

BERKELEY strikes again

DEC. 1. Kris Dymond of the Berkeley Chapter called the NO this afternoon and told us about the student strike which is currently in progress, putting Berkeley back on its peculiar biannual system. The whole thing started when the Navy put up a recruiting table in the student union. The Berkeley SDS chapter put up an anti-draft table right next to it. Administration officials demanded that the SDS table be removed. At this point, students began a sit-in around the Navy table, pointing out that the United States Navy was a non-student organization, and consequently, under current rules, could not have a table up. The administration, under vice-Chancellor Edward Cheit, responded by calling in campus cops, Berkeley cops, and sheriff's deputies from Alameda County. In all, over 100 uniformed police, plus an undetermined number of plainclothesmen were on campus. Arrests began when one of the demonstrators was attacked by a bystander, and subsequently arrested. Nine

other persons were arrested at that time, six of them were non-students, including Jerry Rubin and Mario Savio, for whom warrants had been previously issued. Those arrested were charged with trespass, resisting arrest, obstructing an officer in the performance of his duties, battery against an officer. Bail for at least four of those arrested has been set at \$3500. Following the arrests, the naval officers left, but the students remained, demanding that those arrested be released, and the administration promise not to engage in disciplinary action of any sort.

That night, the Council of Campus Organizations, which has been resisting the adminis-

tration's attacks on free speech since its creation early this semester, called a student strike. The AFT teaching assistant local voted to strike, the Associated Students voted to condemn the action of the administration and to support the strike, the Sociology Faculty Committee and the Graduate Coordinating Committee voted to strike, and the NSA voted to give the strike unqualified support.

A crucial public meeting was held that night, during which vice-Chancellor Edward Cheit, acting in Chancellor Heyns' absence, stated that his actions were in accordance with an ASUC recommendation that the Naval recruiters be allowed to set up a table, and that the SDS table not be allowed to operate next to the draft table. Fred Beck, the ASUC vice-President, then got up and angrily denied Cheit's statement. Students, enraged at the lie Cheit had told, became more firm in their support at the upcoming strike.

Early reports show the strike to be highly successful, despite the short notice given, and the bad weather, which hampered picketing. A rally was held this noon, which 12,000 to 15,000 students attended, and voted 4 to 1 to continue the strike till at least noon tomorrow. The rally brought together a seven point program for the strike:

1. No police shall ever be allowed on campus for the solution of political problems.
2. No disciplinary action shall be taken against the students arrested, and the administration shall seek publicly and forcefully to have all charges dropped.

(Continued on page 2)

DEARBORN REFERENDUM on VIETNAM WAR

by
John W. Anderson

On Tuesday, November 8th, when the American people voted for political candidates, from US senator to dog catcher, the only city in the US where the voters were able to cast their votes for or against the Vietnam War, was Dearborn, Michigan. With 78% of those voting on the question, "Are you in favor of an immediate cease fire and withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam so the Vietnamese people can settle their problems among themselves?"; 14,133 voted "yes", 20,621 voted "no". Twenty-two percent of those voting failed to vote on the question. The fact 14,133 voted "yes" means that 40% of those voting on the question voted in opposition to the War.

In examining the voting by precincts, I found the "yes" vote varied from a minimum of 30% to a maximum of 51%. The working class areas voted more heavily against the War than did the wealthy home owners.

In predominately working class precincts the "yes" vote varied from a Minimum of 40% to a maximum of 51%. In the wealthy precincts the "yes" vote ranged from a low of 30% to a high of 40%. It was, in a measure a class vote.

Mayor Hubbard, commenting on the vote said, "Where the cars are the shiniest and the homes the nicest and the children the fewest it gets the most 'no' votes. The burden of the war falls on the homes with the most children." The truth of the Mayor's statement is confirmed by the fact that in the one precinct where apartment house dwellers are in a majority, the highest "no" vote was cast -70%. The residents of these apartments are engineers, teachers, and librarians. A large percent of them are not married.

Why did this referendum take place in Dearborn, with its history of race prejudice and conservative middle class population? It was Mayor Hubbard's idea. He is the strong man in Dearborn politics. He has taken a firm and principled stand against the war. He has been quoted as saying, "If I were a young man, I would rather spend three years in prison than fight in Vietnam." He is a lawyer and says the Constitution of the U. S. is being violated; only Congress has the power to declare war. This they have not done.

At breakfast sponsored by Mayor Hubbard, at the Dearborn youth center on Oct., 28th, the Democratic candidates were given an opportunity to present their views and their legislative record. Mr. John Dingle, Congressman from the 16th CD was running for reelection. He criticized Mayor Hubbard for sponsoring the Vietnam resolution. The Mayor in turn castigated Mr. Dingle and Congress for not defending the U. S. Constitution. He charged Dingle and the rest of Congress with supporting an illegal war. Mayor Hubbard said they lacked the guts to declare war. If the US is being threatened and the War is a just war, why hasn't congress seen fit to declare war? Mr. Dingle had no answer.

Mayor Hubbard takes pride in being a "peoples mayor". He has been attending the funerals of the Dearborn youths who have been killed in Vietnam - eight so far. The Mayor pointed out that there were over 600 Dearborn young men drafted during 1966; hundreds more would be inducted in the months ahead, yet no end of the war was in sight. He said American youth shouldn't be forced to fight against his will in a war 11,000 miles from home, against a people who have not harmed America nor do they threaten us.

Mayor Hubbard takes pride in his service with the US Marine Corp. He served before World War II. He often speaks as a patriotic American, but he has drawn the line on the Vietnam War. His position seems to be, "If my opposition to this War be treason, make the most of it."

Neither the Mayor or the Council were running for office. In the past the Mayor has used campaign literature slanted against the Negro. He was found guilty by the Michigan Civil Rights Commission with promoting racism by posting news items derogatory to the Negro on the city hall bulletin boards.

Hubbard supporters on the council are elected because they run on his slate. Neither the Mayor or his supporters are tied to the Democratic or the Republican Parties.

This referendum was not merely the casting of a ballot for or against a resolution on the Vietnam War. This was in a real sense, exercising our democratic rights and obligations as American citizens. This was a case where a real town hall meeting of Dearborn citizens was held and where both sides of the issue could be presented. The issue was first discussed at a special meeting of the city council, where the wording of the resolution was discussed. The Mayor appointed a committee of three who were asked to make the proposal official at the regular council meeting on the following evening. I was one of those he appointed to the committee.

There was a lengthy discussion on the merits of placing the question on the ballot as well as on how the resolution was to be worded. This discussion took place at two regular meetings of the city council.

Those speaking against placing the question on the ballot were members of the Radical Right, a veteran, and a man 88 years of age who had retired from a salaried job with General Motors.

Because the referendum was to be placed on the ballot it became the principle topic of conversation where Dearborn citizens gathered or met.

The newspaper coverage of the issue was enormous. The two Dearborn weekly papers; THE DEARBORN GUIDE and THE DEARBORN PRESS ran headlines on the issue four weeks in a row. Their editorial writers and columnists also dealt with the issue. Much of the publicity was favorable to the referendum. Walter Kronkite gave the issue national publicity.

Only one church leader in Dearborn spoke publicly in support of the referendum. The others remained silent.

The officers of Local 600 of the UAW, which has 30,000 members working at the Ford Rouge plant, also remained silent on the referendum.

Mr. John Dingle, the Congressman from the 16th CD opposed placing the question on the ballot. When he couldn't have the question removed, he criticized the wording of the resolution. He suggested a biased and ambiguous wording which would have made the referendum meaningless even if a majority had voted for it.

Single's Republican opponent spoke critically of president Vietnam policy. He favored putting the issue on the ballot, but he too favored a more ambiguous wording. Mr. Dingle won the election but he ran behind his Republican opponent in Dearborn.

With 40% of those casting a vote on the referendum, voting for a cease fire and withdrawal of American troops, the American peace movement should find the results encouraging. Every American should demand the right to vote on this vital issue. It is possible that in the not too distant future, in some cities, a majority of voters will repudiate American aggression against the Vietnamese people.

John Anderson is available to speak on the referendum vote. Contact the N.O. for his address and phone number.

CONFERENCE

to
discuss

NATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE for PEACE

December 28 & 29
at the
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

for information contact
Room 201
1608 W. Madison
Chicago, Ill 60612
Phone: 733-1155

REGISTRATION is Tuesday, Dec. 27
at the above address.

SESSION begins Wednesday
between 8 & 9 a.m. at the:

SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILD.
Hall 122
1126 E. 59th St.
Chicago, Ill.

new left notes

sds

1806 w. madison, rm. 206

chicago, ill. 60612

VOLUME 1, NO. 46 let the people decide DEC. 2, 1966

GERM WARFARE at U. of P.

by Lawrence Elle
U. of Penn, Penn.

Germ warfare research is the U. of P.'s chapter SDS cause celebre. Together with the YSA and the Faculty Committee on Problems of War and Peace we have mobilized campus opinion against the continuance of classified research and specifically against Penn's germ warfare research for the Army.

On November 10th the Faculty-Senate voted over 2-1 to end all classified research on campus and to prohibit any new contracts which require restrictions on publication. The administration may accept or reject the Faculty-Senate's advice (it is an "advisory" group), but if it disregards the faculty decision the administration will have a major rebellion on its hands. SDS prognosticates an eventual capitulation by the administration, but we will continue the pressure until Penn's Dachau doctors are stopped. As a last measure for this semester a teach-in is planned for late November to further expose Penn's invidious research.

The tactics we discovered most efficacious in subduing Penn's McNamara-minded administration were:

1) Thorough Research and publicity - A Penn student in YSA discovered and brought to light Penn's genocidal research. Penn's involvement in germ warfare was then investigated and the results shown to a receptive student-faculty audience. National publicity in VIET REPORT, RAMPARTS, TIME, NEWSWEEK and the New York TIMES, gotten through faculty contacts, also helped to reduce the administration. The object of the publicity was to put the administration on the defensive. Once it starts trying to justify its crimes it creates skepticism in the university community.

2) The cooperation and coordination of all groups concerned with the issue, without sacrificing their independence. Interested

students and faculty were sought and each formed their own anti-germ-warfare group. Faculty have organizational financial and intellectual resources to draw upon and without involving them student efforts are half-measures. A large university will expell scores of students but it will hesitate to fire any faculty. Winning the faculty is winning the issue. We are not yet through with germ-warfare research at Penn but the administration has lost its credibility, reputation and by spring we hope its genocide research contracts.

Penn SDS also created and is sustaining its own counter-institution: The Free University of Pennsylvania. We launched the Free U in February 1966 and over 750 students and community members joined. Over 30 faculty also participated. This fall the Free U again turned on. The Penn administration opposed us and was going to prohibit use of empty classrooms but we rallied student and faculty support behind the Free U and haulted the administration subversion. A modus vivendi now exists.

Our October registration attracted over 800 people. Over 40 courses were offered ranging from New Left Ideology (of course) to Black Humor in the Contemporary Novel to Introductory Spanish and Portugese. The Free U idea is an unbeatable means to radicalize students and community members. It educates and activates at the same time. Unlike FUNY, we allow anyone to teach (a Bible-belt evangelist joined our faculty) and all political viewpoints are represented. The Free U activates the critical faculties of people and acts as an intellectual stimulant in an otherwise depressing environment.

In areas other than germ-warfare protest and the Free U we are affected by inertia, but this is being overcome and we hope to initiate a major crusade for university reform next semester.

letters to the editor

To The Editor:

At the large anti-draft conference in New York City recently, Michael Scott of Britain spoke of the growing challenge of southern Africa, urging Americans to broaden their horizons beyond the Viet Nam conflict. Unless southern Africa can become the scene of creative social revolution soon, it seems destined for a bloodbath far vaster than Viet Nam's.

Now working for Antioch College as an "activist scholar," Carl Oglesby is supporting there a new group called Southern Africa Education for Action. Similar groups are found at Oberlin, Union Theo. Sem., Berkeley, the Univ. of Chicago, and elsewhere.

Extant groups, but also individuals interested, are urged to correspond with the Antioch group in order that national coordination may be discussed: Prexy Nesbitt and Martha Houser, co-chairmen, S.A.E.A., Antioch Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Until a campus traveler can be found, I agreed with the Antiochians to function thereas - so a carbon of all correspondence should kindly be sent to,

yours,

F. Paul Salstrom
1320 - 20th Street
Rock Island, Ill. 61201

Dear SDSers,

On Saturday, November 5, eight members of Valley State College SDS were arrested for "trespassing and disturbing the peace" at the Van Nuys Air National Guard Base. They were arrested when they attempted to enter the base to speak with guardsmen about their part in the war in Viet Nam.

Persons here have already volunteered to sell blood to raise money for a Defense Fund, but this is by no means enough, especially since the group is already planning another Demonstration, in which arrests may occur.

We urgently request that all sympathetic persons donate what they can to this Defense Fund.

Please send contributions to:

VSC/SDS, c/o Marianne Sherman, 11268 Peach Grove, North Hollywood, California or VSC/SDS c/o Paul Shinoff, 119 Muerdago Road, Topanga, California.

Thank you,

Marianne Sherman
(secretary VSC/SDS)

P.S. Moral support in the form of letters is also greatly appreciated.

Editor of NLN:

Carl Davidson's paper on Internal Education mentions certain periodicals and journals which he considers should be read by SDS people. May I suggest that he left out perhaps the three most important journals (from my standpoint). There are Studies of the Left, Science and Society and Monthly Review. There is also a comparatively new journal called The International Socialist Journal which is run by Left-Socialists in Europe, which will start expanding its American circulation in the near future. While the journals and papers Carl mentions are good for news and muck-raking type stuff, the above four tend to deal a lot with theoretical and ideological questions with which we must confront ourselves. Nuf said.

Yours for pravis

Gerry Tenney
New School SDS

Dear Editor:

You ask what is happening here. Nothing. LBJ arrives in 2 days and there will not be a whisper heard against him, or Americans. There is no student movement (unless it is further underground than I've so far been), no radical anything in the Universities. The latter are really govt. departments (the teachers are civil servants) and those that go are totally career minded. 90% of the Thais believe they live in a democracy; they are as brain-washed as the Americans. Recently there has been some stirring of resentment about there not having been elections for 8 years, and the slowness in drafting the new "constitution" but since the U.S. backs the present clique of generals up to the hilt there is no immediate hope of any shift. American "culture" has done it's job anyway and the Thais ape everything American. I hope to write the odd article or so whilst I'm here (actually doing doctoral research!) - I don't know if you are interested in my observations?

Keep in touch. Good work and good luck.

Yours in peace and freedom.

Peter F. Bell
Thailand



ATTENTION - OAKLAND UNIV. SDS

We've gotten back mail addressed to you c/o Marc White. Please get together & give us a chapter address. Also, ask Marc to tell us what his address is.

DON'T MOURN, ORGANIZE

by Michael James

(The following are thoughts written one night in a rare moment of depression. They lack specifics, but may be interesting to some people. For me they served as psychotherapy, a kick in the pants that finds me currently spending more time on the street.)

The Movement editorial "What is a Revolutionary Newspaper?" called for honesty: "If groups are weak, we should admit it and suggest ways to make them stronger." Right now the movement in a cold Chicago appears weak, momentarily dormant. My view from a poor southern white neighborhood tells me that the JOIN Community Union is as large, more radical, and has as much or more happening as any organization in the city.

If I am anywhere near the truth, then the situation is depressing when one seeks to report on the state of the movement in Chicago. For the conditions around which organizers can mobilize people--rotten welfare, slums, schools and police--are certainly more intense and far more widespread in the black ghettos of the city. That means that the mass, largely black demonstrations of the past few years to oust School Superintendent Willis, as well as the more middle-class composed open occupancy marches led by King this summer, have failed to build any base in poor neighborhoods. They have been organized at the top, led from the top, sold out from the top, and left men at the top older, withered, perhaps no wiser, and currently searching. (King has taken his staff to South Carolina to discuss the "Relevance of Non-Violence.")

Reviewing the recent elections, some people feel that the Daley machine could be in trouble in the next election; unless the "movement" provides an alternative, the Republicans would benefit from existing dissatisfaction with Daley. Their early counter-move leans toward preparing to run anti-machine aldermanic candidates. A few years back, anti-machine candidates were run in congressional primaries and aldermanic elections. Candidates did not come out of any organized base, and they did little to develop one. Unless people are honest, going beyond and making real the usual rhetoric of using electoral campaigns as a vehicle for ORGANIZING, it would seem that the writ is on the wall.

Electoral activity might be a viable tool to employ in the struggle to change Chicago and America. Its only real worth depends on its emergence from, dependence on, and responsibility to organized groups of poor people. An alternative to frustrated and powerless attempts at challenging the Daley-business complex is building independent, radical community organizations. Elections or not, it is the task that many in the movement must commit themselves to.

The conditions around which we can organize are not at "ripe" as they were in the 30's; yet, they are horrendous enough to enable numbers of organized poor black, white and Spanish-speaking people to sit-in at welfare offices, to hold back rent from large real estate firms, and to move teenagers to march on police stations. More importantly, the conditions are such that they have led Puerto Rican and Negro ghettos, without organization, to erupt in open rebellion.

Here in Chicago, that means that the Tenants Federation (the one shaky forum where movement groups come together) must take seriously its recent commitment to be run by the poor, not the "resource people." Even more important, it must build an educational program where poor people learn about more than just tenants' unions, education that develops leadership to be the backbone of organization in the ghetto.

For organizers in Chicago--black, white and Spanish--it means coming together independent of church or big-time civil rights leadership, discussing their situation and the city, and committing themselves as a body to going back to their neighborhoods and doing what they say they are there for--ORGANIZING. If we who call ourselves organizers really do that (whether in Chicago, San Francisco, Newark or Lowndes County), then not only will we have to stop worrying about how we pull kids off campuses, but we may find that there are a lot of people in the communities who will enter the battle and make it real.

STUDENT POWER

"Across the ocean, too me and you Dancin in the streets"

--Martha and the Vandellas

by Danny Schechter
Islington, England

"Berkeley '64, LSE '66" was just one banner held aloft by students boycotting classes at the London School of Economics and Political Science, November 21st, to lend support to their student union president being tried by a Disciplinary Board for defying school regulations. It was the first such militant student action at any university here in Britain.

Throughout the day, three quarters of the school's 1,800 undergraduates and 1,000 postgraduates boycotted lectures, classes and seminars to back the student leader who later came away, unpenalized by the Disciplinary Board. He had faced possible suspension. Central to the student action, however, was concern over a broader range of issues. "Student Power" and "Free LSE" were two prominent slogans.

Many Americans at the school, including several SDS symps and visiting SNCC black panther Courtland Cox were surprised to see the students finally go into the streets. "Man, these English kids get so hung up over commas that I never thought they'd even go this far," was a typical comment. The issue itself had been discussed for weeks by student union meetings which drew sometimes as many as 600 students and typically far more cautious than the similar number of radicals and socialists who favored bolder action.

In contrast to the laborious and frustrating meetings which led up to the boycott--with their mini-debates on phraeseology and resolutions--the meeting after the boycott was ebullient and charged with humor and exhilaration. It was more of an informal discussion than a formal meeting, marked by honest exchanges of opinion, confessions of those who had opposed the action and now admitted their mis-judgement and sounded like an SDS clambake. Shades of participatory democracy!

At this writing, the students have demanded that some of the school regulations be rescinded. They are expected to ask for student representation on administration and faculty committees. Although many students are aware that their "victory" was negligible, there seems to be little steam or orientation towards launching a broader activist movement.

The boycott itself was interesting as it exposed some of the strains and tensions between factionally minded British leftists and other students. At the highpoint in the boycott, over 1000 students rallied in the street outside LSE. The meeting never turned into a rally or launching pad for other action. It was over after two short speeches. The student paper noted: "Trouble broke out afterwards when one of the 'Agitator Crew' (LSE Socialist Society members who publish a magazine, *The Agitator*, grabbed the microphone and appealed to students to demonstrate further outside the Disciplinary Board itself. The appeal itself had a limited success. About 50 students went... "armed" with guitars. A sit-in then ensued with the students singing "We Shall Overcome," and "We Shall Not be Moved." Appropriate verses were invented for the occasion, including one injected by a Socialist, the relevance of which was later questioned. He led the group in chanting: "Smash the City Bankers."

Most international students supported the boycott but one Chilean student was perturbed by the picketers who would not use force to block the school's doors. "In my country," he boasted, "we would throw the bastards out. We just moved into the administration building. Last time, we lived there for 43 days and brought the whole university to a halt. This is just child's play."

Courtland Cox and I smiled and nodded. The students felt proud of themselves. The school director later chanted that internationally well known refrain: "I personally should favour a review of the school regulations. But you must appreciate that the school is a large and complex organization, its authority widely dispersed. There must be detailed discussion within the school before any decision on this can be reached. Sudden and dramatic exchanges cannot be expected."

The Director is "not an evil man," and I am reminded of that line from Yeats: "Parnell came down the road and said to the cheering man: Ireland shall get her freedom and you shall still break stone."

BERKELEY strikes again

LETTER

- All non-student members of campus organizations shall be given the same rights that agents of governmental groups have.
- All disciplinary committee hearings shall be open and the argument that any university regulation is in violation of either sections 2 and 3 of the Dec. 8, 1964 agreement, or the United States Constitution shall constitute legitimate defense.
- The University shall enter into negotiations with the Strike Committee for the formation of some institution through which students may gain more control over their lives.
- That a majority of the members of any committee set up to study these proposals shall be named by the Strike Committee.
- That any agreement reached must be brought back to the students for ratification.

The strike shall be continued until at least noon tomorrow. People are invited to hold support demonstrations wherever possible, and to send all messages of support, solidarity, and bail money to the Strike Committee, c/o ASUC, Student Union, Berkeley, California, 94721.

—Mark Kleiman

To the Berkeley Strikers:

Students for a Democratic Society lends its enthusiastic support and encouragement to the students of the University of California in their present struggle. Your confrontation with military recruiters and the police and your ensuing strike serve notice once again on the military, the government, and the university administration that students are determined to resist police invasion of the university community, to pursue the task of freeing the university from outside control, and to win for students an effective voice in university policy.

SDS calls on its members on campuses across the country to demonstrate their support for the Berkeley strikers by picketing their schools and their administrations in protest against the war, the draft, and the betrayal of the freedom of the universities by their own administrations.

FOR STUDENT FREEDOM!

Greg Calvert
National Secretary,
Students for a Democratic Society

NEW LEFT NOTES

Published weekly by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612. Phone (312) 666-3874. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois. Subscriptions: \$1 a year for members; \$5 a year for non-members. Signed articles and letters are the responsibility of the writer. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of the Editor, Thane Croston

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Nick Egleson, president; Carl Davidson, vice-president; and Greg Calvert, national secretary.

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Northern California: 924 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.; (415) 362-7922

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New England: 138 River St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Radical Education Project: 510 East William, Ann Arbor, Mich.

VOLUME 1, NO. 46 let the people decide DEC. 2, 1966

DECEMBER N.C.

Work began on the December Conference several weeks ago and the plans for the conference have now solidified to the point that the overlying theme and the majority of the workshops are fairly well set. The conference will be held from December 27 through the 31st on the Berkeley campus. Most of the housing will be arranged in private homes and any overflow will be housed in co-operatives. The fee for the conference will be \$15. This will not cover food. There is no official title for the conference as of yet, but it will deal with the campus, students and social change. The 27th and 28th will be the National Council meetings. The following three days will consist of workshops on the following topics:

1. THE CAMPUS AS ECONOMIC INTEREST

The corporate function of the university, its interlocking directorate with other corporations, the issue of governmental and private contracts. The organizing of student employees, teacher's unions, etc.

2. THE CAMPUS AS COMMUNITY

Student government and campus parties. Human relations and power relations within the school community and the relation of the campus to the non-student environs. Student and underground newspapers.

3. THE CAMPUS AS INSTITUTION

The role of the educational system in corporate society, its penetration by the military-industrial complex, and the effect of campus social change on other institutions. The Peace Corps on campus.

4. CAMPUS AS POLITICAL FORCE

Student participation in electoral politics (i.e. the Scheer campaign, the Black Power Conference, etc.). The 18-year-old vote.

5. THE CAMPUS AND THE DRAFT

Campus organizing against conscription, protest against college and university complexity in conscription, the issue of its deferment, the non-student draftee; Negro troops and ghetto youth.

6. CAMPUS ORGANIZATION VS. ORGANIZATION

The effect of mobilizing students for reform demands as opposed to long-term organizing demands as opposed to long-term organizing for student control.

7. THE CAMPUS AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Evaluation of the Experimental College and San Francisco State College. The relation of the free university to the campus. The issue of careers.

8. JUNIOR COLLEGES

Academic reform peculiarities. Organizing working class youth. Peculiar in-loco-parentis problems.

9. THE HIGH SCHOOL CAMPUS

The in-loco-parentis issue, the young hippie revolt, anti-draft activities, the rights of young people, the difficulties of organizing.

10. THE STUDENTS AS ORGANIZERS

Students in the South, in poor white communities, in labor unions, in high schools, etc.

11. STUDENTS AS A SOCIAL CLASS

The gulf between students and the working class. Students as the catalyst for social change.

12. STUDENT SYNDICALISM

The organization of student federations (national and international) for academic revolution (an end to grades, etc.).

13. COMPOSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Relationship of the corporations, political machines, labor bureaucracy and rank and file, middle class liberals, blacks and the poor file, middle class liberals, blacks and the poor in the political party.

14. HISTORY OF THIRD PARTIES

Reasons for the collapse of such parties in the past.

15. ORGANIZING POOR WHITES

Time will also be set aside for workshops by the Radical Education Project. If you have ideas for more workshops, please let the Regional Office know. Please also send working papers on the above topics to the office. We will try to get as many as we can published before the conference so that people can begin to discuss them.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATES

SDS Constitution, Article VI, Section 1:
"The National Council shall be composed of one (1) representative elected from each chapter with five to twenty-five members and chapter with five to twenty-five members and one additional representative for each additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof, in that chapter..."

There will be a credentials committee. All chapters should notify the National Office (1608 W. Madison, Rm. 205, Chicago, Ill. 60612) of the names of their delegates and their number of members immediately.

Accommodations will be arranged by the Berkeley chapter. Members attending should bring their own bedding (sleeping bags or bedroll) and grocery money. On arriving in Berkeley, call either Kris Dymond (415/841-5164) or the San Francisco regional office (415/362-7922) for further directions. Preference in private rooms (of which there will be very few will be given to married couples. The rest of us will take our chances with floors, couches, spare mattresses, etc.

No NC delegates will be seated unless the national office has been notified in writing of their election by 23 December at the latest.

People driving who have room for or need riders should contact the nearest regional office of the N.O.

Detach this section and return to SDS, 1608 W. Madison, rm. 206, Chicago, Ill. 60612.

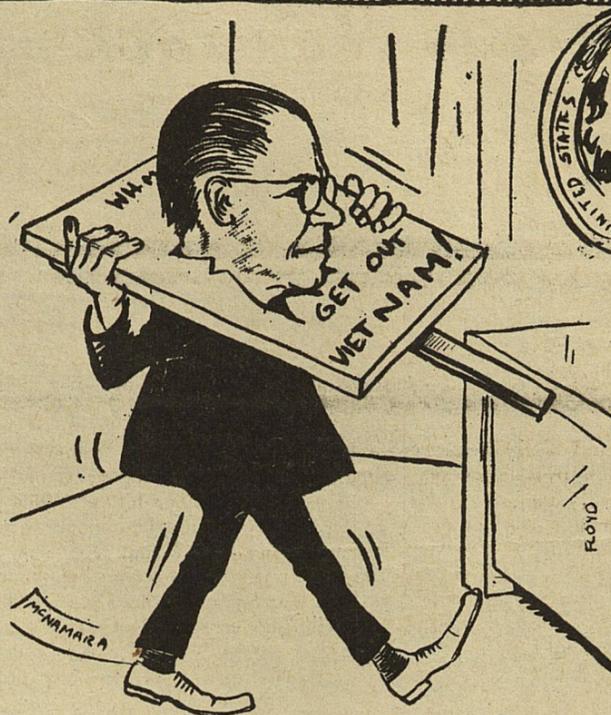
The.....chapter is entitled to.....delegate(s) to the National Council meeting. (If you disagree with our figure, send a list of national members to the NO, along with the names of your delegates. Our delegates to the December National Council meeting will be:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Alternates will be:
.....
.....
.....
(signed).....
Chapter chairman or secretary

Detach this section and send to Berkeley SDS, P.O. Box 1177, Berkeley, Calif., 94701

.....members of the.....chapter will attend the December NC meeting and membership conference. Of this number, are married couples and are children. All will bring their own bedding and grocery money. We will arrive on and leave on (If this box () has a check in it, we have indicated on a separate sheet our various schedules.)



Mr. President . . . here is my Harvard Report

National Student Strike

Dan Friedlander & Marjorie Kinsella

by Mark Kleiman

In Chicago these days, friendly landlords are as unusual as honest politicians, and so the headquarters for the National Student Strike are within flirting distance of the SDS NO. Co-habitation (purely by coincidence) however, has not implied marriage. Hopefully, this letter will generate a little more love (and lots more understanding) and when everyone converges on the University of Chicago, December 28 and 29, an amazing number of SDSers will be present to discuss and determine the form of National Campus Action in the Spring.

A Call has been circulated nationally, calling for a campus strike this Spring. It must be emphasized that whether the actual action is to be a strike will be decided at the December Conference. The character of the Conference participants will thus be decisive. The doubts raised by many in SDS regarding the possibility and feasibility of a strike should be raised at that time. Should the perspective be that a strike is tactically questionable, a variety of alternative actions will be considered.

The Conference will also have to deal with the question of just who it aims to reach by a National Campus action. Whatever developments from the Conference must be united enough to be considered a National action. (This is particularly important for weak areas.) It must also be flexible enough to complement long term grass roots organizing in varying political situations. In this sense it will differ from a March on Washington where local organizing efforts are geared only to a National objective.

The strike can be a particularly appropriate means of directing organizations toward issues which draw a connection between the war in Vietnam and the academic community. With a probable major step-up in the war early next year, accompanied by high draft calls and the possible use of nuclear weapons, the Spring must witness a new and more organized opposition to the war and its effects here and abroad. Now is the time to make plans for this action. While unfortunately (and unavoidably), your NC will be held simultaneously with the Strike Conference, we trust chapters will have sufficient manpower to send to both Conferences. We welcome all proposals regarding the action and political orientation the Conference should consider and hope to see you in Chicago on December 28 and 29.

Before the Strike Conference dates were set, I (Marjorie Kinsella) consulted with the NO about the dates for your meeting in California. At that time, I was informed that the NC would involve mostly members of the National Council and therefore would allow other SDSers free to participate in the Strike Conference. Like you, we were concerned that a date be picked which would not interfere with the learning habits of knowledge eaters, and therefore, vacation time was our only alternative.

National strikes are almost invariably aimed at overthrowing or crippling either a specific institution, or the government itself. Since a Student Strike will neither overthrow the American government, nor will it paralyze very many universities, any discussion of the logistics involved in such a strike must be prefaced by a hard examination of the political goals involved. If a national student strike will accomplish none of the goals it usually has in Latin American countries, we must ask what goals are being substituted which would make such a massive action both politically wise and tactically worthwhile.

What is a student strike supposed to do? It is said that the purpose of the student strike is to organize new constituencies for the anti-war movement. In other words, the main advantage of a student strike is that it is a national action for which new groups may be started, with the hope of turning them into permanent organizations. I think that our experience with the last three major days of protest (March 25-26, August 6-9, and November 5-8), would tend to contradict this notion. Virtually all of the preliminary organizing has been done, and new groups will not spring up where there was previously nothing. As far as appeals to the student movement go, I think we've gone about as far as possible. It is not necessary to call a national action to organize new students, for there are already numerous anti-war groups a new student may become active in.

What then, does a student strike really do? This is hard to say because of the unplanned nature of the strike. Conference proponents claim that there will by a student strike this spring, but that the conference shall decide what specific issues that strike shall raise. In other words, there shall be a nationwide flexing of muscles for some issue, which couldn't be terribly clear or there'd hardly be a need for an elaborate conference to search out an issue. What sort of issues can the conference find for us?

A. The strike could be centered around the draft. There are two problems with this. One is that given the DuBois position in favor of the II-S, and given the ideological biases of the quarter which is pushing the call most eagerly, the whole thing could very easily turn into a save-our-asses demonstration. Aside from the fact that this would once again succeed in isolating students from the rest of the community, we should bear in mind the December 5-9 Establishment draft conference at the University of Chicago, which will sponsor a big push for the liberal program of national servitude. A student strike on the draft could only serve to push the national servitude program. Also, there is the question of the relevance of a national issue. Because of uneven development in different areas, which would neither be capable of pulling off an effective strike, nor would they be interested in such a strike because of pressing local needs.

(Continued on page 4)

It Figures

The following is a copy of a letter that appeared in the Lexington Advertiser, Lexington, Mississippi on November 24, 1966. It is interesting to note that the man who was subjected to this incident of police brutality is a white man and that he is considering asking the United Nations to send an inspection team to Mississippi!

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith
Editor (The Lexington Advertiser)

Dear Madam:

Enclosed editorial from the McComb Enterprise Journal regarding my near murder at the hands of a power drunk Mississippi Highway Patrolman by name of Clio King. I have been in over 60 countries of the world including the USSR, CASTRO'S CUBA and have never had any trouble--BUT--(I) got nearly murdered by a FASCIST POLICE STATE, POWER DRUNK PUNK. This has been called to the attention of our dear Governor Paul Johnson by Senator Bill Carroway of Leland, who was told of this by Editor Hodding Carter of the Greenville Delta-Democrat-Times. This man has been in trouble--King--like this before, but old Ex-WINO "COL" Birdsong does NOTHING. (Birdsong is Commissioner of Public Safety.)

Just why should we send our boys out to VIETNAM to be killed when such rotten police state Fascist punks are on the loose here in our state. Let's clean up MISSISSIPPI--NOT VIETNAM. If you care to know more about this, I can be reached around 7 P.M. each night at 833-3128. If something is not done, I am requesting the UNITED NATIONS Department on Human Rights, United Nations, N. Y. to send a UNITED NATIONS INSPECTION TEAM TO REVIEW THE SITUATION HERE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Yours truly,
Alan Kenneth Green

UICC SDS Challenges Clabaugh Act

On November 29, University of Illinois Chicago Circle culminated its series on Marxism. Invited to speak in the last of the series was James Kennedy, a member of the Communist Party, USA. He is the first Communist Party member to speak on a University of Illinois campus since the initiation of the Clabaugh Act of 1947 by the Illinois State Legislature. (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 144, Section 48.8) This act reads as follows:

"Section 1. No trustee, official, instructor, or other employee of the University of Illinois shall extend to any subversive, seditious, and un-American organization, or to its representatives, the use of any facilities of the University for the purpose of carrying on, advertising, or publicizing the activities of such organization."

SDS announced its intentions to the university administration which replied that SDS did "not indicate whether or not Mr. Kennedy will speak as a representative of the Communist Party, and the proposed subject does not permit a determination of whether or not he will 'carry on,' 'advertise' or 'publicize' the activities of a subversive or seditious organization."

The Advisory Committee on Visiting Speakers and Space Utilization recommended to the Office of the Chancellor, that SDS's attention be directed to the existence of the Clabaugh Act.

SDS, being well aware of the Clabaugh Act, told Kennedy to speak on whatever he want-

STRIKE

(Continued from page 3)

B. The answer to this is to raise a number of demands which will be flexible enough to house almost every local issue, and place it under the banner of Student Power. Aside from the patent absurdity of having a national strike based on local issues, there is the logistical consideration of the uneven rates at which situations will develop on different campuses. A student strike three or four months hence would tie in quite well with the internal dynamics of Berkeley politics, but would hardly be appropriate at Penn State, where something could go in late January, and would be even more pointless at the University of Michigan, where there could possibly be a strike within the next two weeks.

A couple of other brief notes about the strike. It has been brought to my attention that certain members of the DuBois Clubs on the East Coast have been telling local SDS people that the National Office is not taking a stand on the strike; it's all for the participation of local chapters. Although it is certainly the right of any local chapter to participate in the strike, there is no national stand, official or otherwise, that chapters should participate. It would seem that we have had a similar experience along these lines just a few months ago. In addition to this, it is most interesting that people who signed a call for a conference about a student strike, have wound up with their names under a call for the strike itself. Assuming this to be a mistake, it is most regrettable that the national leadership of the Conference has not seen fit to make public a correction of this error.

Does the NC need to take a position on this? I think so. A national stand either way on this issue should put no real pressure on chapters to act one way or the other, but I feel that a student strike would at best be useless, and in all likelihood would have some very bad effects on the future of the antiwar movement, and that such a problem necessitates a national stand.

ed to Kennedy's topic was "Alienation Today." His appearance destroyed the myth that the walls would crumble and hundreds of students would automatically be indoctrinated by his talk. His appearance also displayed the fundamental issue of the 1st Amendment: (1) freedom of speech, and (2) freedom to listen and hear all issues.

This was the first step toward bringing other Communist Party members and other "subversive, seditious and un-American" persons to speak on "Academic" matters--showing the hypocrisy of the Clabaugh Act. Kennedy will now be invited to speak on the Champaign-Urbana campus.

SDS has heralded the issue of free speech from a Student Government petition stage to direct confrontation with the administration. The Student Governments of both the Champaign and Chicago campuses have recently initiated a petition-signing campaign to abolish the Clabaugh Act.

The Marxist Series included seminars on:

1. Marx the Historian
2. Marxism and Existentialism
3. World of Marxian Economics
4. Marxism and the Contemporary World
 - a. Marxist Humanism
 - b. Alienation
 - c. Marxism and Christianity
 - d. Marxism and the New Left

—Rich Berkowitz

SPEAK SPANISH?

In the November issue of *The Movement*, I reported briefly on a community organization in Chicago known as the Latin American Defense Organization. LADO emerged from the dissatisfaction with establishment-oriented leadership that attempted to quiet and stifle the Puerto Rican community following the summer rebellion.

LADO is real and it grows due to a handful of capable Puerto Rican and Mexican organizers, as well as a complex of unchanging oppressive conditions that exist in the Puerto Rican ghetto. Yet, like most organizing efforts, it suffers both a lack of funds and shortage of full-time organizers.

The need for Spanish-speaking organizers is urgent. The first priority is for Puerto Ricans, then Mexicans, then Spanish speaking whites. If you can assist by coming, giving leads on people or funds, please contact Obid Lopez immediately c/o LADO, 1306 N. Western, Chicago, Illinois. Phone 384-3323.

For freedom,
Michael James
JOIN Community Union

VIETNAM FORUM II

The UK chapter of Students for a Democratic Society will present the second annual Vietnam Forum. As last year, our purpose is to create and sustain a dialogue on U.S. policy in Vietnam. The Forum will begin at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 7, at Memorial Hall. General Maxwell Taylor, former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, will speak the previous night, Dec. 6, at Memorial Coliseum. These two programs together will thus provide, in a short period of time, for the presentation of several points of view.

Our speakers will be Professor Richard Butwell and C. Clark Kissinger. Clark Kissinger is former National Secretary of SDS, and was organizer of the SDS March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam (April, 1965). He holds a master's degree in mathematics from the University of Chicago, and is presently lecturer in mathematics at Mundelein College in Chicago. He is 25 years old, married, and a native of Henderson, Kentucky. He is also an associate editor of *Studies on the Left*.

Dr. Butwell has been director of the Paterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce and Professor of Political Science at UK since Sept. 1965. In 1964-65 he was field representative for the Rockefeller Foundation in the Philippines. He was a SEATO Research Fellow on Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, and the Philippines in 1962. He was Fulbright Professor, University of Rangoon, Burma, 1959-60. He is co-author, with Amry Vandenbosch, of *The Changing Face of Southeast Asia* (UK Press), and his newest book, *Indonesia*, will be published by Ginn next month.

There will be an address by each of the two speakers, followed by a short intermission. Following intermission, the speakers will answer questions from the floor. Following this, the floor will be open to faculty members for ten minute presentations. Each member of the faculty is encouraged to present his views on some aspect of our Vietnam policy.

Anti-Vietnam at STANFORD

by John Saari
Palo Alto, California

A group of male students and drop-outs of Stanford University have initiated a project to bring the truth about the war to soldiers who for some reason (the war is the reason) make up about 50% of the customers at the San Francisco Airport. For obvious reasons this group is composed of people whose attitude toward the war and the draft is that they will go to jail before they would be inducted but they are not C.O.'s. Three pieces of literature are being used since we ran out of Duncan's article. The most popular of these is a speech Duncan gave at Berkeley. We also use the pamphlet on the Fort Hood Three and a leaflet explaining who we are and why we oppose the war. In order to get the attention of soldiers it is essential to be able to display anti-war literature which is not anti-soldier. Thus, the Duncan piece with Duncan in uniform on the cover works beautifully. (We had some copies of the article with a four-color print of Duncan which really caught the service man's eye.) Also, it is important to emphasize that we do not just give the soldier a piece of literature. We talk to him, tell him about Duncan, ask him how he feels about the war, tell him how we feel, wish him luck and tell him to shoot crooked.

Besides leafleting soldiers, this same group has taken it upon itself to organize on campus and in the local high schools with the idea of eventually bringing a larger number of young men to our line of going to jail before going into the army and farther if possible. Thus, Stanford S.D.S. is having a conference on the draft for high school students Dec. 10, and we are in the midst of compiling a list of all draft resisters presently in jails and a bibliography on the draft, who it affects most, and of social class composition of the armed forces.

Good Ideas! 1. Writing letters to draft resisters already in jail and publicizing their cases. 2. An Anti-draft newsletter.

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