down rebellions? Are we morally and politically object to? We are fighting for the people or for the rich who rule, oppress and exploit us?
6) Are the laws that are supposedly being broken which we are being called out to defend, there to protect us or to keep us down?

Hopefully this article will help you to control riot control training. If you have anything that you could add to this article or questions concerning ANYTHING dealing with riot control (the refusing to go), please write a letter to the Editor, and we will print it with an answer in our next issue, Dig it. "Tricks are for kids", and they can't fool us.
The MOVEMENT has recently carried a series of articles that dealt with strikes featuring sharp confrontation and struggle; the potentially revolutionary unity of students and workers has been given a dramatically opportune opportunity to assert itself.

But what happens when struggle is not the order of the day, when predictably, day-to-day class collaboration is carried over into a strike situation? We have seen that you can't win a fight if you are afraid to fight; the Herald- Examiner strikes currently in progress have been the positive proof of that activists' creed. Seventeen months of strikes has brought the union to the impasse of knowing that it can't swing Hearst to the table and that the unions will be voted out on December 15, 1969.

No union has ever been strong in Los Angeles, where the anti-labor forces are powerful politically and economically. Particularly, no union has ever been strong at the Herald Examiner, as Hearst faces an implacable and disinterested wealthy opponent. Knowing that attractions were open to renegotiation through the fall and winter of 1967, George Hearst began early on his program of attrition and all of the strikes have been set for December 15, 1969. As the union's ability to influence the general awards, and grievance committees. The union leadership was made clear at the final demonstration, when strikers were told to march across the street from SDS, and work for a strike that SDS were threatened with suspension.

Left support dissipated with the coming of the strike, but it is clear that continued involvement would have made much difference. The leadership had its strategy worked out, and if the left had given it a way, the entire situation probably would have been preemptively and adequately settled. The panacea was simple and safe. It took a double tack of sending "truth squads" around the country to drum up support for the strike, and organizing consumer pressure against the stores advertising in the Examiner, and urged cancellation of subscriptions.

The leadership was clearly afraid of involving itself in militant struggle. In one sense, this was understandable, since the courts were cooperating with Hearst in making arrests, handing down conspiracy indictments, and allowing frame-ups of top union officials.

INTERNATIONAL TAKES OVER

The net result of the union strategy up to this point is that the unions began the following: subscriptions were cut by two-thirds, advertising was cut by close to ten million lines, none of the strikers thought Hearst was a decent human being, all of the strikes have been lost. So, the unions come to the left. February 1969 saw the development of what turned out to be a bag of hot air. From Los Angeles as to whether or not we would be willing to mobilize masses of people for a militant confrontation at the Hearst plant. There were two conditions, and they provided the basis for the ultimate failure of Ruppert's "plans." One was, that we had to be completely under the discipline of the union. The other was, that nothing would happen if organized labor would not move in support.

The second condition is easier to deal with, since the labor situation in Los Angeles was pretty much development with his answer even before he asked the question. The union leadership across the board is conservative and sabotaged with trade-union consciousness. Every union in the city is dealing with a strike situation within the next two years. Every union had rank-and-file ready to do whatever was necessary to back up Hearst. Every union had leadership that was unwilling to do anything with the young left involved. So, practically every union failed to commit itself to mobilizing support for
support group should play. The original whole, and guarding against the dangers of the nucleus group (the original members), it should be clear that there is a need to develop a support committee with the exception of one or two members who were firmly of the conviction that we should develop as broad a support group as possible. The role of any group (the large membership) would be a vanguard, issuing the last word to all groups, and speaking as a whole, and guarding against the dangers of sectarianism and a narrow support of the leadership of the union. A group around SDS entered the committee after two meetings. They took the initiative that wanted to keep our membership intact, and this group operated as a faction for a few more days. In the long run the problems within the left probably did not matter for this particular strike since the union seemed to have foreseen any idea of mounting a massive mobilization. But for us the experience was significant since it pointed out a number of problems that arise when dealing with what must be a generally a popular front action. First of all, there can be no alignment or principle of any Marxist working in a popular front. The aim is to set forth a political statement broad enough to allow participation by a broad range of groups, but which prevents a transnational analysis of the situation. From there, the Marxists must play a vanguard role, and never pass up an opportunity to advance the political content of the demands, or of the struggle.

IDEOLOGY

Secondly, the use of ideology should be flexible, allowing maximum amount of room for development, and a changing situation, but at no time a scope for the union to use the strike line. At no time did we deal with the problem of factionalism and sectarianism which arises from a historical battle to a political battle. We operate as cadre at this time because in order to develop mass support our ideology must represent the people. At this time, most of our ideology comes from other struggles in other times in other countries. The conceptual ideology for American American Accum effects of a popular lot of people, in large party, to be hampered out through participation in the struggle of the people. Again, this means that we would do what ideas and results, and our predetermination, we must not operate in any manner which will interfere with the best recruitment of genuine members. Within our committee, there was a tendency that wanted to keep our membership at the very level of thirty or so that we had at the time before the strike, but which I never believe that was the case. We outlined that the position of the SDS opposition, in favor of a disciplined, more effective, a gung ho operation, a resulting in a rigidly dogmatische, and not a faction, fashion. We recognized this as a mistake, and opposed it.

Many more disagreements arose over the strike, particularly a strike since the summer of 1969, and that we at this time move right in with a full-scale indictment of the leadership, out of the SDS faction said yes. Our position was that we did not feel ready to use the strike as an indictment ready at hand, to use when the strike was the best in reality. It would make a mistake to enter with such an indictment should the leadership now be calling for, and in fact, that a militant confrontation.

So we should demand to the workers? We felt that it would be wiser to demand the forces of the strike to be political, to synthesize and analyze the first few months of demands and an action, and let the strikers pick up and run it. The SDS people wanted to raise demands on top and attempt to guide the strike from the point of having the demand reduced. We felt that some demands might be legitimate at certain times, but that there was no need to confuse and complicate further an already confused and complicated situation.

FACATIONALISM

Basically, the brief history of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Strike Support Committees was one of factional fighting, marked by a manifest incapability on the part of people to get down to the real questions of how we could be of material assistance to the strikers. It was weeks after the first meeting before people went regularly to the strike. At no time did we deal with who we intended to mobilize and how. At no time did we get beyond "elabo­

erical" discussions and arguments where in fact had no relevance to the strike, but which arise from a history of factionalism and sectarianism which may well plague our activities for many months to come. I said at the beginning that the probability is that the strike will finally be broken on December 15, 1969. On that date, the union will have been out for two years, and no strike will be eligible to vote in an NLRB election. At that time, a scab will be called upon to vote on having the Guild represent them, and the outcome is predictable. The chances of the union being able to do anything drastic enough to win at this point are nil, even if they wanted to. Unfortunately, the union leadership is far from convincing on that score. The most valuable lesson for us is that our real allies will always be the rank-and-file, and among the unorganized workers. Integration, entering into that mainstream, creating an economic consciousness to political consciousness is this broadly what should be done in this period. Committed to a militant struggle, we should give ourselves all the room possible to make our developing ideological response to the experience of the strike. Indeed, our struggle must be the people. Then, and only then, will our strength be greater than the organized strength of the man, be it the terrerrist or a liberal pid, or your local fuzz. Power comes to the people when we have done our work to get the people ready to take it.

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by Ernest O'Shea

"The case against Clevinger was open and shut. The only thing missing was something to charge him with." One day Clevinger stumbled on the way to class; the next day he was formally charged with driving in a reckless manner. The officer defining him was Lieutenant Scheisskopf.

Joseph Heller, CATCH-22

American law is a class institution. Its purpose is to mediate, obscure and control class conflicts. While it pretends that all men are equal under the law, it carefully makes sure that the rich will come out on top, and that those who may change the status quo are punished. It is the false front of being elected that is held up, like any other illusion, as the layer of sticky brick giving the appearance of eternal truth to the system of exploitation it covers.

But just as there are contradictions within the ruling class itself, so are there contradictions in their legal system. Under certain circumstances, paradoxically, people's struggles can take advantage of these contradictions. For instance, Clevinger, by his actions paralleling the struggle of the rest of the Oakland Seven trial, the prospective jurors were told that the same judge who sentenced Mr. Peters to 10,000 years to try to shut down the Oakland Induction Center, to wiel, medical care, be laid down on a trial of logical extrapolation and stopped on a half dozen, been pleaded, been shut down the Oakland Induction Center. To deal with them, we first had to shut down the police and trespass, which meant forcing other people to join in the direct action. Therefore they are guilty of conspiracy.

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PAGE 18 THE MOVEMENT
On May 8, police surrounded a private house where activists from Queensborough Community College were holding a strategy meeting. There were warrants for 6 people, but the head of QCC security came with 60 National Guardsmen and led to the admin building at which point he had 70 participants out of 4 days session of 1,200.

The administration response was the firing of two more top executives, twelve student suspensions, lock-outs of faculty from the more skilled section of the college. At QCC the majority of day students are the "transfer" students with a 60% chance of making it to a senior year. Indeed the educational system has lost its grip on campus from the more skilled section of the student body. At QCC the mass of students were trained to fill the same relative positions with newer graduates. The median income of a graduate is $7,000 in a typical working middle-class family. The majority of "higher education" these students are going to is that it is a test case for a broader based approach to end political violence. The QCC struggle is particularly significant for a number of reasons. It is the first time a small right wing group of 6 people, but the head of QCC security came along to suppress the possibility. The police round up followed any way, standing in battle formation. The QCC struggle is not the first student movement and there were ex-GIs in the group. Women fought hand to hand with the pigs, and barricaded the building, expelling administrators. The administration over the years has been 90% of black, Puerto Rican, poor white. As such they are only able to be broken with issues that touch the workers.

Mental hospitals are key grievances. These can build to mass levels of students also did not understand the need to challenge the power of the administration. The P.L. strategy at QCC and evidently at other schools in the city is to build broad based coalitions to end political suppression. This results in organizing liberals as "liberals"--defined the rights of a "consensus". The fallacy to this approach, as in the 60's is that "liberals" have no resources. Thus the faculty was magnificent in secret ballots that were done after the police line for a strike. Theضيفal point is that the administration has only a handful is extremely provocative. The administration that hospital to be only one person that the administration. The administration has over the years has been 90% of black, Puerto Rican, poor white. As such they are only able to be broken with issues that touch the workers.

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BERKELEY - CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

nector with them; they shot at a group of people getting someone to come in and talk, after all, that would be all it would take; they shot at reporters from the San Francisco Chronicle. At about 6:00 A.M.; and they shot at us. As a result, at least one man is dead, one blinded, two others in serious condition and two newsmen wounded. Heavy caliber rifles and submachine guns were used. The weapons most definitely designed to maim and disable were used to kill. The pigs were out to kill.

The clouds of gas and tear gas nice, too. Many cops were shot with rocks. A crowd of more than one hundred people; they fought with the cops; two women against a wall, showered them with bricks and eventually chased them away. People then moved to their cars, smashing the win-
doors, windows and the police on fire. Demonstrators liberated the offi-
cials from their cars, tearing the equip-
m ent from the burning vehicles.

The usual sh and flow of street bat-
tings, was not out of the ordinary, was intense for almost four hours. Even in its most intense, the police were not heavy, as police shot tear gas can-
nisters at the people and shot people on rooftops. Many residents, both young and old, sided people, offering first aid and the relative shelter of their homes. More than 50 people were arrested, some on very serious charges including felonious assault with a deadly weapon (throwing rocks).

At six p.m. Governor Reagan, at the request of the city of Berkeley, called on the national Guard and set a curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. in addition to the Militia. The Nation had to originate in the front, which might be for lack of police on the street. Demonstrators harry in the downtown area, fight to once again increase the eco-
nomically and the financial ability of the city. The difference was that this time we people can't polish off and if dispersed, to return. The plans was partially successful. The police plan for several hours and ad-
tional small business areas were in-
vasion, but, the police did not get to the places and the odors continued. The heaviest attack took place on the corner of University and the scene of several pigs and tearing large quantities of gas broke up groups of students all afternoon.

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ELEVATION ON BOTH SIDES

Monday's plan called for a minor ema-
nal on the part of the demonstrators. The same plan of marching off the cam-
pus, and away and that the front of campus area was adopted. This was to avoid our being bottled up in our own "ghetto" where gassing, clubbing, and perhaps more shooting could take place. If we had to handle the Sofoli, the army, and dispersal, to return. The plan was partially successful. The police plan for several hours and ad-
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THE MOVEMENT

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LEADERS VS. RANK AND FILE

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One of the very important orientations of the American union is to keep workers systematically deprived of the skills by which they can become leaders. At the UAW, it is the international structure itself that is responsible for this. Working through the local leadership, the International controls and dominates the local leadership’s politics: keep the rank and file in as much as possible, then there will be no new leaders elected. And the leadership will not understand the nature of contemporary capitalism, the working class struggle, or the role of the leader and vice-president, or how much more important is the labor community. This is to be expected. If the local union leadership really wanted to work with the workers, it would have accepted anyone’s aid, they would have been exceptions, especially if the workers were also part of the UAW’s broader movement, as in the case of Sterling.

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The April 3rd Movement was formed when a meeting of about a thousand people last April 3rd demanded that all classified research, chemical and biological warfare, counter-insurgent social research, and research related to the wars being fought by the U.S. science. Eugene Staley, often credited also demanded an open decision-making at both Stanford and SRI. They immediately at both Stanford and SRI. There is an SRI economist, SRI maintains an office in Bangkok, Thailand, where they works in Project Agile, the Pentagon's world-wide counterinsurgency research program. (i.e., communications problems in a jungle environment.)*

LIMITED EXPERIENCE

All this has been going on at Stanford for a long time. But last spring's sit-in provided some experience with community and the first task of struggle. As a result of the sit-in and McCarty's defeat, Stanford had a large, loosely structured SDS of people of diffuse views and without much political experience this fall."

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STANFORD: THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST...

by Molly Maguire

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BERKELEY CONTINUED
people on the main street and up side streets and eventually back on the campus.

The group of people was divided in half and after some marching block groups entered the building. The door was set on fire and the building was cleared by the police. The police called the residents who had not left the building and asked them to evacuate the building. The residents were not allowed to return to the building.

There were two functioning cadre groups at the sit-in, the Red Guard and the Alliance for Student Action (A3M). The Red Guard was a Marxist-Leninist collective, while A3M was an open democratic organization that attracted everyone who was interested. Both groups were involved in the anti-imperialist movement.

The lack of strategy that had characterized the April 3rd Movement was finally being openly discussed, both within SDS and among the student leaders. The question of militant tactics was being raised again because of the occupation of SRI, which had been seen as winning. Many radicals and liberals alike, wanted to post-revolutionary analysis and new tactics. About a thousand people occupied SRI, which had been closed for four days. At the beginning of the occupation, there were about two thousand people at the sit-in, but in the ten days between the sit-in and the meeting, many of the students had left.

The movement was festive; it turned into the first real community Stanford had ever had, and attracted hundreds of people. More than 1,600 people signed the sit-in's solidarity statement. Women's Liberation groups, and many others all took part in the celebration.

A3M has put out a leaflet in support of the AEL sit-in, which was occupied. About a thousand people were present at the sit-in.

The movement also launched a large educational campaign. The students were organizing in the industrial parks, researchers at SRI, and employees-both blue and white collar-at Stanford. The leafletting and extensive discussion among the group they were organizing in their constituencies was being made and accepted.

The movement was making a lot of noise, but it was beginning to understand not only intellectual and theoretical questions, but also the practical aspects of organizing. The black community was already beginning to understand that the movement would have to do something Wednesday night, and most people expected a sit-in. No one was sure what kind of support could be won for a militant sit-in, but in the ten days between the sit-in and the meeting, many of the students had left.

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