

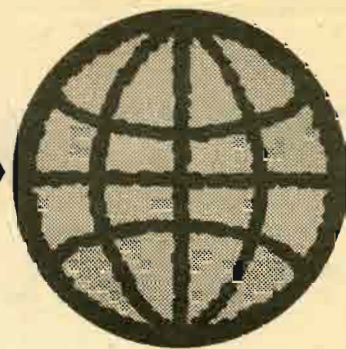
# THE MOVEMENT

Affiliated with the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 1967



VOL. 3 NO. 9



## "BLACK REVOLUTION IS REAL"

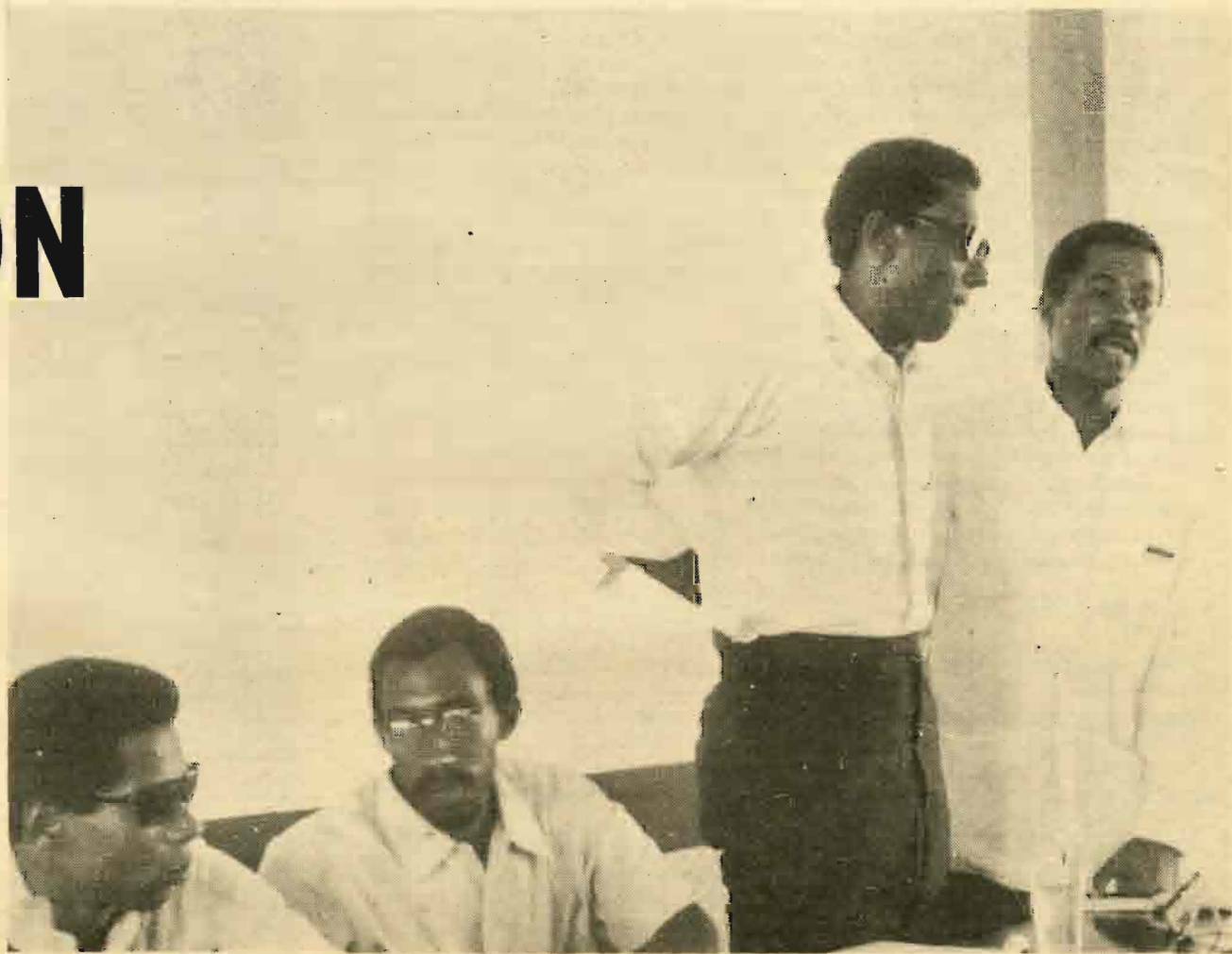
### STOKELY IN CUBA

By Julius Lester

Julius Lester was one of the SNCC representatives who visited Cuba along with Stokely Carmichael. In this article he talks about that visit.

Stokely Carmichael's visit to Cuba raised more comment from the press and Congress than word that Lynda Bird was going to marry Mao Tse-Tung's son. To the right-wing it was all the "proof" they needed that SNCC, Black Power and the rebellions were Communist and that indeed, as U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT "reported," Fidel himself was behind the "riots." To the liberals Stokely Carmichael had, once again, hurt the "cause" of the Negro. And meanwhile, Detroit, Milwaukee, and eight other cities were being devastated and it was too much for white America to deal with. Niggers, niggers everywhere. Some whites started wishing for the good old days when all they thought we wanted was to marry their daughters.

Stokely's visit to Cuba was on the occasion of the first meeting of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS). Gathered in Havana were delegates from some 20 Latin American countries, as well as invited guests from the socialist countries (except China, who declined to come, saying that OLAS was not serious if they were going to debate the efficacy of armed struggle. When they had concluded that armed struggle was the only way, China would be happy to attend and talk business.) Present also were observers and invited guests from Europe and a full contingent of U.S., Latin-American and Asian press.



SNCC REPRESENTATIVES TALK TO PRESS IN HAVANA. (l to r) George Ware, Julius Lester, Stokely Carmichael, Cuban interpreter. (Photo: Felix Greene)

The meeting was like a gathering of revolutionary who's who. Regis Debray's attractive wife was there, as well as Frantz Fanon's widow, Senora Che Guevara, Wilfred Burchett, Felix Greene and a delegation from the National Front of Liberation from South Vietnam.

Stokely's unexpected appearance happened to coincide with the insurrection in Detroit and the analysis that he gave to it and the other insurrections was particularly relevant in the over-all context of OLAS and played no small role in the final resolutions. OLAS, in brief, came together to debate the future of revolutionary movements in Latin America and what their approach should be — armed struggle or struggle through more legalistic means. The Communist Party followed the Russian line and pushed peaceful co-existence and a go-slow approach. The guerillas were for armed struggle. Cuba, of course, was the strongest proponent of armed struggle and stated its position unequivocally in the two opening speeches of the conference delivered by Armando Hart and President Dorticos. It was apparent, as the conference opened however, that to pass a resolution for armed struggle was going to be almost as difficult as armed struggle itself.

### STOKELY MEETS PRESS

On the opening day of the conference Stokely held a press conference. Having been swamped with requests for interviews, it was decided that he hold an open-ended press conference — no time limit, no questions left unanswered. All press were invited, except for United States press. This was considered payment for past services rendered.

The press conference lasted two hours and forty-five minutes and when it was over, the press applauded. They had asked serious questions and had received lengthy, serious answers, and what they had heard had been beyond their expectations. This was not much so that for the first three days of OLAS news of the press conference overshadowed everything else.

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## THE CORAL SEA

### A Sailor Tells THE MOVEMENT:

## LIFE IS HELL IN THE NAVY

By Mark Kleiman

I recently made contact with two men on the USS Coral Sea, a 68,000 ton aircraft carrier which had returned from Vietnam and was docked in Oakland. Both men were against the war, and neither of them wanted to go back for their second tour of Vietnam, but the Coral Sea pulled out July 26, and they went. This is part of an interview with one of the sailors.

- Q. When were you in Vietnam?
- A. We deployed on July 29, 1966 and returned February 13rd, 1967.
- Q. How many planes were you carrying?
- A. There were around sixty aircraft. I never made an exact count because it didn't seem important. During the cruise, 24 planes were shot down. We left most of the rest in Japan, disabled by lack of parts or mechanical difficulties.

- Q. How many atomic weapons does the Coral Sea carry?
- A. I can't tell you exactly how many, because I don't have clearance to get near them. But we have enough to blow half of Asia off the map.

### CASUALTIES

- Q. Do you ever hear anything about how many soldiers and Marines are killed?
- A. I can't give you any exact figures, but I will tell you that the word that gets back to the States as to how many Americans get killed and as to how many Vietnamese get killed is a bunch of bullshit. I've talked to Marines while I was overseas and a lot more of them are getting killed than is getting out in the official figures. I can't say whether it is more or less than the number of Vietnamese.
- Q. Would you say that holds true for our aircraft losses as well?
- A. Yes, when I came back no one ever knew how many planes the CORAL SEA actually lost. I've never read an announcement in a paper about the number of dead pilots, so they must not be telling them. And they have CIA people around in the shore patrol.

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## SNCC AND THE ARAB - ISRAELI CONFLICT

THE MOVEMENT would like to urge all those people outraged and indignant at the article in the SNCC Newsletter of June-July on "The Palestine Problem" to read it again, this time in good faith, quietly and without malice aforethought.

We have read it many times. It is not anti-Jewish. It does not characterize Jews as a group. It carefully distinguishes between Jews and Zionists:

"... several American and European Jews, who are not Zionists and cannot support the horrors committed by Zionists in the name of Judaism, have spoken out and condemned the Zionist distortions of the Jewish religion..."

In fact, the statements made by SNCC pale in contrast with the accusations hurled against the Zionists by anti-Zionist Jews. SNCC knows deeply and well that a people are not to be judged AS A GROUP, but that the political actions of a STATE are to be judged, and if wrong, to be condemned. SNCC has never flinched from speaking its mind.

### SNCC IS PARTISAN

The article in the Newsletter is partisan, no doubt about it. SNCC clearly supports the revolutionary aspirations of the Third World; and Israel, as characterized by the actions of its statesmen and military men, is opposed to these aspirations.

We question the motives of those Americans who oppose American militarism and support Israeli militarism, who denounce Johnson and acclaim Dayan (a military advisor to American forces in Vietnam), who cry out against the napalming of Vietnamese and consider the napalming of Arabs "necessary."

### SNCC IS POLITICAL

Time and again we have seen people angrily denounce SNCC and withdraw their support whenever SNCC has dared to make POLITICAL judgments, when it has attacked Johnson's hypocrisy, denounced the war against Vietnam, supported the Arab cause, identified with Latin American revolutionary aims. We suspect that SNCC is denounced because Americans fear a black political movement that is opposed to the desires of America's political decision-makers. Political judgments are not the sole province of American whites.

The attack on SNCC's "anti-Semitism" can only be called hysterical. You who denounce black violence for liberation and support Israeli violence for conquest are in a trap. You counter political decisions with slander, you label fighters for freedom "outlaws." You have lost you cool; you are afraid. Please think, please concentrate.

Your souls and your lives and your freedom are at stake.

## IF YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THE MOVEMENT, PLEASE READ IT

Last month we got three or four requests from readers to cancel their subscriptions. This puzzles us. They don't say why. We assume it's because of SNCC's position on riots and/or Israel and/or Cuba and/or revolution.

Why is it that when people disagree with us, they don't even want to read our point of view? Are they afraid to get it at their house? Don't they want to know what we are for, instead of only what the Establishment SAYS we are for?

We've decided not to cancel any subscriptions. Folks paid for them so they are going to get them. They can toss them in the wastebasket if they want to. But we don't believe in cutting off communication with people, not when the crisis in America is as tough as it is. THE MOVEMENT ain't so evil it can't be read.

## SNCC RESIGNERS

Gentlemen:

The story in the S.F. Chronicle regarding Mr. Golden's withdrawal from your organization prompted me to write this letter.

Unfortunately I have not read the bulletin to which Mr. Golden refers and would therefore have to rely on quotes that appeared in the press, expressed by another dissenter, Mr. Bickel.

I assume Mr. Golden is a Zionist (since not all Jews are Zionists) and therefore would be very sensitive about accusations of possible atrocities the Israeli army may have committed in the process of their military activities, and the displacement of much of the Arab citizenry in the occupied territories.

I have observed during the Israeli-Arab war Zionists gave monolithic and unqualified support to the Israeli forces. And if some Jews (not Zionists) dared as much as cast serious doubts about the dangerous course Israel has chosen, they also were labelled apologists for the Soviets. I believe it was Mr. Alvah Bessie

(himself a Jew) who was called an anti-semitite by the same Zionists.

I am of the belief that the statements made by the above gentlemen is a stab in the back of the Civil Rights Movement. S.N.C.C. should be lauded for its courageous stand against injustices perpetrated against minorities, be they in Israel, South Africa or any part of the globe.

I suggest Mr. Golden reserve his weaponry to combat racism in the right places. I would highly recommend for him to intensify in his own press the gospel of the alliance of all minorities in our country (Jews especially) against the evil forces, that wish to hurt the Negro Emancipation.

Would appreciate receiving your literature and the pleasure of joining your organization.

Sincerely,  
Bernard Gayman

cc: Mr. Golden  
North Carolina Israelite

## IMMORALITY OF PEACE

Friends:

What THE MOVEMENT does is important, its coverage of what's happening really comes from where it's happening; but, because of the Movement's importance, I worry about some of your writer's conclusions. I found Julius Lester's piece one of the two most questionable.

Does peace in Vietnam have to mean pacification by the military force of the United States? If the foreign military withdrew, would not the people of Vietnam soon be able to establish a peace based on that people's conception of their own needs? Won't U.S. forces be withdrawn quicker if a majority of the U.S. population favors it? Isn't it, then, a hopeful development that more and more organizations and publications come out for peace

between American and Asian forces and against armed intervention in Asia by U.S. forces? Is not, then, the Peace Movement accomplishing something of possible value?

It is true that if we don't have international peace, we shall probably soon have no more oppression by Caucasians — because there will no longer be any people to oppress or to be oppressed.

By the way, were the people of Spain or of the world benefited by there being so few people (Lester calls them American liberals) ready to combat the Spanish counter-revolution?

Yours for a much better world,  
Tom Lawrence

## LETTER TO LBJ

President Lyndon Johnson  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this letter in regard to your address to the nation on July 27, when you said that you were setting up a committee to investigate the riots in the United States.

Mr. President, you do not need a committee to investigate riots. You know the trouble as well as I do. The trouble, Mr. President, is because the Negroes and the decent whites is tired of the rich peoples pushing them around.

Mr. President, you said that you wanted law and order, but it can not be law and order as long as Senators Eastland, Stennis, and the rest of the southern senators and congressmen say that the poor man do not count.

Mr. President, I am against violence, but I must say, from past experience, that the Negro do not have justice. Because, Mr. President, I was beaten in Maben, Mississippi, along with three other guys. The F.B.I. came to the house and took statements, but didn't anything happen.

I went to Washington, Mr. President, and talked to the Justice Department. I gave them two names of the guys that beat us, and now, Mr. President, you talk about setting up a committee to investigate the riots. Mr. President, you need to set up this investigation to investigate the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Councils.

I remember, Mr. President, when you stood up in the U.S. Congress, and before the nation said, "We shall overcome." Ever since then, the decent people's been having a hard time throughout the United States. Mr. President, if you want law and order, you should prove to the nation that you do want law and order.

Senator Eastland, Stennis, and the rest of the Mississippi delegation should not be there. You had a chance to prove to all citizens of the United States that they have law and justice on their side when the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party had their Challenge. But instead, you and the U.S. Congress seemed to ignore the Congressional Challenge. The citizens of Mississippi and the United States know why you did this. Because Eastland and the rest of the southern senators have more political power, and I feel, and so do other citizens, that you put this before the well-being of the citizens of the United States.

## ANOTHER REASON

Mr. President, if you are looking for a reason for the riots, here is one: a Negro kid from Alabama got killed, fighting for his country, and he couldn't be buried in his home town. I am sure that you remember this, because it wasn't nothing that the federal government could do about it. Because they didn't want to do nothing about it. Now you're talking about justice for all the citizens in the United States, but we know that it's no justice for Negroes unless they fight for it. But you are going to tell us that we are civil disobedient because we try to take back some of the things that the white man took from us, and from our foreparents over a hundred years ago. Because we are still in slavery, like our foreparents were over 200 years ago.

## NOT GOING TO SIT STILL

Mr. President, I've got to inform you that the Negroes throughout the United States are through taking it from the rich man. Because if he hits us or one of our women, we are not going to sit still for that.

Mr. President, didn't no one set up a committee when Negroes were beaten in Jackson, Mississippi, by white cops during a peaceful demonstration.

Mr. President, one girl lost her baby during that time, because a police hit her in the stomach, but now, because the Negroes are hitting back, you want to find out the trouble. And on this committee, Mr. President, you do not have any Negroes; and I feel, and so do other citizens, that half of this committee should be Negroes. But we feel that you should reconsider that committee, and take that committee, and bring those peoples that killed the three civil rights workers in the State of Mississippi, and bring them to justice.

Mr. President, I could give you many reasons why they are having all this trouble, but you don't need a reason, because you already know.

Yours in Freedom,  
Mr. Roosevelt Vaughn

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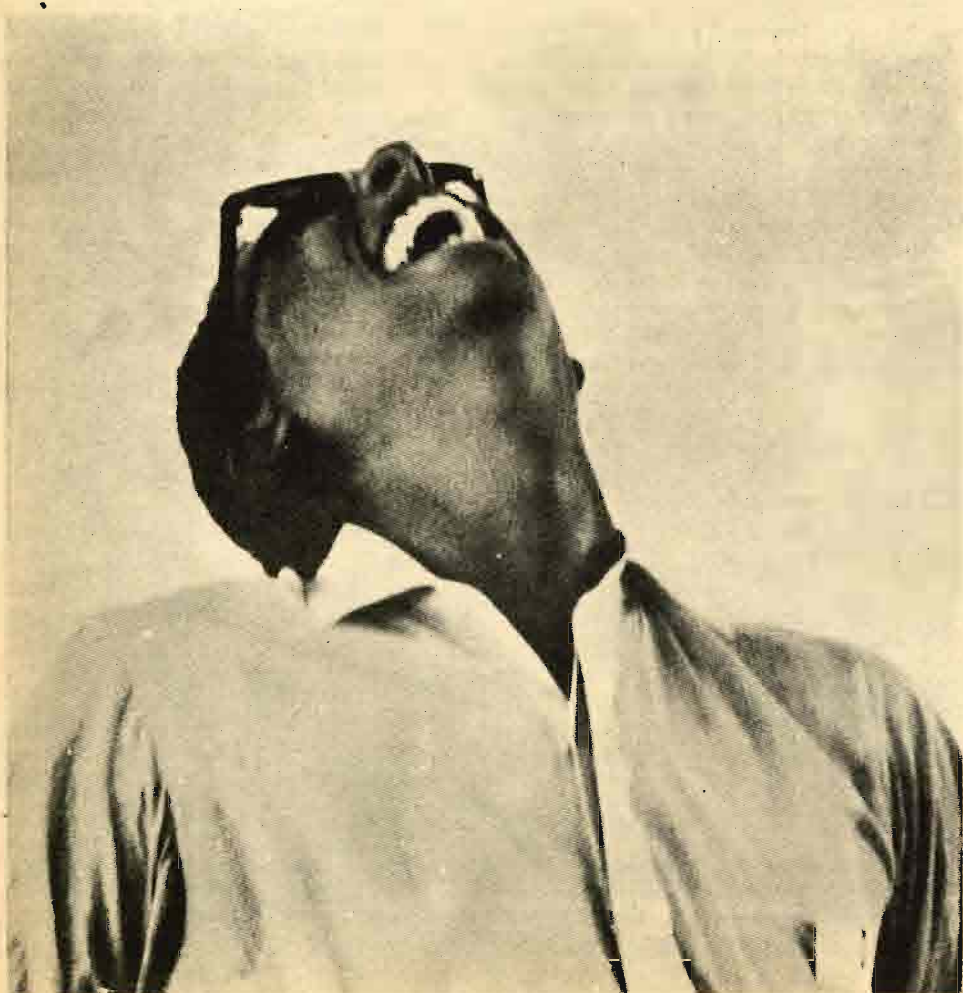
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## LETTER FROM JAIL

Gentlemen:

Presently I am in the San Francisco County Jail, waiting to be sentenced on possession of two (2) codeine pills, with two prior convictions, for which I could get five (5) to life. Can you imagine what it's like to stand before a judge with the prosecuting attorney on one side — and hoping the public defender is on your side — with two or three citizens in the spectators section — that is if it's a good day for tourists — none of which could possibly be from your hometown, because you were born and raised in "Watts"? I must say this creates a very foreign atmosphere; it makes you feel like a forgotten son, no mother or father, not even a brother or sister (if you know what I mean) present to encourage and witness the justice, if any, that is about to be bestowed upon you.

Days, weeks, months, you've waited while the court remains in a quandary, about what to do with you, while you've been watching Russian ballet dancers and hippie after hippie (that's those flower children from those middle class families) get dismissals or receive probation or county jail sentences, for possessing and selling everything from LSD to heroin.

I wish you would tell somebody to come to court, and see for themselves. Like some of the people over in the Fillmore, Hunters Point and Mission district, the ones without jobs and nothing to do and people like yourselves, if you're not playing golf that day or somebody's "committee to help fill the empty court rooms." Actually any court day or court room you choose to visit would be appreciated, because I've got a brother that's on trial every day.

I just thought I would let you know that there is justice in the court room, that is, if you can dance a beautiful "Swan Lake." I hope this letter will encourage you and your organization to support and help fill the empty court room for justice.

Sincerely yours

## CADRE

Dear Sirs:

After burning my draft card in uniform on April 15th, it became obvious that the only reasonable thing to do with my life was to go full-time into the peace movement. I also realized that I was not interested in simply protesting the war; I was out to stop it.

I have since been involved in setting up the first, real, live draft resistance movement in Chicago. We call ourselves the Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE).

Our program is large and ambitious; we are building a broad-based movement, involving large numbers of people not simply to fight the draft, but also to work for the positive alternatives we seek. The program emphasizes anti-draft and anti-war education among young men; it emphasizes non-violent direct action at military and Selective Service centers; it emphasizes organizing around a number of draft counseling-draft resistance centers being set up. The intent is to go out into the community to present our message to young men, not to sit in our offices and wait for them to come to us.

I would like to appeal to your readers for support. We desperately need funds to support organizers and pay for office and printing supplies.

We now have twelve full-time organizers working without salary, and many more part-time workers. We can hire a great many more full-time people if we can get the money.

We are working closely with SNCC to recruit and support Black organizers to work in the Ghetto. There is a tremendous lack of knowledge of simply the legal alternatives to the draft among Black youth in the Ghetto; some draft counseling is now available at the SNCC office. The problem is money; there are a dozen committed Black organizers we could hire if we had the money.

Contributors should make checks payable to CADRE, and send them to our treasurer, David Greenberg, at 5120 S. Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60615. Receipts will be mailed promptly.

Yours in Peace,  
Gary Rader

## WHO NEEDS A REVOLUTION? WE DO!

### RAISE PHONE RATE

"The Pacific Telephone Company contends its rate of return is now 5.1%. It is asking the State Public Utilities Commission for 7.9%. The difference amounts to \$181 million annually that Pacific seeks to charge its customers.

"If approved, the new one-party residential rate for most residents of San Francisco would increase from \$3.85 to \$5.75 a month. Business one-party service would be boosted to \$8 a month.

"Pacific Telephone official said that the increase is necessary 'to do the communications job that California needs, and at the same time remain attractive to the investor' "

---- From the S.F. Chronicle

### PHONE FREE IN CUBA

"The Cuban government is providing an increasing number of free services to the public.

"Cuban propaganda repeats Premier Fidel Castro's May 18 statement that 'the day will come when money, the vile intermediary between man and the products he creates, will be eliminated.'

"Yesterday Havana radio announced that henceforth local calls made from public telephones will be free in the whole country.

"Last week the government decreed that funeral and burial services would be furnished gratis by the state.

"Medical and dental services have been free for years under the Castro regime."

---- from the S. F. Chronicle  
same day

## COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dear Editors:

Just a note to show my support of the kind of reporting in recent issues of THE MOVEMENT. The excellent coverage of organization and exploitation of Black people, Mexican Americans, Indians and poor whites not only shows the class character of exploitation, and therefore of radical change or revolution, but also says a lot about the nature of the individuals and institutions which exploit us.

Most of the 25 copies of THE MOVEMENT I get each month find their way into the hands of both Black and White people in the Columbus Welfare Rights Organization. Many of us feel a little left out since there have been no riots in Columbus despite lots of rumors and

a couple of abortive attempts. Nevertheless, fear of riots has won for WRO a few concessions from the welfare department and the county commissioners recently.

Whites as well as Blacks talk about places to burn and loot when the riot comes, and share a hatred of the symbols of oppression and degradation. The fact that Black and White often react in the same way to exploitation, of course, doesn't mean there is no racism or prejudice — just that racism is considered a "contradiction among the people" and ultimately even the racists are beginning to see that the real fight is against those who oppress us all.

Jim Buckley



# CASTRO ON STOKELY & BLACK REVOLUTION

The very essence of imperialist thinking is revealed in what the imperialists publish. Of course, we should state, to avoid any misunderstanding, so no honest person will mistakenly think I am referring to him—that we know that, in spite of the infamous conditions that prevail there, there are some honest writers and journalists in the United States. I am not talking about them. But there are so many of the other kind that I am afraid someone may think we do not know how to distinguish between them. But here is a case which expresses the essence of imperialist thinking.

It is an article in THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS entitled, "Stokely, Stay There." We would indeed be honored if he wished to remain here . . . But he himself doesn't want to stay here, because he believes that the struggle is his fundamental duty. But he must know that, whatever the circumstances, this country will always be his home.

The article states: "Stokely Carmichael, the Negro firebrand, is in Havana, capital of Red Cuba, after having stopped off at London and Prague, and we suggest that he remain in Havana, his spiritual home.

"As pointed out, we urge Stokely to remain in Red Cuba until this miserable island is rescued from communism, and then he can head for some other Red country. If Carmichael returns to the United States we think that the Department of Justice should throw the book at him."

From speech by major Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government at the closing of the First Conference of the Latin American Organization of Solidarity (OLAS) at the Chaplin Theater on August 10, 1967, "Year of Heroic Viet Nam." (Translation of the transcript made by the Department of Stenographic Transcripts of the Revolutionary Government).

And in conclusion, after more of the same sort of thing, it states: "While we are busy in Vietnam, we can hardly crush Castro — although the Government could, and should, stop discouraging Cuban refugees who plan Castro's destruction."

Stop discouraging! Stop discouraging Cuban exiles who plan Castro's destruction! Discouragement indeed! "But let's stick a reminder in Uncle Sam's hat to trample Castro underfoot with all the force necessary to destroy his communist regime just as soon as we win

the war in Vietnam."

If the danger posed to this country depended on a U.S. victory in Vietnam, we could all die of old age!

Observe how they express themselves, with what unbelievable exasperation, with what contempt, they speak of "a Negro firebrand," of "the miserable island," of "trampling underfoot." Because it must be said that the imperialists are annoyed by many things, but most of all they are annoyed by the visit here of a Negro leader — of a leader of the most exploited and most oppressed sector of the United States.

In the past few days, innumerable articles about Stokely's trip have been published in the U.S. press; some very insulting, others more subtle. They have elaborated a whole series of theories. Some say "Stokely is fooling Castro," "Castro is fooling Stokely," "Stokely wants to make him believe that he represents the Negro movement — the majority of the Negro movement — and Castro is using him." Statements of that sort.

## SNCC'S "RACISM"

And they have gone still further. Some theorists have stated: "How strange that this country is not racist, and Stokely is a racist . . . How strange! How strange!" Their aim is to create the impression that the Negro movement in the United States is a racist movement.

It is logical that the exploiters, who

for centuries practiced racism against the Negro population, now label as racists all those who struggle against racism.

## SNCC'S PROGRAM

It is claimed that they have no program. Well, that shows that often a movement can begin before a program

CONTINUED ON P. 10



Castro addressing OLAS.  
(Photo: Felix Greene)

# STOKELY IN CUBA CON'T. FROM PAGE 1

The following morning it was announced that Stokely had been voted the status of "delegate of honor" of OLAS, a status accorded no other individual. Later that day he addressed the conference, receiving a standing ovation at the close of his speech. (This speech is being published by SNCC. Watch the Movement for news of its availability.)

No one had anticipated the overwhelming response that came from his appearance at OLAS. Least of all, Stokely. It was thought that he would simply be another revolutionary among the hundreds there. Instead, he was the focus of attention, because of what he embodied — the spirit of Detroit — and what he had to say. "We are ready to destroy from the inside," he said in closing his OLAS speech. "We hope you are ready to destroy from the outside." Few had ever heard someone from the United States speak thus and none had ever heard such coming from a black man. And to prove that his words weren't merely words were the articles in each day's paper on the insurrections. Prior to Stokely's appearance at OLAS, the possibility of guerilla warfare and revolution within the U.S. was a matter of intellectual conjecture for Latin-American revolutionaries. Stokely made it a reality and through his words the revolutionary potential of blacks became real. The U.S. press reported that Stokely had issued a call for urban guerilla warfare. The reality was much simpler. Urban guerilla warfare was developing. He was simply putting it into a political framework.

## RECOGNIZE THE ENEMY

It has been disappointing to learn that some black militants have been mouthing the enemy's words and accusing Stokely of having 'joined the Communist camp'. It is disappointing to know that these militants would get caught up in the enemy's "trick bag" of Communism vs. Democracy. No matter what these militants may think of Stokely's trip to Cuba, it does not speak well of them to use the enemy's words and concepts and, at the same time, expect others to believe that they are part of the black revolution. The talk of 'let's lynch Stokely' that has come from the halls of Congress and the press should be indication enough of the rightness of his visit to Cuba. The fact that the State Department is working night and day to get



Stokely at press conference. (Photo: Felix Greene)

him back inside the country should be proof enough that the U.S. is hurting because he's outside. Wherever American economic power and political influence is, that is the battle ground. Continental U.S.A. is only imperialism's living room. The other rooms of the house are Latin America, Asia and Africa. And it's the house we're trying to destroy. Not just one room.

It was this concept and others that Stokely discussed in an interview with Mario Menendez of SUCESOS, a Mexican revolutionary periodical. What follows are excerpts from this interview where he expanded upon ideas expressed at the Havana press conference:

## ON REVOLUTION

Let me say very clearly that the only solution is black revolution and that we are not concerned with peaceful co-existence. Armed struggle is the only way, not only for us, but for all oppressed peoples around the world.

People who talk about peaceful co-existence are talking about maintaining the status quo, because the only way that you disrupt an imperialistic system is when you disrupt it by force. You do not disrupt it with talk. That has been crystal clear to us. It has been crystal clear to us, especially, because for 400 years the majority of African-Americans inside the United States have been talking, talking and talking. And the reason is because when you talk you play the imperialist game. They invented the game of talk and when you talk, you talk in their language.

But now we have a new game, which is called guerilla warfare. They cannot

play that game. And if you want to win a game, you've got to make the rules; if somebody else makes the rules, they always win. The imperialists have made the rules of talk, so when you sit down to talk with them, you can't possibly win, for they always find a reason why they can't do this now, or why they can't do it then, and they seem very rational. And you will sit there and try to reason with them on their ground, in their terms. But they can't do that.

In the first place, they have no right to oppress people so there is no need to talk about oppression. They have absolutely no right to oppress and to exploit anybody else. So to begin to talk about freeing yourself from exploitation and oppression to the people who oppress you is to be ridiculous. It is like a slave sitting down with his master, or talking to his master about when his master is going to let him go free. That is nonsense! The master has no business enslaving him. So what does the slave have to do? It's easy! Get up and kill the master, if the master refuses to stop enslaving him. That is the only solution.

## REACTIONARY VIOLENCE

The reactionaries only stay in power by arms. That is the only way they stay in power. But they legitimize their violence and they tell everybody else violence is not the way. Take away their guns and their imperialist forces and see how many people would listen to them. Take away their bases in Santo Domingo, take away their bases in Venezuela, take away their bases in Brazil, take away their bases in Chile, take away their bases all over

South America and get their guns out of there and you will see — nobody will listen. But it is because of their guns that people are forced to listen.

## GUERRILLA WARFARE

Guerilla warfare should never be discussed as to whether it's right or wrong. It is the only way to stop exploitation and oppression. To carry on a discussion of whether it's right or wrong is to play the game of the imperialists. When you are waging a war there is no right; there is no wrong. It is just what you feel is necessary to obtain your goal. And that is what we must understand, those of us who are in the oppressed world.

Guerilla warfare is where we are moving to in the United States. We are going to develop our urban guerilla warfare and we're gonna beat them in urban guerilla warfare, because there is one thing that the imperialists do not have. Their men do not have the will to fight . . .

## INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE

What we have not recognized in the past is that capitalism has become international and that we are fighting international capitalism and in order to fight international capitalism you must wage an international fight. What has happened in the past, for example is that if one nation was struggling, everybody wished that nation good luck but nobody saw it as part of this same fight, although they could see that the same countries were oppressing that country, they still didn't make the connection in their minds that that was their common enemy. It is crystal clear to us that we are fighting an international structure that enslaves us all. The only way we can beat it is to internationalize our struggle so you'll have an international power fighting an international power. That is the only way we can win, because if we do what Che says we should do, that is, to create, two, three, many Vietnams, we will have them fighting on all fronts at the same time and they cannot win. When we isolate the struggle they can bring all their power on one country and once they do that, that country is lost.

But they cannot fight us all at the same time. So that even if we do not have the same goals, even if we do not have the same political ideology, we have the same common enemy.



# WAR ON THE ARMY

By Mark Kleiman

Ken Epstein was one of the first organizers for the Berkeley Anti-Draft Union. When he had a physical last April, he passed out leaflets inside the induction center. When asked to stop, he refused. When he was told to leave, he left. In June, his San Bernadino draft board declared him I-A delinquent and he was ordered to report for induction on August 30.

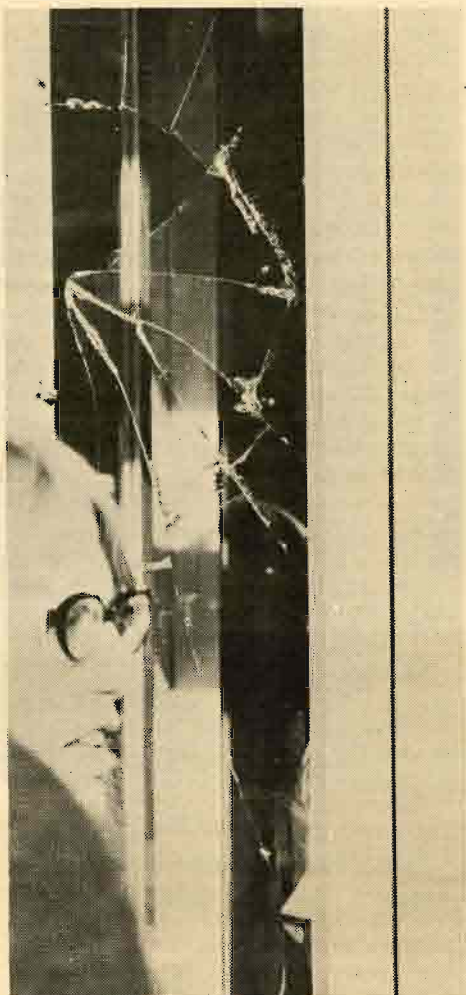
This presented a political problem for the union. Until this date, we had been able to say that none of our members had ever been drafted. Also, Ken was the only one of over two dozen men who leafleted inside to receive a I-A delinquent, so this could possibly be a test to see how we react. Finally, Ken is a good friend of many of us in the Union, and we were determined not to let him go without a fight.

Ken's position has been that if he's drafted, he'll go into the Army and organize, but none of us have been too happy about the prospect of his going in if it could be helped. It was clear that something more militant than our usual demonstrations would have to be done. We got the support from the San Francisco, Haight-Ashbury, and Stanford Draft Resistance Unions, and set a demonstration for 6:15 a.m.

## AT THE CENTER

There were about 40 of us there at 6:15. By 7, another 50 demonstrators, three Oakland police cars, a wagon, a plain-clothes federal car, and a good number of press showed up. When the first bus-load of inductees was herded into the recruiting chamber without a problem, most of the cops left. As soon as this happened, Ken got up on top of a car in front of the induction center and began a rally. He read the text of his letter to the draft board, stating that he did not expect justice from them, that he felt oppression must be fought both inside and outside the Army, and that his training as a member of PL would help him to organize once he got into the Army. Morgan Spector, from the Union, talked about how we couldn't let the Army push us around. Ken's induction really brought things home to us. There was a new feeling of militancy which was reflected when Morgan said, "We declare war on the Army."

The rally broke up, and when Ken stepped inside the induction center, about fifty of us stood in the outside doorway chanting, "Hell, No, Nobody Goes!" Two soldiers came over to close the door, which they couldn't do because Morgan and I were standing directly in front of the doorway. The two soldiers then got reinforcements in the form of three more soldiers and a Rent-a-Cop. A football skirmish-type pushing match developed between those in front and the Authorities. We held our own for several minutes, when the struggle suddenly broke



BROKEN INDUCTION CENTER WINDOW

off. One of the demonstrators had been pounding on the glass, around the door, and had put his fist through it. The Rent-a-Cop charged past me and grabbed the guy, determined to hold him until the Oakland cops could arrive. This clearly wouldn't do. I grabbed one arm of the cop, and Morgan grabbed the other, and we pulled until he let go of the demonstrator, who then split. The cop retreated to the safety of the induction center. When things cleared up, we discovered that there was a hole the size of a softball in the glass, and a lot of cracks. It looked pretty good.

We resumed the picket line. There were no arrests, and Ken's induction was delayed 30 to 60 days for security reasons. This may have been only a small skirmish, but war has been declared, and we're gettin' ready.

If you have questions about the draft, or would like to know the address of a draft counselor in your area, send requests to Jeff Segal, C/O THE MOVEMENT, 449 14th St., San Francisco, Ca. 94103



Ken Epstein talks to demonstrators at Induction Center. Standing behind him is Morgan Spector.

# SEGAL ON THE DRAFT

## LAW CHANGES, RESISTANCE GROWS

Jeff Segal, National Draft Resistance Coordinator for SDS, talks about the changes in the draft laws and about what's happening in the draft resistance movement around the country.

Congress passed a new draft law which went into effect on July 1, 1967. While promising for months and months great "reforms" and "democratizing" very few changes were actually instituted by the Congress. In what seems to be an attempt to buy off students' dissent and minimize the disruptive impact of the draft among economic classes that the Congressmen think might cause them to lose elections they have provided for MANDATORY II-S (student) deferments for all undergraduates. Conditions for student deferments are now: 1) a written request from the student, 2) written notification from the university or school that he is pursuing a full-time course of study, which is defined by the school (this is usually fulfilled by schools filing SSS Form #109), 3) the courses taken are worth credits toward a degree, 4) the student is making "satisfactory progress, which is, according to the law the completion of at least 25% of credits needed for a four-year degree by the end of the first academic year, 50% by the end of the second year, etc. and 5) the student has not reached his 24th birthday. The academic year is defined by the law to be a 12-month period following the beginning of a particular course of study.

## TIGHTER FOR GRADS

For graduate students things are a wee bit tighter. The law essentially grants a one-year deferment for present graduate students. The specifics are: 1) one year for first year graduate students, 2) one year for master's candidates (or graduation whichever is first) regardless of year in school, 3) one additional year or a total of five years of deferment after receiving a Bachelors degree, whichever is greater,

for doctoral or combined master's-doctoral students who have finished at least one year.

The law also provides mandatory deferments for a course of graduate study in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, or in any other subjects necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest. The application of I-S(C) student deferment ONLY to undergraduates who receive induction orders during an academic year. The elimination of the III-A fatherhood deferment for all carrying a II-S which begins after 6/30/67. And the placement of students in the most vulnerable draft age group after their II-S's are up no matter what age they are.

Besides the changes in the II-S Congress specifically prohibited the institution of a lottery without the approval of Congress. The extension of the time limits for requesting a personal appearance or appeal from 10 days to 30 days (CO's still have only 10 days to return their application once it's been requested).

The Justice Department advisory opinion in CO appeals has been eliminated; which cuts the FBI investigation and Justice Department hearing out. This will greatly shorten the time that CO cases now take.

## C.O. CHANGE

In the section on CO's the part defining "religious training and belief" as "an individual's belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation . . ." was cut out of the law. This was done in an attempt to nullify the Seeger decision but it looks like it will have no effect on the Seeger precedent since it just eliminated the part of the law that made the Seeger decision necessary.

Women may now serve on draft boards.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

Enough of that legal bull-shit, and on to a run down of present anti-draft ac-

CONTINUED ON P. 9

## GETTING TRUTH INTO THE ARMY

The BOND is a new newspaper for men in the service. It publishes uncensored news of the war, letters from soldiers, reports on the cases of men who have refused to serve in Vietnam and other information of interest to men in the armed forces.

Published in Berkeley, California, The BOND is mailed first class to protect the men who receive it. The editors state that their mailing list is also carefully protected. They urge individuals to send them names and addresses of servicemen — regardless of attitude to the war — to whom they can send The BOND.

Letter response from the first few issues indicates that many servicemen feel a great need for a source of unbiased news as well as the knowledge of the many other soldiers who oppose the war.

## ARMY RESPONSE

The fourth mailing of The BOND included every Private, Spec 4 and Spec 5 of an entire company stationed in Hawaii.

A soldier from that company reported the response:

"Someone thought it would be funny to give the company commander one. He reacted. He told the mail clerk to hand

them all over. (Remember, this is first class mail. Ed.) He did so reluctantly. Names were taken of all who received them. Some may have been opened. I was angry and upset; it looked like . . . we were going to have a struggle just to have the right to get our mail rather than have a chance to read the truth in peace. The mail was to be sent to our battalion S-2 (intelligence section). The mail clerk got mad and said that this was all illegal. They backed down . . . So The BOND went out this afternoon to all intended. The NCO's and officers were very upset. They told people to turn them into the orderly room. Some did. But now this began to stick in people's craw. THEY know that they had a right to accept or reject the Bond as they felt and not as the army felt . . . So the brass really hurt themselves by trying to crush dissent. People have reacted and have been forced to take sides."

The BOND is currently mailed free to any serviceman whose name is received. Subscriptions for non-servicemen are \$3 for six months. The BOND requests: 1) Articles, especially first-hand information on Vietnam; 2) Names and addresses of servicemen; 3) Funds. Send to The BOND, 2056 Emerson St., Berkeley, California 94703.



# WHERE WOULD WE BE WITHOUT A HANDFUL



For many years us black people have been trying to find a way to stop the white man from cheating us and beating us and making us pay him high rents to live in his run down houses, while he would just sit in his air conditioned rooms and ignore us when we would come begging him to lower his prices, fix up our apartments, clean up our streets, and demand that his police stop beating and shooting our innocent black people. Who would ever have dreamed that a handful of rocks might be one of the most valuable things we have, at present, in our black communities?

For instance: A handful of rocks put Dixie Hills on the map. No one had ever heard of Dixie Hills or Summerhill or Watts, before a handful of rocks. No one ever cared about the problems in these black communities until, one day, a handful of rocks opened everyone's eyes.

A handful of rocks brought news reporters and television cameras. For the first time, people were able to complain about problems in Dixie Hills to the City of Atlanta and to people across the country.



A handful of rocks brought Negro preachers from all over the city and elected Negro leaders came to the community for the first time since people helped put them in office years ago.



*a so-called "Negro Leader"*

We would probably never have know what they really w



*another "leader": which side is HE on?*

A handful of rocks even brought Mayor Ivan Allen to Dixie Hills. Most of us would never get to see the mayor face to face if it wasn't for a handful of rocks.

As a matter of fact most of us never would have even known that the smiling white-haired hunky of a mayor cared about another white man's store than about an innocent black man's life, if it wasn't for a handful of rocks.

A handful of rocks and the city sends street sweepers to Dixie Hills for the first time in a long time. Garbage collection



*before  
a handful  
of rocks*



*after  
a handful  
of rocks*

A handful of rocks and all of a sudden someone promised to give us a lot of shiny garbage cans to the community. (We have them yet).

A handful of rocks on Monday night and on Tuesday morning the city sends gravel and a bulldozer to build a playground.



# L OF ROCKS ?

*This story is about the Dixie Hills community in Atlanta. However, the problems in Dixie Hills are not much different from the problems faced in Watts, Newark, Tampa, Cincinnati and many, many other ghettos across the country, where up to now, black people have been forced to live and suffer quietly.*

re like:



Because of a handful of rocks, a lot more people in Dixie Hills are beginning to wonder: Why is EOA in a Black Community run by a HUNKY? And why is it staffed by people who do not really care about the community, because they do not live here? We have people who live in Dixie Hills who are capable of doing the work that they are supposed to do.

Because of a handful of rocks, people in Dixie Hills will no longer stand for outsiders cheating and insulting the community. Why should they continue to charge us high prices for rotten food. We could run this store ourselves. Prices would be lowered. Our people would manage it, and more black people would be hired to work in it. It would be owned cooperatively by the community. The profits would go into a community fund and be re-invested in other business ventures. Controlling our own businesses in our own communities is a first step toward achieving BLACK POWER for all our people.

ixie Hills.  
face, if it

A handful of rocks on Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning someone offers to send the community some playground equipment.

n dreamed  
ares more  
ack man's

A handful of rocks, and presto! the city promises to build a special road to Anderson Park.

s to Dixie  
improves:

A handful of rocks and busses arrive to take Dixie Hills children to Six Flags over Georgia and other places.

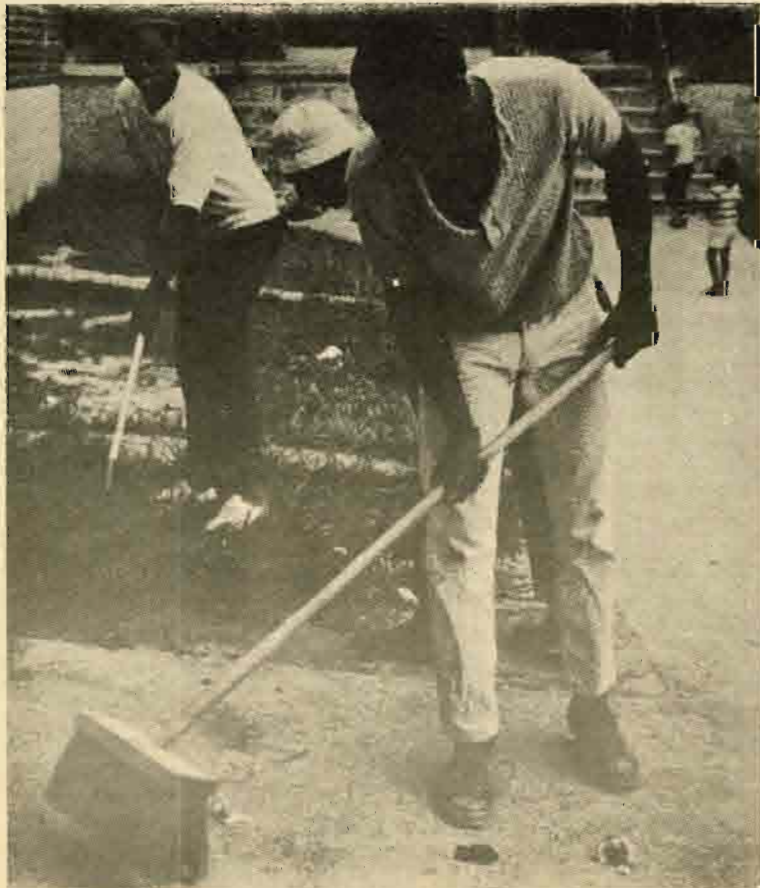
A handful of rocks and the community is suddenly offered 300 tickets to the baseball game.

A handful of rocks on a Monday and on Friday the city of Atlanta receives \$4,500,000 (four and a half million dollars) from the federal government for job training programs.

The city also received \$600,000 for "emergency" recreation, after a handful of rocks.

Just one week after a handful of rocks, the city began to lay concrete sidewalks so we can finally get out of the mud and dust.

The hunky who owns the Dixie Hills Apartments broke down and gave jobs to some of the young men in the community to clean up the grounds, after a handful of rocks.



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A handful of rocks is just a beginning. (As one man said, "If a handful of rocks can do all that, how much could we get done with a ton of bricks?")

With a handful of rocks (or by any other means necessary) and a community full of people ORGANIZED and determined to deal with hunkies and hunky Toms, us black people can move to get what we've been trying so hard to get for so long: freedom, justice and black power, through control of our own communities.



For the sake of our children . . .



# REPRESSION VS. LIBERATION IN NASHVILLE

Clergymen, cops, and Congress trying to place the blame for ghetto insurrection on any shoulders but their own are following a familiar pattern in Nashville. They are hunting for "agitators" and finding them in SNCC and even the OEO.

Nashville police captain John A. Sorace told the Senate Judiciary Committee that a Liberation School at St. Anselm's Episcopal Student Center in Nashville was being used to teach black children "hatred of the white man". The school received \$7,700 from the poverty program, he said. Next day the Rev. J. Paschall Davis, director of Nashville's Metropolitan Action Commission, testified before the

Committee that, while MAC and OEO Atlanta office had approved the project, no government funds had yet been disbursed to it, pending further investigation.

A week later John Vander Horst, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee evicted the school from St. Anselm's. Ten days after that George Ware of SNCC was arrested in Nashville and charged with sedition.

## LIBERATION SCHOOL

The Liberation School is headed by Fred Brooks, former chairman of Nashville SNCC. St. Anselm's and its pastor, Rev. James E. Woodruff, are its sponsors.

The school headquarters at St. Anselm's displays hand-lettered placards reading "Black Power," a map of Africa, and photos of Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, and the late Malcolm X. Some 50 Negro boys and girls, age 6 and 12, attend classes three mornings a week; other school activities are crafts work and swimming.

No white children attend. Rev. Woodruff attributes this to the fact that no white families reside in the area.

He told one audience, "behavior studies in ghettos indicate that, when you show a Negro youngster a picture of a white child and a Negro child, or a white mother

and a Negro mother, the youngster points to the white person as the one he'd like to resemble. We're trying to change this -- to help Negro boys and girls reach the point where they can identify positively with people of their own race, to show them reasons for being proud of their heritage."

The school began as a SNCC project, but was shifted in mid-June to the sponsorship of the church. Reverend Davis, head of the city's agency for antipoverty funds, rejected the proposal for the school because it "sounded racist because it was outlined as exclusively for Negro children to teach them Negro history. MAC couldn't fund that any more than it could fund an exclusively white school to teach white history." When the "exclusive" clause was modified, the plan was approved. Then Sorace made his charges and the reaction began.

Bishop Vander Horst told a press conference that the decision to forbid the school to use St. Anselm's was reached because "it is the judgment of the Bishops of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee that the curriculum at the school apparently deals with and teaches something quite contrary to our Christian heritage of reconciliation and love to the Lord. This Liberation School is not contributing to a constructive and healthy relationship among the people of the Nashville community."

Rev. Woodruff replied: "Our staff of 12 Tennessee State and Fisk students includes three SNCC members, four Episcopalians, and five who are neither SNCC members nor Episcopalians," he went on. "I work very closely with SNCC because these kids are doing what I think needs to be done. Remember each SNCC chapter is autonomous, and makes and carries out its own plans. I don't agree with everything Stokely Carmichael says, and I don't agree with Fred Brooks all the time, either. But I believe SNCC has the support of almost 100% of the students at these two universities."

Asked what will happen to the school if OEO funds are denied, Rev. Woodruff said, "We'll keep going somehow. We'll lower our sights and curtail where we have to, but we'll go on. The kids on the staff are willing to sleep on floors and eat only one meal a day, if need be."

Ware's arrest on August 22, underlined the determination of the city to destroy pro-black organizations and programs. He was held in lieu of \$10,000 bail. The courts refused to lower his bail and he was held in jail until a grand jury refused to indict for lack of evidence.

## FREEDOM FIGHTERS BATTLE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The following is a press release from the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC - SA), dated August 19, 1967. It is followed by excerpts from an editorial in Spotlight on South Africa, a publication of the African National Congress.

Furious fighting has been and is still taking place in various parts of Southern Rhodesia.

From the thirteenth of this month, the area of Wankie has been the scene of the most daring battles ever fought between Freedom Fighters and the White oppressors' army in Rhodesia. Only last night the Rhodesian regime admitted having been engaged in a six-hour battle yesterday. In fact, the fighting in this area has been going on continuously for a full six days.

Both the Rhodesian and the South African regimes have admitted that South African Freedom Fighters belonging to the African National Congress have been involved in these courageous battles, fighting their way to strike at the Boers themselves in South Africa.

We wish to declare here that the fighting that is presently going on in Wankie area is indeed being carried out by a combined force of ZAPU and ANC which marched into the country as comrades-in-arms on a common route, each bound to its destination. It is the determination of these combined forces to fight the common settler enemy to the finish, at any point of encounter as they make their way to their respective fighting zones.

In the fighting Front, the enemy has suffered untold casualties and as the fighting continues, the Fighters are determined to inflict more harm without surrender. After all, as comrades-in-arms, we are facing a common enemy, fighting for a common purpose, facing a common fate, hence a combined force for a common onslaught against the enemy at every point of encounter as we march down for the liberation of our respective countries.

For the past three weeks our militants have inflicted such heavy blows on the enemy that even the naked lies disseminated by Rhodesia and South African newspapers and radio broadcasting stations have sometimes been self-contradictory. Government leaflets were dropped over the forests in the Wankie/Dett area depicting two fake surrenders. The entire tone of the leaflet speaks of the despair and trepidation of the White racist soldiers to face our men who strike fast and with devastating accuracy born of a determination to meet rifle fire with rifle fire; to use force against force; and to return two blows for one. This has paralyzed the false valour of the White

oppressors whose mentality has been conditioned into expecting the oppressed Africans to turn the other cheek under assault by White-man-boss. The enemy has admitted the ferocity of the encounters with the Freedom Fighters; six - hour gun battles in which our men killed from forty (40) to sixty (60) Rhodesian and South African soldiers have been reported over the radio. A ring of steel has been thrown round the Rhodesian, South African and Botswana borders called the "wind-proof wall" to keep the freedom forces at bay. But enemy casualties are growing on either side of his embattlements.

We call upon our people to stand firm and rally round their sons and daughters who are doing battle in the forests to crush our colonialist and White racist oppressors. The White racist regimes have combined their military, police and intelligence services to stop the African

Revolution from bringing uhuru to the South. Our victory against their forces might not be easy and soon; but it is the duty of every revolutionary patriot to spare no sacrifice towards bringing the day of victory nearer.

We look to our brothers in independent Africa and to progressives everywhere in the world to intensify the anti-apartheid, anti-colonialist struggle in their respective countries. We rely on the moral and material support of all those progressive forces who strive to eradicate the evil system of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination from the face of the earth.

We call upon all Southern Africans abroad committed to the building of new societies on a non-racial basis in our different homelands to render maximum and selfless assistance to the armed struggle waged in the South.

## COPS HARRASS TO PREVENT RIOTS

By A. L. Lincoln

CHICAGO -- As ghetto rioting spread across the country this summer and unrest built up in the Chicago slums, the Chicago machine acted with repressive force and violence of its own. Mayor Daley threatened to meet the slightest disturbance with full force and to have the National Guard troops deployed within the hour. Instructions went out to the police force, the prosecutors and the judges to deal harshly with "trouble-makers".

In the early summer the police appeared to concentrate their preventive harrassment on individuals identified as "leaders". These individuals were followed, picked up and loaded with minor charges. In particular, Obed Lopez of the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO) and Frank Ditto of the Kenwood Oakland Community Organization (KOCO) were victims of this harrassment and ended up spending most of the summer in court.

Organizers from the West Side Organization, LADO and SDS were stopped

on absurdly transparent pretenses -- a Negro officer told them it was because there were blacks and whites riding together in the car. On the same night there were 30-40 people arrested in several incidents on the South Side, inaugurating the mass arrest phase of the police summer program. Individuals were arrested largely to break up groups or prevent them from forming -- not for anything they had done or were doing, but for what they or others might do in the future.

At the urging of the city prosecutor, most of those arrested were held on blanket charges of Mob Action, Disorderly Conduct, Obstructing Police Officer and Resisting Arrest, in spite of the total lack of evidence to support these charges. When the arrested persons appeared before the judge, he refused to hold a hearing to see if there was probable cause for the arrest and ordered them held for trial two weeks away, setting bonds as high as \$50,000.

This pattern has been repeated several times over during the summer. On August 1, a crowd gathered following a shooting incident in the alley behind Big Jim's Liquor Store at 67th and Cottage Grove on the South Side. By 7 p.m. most of the crowd had been dispersed by local groups including gang workers, but the police still arrested 54 persons during the evening, many hours later and blocks away from the incident. Two boys working at a gas station across the street from Big Jim's were arrested without leaving their jobs. Their boss was almost taken in when he attempted to intercede with the officers. Another man was on his way home from the store with some milk for his child, and another man was leaving a house where he had just sold some insurance. Several YMCA and KOCO workers were arrested even after they explained that they were simply carrying out their duties and persuading people to go home.

Each of the fifty-four was charged with the same four offenses, including Mob Action and Resisting Arrest. When the cases finally came up for trial weeks



Obed Lopez being arrested at a welfare demonstration. (Photo: Nanci Gitlin)

later, it was clear that the police had no evidence against those arrested. Some of the defendants, including a few who were better dressed and more respectable looking, were told by the prosecutor that if they would plead guilty to Disorderly Conduct the other charges would be dropped. Nineteen of them accepted this deal and traded an admission of guilt for a \$25 fine and their freedom. The remaining thirty-five were returned to jail with bonds of \$5000 to \$10,000 set arbitrarily and without hearing by the judge, in clear violation of the criminal code and the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The trial date was set two weeks off and many who could not possibly make the exorbitant bonds were condemned to spend that time in jail before their case was even heard.

At this point several groups of lawyers in the city became interested in the case. An organization called Citizen's Alert had been set up to handle the many cases of police abuses. Several law students associated with Citizen's Alert and supervised by attorneys from the Chicago Legal Services Project and Community Legal Counsel -- two organizations set up in the past year to handle legal work for slum community organizations -- mounted a court suit for a hearing on reasonableness of bail. In the end the court did hold a new hearing and bail was drastically reduced -- in most cases from \$5000 and \$10,000 to \$1000 or \$500. From the point of view of the imprisoned defendants, however, the bail reduction was too little and came too late; they had already been in jail for over a week and many were still unable to raise the money to get out.



# RESISTANCE GROWS Con't. from Page 5

tivity. The summer began with most of the anti-draft activists refocusing their programs from campus to community work. There are now anti-draft programs in almost every major northern city and a number of cities in the south; such as, Portland, Seattle, the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Austin, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, Madison, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta, Washington, Philadelphia, New York City, Buffalo, New Haven and Boston. People have been working in a wide variety of communities including white middle and working class, Black, Puerto Rican, and Mexican; all of them have provided counseling services, most have been involved in demonstrations around induction centers, and some have also been involved in a wide variety of other activities. Exclusive of local variations activities

have generally followed a similar pattern. A union is set up with, at its core, students, most of whom had been active in campus anti-draft work. The union, at base, is designed to (a) activate people to resist the draft, particularly, by starting with their own relationship to the draft and (b) act as a self protective agent for their members. They begin their activity by organizing demonstrations around the induction center for the area and simultaneously setting up one or more service centers. These provide a geographic base for educational/organizing work and provide a matrix for plugging in draft counselors who supply advice on ways of beating the draft.

Then comes the development of a whole series of projects designed to get the word out: leafleting at induction centers, draft boards, on street corners, TV and radio interviews, speaking at

advertisement

meetings, mailings and door-to-door discussions with guys on the I-A list, etc. These activities, in most cases, are connected with such provocative acts as draft card burnings, induction refusals and disruptions, and organizing people not to register. The acts of confrontation have occurred both as local actions and are being used as a part of such national programs as the End the Draft Week or the October 16 draft card turning-in. Out of this work there has developed numbers of different and imaginative ways of involving large numbers of people in meaningful anti-draft activity. We will discuss these programs in a future column.

## CADRE

One of the most active and effective of draft unions has been CADRE (Chicago Area Draft Resisters) who have found that the most successful way of organizing

in a large urban area has been to divide the city into small geographic areas (neighborhoods and draft board areas). After the initial core of 20-25 was developed they began to send-off a few of the full-time organizers out to the neighborhoods to set up local cadres. These smaller "cells" would initiate programming in their own area and be largely autonomous, but would be in constant touch with the other "cells" and would carry out joint actions at the induction center or where there were other city wide programs.

In a new move in the development of their draft program the SDS National Convention passed a resolution calling for people to aid servicemen to desert. The resolution said, in part, "SDS encourages chapters and draft resistance unions to aid servicemen in disseminating information about conscientious objection and the war in Vietnam, as well as aid them in opposition and disruption within the Armed Forces. We urge aid to servicemen who wish to terminate their association with the Armed Forces by going underground. Plans are now underway to implement this resolution and information that can be made public will be available shortly.

## MADISON CONFERENCE

The middle of August saw the gathering of most of the major anti-draft activists at a conference called by the Boston and Madison groups. The conference was designed to bring activists together for the purpose of exchanging information and developing techniques and tactics for expanding the draft resistance movement. But fruitful discussion never took place and the conference floundered without a purpose and direction.

What this means is that the anti-draft movement has pushed itself out of the spontaneous "gut-level" organizing stage and is now uncertain about exactly what it should now do.

There has apparently been no strategic thinking down on the local level about anti-draft programming. Although most of the draft activists have a general radical perspective there has been no clear development in which people could fit counselling, induction center disruptions and other action into a revolutionary framework. This has been one of the basic problems of all of the present single issue "movements."

Programatically, this has meant that even in areas where draft work has begun with very militant or radical activity it gets tied up in a very moderate counselling-servicing program in which there is no difference between liberals and radicals. The dangers of co-optation become very great.

Even though the conference collapsed, a few positive results emerged.

It forced most of the participants to begin to grapple, around their local work, with the problem of relating day-to-day activity with a long-term perspective.

The halting discussion of strategy that did occur has planted the seeds for the production of a broad, radical, multi-issued framework within which the draft becomes the initial catalyst issue.

Next a discussion of this strategy and discription of models for local fall programming.

Copies of the SNCC Newsletter containing "The Palestine Problem" are available from SNCC, 360 Nelson St. SW, Atlanta, Ga. 30313. Copies are 20¢ each.

## PROSPERITY

When Governor Paul Johnson heard of the testimony telling of starving people in Mississippi he had this to say: "No one in this state is starving to death. Every Negro that I know can buy a loaf of bread. All of them that I've seen lately are so fat they shine."

---from the CDGM newspaper

## ABU PLANS CULTURE CENTER

OAKLAND, CALIF. -- The Alliance for Black Unity (ABU) has begun fund raising for the Cultural Center and bookstore which they hope to open soon in Oakland. They have set the goal of \$14,845 which will allow them to rent, stock and operate the Cultural Center for its first year.

ABU is a black peoples' membership organization. It stands for self defense, Black Power, knowledge of black history and pride in blackness. It opposes the war in Vietnam. Not a separatist organization, it believes in strengthening bonds between all exploited and oppressed people, and desires to work for progress for all of America.

It is hoped that the Black Cultural Center and bookstore will help people gain knowledge of black history and black heritage and will strengthen cultural identity and black art forms. It is seen as a place where positive expression of the righteous anger of young black people can occur. It will also provide an outlet for black-white communication. Besides stocking black literature and history, the bookstore will carry information on the Vietnam war, anti-draft activities, and the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples throughout this country and the world.

Anyone wishing to support the ABU fund drive is urged to send a contribution to ABU Cultural Center, PO Box 182, Berkeley, Calif.

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## THE WHITE QUESTION

"There are only two paths open to the white workers: with the boss, or with the Negro workers; abandonment of all claim to share in the shaping of our destiny, or repudiation of the white-skin privileges for which we, in our very infancy, pawned our revolutionary soul."

from WHITE BLINDSPOT, a contribution to the discussion of proletarian strategy, by J.H. Kagin

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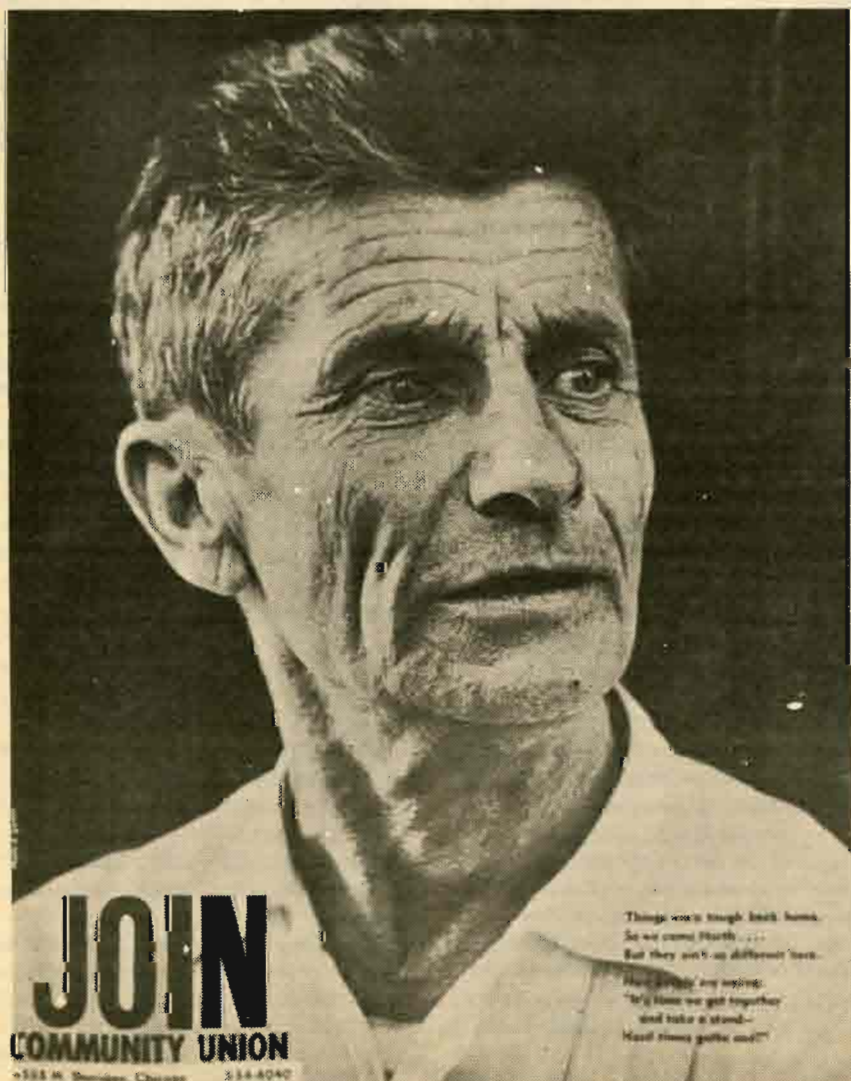
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# WILL THEY DIE?

## CASTRO Con't. from P. 4

HOUSTON -- Five black students from Texas Southern University, all members of TSU Friends of SNCC, have been charged with murder in Houston, Texas. The students are: John Parker, 20; Trazwell Franklin, Jr., 20; Charles Freeman, 18; Floyd Nichols, 25; Douglas Wayne Waller, 21.

They have been charged with the murder of Patrolman Louis Kuba on May 17 and assault to murder in the shooting of two other officers.

We reprint here from an article written by a witness, Rev. William Lawson, published in the Houston FORWARD TIMES on May 27, 1967:

"A week after the explosion of violence at Texas Southern University, many people wondered what happened. It has been called a 'riot' but most of the ingredients of a riot are absent. There is no evidence of looting. There were no noticeable attempts at repetition. There was not even widespread resistance to arrest even though brutality by police was painfully obvious.

Yet for some reason the full concentration of police power was sent to a college campus and ordered to attack its dormitories like an enemy village. One man died, at least three were wounded by gunfire, scores of others were injured by the police. One dormitory was so plundered as to render it unfit for residence. 489 college students were arrested - the largest mass arrest in the city, but this incident does not have the earmarks of a Watts, why has it been so reported?

The chain of events which made ugly history on that night have never been fully reported, because the victims and the witnesses have not been quoted. That chain of events might cast blame on the city rather than on the students, and the city does not want to bear on its hands the guilt of the blood of young Louis Kuba. . .

### EARLY PROTESTS

Frustrated citizens in Northeast Houston and in Sunnyside had been protesting two completely separate conditions all day Monday, May 15 and Tuesday, May 16. Negro students expelled from Northwood Junior High School for fighting with white students were not re-admitted when the white students were; and a long protested garbage dump near Sunnyside had claimed the life of an 11 year old boy. On Tuesday afternoon students from city high schools and colleges joined the citizens in both protests. . .

For some reason Houston police focused on the easily identified concentration of Negroes at TSU. Students already irritable, yelled jeers at a growing build-up of squad cars. Heavy weapons and police dogs were in evidence near Jepesen stadium. Some students threw a watermelon rind at a parked squad car. The air was tense as the two police officers emerged and the students ducked off the street -- all except one who claimed that city police had no right to

intimidate him on state property. He was Douglas Wayne Waller, a veteran of the war in Vietnam. He was seized and arrested, and the students screamed their rage as he was taken to jail.

I was one of the arrested Sunnyside protestors. At the request of the mayor, I was released at about 12:30 AM Wednesday and rushed to the campus at TSU where I was told a 'riot' was building up. I was asked to help prevent it.

### TOO LATE

But when the squad car arrived, it was obvious I was too late. The city police had already assembled a show of force by blocking the street with scores of squad cars, barricade style, and helmeted officers with aimed guns were holding the dormitories in their sights.

I was led to Rev. F. D. Kirkpatrick, usually effective in commanding the allegiance of the students, and Rev. Earl Allen, a skilled professional who organizes communities for the Economic Opportunities Organization. All three of us doubted that we could convince anyone who might be prepared to strike back at the police to lay down any weapons he might have.

Rev Allen pleaded with Police Chief Herman Short to remove the show of force from the streets and block off Wheeler Street from through traffic. Short was reluctant, but agreed to a kind of compromise -- he would not block off the street, but he would move the barricade of squad cars. We then realized he was only pulling them back to the adjacent block; the guns were still very much in view.

We looked desperately around for some students who might be leaders of the scared and angry boys milling around the lawns and driveways, and realized to our horror that no existing leadership could be identified. Most of the student leaders were in jail off campus. We cornered a couple of students and began to tell them the lie that Chief Short was removing the invasion force. But they knew better, and somebody yelled, "Then we'll block the street ourselves!" We turned desperately to see big sheets of corrugated metal being thrown out into the streets to obstruct cars, and behind us rolled two large tar barrels from the construction materials. They had been soaked with kerosene, and somebody threw a match at the metal cylinders. It burst into flames. . .

It was then that the 'riot' began. Chief Short, without warning to anybody gave what must have been the most blundering order of the evening.

He had not arranged to surround the dormitories nor to demand evacuation of all occupants (a step invariably taken when an unknown number of armed and unarmed people are inside a building). He had not arranged to use tear gas or other non-lethal means of control taking.

But he gave the command to charge the dormitories, and to shoot as they

charged.

### BERSERK COPS

I watched the pathetic confusion that followed. Over 600 policemen ranned the empty street on the defenseless parking lot side under the street lights. And they loosed a salvo of shots that sounded like a hundred machine guns as over 5,000 rounds of ammunition were poured forth. They were in each other's way. Young rookies who had never seen real danger fired wildly. One policeman shot another. One went berserk and was taken away in shock. They had been sent into an unshielded opening, and they leaped behind trees, piles of dirt, telephone poles -- anything. They shot through windows in spite of instructions to shoot high, and kept shooting when students inside begged to be allowed to bring out wounded Morris English, shot through a wall while he lay on his belly.

### KUBA KILLED

Young Louis Kuba was one who managed to rush over into the safety of a concrete pit in front of the unoccupied Student Union. This was the haven where newsmen found cover. But in the disorganized volleys of fire from behind them, even the pit was not safe. The young officer, huddled against the empty building, fell back into the arms of a newsman, fatally wounded -- and no one knows whose bullet from the countless hail of shots hit him. The FBI has been to the spot still soaked with his spurting blood, and they know it did not come from a dormitory. There are no rooms or windows on the east end of the dormitory!

Shortly after 2 AM the main volleys stopped. The police dashed into the dormitory with fire-axes and drawn guns.

The housemother had been forced to hit the floor with all the boys when officers, guns and dogs charged into the building. The police trampled over her body (she is still in the hospital at this writing) and rather than use her passkey, broke open doors with axes, ripped down ceiling tiles, broke mirrors and brutally attacked students with clubs and dogs.

### POLICE LOOTING

They said they were looking for weapons, but students' statements of loss listed record players, band instruments, even a little walkie-talkie in the apartment of the housemother was snatched from its styrofoam box and smashed.

The brutalization of students -- I was brutalized too, until somebody said, "That's Reverend Lawson." (You don't brutalize blacks you recognize) -- was the order of the night. One young man had his hand broken; a foreign student who could not understand orders barked at him was severely beaten and hospitalized; many were taken to jail half-naked and beaten, pushed and shoved.

### COVER UP

It became vital for the Chief of Police to prove that the decision was wise and was approved even by Negroes. And the Mayor has had to use the mass media to deny what many statements and photographs and the reports of the FBI will show; that the massive attack on TSU was a panic action forced by clumsy leadership. And that the building up of that force was originally designed to teach a lesson to Negroes in Houston; that the city is strong enough and determined enough to crush any uprising.

The tragic twist which took a man's life was unexpected. Chief Short's bungling troops were very funny in the empty street with their trembling hands and their extra ammunition. But nobody laughs -- nobody laughs at all.

Much will be determined by the courts -- but the final price was paid by the students, whose chief crime was that they had not dropped out of school before the police attacked Texas Southern University.

Rev. William Lawson  
FORWARD TIMES  
May 17, 1967

is drawn up. But it is also false that the movement has no program. What is happening is that the Negro sector of the population of the United States at this moment, overwhelmed by daily repression, has concentrated its energies on defending itself, on resisting, on struggling.

But it will not be long before they will discover something that is inevitable according to the law of society, the law of history. And that is that the revolutionary movement in the United States will arise from this Negro sector, because it is the most exploited and repressed sector, the most brutally treated in the United States; the revolutionary vanguard within the United States will arise from the most mistreated, the most exploited and oppressed of the Negro sectors.

The revolutionary movement within U.S. society will arise from this sector by the law of history -- not for racial reasons, but for social reasons, reasons of exploitation and oppression, because this sector is the most long suffering and oppressed -- as has been the case in all epochs of history; as occurred with the Roman plebians, the glebe serfs of the Middle Ages and the workers and peasants of modern times.

This is a social truth, a historic truth. Have patience, and from that oppressed sector the revolutionary movement will arise -- vanguard of a struggle -- that will one day liberate all of U.S. society!

### UNITY

That is why we must reject -- as injurious and slanderous -- the attempt to present the Negro movement in the United States as a problem of racism. We hope they will give up the illusion that anyone has deceived anyone. The drawing together of the revolutionaries of the United States and those of Latin America is the most natural thing in the world, and the most spontaneous. And our people have been very receptive to and very capable of admiring Stokely for the courageous statements he has made in the OLAS Conference, because we know that this requires valor, because we know what it means to make such statements within a society that applies the most cruel and brutal procedures of repression, that constantly practices the worst crimes against the Negro sector of its population; and we know how much hatred his statements will arouse among the oppressors.

And for this reason, we believe that the revolutionary movements all over the world must give Stokely their utmost support as protection against the repression of the imperialists, so that it will be very clear that any crime committed against the leader will have serious repercussions throughout the world. And our solidarity can help to protect Stokely's life.

### U.S. REVOLUTIONARIES

And this is why -- because all these inevitable events within the process are developing -- revolutionaries are getting together, internationalism is being practiced. We believe that the attitude of this U.S. revolutionary leader offers a great lesson, a great example of militant internationalism, something very characteristic of revolutionaries. We undoubtedly sympathize much more with this type of revolutionary than with the super-theoreticians who are revolutionary in word but bourgeois in deed.

This internationalism cannot be merely proclaimed; it must be practiced! And the Negroes of the United States are offering resistance, they are offering armed resistance. They didn't go around propounding theses, or talking about objective conditions before they seized weapons to defend their rights. They did not seek a philosophy -- and, much less, a revolutionary philosophy -- to justify inaction.

And we believe that if there is any country where the struggle is hard, where the struggle is difficult, that country is the United States. And here we have U.S. revolutionaries setting an example and giving us lessons!

## LIBERATION IS COMING FROM A BLACK THING

LOS ANGELES -- A Western Regional Black Youth Conference will be held in Los Angeles, November 23 - 25, with the theme of LIBERATION IS COMING FROM A BLACK THING. This conference grows out of a proposal at the National Black Power Conference held recently in Newark for a National Black Youth Conference to be held in Chicago on December 24. Regional conferences will precede the national one.

Purposes of the conference are: 1. To establish a national black communication system; 2. To create awareness and promote activity in the western states of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Oregon; 3. Establish operational unity with inner city groups; and 4. Define and present new meaningful alternatives as to how to cast off the oppression as imposed on black and oppressed people.

To safeguard the conference from becoming just another talk session, each

individual and group which attends is required to present a position paper which outlines the group's history and ways in which the group could work with other black youth organizations. These papers will also include criticisms, suggestions and alternatives for the workshops at the conference.

Workshops topics include the draft, political responsibility of black politicians, black cultural revolution, black economics, role of black women, and many others.

Donations and people are needed to help promote the conference. Send donations and requests for information to: Western Black Youth Conference c/o Jahid 711-1/2 W. 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90037. 231-0339

or: National Black Youth Conference c/o James Librud 627 E. 9th St., New York, N.Y. 10009



# LIFE IS HELL IN THE NAVY Con't from Page 1

and if somebody gets too loud when they're drunk the shore patrol hauls them back to the ship and secures their liberty.

Q. How did people on the CORAL SEA feel about the truces, say the last one on New Year's Day?

A. Oh, it was great! New Year's Eve we started and the end of New Year's day we quit. They never once stopped the bombing. They loaded planes and took off all day.

## ABOUT THE WAR . . .

Q. How do you feel about the war, now, having been over there?

A. Well, I'm tired of risking my fuck-ing life for Johnson's bullshit. When you're over there, it seems like you're playing some stupid fucking game . . . I don't see why they keep it up, they should just get the hell out. They've wasted all this time, money, and lives for nothing. I don't want to go back.

Q. What made you change your feelings about the war?

A. Well, having been over there, and having had to put up with all the bullshit the Navy puts out.

Q. Is there much opposition to the war among the crew members?

A. Oh yes, quite a lot. Actually most of the crew isn't too morally concerned, they just want out because they're tired of risking their lives for some bullshit. All they want to do is come back. If Johnson suddenly came up to that ship and said, "Well, if you don't want to go, just walk off, 3/4 of the crew would leave and that ship wouldn't go anywhere. I even think the pilots would do it too. Not all of them are gung-ho about fighting for their country.

Q. How do some of the older men, particularly the chiefs and officers feel about the war?

A. The lifers, which is the perfect term used for them in the Navy, they go in for so long that they are afraid to go on the outside. They'll put up with anything just to have a little security.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE?

Q. What do you think would be the best thing to organize around?

A. Bringing the guys home would do it! A lot of them, they have been over there all this time, and they have kind of lost contact with what's been happening over here, like with the war movement and everything. All they really want is just to come home. Like me, I could probably hack the Navy for the rest of my enlistment if I was staying over here and if I was able to get off at night and see what the rest of the world has to offer, instead of getting stuck in Vietnam doing their dirty work for them. Three - quarters of the guys don't want to go back to Vietnam. That's why so many guys go over the hill. If somebody could organize them we could really do something.

Q. You enlisted in the Navy. What sort of things were you promised? Were those promises lived up to?

A. I think I have the perfect story for that. Probably everybody I've talked to or asked about got fucked in the same way. You go to these recruiters — they place them around very neatly — and they tell you how great the Navy schools are. Well they do have good schools, but what the recruiters don't tell you is that it's harder than hell to get into them. And once the Navy puts you somewhere, you can't do anything about it. You could put in a request to be sent to school, but they just file it away and forget about you. That's all. I've got a high school education, and couldn't afford college. Before I went in, I talked to this recruiter who told me that I could get shore duty and go to school. I had talked to some guys in the Navy who had told

me how bad it was, but I figured it couldn't be THAT bad, so I enlisted. My shore duty and school floated to Vietnam the minute I got out of Boot Camp.

## NAVY CONDITIONS

Q. How are conditions on ship?

A. You usually work 14 or 16 hours a day. They have it worked out. They figure if you work so damn hard all day, you just go to sleep; you're not going to bitch about anything — and you get up in the morning and go back to work. And then they throw in these ridiculous watches so you lose a little more sleep. By that time you just say, "Fuck it." When you come aboard the ship, you get this "dream sheet," where you can say whether you want to be a plane-pusher, store-keeper, or barber. And then they put you where they want. Like they just brought on 500 new guys. They were quite short in G Division, which is bomb-handling. It didn't make any difference what people put down; they wound up pushing bombs.

## SAFETY

Q. How are safety conditions on board? What safety precautions are taken for the men?

A. They take care of that real well. You should look up whether or not the papers ever had anything about this accident that happened on the Coral Sea two or three weeks ago. I hear, this was some petty officer's mistake. He put this kid up there who didn't even know what he was doing. He didn't look where he was going and backed into a propeller. He lost both his arms and half his back. He lived for about a day. Last cruise one guy lost a leg when a plane ran over it. Two guys once got blown off the flight deck. They were near an elevator where a plane was turning up. Often they try to refuel ships or bring ammunition aboard when it's really hazardous to do so. They lost three guys during one operation like that and only found one of them. Guys have also fallen down hatches. At least once a day you'll see somebody hobbling around the hangar bay with a broken leg or something like that.

I wish they'd bring some inspectors on board from a civilian group instead of the Navy guys who overlook hazards. The ship could fall apart tomorrow but they'd never say anything about it. They're using Oxygen Breathing Apparatus units that have been out of date since World War II. We had 115 fires during the last cruise. A fire is the most hazardous thing that can happen on a ship because they carry so much fuel and so many bombs.

Then there's the fog foam we use for electrical fires. When it sits around, the ingredients settle to the bottom, so it has to be replaced every six years. We have some on the ship from 1942 and 1946. We went around last cruise and marked every one of them with the date they should have been replaced. The markings are still there, and they're still sitting in the same place. This was about six months ago. We're hoping that one of these days the Navy will decide to make it safer for us.

When they had that fire on the ORISKANY that killed 34, they went gung-ho on the idea of fire precautions, and they pulled a drill on the men of the CORAL SEA. They set up the same conditions. They shut off all the lights and had observers standing around saying where there were fires. Instead of 34 guys being killed, there were 83, and 250 injured. Half the ship was burnt and it nearly sunk.

Q. What happens during a real fire?

A. I don't know if any of you have ever been on an aircraft carrier with solid steel around when the lights have gone out, when there's no hatch to the outside. It's dark; you can't see anything. They have little lanterns that are supposed to go on automatically when the lights go out. But for some reason none of them have been fixed in the last eight or ten years, and only one out of six or seven works. If you're not in the right place, it's all over.

Last year there was quite a problem with men hurting their feet. They'd drop bombs or heavy gear on them. The men wanted safety shoes but the Navy didn't want to shell out the money for it. So after several hundred people lost toes, they finally gave in. Everyone still doesn't have them yet.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

Q. How are the actual living conditions?

A. Well, we're stacked four high in rows of bunks. Living that close together, there's a lot of diseases going around. They've got it so you won't dare go down to sick bay. You'll have to die before they let you in the front door. If you have a stomach ache and go down there, they'll say, "Well, you're just trying to get out of work." So they'll put you on medical restriction which means no liberty — and you'll still work. The dental department's really good. Instead of fixing your teeth they just pull them out. It's quicker to pull them, I guess. They don't fill them well. After a few weeks the filling falls out so you go back down again and they say, "It wouldn't stay." So they pull your teeth.

## TURNING ON

Q. At Lemoore Naval Air Base in California there have been a lot of guys turning on. Has this happened on the CORAL SEA?

A. Let's put it this way: If everybody on the CORAL SEA did it all at once and decided that they wanted to leave, the ship wouldn't go anywhere because there would only be half the crew on it.

Q. You'd say about half of the guys turn on?

A. Yes. The Navy has been trying to make them drink, but their attempt hasn't been too successful. The last two months that the ship has been in Alameda I will guarantee that there has been a terrific increase in the number of guys who have started to use grass. Now it's moving in to LSD and in some cases, STP. The guys are actually happy for once. They've finally found a way to forget about the fact that they are stuck in the Navy and that they can't get out of it.

## DESERTION

Q. What do you think, now having to leave for another tour in a day?

A. I've thought about going over the hill, and I've thought about 16,000 different ways I could get out. But the only thing they'd do would be to put me in the brig on a ship, and there is no way of telling what it would be like. When you're in the brig, they just get away with anything. They could put you down there and forget about you, and nobody will ever know that they did it. They can beat you up and keep you awake for six or seven days at a time, just screaming in your ear. By that time what kind of a guy are you, anyway. You're a jellyfish; you can't think. I was in the brig once, and I could never take it again. So that wouldn't be a real alternative for me. They've got everybody in the Navy afraid of what they'll do that nobody really would start anything. If somebody could start it, like if they could organize it, it would be all over with. The Navy wouldn't know what happened. There'd be nobody left to run their stupid, fuck-ing ships.

Last cruise there were four or five attempts of guys trying to get out of the brig. One guy I knew personally, they really fucked him over. They put him in the brig on a trumped-up charge. He appealed it, and got some officers pissed at him. So they just kept him down there and kept fucking him over. Finally he tried to cut his wrists. When that failed, and they were marching him from one place to another, he tried to jump overboard.

Q. How long has the CORAL SEA been in port?

A. Since February 23. We went down to San Diego for two or three weeks, and have gone out for ten days at a time a couple times.

Q. How many guys have gone over the hill during that time?

A. They make out a list of the guys who are UA (Unauthorized Absence) and the guys who are deserters. That list is single-spaced, and two pages long. There are at least 100 guys on there. (There are 4000 men on the ship. —ED.)

Q. These are guys who haven't been caught?


A. None of them have been caught.

Q. About how many guys have been brought back or have turned themselves in?

A. Not very many. In the Navy the rule is that if you go over the hill you are UA until you go over the thirty-day limit. Then you're a deserter. Once that happens they can hang your ass no matter what. Usually guys will go over for 29 days and then say, "Well, you can have me back for a while." They get 30 days in the brig, lose their hair, go through hell, then go out and do it again.

Q. What are you going to do when you get back on ship? What organizing do you think you can do?

A. I'm going to try to talk to guys, but I'm not too much on the organizing thing. I'd just like to get the Navy in trouble. Maybe get a little light shed on some of the shit they're putting out. I'm just glad to fuck over Uncle Sam. He just shit on my life, and now it's my turn.



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**HELL NO**

OAKLAND -- Plans for a four-day seige of the Oakland Induction Center, October 16 - 21 were announced today by spokesmen for National STOP THE DRAFT Week Committee. Compulsory conscription was labeled "a criminal conspiracy against American youth that must be stopped."

"We have picketed, protested, leafletted and argued against the draft and the racist war in Vietnam," said Terence Cannon, member of the STOP THE DRAFT Steering Committee. "There is only one way to keep young men from being shanghaied into the armed forces and that is to stop the draft from operating. We declare that we are opposed to the government's policy and will do everything we can to bring it to a halt."

"In every brig and stockade in America are hundreds of GI's jailed for refusing to serve in Vietnam. There is tremendous dissent within the armed forces. Individuals are powerless inside a totalitarian army. We plan to create a base of power that will keep the government from forcing more young men in against their will."

Steering Committee member Morgan Spector stated, "This week marks a declaration of war by us, the draft age men, on the Army: on the brass, on the generals and all the other old men in the government and the Pentagon who are happy to shed the blood of young Americans in military oppression against foreign countries and the urban centers of America."

"Our participation in this week means we are no longer willing to accept the feeling that we are impotent over our own lives either until we have been shot up in Vietnam or are too old for the Army to want us."

Reverend Don Ganoung, speaking in support of the week's activities said, "A Christian now faced with the draft has two alternatives. Be drafted and be a potential executioner for Murder Incorporated, USA, or be imprisoned. Man cannot, nor a nation cannot, maintain sanity when these are the only consequences of a decision. Stop the war. Stop the draft." Ganoung, an episcopal priest, is the Oakland staff worker for the Right Reverend C. K. Myers, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California.

Another supporter of the action, Professor Franz Schurmann, Asian Studies expert at the University of California, said, "The United States is destroying a small people for reasons that have nothing to do with national defense. It threatens to expand that war to satisfy the Pentagon's hunger for world domination."

"Since no other country is willing to provide the cannon fodder for the Pentagon's appetite, it must be the young men of America. Since the draft has become the instrument to provide cannon fodder for an immoral and unjust war, the draft itself is immoral and unjust. The draft and ultimately all of America's instruments of aggression must be done away with. Otherwise America will go the way of Nazi Germany."

The committee also announced that they will begin an extensive campaign in high schools and colleges in the Bay Area, using a mobile theater group and speakers to bring their anti-draft message to young people. "It is the young people who are under the gun, and it is the young people who will stop the draft," a spokesman said.

Official endorsers of STOP THE DRAFT Week to date are:

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), National Mobilization - Draft Resistance Project, THE MOVEMENT (SNCC-affiliated newspaper), THE SPOKESMAN (Hunters Point community newspaper), Oakland Peace and Freedom Center, Oakland Direct Action Committee, Alliance for Black Unity, Berkeley Anti-Draft Union, S.F. Draft Resistance Union, The Resistance, June 23rd Movement, Marin County Vietnam Summer, Portland Draft Resistance Union, Seattle Draft Resistance Union, United Student Movement (high school).

FOR INFORMATION ON STOP THE DRAFT ACTIVITIES IN OTHER CITIES, CONTACT:  
PORTLAND: Bill Vandercook, 233-1264  
SEATTLE: Fred Lonidier, PO Box 713  
BOSTON: Paul Schacter, Chuck Isenberg, 5 Cadbury Road, Cambridge, 492-6700  
NEW YORK CITY: Nick Salvatore, 280 9th Ave, Maris Cakars, 857 Bway, 675-4605  
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