

STRIKE!

Boycott classes and all merchants

starting TUESDAY, MAY 5

supporting demands:

1. U.S. out of Indo-china now
2. Free Bobby Seale
3. Solidarity with brothers and sisters at Kent State
4. Abolish R.O.T.C.

RALLY

Beaumont Tower at 12 noon Tuesday

NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL

In light of the extraordinary events of the last week--Nixon's escalation of the Indochinese War, the murders at Kent State, the New Haven rally for Bobby Seale--we do not believe that "business as usual" can or should continue. For this reason we are observing the National Strike called in the universities.

THE LIBRARY IS A CENTRAL INSTITUTION IN "BUSINESS AS USUAL" AT M S U. IT TOO SHOULD BE CLOSED FOR THE DURATION OF THE NATIONAL STRIKE!!

The library runs on its student employees. YOU can close it by reporting in "ON STRIKE." If enough of us go out--they shut down--and there will be no reprisals. JOIN US!!

CLOSE THE LIBRARY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY!!

SUPPORT THE STRIKE!!

7 May 1970 - MSU

IF YOU AGREE WITH ANY OF OUR DEMANDS JOIN US MAY 13 1970

The demands around which the strike has been organized are: REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

I. U. S out of Indochina-

If you like what Nixon is doing, you now have a choice of 4 wars plus South Korea, which isn't officially over yet.

II. Abolish R.O.T.C.-

MSU VERTICAL FILE

Across the country, thousands of people have protested the war for years. We have shown the government that we oppose the war, and they have shown us how much they care. It seems to be time to begin to move them out of S.E. Asia ourselves, and a first step in doing this is to dry up their supply of 2nd lieutenants (85% of these come from ROTC, which is largely funded by the university). When ROTC starts disappearing from campus, the Pentagon starts hurting. Then maybe Nixon will listen to us. We do not oppose ROTC because it is less liberal or less academic than other classes but because it helps perpetuate an unjust war which we oppose.

III. Free Bobby Seale-

Bobby Seale's repression points out that anyone who protests the war and conditions in this country that continue the war will be silenced. If we allow this repression to continue then who is to say that YOU might not be next.

IV. Support Our Brothers and Sisters at Kent State-

Students at Kent State were gassed, shot, and killed because they were trying to get the U.S. out of Vietnam by abolishing ROTC.

TO JUST MOURN IS TO HAVE HAD THEM DIE IN VAIN

TO TRY TO END THE WAR IS TO ACCOMPLISH WHAT THEY DIED FOR

You don't have to accept this package to join us in the strike.

If you accept any of these demands you have reason to be with us on the picket lines.

Thursday evening in the Auditorium from 5 to 9 we will be meeting to discuss the demands and if people want changes then changes in the demands will be made.

ALL IDEAS WILL BE WELCOME AT THIS MEETING

DECISIONS AT THE MEETING WILL BE MADE BY THE WHOLE

STRIKE

BOBBY SEALE FACT SHEET

Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party who is now in jail serving his so-called contempt sentences from the Chicago Conspiracy trial, and is now on trial in New Haven Connecticut with 8 other Panthers on a conspiracy to murder charge.

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the Black Community. Bobby Seale was one of the founders of the party and has suffered continual harassment by the U.S. government, as have all other Panthers and other dissidents.

In August 1968 during the Democratic National Convention, Bobby Seale, was asked by the predominantly white anti-war groups to speak to a rally at Lincoln Park to protest the Vietnam War. He arrived in Chicago, spoke for two hours and left immediately. He was, several months later, indicted with 7 others for conspiracy to incite to riot in Chicago during the Chicago National Convention.

Charles Garry, the Black Panther Party (BPP) lawyer was to defend Bobby in Chicago, but became suddenly ill shortly before the trial was to begin. A postponement was asked for and denied by Judge Hoffman. Bobby Seale attempted to defend himself and everytime he began to speak out in court contempt sentences were slapped on him. Finally, he was bound and gagged in court, by request of the jury, to keep him from defending himself. A mistrial was declared and 4 years of contempt sentences slapped on Bobby. When more than 3 months of contempt sentences are given, a trial, is for the defendant is required; if less than 3 months there is no trial. So Judge Hoffman slapped 14 separate counts of contempt on Seale, consequently no trial on Seale's guilt or innocence.

Bobby is now on trial for his life for conspiracy to commit murder. Last year a BPP member from New Haven was slain. The government states that the victim was a police informer, that the BPP found out and the Bobby Seale ordered him killed. The Panthers State that it was a member in good standing and that he was killed in order to frame Seale.

The Panther's evidence is strong; the government's star witness is an escaped mental patient. If Seale is convicted he could get the electric chair.

Bobby Seale (as other Black Revolutionaries) is fighting for the liberation of his people from the yoke of U.S. oppression at home. He is a political prisoner who cannot get a fair trial in this country.

We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues of the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated. Therefore we demand, FREE BOBBY!

STUDENT STRIKE

COMMITTEE

11 May 1970 - MSU Strike

MSU Strike - 6 May 70

Fact Sheet

Via Associated Press

H 2

4/6 - A 7.1

Support for a nationwide student strike to protest administration war policies appears to be growing. Some schools, including Princeton, are to shut down for the rest of the semester to demonstrate opposition to activities in Southeast Asia.

National Guardsmen patrolled the University of Wisconsin after more than 35 persons were arrested.

Fifteen persons were injured when police routed 500 Seton Hall (New Jersey) students who had camped around a street bonfire to protest the war. At Rutgers -- the State University of New Jersey -- the faculty voted to abolish R.O.T.C.

The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut canceled classes for the remainder of the semester and Boston University cancelled final examinations and its commencement exercises.

Police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators at the New York State University branch in Buffalo.

At Smith College in Massachusetts the campus was into a classless reading to prep for exams, but most students had voted in favor of a strike. Amherst suspended classes Tuesday. It was left to individual professors whether to conduct classes for the remainder of the semester.

Police fired tear gas to break up a march by several hundred University of Texas students on the state capitol at Austin. It took city and campus police to free Governor Paul Laxalt's car from 300 demonstrators at the University of Nevada in Reno.

In Washington, students from American University passed out leaflets to motorists -- Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird among them -- protesting Southeast Asia policy. There was no violence but about a dozen students were arrested.

National Guardsmen with fixed bayonets broke up a demonstration by 2,000 students at Ohio State University who were chanting, "Remember Kent State."

Thirty persons were reported arrested at Berkeley and 74 at UCLA. The UCLA medical center treated 12 students and nine campus and city policemen. At least six persons were reported injured at Berkeley.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Policy Committee of the Department of English has formulated and announced the following policy:

Students who had at least a 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) average in a given course on Wednesday, May 6, and who are on strike and who do no further work in the term should the strike last that long will receive a uniform grade of 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) in the course.

Should the strike end before the term is over, striking students will be expected to return to class. There will be no make-up of work missed during a student's absence. A uniform grade of 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) will be entered for all work missed during the period of the strike because of a student's participation in the strike.

Also, the Policy Committee is seeking to make a Credit/No Credit option available. They feel confident that the Administration will agree to make this option available.

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL POLICY OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

May 5, 1970

OFF CAMPUS
STRIKE
MEETING
UNION

8 pm TONIGHT

SHUT IT DOWN!

MSU Strike - 5 or 6 May 70

National Student Strike
Today!

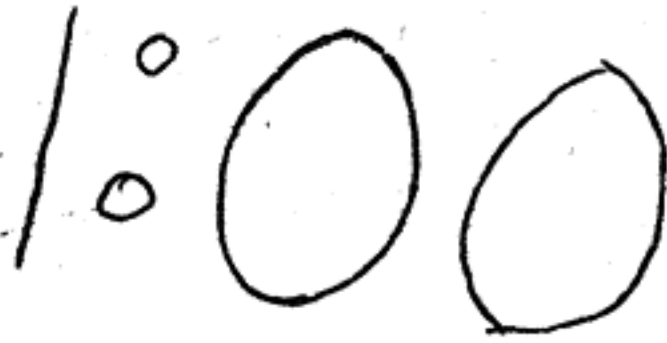
Out of Southeast Asia
Solidarity with Brothers &
Sisters at Kent State

Free Bobby Seale
Abolish ROTC

Rally 12 Noon at
Beaumont Tower

11 May 1970 - MSU Strike
Comm.

RALLY



BEAUMONT
TOWER

PRESENTATION OF POLICY

STATEMENT CONCERNING

REASON FOR THE SPECIFIC
ACTION OF STRIKE

* PRESENTATION OF DEMANDS
TO PRESIDENT WHARTON

WILL FOLLOW RALLY

WHERE WE STAND

1. We believe that the blood shed at Kent State and the war in Southeast Asia are symptoms of man's basic problem.
2. We believe that the revolution occurring today is not revolutionary enough! It seeks to change the system, but does not effectively change man's attitudes of
3. Greed; lust; hate; prejudice; anger; anxiety; boredom; bitterness; sexual, social and economic exploitation; dishonesty; purposelessness; frustration; fear; lack of peace; jealousy; strife; envy; impurity; bigotry; intemperance; insolence; materialism; pride; and self-righteousness.
4. We believe that if we are to solve these problems as well as the war, man must be changed from within.
5. We believe that only Jesus Christ has the power to PERMANENTLY change man from within and to produce true peace, love, and fulfillment.
6. We believe that religion and philosophy are man's best efforts to find God. Jesus Christ is god's best attempt to reach man.
7. We believe that religion is in itself NOT the answer to man's basic problem. Karl Marx said, "Religion is the opiate of the people." Jesus of Nazareth said, "If therefore the Son shall make you free, you shall be free indeed."
8. We believe that a relationship with Jesus the Christ begins when a person receives Him into his life as his personal payment for sin. Jesus then gives liberation from self-centeredness, inner power for life, and complete forgiveness from sins. As Jesus said, "Behold, I stand at the door (of your life) and knock; if any man hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him..."
9. We believe that the solution to man's problems lies in "Spiritual Revolution." "When my people, who are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land." --God (II Chron 7:14)

For further information call 357-0643 or 332-1437

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY C.C.C.

13 May 70 - MSU

MARCH on MAY 14

**FROM : BEAUMONT TOWER, MSU
AT 12:00 NOON**

**TO : THE CAPITOL,
MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE,
AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**

**1 DEMAND TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL
FROM INDOCHINA.**

**2 SUPPORT REP. JACKIE VAUGHN'S BILL TO
EXEMPT MICHIGAN MEN FROM SERVICE
IN AN UNDECLARED WAR.**

**3 PRESENT TO MICHIGAN BELL AND THE INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE A LIST OF LANSING
PEOPLE WHO RESIST THE FEDERAL TELEPHONE
TAX LEVIED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE WAR
IN VIETNAM.**



**CO-SPONSORED BY
THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
AND
THE LANSING AREA PEACE COUNCIL**

IF YOU ARE AGAINST THE INDOCHINA WAR

march on may 14

TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA

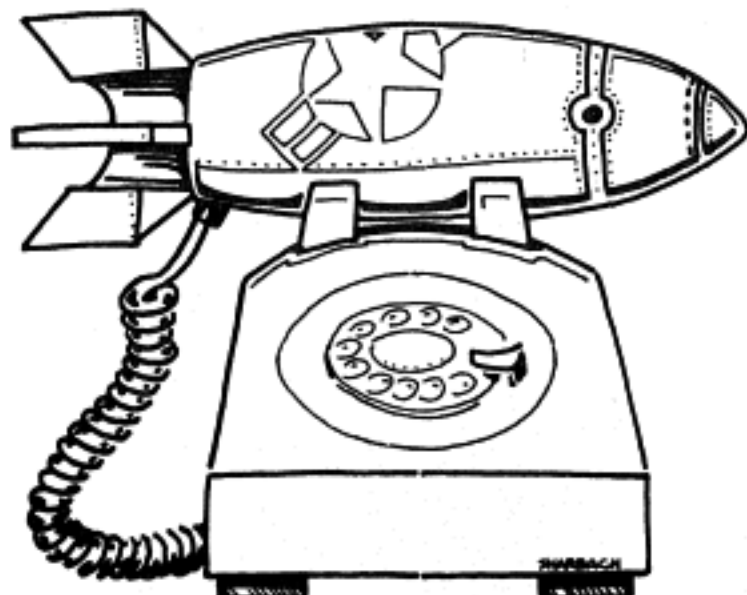
**ADD YOUR NAME TO THE LIST OF TELEPHONE TAX
RESISTORS TO BE PRESENTED TO MICHIGAN BELL AND
THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.**

Young men who resist the draft have shown one way to make a lasting commitment against the war. Resisting the Federal telephone tax is the least the rest of us can do. The 10% Federal telephone tax was levied in 1966 specifically to finance the Vietnam war.

We urge everyone who is against this war to subtract the Federal telephone tax from his monthly bill. Include a letter with the rest of the payment explaining why you have not paid the Federal tax. Put your war tax money toward some constructive project. Add your name to the list of Lansing resisters to be handed to Michigan Bell and IRS on May 14th. Lists are available if you call 355-6058, 372-8870, or 332-4475.

Any infraction of the Internal Revenue Code technically carries a penalty of up to a year in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000 plus court costs. The Government has so far limited itself only to the collection of taxes. But prosecutions may come. In no case, as far as is known has phone service been discontinued. Refusal is, according to law, a matter between the refuser and the Government.

Those of us who are repulsed by the war in Indochina must now begin refusing to pay for it.

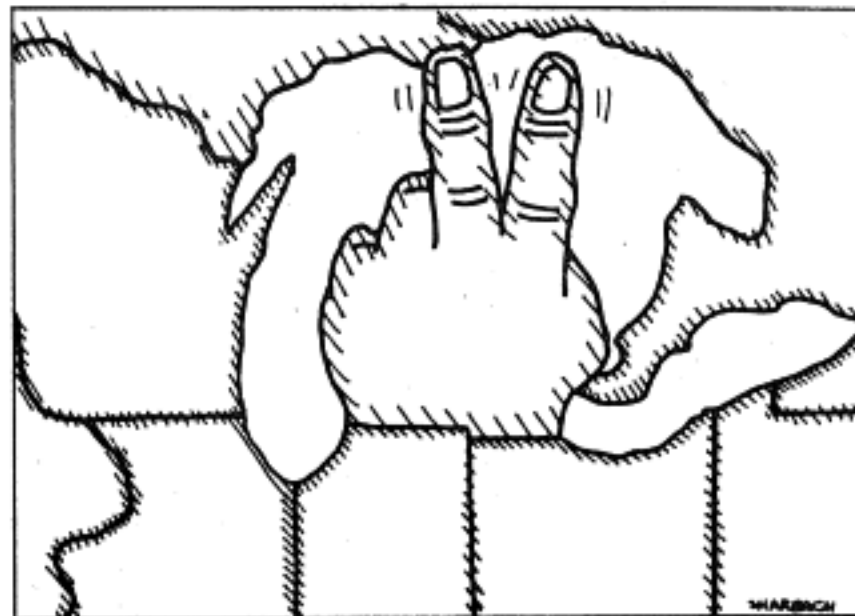


LOBBY FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 4710 AT THE CAPITOL.

On April 17, 1970 Rep. Jackie Vaughn introduced a bill that would enable Michigan men to refuse to fight in a war that has not been ratified by Congress. In essence, the bill would challenge the right of the Federal government to induct a man into armed hostilities outside of the territorial limits of the U.S. unless it were a declared emergency. If a GI were ordered to fight in such a situation, he would have the right to be represented by the Attorney General of the State.

A bill like this has already been passed in Massachusetts and several other states have had similar bills introduced in their legislatures. Besides being an actual and psychological victory for war protestors, passage of Bill 4710 in Michigan would give impetus to the drive in other states for the approval of similar bills.

At this writing, Bill 4710 is in committee. On May 14th we will demand that it be brought out of the committee and passed. We are now working with Mr. Vaughn to organize a statewide expression of support for the bill on May 14th.



“There is nothing in past experience in Indochina to suggest that casualties can be reduced by enlarging the area of military operations. There is nothing in past experience to suggest that the way out of the Vietnamese conflict follows the road of a second Indochina war. Indeed, that road may well meander throughout all of South-east Asia and end nobody knows where.”

Senator Mike Mansfield, 5/1/70

“If when the chips are down the U.S. acts like a pitiful helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world.”

Richard Nixon 4/30/70

“The world's most advanced society has found the answer to people's war: eliminate the people.”

Noam Chomsky , 1/1/70

“America has never been defeated in our proud 190-year history and we shall not be defeated in Vietnam.”

Richard Nixon, 4/20/70



How What's Happening

Niggers. Shoot the niggers down was the effect and attitude of Lester Maddox's statement some 40 hours ago. And a week ago the same attitude was responsible for deaths at Kent State. The same attitude which results in political repressions. The same attitude which orders americans to Cambodia to protect americans by killing the "sub-human gooks" of Southeast Asia. The same attitude which subjects (through processed training or forceful repression) people of america to compromise their human existence by assuming ego roles. Student roles, factory roles, administrative roles et cetera. However, compromise is no longer the "order of the day". Today a struggle is being waged (separately and/or collectively) to transcend a role structured existence, and liberate themselves to a fully human existence. Education for the purpose of education. Human existence to realize, express, and fulfill the created potential of humanity from within and without the individual. The black "niggers" of america are people. Women, students, laborers, administrators, and even police are people. And will so continue to be. america must begin to deal with "each according to his needs," to each the opportunity to fulfill their needs. A physical commitment in accord with one's belief should be manner in which america addresses its people. The american government is functioning to serve some people's needs at the expense of depriving fulfillment to others. This, brothers and sisters, is not the way of the people of america, and therefore the situation must be thwarted out of existence.

The nationwide student strike is currently in its second week of existence. It is clear to many student's at MSU that the "movement" in its newest manifestation is seriously in danger of choking itself in its birth pangs. The very incidents that gave birth to this phenomenal struggle (the first strike in u.s history) are, of course, already history; i.e. the Kent State atrocity, the expansion of the Indo-china War, nation-wide political repressions..

but what many students fail to realize is that the crucial issues or cancerous symptoms of the decay of american society that provoked the outrageous incidents of the past few weeks, are still with us. The fascist policies of the Nixon administration that perpetuate the expansion of the war, while hampered by Congressional dissent, are still in force. The racist system of the u.s. that keeps millions of black people in bondage and now seeks to make Jerry Farber's notion of the 'student nigger' a reality, is still with us. It is clear that many people who were so outraged by the crisis in america and took to the picket lines and rallies during the first day of the strike, have now settled back into the conservative "devil may care" apathy that they have always shown. Although this generation of college students may well be the most intelligent and social-conscious group in american history, the trend is pointing in the direction where history will characterize them as the most ignorant and tragic generation when it comes to achieving ideals. These student "revolutionaries," show a complete lack of comprehension of the role they have set up for themselves. By this we mean that many students are posing as opportunists or hypocritical "revolutionaries" offering token participation here and there; striking one day and back to class another day. This lack of seriousness and ambivalence of goals is the real crisis the Movement faces now. (OVER)

AND IT IS THIS FACT THAT
PROPELS THE ESTABLISHMENT TO SET
UP THE SOCIAL POLEMICS OF THE SO-
CALLED STUDENT RACIAL MINORITY AGAINST
THE "SILENT MAJORITY" TO THE EXTENT
THAT WE ARE NOT SERIOUS ABOUT CHANGE,
THAT WE ARE NOT TOGETHER,

WE WILL NOT EVER BE ABLE TO STOP
THIS NATION FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION.
AND CONSEQUENTLY ALL OUR PROTESTS
AND ACTIONS WILL BE RENDERED
MEANINGLESS BY WASHINGTON WHICH
WILL CONTINUE
TO PERSIST IN ITS CHAOTIC WAYS,

BECAUSE
WASHINGTON THINKS
THAT THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE
DON'T GIVE A DAMN.

— F.R. EEUUS

WE emphasixe "majority" of people here, for it is the people of this country as a whole who will decide how the wheels of the government will turn. In the roles of revolutionaries; we have set up for ourselves two tasks. The first is a commitment to promote change in the Establishment. We believe in this because we believe in power to the people. The people in Washington are our "representatives" who interpret our will. (Some folks seem to have forgotten this and have mistaken Washington's voice for the people's voice.) When those elected officials fail to articulate the people's will, then it is time for the people to articulate their own will for themselves. This is one purpose of the strike, to vocalize the will of the people (students, or people under 25 constitute half of the population in the u.s. now, incidentally.) Our second task is a commitment to destroy the so-called silent majority myth that has been perpetuated by Nixon. There are many people who are hesitant or afraid to speak out and act. But this is because they have been made to feel that they are satisfied, or that they can't have a voice. It is our job to set an example and encourage more of these "lost sheep" to return to the people's flock. ...come join, clifton wharton.....

Ultimately, the PEOPLE must decide. If we want change, we must be willing to work for change. That is a decision. Conversely, to sit back and hope for change, to espouse rhetoric and do nothing; to be apathetic, that is a decision too. The question is; how will you--people of america--decide what you're happening is?

The thought conveyed by committed revolutionaries today is a "call to arms." Two arms from each individual who does not believe in the actual implementation of american policies home and abroad. The plea is being made for people from all walks of life to stop "walking" int the traditional fashion. To each individual a plea is being ~~and~~ made to withdraw from businees as usual, and expend their resource of energy to constructively establih a society for people in, and of america. Individuals committed to collectively structured groups sharing their humanity as a source of strength. While building, creating, developing, and providing oppurtunities for each to realize human fullfillment, we must actively be resisting the forces which have been selectively depriving us. The individual who has not been directly deprived, who has not felt the pains of povertynor the sweat of labor, has not experienced the force of repression.or subjection, and condones the forces creating these situations by walking carelessly through their walk of life, or fearfully running through, and in act accept the american policy and benefits thereof, is by virue of established existence, the american policy maker. Is the american facist pig force. Is the supplier of the resource which maintains the presently mal-functioning operations

(you may please read the otherside)

A real solution

And so, and therefore, individuals must actively withdraw their support of business as usual--together as a concentrated, collective action. And then together demand, as the united people of America, that the american machine be repaired, be re-adjusted, and be made to function for the people, by the people, and of the people. And when the change is implemented, the power source can again renew its flow into the machine. And the demand is: "until the repairs are made, the source of power will remain with-held." And with the power with-held the machine ~~machine~~ will be satisfying no-one's needs, and the pressure will be applied not only by the people of America, but also the American people. Together, the people are the power. The power can be properly used or improperly used. The latter can be, and will be prevented.

Those involved in the struggle offer as stake their very humanity. And the struggle is being waged here and now, by the people of America for all the people of america. And if those struggling to effect change, and if those struggling are denied the opportunity to create a human America, and if those not now involved fail to protect the humanity of those struggling by becoming involved themselves, it is more than possible that humanity in america may be forever stifled.

TACTICS FOR THOSE WISHING TO SUPPORT THE STRIKE
THESE ARE MEANT AS SUGGESTIONS

1. Formal classes or the 'conduct of business-as-usual' cannot continue on this campus. This means specifically, that the substantive matter of the classroom must be directed to the issues and demands of the strike. For some this may mean directing the focus of their expertise to the solution of these crucial problems. For others, it may mean more 'action-oriented', non-classroom activities, like community work. For still others, it may mean making the university machinery more responsive to the demands.
2. Students choosing to strike should be allowed a provision whereby they will not be penalized for their participation in the strike. The strike, again, should be considered a learning experience. The instructor should work something out depending upon the type of course and the student-teacher relationship already existing.
3. Instructors who choose to strike, need to make provisions for those students who wish to continue with their 'course work', so that those students can participate in some sort of directed study.
4. Students and instructors should honor picket lines. If it is necessary for you to enter a building which is being picketed, it behooves you to engage in dialogue with the picketers so that they understand that you do not intend to conduct 'business-as-usual' and that you support the strike. Picket lines are presently being used to inform those who are conducting 'business-as-usual- that there is another point of view.
5. It is understood that all those on strike will engage in dialogue with their brothers and sisters on campus and to alert the community that it is time to awaken and rearrange the priorities and insure that each one of us has a more secure right to the control of his or her fate.
6. Grades are a big question mark as usual. If you are a non-striking instructor, who has striking students, you could - a) give them the grade that they have earned up to this point b) give them at least a 2.0 (3.0 for grads) for participating in a meaningful learning experience (the strike) c) give the student an Incomplete d) have the student do something related to the issues of the strike.

On the other hand, if you are a striking instructor, you could - a) have your non-striking students do a take home exam and/or a research paper b) arrange for the non-striking students to receive regular course materials plus participate in some activities related to what the strike is all about.

Seize the Time!

Nation wide Strike!

- OUT OF Southeast
ASIA !

- ▣ Free Bobby Seale
and all Political Prisoners
- ▣ End ROTC and all other
CAMPUS involvement with
the military
- STRIKE Racist M.S.U. Now

MMU Strike - undated

AN APPEAL TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

AS I LOOK OVER THE UNIVERSITIES OF MY LAND TODAY, I SEE THE STUDENTS ASLEEP, ASLEEP IN THE FACE OF THE ANFUL FACTS I HAVE GIVEN YOU, ASLEEP IN THE GREATEST REVOLUTION THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE WORLD. OH, IT IS SAD! . . . I SAY TO YOU, THEN: UNIVERSITY MEN AND WOMEN, YOU MEN AND WOMEN IN THE FULL GLORY OF LIFE, HERE IS A CAUSE THAT APPEALS TO ALL THE ROMANCE IN YOU. AWAKE TO ITS CALL. LINE UP! LINE UP! ALL THE WORLD DESPISES A COWARD. READ OUR BOOKS. FIGHT US, IF YOU DO NOT AGREE WITH US. BUT BY ALL THAT IS BRAVE AND STRONG, SHOW YOUR COLORS! LINE UP! LINE UP! I SAY.

BY JACK LONDON
FROM A SPEECH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAL.
JANUARY 20, 1905

SMC

GENERAL MEETING: TUES., MAY 5, 1970

ROOM 30, THE UNION
8:00 pm

VIETNAM



CAMBODIA



INDOCHINA



"We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and winning the just peace we will desire."

— Richard M. Nixon
Thursday, April 30, 1970

Are you willing to support the action that Nixon is demanding of the American people? How are we going to get out of Vietnam when we are being thrown into an Indochina war?

Help S.M.C. in its march, May 14, 1970, against the war in Vietnam! Come to our meeting. Support us in our demand of immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Help us support Jackie Vaughn's Bill. We will be working with Mr. Vaughn in our state-wide march. (The Bill is for Michigan GI's having the right to refuse to go to Vietnam, as it is an undeclared war.

PARTICIPATE! Don't just sit back and say "Fuck Nixon!"

3 May 70

msu

MSU Strike - 6 May 70

STRIKE!

Rally: Wed. 10:00 a.m.

at the

Administration Bldg

1. U.S. out of Indochina
2. Free Bobby Seale
3. Abolish R.O.T.C.
4. Solidarity with Kent State

Join Us

ON STRIKE!

1. FREE BOBBY

2. U.S. OUT OF
INDOCHINA

3. ABOLISH ROTC

4. SOLIDARITY
WITH KENT
STATE STUDENTS

RALLY 12 NOON

BEAUMONT TOWER

5 May 1970 - NSU

PM 4 May - Before the meeting

Seize the Time!

Nation wide Strike!

- OUT OF Southeast
ASIA!

Free Bobby Seale
and all Political Prisoners
- End ROTC and all other
CAMPUS involvement with
the military
STRIKE RACIST M.S.U. Now

WARRIOR



WIDE

STUDENT STRIKE

U.S. OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA!!!

FREE BOBBY SEALE
AND ALL OTHER POLITICAL

PRISONERS

SIEZE THE TIME!!

CLOSE DOWN RACIST MSU

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War
and
The Lansing Area Peace Council

SUPPORT THE STRIKE

and have organized a

STATEWIDE MARCH TO THE CAPITOL THURSDAY MAY 14th

FROM BEAUMONT TOWER at 12 NOON

1. Demand immediate withdrawal from Indochina
2. Lobby at the Capitol in support of Rep. Jackie Vaughn's bill to exempt all Michigan men from service in an undeclared war.
3. Present to the Internal Revenue Service and Michigan Bell a list of people in the Lansing area who are refusing to pay the Federal telephone tax levied in 1966 specifically to pay for the war in Vietnam.
4. In memoriam to the students killed at Kent State.

KEEP THE ANTI _ WAR MOVEMENT ALIVE!

Call 355-6058, 372-8870 or 332-4475 to add your name to the list of telephone tax resisters.

AND/OR

For more information go to the SMC booths at the Union or the International Center.

13 May 70 - MSU

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

EAST

WALTHAM, MASS.: FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY REPORTED THAT 278 US COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE STILL CLOSED DUE TO SOME TYPE OF STRIKE ACTIVITY. OF THESE, 13 SCHOOLS REMAIN OFFICIALLY CLOSED, WHILE NUMEROUS OTHERS HAVE LEFT THE DECISION WHETHER OR NOT TO TAKE FINAL EXAMS UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

NEW YORK CITY: AN EXPLOSIVE DEVICE HAS DESTROYED A 10' HIGH STATUE ON THE CAMPUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

ALSO, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATORS PLAN TO STAGE SEPARATE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAIN TODAY IN THE LOWER MANHATTAN AREA.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: ALL PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THIS CITY HAVE BEEN CLOSED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK HERE AFTER FOUR NIGHTS OF FIRE BOMBING AND TRASHING.

STORRS, CONN.: YESTERDAY 100 STUDENTS OCCUPIED THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT'S ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND ARE HOLDING IT.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.: 500 STATE POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WERE NEEDED TO CLEAR 5,000 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND STUDENTS FROM US ROUTE 1 WHICH PASSES NEXT TO THE SCHOOL. THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE HAS PROMISED THAT THE HIGHWAY WILL REMAIN OPEN. AFTER THE ROAD HAD BEEN CLEARED BY USING TEAR GAS, THE STUDENTS RETURNED TO CAMPUS. MEANWHILE, ABOUT 150 OTHERS BROKE IN TO THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND WANDERED AROUND THE AREA.

NORTH

ATHENS, OHIO: GOV. RHODES ORDERED 1,000 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ON TO THE CAMPUS OF OHIO UNIVERSITY AFTER STUDENTS HAD TRASHED WINDOWS AND SET FIRES THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS. THE OHIO GUARDSMEN HAVE STATED THEY WILL AGAIN CARRY RIFLES WITH LIVE AMMUNITION ON TO A CAMPUS. LATE REPORT. . . OU HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR THE REST OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

NORMAL, ILL.: THE ASS'T. DEAN OF ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY (FORMERLY NORMAL UNIVERSITY) WAS HOSPITALIZED WITH HEAD INJURIES AFTER A MELEE BETWEEN 40-50 STUDENTS AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF POLICE.

CARBONDALE, ILL.: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN CLOSED. THE CAMPUS DORMS WILL CLOSE TODAY. A STATE ATTORNEY IN THIS TOWN QUOTES A MEMBER OF THE TOWN'S MERCHANT ASSOCIATION AS SAYING THE BUSINESSMEN OF THE TOWN ARE IN A STATE OF "FEAR AND HATRED, AND WANT TO ARM THEMSELVES." THE SHERIFF HAS GIVEN THEM PERMISSION TO HAVE WEAPONS TO PROTECT THEIR PROPERTY.

GRAND RAPIDS: THIS MICHIGAN CITY HAS BEEN TROUBLED THE LAST THREE NIGHTS WITH VIOLENCE ON THE CITY'S PREDOMINANTLY BLACK SOUTHEASTERN SIDE.

SPECIAL

JACKSON, MISS.: TWO STUDENTS DEAD, 10 INJURED, TWO OF THEM CRITICALLY, AFTER STATE HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND CITY POLICE CAME ON TO THE CAMPUS IN RESPONSE TO THIS SCHOOL'S SECOND NIGHT OF VIOLENCE. ABOUT 100 OF THE PREDOMINANTLY-BLACK CAMPUS' STUDENTS HAD GATHERED IN FRONT OF A WOMEN'S DORM TO CONFRONT THE POLICE. THE POLICE FIRED A 7-10 SECOND BARRAGE WHICH RAKED ACROSS THE FRONT OF THE BUILDING. POLICE CLAIM SOMEONE IN THE WOMEN'S DORM FIRED AT THEM BEFORE THEY BEGAN SHOOTING.

BULLSHIT

BULLSHIT

INTO THE VALLEY OF BULLSHIT WALKED 10,000 STUDENTS AND CITIZENS. THE POLITICIANS WERE TALKING ABOUT WORKING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC WAR PARTY. --BULLSHIT CAN EVEN BE DRESSED UP IN WITH RADICAL-SMELLING ROSEWATER RHETORIC. --WE REMEMBER HOW THE LAST PEACE CANDIDATE--NIXON--STOPPED THE WAR AND HOW THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES STOPPED VOTING FOR WAR APPROPRIATIONS. CHANNELS, ELECTIONS, REFERENDUMS, COMMITTEES, HEARINGS, INQUIRIES, INQUISITIONS, MEETINGS, THEORIES, GRADES--ALL FORMS OF BULLSHIT* *REMEMBER SHEEP ARE FEED A "SPECIAL" DIET.

CHIEF MICHIGAN BULLSHITTER--MILLIKEN--TOLD US WHERE IT'S AT: "As governor, I have a responsibility. . . listen to me. . . I have a responsibility to maintain order and protect lives and property and I intend to carry out that responsibility as governor . . . and hear me out. . . I also have a responsibility to protect the right of peaceful dissent and to listen to it. . . and to listen to it." AND TO LISTEN TO IT, AND LISTEN TO IT, LISTEN TO IT, LISTEN. THEY LISTEN BUT WON'T ACT. THEY PROTECT THE PROTESTS THAT WILL NOT WORK. THEY PROTECT THE PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT OURS. THEY MAINTAIN THE OLD ORDER--BUSINESS AS USUAL. AND WHEN WE BEGIN TO ACT MORE AGGRESSIVELY . . . MILLIKEN OINKS, "I will not tolerate violence." SO MILLIKEN SENT TROOPS INTO EASTERN MICH., WHERE POLICE USED TEAR GAS FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT DAY, GASSING BUILDINGS, DORMS, FIRST AID STATIONS--AND ARRESTED THE PEOPLE WHO RAN OUT FOR BREAKING CURFEW. . . TANKS IN THE STREETS, CURFEW, POLICE EVERYWHERE, AND FIVE PEOPLE SHOT IN YPSILANTI: THIS IS MILLIKEN'S MICHIGAN AND NIXON'S AMERICA. YESTERDAY AT LEAST TWO MORE STUDENTS WERE KILLED. THEY WERE SHOT BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT KEEPS WAGING WAR TO "protect property." THIS IS OUR COUNTRY. OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS ARE DYING IN INDOCHINA AND AT HOME BECAUSE WAR-PROFITEERS REFUSE TO END THE WAR AND THEIR OLIGARCHIC RULE. LET US END THIS TYRANNY. LET US SHOW THEM THAT WE WILL NO LONGER STAND FOR THEIR MURDERS, THEIR USELESS DESTRUCTION. LET US SHOW THEM THAT FREEDOM CAN NEVER BE BOUGHT, NEVER BE SILENCED.

MSU Strike - undated NEWS AROUND THE COUNTRY

EAST

BOSTON: The general strike of students and businessmen continues today. The strike has been called against ROTC and the War.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Sec. of the Interior Walter J. Hickel yesterday warned the president that administration policies appear to lack concern for young people. In a personal letter to him, he suggested that Vice-President Agnew should stop attacking campus dissenters and the president should seek ways to alleviate the alienation of young citizens.

The president meets today with 8 representatives of the American Association of Universities to discuss the War and campus unrest.

Anti-war protesters have vowed to stage demonstrations this weekend despite the government's refusal to issue a permit for the rally. For security, the White House has been sealed off within a 16 square block area.

...BULLETIN... 100 students were gassed by troops as they were trying to block traffic last night in D.C.

ITHACA: Cornell University has gone on strike for the duration of the War.

OTHER EASTERN SCHOOLS OUT: Princeton, Rutgers, Yale, Penn State

SOUTH

LEXINGTON: The University of Kentucky campus is being patrolled by 80 police and 250 National Guardsmen. A 7 PM - 6:30 AM curfew is in effect. The governor ordered the Guardsmen to carry loaded weapons with fixed bayonets.

NORTH

CARBONDALE: 21 Southern Illinois University students were injured in disorders there last night.

MADISON: Students at the University of Wisconsin have built barricades in the streets of campus with material from campus construction sites. Police and National Guardsmen, aided by helicopters with searchlights, have been called in to control the demonstrators. The police have tear gassed the campus dorms, the university Jewish Center, the YMCA, and the Lutheran Center.

DETROIT: Wayne State University has been closed for the rest of the week. The students are demanding U.S. out of S.E. Asia, the end of all contracts with the military, and no more military recruiters on campus.

WEST

SACRAMENTO: Gov. Reagan has closed all California state schools until at least Monday. Stanford University was closed one week earlier by the student body.

HOLLYWOOD: Sen. George Murphy has stated that "California peace officers may have to use live ammunition in some instances" on campus.

SANJOSE: The government has closed all the schools and universities here to prevent anti-war demonstrations.

WE ARE NOT ALONE!

ANTHRO. DEPT. POSITION

The much-debated national crises of the last two weeks make it obvious that, as was emphasized by the Department of Anthropology in their meeting and statement of May 11, business cannot go on as normal. In the absence of "business as normal," however, it is clear that a counter-educational program must be devised if we are to continue to fulfill the avowed function of the academic community.

Two committees have been formed by the Department of Anthropology to provide direction for and structure of meaningful alternatives to its normal activity. The COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION is conceived of by its members as an agent of educational change within the university. It has tentatively set up the following seminar/action groups to be instructed by faculty, graduate assistants, and undergraduates as areas of primary focus:

- I. Minority Groups
- II. Indochina
- III. Education and Culture
- IV. Local-level politics

On- and off-campus FREE SEMINARS will be held concerning these and other pertinent topics according to a schedule which will be available soon. It is the intention of the Department that these classes not be limited to members of the MSU student-faculty body, but that instead they are to be available to the community at large.

In seeking to define the position of the Department of Anthropology vis-a-vis the Strike itself and the segments of the local community involved, a POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE has been formed. The purpose of this group is to originate policy suggestions as well as to provide coordination and liaison with other organizations, both on and off campus, which are participating in the Strike or other related activities. Other tentative functions of this committee will be the publication and publicity of Departmental strike-related activities, a program of off-campus speakers, and the support of political candidates or legislators in sympathy with our position. The Political Action Committee will also work in close conjunction with the Committee for Education in suggesting activities appropriate to their courses of counter-instruction.

In summation, while supporting the Strike and its objectives, the Department of Anthropology envisions it as only part of an ongoing process of reevaluation and reform of both the structure of the Department and that of the University as a whole.

◦ OPEN FORUM ◦

for clarification of the Anthropology Department's position

OTHER DEPARTMENTS ALSO INVITED TO PRESENT THEIR STATEMENTS & PROGRAMS

everyone invited!

≡ FRIDAY ≡ AUD. ≡ 10 A.M. ≡

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

Want to do something to stop the war or advance social change? The following are ongoing activities now in progress. All of them need people:

1. Lansing Area Citizen's Committee for a Vote on the War. Raising support for the McGovern Bill to withdraw financial support for the Indochina war on a specific timetable. Call 3-6770
8:00 am - 5:00 pm.
2. Justin-Morrill College Teach Out. Informing the Lansing Area community about the war and the strike. 63 Snyder
Call 3-5298.
3. Economic Boycott Committee Coordinators of national boycotts against Coca Cola and Phillip Morris (they've already established anti-war lobbies as a result of the boycott) and local actions.
G-64 Wilson Hall. Call 5-8725.
4. Booths providing cards and telegrams to be sent to Congressmen and Senators. East Lansing Call Lynn, 351-3412. Lansing, call Charlie Paradise 317-5558.
5. Lansing Area Peace Council.
 - a. Telephone tax resistance - How to info and house to house canvassing.
 - b. Peace candidate work coordinated with the Committee for a New Congress (the Yale project).
 - c. Church involvement.
6. Parents Weekend Teach In. Needs publicity and bodies.
See Colline Mazur, 3-9594.
7. Planning of Alternate Curriculum. Marg Leshner, 5-7028.
8. Support the 18-year old vote. Leave you name and number for Bev Wiener at 3-5298.
9. Arrange a speaker for you group. Call Mary Donoghue, 5-7271 for Critical University or Dave Smith, 3-6722. Department of Anthropology.

For further suggestions call Strike Central, 3-5081.

Nixon has jeopardized more young American lives in Cambodia. Russia & China have sent sharp warnings across the sea. The Paris Peace talks threaten to come to an abrupt halt. Harvard has unanimously voted to close down for the duration of the Indo-China War ROTC programs continue to perpetuate American imperialistic action abroad. At least 4 students have lost their lives in the fight to abolish ROTC, and all fascist institutions in America.

JOIN THE STRIKE FOR
FREEDOM. It has been
denied you too long!

NATION WIDE STUDENT
STRIKE

TOUR GUIDE

1. remember that the basic purpose of this is to disrupt the building. try to arrange things so that your groups are always in the way of somebody
2. badger people. ask secretaries to speak to the group. get upset if they won't ask anybody who looks like they're important or in a hurry to deliver a short rap to the group on their job
3. talk a lot, and ... talk loud. if you can't think of anything true to say make something up. get all over the building
4. see if you can get at the computers in the basement. a good foul-up there is worth ten anywhere else.
5. look for meetings and ask if you can sit in make a lot of noise
6. when somebody starts yelling at you act stupid and pass the buck but stay there as long as you can
7. sing patriotic songs
8. try to get a radical line in underneath the carnival. as you go from office to office try to tie them in for example; it is the admissions and scholarships office that controls the number of minority group students that are admitted here. at the president's office make asides about the c.i.a. say a few things about how the computer set-up allows the university to keep close tabs on each student, etc.
9. encourage members of the group to reminisce about times that they were screwed by somebody in the ad. building. go to the office involved and make complaints, demand explanations.
10. explain the broken windows as an attempt to help improve the aesthetics of the area alternatively, explain them as an attempt to control pollution.
11. ask to see the president's \$40,000 ten foot rosewood table. after all, we paid for it. ask if you can carve your name in it.
12. everybody go to Sabine's office to thank him for this great snowjob. ask his secretary if he really does anything.
13. ask Jack Breslin where you can get a wind-up Wharton doll like one he uses.
14. ask Wharton's secretary for an application to the c.i.a.
15. the above are examples. the main idea is to keep your rap light and moving, but to try and bring to light ~~their~~ their little hypocrisies, etc. you may accidentally make a few people a little more hip to what's really going on, as well as embarrass a few of the enemy.
16. at the first sign of real trouble (police) have the group split up and get out fast. cause a little confusion as a diversionary tactic.
17. screw up their means of communication, like elevators, etc. If the mess gets bad enough they will close the building, which is our main objective
18. invite everybody to sit on the lawn and listen to the band.
19. ask the business how much money Rockefeller keeps on account there.
20. point out what a nice fortress the building would make for whoever happened to hold it.
21. explain that Wharton's office has an emergency exit into the tunnels. laud this wonderful monument to paranoia.
22. suggest that there may be a large amount of underground construction supplying hiding places for the c.i.a., the police, etc. point out that this is only rumor but sound convincing.

Wharton- 48-53 American Association for Economic and Social Development (Rockefeller)
58-64 stationed in Malaysia concerned with programs in Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia
59 -Rockefellers 1969 Presidential Mission to Latin American
elected director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, one of the ten largest
U.S. corporations (Rockefeller controlled thru Chase Manhattan).
Member of Asia Society and the Overseas Development Council.
Member of the Advisory Panel on East Asian Development Advisory Group of the
Agency for International Development (AID -CIA controlled)
66 member of Presidential Task Force on Agriculture in Vietnam

off campus
group

THE LIBERALIZING EFFECT OF R. O. T. C.

"The spirit of the ^{AIR FORCE} army is the ^{BOTTLE} rifle,
^{MORE BOSE!}
it is to receive [the soldiers]...

Loving Affection,
Tender Loving Care"

-Commander, Harvard R.O.T.C.

19 May 70
Mid-Morning

MUST BUST IN EARLY MAY...

This is ridiculous!! For the past two and a half weeks we have been told time and again that the university supports our attempts to create new and alternative curricula which deal with the pressing social problems of our time. Last night, in an example of blatant hypocrisy, the university moved in and arrested over 120 students who were trying to do just that! This raid, authorized by President Wharton, was totally unwarranted and unjust.

The students who were hauled away by the police were planning activities for today's teach-in on racism. As President Wharton had earlier stated that shutting down the university for one day in memory of the black brothers killed in Augusta and Jackson was mere tokenism (lowering the flag to half-mast, however, was not tokenism), the arrested students were in the process of organizing educational workshops and seminars. They were not demonstrating or attempting to occupy the building. They were merely sitting in their Union Building discussing future, non-violent plans.

The raid was ridiculous and uncalled for. It appears that as soon as non-violent opposition begins to become organized and effective, the administration feels compelled to crush it with brute force. This is not an isolated incident! It can happen to any and everyone. Support the brothers and sisters who were busted.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND!!!

CONTRIBUTE YOUR TIME TO MAKE SURE THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN AGAIN!!

MSU - Students' Strike **Silk-screen method aids** *MSU VERTICAL FILE* *State News* 5-12-70 **in strike symbol creation**

By ANN HODGE

State News Staff Writer

A clenched fist and the word "strike" have been silk - screened in red paint on a baby blanket, towels, sheets and more than 3,000 tee-shirts since the strike started May 5.

About 10 students have alternately manned a silk - screen apparatus at a table on the third floor of the Student Services Bldg. day and night.

One coed said the idea originated "spontaneously" when someone suggested she stencil the strikers' symbol on a silk - screen.

The operation began in her off - campus home last Tuesday night but moved to Student Services Wednesday when the demand stepped up.

She said she doesn't even know the names of the students who volunteered to work on the project.

"After a 24-hour stretch, a silk - screener would drop on the floor and we'd ask 'does anyone want to learn a fascinating new skill'," she said.

No charge is made for the service, but donations of 10 or 25 cents have paid for the 10 or 20 gallons of paint that have been used.

The coed said the group bought out the supply of red paint in a Grand River store last week.

"It's a nice cooperative effort," she said. "People have to wait in long lines and then walk around for 25 minutes while the paint dries," she said.

Some male students wanted the symbol silk - screened on their chests, but she said it is technically impossible.

Ombudsman interprets University strike policy

msu-strike MSU VERTICAL FILE

5-15-70
State
News

Although queries to James Rust, University Ombudsman, have slacked off this week because of the strike, Rust said he has received complaints about instructors not holding classes.

Rust normally handles complaints of students about loans, allegedly unjustified grades, problems with dropping classes and general course problems.

He said the volume of work in his office has decreased this week because students are concentrating on "larger issues" rather than problems in the University system.

"Students are thinking of other things than their own petty affairs," he said.

Rust said he has advised students with complaints about instructors not meeting classes to first discuss the situation with the instructor. If no solution is reached, Rust discusses the problem with the instructor. He said an agreement is usually reached.

The Code of Teaching Responsibility requires the instructor to meet with the class.

if, because of his commitment to the strike, an instructor does not conduct regular classes, he is violating the code, Rust said.

A striking instructor also violates the second clause of the Snyder resolution, which affirms the right of every student to a "satisfactory fulfillment of the contract entered into at the beginning of the term", Rust added.

Rust said he has also had complaints from striking students whose instructors refuse to allow them to make up missed work.

Rust has also advised students disturbed about canceled classes

to write letters to department chairmen and to forward copies to the dean of the college and the provost. These letters can be channeled through the Ombudsman's Office, he said.

Rust said he has also received telephone calls from students concerning the University's policy on class attendance. He said he has explained President Wharton's statement on attendance during the strike to callers.

"As ombudsman, I have no part in the making of policy. My only function is to determine if a given case of the University regulations and policies are being complied with," he said.



"I see
you've
been to

W. A. L. H. S. S. S. S.

Remember Kent

MEMORIAL SERVICE

3:00 p.m.

Beaumont Tower

Today

12 May 76

ALL Night Vigil

SPONSORED BY THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, M.S.U., IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER SCHOOLS ACROSS THE NATION.

THE OBJECTIVES ARE:

1. PRO AND CON DISCUSSIONS WITH SPEAKERS ON CURRENT NATIONAL ISSUES.
2. TRAINING SESSIONS FOR TECHNIQUES OF DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.
3. INDIVIDUAL INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTION.

THIS IS AN OPEN FORUM FOR ALL UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS.

THIS IS FOR YOU!!!!

DATE: TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 12, 1970

TIME: 8 P.M. TO 8 A.M.

PLACE: HOLMES HALL, ROOMS 101, 102, 103. (AFTER 12 P.M., ENTER BY EAST HOLMES ENTRANCE ONLY)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL 353-8637

7 May -
Library

NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL

In light of the extraordinary events of the last week--Nixon's escalation of the Indochinese War, the murders at Kent State, the New Haven rally for Bobby Seale--we do not believe that "business as usual" can or should continue. For this reason we are observing the National Strike called in the universities.

THE LIBRARY IS A CENTRAL INSTITUTION IN "BUSINESS AS USUAL" AT M S U. IT TOO SHOULD BE CLOSED FOR THE DURATION OF THE NATIONAL STRIKE!!

The library runs on its student employees. YOU can close it by reporting in "ON STRIKE." If enough of us go out--they shut down--and there will be no reprisals. JOIN US!!

CLOSE THE LIBRARY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY!!

SUPPORT THE STRIKE!!

WELSH FOLK

CONCERT

TO HELP BUSTED PEOPLE
PAY FOR THEIR DEFENSE

Tuesday, May 26

9-12 P.M.

at the ALBATROSS

Jeff Brohier

Jim Bedinger

Sheila

John McCarthy

Pam Margulies

Pat, Rick, & Glen

ACTION

Many people attended classes when the emphasis of the strike was on boycotting classes as business as usual because they did not see the strike as a concrete means to bring about change. Now that the focus of the movement has turned to action, many sit in their dorms, still complaining that nothing constructive has been set forth. This sheet is a collection of committees and tactics for action...It is imperative to act now, before an even more intense cycle of violence and repression occurs. If you do not think the situation is critical, contact some of the people on the list and do some reading...Your apathy is the most effective counter-measure to some peoples' action.

1. Movement to elect a New Congress: non-partisan, national organization to identify and elect peace and civil rights candidates Al or Sally-355-0908 Bob-3559485 Dr. John Collins-56605, 31700

2. JMC Teach-out: orientation sessions-9:30a.m. Mon.-Sat. 39359 church and home groups-Belinda 54786 high school discussion groups-35298 more info-JMC Sheet office 63 Snyder 35298

3. Critical U. speakers and general info of activities-Mary Donoghue 37271 or Dave Smith, Dept. of Anthro-36722

4. Anthro Dept. Workshops 7p.m. Mondays-Indo-China, Tuesdays-Minority groups, Wednesdays-Local level politics, Thursdays-Education and culture Dept. of Anthro 32950 info and location

5. Economic Boycott: settlement reached with Phillip Morris Negotiating with Coke G64 Wilson 58725

6. ATL Teach-in center 54505

7. Rascism workshops Al Hurwitz 39508

8. call School of Social Work for their latest activities

9. McGovern petitions, letter and telegram booths:

Lynn, E. Lansing 351-3412 Charlie, Lansing 3175558

also call anyone at 351-3244 for area work and contact with businessmen, churches, chamber of commerce

another number for petition...36770

10. Other Activities.....be creative!

Anti-draft: send phone books, subscriptions to magazines etc. to your file as relevant information; women writing saying they refuse to register and signing first initial and last name... they must check this out... Find alternative jobs for draft

board clerks; phone and mail harrassment

Support for Panthers: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers College Street (425), New Haven, Conn. 06510 tactical info:

Black Panther Party 1084 Chapel St. New Haven, Conn. 06510

11. Other Contacts: Strike Central-3-5081...info booth in front of Bessey..off campus meetings in union...watch State News for various meetings, including Academic council...watch justice at work-observe at E. Lansing court...talk to legislators...

Strike Central and Man and Nature Bookstore need FUNDS... info on administration committee to expand minority admissions-Rod Watts-55351 ...alternate curriculum-Marg Leshner 57028...newsreel films on Black Panthers etc. Radical Caucus 34365...anyone with info on other action groups call Strike Central 35081...any persons or groups wishing to set up political orientation program for incoming freshman call Strike Central...Education workshops Sat. May 23 9a.m. Erickson examine relevance of ed. systems

MICHIGAN STATE STRIKE STEERING COMMITTEE POSITION PAPER

It is common knowledge that there is a student strike at MSU and that this strike is part of a nation-wide student strike, the first in the history of this country. Hundreds, then thousands, then millions have joined in strikes across the country, demonstrating, rallying and speaking out against the policies of the Nixon administration. These are the policies that are so contrary to the wishes and aspirations of people at home and abroad. The specific events that triggered this strike were not unusual. The invasion of Cambodia was no less arrogant than the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam, nor were the murders at Kent State any less senseless than the massacre of black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina in 1968. The important thing is that this time people are doing something.

Rather than calling this phenomenon a strike it could be recognized as a massive awakening to issues long present. Business as usual has been getting more and more unusual, yet we sat back quietly and said nothing as we watched the dream of America become the nightmare of the world, a reality too ugly to be true. Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, was shot to death as he lay asleep in his bed--but we did nothing. We watched My Lai and saw our brothers, husbands and friends come back from Vietnam as men who shot unarmed men, women and children--and yet we accepted this as being all in the line of duty. We try to get a job and find that the economy doesn't need us quite as much as we had imagined.

It is not that we did not notice these things. We did. Yet many just watched as one million marched last November 15. It was just as well for all the difference the Moratorium made to the warmakers.

Perhaps between then and now we have looked at ourselves and our country. As we listened to Agnew perhaps the notion first occurred that something was more wrong with him than with us. And when Nixon called us 'bums' maybe that fanned the last little spark of self respect that we had left. Whatever time it hit us, two important things became more obvious: that something needed to be changed, and that if anyone was going to do it we would have to.

America and her children are in turmoil. We find oppression becoming a daily part of our lives and the lives of those around us. Oppression killed the four students at Kent State and at Orangeburg, and it is killing the Cambodians and the Vietnamese. It is killing Bobby Seale and has killed countless numbers of other Blacks as well. The Department of Defense, through its agents like ROTC and the Army, the Department of Justice and yes, the Universities too, were active agents in perpetuating this oppression, as it continues to serve those who are in power and who wish to maintain their power.

The question that faces us now is whether or not we will or can allow business to continue as usual within our communities, while we still have the opportunity to do so. That is why we strike now, before it is too late.

Many have asked, "Why strike? Why shut the University down? We'll all be sent home!" By striking we are able to demonstrate our outrage at this society. Not only that, but striking is a peaceful way to withhold goods and services from those in power: we are the goods and the instructors are withholding their services. When we talk about shutting the University down; we are not saying that the national guard should come in here and send us home. But that classes should not be conducted in the traditional way, and that we should be spending our

time working for those changes which we see as necessary for the achievement of a society we wish to live in. This is truly an educational process.

Once we have freed ourselves from the crippling incapacitation of trying to live with an unbearable situation, there still remains the practical question of what we can do about it. We must do what we do best. We can learn and having learned we can teach others. However, the things that we need to learn are not being taught at this or any other university in this country. We must first change this university education factory, stop the production of defective goods, and then begin the re-education of the students and faculty. We must correct these previous mistakes and fill in those gaps in our knowledge until we have the tools to understand for ourselves exactly what has happened to this country. We must help each other get their kind of information. Students and faculty can show each other how. The point is be non-coercive. Each person must be helped to understand how his life and his thoughts and his actions are a part of this process. However, knowledge in a vacuum is, as they say, "purely academic" we must be able to use this knowledge. We must share this knowledge with everyone because there are important decisions to be made in this country every day and most people do not have enough information or understanding of the situations they must be concerned with.

This university should spend time educating people on how they can best fight oppression. Once again this study would be academic unless the oppressed peoples themselves were able to get an education here too. Minority communities all over the state are not now allowed to send their fair share of students here to learn the necessary tools to help build a society that truly serves all of its citizens.

The students are here to be educated so let's get on with it. When we say 'shut it down' we only mean it is time to stop filling our heads with knowledge that is useless at best and address ourselves to those issues and institutions that make it impossible to live a normal life in this country. Education of this sort is not a destructive, violent process but a process of creativity and growth in understanding. Several department teaching assistants groups have pledged to begin this creative education in private sessions for those who wish to attend.

It should be clear by this time that education such as this is political. Politics are the way people make decisions and we want to change the way people make decisions. Community activity, both educational and economic, is crucial, wherever are, not just in East Lansing.

How long the strike lasts on this campus depends totally on how long the university decision-makers wait before they act on the demands. But as for the strike against the mis-education and useless information in which this university specialized. This strike has only begun.

Arrest Information

You cannot be arrested unless an arresting officer has "probable cause" to do so. "Probable cause" is a term of art and generally means that an arresting officer must have some basis in fact- no matter how small- for concluding that a crime has been committed and that a particular person has committed it.

Once an arrest occurs - that is whenever you are deprived of your freedom of locomotion - a police officer is required to give you your Miranda rights:

1. You are entitled to an attorney.
2. If charged with a major crime (felony punishable by a prison term of a year or longer) the court will provide an attorney for you.
3. Everything you say will be held against you (remember you are dealing with an opponent not a friend)
4. You need not answer any questions outside of identifying yourself (don't fall for the nice guy approach that "things will go easier on you" if you comply with police wishes)
5. You may voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently waive these rights.

Waiver is usually accomplished by asking you to sign a printed statement which lists your Miranda rights and explicitly states that you know what they are and willfully forego these protections. In short, watch what you sign.

After arrest you will be taken to a police station to be booked (be sure to use the phone call you are entitled to) and then presented to a judge to be formally charged. If there appears to be delay in police authorities presenting you before a judge to hear the charges against you, do the following either for yourself or your friends (you need not be a lawyer):

1. Request of any officer that he produce a written order under which authority he detains you or your friend.
2. It is important that you offer to him lawful fees to pay for the copy of the order you have asked him to give to you.

If the police officer fails to do this within six (6) hours after your request, Michigan law says that he is personally indebted to you in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200). This is a statutory right. Your problem will be to prove that you made the request and tendered lawful fees. For this reason it is good to have someone with you to substantiate your request and actually offer the police officer one or two dollars to pay for the copy. Do this to every police officer you come in contact with: sheriff, deputy sheriffs, turnkeys, arresting officer, booking officer, police chief. Every such officer who refuses to deliver copy of the order by which you are detained will owe you two hundred dollars - maybe enough to pay for your legal defense.

At your initial meeting with the judge several things will happen depending upon the crime you are accused. In all cases you will (1) be formally notified of the charges against you by the reading of a complaint and the arrest warrant (be sure to request copies of these papers), (2) given an opportunity to plead either guilty or not guilty or stand mute. If you do stand mute the court will enter a plea of not guilty. It is advisable to stand mute to preserve any defenses in the complaint and warrant up to the appeal. An appeal of the merits of the government's case against you is usually held to waive any benefit of errors created up to that point.

In cases involving certain crimes over which the court has no jurisdiction to hear the court is required to provide you with a preliminary examination". This usually occurs when you are arrested within the jurisdiction of a court of limited jurisdiction such as the East Lansing Municipal Court. The law requires that the purpose of holding such an examination is to see if the government has enough evidence to justify holding the accused for trial. Under Michigan law it is required that such examination be held within ten days, unless the accused waives this right. In short it is always a good idea to waive the ten day rule because even though the statute is framed in terms of a legal right you will want the extra time to organize your defense. By waiving the ten day rule your preliminary examination will probably be held within four or five weeks. It is a good idea to have the preliminary examination because it offers you the opportunity to find out what evidence the government has against you which is absolutely necessary if you are going to be able to put together a decent defense at trial.

In cases where the court does have jurisdiction to hear your case a trial date will be set. Try to have this set as far in the future as possible for the same reasons as given above - you will need the time to prepare your defense.

When you are charged with a crime by the judge be sure to find out if this accusation entitles you to a court appointed lawyer. If you are charged with a felony and are able to swear to a pauper's oath (that you have no assets and are without employment) you will be entitled to a court appointed attorney.

The last item of business between you and the court will be the setting of bail in your case. The idea behind bail is to insure that the accused person will show up for trial and will obey the courts orders. At this time it is helpful if an established (sorry about that) person in the community can step forward and explain to the court why they believe you will appear. Important factors include length of time in the community, prior record, other offenses pending financial ability employment, family, your responsibilities in the community such as day camp worker, charitable volunteer, etc. With these facts in mind and in light of your personal attitude before the judge, the judge may conclude that you will be a very good risk and may release you on your personal promise to show up. This is called a release on a "personal recognizance." In most cases bail will be set by the court.

If you are charged with a traffic offense or a misdemeanor (a minor crime as compared to a felony) punishable only by a fine then the bail cannot exceed double the amount of the fine.

In all other cases involving misdemeanors or traffic offenses you can post with the clerk of the court a sum of money equal to 10% of the bail but at least \$10.00. In short the court is acting like a bail bondsman but there is one significant difference. A bail bondsman charges you a fee of 10% of the face amount of your bail for his promise to the court that you will be there for trial. This fee is not refundable and is how the bail bondsman makes his money. But if you pay the 10% to the clerk of the court then once the conditions of the bail bond have been met then the clerk of the court must return to you 90% of what you paid in. In the case of your paying \$10 on a \$100 bail bond, the clerk would return \$9 to you. Your bail would cost \$1. If you employed a bondsman it would have cost you \$10.

If you are charged with a felony and can't post real estate for your bail, have your friends raise ten percent of the cf the amount of the bail to pay the bail bondsman's fee for releasing you on his promise that you will appear for trial. There are three bail bondsmen companies in this area run by two men: Ray Bond Bonding Co., 482-0455, William Couch Co., 485-5474, and AAA (owned by Couch) 485-5035.

150 BUSTED HERE!

THIS MORNING AT 1:35 AM ABOUT 150 STUDENTS WERE
ARRESTED WITHOUT WARNING AND HAULED AWAY TO JAIL. THE
RAID WAS AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT WAHARTON AND VICE--
PRESIDENT DICKERSON. THE STUDENTS, IN THEIR OWN UNION,
WERE DISCUSSING RASCISM AND PLANNING WORKSHOPS FOR
TODAY'S TEACH-IN. THESE STUDENTS WERE NOT ACTING
VIOLENTLY OR EVEN ENGAGED IN A PROTEST ACTION. THEY
WERE TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR THE SHOCKING RESPONSE
THEY RECEIVED. THE ACTIVITIES THEY WERE PLANNING
WERE TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE.
THESE ATTEMPTS WERE MET WITH AN OUTRAGEOUS AND
NEEDLESS RESPONSE. THE STUDENTS OFFERED NO RESISTANCE A
AND SO FAR THE CHARGES HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO
TRESPASSING.. THESE PEOPLE NEED BAIL MONEY IMMEDIATEY
WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

BAIL OUT YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS

May 1976 - St

I give up. The odds seem stacked against anyone who tries to maintain academic standards this term. The turmoil and uncertainties, the lack of guidelines, have worked a hardship on all, students and faculty alike. It has apparently come to the point where justice in grading is impossible. From above, we are told that we have a number of options which were designed primarily for the striking students. Within University College each instructor is entirely free to set his own requirements. Meantime each student is naturally and rightfully pressing for the option which will do him the most good, regardless of equity for the whole. And we are left squarely in the middle.

Since these lenient options were designed to accommodate students who have not completed the course as established by the Curriculum Committee, they have the effect of favoring the students who have done less and penalizing the students who have carried out their commitment to the academic program.

A student's academic well-being is now not his to choose; it is decided by luck at registration. It has come to the point where the average student's grade bears more of a relationship to his instructor's political inclinations than to the academic program.

Grades are now threatening to become a means of winning popularity contests rather than rewarding conscientious effort and achievement.

With the final examination now being optional, a teacher who fails to cover or stick to his subject is able to hide his own abdication of responsibility behind a masquerade of doctrinaire ideology. It is unfair to have standards for some and not for others. How do we know who measures up to what?

If the situation were not so serious, I would find it ridiculous. In utter despair and frustration at the impossibility of being fair in this chaotic term, I have decided to join the non-system, since I can't beat it. My action will not hurt any student - it will simply insure a break for those who have tried; it will reward those who have been faithful in their execution of at least the minimum required work. This term I am therefore grading all my passing students on a curve from 3.5 to 4.5, but with the stipulation that they take the final examination.

Helen B. Hescoe
Asst. Prof.
Department of Natural Science

MARCH

TO THE

CAPITOL

WEDNESDAY

THE MARCH OF ALL UNIVERSITIES FROM AROUND THE STATE WHO WILL PRESENT THEIR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL'S STATE DEMANDS TO GOVERNOR MILLIKEN. THIS MARCH IS A SHOW OF SOLIDARITY. 10,000 BROTHERS AND SISTERS WHO ARE FIGHTING ALONG WITH US FOR A NEW SOCIETY WILL BE HERE ON CAMPUS. MEET AT BEAUMONT TOWER AT 12 NOON ON WEDNESDAY. WE WILL ALL MARCH TO THE CAPITAL TO SHOW MILLIKEN WE ARE SINCERE ABOUT ACHIEVING OUR DEMANDS. THIS MARCH DOES HAVE A PERMIT THE MARCHERS WILL BE STAYING OVER TO RAP WITH US.

BE THERE!

THURSDAY

THURSDAY THE LANSING AREA PEACE COUNCIL AND STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IS SPONSORING THE MARCH IN SUPPORT OF A BILL TO MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND MICHIGAN MEN INTO THE UNDECLARED WAR³ SUCH AS VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA. THE MARCH IS ALSO PROTESTING THE INDOCHINA WAR AND IS IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE.

BE THERE!

MEET AT BEAUMONT TOWER AT 12 NOON

CAMBODIA

Background: Population: 6,415,000 (approximately). Area: 69,898 sq. miles.

Borders on: South and East by South Vietnam; North by Thailand and Laos; West by Thailand.

600A. D. Khmer empire extended from China to Burma. Built temple at Angkor Wat.

As the Khmer empire fell under attacks by Thais and Vietnamese, the Cambodians were almost annihilated.

In 1863 the French occupied Cambodia making it a Protectorate. This prevented the total destruction of Cambodia.

During the Indochinese War against the French it was largely out of the conflict. In 1949, it became an associated state of the French union. On September 25, 1954 it withdrew from the Union.

While its border areas have been occupied by the North Vietnamese, it has not requested our aid in removing them. The "sanctuaries" have been there for six years with no large attacks by the U.S.

Prince Sihanouk led the Popular Socialist Communist Party which holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly. He was overthrown by a group of unknown generals.

The U. S. - S. Vietnamese invasion has occurred in four major thrusts, three in the locale of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, and one far to the north near the Laotian border. Our announced aim was to destroy NVN base areas and supplies. However, a more likely reason was to prevent the Lon Nol government in Cambodia from falling to pro-Sihanouk and NVN forces.

American forces, according to Pentagon releases, are to only advance 21 miles into Cambodia. However, there are reports of U. S. paid mercenaries, possibly with U. S. Green Beret leaders, assisting in the defense of Phnom Penh.

Chronology:

February 18, 1970: In foreign policy report to Congress, Nixon said U. S. arms aid, NOT ground troops, would be provided when requested.

Week of April 19th: Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik said diplomacy, "prevented the Indochina War from spreading into Cambodia."

Week of April 27th: First border crossings by SVN troops followed by--

Week of May 3rd: American invasion.

Present situation:

- about 40,000 allied troops are in Cambodia.
- U.S. air raids on NVN are publicly admitted (4 on the weekend of April 30).
- Attorney General advised Nixon to invade. Secretary of State Rogers opposed the move. Secretary of Defense Laird was pro--but moderate. The generals and Mitchell won.

Dangers:

1. Spread of Vietnam War into Indochinese War.
2. Need to either occupy or reattack Communist base areas.
3. Rise in U.S. casualties.
4. Harm to peace talks--already stymied by U.S. violation of no-bombing agreements.
5. Immense damage to Cambodian villages and population.

Possible comparisons:

- 1914 Germany invades neutral Belgium
- 1930's Italy invades Ethiopia
- 1939-45 Germany invades Poland
Soviet Union invades Baltic Countries
Germany invades Greece

Basis in International Law -- NONE
 Basis in the U.N. Charter --- NONE
 Basis in Treaties ----- NONE

Latest News: A river flotilla of SVN and U.S. troops is heading for Phnom Penh on the Mekong River. U.S. ground troops are reported past the President's 21 mile limit of yesterday.

MICHIGAN STATE STRIKE STEERING COMMITTEE POSITION PAPER

It is common knowledge that there is a student strike at MSU and that this strike is part of a nation-wide student strike, the first in the history of this country. Hundreds, then thousands, then millions have joined in strikes across the country, demonstrating, rallying and speaking out against the policies of the Nixon administration. These are the policies that are so contrary to the wishes and aspirations of people at home and abroad. The specific events that triggered this strike were not unusual. The invasion of Cambodia was no less arrogant than the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam, nor were the murders at Kent State any less senseless than the massacre of black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina in 1968. The important thing is that this time people are doing something.

Rather than calling this phenomenon a strike it could be recognized as a massive awakening to issues long present. Business as usual has been getting more and more unusual, yet we sat back quietly and said nothing as we watched the dream of America become the nightmare of the world, a reality too ugly to be true. Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, was shot to death as he lay asleep in his bed--but we did nothing. We watched My Lai and say our brothers, husbands and friends come back from Vietnam as men who shot unarmed men, women and children--and yet we accepted this as being all in the line of duty. We try to get a job and find that the economy doesn't need us quite as much as we had imagined.

It is not that we did not notice these things. We did. Yet many just watched as one million marched last November 15. It was just as well for all the difference the Moratorium made to the warmakers.

Perhaps between then and now we have looked at ourselves and our country. As we listened to Agnew perhaps the notion first occurred that something was more wrong with him than with us. And when Nixon called us 'bums' maybe that fanned the last little spark of self respect that we had left. Whatever time it hit us, two important things became more obvious: that something needed to be changed, and that if anyone was going to do it we would have to.

America and her children are in turmoil. We find oppression becoming a daily part of our lives and the lives of those around us. Oppression killed the four students at Kent State and at Orangeburg, and it is killing the Cambodians and the Vietnamese. It is killing Bobby Seale and has killed countless numbers of other Blacks as well. The Department of Defense, through its agents like ROTC and the Army, the Department of Justice and yes, the Universities too, were active agents in perpetuating this oppression, as it continues to serve those who are in power and who wish to maintain their power.

The question that faces us now is whether or not we will or can allow business to continue as usual within our communities, while we still have the opportunity to do so. That is why we strike now, before it is too late.

Many have asked, "Why strike?" Why shut the University down? We'll all be sent home! By striking we are able to demonstrate our outrage at this society. Not only that, but striking is a peaceful way to withhold goods and services from those in power: we are the goods and the instructors are withholding their services. When we talk about shutting the University down; we are not saying that the national guard should come in here and send us home. But that classes should not be conducted in the traditional way, and that we should be spending our time working for those changes which we see as necessary for the achievement of a society we wish to live in. This is truly an educational process.

Once we have freed ourselves from the crippling incapacitation of trying to live with an unbearable situation, there still remains the practical question of what we can do about it. We must do what we do best. We can learn and having learned we can teach others. However, the things that we need to learn are not being taught at this or any other university in this country. We must first change this university education factory, stop the production of defective goods and then begin the re-education of the students and faculty. We must correct these previous mistakes and fill in those gaps in our knowledge until we have the tools to understand for ourselves exactly what has happened to this country. We must help each other get their kind of information. Students and faculty can show each other how. The point is be non-coercive. Each person must be helped to understand how his life and his thoughts and his actions are a part of this proces.. However, knowledge in a vacuum is, as they say, "purely academic" we must be able to use this knowledge. We must share this knowledge with everyone because there are important decisions to be made in this country every day and most people do not have enough information or understanding of the situations they must be concerned with.

This university should spend time educating people on how they can best fight oppression. Once again this study would be academic unless the oppressed peoples themselves were able to get an education here too. Minority communities all over the state are not now allowed to send their fair share of students here to learn the necessary tools to help build a society that truly serves all of its citizens.

The students are here to be educated so lets get on with it. When we say 'shut it down' we only mean it is time to stop filling our heads with knowledge that is useless at best and address ourselves to those issues and institutions that make it impossible to live a normal life in this country. Education of this sort is not a destructive, violent process but a process of creativity and growth in understanding. Several department teaching assistants groups have pledged to begin this creative education in private sessions for those who wish to attend.

It should be clear by this time that education such as this is political. Politics are the way people make decisions and we want to change the way people make decisions. Community activity, both educational and economic, is crucial wherever are, not just in East Lansing.

How long the strike lasts on this campus depends totally on how long the university decision-makers wait before they act on the demands. But as for the strike against the mis-education and useless information in which this university specialized. This strike has only begun.

May 20, 1970

To whom it may concern:

The administration of Michigan State University has forsaken its moral responsibility to its students. Our university has responded to the series of events beginning with the invasion of Cambodia and ending with the murder of the Jackson State Students defensively, insensitively and with no other commitment than to maintain "normal procedures and operations". While claiming that the educational process must be the top priority, the university has constantly interfered with attempts by members of its community to acquire education relevant to constructive change.

The university administration rejected and Academic Council refused to consider a call for reconsideration of the university's relationship to the invasion of Cambodia, to Kent State and the other strike demands. And in the face of obvious concern and mobilization on the part of students, it called for an administration-sponsored teach-in on Friday, May 8. Is this not tokenism? When the University was asked to close for a day to respond to the forces of racism which led to the murder of Blacks in August and Jackson State our President responded by saying that that action would only be "tokenism".

The university has constantly given more attention to the tactics of those in dissent than to the legitimate issues raised. This is reflected in President Wharton's concern over the \$1.50 "cost" to the students for broken windows - this shows where the students stand in the priorities of the university. By its injudicious use of riot equipped police Monday night the university has shown that it cares more about making dissenting students look like the "bad guys" than it does about protecting the rights and lives of members of the university community. The university has been more concerned with isolating and separating the left from other students than with discussing and facing the issues which concern us.

Specifically, in the President's letter of May 19 he links, directly and indirectly, the breaking of windows with the arrests made at the Union Building. This is slander. No one, to our knowledge has been arrested for breaking windows, and certainly none of those who were arrested at the Union were arrested on this charge. Examining the letter for May 19 we find the first paragraph discusses breaking of windows, the second paragraph states that there were arrests in the Union, and the third paragraph returns to the question of those who "take to the night to maraud". The fourth paragraph attempts to discredit "they" with no clear reference to who "they" are and to link those discussing racism with those who occupied Demonstration Hall. If this be the thought and analysis and concern for justice on the part of the office of the President we are deeply saddened and concerned, for such statements discredit the University and seem to be aimed more at placating the State Legislature than at finding out what really happened.

President Wharton said, "It is an understatement to say that they have no legitimate cause which could in any way justify their actions." This is clear evidence of his unwillingness to deal with the issues presented. Such statements obscure and pervert the actual accomplishments of that evening in the Union. The people who were at the Union set up workshops which met and functioned all the next day, despite the arrest of 130 or so of the people involved, and the time, effort and money consumed by those who had to get those arrested out of prison. Is this the action of an "irresponsible few"? It has been the university which has been irresponsible in not facing the hypocrisy of the difference in the national reactions to the deaths at Kent State and to those at Jackson State. And we are ashamed that our university sought no other answer to face the issue than flying its flags at half-mast.

The university maintains that they have been persistently provoked. Monday night they were not provoked by those in the Union. The students in the Union firmly believed and had been told that any groups of five or more people on campus would be dispersed. Thus they could not leave the building in a large group to continue their discussion elsewhere. Second, the students in the Union had decided to continue their discussion only until asked to leave by the police. This was an effort to test if the university had a higher commitment to relevance and discussion of issues than to the enforcement of regulations which keep students out of their own buildings.

President Wharton "noted that the majority of Black students had declined to join the radical group which engaged in the illegal acts". This is obfuscatory at best, deceitful at worst. What "illegal acts"? Asking that the university be closed? That there be a strike? That we have 16% minority enrollment? Or does he refer to those "irresponsible few" who "take the night to maraud"? Why does President Wharton's letter not refer to the talk given by a member of the executive council of B.L.F. to the predominately white group at the Union? Why doesn't he refer to the serious attempt on the part of most of those in the Union to realize that our actions should be directed at pointing out that racism had disastrous consequences for White as well as for Black people? In fact, that evening in the Union stood out as an effort on the part of the White students involved to deal with the questions of institutional racism and the means by which the negative impact of racism upon White people could be demonstrated.

The closing of the President's letter states that the university has to act to protect the right of students and faculty to peacefully pursue their educational activities. This is exactly what was happening Monday night in the Union and precisely what the university stopped from occurring. We ask that the university cease responding only to the tactics of the students and start responding to the issues which they raise. As a first step the university should demand that the unjust charges against the students be dropped and that the letter of May 19, 1970 be retracted.

How What's Happening

Niggers. Shoot the niggers down was the effect and attitude of Lester Maddox's statement some 40 hours ago. And a week ago the same attitude was responsible for deaths at Kent State. The same attitude which results in political repressions. The same attitude which orders americans to Cambodia to protect americans by killing the "sub-human gooks" of Southeast Asia. The same attitude which subjects (through processed training or forceful repression) people of america to compromise their human existence by assuming ego roles. Student roles, factory roles, administrative roles et cetera. However, compromise is no longer the "order of the day". Today a struggle is being waged (separately and/or collectively) to transcend a role structured existence, and liberate themselves to a fully human existence. Education for the purpose of education. Human existence to realize, express, and fulfill the created potential of humanity from within and without the individual. The black "niggers" of america are people. Women, students, laborers, administrators, and even police are people. And will so continue to be. america must begin to deal with "each according to his needs," to each the opportunity to fulfill their needs. A physical commitment in accord with one's belief should be manner in which america addresses its people. The american government is functioning to serve some people's needs at the expense of depriving fulfillment to others. This, brothers and sisters, is not the way of the people of america, and therefore the situation must be thwarted out of existence.

The nationwide student strike is currently in its second week of existence. It is clear to many student's at MSU that the "movement" in its newest manifestation is seriously in danger of choking itself in its birth pangs. The very incidents that gave birth to this phenomenal struggle (the first strike in u.s history) are, of course, already history; i.e. the Kent State atrocity, the expansion of the Indo-china War, nation-wide political repressions..

but what many students fail to realize is that the crucial issues or cancerous symptoms of the decay of american society that provoked the outrageous incidents of the past few weeks, are still with us. The fascist policies of the Nixon administration that perpetuate the expansion of the war, while hampered by Congressional dissent, are still in force. The racist system of the u.s. that keeps millions of black people in bondage and now seeks to make Jerry Farber's notion of the 'student nigger' a reality, is still with us. It is clear that many people who were so outraged by the crisis in america and took to the picket lines and rallies during the first day of the strike, have now settled back into the conservative "devil may care" apathy that they have always shown. Although this generation of college students may well be the most intelligent and social-conscious group in american history, the trend is pointing in the direction where history will characterize them as the most ignorant and tragic generation when it comes to achieving ideals. These student "revolutionaries," show a complete lack of comprehension of the role they have set up for themselves. By this we mean that many students are posing as opportunists or hypocritical "revolutionaries" offering token participation here and there; striking one day and back to class another day. This lack of seriousness and ambivalence of goals is the real crisis the Movement faces now. (OVER)

AND IT IS THIS FACT THAT
PROPELS THE ESTABLISHMENT TO SET
UP THE SOCIAL POLEMICS OF THE SO-
CALLED STUDENT RAILROAD MINORITY AGAINST
THE "SILENT MAJORITY" TO THE EXTENT
THAT WE ARE NOT SERIOUS ABOUT CHANGE,
THAT WE ARE NOT TOGETHER,

WE WILL NOT EVER BE ABLE TO STOP
THIS NATION FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION.
AND CONSEQUENTLY ALL OUR PROTESTS
AND ACTIONS WILL BE RENDERED
MEANINGLESS BY WASHINGTON WHICH
WILL CONTINUE
TO PERSIST IN ITS CHAOTIC WAYS,

BECAUSE
WASHINGTON THINKS
THAT THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE
DON'T GIVE A DAMN.

— F.R. EEUUS

WE emphasixe "majority" of people here, for it is the people of this country as a whole who will decide how the wheels of the government will turn. In the roles of revolutionaries; we have set up for ourselves two tasks. The first is a commitment to promote change in the Establishment. We believe in this because we believe in power to the people. The people in Washington are our "representatives" who interpret our will. (Some folks seem to have forgotten this and have mistaken Washington's voice for the people's voice.) When those elected officials fail to articulate the people's will, then it is time for the people to articulate their own will for themselves. This is one purpose of the strike, to vocalize the will of the people (students, or people under 25 constitute half of the population in the u.s. now, incidentally.) Our second task is a commitment to destroy the so-called silent majority myth that has been perpetuated by Nixon. There are many people who are hesitant or afraid to speak out and act. But this is because they have been made to feel that they are satisfied, or that they can't have a voice. It is our job to set an example and encourage more of these "lost sheep" to return to the people's flock. ...come join, clifton wharton.....

Ultimately, the PEOPLE must decide. If we want change, we must be willing to work for change. That is a decision. Conversely, to sit back and hope for change, to espouse rhetoric and do nothing; to be apathetic, that is a decision too. The question is; how will you--people of america--decide what you're happening is?

The thought conveyed by committed revolutionaries today is a "call to arms." Two arms from each individual who does not believe in the actual implementation of american policies home and abroad. The plea is being made for people from all walks of life to stop "walking" in the traditional fashion. To each individual a plea is being ~~and~~ made to withdraw from business as usual, and expend their resource of energy to constructively establish a society for people in, and of america. Individuals committed to collectively structured groups sharing their humanity as a source of strength. While building, creating, developing, and providing opportunities for each to realize human fulfillment, we must actively be resisting the forces which have been selectively depriving us. The individual who has not been directly deprived, who has not felt the pains of poverty nor the sweat of labor, has not experienced the force of repression or subjection, and condones the forces creating these situations by walking carelessly through their walk of life, or fearfully running through, and in act accept the american policy and benefits thereof, is by virtue of established existence, the american policy maker. Is the american fascist pig force. Is the supplier of the resource which maintains the presently mal-functioning operations

(you may please read the otherside)

A real solution

And so, and therefore, individuals must actively withdraw their support of business as usual--together as a concentrated, collective action. And then together demand, as the united people of America, that the american machine be repaired, be re-adjusted, and be made to function for the people, by the people, and of the people. And when the change is implemented, the power source can again renew its flow into the machine. And the demand is: "until the repairs are made, the source of power will remain with-held." And with the power with-held the machine ~~machine~~ will be satisfying no-one's needs, and the pressure will be applied not only by the people of America, but also the American people. Together, the people are the power. The power can be properly used or improperly used. The latter can be, and will be prevented.

Those involved in the struggle offer as stake their very humanity. And the struggle is being waged here and now, by the people of America for all the people of america. And if those struggling to effent change, and if those struggling are denied the oppurunity to create a human America, and if those not now involved fail to protect the humanity of those struggling by becoming involved themselves, it is more than possible that humanity in america may be forever stifled.

5-8-70

msu- Student Strike

*Strike!*

Striking students picketed one entrance to Bessey Hall Wednesday morning. No students were denied entrance but many stopped to debate the issues.

State News photo by Dick Warren

Provost's survey shows MSU-Students Strike one-third attendance drop

MSU VERTICAL FILE

Class attendance during the strike has been about two-thirds of normal, according to a survey of classes conducted Wednesday by the Office of the Provost.

Attendance has varied from no change in colleges like engineering and agriculture to 25 per cent of normal in Justin Morrill College, Provost John E. Cantlon said.

Few classes have been officially canceled due to the strike, Cantlon said. He added that as many as 10 but no more than 20 may have been canceled.

"There are no departments that have taken any official

stances on the strike, nor can they," Cantlon said. "There are no departments that are officially closed."

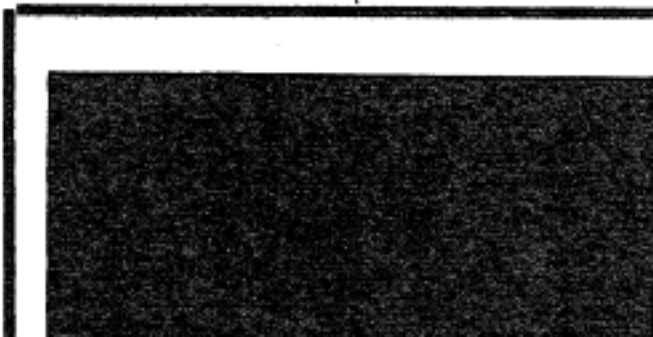
He said that although a majority of the faculty in some departments support the strike, these departments are part of the University and cannot close.

He said the strike will not interfere with students who are to graduate at the end of spring term. They will be provided an education one way or another, he said.

Action may be taken against striking faculty members, he added.

"People are paid to provide services, and if they don't provide services, it would be rather difficult to justify continuing to pay them," Cantlon said.

"This is such a bizarre event all the way around that one cannot know how to react," he said.



5/11/70 THE COUNCIL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE STUDENT STRIKE. This is a reformulation of our viewpoint. We see things this way.

1. ISSUE: The U.S. is involved in an illegal war. The President has chosen to conduct the war without the advice or consent of Congress. He has unilaterally widened the war into Cambodia. Yet, he has begun to hear our voices by withdrawing the first units from Cambodia during the middle of this week (so he says). This is even more reason to make our voices heard louder still.
DEMAND: The U.S. get out of Indochina now. The MSU administration voice its distaste for the killing in Indochina and demand U.S. withdrawal. MSU discontinue all contracts and programs which contribute to this illegal war, or which contribute to American imperialism, specifically the research grants/programs with D.O.D. - Army, Navy and Air Force.
2. ISSUE: The killing, wounding and dismembering of the students at Kent State University and Orangeburg, S.C. was unnecessary and avoidable. We must express our solidarity with our brothers and sisters at these universities, and prevent an occurrence of such incidents on the MSU campus.
DEMAND: Under no circumstances will firearms be allowed on the MSU campus.
3. ISSUE: University priorities are out of whack. We have diverted funds and resources to activities which are of little value to the broad interests of the public. ROTC is an activity of the military establishment of the U.S. and therefore it should be treated as such.
DEMAND: ROTC will not be paid for in any way or granted academic credit by MSU.
4. ISSUE: Expression of dissent in America. Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party. Mr. Seale was denied a postponement of his trial in Chicago (the so-called Chicago conspiracy trial) by Judge Hoffman. Mr. Seale requested the delay while his attorney recovered from an operation. Judge Hoffman had in the past granted a postponement to a lawyer so that the lawyer could take a 7 week vacation in the Bahamas. Mr. Seale then requested that he be allowed to speak on his own behalf. His efforts to speak were countered with a 4 year contempt sentence, which usually requires a trial by jury.
Bobby Seale is presently being held for conspiracy to commit murder. Kingman Brewster, President of Yale, pointed out that it was difficult for any black man, much less Bobby Seale, to get a fair trial in the United States.
DEMAND: Free Bobby Seale. The university should bring political pressure to bear wherever possible to insure the right to political dissent for every American.
5. ISSUE: MSU needs to meet the needs of the citizens of this state. The percentage of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans in the state of Michigan is between 16% - 18% of the taxpaying population. The population of the students at MSU should reflect this distribution.
DEMAND: Enroll in MSU by Fall of 1970 2,000 additional Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans and provide supportive services for these students. The recruitment and qualifications of those students will be handled by the respective community groups. Detroit Geographical Expedition, BLFI, MECHA, for example.
6. ISSUE: The University should divest itself of institutional racism. Blacks and other minority students are 'weeded out' through the University College courses at more than twice the rate than that of white students.. It is time to look to practices of the University College which are monolithic in cultural outlook and destructive to the cultural and value orientations of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans.
DEMAND: The University College Requirements which are racist be abolished. Other units and departments scrutinize their curricula and requirements for signs of cultural bias and racism.
7. ISSUE: Alternative methods of learning and the right to protest. This strike is a learning experience and a contribution to the academic milieu of the university.
DEMAND: Those people expressing their conscience in the form of dissent and strike from 'business as usual' will not be penalized in any way by any unit of the university.

TACTICS FOR THOSE WISHING TO SUPPORT THE STRIKE
THESE ARE MEANT AS SUGGESTIONS

1. Formal classes or the 'conduct of business-as-usual' cannot continue on this campus. This means specifically, that the substantive matter of the classroom must be directed to the issues and demands of the strike. For some this may mean directing the focus of their expertise to the solution of these crucial problems. For others, it may mean more 'action-oriented', non-classroom activities, like community work. For still others, it may mean making the university machinery more responsive to the demands.
2. Students choosing to strike should be allowed a provision whereby they will not be penalized for their participation in the strike. The strike, again, should be considered a learning experience. The instructor should work something out depending upon the type of course and the student-teacher relationship already existing.
3. Instructors who choose to strike, need to make provisions for those students who wish to continue with their 'course work', so that those students can participate in some sort of directed study.
4. Students and instructors should honor picket lines. If it is necessary for you to enter a building which is being picketed, it behooves you to engage in dialogue with the picketers so that they understand that you do not intend to conduct 'business-as-usual' and that you support the strike. Picket lines are presently being used to inform those who are conducting 'business-as-usual- that there is another point of view.
5. It is understood that all those on strike will engage in dialogue with their brothers and sisters on campus and to alert the community that it is time to awaken and rearrange the priorities and insure that each one of us has a more secure right to the control of his or her fate.
6. Grades are a big question mark as usual. If you are a non-striking instructor, who has striking students, you could - a) give them the grade that they have earned up to this point b) give them at least a 2.0 (3.0 for grads) for participating in a meaningful learning experience (the strike) c) give the student an Incomplete d) have the student do something related to the issues of the strike.

On the other hand, if you are a striking instructor, you could - a) have your non-striking students do a take home exam and/or a research paper b) arrange for the non-striking students to receive regular course materials plus participate in some activities related to what the strike is all about.

STATE POLICE HAVE FORCED
THE PEOPLE OFF THE
GRAND RIVER BLOCKADE
AFTER THE SECOND DAY OF
OCCUPATION.

REGROUP BEAUMONT
TOWER 1:00 P.M.

PRESIDENT WHARTON HAS NOT MET
ANY OF OUR DEMANDS YET. WE
CANNOT GIVE UP OUR POSITION OF
STRENGTH IN THE STREETS. LIKE
THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WE ALSO
WILL NOT BE DEFEATED !!

3:00 P.M. MEETING TO PLAN HOW TO USE
WMSP T.V. TIME ON SUNDAY. MEET UNION LOUNGE

What Really Happened Monday Night

Spiro The Agnew and the President have attempted to discredit all dissent by linking violence to the students. Wharton is trying to invalidate our political dissent by calling us vandals. Can you trespass on your own campus? Can you be arrested for loitering in a student union? That's what 132 of us were arrested for two nights ago. Next time we could be arrested for trespassing in our own dormitories.

We can sit in militantly at Dem Hall and not get arrested, but we were arrested at the Union while we were working out constructive, non-violent alternatives like Wharton told us we should do. In February when there was a lot of breaking windows, hardly any arrests were made. The people there could be dismissed as mere vandals. Now, with no violence at the Union, over 130 arrests were made. Why? Isn't it because we posed a political threat two nights ago? Isn't it because we were taking constructive steps dealing with the problems? The people proposing destructive acts had left the Union - they were out breaking windows. Any attempt to link this outside violence to the non-violent, constructive meeting in the Union is a deliberate distortion of the facts. The people breaking windows were not arrested. We were - why?

Wharton's assertion that we were given adequate warning is not true. We were not told that we were violating any law. In the past, people have been requested by the police to leave a building before arrests were made. This was not the case Monday night. The police gave us no warnings. When the police came, students attempted to leave but we were prevented from doing so by the police, who had surrounded the building and blocked all the exits. Approximately 20 people who were on the front steps were forced into the building by the police and then arrested for trespassing.

What happened here Monday night is a small example of political repression at home and abroad. The war in Indochina, the events at Augusta and Jackson State and the jailing of Bobby Seale are more obvious examples of the repression of the legitimate political expression that is now taking place on white college campuses such as Kent State and Michigan State University.

The struggle to attain the 7 strike demands is part of the struggle to oppose political repression around the world. The arrests of Monday night are the first payment in the price we have to pay to end oppression.

Received 12 May 70

Teach-Out

YOU CAN TEACH OTHERS!

TEACH OUT!

REMEMBER: WE NEED THE HELP AND SUPPORT OF THE LANSING AND EAST LANSING COMMUNITIES!

At 9:00 a.m., May 8, a group of 36 students met in the Phillips cafeteria to make plans to go door to door in East Lansing to discuss issues with the people. After a short orientation, the group broke up into pairs and went out into the community. Each day since then, more have joined them.



STRIKE

We NEED more people this week.

IF YOU WANT TO HELP, groups will be meeting at the Snyder Hall Cafeteria each morning this week at 9:30. Come now, the sooner the better. For additional information, go to the SHEET office, 63 Snyder, or phone 353-5298.

PLEASE COME!

JOIN US!

TEACH OUT!

9:30
a.m.



Snyder
Cafeteria

daily until May 15

FREE BOBBY SEALE!

STRIKE RACIST M.S.U!

In New Haven, Conn., Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party is being incarcerated along with 8 other Panthers. These sisters and brothers are being subjected to Amerikan fascism and racism in some of the most blatant and disgusting ways ever. Three of the sisters in jail were pregnant and gave birth to their babies while under guard and then had their children taken away to be raised by somebody who the pigs approve of. Through all this, the three sisters, Francis Carter, Rose Marie Smith, and Margaret Hudgins, are still refusing to bend to the pigs brutality. But the pigs are not satisfied with this. They want to eliminate the Panthers by murdering them in the electric chair. Bobby Seale was in California when the pigs' murder of Alex Rackley, a fellow Panther, happened in New Haven. But in their rush to wipe out the Party they trumped up the charges anyway.

But all this about how the Panthers are not guilty is irrelevant to the pig courts. Obviously no Black Panthers can get a fair trial in this racist country. The laws of a country that has brutalized the black people for 400 years have legalized the oppression of the black people, and therefore are illegitimate for application to black people. The pigs who oppress them have no right to decide the legality of resistance to their fascism. The Black Panthers are Prisoners of War rather than people accused of crimes.

That the issue of repression of black and brown people be one of the main issues of the strike at MSU is very relevant. The Pig Ad. school here sends many of its trained pigs to places like Oakland and Chicago where they are used to murder Panthers like Bobby Hutton and Fred Hampton. ROTC trains troops that are used to invade the black community. The Education Department has only programs that deal with teaching kids white language and culture exclusively, thereby denying any legitimacy to the black culture and language. This racism is a main cause of blacks dropping out of high school into shitty jobs or no jobs, just where Amerika wants them.

Another facet of racism that is crucial to stress is that of the white "movement". So far white people have let blacks get offed without doing anything about it. White people rioted when 7 white radicals got 5 years in Chicago but sat around when Fred Hampton was murdered in his sleep. The black movement needs real support, not just lip service, for its fight against fascist repression. If the white "movement" is to be of any significance, it must get rid of its racism and support the black vanguard of the revolution in America. DO IT!

SEIZE THE TIME! AMERICONG!

A BAD TRIP THROUGH CHANNELS

At our meeting after the march to the capital, the Faculty-Graduate Assistant Strike Committee instructed me to set out our view of the state of the strike as of Thursday May 14. We met in a mood of mixed emotions: muted satisfaction with the march we had just returned from, and apprehension over the unmistakable signs that the strike was taking a new turn.

From the outset, a week earlier, the strike has been a model of non-violence and order. On May 7, from five until midnight, some 5,500 students met in the Auditorium (and overflowed into Fairchild Theater) to decide upon their demands. Their meeting, for those of us who were there, was inspiring. For seven hours, what would seem a crowd of unmanageable size conducted itself with decorum, tolerance of opposing views and good humor. The demands that came out of the meeting were that the U.S. should pull out of Indochina, and that MSU should abandon business-as-usual and take a stand on some of the pressing moral and social problems of our time.

The central administration ignored the strike until Sunday May 10, when President Wharton issued a policy statement. Even then, MSU chose to pretend a strike was not in progress, referring to it throughout the statement as a "strike". Then, on Monday, May 11, President Wharton met with members of the strike committee, representatives of our committee, and students opposing the strike. The meeting lasted from 2:30 to 6 p.m., and adjourned until Tuesday at noon. On Tuesday, the meeting ran from noon to 3 p.m.

President Wharton was courteous and seemingly empathic. He listened to what the students and we had to say, taking notes from time to time. But he conceded nothing. With respect to some of the strike demands, he told us the place to go was the academic council. Several times over the two days we pleaded with him to convene the council in emergency session, to hear and consider the students' strike demands.

Old council hands warned us that the council couldn't be roused from its torpid business-as-usual, that the council's behavior would reinforce the students' belief that the channels don't work. They were right. For more than two hours, as the gallery of students steadily emptied, it was business as usual for the council. With maddening slowness it nit-picked its way through the final draft of the McKee Report, changing a comma here, a word there. It was 5:12 before the student representatives to the council got the floor. They asked President Wharton many of the questions the strike committee had asked, and got the same unsatisfying answers. At one point they introduced a document which showed that the Provost had been less than candid in his reply to an earlier question. Just before adjourning the council adopted and opaque amnesty resolution, apparently protecting student strikers against punishment for missing classes.

As a display of insensitivity to student concerns, of irresponsibility in the face of potential crisis, the behavior of MSU's central administration and the academic council was breath-taking. You don't have to be labor historian to know

spokesmen for change, the moderates will be swept aside and militants will take their place. Is it sensible to think that MSU, alone among colleges in the nation, would not have militants waiting in the wings, ready to come on stage when the moderates have shown their inability to deliver?

If, therefore, the sense of futility and frustration bred by this lamentable experience leads to violence and destruction, let us remember to put the major part of the responsibility where it belongs: on the central administration and, especially on the academic council. It may be that if they had responded to the moderate strike leaders, it wouldn't have made any difference.

But we'll never know. They didn't respond.

C.P. Larrowe, Professor of Economics
Chairman Faculty-Graduate Assistant Strike
Committee

Last Night I Had The Strangest Dream....

Well, today I finally got to see the \$40,000 table in the board-room

While I was trying to examine the table some guy named Wharton kept making a lot of noise. Oil on troubled waters type noise. There's not much to tell, really. We made some demands, then Wharton made some noise, then we made some noise, etc. As usual everybody passed the buck.

It seems that Wharton doesn't believe in the strike. You and me, brother, we're just another one of those vocal minorities that don't really count. What's worse, in our refusal to take any kind of action that might convince our noble administration that we are real, that we can't be co-opted, we have only confirmed his judgement. Maybe its time we did a little thinking on our own.

This strike is a bid for power, and there are a lot of people who don't want us to have that power. People like Wharton, who think that the proper answer for everything is to appoint a committee to study it. People like the legislature who are too caught up in their own ego trips to deal with reality. Maybe it's time we showed them that we already have the power to act, maybe its time that we used a little of this power.

Victory is so near it's scary. It's scaring the administration, and its scaring a few of us too. But we can't afford to be satisfied with just the feeling that we're winning. We must continue until we do win. Not only here, but everywhere, in every place in this country where there is oppression, where the power has been taken out of the hands of the people.

Throughout the history of the movement there has been a continuous flow of committees and study groups. Every time a demand has been made, these have been used to table it. This strike is our final answer. We are finished with committees, we demand action. The time for rhetoric is over, now we must start the real hard work of gaining victory. And this victory will only be reached by our action, not the action of any committee. We are not trying to destroy this county but to change it. We must uproot the cancers which have sprung up within it. To do this we must strike until our demands are met or the University is closed. And if this is not enough we must continue the strike until the nation shuts down. We cannot pause now.

STRIKE FOR POWER

POWER FOR PEACE

Keep on Strikin'!

One week ago, President Wharton was following a policy of benign neglect. Yesterday evening, he resorted to coercion. We can not and must not be intimidated. Now is not the time to stop! This is no longer merely a symbolic protest, it is an effective strike. A strike we shall win!!

The Michigan State strike movement is rapidly building. Last Monday, this university was conducting "business as usual." By Thursday, however, more than 24,000 students were boycotting classes. 1800 faculty members had either voluntarily cancelled their classes or supported our strike in other ways. More have since come over. By Sunday, Art, Anthropology, Psychology and Social Work were officially on strike. By next Friday, this university can be closed down!

During the last week, more than 400 colleges and universities have gone on strike, some for the duration of the Indochina war. On Saturday, Richard Nixon left his beloved television to confront an "End the War" rally in Washington; unlike last November, a sports broadcast did not interfere. The national student strike is waking up the administration.

We are winning! Keep up the campus strike and we can make this university responsive to our needs. Keep up the national strike and we can make this country responsive to the needs of all the people.

ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY

VIETNAM

(the peasant's view)*

Almost all of the Vietnamese people are peasants. Their main food is rice, but they also have some fruits and vegetables. Some can get fish from the canals and ponds near the great rivers where most of them live.

Most peasants live in tiny scattered towns in these river areas. The towns usually have a few hundred families and are located near the rice fields. A few of these towns together make up a village -- the village owns some land too, and the poorer peasants without any land of their own are supposed to be able to farm the village's land.

It is hard to say exactly how poor Vietnamese peasants are. Since they eat the rice they farm, not much money is used. But we do know that it takes about one acre of rice field per person to feed people decently. Vietnam has very good land, and enough of it to go around. But still, for the last fifty or sixty years very few peasants have had nearly the one acre needed to survive decently.

This means that the peasants have been in a desperate struggle for survival -- a struggle to get enough to eat and to keep the tax collector and landlord from taking the rice first. The peasants must use all their skills to squeeze more rice out of the land; as a result, they have become experts at building canals and dikes to hold water in the fields, at draining the water from the fields at just the right time, and at making tools to do this. Also, they must be experts at knowing exactly when the rain should come and exactly what the river level should be.

Building dikes, harvesting, and planting rice all need large numbers of people working together. This means that a lot of work is done co-operatively; and the peasants in any town or village are usually very close to one another. Most of them are Buddhists, but most religious ceremonies in Vietnam are performed at home, so not too many Vietnamese go to church ("pagoda") very often.

At the end of the 1880's most of the European countries were in a race to see which could get the most and the best colonies in Asia, Africa, and South America. Each European country wanted a bigger empire than the next one; to get this they needed colonies where they could draft soldiers, sell European products, and get native products at a very cheap price.

The French began making a colony out of Vietnam in the middle 1800's when they sent French priests over to try to convert the Vietnamese. But France didn't become really serious until about 1870. Then France was in a war with Germany and the French army needed soldiers. So they began drafting the Vietnamese to serve in the war against Germany.

The French conquest of Vietnam took a long time, and wasn't really finished until 1930. The Vietnamese put up some resistance, but they never had the kind of organization necessary to defeat the French.

The French invented many ways of making a profit off the Vietnamese. They encouraged the Vietnamese to become opium addicts. The more addicts there were, the more opium the French could sell and make money on. This problem of drug addiction is very serious even today in Vietnam.

The same thing was done with alcohol. Each village was required to drink a certain amount of French alcohol each year -- so the French were guaranteed a high profit. Salt, too, which the Vietnamese peasants desperately need, was controlled by the French and kept at a very high price.

But even more important, the French stole the land where the peasants lived. The French built enormous rubber, rice, and coffee plantations. The Vietnamese who used to work this land had the choice of becoming either wandering beggars or underpaid workers (nearly slaves) on the new plantations. Most of the peasants chose to work at the starvation wages of the new plantations. Often they became sharecroppers on what used to be their own land. Much of what was harvested they had to give to the new French landlord.

The French also let landlords seize the common village lands. These lands had always belonged to the whole village and been used by peasants who had no land of their own. But now, rent on these lands had to be paid to landlords. Often the

French rewarded Vietnamese who helped the French seize control. The French gave these Vietnamese "collaborators" landlord rights to plantations or to common village lands. Land theft by the French and by their lackeys was often done with weapons. Peasants who resisted were killed.

As a result, in the course of French rule, more than two million people died of starvation -- and by 1945 about 70% of the farmland in Vietnam belonged to the French or to their Vietnamese lackeys.

By 1945 one-twentieth of the population were French and Vietnamese landlords; they owned more than two-thirds of the land -- including land which used to belong to villages. But the nineteen-twentieths of the people who were peasants owned all together only about a quarter of the land (and most of them owned no land at all). An exact way of putting it is: 5.2% of the people owned 71.5% of the land, and 94.8% of the people owned 28.5% of the land.

We don't know how the French used all the land they stole by 1945. But we do have some figures on what was going on while the theft was still in process in 1930. At that time, the French did not even cultivate about half the land they stole!

About one-tenth of the French-controlled land was turned into rubber plantations. These plantations were in an area of Southern Vietnam where not many peasants lived. As a result, a group of labor contractors toured the rice-farming areas of Central and Northern Vietnam. They looked for peasants who were deeply in debt because of rents, taxes, or loans which they had taken out in order to eat. The contractors lied about the rubber-plantation work. Sometimes they forced peasants to come with them. About 80,000 peasants were recruited in this way by 1930. The peasants who reached the rubber plantations almost never were able to return home because the wages were so low that they soon fell into debt to the plantation. In effect, they became slaves for the rest of their lives.

About one-third of the French land was kept for rice-farming in the form of sharecropping plantations owned by the French (or Vietnamese) landlords. The peasants usually had to pay the landlord between half and two-thirds of the rice they harvested. They also had to pay "extra rents" as "gifts" to the landlord; and sometimes, peasants had to do forced labor on the landlord's rice fields. In addition, the peasants had to pay part of their rice as taxes to the French colonial government. The degree of this taxation was never fixed and you never knew how much you would have to pay. Good land was taxed higher than poor land. But if the French needed more money they would simply say that poor land was now good land.

If the starving peasant could not pay all these rents and taxes, his landlord was usually willing to make him a loan. The loan, of course, was only the rent the peasant had paid the week before, but now there was 50% to 100% interest on it.

When the Vietnamese peasants were no longer able to keep up their debt payments they would give up their last rights to farming, or else sell their children to live without wages as household servants for the French.

In addition to the land system, the French also overturned every other part of Vietnamese life. Beginning in 1927, the French began appointing village officials to take the place of the elected village councils which the Vietnamese had always chosen. Once the village councils had been replaced by French appointed officials, it became much easier to take away the common lands, to collect taxes, and to make sure that the alcohol and other quotas were filled.

The French also destroyed the Vietnamese school system. Before the French came, the central government of Vietnam was run by a group of very educated people called "mandarins". In order to get government jobs, the Vietnamese had to take national tests held every three years. Only those who were able to pass the tests could get government jobs.

The result was that the Vietnamese had a school set up in every village, run by the village council. Of course, poor peasant children did not get as good an education as did the children of the mandarins; and the children of the mandarins were much more likely to pass the test to become mandarins themselves. But at least nearly every Vietnamese child got some education -- enough to read and write.

The French ended the examinations for mandarins in 1918. By the time the village councils had been replaced by French officials, the village schools had disappeared too. The French set up their own school system, but it was very small and not at all concerned with the average Vietnamese child. By 1938 only one out of every five Vietnamese children got to go to elementary school. Far fewer people could read and write under the French than were able to fifty years before.

Most Vietnamese were still peasants, but some lived in cities.. They worked in small factories the French set-up. Others worked on French ships, carrying products from Europe and America to sell to the Vietnamese. Or carrying rubber or other exports to European markets..

One of these Vietnamese cabin-boys was Ho Chi Minh. He got to see the world in this way. (When his ship stopped in Boston, Ho Chi Minh got a job as a dishwasher there.) In 1919, he would end up at a peace conference to end World War I. Here he witnessed the signing of the treaty which promised that all nations would be able to rule themselves.

But when Ho returned to Vietnam, he said that the French had no intention of giving Vietnam the independence that the treaty promised, so he became an organizer, trying to build a movement in Vietnam which could kick the French out.

In 1930, Ho Chi Minh organized the Communist Party of Vietnam. The program of this Communist Party was to make Vietnam independent from the French; to set up a new "worker-peasant-soldier" government; to take over the French banks; to take back the plantations and give land to poor peasants; to have an eight-hour working day in the cities; to abolish unfair taxes on the poor people; to bring back "freedoms" to the people; to set up education for everybody; and to have "equality between man and woman".

Soon there were demonstrations by peasants all over Vietnam to protest their starvation and misery. Next there were strikes in plantations and factories. Finally in two provinces the communist actually took over the villages and began to return the common village lands to the peasants.

But the French struck back quickly. In 1939, Ho Chi Minh was arrested. By 1942, the French had arrested 10,000 political prisoners and had begun to execute many Communist Party leaders.

Ho Chi Minh was sent to Hong Kong, where he got out of jail. He returned to Vietnam, and until 1945 he travelled through the Vietnamese mountains organizing guerilla fighters and passing leaflets.

During this time the Communist Party was forced to go underground. In 1939 World War II broke out. Soon the Japanese took control of Vietnam from the French. The Vietnamese Communists began a new movement to fight the Japanese.

This new movement not only the communists but anyone (even landlords) who wanted to get the Japanese and the French out of the country. It was called the Vietminh. By 1940, the Vietminh was strong enough to start a revolt in Southern Vietnam. But the French turned against the Vietnamese, and about 60,000 Vietnamese were killed..

By May 1945, Ho Chi Minh had an army 10,000 strong which was gaining control from the Japanese. In August, the Japanese surrendered to the Vietminh; in September, the Vietminh put out a Declaration of Independence and released the thousands of patriotic Vietnamese who were being held in prisons.

In the next few months, the Vietminh government, lead by Ho Chi Minh, began a reform program. It outlawed prostitution and gambling, did away with many taxes on the poor, and began a campaign against illiteracy.

The Vietminh took the land back from many French (and collaborating Vietnamese) landlords. This land was given to the tenant farmers who lived on these plantations. On other lands, the Vietminh reduced all rents. The Vietminh had peasants elect new village consuls. Common village lands were given back to these village councils. The Vietminh abolished debts which peasants had owed before 1945. A low interest was set on debts after 1945. From 1945 to 1954, the Vietminh gave over two and a half million acres of land back to the peasants.

In 1954, the Vietminh set up a new tax system the most progressive the Vietnamese had ever had, "Poor peasants" according to the new law, had to pay from six to ten per cent tax; "middle peasants" had to pay from fifteen to twenty per cent tax; and landowners had to pay from thirty to fifty per cent tax.

But meanwhile the French, British, Russians, Chinese, and Americans decided that Vietnam should be returned to France as a French colony. They decided this even though the Vietminh had liberated Vietnam from the Japanese, and France had promised Vietnam independence..

The result was the "Indochinese war" which lasted until 1954. The French, even with enormous amounts of American aid, were finally defeated by the Vietminh at the famous battle of Dienbienphu. At the peace conference of 1954, it was decided that Vietminh troops would withdraw to the north and French would withdraw to the South--until elections were held to decide who should rule all of Vietnam.

But despite this, the Americans help set up a government in the south--headed by a Vietnamese Catholic named Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem decided that there would be no election to unify the country. This decision violated the basic ideal of the peace treaty. The Vietminh never would have withdrawn from the territory they controlled unless they believed that they would soon be back, elected by the majority of the Vietnamese peasants.

This is how today's situation began: with a communist government headed by Ho Chi Minh in the northern part of the country, and an American-supported government in the southern part headed first by Diem and now by General Ky.

After 1954, The Diem government in the south began to take back many of the Vietminh reforms. The land which peasants had received under the Vietminh land reform was now taken back by the Diem (Saigon) government. And Diem appointed his own village chiefs to take control away from the councils elected while the Vietminh was in power.

In 1958, Diem announced his own "land reform" law. This law allowed the Diem government to purchase land from landlords who owned more than 247 acres. This land was then to be sold to peasants who worked the land--the peasants could pay for the land in six yearly installments.

The American-supported Diem government was very proud of this law. They thought that if they let peasants buy land in this way, they would be outdoing the communists, who also promised land reform. But much to the surprise of Diem and his American advisors, the peasants began rioting when Diem announced this law.

The reason for this riot, which soon spread all over the countryside, was that under Diem's "reform", peasants were being required to buy land which the Vietminh had given them free seven years earlier! And the peasants were being required to pay such high prices for the land that it wasn't much different from paying fantastic rents to the old landlords.

As the riot spread, many of the Diem-appointed village officials were killed by the peasants, and village councils were again elected. By the time the riot was over, a new guerilla movement was started. The new peasant guerilla was called the Vietcong. The Vietcong was made up mostly of former Vietminh soldiers and their sons.

In 1960, the Vietcong communists got together all of the South Vietnamese groups who had opposed the French and now opposed the American-supported Diem government. These groups--trade unions, youth groups, socialists, democrats, some Catholic priests, and farmers' groups, as well as the Communists and Vietcong--now make up the National Liberation Front (NLF). The NLF claims that it (and not the American-supported Saigon government) is the true government of Southern Vietnam. The Vietcong and NLF were not formed only to protest Diem's phony "land reform". The NLF believes that in almost every area, life under the American-supported governments (of Diem, Ky and others) is not much different than under the French Colonial government.

The American-supported governments in Saigon have spent most of their time trying to fight the peasant movements and make things attractive for business. Very little effort has gone into trying to improve the life of Vietnamese peasants.

The Diem government built miles of roads and railways, and built airports as well but by 1958, half of the villages in South Vietnam did not even have a first-aid station.

In spite of the great rice shortages throughout the 1950's, the Diem government did not concentrate on increasing rice production. Instead, it concentrated on developing farms to grow jute for export.

By 1963, the Americans had trained 90,000 policemen, 102,000 "civil guards", and 122,000 militiamen (all in addition to the regular army) for Diem and other puppet governments. But schools were being built so slowly that there will probably not be a school in every village until 1970.

In the late 1950's, the United States paid one billion dollars for Vietnamese businessmen to import American goods into Vietnam. But at the same time, the United States has spent only 1½ per cent of that amount (15 million dollars) on improving Vietnamese agriculture. The result is that there is now a rich class of business in Siagon. But the 90% of the population that lives off the land is still near starvation. Another interesting fact is that the United States has trained ten times as many policemen as it has trained agricultural experts.

Nearly a million Vietnamese suffer from malaria, and the United States has been unable to control this. But at the same time, we have trained the Vietnamese police so well that by now the entire Vietnamese population has been fingerprinted.

Sometimes the American-trained Civil Guard recaptures a village from the Vietcong. Then the Vietminh land reform is undone, and back rents and taxes are collected. Anyone suspected of sympathizing with the Vietcong is sent to "re-education" camp for brainwashing and torture. In the first five years of Diem's rule, one million citizens were arrested. By 1963 there were three million citizens who had been put in these concentration camps. A law passed in 1959 enables the government to punish by death anyone who disagrees with government policy. Today there are thousands of prisoners in American-paid-for jails who have never even been brought to trial.

Public education is still not far advanced in South Vietnam. Pupils are expected to provide their own textbooks and supplies--so this immediately rules out the poorest children. Only about 60 per cent of all young Vietnamese children get to go elementary school. Only one child in seventeen of high school age gets to go to high school. And only 1 child in 1,000 graduates from high school--these are mostly children of businessmen and government officials in Saigon and a few children of landlords in Saigon-controlled areas.

Those children who do get to go to school probably don't learn very much about thinking for themselves. For all teachers and university professors in South Vietnam are required to go to political indoctrination courses run by the government.

There is no free press in South Vietnam. Over one hundred newspapers and magazines have been closed by the government, for saying the "wrong" things. Unions are not allowed to engage in any "political" activities.

Life for the poor people who live in the cities than for peasants. In 1964 there was a general strike of 50,000 workers in Saigon--all electricity was off and the whole city was shut down. The strikers were protesting conditions at an American-owned clothing mill. Women who worked in the mill were not allowed to leave the mill area. (Even on Sundays they could not leave without permission and without being searched.) The women were required to work 12 or 13 hours a day; and on top of this they could be fired at any time the factory manager pleased.

The servants, factory workers, messengers, and other poor people who lived in Saigon usually go barefoot. Most of them live in barges or huts made of dirt and straw. The minimum wage for a man with a family of 4 is \$1.50 a day. And he, of course, unlike the peasant farmer, must buy his food. Those families who rent tiny apartments (without toilets, water, or electricity may pay about \$9.00 a month rent. A large security deposit is also required.

Every day these poor Saigon workers can see the way the rich Saigonese live. The landlords, lawyers, and businessmen who live in Saigon have late-model American or European cars (the poor people are lucky to have bicycles), live in fancy old French houses, and have refrigerators, radios, and expensive Western food (not rice and fish sauce like the poor). The rich send their children to college in the United States or France; they have movie theaters, night clubs, and restaurants where they can take life easy.

The South Vietnamese tax system is as regressive as ever. It squeezes the peasant and city worker, while favoring the landlords and rich city dwellers. In 1962, for example, the South Vietnamese government raised slightly less than half its budget from sales taxes, land taxes, and a rice-milling tax (a tax on all rice which was processed and sold in the cities). The next largest tax was on imported goods--this tax did not affect the poor Vietnamese very much at all. Al-

rice and tobacco are taxed very highly, and there is also a tax of \$10.00 a year on every person in South Vietnam. There was an income tax of 2% on everyone.

The slogans of the NLF are "Land to the Tiller," "The Soldier Helps the Peasant", and "The Government Exists for the People". So it is not hard to see why the average Vietnamese peasant supports the Vietcong against the American-supported Saigon dictatorship. In fact the peasants support the guerillas so much that it is impossible for the Saigon government to control much of the countryside. As soon as government troops leave a village, the Vietcong assassinate the government appointed village chief--to the satisfaction of the villagers.

In order to try to keep the Vietcong out of the villages, the Saigon government has instituted the world's largest and most horrible "urban renewal" program. This is called the "strategic hamlet" program. Under the program, villages are burned to the ground and the peasants are forced to move to a new "village" inside a barbed wire fence. Everybody in the new "strategic hamlet" is given an identity card nobody is allowed to leave the fort without permission, and a strict curfew is enforced.

But even this program has not convinced the peasants of the Vietcong that the Saigon government is worth supporting. By 1963, 3,000 strategic hamlets had been built; more than 2,000 of these were destroyed by the hamlet residents and the Vietcong as soon as the government looked the other way.

The program of the NLF promises to overthrow the American-supported Saigon government; to elect a democratic government with freedom of speech, of the press, and of belief; to outlaw all illegal arrests; to take the property of American business; to help Vietnamese industry replace imported products; to modernize farming equipment and to try to convert bad land into rice land; to set up a fair tax system; to abolish firings of workers without reason and to protect the working condition of workers; to set up good relations with the Ho Chi Minh government of North Vietnam; and to abolish strategic hamlets and other types of concentration camps.

Of course, there is no way of telling whether the NLF is telling lies about its aims; there is no way of knowing whether the NLF will be able or willing to put its promises into effect if it wins the war. All the Vietnamese peasant can do is make a choice between the promises of this movement and the reality of the present Saigon government. Which do you think he should choose?

(Reprinted from a pamphlet Vietnam
Prepared by the staff education committee
of JOIN Community Union
4533 N. Sheridan Rd.
Chicago, Ill. 60640)
SDS 1968

Economic Action Policy Statement

Our nation is in a state of genuine crisis. We are appalled that major businesses have shirked the civic duty which their power requires. They have failed to speak out! We can only construe this silence as their affirmation of policies which threaten to destroy this land.

The MSU-CEA encourages industry to begin using its power for moral and peaceful purposes. While this can be done in a variety of ways, any effective program should move Congress to:

- (1) hasten the conclusion of the Indo-China war, and
- (2) challenge, once and for all, the political and racial repression which undermines the dignity of our nation.

Where corporations deny and reject their civic responsibility to our country, we ask the American people to use their economic power of purchase to peacefully demand these corporations accept this responsibility. We can do all this by simply refusing to buy products manufactured by such delinquent firms.

Our two most essential concerns in selecting target corporations are first, that our tactics prove effective in pressuring the corporation at the national level, and second, that disruptive effects upon corporation laborers and other innocent individuals (such as local retailers) be minimal.

The specific criteria MSU-CEA employs in their selection procedures are the following. All criteria are not met by each individual corporation.

- (1) We feel it ideal that a target corporation have an established lobby operating in Washington. Where lobbies are already established it is clear that corporations could have taken a moral stand at any time, but have been delinquent in doing so.
- (2) The corporation should have a large youth market.
- (3) The corporation should have an undiversified product line. This reduces the corporation's ability to absorb and ignore effects of consumer action.
- (4) The corporation should have a high production-to-labor ratio, so that minimal pressure will be put upon individual workers.
- (5) Economic action shall be directed towards products for which ready substitutes are available. This minimizes inconvenience to the consumer, and reduces potential harm to local retailers.
- (6) Corporate policies of racial discrimination and exploitation will not only be a determining factor in our selection of target corporations, but itself will be a central issue in our negotiations.
- (7) The degree of imperialistic and/or military involvement will be a weighted factor.

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

Want to do something to stop the war or advance social change? The following are ongoing activities now in progress. All of them need people:

1. Lansing Area Citizen's Committee for a Vote on the War. Raising support for the McGovern Bill to withdraw financial support for the Indochina war on a specific timetable. Call 3-6770
8:00 am - 5:00 pm.
2. Justin-Morrill College Teach Out. Informing the Lansing Area community about the war and the strike. 63 Snyder
Call 3-5298.
3. Economic Boycott Committee Coordinators of national boycotts against Coca Cola and Phillip Morris (they've already established anti-war lobbies as a result of the boycott) and local actions.
G-64 Wilson Hall. Call 5-8725.
4. Booths providing cards and telegrams to be sent to Congressmen and Senators. East Lansing Call Lynn, 351-3412. Lansing, call Charlie Paradise 317-5558.
5. Lansing Area Peace Council.
 - a. Telephone tax resistance - How to info and house to house canvassing.
 - b. Peace candidate work coordinated with the Committee for a New Congress (the Yale project).
 - c. Church involvement.
6. Parents Weekend Teach In. Needs publicity and bodies.
See Colline Mazur, 3-9594.
7. Planning of Alternate Curriculum. Marg Leshner, 5-7028.
8. Support the 18-year old vote. Leave you name and number for Bev Wiener at 3-5298.
9. Arrange a speaker for you group. Call Mary Donoghue, 5-7271 for Critical University or Dave Smith, 3-6722. Department of Anthropology.

For further suggestions call Strike Central, 3-5081.

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. • PRESIDENT

May 19, 1970

Vandals moved across the MSU campus and nearby area again Monday night, leaving another trail of broken windows. Those engaged in the destruction were part of a larger group which had occupied portions of the Union Building earlier in the evening. Damage included 31 windows broken in the off-campus IBM Building, nine windows in the Administration Building, and several in other structures.

Beginning at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday, police arrested 130 who remained illegally in the building after 11 p.m. closing hour. Repeated warnings were given prior to the arrests. Those arrested were taken to the Ingham County Jail and charged with trespassing and loitering. Not all were MSU students.

This continued and determined effort by some individuals to foment violence and disorder on the campus is reprehensible. While the great majority of students go about their business of securing an education, these irresponsible few take to the night to maraud.

It is an understatement to say that they have no legitimate cause which could in any way justify their actions. As was the case with the illegal sit-in in Demonstration Hall on Friday night, provocation seems the only aim.

Unlike Friday's affair, which ostensibly concerned ROTC, the Monday meeting in the Union which preceded the destruction and illegal occupation had been called by the "Action Group Against Racism." Earlier Monday, the group had demanded that President Wharton close the university on Tuesday.

In refusing this peremptory demand, President Wharton called such a closure tokenism and said he had been working with Black students and faculty on a more permanent and constructive response to the needs of Blacks on campus. He noted that the majority of Black students had declined to join the radical group which engaged in the illegal acts.

"The university community cannot tolerate such wanton violence and disregard of the law," Dr. Wharton said, "It is the students who have no part in these activities who, in the long run, will suffer the most. It is estimated that since May 1 when the lawbreakers began their activities, damage on campus has amounted to more than \$1.50 per student. Every dollar that must be spent to repair deliberate damage is, in effect, a dollar out of the students' pockets. Every dollar so spent is a dollar that is not available for student aid or services.

"During these weeks, the university administration has conducted itself with two major objectives in mind: To protect life and to keep this institution operating for those who are here for educational purposes. It has sought to use restraint at all times, but the lawless few have persistently sought to provoke the authorities into taking firm action.

"The university sincerely regrets that such action was required. However, in the face of these deliberate provocations, it had no choice but to act to protect the right of students and faculty to peacefully pursue their educational activities."

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
President

FACULTY-GRADUATE ASSISTANT STRIKE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee voted Wednesday, May 6, to support the student strike by postponing classes beginning Thursday, May 7, until further notice.
2. We believe that under conditions now prevailing on the campus, an assumption that classes can be conducted normally is false. We therefore urge each department and other administrative units of the University to adopt a policy that will protect its students and members of its faculty if they decide as a matter of conscience, not to teach their classes or not to attend them during the strike.
3. We propose that for students who strike, or who cannot attend classes because their professors are not meeting their classes some provision be made which will enable them to avoid losing credit and an appropriate grade for their courses. (For example, an incomplete could be given to a student who is on strike on his own initiative. The instructor who is not teaching his class is responsible for making arrangements for independent study for any student who desires to attend class.)
4. The committee unequivocally condemns the Indochina war. It is clear that the present action of a large number of students at MSU has been directly provoked by President Nixon's expansion of the war and his gratuitous defamation of concerned students.
5. The murder and wounding of students at Kent State University has outraged most thoughtful members of every academic community in the world. We are proud of the action of those students at MSU who have registered their outrage. Under no circumstances should any person with loaded firearms be allowed on the Michigan State University campus.
6. We support the proposition that academic recognition of the ROTC program is inconsistent with the aims of a university and that it is inappropriate for the University to provide financial support and university-supported facilities for that program.
7. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated.

Jim Trosko
Asst. Prof. of Hum.Dev.
C.P. Larrowe
Professor of Economics,
Chairman

The Steering Committee
Pat Doyle
Professor of Mathemat
Bill Lovis
Graduate student,
anthropology
John Masterson
Assoc.Prof. of Math.

11 May 1970 - MSU Strike Committee

MSU Strike - 7 May 70

Whereas the United States government has chosen to pursue a policy of ruthless aggression on the people of Indochina, American college campuses, black colonies and reservations,

Be it resolved that

- (1) MSU shut down formal classes and release all staff (with continued compensation) until such time as all American troops are withdrawn from Cambodia.
- (2) MSU terminate all academic recognition from the ROTC program
MSU withdraw University funds and facilities from the ROTC program
- (3) Under no circumstances shall any person with loaded firearms be allowed on campus.

6 177y 11m

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MSU Strike - 7 May 70

The MSU Faculty-Graduate Assistant Strike Committee voted last night (Wed., May 6) to support the student strike by postponing classes beginning Thursday, May 7, until further notice.

In addition a meeting of all interested faculty and graduate assistants has been called to discuss the pressing issue at 1:00 p.m., Thursday. The assembly point is the Con-Con Room in the International Center.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: 355-1864
353-1685
353-1700

The AGENDA for this meeting will be:

- 1.) Amnesty for striking students (grades, etc.) including grievance procedures.
- 2.) The potential problem of violence.
- 3.) Liason with Student Striking Committee.
- 4.) The issues underlying the strike.
- 5.) Community action.

RACISM: A DAY OF REDEDICATION

People need to be confronted with the hypocrisy of their lack of reaction to the deaths at Augusta and Jackson State. White people have reacted with less concern to the deaths of Black folk than to that of White folk. At the time of Kent State the question was raised as to why there was no national sense of outrage over the deaths of Black students at Orangeburg two years ago. Since Kent State, Black people have been killed in two cities and again there has been a failure of the white community to respond. This raises some very important questions. What is there in our society that promotes such a differential set of values? What are the ways in which our educational system supports and fosters a lack of sensitivity to the snuffing out of Black lives? What is it in ourselves that prevents us from seeing Black people as full human beings? Can we be free and fully human if our society remains racist?

In order to deal with these questions we have to shift away from dealing with what the present crisis situation to looking at what confronts people of color in their daily lives. And to realize that this situation negatively affects White people as well. Freedom exists for everyone or else it exists for no one. White people cannot be free in our society as long as people of color are oppressed.

We must begin by analyzing the reactions in ourselves, our reactions to Kent State, our reactions to Jackson State and Augusta. We need not be ashamed if they are emotionally different, but rather seek to analyze and understand those differences. Our internal contradictions reflect the systemic and racist nature of our society. These internal contradictions do not exist because of our individual psychologies, but rather stem from a set of institutions and structures. Racism has more impact than the generation of certain feelings and attitudes in us. Rather it is reflected in the consistent patterns of oppression of people of color. It is imperative that we change the institutions and structures which produce these.

As students we need a new sphere of study. We must change our classes to meet our needs. As faculty we will change what we teach, and as members of the university community we need ultimately to change the ways in which the university serves to perpetuate the oppression of people of color and thereby ourselves.

At the beginning of the strike many were unable to relate Bobby Seale, open admissions and University College to the issues of Indochina, Kent State and R.O.T.C. It has become clear that many of us have undergone a time of intensive thought and are now beginning to understand the necessity to act around the broader issue of repression. The killing of Black people at Augusta and Jackson has heightened our awareness. However, awareness is not enough. We need a concrete analysis and proposals for action - on our own campus.

To this end we have organized a day of rededication and beginning, with a series of workshops and teach-ins on the question of how to end racism.

ACTION GROUP TO COMBAT RACISM

CAMBODIA

Background: Population: 6,415,000 (approximately). Area: 69,898 sq. miles. Borders on: South and East by South Vietnam; North by Thailand and Laos; West by Thailand.

600 A. D. Khmer empire extending from China to Burma. Built temple at Angkor Wat.

As the Khmer empire fell under attacks by Thais and Vietnamese, the Cambodians were almost annihilated.

In 1863 the French occupied Cambodia making it a Protectorate. This prevented the total destruction of Cambodia.

During the Indochinese War against the French it was largely out of the conflict. In 1949, it became an associated state of the French Union. On September 25, 1954 it withdrew from the Union.

While its border areas have been occupied by the North Vietnamese, it has not requested our aid in removing them. The "sanctuaries have been there for six years with no large attacks by the U.S.

Prince Sihanouk lead the Popular Socialist Community Party which holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly. He was overthrown by a group of unknown generals.

The U.S. - S. Vietnamese invasion has occurred in four major thrusts, three in the locale of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capitol, and on far to the north near the Laotian border. Our announced aim was to destroy NVN base areas and supplies. However, a more likely reason was to prevent the Lon Nol government in Cambodia from falling to pro-Sihanouk and NVN forces.

American forces, according to Pentagon releases, are to only advance 21 miles into Cambodia. However, there are reports of U.S. paid mercenaries, possibly with U.S. Green Beret leaders, assisting in the defense of Phnom Penh.

Chronology:

February 18, 1970: In foreign policy report to Congress, Nixon said U.S. arms aid, not ground troops, would be provided when requested.

Week of April 19th: Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik said diplomacy, not arms aid would be tried to maintain Cambodia's neutrality and "prevent the Indochina War from spreading into Cambodia."

Week of April 27th: First border crossings by SVN troops followed by--

Week of May 3rd: American invasion.

Present situation:

--about 40,000 allied troops are in Cambodia.

--U.S. air raids on NVN are publicly admitted (4 on the weekend of April 30).

--Attorney General advised Nixon to invade. Secretary of State Rogers opposed the move. Secretary of Defense Laird was pro--but moderate. The generals and Mitchell won.

Dangers:

1. Spread of Vietnam War into Indochinese War.
2. Need to either occupy or reattack Communist base areas.
3. Rise in U.S. casualties.
4. Harm to peace talks--already stymied by U.S. violation of no-bombing agreements.
5. Immense damage to Cambodian villages and population.

Possible comparisons:

--1914 Germany invades neutral Belgium

--1930's Italy invades Ethiopia

--1939-45 Germany invades Poland
Soviet Union invades Baltic Countries
Germany invades Greece

Basis in International Law -- NONE

Basis in the U.N. Charter --- NONE

Basis in Treaties ----- NONE

Latest News: A river flotilla of SVN and U.S. troops is heading for Phnom Penh on the Mekong River. U.S. ground troops are reported past the President's 21 mile limit of yesterday.

WHY?

The following questions and answers were written to clear up some of the common misconceptions about the way we have chosen to support the war in Indochina.

- Q. Isn't the "anti-war movement" filled with and run by communists intent on overthrowing the government of the United States?
- A. Although there maybe a few communists in the movement, there are many clergymen, state and federal civil and elected workers, blue and white collar workers, parents of servicemen serving in Indochina, servicemen on active duty, and high school and college students and teachers. Many of the movement's college supporters, like ourselves, are veterans of the Vietnam war who know from first hand experience what is going on there.
- Q. Didn't the President base his decision to enter Cambodia on information not available to the public?
- A. Possibly; the President hasn't said, but it was announced that he was strongly influenced by the Military Joint Chiefs of Staff, Attorney General Mitchell, and Secretary of Defense Laird. All of these men obviously favor this move for their personal interests. Two of them, Mitchell and Laird, were appointed to their jobs by the President, and the Chiefs of Staff are subordinate to him. It's doubtful that any of these men would put their jobs in jeopardy by disagreeing with their boss.
- Q. Isn't the President influenced by public opinion?
- A. No, definitely not! Last November when over 100,000 concerned citizens traveled across the country to peacefully demonstrate against the war, the President was watching television. Less than two weeks ago when people again went to Washington to voice peaceful dissent the President met with a few young people and talked to them about football. As young men are dying in Indochina, the President seems more interested in sports than in American lives! The President will listen to the yes men who advise him but as in the Haynsworth Supreme Court nomination, he's not interested in those who disagree no matter who they are, how many they number, and how good their reasons for disagreeing with him.
- Q. He's still the President isn't he?
- A. Yes, but as President he was elected and is responsible to act in the best interest of the country; in this case the best interest is to leave Vietnam as soon as possible.
- Q. If we leave Indochina now what about our nation's honor and the 41,000 men who have died there?
- A. Do more wrongs make a right? It's now accepted by everyone including the President that it was a tragic mistake to send American troops to Vietnam in the first place. Because of the war, our nation's honor ~~has~~ never been lower. We are heavily divided at home. Nearly everyone of our allies publicly denounced the escalation into Cambodia. It is obvious that continuing the war is not going to bring back our honor abroad or bring the country back together at home. And will we avenge the deaths of those men if we continue fighting a war which will soon have given us over 50,000 men killed and thousand of others physically and mentally disabled.

Q. But we've never lost a war.

A. And we can't lose this one, since it was never declared a war! But more important, we can never win it, either.

Q. This sounds good, but what can I do to end the war?

A. TALK to your friends, neighbors, and family. Tell them ~~how~~ you feel and why!

PHONE friends and relatives from outlying areas!

WRITE the State Journal, your elected representatives, and anyone you can't reach with your voice!

CAMPAIGN and PETITION where you work and live for your company, union, club, office, etc. to issue a unanimous statement against the further use of troops in Cambodia and Vietnam!

PRAY for the speedy return of troops from Indochina.

Q. Isn't working against the government's policies unpatriotic?

A. A patriot is one who loves and defends his country. When you support the immediate withdrawal of troops from Indochina, you are showing your love for your country, that you want everyone of your country's youth to be given a chance to live and work for the country, to marry and raise a family knowing the family knowing the country which he loves will be responsive to the needs of its people, you're defending the country against its greatest enemy: apathy and dissatisfaction from within, and you're showing your elected representatives that you are going to stand up and be counted. You are showing the President and the world that our sons aren't going to be sent to a war that shouldn't have taken place. And you are showing that remaining silent isn't a virtue when the man speaking doesn't speak for you or the rest of the country.

ACT NOW THE COUNTRY YOU'RE SAVING IS YOUR OWN
Veterans for Peace

\$1 can pay for the printing of 500 more of these reports. All labor is volunteer so donations will go strictly for paper.

Send donations to:

Veterans for Peace
1436-H Spartan Village
East Lansing
Michigan 48823

Scheduled Activities

TEACH-INS

"Problems and Change in the University"

Terry Allen, Psychology
122 Baker Hall, 10:20-12:00

"Racism and Politics"

Bryan Downs, Political Science
107 S. Kedzie, 10:20-12:00

"SDS Workshop of Racism"

Emil Myers, SDS
326 NS, 12:40

EVENING ACTIVITIES

"Minority Problems"

Anthropology Department
Seminar/Action Group
Museum Auditorium, 7:00-10:00

Civil Rights Commission Presentation

105B Berkey, 7:00-10:00

WORKSHOPS

"Anatomy of a Riot"

Chuck Poizel
Black Culture Room, Holden
12:00-2:00

"Psychological Aspects of Racism"

Martha Aldenbrand, Psychology
Behind Chapel (on grass), 12:40-1:30

"Racism in Organized Labor"

Steve Okuly
141 Baker, 1:00-3:00

"Media and Racism"

Sandra Ball, Sociology
Morrill Hall, 1:00-3:00; room #1

"Racism and Radical changes in
Education"

Meet in Lobby of Erickson, 1:00
and 4:00
Judy Tower and Rod Wright

"Strike Demand--University College"

Irene VanTassel
Black Culture Room, Holden
2:00-4:00

"Admissions Policies"

Bill Warrington, U. College
Mason Lower lounge, 2:00-4:00

"Detroit Geographical Expedition"

Charlie Ipcar, Geography
Behind Chapel (on grass), 3:00-5:00

"Cultural and Institutional
Racism"

Greg Koert and Sue Hughes
141 Baker Hall, 3:00-6:00

"Black Panthers" (film)

Trish Derouin
140 Fee Hall, 3:00-4:00

"Racism in the Dorms"

Bill Barr, Judy Leepa, Beth Shapiro
Black Culture Room, Holden
4:00

150 BUSTED HERE!

19 may 70

THIS MORNING AT 1:35 AM ABOUT 150 STUDENTS WERE
ARRESTED WITHOUT WARNING AND HAULED AWAY TO JAIL. THE
RAID WAS AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT WAHARTON AND VICE--
PRESIDENT DICKERSON. THE STUDENTS, IN THEIR OWN UNION,
WERE DISCUSSING RASCISM AND PLANNING WORKSHOPS FOR
TODAY'S TEACH-IN. THESE STUDENTS WERE NOT ACTING
VIOLENTLY OR EVEN ENGAGED IN A PROTEST ACTION. THEY
WERE TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR THE SHOCKING RESPONSE
THEY RECEIVED. THE ACTIVITIES THEY WERE PLANNING
WERE TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE.
THESE ATTEMPTS WERE MET WITH AN OUTRAGEOUS AND
NEEDLESS RESPONSE. THE STUDENTS OFFERED NO RESISTANCE A
AND SO FAR THE CHARGES HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO
TRESPASSING.. THESE PEOPLE NEED BAIL MONEY IMMEDIATEY

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

BAIL OUT YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS

May 12, 1970

WHY I AM ON STRIKE...

The time has come when I can no longer sit back and condone the actions of a president, who, without prior notification of Congress, has sent American soldiers to die in yet another foreign country. I can no longer idly accept the actions of a president who authorizes acts of military aggression without notifying Congress, the branch of our government which has the sole authority to call men to arms and to allocate funds to sustain them. I can no longer accept the actions of a president who authorizes American soldiers to invade another sovereign state without even the pretext of legality that allowed us to commit more than a half-million men in the Vietnam war.

I can no longer silently support an institution which does not actively condemn military tactics approved by the president which calls for the destruction of villages and towns, the murder--intentional and unintentional-- of a peace-loving people, levels the largest rubber plantation in Indo-China, in violation of international law. I can no longer tolerate this institution's tacit approval of an American foreign policy which dictates that men should fight and die in an Asian war--always in the interest of making the world a better, more peaceful place to live.

This nation is considered by most countries in the world--"free" or otherwise--an international criminal of the worst kind, a late-blooming imperialist power. As I am a citizen of this nation I feel compelled to show our society, and the world at large, that not all citizens approve of this foreign policy. American troops have crossed the borders of a neutral country (Cambodia is a country, Mr. Nixon) in the most outrageous violation of international law, but Mr. Nixon's recent television appeal to the "silent majority" fails to mention this fact. He claims to want peace, but we dare not go to the United Nations with our so-called quest for peace because we are clearly the aggressor, the criminal in the eyes of the world. I must ask how, in apparently earnest belief can our president still justify killing of the enemy, of civilians, of American boys, in the name of peace, freedom, and general democratic ideals? How can our president say this nation supports Democratic regimes and opposed totalitarian ones when peaceful dissent has been outlawed in South Vietnam? (In that country, the government has closed all the schools for an indefinite period.) How can our president send more men to their deaths in the name of honor and of justice when this nation is the one that has broken the laws of conduct which apply to all nations, those large and powerful as well as those small and insignificant.

Of course, I'm concerned about getting an education--the traditional kind taught at certain hours, certain days, certain places. I'm concerned, too, about the money I've invested on this type of education, and whether or not my involvement in the strike will change anything. But, it is virtually impossible--in my opinion-- to attend classes when words-- about history, sociology, chemistry--seem so meaningless. People are dying needlessly as I go to class. People in small countries are being victimized by people in larger countries. There is injustice everywhere while I sit in the classroom, go to the library, write papers and take examinations. Which should be the subject of my concern? Injustice or a formal education and good grades?

All of my instructors are willing to let me work outside the formal educational system in order to earn course grades, or they have agreed to give me an incomplete grade, which I might make up over the summer. So, I am still continuing my education, although there is a greater effort necessitated for me personally. There is a monetary cost involved, a traditional education involved, but human lives are at stake, human rights are at stake, and human rights and lives certainly take precedence over monetary values. In order to live with my own outraged conscience, I find it impossible to go to class until this war is ended. The university is the institution in our society with which I am most closely associated. Therefore, it is only logical that my activities at this university must be altered.

For as long as I can remember I have been told--and everyone I know has been told--that the United States is the best place in the world to live. Look at the people wanting to come here, I was told. (While immigration figures were quoted, I was never told about the racist nature of our immigration laws). But now I wonder if the nation is all it is reputed to be. I wonder about the purpose of this kind of a university education. I wonder if my education here will only prepare me to become part of a national machine that condones and accepts war as a means to peace, sanctions political repression at home and abroad, and will stop at nothing, even approving the murder of students, to make people fit into its molds. If this be the case--and I think it is--then I no longer wish to participate in the activities of an institution that is not only a part of this society, but plays such a vital role in the perpetuation of the society's life-style. I intend to curtail my formal studies at this university until the war in Indo-China ends. This will be signal to me that society is willing to look inward and begin to rationally consider its pressing domestic problems. I firmly believe that the people must regain the power which has been usurped by the governmental administrators. I plan to continue to educate myself on this issue and to join with other concerned and outraged people around this nation in asserting our right to halt a war no one in this country ever wanted.

Steve Bensko

MSU Junior

April 17, 1970, Introduced by Rep. Vaughn and referred to the Committee on

Military and Veterans' Affairs

A bill defining the rights of a person of the state inducted or serving in the military forces of the United States; and prescribing certain powers and duties.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 1. A person of this state inducted or serving in the military forces of the United States shall not be required to serve outside the territorial limits of the United States in the conduct of armed hostilities not an emergency and not otherwise authorized in the powers granted to the president of the United States in section 2 of article 2 of the constitution of the United States, unless the hostilities were initially authorized or subsequently ratified by a congressional declaration of war according to the constitutionally established procedures in section 8 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. A person of this state serving in the military forces of the United States or serving in an area in which armed hostilities are being conducted may give notice thereof to the attorney general. The attorney general, upon receipt of the notice, shall on behalf of the person, and in the name of the state, take any action he deems necessary to enforce and defend the rights of the person under section 1.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Chairman Mahalak (D)	Room 19	373-2575
Vice-Chairman Novak (D)	Room B 1	373-0106
Maj. Whip O'Neill (D)	Room 12	373-0152
S.J. Davis (D)	Room 110	373-0822
Steven Stopczynski (D)	Room 14	373-2277
Philip Pittenger (R)	Room 220-B	373-1770
Dively (R)	Room 220-S	373-1789
Robert C. Stites (R)	Room 220-M	373-0828
Varnum (R)	Room 220-O	373-2629

These are the people who are bottling up the bill. See them and talk to them!!!!

MOTTO: MAINTAIN POLITICAL PRESSURE

1124 Strike - 6 May 70

FORGET YOUR CLASSES !
COME TO OUR RALLIES !

HELP US PICKET CLASSROOM BUILDINGS !

Help us SHUT THIS UNIVERSITY DOWN ;

until our demands are met.

We are part of a larger fight which must be won.

We, and students like us at other universities, are in this fight together. And every success we have will make their success easier.

RALLY

10:00 Wednesday May 6th

Administration Building

(to organize pickets)

STUBS. NOW

Tuesday, a group of about 4,000 students rallied in front of the Administration Building and declared their support for a student strike at KSU. The same thing has happened in over 200 universities throughout the country, and the demands of students at other schools are similar to the four which we have raised: 1. US out of Indochina, 2. Abolish ROTC, 3. Free Bobby Seale, 4. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.

The reasons for making these demands are very clear.

1. The war in Vietnam - which has now been expanded into the Indochina war - has never been anything but a war to preserve the foreign interests of US corporations. Every US industry makes from 20-50% of its profits from exports and the military spending which goes to preserve export markets; and it is impossible to estimate how much more they make from exploiting cheap labor and raw resources in foreign countries. The war is an attempt to demonstrate that popular movements which resist US exploitation cannot succeed. Even though the war is failing, it is being widened. But we see no reason why we should die in it. Therefore we demand that the US get out of Indochina.

2. The ROTC program is integral to the prosecution of the Indochina war. Over 35% of all second lieutenants in the armed forces come out of the ROTC program. Over 50% of all officers have come from ROTC. Colonel Pell, the officer in charge of the ROTC program at Harvard admitted that "Let it be understood beyond question that there is at present no acceptable alternative source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus." Because we want to take direct action that will hinder the war in Indochina, we demand that ROTC be abolished.

3. The Black Panthers and other organizations fighting for the liberation of black people in America have come under ferocious attacks. These attacks are being directed by the same ruling group that is directing the war in Indochina. They have taken Bobby Seale, the chairman of the Black Panther Party, as a political prisoner of war. And they threaten to execute him. Therefore, because we oppose the rulers of America, and support the liberation struggles of black people, we demand that Bobby Seale be freed.

4. In recent demonstrations against ROTC at Kent State, 5 students were killed and several others injured by national guardsmen's gunfire. Students were attacked because America's rulers consider threats to ROTC as very real threats to their effort in Indochina. We are convinced that the struggle against ROTC is correct and that the shootings at Kent State were nothing but murder. We intend to continue that struggle here. Therefore, because the students at Kent State fell in our cause, we express our solidarity with them.

The university, of course, would like to see us forget these demands and go away quietly. At the rally president Whorton said that we should send petitions to our congressmen. But we know that that will accomplish nothing. The men in power will listen to us only when they see that we are willing to fight for our demands. We urge everyone to participate in the strike.

STRIKE BULLETIN

On the evening of May 6th meetings were held in complexes and at the union, and selected representatives to a strike steering committee. The committee met to improve organization and clarify our demands. The committee encourages strong endeavors to maintain a non-violent demonstration of our resistance towards a system we seek to change. There will be a meeting at 5:00 in the auditorium. The following are the demands as suggested by the strike steering committee:

1. We demand an immediate end to American military involvement in Indo-China
2. Because of the Kent State tragedy, we demand that all firearms be banned from campus.
3. We also demand an end to all military involvement at M.S.U.
4. We demand an end to all political and racial repression of dissidents in America, and demand immediate release of all those unjustly convicted.
5. We demand that no academic or vocational penalization be made against students, faculty, or staff for participating in the strike.

JOIN US IN SOLIDARITY
AND STRIKE NOW.

— STRIKE STEERING
COMMITTEE.

5/7/70

MSU Strike

University College . Office of the Dean . Ernst Bessey Hall

May 6, 1970

TO: University College Faculty

FROM: Edward A. Carlin

In response to numerous inquiries, I should like to respond concerning the current situation on campus as follows:

1. The students that I have observed are involved in peaceful though vocal attempts to convince fellow students to strike. Inasmuch as class attendance is not subject to University compulsion they have this right.
2. It is equally important that the right of each faculty member and each student to attend classes if he chooses be respected. Therefore, violence or intimidation must be rejected.
3. The University has endorsed holding a "teach-in" on Friday. I encourage the University College faculty to participate in the planning and conduct of such an enterprise.

TACTICS FOR THOSE WISHING TO SUPPORT THE STRIKE
THESE ARE MEANT AS SUGGESTIONS

1. Formal classes or the 'conduct of business-as-usual' cannot continue on this campus. This means specifically, that the substantive matter of the classroom must be directed to the issues and demands of the strike. For some this may mean directing the focus of their expertise to the solution of these crucial problems. For others, it may mean more 'action-oriented', non-classroom activities, like community work. For still others, it may mean making the university machinery more responsive to the demands.
2. Students choosing to strike should be allowed a provision whereby they will not be penalized for their participation in the strike. The strike, again, should be considered a learning experience. The instructor should work something out depending upon the type of course and the student-teacher relationship already existing.
3. Instructors who choose to strike, need to make provisions for those students who wish to continue with their 'course work', so that those students can participate in some sort of directed study.
4. Students and instructors should honor picket lines. If it is necessary for you to enter a building which is being picketed, it behooves you to engage in dialogue with the picketers so that they understand that you do not intend to conduct 'business-as-usual' and that you support the strike. Picket lines are presently being used to inform those who are conducting 'business-as-usual- that there is another point of view.
5. It is understood that all those on strike will engage in dialogue with their brothers and sisters on campus and to alert the community that it is time to awaken and rearrange the priorities and insure that each one of us has a more secure right to the control of his or her fate.
6. Grades are a big question mark as usual. If you are a non-striking instructor, who has striking students, you could - a) give them the grade that they have earned up to this point b) give them at least a 2.0 (3.0 for grads) for participating in a meaningful learning experience (the strike) c) give the student an Incomplete d) have the student do something related to the issues of the strike.

On the other hand, if you are a striking instructor, you could - a) have your non-striking students do a take home exam and/or a research paper b) arrange for the non-striking students to receive regular course materials plus participate in some activities related to what the strike is all about.

5/11/70 THE COUNCIL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE STUDENT STRIKE.
This is a reformulation of our viewpoint. We see things this way.

1. ISSUE: The U.S. is involved in an illegal war. The President has chosen to conduct the war without the advice or consent of Congress. He has unilaterally widened the war into Cambodia. Yet, he has begun to hear our voices by withdrawing the first units from Cambodia during the middle of this week (so he says). This is even more reason to make our voices heard louder still.
DEMAND: The U.S. get out of Indochina now. The MSU administration voice its distaste for the killing in Indochina and demand U.S. withdrawal. MSU discontinue all contracts and programs which contribute to this illegal war, or which contribute to American imperialism, specifically the research grants/programs with D.O.D. - Army, Navy and Air Force.
2. ISSUE: The killing, wounding and dismembering of the students at Kent State University and Orangeburg, S.C. was unnecessary and avoidable. We must express our solidarity with our brothers and sisters at these universities, and prevent an occurrence of such incidents on the MSU campus.
DEMAND: Under no circumstances will firearms be allowed on the MSU campus.
3. ISSUE: University priorities are out of whack. We have diverted funds and resources to activities which are of little value to the broad interests of the public. ROTC is an activity of the military establishment of the U.S. and therefore it should be treated as such.
DEMAND: ROTC will not be paid for in any way or granted academic credit by MSU.
4. ISSUE: Expression of dissent in America. Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party. Mr. Seale was denied a postponement of his trial in Chicago (the so-called Chicago conspiracy trial) by Judge Hoffman. Mr. Seale requested the delay while his attorney recovered from an operation. Judge Hoffman had in the past granted a postponement to a lawyer so that the lawyer could take a 7 week vacation in the Bahamas. Mr. Seale then requested that he be allowed to speak on his own behalf. His efforts to speak were countered with a 4 year contempt sentence, which usually requires a trial by jury.
Bobby Seale is presently being held for conspiracy to commit murder. Kingman Brewster, President of Yale, pointed out that it was difficult for any black man, much less Bobby Seale, to get a fair trial in the United States.
DEMAND: Free Bobby Seale. The university should bring political pressure to bear wherever possible to insure the right to political dissent for every American.
5. ISSUE: MSU needs to meet the needs of the citizens of this state. The percentage of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans in the state of Michigan is between 16% - 18% of the taxpaying population. The population of the students at MSU should reflect this distribution.
DEMAND: Enroll in MSU by Fall of 1970 2,000 additional Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans and provide supportive services for these students. The recruitment and qualifications of those students will be handled by the respective community groups Detroit Geographical Expedition, BLFI, MECHA, for example.
6. ISSUE: The University should divest itself of institutional racism. Blacks and other minority students are 'weeded out' through the University College courses at more than twice the rate than that of white students.. It is time to look to practices of the University College which are monolithic in cultural outlook and destructive to the cultural and value orientations of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans.
DEMAND: The University College Requirements which are racist be abolished. Other units and departments scrutinize their curricula and requirements for signs of cultural bias and racism.
7. ISSUE: Alternative methods of learning and the right to protest. This strike is a learning experience and a contribution to the academic milieu of the university.
DEMAND: Those people expressing their conscience in the form of dissent and strike from 'business as usual' will not be penalized in any way by any unit of the university.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ART
MAY 9, 1970

The faculty of the Department of Art, with profound belief in the efficacy of man's basic humanity, support wholeheartedly the humanitarian intent of the demands of the Michigan State University strikers. Regarding these demands and the present situation now existing on the Michigan State University campus we find "business as usual" an impossibility. We as a faculty, committed to education and creative endeavor, propose that the Kresge Art Center remain open and that each teacher, in consultation with those of his students who wish to attend classes, find means to address the issues.

We recommend that, beginning on Monday, May 11, 1970, students and faculty participate in a "work-in" to create, using Art Department facilities, statements appropriate to their concern for the world situation. This "work-in" will continue for the duration of the strike.

CONSEQUENCES OF A CLOSED UNIVERSITY

Those who would advocate that the University be closed must consider the consequences of such an action. The effects would go far beyond what is viewed as a symbolic protest against the war. For example:

1. The school year necessarily would have to be extended beyond June 14 to make up for those class days lost to "strike" action.
2. Closure would mean an end to all normal services, with the result that students would have to be sent home.
3. The ability of the University to continue to pay wages and salaries during such a period is questionable, at best.
4. Veterans benefits received by students probably would be halted by the Federal government.
5. Financial assistance, such as work-study, fellowships and research grants, would be placed in serious jeopardy.
6. The State Legislature currently is considering the University's 1970-71 budget, and a forced closure could not help but adversely influence those vital decisions.

These are not sanctions; these are consequences. They are not matters left to the University's discretion.

Therefore, it should be clearly understood that the effect of any course of action which forces closure of the University is to make the university community the target and the victim, not the policy makers in Washington.

CONSEQUENCES OF A PARTIAL "STRIKE"

Everyone is responsible for his own actions and the consequences of those actions. Students, graduate assistants and faculty are bound by established codes of conduct. Individuals boycotting classes must arrange with their various instructors for handling course grades. The Code of Teaching Responsibility, adopted by the Academic Council and approved by the Academic Senate, requires instructors to meet their classes. This pertains both to faculty and teaching assistants. Instructors who do not discharge their responsibilities can scarcely be recommended for continuation of pay during their absence from duty. The same principle applies to non-teaching duties. The University cannot abrogate codes of conduct or individual responsibility by granting a general exemption from the established rules.

It also follows that those who boycott or strike have no right to coerce or intimidate the many who wish to conduct their activities on campus in a normal manner.

PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY

There has been every evidence that the great majority of MSU students abhor violent confrontations and destruction. This appears to be true of the "strike" leaders as well as of those who may feel just as deeply about the issues but who wish to continue their education. Yet, the night of May 1 showed that violence, even though instigated by a few, can break out.

The campus police responded responsibly and with restraint. Outside assistance from local law enforcement agencies was called in only after the campus force found that the random destruction had spread beyond its means of control. Such assistance has not been deployed on the campus since.

The University's overall policies regarding the admission of minority students is already on the agenda of the President's Commission on Admission and Student Body Composition. Any group or individual who wishes to present their views to the Commission are urged to do so.

Closely related to the Commission are the recent discussions which the university administration has had with the Mexican-American organization MECHA and with the new Executive Board of the Black Liberation Front regarding their proposals for improvements in the University's handling of minority students in such areas as recruitment, admission, financial aids, tutorial, general support services, counseling and advising. These discussions began before the events of last week and will continue.

POLITICAL TRIALS

It is obvious to all that the University clearly has no power to control the trial of Bobby Seale or others, regardless of the feelings held by many individuals on the campus. We can only state that the University strongly supports the right of responsible dissent and the Constitutional right to a fair trial. Within the areas of its direct responsibility, the University has attempted to live by this principle of rational debate and due process. It will continue to do so.

INDOCHINA WAR

The expansion of the war in Southeast Asia obviously did much to accentuate the deep concern over the Vietnamese situation long felt on this and other campuses. The reaction of students, faculty and administrators was electrifying, and anyone who doubts that this message wasn't heard in Washington seriously underestimates the voice of the people. But the point to remember is that it is in Washington where the decisions are made, and not on the MSU campus. However, these decisions can be influenced constructively.

Many persons have stated their individual views, both for and against the latest action. The suspension of regular classes on Friday for the conduct of a teach-in on this and other issues provided an intelligent and reasonable forum for debate. The teach-in was not meant to be a one-shot catharsis for the emotions; rather, it is hoped that coming out of those sessions will be further actions which will result in clear-cut position statements.

Additionally, it is gratifying to note that many students are supporting the suggestion that petitions be prepared containing the views of the MSU community on this issue. The offer to take these petitions to the Michigan Congressional Delegation in Washington still stands.

Distributed to all faculty + staff, 11 May 1970



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Report from the President

May 11, 1970

TIME FOR CLARITY

The past 10 days have been unsettling and, in many ways, traumatic on the Michigan State University campus. The period has been one of mass meetings, rhetoric, rumors, and confusion, punctuated by one serious incident of property damage. Over all, however, the great majority of students have conducted themselves with good judgment and a sincere effort to cope intelligently with issues which far transcend the normal educational activities and responsibilities of this university.

Throughout, as is typical during times of emotionalism and confusion, the garbled word about what is happening is more easily come by than facts and reason. Rumors, innocent or insidious, gallop across the campus. Anyone with access to a mimeograph puts out a leaflet. During this time, the University administration has sought, in every way possible, to keep the campus community informed of its position. We have given statements to the State News, distributed them through the residence halls, addressed some mass meetings and on one occasion, used closed-circuit television.

Yet, many questions regarding the issues and their possible import for the University appear to be unanswered in the minds of both students and faculty. This special information bulletin is intended to state the administration's position on these matters as clearly as possible.

THE CALL FOR A "STRIKE"

The University recognizes the sincere concern, deeply felt among many faculty and students at Michigan State, over the issues which have arisen. It is evident that there is a wide range of opinions both over the issues themselves and the propriety of a "strike." As a public institution, however, the University cannot subscribe to a single viewpoint on issues and policies outside its jurisdictional sphere.

Therefore, the University cannot endorse a political "strike" which would close its classrooms. Nearly 40,000 students have come voluntarily to this campus to receive a formal education. More than 3,000 faculty members are employed at MSU to provide this instruction. That is the function of this State institution. That is what is expected of it by the Legislature and the taxpayers of Michigan who finance the greater part of the University's operating costs. That is what is expected by the students who pay tuition.

We recognize that there is divided opinion on the campus regarding this issue. Nevertheless, the University's responsibility to the State of Michigan to provide educational opportunities is very clear and cannot be abdicated. Students who are here for that purpose cannot morally be denied their right to attend classes because some of their fellow students may feel that a closed university somehow will hasten an end to the war in Indochina. Similarly, faculty members with appointments to teach at MSU have their responsibility clearly defined by the Code of Teaching Responsibility adopted by the Academic Council and the Academic Senate in 1969.

There are many students and faculty members who wish to attend class. The University has an obligation to do everything it can to provide educational services.

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Those who would advocate that the University be closed must consider the consequences of such an action. The effects would go far beyond what is viewed as a symbolic protest against the war. For example:

1. The school year necessarily would have to be extended beyond June 14 to make up for those class days lost to "strike" action.
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It also follows that those who boycott or strike have no right to coerce or intimidate the many who wish to conduct their activities on campus in a normal manner.

PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY

There has been every evidence that the great majority of MSU students abhor violent confrontations and destruction. This appears to be true of the "strike" leaders as well as of those who may feel just as deeply about the issues but who wish to continue their education. Yet, the night of May 1 showed that violence, even though instigated by a few, can break out.

The campus police responded responsibly and with restraint. Outside assistance from local law enforcement agencies was called in only after the campus force found that the random destruction had spread beyond its means of control. Such assistance has not been deployed on the campus since.

None of us wants our campus to become an armed camp. The tragedy of Kent State must never occur again. Human life is too dear, and the protection of it will always be our first objective. But to suggest that the only way to prevent another Kent State is to remove the means by which the campus police can protect the university community is illusory. The campus is public property. The University has no authority to exclude city, county and State law enforcement agencies when they are in performance of their duties. Disarming the campus police could thus very well have the effect of increasing outside police activity on the campus.

Relationships between the campus police and the rest of the university community are good, but they can be improved. One of the items on the agenda of the next Academic Council meeting is a proposal to create a Faculty-Student Standing Committee on Public Safety, which could advise on these matters.

The responsibility for preventing threats to life and property is not one-sided. Everyone on this campus shares the duty of assuring an atmosphere where dissent can be articulated in the same rational terms as the formal educational process.

ROTC

On April 27, the MSU Committee Against ROTC presented a set of demands to abolish ROTC from the campus.

On May 1, the administration responded to the demands by suggesting that the Steering Committee of the Faculty, which sets the agenda for the Academic Council, was the proper channel if there was a genuine desire to have ROTC's status on campus reconsidered. (The Academic Council had considered the issue at length only a year ago, making several recommendations which were implemented.)

On May 6 a student representative to the Council asked the Steering Committee to bring ROTC again before the Council. The committee agreed and set a special Council meeting for May 26 to consider the topic.

Meantime, ASMSU, COGS and the appropriate faculty bodies plan to poll students and faculty on their views regarding ROTC. The University reiterates its support of the survey and underscores its importance in reflecting the current views of students and faculty. The results of the survey will be carefully weighed by the Council in its deliberations. Recommendations by the Council for substantive changes in the ROTC status will be brought before the Board of Trustees.

BLACK ENROLLMENT

The University has attempted to develop an intelligent and realistic program of steadily increased Black enrollment, rather than set arbitrary quotas or ceilings.

The percentage of Black students enrolled in the Freshman Class has increased as follows: 1967 – 2%; 1968 – 5%; 1969 – 6% and in the Fall of 1970 we expect to reach 8%. The University has sought to achieve annual increases within its capability to insure that those admitted remain and receive the full benefits of their educational opportunities. To enroll unrealistic numbers, merely to achieve high percentages, would be unfair to the students so admitted if the educational services available are deficient. Rather than make a hasty response preventing the University from marshaling its full resources, the University has sought to coordinate the accelerating rate of annual increases in enrollment within our ability to provide any special services and academic changes required.

The University's overall policies regarding the admission of minority students is already on the agenda of the President's Commission on Admission and Student Body Composition. Any group or individual who wishes to present their views to the Commission are urged to do so.

Closely related to the Commission are the recent discussions which the university administration has had with the Mexican-American organization MECHA and with the new Executive Board of the Black Liberation Front regarding their proposals for improvements in the University's handling of minority students in such areas as recruitment, admission, financial aids, tutorial, general support services, counseling and advising. These discussions began before the events of last week and will continue.

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Additionally, it is gratifying to note that many students are supporting the suggestion that petitions be prepared containing the views of the MSU community on this issue. The offer to take these petitions to the Michigan Congressional Delegation in Washington still stands.

IF YOU ARE STOPPED BY THE POLICE:

1. You may remain silent. (You must give your name and address, but you do NOT have to answer ANY other questions.)
2. The police may arrest you only:
 - a. with a warrant, or
 - b. if they have REASONABLE grounds to believe you are committing or have committed a crime.
3. The police may search your person and an area within your immediate presence ONLY if they have arrested you or if they have a search warrant or arrest warrant. ASK TO SEE IT!!!
4. The police must inform you of the offense with which you are charged.
5. Whatever happens, you must not resist arrest, even if you are innocent.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED:

1. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls—one to a relative and the other to an attorney. By law, you are allowed a reasonable number of phone calls to get in touch with these people.
2. The police must give you a receipt for everything they take from you, including your wallet, clothing, and any packages you were carrying when arrested.
3. You have a right to see an attorney before the police question you. If you can't afford an attorney, or if you don't know anyone who will probably hire a lawyer for you, request a lawyer at the time of arrest, at the arraignment, and keep requesting a lawyer until you get one.
4. You do not have to give ANY statement to the police, and you do not have to sign any statement you may give them.
5. You must be allowed to post bail in all cases except murder, but in order to get a bail bond you must pay 10% of the bail. If you don't have enough money, you can plead "in forma pauperis" (as a poor person) and ask the judge to release you without bail, but he does not have to.
6. The police must bring you into court or release you without unnecessary delay.

CARRY IT WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES

STRIKE AGAINST RACISM

In response to the racist murders of seven Black people in Augusta, Georgia and two Black students at Jackson State College in Mississippi this past week, Michigan State University will be shut down Tuesday, May 19, so that the university community, will focus its attention on the causes and implications of these crimes. and take concrete action to combat racism. For the past two weeks, many thousands of white students have been on strike here and nationwide to demonstrate their anger at the murder of four white students at Kent State; however, when three Black students were murdered at Orangeburg, S.C., two years ago, no white students marched in anger. We are angry, not only at the killing of nine Black people last week, but at the racism which says a white death is more tragic than a Black death. We will not allow "business as usual" when Black blood flows in American streets.

The murder of nine Black people is only the tip of the iceberg. Below that is the daily oppression of being Black in America: the low-paying jobs, the slum housing, the unemployment rate double that of the whites, the "flunk-out" schools, the daily incidents, large and small, of police brutality, add to that the systematic attacks against Black people who rise up against their oppression, and the turning of the ghetto into a battle zone. and the full picture of racism as an institution of American life becomes clear. If institutionalized racism is to be destroyed, we must move beyond recognition of the symptoms--in this case, the murder of nine Black people--to an understanding of the causes of racism and the reasons why institutionalized racism is perpetuated in this society.

Racism did not begin in this country because white men were evil; slaves were originally brought to this continent for economic reasons and the institution of slavery was perpetuated because it was extremely profitable. Racism today continues primarily for that very reason. It is no coincidence that the average Black worker makes 54% of the wage of the average white worker or that Blacks are concentrated in the worst, the most dangerous, and the lowest-paying jobs.

Despite university rhetoric about a lack of adequate facilities and supportive services, the truth is that racist admission policies are directly related to the economic profitability of perpetuating an unskilled labor pool of Blacks and other minority groups. This rhetoric is contradicted by the historical facts that this university did, after World Wars I and II, open its doors and provide supportive services to returning veterans who did not meet minimum university requirements. University assurances that it is opposed to racism are further contradicted by its maintenance of a police administration program on this campus which is instrumental in repressing Black people in their communities; in particular, by supplying manpower for the two most racist police forces in the country, Oakland, Cal. and Chicago, Ill.

It is time to move beyond expressions of sympathy and regret to specific and effective action directed against the causes of racism and the institutions which perpetuate it. It must be made clear that this university cannot be permitted to continue "business as usual" while it contributes to and supports racist repression at home and abroad. If you agree that the time to take action is now, come to the meeting Monday evening at 7:30 P.M. on the second floor of the Union Building to discuss specific activities and workshops on racism to be held on Tuesday.

ACTION GROUP TO COMBAT RACISM

MEETING MON., 7:30 PM. UNION

May 12, 1970 a.m

It is common knowledge that there is a student strike at MSU and that this strike is part of a nation-wide student strike, the first in the history of this country. Hundreds, then thousands, then millions have joined in strikes across the country, demonstrating, rallying and speaking out against the policies of the Nixon administration. These are the policies that are so contrary to the wishes and aspirations of people at home and abroad. The specific events that triggered this strike were not unusual. The invasion of Cambodia was no less arrogant than the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam, nor were the murders at Kent State any less senseless than the massacre of black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina in 1968. The important thing is that this time people are doing something.

Rather than calling this phenomenon a strike it could be recognized as a massive awakening to issues long present. Business as usual has been getting more and more unusual, yet we sat back quietly and said nothing as we watched the dream of America become the nightmare of the world, a reality too ugly to be true. Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, was shot to death as he lay asleep in his bed--but we did nothing. We watched My Lai and saw our brothers, husbands and friends come back from Vietnam as men who shot unarmed men, women and children--and yet we accepted this as being all in the line of duty. We try to get a job and find that the economy doesn't need us quite as much as we had imagined.

It is not that we did not notice these things. We did. Yet many just watched as one million marched last November 15. It was just as well for all the difference the Moratorium made to the warmakers.

Perhaps between then and now we have looked at ourselves and our country. As we listened to Agnew perhaps the notion first occurred that something was more wrong with him than with us. And when Nixon called us 'bums' maybe that fanned the last little spark of self respect that we had left. Whatever time it hit us, two important things became more obvious: that something needed to be changed, and that if anyone was going to do it we would have to.

America and her children are in turmoil. We find oppression becoming a daily part of our lives and the lives of those around us. Oppression killed the four students at Kent State and at Orangeburg, and it is killing the Cambodians and the Vietnamese. It is killing Bobby Seale and has killed countless numbers of other Blacks as well. The Department of Defense, through its agents like ROTC and the Army, the Department of Justice and yes, the Universities too, were active agents in perpetuating this oppression, as it continues to serve those who are in power and who wish to maintain their power.

The question that faces us now is whether or not we will or can allow business to continue as usual within our communities, while we still have the opportunity to do so. That is why we strike now, before it is too late.

Many have asked, "Why strike? Why shut the University down? We'll all be sent home!" By striking we are able to demonstrate our outrage at this society. Not only that, but striking is a peaceful way to withhold goods and services from those in power: we are the goods and the instructors are withholding their services. When we talk about shutting the University down; we are not saying that the national guard should come in here and send us home. But that classes should not be conducted in the traditional way, and that we should be spending our

time working for those changes which we see as necessary for the achievement of a society we wish to live in. This is truly an educational process.

Once we have freed ourselves from the crippling incapacitation of trying to live with an unbearable situation, there still remains the practical question of what we can do about it. We must do what we do best. We can learn and having learned we can teach others. However, the things that we need to learn are not being taught at this or any other university in this country. We must first change this university education factory, stop the production of defective goods, and then begin the re-education of the students and faculty. We must correct these previous mistakes and fill in those gaps in our knowledge until we have the tools to understand for ourselves exactly what has happened to this country. We must help each other get their kind of information. Students and faculty can show each other how. The point is be non-coercive. Each person must be helped to understand how his life and his thoughts and his actions are a part of this process. However, knowledge in a vacuum is, as they say, "purely academic" we must be able to use this knowledge. We must share this knowledge with everyone because there are important decisions to be made in this country every day and most people do not have enough information or understanding of the situations they must be concerned with.

This university should spend time educating people on how they can best fight oppression. Once again this study would be academic unless the oppressed peoples themselves were able to get an education here too. Minority communities all over the state are not now allowed to send their fair share of students here to learn the necessary tools to help build a society that truly serves all of its citizens.

The students are here to be educated so let's get on with it. When we say 'shut it down' we only mean it is time to stop filling our heads with knowledge that is useless at best and address ourselves to those issues and institutions that make it impossible to live a normal life in this country. Education of this sort is not a destructive, violent process but a process of creativity and growth in understanding. Several department teaching assistants groups have pledged to begin this creative education in private sessions for those who wish to attend.

It should be clear by this time that education such as this is political. Politics are the way people make decisions and we want to change the way people make decisions. Community activity, both educational and economic, is crucial, wherever we are, not just in East Lansing.

How long the strike lasts on this campus depends totally on how long the university decision-makers wait before they act on the demands. But as for the strike against the mis-education and useless information in which this university specialized. This strike has only begun.

What Really Happened Monday Night

Spiro T. Agnew and the President have attempted to discredit all dissent by linking violence to the students. Wharton is trying to invalidate our political dissent by calling us vandals. Can you trespass on your own campus? Can you be arrested for loitering in a student union? That's what 132 of us were arrested for two nights ago. Next time we could be arrested for trespassing in our own dormitories.

We can sit in militantly at Dem Hall and not get arrested, but we were arrested at the Union while we were working out constructive, non-violent alternatives like Wharton told us we should do. In February when there was a lot of breaking windows, hardly any arrests were made. The people there could be dismissed as mere vandals. Now, with no violence at the Union, over 130 arrests were made. Why? Isn't it because we posed a political threat two nights ago? Isn't it because we were taking constructive steps dealing with the problems? The people proposing destructive acts had left the Union - they were out breaking windows. Any attempt to link this outside violence to the non-violent, constructive meeting in the Union is a deliberate distortion of the facts. The people breaking windows were not arrested. We were - why?

Wharton's assertion that we were given adequate warning is not true. We were not told that we were violating any law. In the past, people have been requested by the police to leave a building before arrests were made. This was not the case Monday night. The police gave us no warnings. When the police came, students attempted to leave but we were prevented from doing so by the police, who had surrounded the building and blocked all the exits. Approximately 20 people who were on the front steps were forced into the building by the police and then arrested for trespassing.

What happened here Monday night is a small example of political repression at home and abroad. The war in Indochina, the events at Augusta and Jackson State and the jailing of Bobby Seale are more obvious examples of the repression of the legitimate political expression that is now taking place on white college campuses such as Kent State and Michigan State University.

The struggle to attain the 7 strike demands is part of the struggle to oppose political repression around the world. The arrests of Monday night are the first payment in the price we have to pay to end oppression.

FIGHT TO WIN!

Last Friday, some people at MSU fought the pigs and did about \$40,000.00 worth of damage. Rotc, Pig Ad. and the Education Department were some of the targets. The Education Department has no programs for teaching black and brown kids in their own culture and language about things they need in order to gain control over their own lives. Only a few people were busted during the demonstration and two pigs were badly hurt.

SCORE 1 VICTORY FOR THE REVOLUTION

After something like last Friday there is always a lot of confusion over what to do next. The State News, with its Pig Ad. major editor-in-chief, Jim Crate, says that the violence will only ruin the movements effort to abolish ROTC. We all know that the pigs want us to be non-violent so that they can continue their violence against the black and brown people in Asia, America and throughout the world.

But now that the Abolish ROTC movemnet is still going on and the pigs seem bent on ripping off People's Park and people are demanding that the Panthers be set free, we MUST consider the problem of appropriate tactics. What people have to realize is that they must think very carefully about what they want to do in both a military and political sense and then figure out how to do it. A lot of people have been talking about a violent stand to hold the park if it's invaded. This makes no sense as the pigs are better armed and there's more of them. Last Friday, most people didn't wait at Dem. Hall for a million pigs to come and wipe them out. They trashed and fought pigs when they could win and split to trash another place when they could. They were not on a dogmatic death trip about making a stand. RIGHT ON!

What the movement has to do now is figure out how to win for keeps. The pigs escalated at Kent State and Ohio State - they will eventually escalate here too. We can all sit around on our asses and watch more rip offs in the Black community, Indochina, and on campuses around the country where people are daring to fight oppressive Amerika or the people will escalate themselves (like in Santa Barbara where white kids are now shooting and offing pigs and in many major cities where mad bombers are running loose) or wait and build our forces in order to win. DARE TO STRUGGLE, DARE TO WIN!

SEIZE THE TIME!

FREE BOBBY SEALE AND ALL PRISONERS OF WAR!

REPORTS ON CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

The Legal Aid Department of The Associated Students of Michigan State University was established to provide students with a means to secure legal advice, both on-campus and in the community. In light of the numerous disturbances here at Michigan State University and at other universities and colleges, we have decided to extend our services to include dissemination of impartial accounts of such disturbances at M.S.U. to interested parties. We felt this role is vital because both the news media and those directly involved in the disturbances tend to give slightly slanted accounts, for personal, business, or other reasons. All observers will be members of the Department staff, and only those incidents which they themselves see will be reported.

The following is an account of an anti-ROTC meeting held today, 25 May 70, as observed by Charles Massoglia:

"At 1:00 P.M. when I arrived at Demonstration Hall, there were approximately seven people sitting on the steps at the front of the building. At 1:30 the group entered the ballroom, numbering approximately 30. Discussion ensued and at 1:50 the group decided to go over to the Air Force ROTC quonsets, as the doors to the Army ROTC offices were locked. At 2:00 a group of approximately 30-35 people entered the Air Force ROTC building and proceeded to the main office. At 2:05 the only uniformed policeman I saw, entered the building and went into a back office. Apparently, he was from the M.S.U. Department of Public Safety. At 2:15 Col. Shaber, Chairman of the Department of Aerospace Studies, invited the students into his office for a discussion of the AFROTC program. Approximately 14 people discussed mainly the war in IndoChina and U.S. military involvement with him until 2:40, when most left his office. During the course of the discussion Col. Shaber did invite the students in his office to attend Aerospace Studies classes tomorrow. After deciding to meet at 10:00 P.M. at the Union, almost all of the group left the building at 3:05.

Inquiries concerning this and future disturbances on campus may be directed to the address given below:

LEGAL AID DEPARTMENT
335 Student Services Building
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

6 11/27 AM

NO STRIKE

DISCUSSION IS NEEDED!

FACE THE PROBLEMS, DON'T RUN AWAY FROM THEM!

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION!

YOU HAVE PAID FOR THIS RIGHT!

DON'T ALLOW MINORITY CONTROL!

DON'T ALLOW A SMALL GROUP TO GAIN THE POWER THEY SEEK!

NO STRIKE!

STUDENTS FOR RATIONAL ACTION

Economic Boycott

We, the M.S.U. Economic Boycott Committee, as an independent organization wish to present an additional means of expressing social dissent for the purpose of social change.

PROPOSAL

The M.S.U. Economic Boycott Committee propose that a nation-wide economic boycott of Coca-Cola products begin immediately and continue until all active combat troops are withdrawn from Indo-China. These products include Coca-Cola, Tab, Fresca, Sprite, Fanta, HI-C, Tiko Products, Minute Maid, Snow Crop, Butter Ground Coffee, and RealGold Fruit.

Realizing the importance of economic power in our society and the buying power of the American consumer, we maintain that an organized boycott can be effective. Although we are not opposed to the Coca-Cola Company, it is an international distributor, wielding economic power. If pressed hard enough, it can influence the decisions in Washington.

This proposal is being sent to campuses throughout the country.

Students as major consumers of Coca-Cola products can initiate this boycott on college campuses.

In order to be effective, this boycott must be carried into public and private schools and throughout the rest of our communities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: G-64 WILSON HALL
PHONE 355-8725

FURTHER NEWS:

On Saturday, May 9, in Washington, D.C., there is a nationwide economic boycott meeting. At that point they will discuss the tactics which will be used.

Brandeis was reached May 8th. It was discovered that they have already started a boycott on Coca-Cola and Phillip-Morris products.

ASSERT YOUR
ECONOMIC
POWER

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. • PRESIDENT

May 19, 1970

Vandals moved across the MSU campus and nearby area again Monday night, leaving another trail of broken windows. Those engaged in the destruction were part of a larger group which had occupied portions of the Union Building earlier in the evening. Damage included 31 windows broken in the off-campus IBM Building, nine windows in the Administration Building, and several in other structures.

Beginning at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday, police arrested 130 who remained illegally in the building after 11 p.m. closing hour. Repeated warnings were given prior to the arrests. Those arrested were taken to the Ingham County Jail and charged with trespassing and loitering. Not all were MSU students.

This continued and determined effort by some individuals to foment violence and disorder on the campus is reprehensible. While the great majority of students go about their business of securing an education, these irresponsible few take to the night to maraud.

It is an understatement to say that they have no legitimate cause which could in any way justify their actions. As was the case with the illegal sit-in in Demonstration Hall on Friday night, provocation seems the only aim.

Unlike Friday's affair, which ostensibly concerned ROTC, the Monday meeting in the Union which preceded the destruction and illegal occupation had been called by the "Action Group Against Racism." Earlier Monday, the group had demanded that President Wharton close the university on Tuesday.

In refusing this peremptory demand, President Wharton called such a closure tokenism and said he had been working with Black students and faculty on a more permanent and constructive response to the needs of Blacks on campus. He noted that the majority of Black students had declined to join the radical group which engaged in the illegal acts.

"The university community cannot tolerate such wanton violence and disregard of the law," Dr. Wharton said, "It is the students who have no part in these activities who, in the long run, will suffer the most. It is estimated that since May 1 when the lawbreakers began their activities, damage on campus has amounted to more than \$1.50 per student. Every dollar that must be spent to repair deliberate damage is, in effect, a dollar out of the students' pockets. Every dollar so spent is a dollar that is not available for student aid or services.

"During these weeks, the university administration has conducted itself with two major objectives in mind: To protect life and to keep this institution operating for those who are here for educational purposes. It has sought to use restraint at all times, but the lawless few have persistently sought to provoke the authorities into taking firm action.

"The university sincerely regrets that such action was required. However, in the face of these deliberate provocations, it had no choice but to act to protect the right of students and faculty to peacefully pursue their educational activities."

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
President

A preamble in answer to Mr. Wharton:

The Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee shall continue on strike, mindful of the consequences President Wharton cites in his Report dated May 11, 1970. We respectfully submit to the University community that the normal learning process has been rendered inappropriate, indeed, impossible, because of sustained policies of repression pursued by the National government, and localized institutional practices that form the counterpart to these policies. Simply, basic learning cannot be meaningful when the reality of suppression contradicts its very basis. In the present circumstances, it is hoped the University faculty and administration will concur in this judgment, as has a significant portion of the Michigan State student body already - concur, and join with us in the common effort to reconcile our moral with our intellectual and academic responsibilities. To focus narrowly on the last of these, as we believe Mr. Wharton has done in his Report, is to divorce us from our deepest sensibilities, our own definition of professional standards, and most important, is to divorce us from establishing a humane relationship with our students.

In this strike we are not recommending any fixed formula, save for this: that the rights of each member of the University community must be respected fully, whether or not he supports the strike. To implement this conviction requires serious effort; the Committee accepts this challenge as one of its principal objectives. Shortly, we shall forward to the administration proposed suggestions on how the academic life of this University can be guarded and continued, consistent with the spirit of the strike and a comprehensive notion of faculty and student responsibilities. We will endeavor to realize, as an outgrowth of the strike, a new student-faculty Bill of Rights and a more embracing definition of academic freedom. The immediate situation provides the opportunity to work toward that goal; to establish faculty-student relationships that will embrace learning and self-expression, not stifle the authentic impulses that many of us have already noted in this student body.

We affirm our confidence in our students, and respect their views that University life in general has supported, even in its conception of learning, many retrograde currents in American society at large. Not least do we find these currents reflected in exclusionist assumptions pertaining to admissions policies, and the broader question, whom in the University intended to serve? This strike is designed not to close down, but rather, transform, this University- in a democratic direction, founded on principles of free, imaginative inquiry, which in turn must be free from political forces of repression. To achieve this, we are compelled to take this larger stance, where the present strike becomes interconnected with an uncompromising attitude of resistance toward antidemocratic trends in the United States. Our students have made this interconnection; we stand with them, and seek the support of the entire University community in taking this step.

In the final analysis, the strike is both against the war, and for the assertion of our creative possibilities. The two become inextricable. We would not, and we trust the University community would not, have it otherwise. Learning, in the context of legitimized violence from above, at every level society, makes a mockery of our instincts, training, the very foundations of education itself. The burden of responsibility rests not with those who demand betterment, but with those who, in retarding such efforts, make the prevailing forms destructive of human growth. To countenance the war, even under the guise of insisting that normal life continue, is no longer acceptable, is an affront to our conscience, is an unwarranted presumption on our intelligence. We stand proudly in dissent, and welcome the rights and obligations which follow from that position.

Grading Recommendations

from the

Faculty-Graduate Assistant Strike Committee

1. We urge that grades not be used to punish a student for striking. If a striking student cannot complete the work for a course, he should be given an Incomplete, or, if he is a graduate student, a Deferred.
2. The Sunday, May 10, 1970 New York Times carries a report on how the grading problems posed by student and faculty strikes and universities shutting down have been resolved in more than a half-dozen universities. Our recommendations incorporate some of these solutions, and are designed to fit the needs of M.S.U. students and faculty.
 - a. One way to handle grading is the World War II solution. When a student was drafted during a term, his grade for the course was based on what he had done up to that point.

A student on strike, therefore, would be given a grade for the course based on his work up to the time he joined the strike.

- b. Another possibility is to give students a take-home exam. Non-strikers could do an optional paper in addition, if they cared to, by arrangement with the instructor.
 - c. Students on strike could be given a passing grade, on the reasoning that the educational value of the strike -- being forced to think about the issues and to examine their own state of knowledge in relation to them -- is worth, at the least, a 2.0.
 - d. Students could be graded on a credit-no credit basis, if we can persuade the Academic Council to authorize use of credit-no credit grades for this term, even if the student didn't originally register for a credit-no credit grade.
 - e. A student who is striking should be allowed to withdraw from a course he is enrolled in, with an W grade.

We offer these recommendation on ethical and professional grounds. We believe that students who are striking are doing so for the highest moral reasons, and they should be supported. But even if we did not hold that view, we recognize the impossibility of teaching and learning in the tumultuous, intensely distracting atmosphere that prevails on the campus.

Should We Strike Together?

At the present time we are all having the same mental difficulties. Should I strike? The administration thinks it has us by the throat by the very fact that a college education is so very important in this society of ours today. President Nixon believes that we are not willing to give up anything more than a few days of school for our cause. We must make it known that we are willing to sacrifice everything to prevent the needless killing in Indochina. 50,000 American boys have already died in this undeclared war. There is no need for any more tombstones in American cemeteries that mark death in Indochina.

If you do not have a copy of the strike demand fact sheet, go to Strike Central in 24 Student Services Building and read what 7,000 concerned students established as a priority list for our demands. Support of only one of these issues is reason enough to join our effort. If you do not strike it means, in the eyes of the administration of both this university and the government of this nation, that you are against all the issues. If our strike fails, the war in Indochina will continue indefinitely--the needless killing will continue indefinitely. Bobby Seale, innocent or guilty, black or white, deserves a fair trial as guaranteed in the constitution. If we fail, then he will not get one. He will die.

We must win this strike. We can only ;win it together. I ask you to join this cause from your heart, for some day you might be facing a draft board and the call to go die for a war without a cause. I ask you to join this cause for some day you might be a victim of American injustice. We must win. From your heart, go to the rallies, the meetings, but do not go to your classes. Show Nixon and the rest of the country that you are not afraid to stand up for what you believe in. STRIKE!! Strike with your brothers and sisters.

STRIKE_ --- STRIKE-- STRIKE--- STRIKE--- STRIKE

MEDICAL INFORMATION

Although our strike is based on non-violence, a knowledge of First Aid to be used in a confrontation may be of value. The following are a few guides to help you.

1. DORM AFFINITY GROUPS--This is your best protection. Stay with four or five friends that will help you if you are injured. They can administer initial first aid and move you away from the source of trouble. STICK TOGETHER!

2. GAS--There are three types of gas or chemical agents that the police will probably use to control crowds. These are CN tear gas, CS tear gas, and Mace. Police and National Guard Units use cannisters that blow up in your hand when you try to pick them up as well as conventional cannisters. It is a good idea not to try and throw cannisters back as some types will burn your hand, merely kick the cannisters out of the immediate area. Gas masks, rubber or improvised with wet 4x4 gauze and a surgical scrub mask or handkerchief are against all gas. DO NOT RUB EYES WITH HANDS AFTER BEING GASED OR MACED OR WASH WITH SOAP AS THIS CAN CAUSE FURTHER IRRITATION.

CS(Strong) and CN(weak) gas are forms of tear gas. The gas comes in various cannisters, in plastic grenades, in pepper fog machines, and can be sprayed helicopters and cars. They are potent tear gas agents which cause nausea and burning.

TREATMENT

1. Irrigate eyes using water squeezed from the cotton balls everyone should be carrying. Clean the eyes with over the counter eye drops.
2. Clean the exposed skin with mineral oil which you should carry in your first aid kit(this breaks the gas down) or flood the skin with alcohol which will cool the skin.

200 20

Mace is not a gas. It is a liquid and is propelled from a spray can. Mace contains CN gas and kerosene plus a propellant, usually freon which is inert. Mace can cause severe eye pain and blindness as well as difficulty in breathing. Goggles for the eyes will give some protection. DO NOT APPLY VASELINE AS MACE DISSOLVES IN VASELINE AND WILL GET TRAPPED NEXT TO THE SKIN YOU CANNOT WIPE THE VASELINE OFF QUICK ENOUGH TO PREVENT BURNS. THE BURNS RESULTING FROM USE OF VASELINE ARE WORSE THAN IF YOU DID NOT USE IT AT ALL! Irrigate the eyes with a dilute boric acid solution, add a drop of OPTHANE (a local eye anesthetic) and patch for one hour. If pain or blurred vision persist, see an eye doctor.

3. BLEEDING AND SHOCK--Most bloody injuries appear worse than they are. Bleeding can almost always be stopped by firm, direct pressure over the bleeding area for 10 minutes. (Do not apply much pressure on head wounds) Shock can result from almost any injury involving a lot of bleeding. Try to calm the injured party and prevent shock by enlisting his aid in his own treatment (have him hold his own compress over his wound. Positive action can relieve anxiety which contributes to shock. Shock is manifest by fast pulse rate(over 100/min.), cold pale skin and changes

in consciousness. You should keep a person in shock warm and get them to a hospital.

4. LACERATIONS AND BRUISES--Painful blows to the arms and legs are best treated by ice packs, rest and elevation of the injured extremity. Obviously bleeding should be stopped first. Blood in the urine after a blow to the back or the side suggests a kidney injury and medical evaluation is indicated. A rib fracture can occur after a strong blow to the chest and may cause painful breathing or coughing up blood. Chest X-rays may be necessary to evaluate these injuries. A strong blow to the chest or abdomen can cause internal injuries. Suggestive signs of serious injury include:

1. Persistent abdominal pain
2. Nausea and/or shock
3. Pain in either shoulder

Should any of these signs occur, PROMPT medical attention is necessary.

5. HEAD INJURIES--Head injuries are often dangerous. Any significant blow to the head can cause a laceration that will bleed enough to put someone into shock. This bleeding is not usually serious in itself because it mainly involves scalp lacerations but it will appear very bad. This bleeding should be stopped by very slight pressure to the wound. DO NOT USE FIRM PRESSURE. IN A CASE OF A SKULL FRACTURE HEAVY PRESSURE CAN CAUSE BRAIN DAMAGE. Any hard blow to the head can cause a concussion (bruising of the brain) which can be dangerous. Anyone who received a head wound should have a head X-ray to exclude the possibility of a skull fracture. The injured person should not be left alone for 24 hours as late complications frequently occur. Warning signs include:

1. Excessive sleepiness and/or difficulty in waking up
2. Unusual behaviour (incoherence, stumbling)
3. Vomiting
4. Persistent headache
5. Changes in vision, especially double vision

If any of these signs are apparent the person should see a doctor immediately.

6. GUNSHOT WOUNDS--Gunshot wounds are particularly frightening and one must keep the injured person calm to prevent shock. Wounds that enter the chest or abdomen are extreme emergencies and must be evaluated immediately by a physician. External bleeding should be stopped by applying direct pressure en route to a doctor. Bullet wounds to the head that are not immediately fatal are less of an emergency than chest wounds but if a person loses consciousness, they must be classified extreme. Wounds to an arm or leg may be emergencies if arteries or nerves are cut. Make sure the first treatment in any bullet wound is hospitalization.

These are only guide lines for your own safety

Arrest Information

You cannot be arrested unless an arresting officer has "probable cause" to do so. "Probable cause" is a term of art and generally means that an arresting officer must have some basis in fact - no matter how small - for concluding that a crime has been committed and that a particular person has committed it.

Once an arrest occurs - that is whenever you are deprived of your freedom of locomotion - a police officer is required to give you your Miranda rights:

1. You are entitled to an attorney.
2. If charged with a major crime (felony punishable by a prison term of a year or longer) the court will provide an attorney for you.
3. Everything you say will be held against you (remember you are dealing with an opponent, not a friend).
4. You need not answer any questions outside of identifying yourself (don't fall for the nice guy approach that "things will go easier on you" if you comply with police wishes).
5. You may voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently waive these rights.

Waiver is usually accomplished by asking you to sign a printed statement which lists your Miranda rights and explicitly states that you know what they are and willfully forego these protections. In short, watch what you sign.

After arrest you will be taken to a police station to be booked (be sure to use the phone call you are entitled to) and then presented to a judge to be formally charged. If there appears to be delay in police authorities presenting you before a judge to hear the charges against you, do the following either for yourself or your friends (you need not be a lawyer):

1. Request of any officer that he produce a written order under which authority he detains you or your friend.
2. It is important that you offer to him lawful fees to pay for the copy of the order you have asked him to give to you.

If the police officer fails to do this within six (6) hours after your request, Michigan law says that he is personally indebted to you in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200). This is a statutory right. Your problem will be to prove that you made the request and tendered lawful fees. For this reason it is good to have someone with you to substantiate your request and actually offer the police officer one or two dollars to pay for the copy. Do this to every police officer you come in contact with: sheriff, deputy sheriffs, turnkeys, arresting officer, booking officer, police chief. Every such officer who refuses to deliver a copy of the order by which you are detained will owe you two hundred dollars - maybe enough to pay for your legal defense.

At your initial meeting with the judge several things will happen depending upon the crime you are accused. In all cases you will (1) be formally notified of the charges against you by the reading of a complaint and the arrest warrant (be sure to request copies of these papers), (2) given an opportunity to plead either guilty, not guilty or stand mute. If you do stand mute the court will enter a plea of not guilty. It is advisable to stand mute to preserve any defects in the complaint and warrant up to this stage. A plea to the merits of the government's case against you is usually held to waive any benefit of errors created up to that point.

In cases involving certain crimes over which the court has no jurisdiction to hear, the court is required to provide you with a "preliminary examination". This usually occurs when you are arrested within the jurisdiction of a court of limited jurisdiction such as the East Lansing Municipal Court. The law requires that the purpose of holding such an examination is to see if the government has enough evidence to justify holding the accused for trial. Under Michigan law it is required that such examination be held within ten days, unless the accused waives this right. In short it is always a good idea to waive the ten day rule because even though the statute is framed in terms of a legal right you will want the extra time to organize your defense. By waiving the ten day rule your preliminary examination will probably be held within four or five weeks. It is a good idea to have the preliminary examination because it offers you the opportunity to find out what evidence the government has against you which is absolutely necessary if you are going to be able to put together a decent defense at trial.

In cases where the court does have jurisdiction to hear your case a trial date will be set. Try to have this set as far in the future as possible for the same reasons as given above - you will need the time to prepare your defense.

When you are charged with a crime by the judge be sure to find out if this accusation entitles you to a court appointed lawyer. If you are charged with a felony and are able to swear a pauper's oath (that you have no assets and are without employment) you will be entitled to a court appointed attorney.

The last item of business between you and the court will be the setting of bail in your case. The idea behind bail is to insure that the accused person will show up for trial and will obey the court's orders. At this time it is helpful if an established (sorry about that) person in the community can step forward and explain to the court why they believe you will appear. Important factors include: length of time in the community; prior record; other offenses; pending financial ability; employment, family, your responsibilities in the community such as day camp worker, charitable volunteer, etc. With these facts in mind and in light of your personal attitude before the judge, the judge may conclude that you will be a very good risk and may release you on your personal promise to show up. This is called a release on a "personal recognizance." In most cases bail will be set by the court.

If you are charged with a traffic offense or a misdemeanor (a minor crime as compared to a felony) punishable only by a fine then the bail cannot exceed double the amount of the fine.

In all other cases involving misdemeanors or traffic offenses you can post with the clerk of the court a sum of money equal to 10% of the bail but at least \$10.00. In short the court is acting like a bail bondsman but there is one significant difference. A bail bondsman charges you a fee of 10% of the face amount of your bail for his promise to the court that you will be there for trial. This fee is not refundable and is how the bail bondsman makes his money. But if you pay the 10% to the clerk of the court then once the conditions of the bail bond have been met then the clerk of the court must return to you 90% of what you paid in. In the case of your paying \$10 on a \$100 bail bond, the clerk would return \$9 to you. Your bail would cost \$1. If you employed a bondsman it would have cost you \$10.

If you are charged with a felony and can't post real estate for your bail, have your friends raise ten percent of the amount of the bail to pay the bail bondsman's fee for releasing you on his promise that you will appear for trial. There are three bail bondsman companies in this area run by two men: Ray Bond Bonding Co., 482-0455, William Couch Co., 485-5477 and AAA Bail (owned by Couch) 485-5035.

Grading Recommendations

from the

Faculty-Graduate Assistant Strike Committee

1. We urge that grades not be used to punish a student for striking. If a striking student cannot complete the work for a course, he should be given an Incomplete, or, if he is a graduate student, a Deferred.
2. The Sunday, May 10, 1970 New York Times carries a report on how the grading problems posed by student and faculty strikes and universities shutting down have been resolved in more than a half-dozen universities. Our recommendations incorporate some of these solutions, and are designed to fit the needs of M.S.U. students and faculty.

- a. One way to handle grading is the World War II solution. When a student was drafted during a term, his grade for the course was based on what he had done up to that point.

A student on strike, therefore, would be given a grade for the course based on his work up to the time he joined the strike.

- b. Another possibility is to give students a take-home exam. Non-strikers could do an optional paper in addition, if they cared to, by arrangement with the instructor.
- c. Students on strike could be given a passing grade, on the reasoning that the educational value of the strike -- being forced to think about the issues and to examine their own state of knowledge in relation to them -- is worth, at the least, a 2.0.
- d. Students could be graded on a credit-no credit basis, if we can persuade the Academic Council to authorize use of credit-no credit grades for this term, even if the student didn't originally register for a credit-no credit grade.
- e. A student who is striking should be allowed to withdraw from a course he is enrolled in, with an N grade.

We offer these recommendation on ethical and professional grounds. We believe that students who are striking are doing so for the highest moral reasons and they should be supported. But even if we did not hold that view, we recognize the impossibility of teaching and learning in the tumultuous, intensely distracting atmosphere that prevails on the campus.

19 May 70 - MSU

MUST BUST IN EARLY MAY_{ooo}

This is ridiculous!! For the past two and a half weeks we have been told time and again that the university supports our attempts to create new and alternative curricula which deal with the pressing social problems of our time. Last night, in an example of blatant hypocrisy, the university moved in and arrested over 120 students who were trying to do just that. This raid, authorized by President Wharton, was totally unwarranted and unjust.

The students who were hauled away by the police were planning activities for today's teach-in on racism. As President Wharton had earlier stated that shutting down the university for one day in memory of the black brothers killed in Augusta and Jackson was mere tokenism (lowering the flag to half-mast, however, was not tokenism), the arrested students were in the process of organizing educational workshops and seminars. They were not demonstrating or attempting to occupy the building. They were merely sitting in their Union Building discussing future, non-violent plans.

The raid was ridiculous and uncalled for. It appears that as soon as non-violent opposition begins to become organized and effective, the administration feels compelled to crush it with brute force. This is not an isolated incident! It can happen to any and everyone. Support the brothers and sisters who were busted.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND*!!

CONTRIBUTE YOUR TIME TO MAKE SURE THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN AGAIN!!

re 18 May Union Bldg. bust

May 12, 1970

WHY I AM ON STRIKE...

The time has come when I can no longer sit back and condone the actions of a president, who, without prior notification of Congress, has sent American soldiers to die in yet another foreign country. I can no longer idly accept the actions of a president who authorizes acts of military aggression without notifying Congress, the branch of our government which has the sole authority to call men to arms and to allocate funds to sustain them. I can no longer accept the actions of a president who authorizes American soldiers to invade another sovereign state without even the pretext of legality that allowed us to commit more than a half-million men in the Vietnam war.

I can no longer silently support an institution which does not actively condemn military tactics approved by the president which calls for the destruction of villages and towns, the murder--intentional and unintentional-- of a peace-loving people, levels the largest rubber plantation in Indo-China, in violation of international law. I can no longer tolerate this institution's tacit approval of an American foreign policy which dictates that men should fight and die in an Asian war--always in the interest of making the world a better, more peaceful place to live.

This nation is considered by most countries in the world--"free" or otherwise--an international criminal of the worst kind, a late-blooming imperialist power. As I am a citizen of this nation I feel compelled to show our society, and the world at large, that not all citizens approve of this foreign policy. American troops have crossed the borders of a neutral country (Cambodia is a country, Mr. Nixon) in the most outrageous violation of international law, but Mr. Nixon's recent television appeal to the "silent majority" fails to mention this fact. He claims to want peace, but we dare not go to the United Nations with our so-called quest for peace because we are clearly the aggressor, the criminal in the eyes of the world. I must ask how, in apparently earnest belief can our president still justify killing of the enemy, of civilians, of American boys, in the name of peace, freedom, and general democratic ideals? How can our president say this nation supports Democratic regimes and opposed totalitarian ones when peaceful dissent has been outlawed in South Vietnam? (In that country, the government has closed all the schools for an indefinite period.) How can our president send more men to their deaths in the name of honor and of justice when this nation is the one that has broken the laws of conduct which apply to all nations, those large and powerful as well as those small and insignificant.

Of course, I'm concerned about getting an education--the traditional kind taught at certain hours, certain days, certain places. I'm concerned, too, about the money I've invested on this type of education, and whether or not my involvement in the strike will change anything. But, it is virtually impossible--in my opinion-- to attend classes when words-- about history, sociology, chemistry--seem so meaningless. People are dying needlessly as I go to class. People in small countries are being victimized by people in larger countries. There is injustice everywhere while I sit in the classroom, go to the library, write papers and take examinations. Which should be the subject of my concern? Injustice or a formal education and good grades?

All of my instructors are willing to let me work outside the formal educational system in order to earn course grades, or they have agreed to give me an incomplete grade, which I might make up over the summer. So, I am still continuing my education, although there is a greater effort necessitated for me personally. There is a monetary cost involved, a traditional education involved, but human lives are at stake, human rights are at stake, and human rights and lives certainly take precedence over monetary values. In order to live with my own outraged conscience, I find it impossible to go to class until this war is ended. The university is the institution in our society with which I am most closely associated. Therefore, it is only logical that my activities at this university must be altered.

For as long as I can remember I have been told--and everyone I know has been told--that the United States is the best place in the world to live. Look at the people wanting to come here, I was told. (While immigration figures were quoted, I was never told about the racist nature of our immigration laws). But now I wonder if the nation is all it is reputed to be. I wonder about the purpose of this kind of a university education. I wonder if my education here will only prepare me to become part of a national machine that condones and accepts war as a means to peace, sanctions political repression at home and abroad, and will stop at nothing, even approving the murder of students, to make people fit into its molds. If this be the case--and I think it is--then I no longer wish to participate in the activities of an institution that is not only a part of this society, but plays such a vital role in the perpetuation of the society's life-style. I intend to curtail my formal studies at this university until the war in Indo-China ends. This will be signal to me that society is willing to look inward and begin to rationally consider its pressing domestic problems. I firmly believe that the people must regain the power which has been usurped by the governmental administrators. I plan to continue to educate myself on this issue and to join with other concerned and outraged people around this nation in asserting our right to halt a war no one in this country ever wanted.

Steve Bensko

MSU Junior

MEDICAL INFORMATION

While we are conducting a non-violent demonstration, we have to understand, from the events (Kent State, etc.) of the past week, that a certain knowledge of first aid is invaluable.

Preparation for a demonstration:

1. If you have not had a tetanus shot within the last 5 years, get one immediately if you're injured.
2. Carry I.D. If you have a known illness, i.e. diabetes, etc., write it on your arm.
3. Clothing: no pierced earrings should be worn. Belts can be employed as slings for broken arms. Remove false teeth, if injured you could choke. No contact lenses--if gassed heavily, they will erode the cornea, possibly cause blindness.
- 4.***Stay together with about four of your friends, to keep track of each other and for protection.

Medical Rights During A Demonstration Are Non-existent.

1. If you are arrested you are allowed one phone call. If injured USE IT TO GET MEDICAL AID (from lawyers, friends, parents.) The medical aid you will receive in jail is non-existent, or very inadequate at best.

In case of any violence, the following will cover what you need to know:

For Gas and Mace:

1. Do Not Rub Eyes Or Wash Eyes With Soap.
2. Irrigate eyes with eye drops (murine, 5%boric acid solution.)
3. Remove gas from exposed skin by wiping with mineral oil or isopropyl alcohol.
4. As soon as possible, remove all gas-saturated clothes.
5. DO NOT coat face with vasoline. If not immediately removed, damage to your face will be more severe.
6. Avoid removing gas with water. With some types of gas, it will blister eyes and skin.

For Lacerations And Bruises:

1. Painful blows--treat with ice packs.
2. Strong blows to chest or abdomen can internal injuries.(persistent abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting)

For Bleeding and Shock:

1. Apply firm, direct pressure with a clean cloth on wound for 10 minutes.
2. Signs of shock are: fast heart beat; cold pale skin, unconsciousness. Keep victim warm, with the feet elevated.
 - A. IMPORTANT: Shock can be precipitated by approaching victim in an excited, panicky manner.
 - B. The best approach to help someone injured (e.g. blinded by gas) is: try to show no panic, keep calm, identify yourself as a brother or sister.

For Head Injuries:

1. Stop bleeding by applying direct pressure to wound.
 2. Scalp wounds are usually much more bloody than dangerous.
 3. Any hard blow can cause concussion or shock.
 - *The victim should be watched carefully for 24 hours for:
 - a. drowsiness; unusual behavior (incoherence, lack of coordination, especially on one side of the body) vomiting, persistent headache, and changes in vision.
- If these or any severe symptoms are persistent, the victim should see a doctor immediately.

If you feel you must go to a hospital, remember:

1. Try to use a private vehicle.
2. Doctors are required by law to report gun shot wounds, knife wounds, or acts of violence to the police.
- 3.* If arrested at the hospital, you are required by law to only inform police of your name and address. Demand to be treated and to see a lawyer. It is in your own self-interest not to give police any additional information. You are not required to tell anyone, even the doctor, how you were injured. It may only incriminate you.

Read This Leaflet Thoroughly and SAVE IT. It's a good run down of basics, and the way things are moving, you can use it later.

STRIKE DEMAND FACT SHEET

This May 7, Thursday night, 5,000 concerned members of the University community met in the auditorium, a group of people representing many attitudes about the strike. Each of the four original demands was read and then there was open discussion from anyone present. Misunderstanding and apprehension faded away as the principles, then the issues, and finally the wording were clarified, understood, and then voted on. The people united on these eight ideas:

I. We are on strike in order to shut down the university; that is, in order that there be no business-as-usual class meetings for the duration of the strike, and that instead, political pressures and the educational process be focused on these seven strike demands:

II. US out of Indochina NOW!

2. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.

3.a. Under no conditions will loaded firearms be allowed on campus.

b. We deplore the presence of city, state, and county police, and national guard on campus during the strike, and demand their immediate removal.

c. All additional riot-control weapons are to be removed from campus.

In light of the murder of five students at Kent State, we feel that this demand must be met.

4. ROTC will be allowed on campus, only if all funding is provided by, and all facilities paid for, by the Defense Department, and under no circumstances is ROTC given academic recognition.

We wish to withdraw any semblance of academic respectabilities from ROTC, as well as ending the diversion of academic financial resources to serve the military establishment.

5. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners exemplifies a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has been escalated. Therefore, we demand, FREE BOBBY!

6. Be it resolved that MSU:

Enroll in MSU, by fall 1970, 2,000 additional minority students (Africans, Chicanos, and other oppressed peoples) and provide supporting services for these students. There shall be an increase of minority students each term until the minimum percentage of 16% is reached. The recruitment and qualifications of these students be administered and controlled by the respective community group (i.e. Detroit Geographical Expedition and Institute and the Black Liberation Front, International.)

The percentage of minority groups within the population of the State of Michigan is 16%. We feel that the population of students on Michigan State University's campus should reflect this distribution within the State's population.

7. The racist University College requirements should be abolished. Not only are the curricular requirements of University College irrelevant, but they are also racist in that they are weeding out processes. While University College is a weeding out process for white students as well, it is especially so for the majority of minority group students, in that the curriculum is orientated within a white middle class value structure. University College is in most instances destructive to the cultural and value orientations of minority communities.

8. We demand that no academic, occupational, or financial penalties be made against student, faculty, or staff participation in the strike.

(over)

the strike.

Let it be clear that support of any one of these seven demands is sufficient reason for support of the strike. The strike movement is a coalition of many groups of students and faculty--and it's a together coalition!!

Further, there is a simple principle uniting us all in this strike!!

Every one of these demands opposes the repression of the fundamental rights of every human being to determine his or her actions!

STRIKE!!

Student Strike Committee

Strike Demand Fact Sheet

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2. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.
3. (a)
Under no conditions will loaded firearms be allowed on campus
(b)
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STRIKE!!

Student Strike Committee

Please do not throw this away when you have read it. Pass it one to a friend

STRIKE NEWS

Tuesday, a group of about 4,000 students rallied in front of the Administration Building and declared their support for a student strike at Michigan State University. The same thing has happened in over 200 universities throughout the country, and the demands of students at other schools are similar to the four which we have raised: 1. U.S. out of Indochina, 2. Abolish ROTC, 3. Free Bobby Seale, 4. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.

The reasons for making these demands are very clear. 1. The war in Vietnam--which has now been expanded into the Indochina war--has never been anything but a war to preserve the foreign interests of U.S. corporations. Every U.S. industry makes from 20-50% of its profits from exports and the military spending which goes to preserve export markets; and it is impossible to estimate how much more they make from exploiting cheap labor and raw resources in foreign countries. The war is an attempt to demonstrate that popular movements which resist U.S. exploitation cannot succeed. Even though the war is failing, it is being widened. But we see no reason why we should die in it. Therefore we demand that the U.S. get out of Indochina.

2. The ROTC program is integral to the prosecution of the Indochina war. Over 85% of all second lieutenants in the armed forces come out of the ROTC program. Over 50% of all officers have come from ROTC. Colonel Pell, the officer in charge of the ROTC program at Harvard admitted that, "Let it be understood beyond question that there is at present no acceptable alternative source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus." Because we want to take direct action that will hinder the war in Indochina, we demand that ROTC be abolished.

3. The Black Panthers and other organizations fighting for the liberation of black people in America have come under ferocious attacks. These attacks are being directed by the same ruling group that is directing the war in Indochina. They have taken Bobby Seale, the chairman of the Black Panther Party, as a political prisoner of war. And they threaten to execute him. Therefore, because we oppose the rulers of America, and support the liberation struggles of black people, we demand that Bobby Seale be freed.

4. In recent demonstrations against ROTC at Kent State, 5 students were killed and several others injured by national guardsmen's gunfire. Students were attacked because America's rulers consider threats to ROTC as very real threats to their war effort in Indochina. We are convinced that the struggle against ROTC is correct and that the shootings at Kent State were nothing but murder. We intend to continue that struggle here. Therefore, because the students at Kent State fell in our cause, we express our solidarity with them.

The university, of course, would like to see us forget these demands and go away quietly. At the rally president Wharton said that we should send petitions to our congressmen. But we know that will accomplish nothing. The men in power will listen to us only when they see that we are willing to fight for our demands. We urge everyone to participate in the strike.

Forget your classes, come to our rallies, help us picket classroom buildings. Help us shut this university down until our demands are met. We are part of a larger fight which must be won. We, and students like us at other universities, are in this fight together. And every success we have will make their success easier.

RALLY

10:00 Wednesday May 6th

Administration Building

(to organize pickets)

STATEMENT BY DR. CLIFTON R. WHARTON JR.
PRESIDENT, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
ON CAMPUS VIOLENCE AND THE INDOCHINA WAR
MAY 5, 1970

I take this opportunity to speak to the Michigan State University community, to share with you my very deep concern over the recent events on this campus and in our nation.

The vicious and deliberate destruction by a tiny group on the campus last Friday night was appalling and senseless. Certainly, the more tragic events on other campuses are even more shocking.

On the MSU campus last weekend, more than 37,000 students conducted themselves with common sense and restraint, by taking no part in the wanton acts of the few. It would be a mistake, however, to characterize this good judgment as apathy or unconcern over the present world situation in which their country is very deeply involved.

The sense of frustration and apprehension over the expansion of the Indochina war by the United States -- frustration used by some on and off campus as an excuse for their destructive acts -- is of grave concern to many of us -- faculty and students, mothers and fathers.

I understand and share this frustration and anxiety, and perhaps I feel them even more acutely than many of you, since I have been personally involved with Asians and Asia for many years.

Throughout my work there, my two greatest concerns were those of finding solutions to the grave problems of poverty which afflict the masses of poor farm people, and of sustained economic development as the mainstay of a stable peace.

While I personally have sought to promote these goals, military actions unfortunately have been viewed as more important than land reform; counter-insurgency as more strategic than a fair price for farm products.

Now, once again, a President has unilaterally taken the step of expanding the war without prior consultation with our foreign friends or without the approval of the United States Congress.

Based upon my experience in Asia, I am firmly convinced that the new expansion of the war is a serious error and miscalculation. But I am only one individual and cannot speak for the entire university community. I can speak only in my personal capacity, but as President of a great university, I feel I also must seek to articulate the general views of this community -- the views of those who favor and those who oppose our current policy.

Therefore, I would like to be able to do so -- not through massive confrontations or reckless violence which breed countermeasures and retaliation -- but in the seats of power where foreign policy is made -- in Washington, D.C.

One way to achieve this goal would be for the MSU community -- both those who favor the present Indochina policy and those who oppose it -- to make known their views in a systematic way. This could be done through petitions. These petitions could then be presented to the Michigan delegation in Congress as clear-cut and indisputable evidence of the sentiments of MSU people.

On Wednesday, I already am scheduled to meet with Michigan Congressmen and Senators on other matters. At that time, it will be possible for me to express my personal views. But I think it would be much more positive and effective if, a week hence, the views of the total MSU community on this serious matter could be taken to Washington and presented to our Congressional delegation.

This step is suggested as a positive, constructive attempt to place the opinions of an interested segment of our society before the very group which can influence our foreign policy. This would be responsible citizenship.

Violence only deflects attention from the real issues and provides a ready excuse for some who seek to polarize the people on this manifestation, rather than engage in rational debate on the underlying problems which affect the entire nation very deeply.

I sincerely hope that organizations within the university will set up a simple petition mechanism so that we truly can speak with authority when we say: "This is what the people of MSU believe."

5/11/70 THE COUNCIL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE STUDENT STRIKE.
This is a reformulation of our viewpoint. We see things this way.

1. ISSUE: The U.S. is involved in an illegal war. The President has chosen to conduct the war without the advice or consent of Congress. He has unilaterally widened the war into Cambodia. Yet, he has begun to hear our voices by withdrawing the first units from Cambodia during the middle of this week (so he says). This is even more reason to make our voices heard louder still.
DEMAND: The U.S. get out of Indochina now. The MSU administration voice its distaste for the killing in Indochina and demand U.S. withdrawal. MSU discontinue all contracts and programs which contribute to this illegal war, or which contribute to American imperialism, specifically the research grants/programs with D.O.D. - Army, Navy and Air Force.
2. ISSUE: The killing, wounding and dismembering of the students at Kent State University and Orangeburg, S.C. was unnecessary and avoidable. We must express our solidarity with our brothers and sisters at these universities, and prevent an occurrence of such incidents on the MSU campus.
DEMAND: Under no circumstances will firearms be allowed on the MSU campus.
3. ISSUE: University priorities are out of whack. We have diverted funds and resources to activities which are of little value to the broad interests of the public. ROTC is an activity of the military establishment of the U.S. and therefore it should be treated as such.
DEMAND: ROTC will not be paid for in any way or granted academic credit by MSU.
4. ISSUE: Expression of dissent in America. Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party. Mr. Seale was denied a postponement of his trial in Chicago (the so-called Chicago conspiracy trial) by Judge Hoffman. Mr. Seale requested the delay while his attorney recovered from an operation. Judge Hoffman had in the past granted a postponement to a lawyer so that the lawyer could take a 7 week vacation in the Bahamas. Mr. Seale then requested that he be allowed to speak on his own behalf. His efforts to speak were countered with a 4 year contempt sentence, which usually requires a trial by jury.
Bobby Seale is presently being held for conspiracy to commit murder. Kingman Brewster, President of Yale, pointed out that it was difficult for any black man, much less Bobby Seale, to get a fair trial in the United States.
DEMAND: Free Bobby Seale. The university should bring political pressure to bear wherever possible to insure the right to political dissent for every American.
5. ISSUE: MSU needs to meet the needs of the citizens of this state. The percentage of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans in the state of Michigan is between 16% - 18% of the taxpaying population. The population of the students at MSU should reflect this distribution.
DEMAND: Enroll in MSU by Fall of 1970 2,000 additional Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans and provide supportive services for these students. The recruitment and qualifications of those students will be handled by the respective community groups Detroit Geographical Expedition, BLFI, MECHA, for example.
6. ISSUE: The University should divest itself of institutional racism. Blacks and other minority students are 'weeded out' through the University College courses at more than twice the rate than that of white students.. It is time to look to practices of the University College which are monolithic in cultural outlook and destructive to the cultural and value orientations of Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans.
DEMAND: The University College Requirements which are racist be abolished. Other units and departments scrutinize their curricula and requirements for signs of cultural bias and racism.
7. ISSUE: Alternative methods of learning and the right to protest. This strike is a learning experience and a contribution to the academic milieu of the university.
DEMAND: Those people expressing their conscience in the form of dissent and strike from 'business as usual' will not be penalized in any way by any unit of the university.

TACTICS FOR THOSE WISHING TO SUPPORT THE STRIKE
THESE ARE MEANT AS SUGGESTIONS.

1. Formal classes or the 'conduct of business-as-usual' cannot continue on this campus. This means specifically, that the substantive matter of the classroom must be directed to the issues and demands of the strike. For some this may mean directing the focus of their expertise to the solution of these crucial problems. For others, it may mean more 'action-oriented', non-classroom activities, like community work. For still others, it may mean making the university machinery more responsive to the demands.
2. Students choosing to strike should be allowed a provision whereby they will not be penalized for their participation in the strike. The strike, again, should be considered a learning experience. The instructor should work something out depending upon the type of course and the student-teacher relationship already existing.
3. Instructors who choose to strike, need to make provisions for those students who wish to continue with their 'course work', so that those students can participate in some sort of directed study.
4. Students and instructors should honor picket lines. If it is necessary for you to enter a building which is being picketed, it behooves you to engage in dialogue with the picketers so that they understand that you do not intend to conduct 'business-as-usual' and that you support the strike. Picket lines are presently being used to inform those who are conducting 'business-as-usual- that there is another point of view.
5. It is understood that all those on strike will engage in dialogue with their brothers and sisters on campus and to alert the community that it is time to awaken and rearrange the priorities and insure that each one of us has a more secure right to the control of his or her fate.
6. Grades are a big question mark as usual. If you are a non-striking instructor, who has striking students, you could - a) give them the grade that they have earned up to this point b) give them at least a 2.0 (3.0 for grads) for participating in a meaningful learning experience (the strike) c) give the student an Incomplete d) have the student do something related to the issues of the strike.

On the other hand, if you are a striking instructor, you could - a) have your non-striking students do a take home exam and/or a research paper b) arrange for the non-striking students to receive regular course materials plus participate in some activities related to what the strike is all about.

Fact Sheet on Recruiting Minority Students

To open up opportunities for people from oppressed communities to get college degrees, any action on campuses is only a small part of the fight. Oppressed people are driven away from every sort of education, from first grade on. Schools in every oppressed community across the state are extremely bad because the people who use them are robbed of the power to run them. Local communities are not allowed to express their local cultures (Black, Polish, Chicano, etc.) in the curriculum, so the children are made to feel like foreigners at school. Plus, the quality of education is so low that many students are too smart to stay in school, or are openly pushed out for demanding something better. In this type of system, the easiest lesson to learn is that education is not for you. But as automation eliminates jobs in factories around the country, an intense hunger for college education has arisen in oppressed communities.

A very similar situation was developing in farm communities at the turn of the century when the small farmer was being starved out by industrialized, large-scale farming. At this time the agricultural extension was born. The extension's stated purpose was to improve the quality of farm life by teaching and developing better farming and homemaking methods. Actually the extension developed respect for college education and provided a link between the farm communities and the college. As a result, young people who would have been trapped in rural poverty moved into the city with degrees as the "middle class". In places where there was no extension (mostly the South) they either remained trapped or moved to the cities as other oppressed communities. The agricultural extension was financed by federal and state appropriations (20%) and by local volunteer help (80%). The people who took the courses paid nothing.

Extensions like these, which are part of MSU's tradition, are a perfect way to open the door at Michigan's universities for people of oppressed communities. A program like this has been running in Detroit this year, under the sponsorship of the Detroit Geographical Expedition, with overwhelming success, except for difficulties in getting full support from the university. The program has followed these principles:

1. The courses taught are regular MSU credit classes in relevant skills which the students can begin to use immediately in improving their environment. (Academic standards are higher than on campus, because the real life problems which are tackled demand higher standards and because the students are more willing to work.)
2. Anyone can take the courses, regardless of educational background, as long as he wants to go to college.
3. No one has to pay for the courses who cannot afford to. (Because all the faculty in this program are volunteers, it costs the university virtually nothing. However, the Expedition has been forced to pay \$13 per credit for the students. With enrollment doubling every term, raising this amount of money is becoming

impossible. The program will soon have to fold or cut back, unless tuition is eliminated on the same basis that it was in agricultural extension.)

4. The program is run by people from the community it serves, not as an "advisory board," but as administrators. All university personnel take directions from these people.
5. Thirty credits of extension work with a 2.5 average insures admission to MSU or other Michigan schools.

Other extensions like this one can be started in oppressed communities around the state (Lansing, Flint, Saginaw, etc.) by next fall. Even full-time recruiters like the ones at U.of M. must rely on the oppressive public school system and cannot perform the same task. Only such extensions can easily supply 9000 new minority students within a year.

Therefore, let us demand the establishment of these programs to give MSU AT LEAST 16% MINORITY STUDENTS BY FALL, 1971.

FREE BOBBY SEALE!

STRIKE RACIST M.S.U.

In New Haven, Conn., Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party is being incarcerated along with 8 other Panthers. These sisters and brothers are being subjected to Amerikan fascism and racism in some of the most blatant and disgusting ways ever. Three of the sisters in jail were pregnant and gave birth to their babies while under guard and then had their children taken away to be raised by somebody who the pigs approve of. Through all this, the three sisters, Francis Carter, Rose Marie Smith, and Margaret Hudgins, are still refusing to bend to the pigs brutality. But the pigs are not satisfied with this. They want to eliminate the Panthers by murdering them in the electric chair. Bobby Seale was in California when the pigs' murder of Alex Rackley, a fellow Panther, happened in New Haven. But in their rush to wipe out the Party they trumped up the charges anyway.

But all this about how the Panthers are not guilty is irrelevant to the pig courts. Obviously no Black Panthers can get a fair trial in this racist country. The laws of a country that has brutalized the black people for 400 years have legalized the oppression of the black people, and therefore are illegitimate for application to black people. The pigs who oppress them have no right to decide the legality of resistance to their fascism. The Black Panthers are Prisoners of War rather than people accused of crimes.

That the issue of repression of black and brown people be one of the main issues of the strike at MSU is very relevant. The Pig Ad. school here sends many of its trained pigs to places like Oakland and Chicago where they are used to murder Panthers like Bobby Hutton and Fred Hampton. ROTC trains troops that are used to invade the black community. The Education Department has only programs that deal with teaching kids white language and culture exclusively, thereby denying any legitimacy to the black culture and language. This racism is a main cause of blacks dropping out of high school into shitty jobs or no jobs, just where Amerika wants them.

Another facet of racism that is crucial to stress is that of the white "movement". So far white people have let blacks get offed without doing anything about it. White people rioted when 7 white radicals got 5 years in Chicago but sat around when Fred Hampton was murdered in his sleep. The black movement needs real support, not just lip service, for its fight against fascist repression. If the white "movement" is to be of any significance, it must get rid of its racism and support the black vanguard of the revolution in America. DO IT!

SEIZE THE TIME!

AMERICONG!

NATIONAL STRIKE!

OUR 4 DEMANDS:

1. FREE BOBBY SEALE
AND ALL POLITICAL
PRISONERS
 2. U.S. OUT OF INDOCHINA
 3. ABOLISH ROTC
 4. SOLIDARITY WITH OUR
SISTERS AND BROTHERS
AT KENT STATE.
-
- CLOSE RACIST MSU.

FIGHT TO WIN!

Last Friday, some people at MSU fought the pigs and did about \$40,000.00 worth of damage. Rotc, Pig Ad. and the Education Department were some of the targets. The Education Department has no programs for teaching black and brown kids in their own culture and language about things they need in order to gain control over their own lives. Only a few people were busted during the demonstration and two pigs were badly hurt.

SCORE 1 VICTORY FOR THE REVOLUTION

After something like last Friday there is always a lot of confusion over what to do next. The State News, with its Pig Ad. major editor-in-chief, Jim Crate, says that the violence will only ruin the movements effort to abolish ROTC. We all know that the pigs want us to be non-violent so that they can continue their violence against the black and brown people in Asia, America and throughout the world.

But now that the Abolish ROTC movemnet is still going on and the pigs seem bent on ripping off People's Park and people are demanding that the Panthers be set free, we MUST consider the problem of appropriate tactics. What people have to realize is that they must think very carefully about what they want to do in both a military and political sense and then figure out how to do it. A lot of people have been talking about a violent stand to hold the park if it's invaded. This makes no sense as the pigs are better armed and there's more of them. Last Friday, most people didn't wait at Dem. Hall for a million pigs to come and wipe them out. They trashed and fought pigs when they could win and split to trash another place when they could. They were not on a dogmatic death trip about making a stand. RIGHT ON!

What the movement has to do now is figure out how to win for keeps. The pigs escalated at Kent State and Ohio State - they will eventually escalate here too. We can all sit around on our asses and watch more rip offs in the Black community, Indochina, and on campuses around the country where people are daring to fight oppressive Amerika or the people will escalate themselves (like in Santa Barbara where white kids are now shooting and offing pigs and in many major cities where mad bombers are running loose) or wait and build our forces in order to win. DARE TO STRUGGLE, DARE TO WIN!

SEIZE THE TIME!

FREE BOBBY SEALE AND ALL PRISONERS OF WAR!

msu- Struck

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR. • PRESIDENT

May 19, 1970

MSU VERTICAL FILE

Vandals moved across the MSU campus and nearby area again Monday night, leaving another trail of broken windows. Those engaged in the destruction were part of a larger group which had occupied portions of the Union Building earlier in the evening. Damage included 31 windows broken in the off-campus IBM Building, nine windows in the Administration Building, and several in other structures.

Beginning at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday, police arrested 130 who remained illegally in the building after 11 p.m. closing hour. Repeated warnings were given prior to the arrests. Those arrested were taken to the Ingham County Jail and charged with trespassing and loitering. Not all were MSU students.

This continued and determined effort by some individuals to foment violence and disorder on the campus is reprehensible. While the great majority of students go about their business of securing an education, these irresponsible few take to the night to maraud.

It is an understatement to say that they have no legitimate cause which could in any way justify their actions. As was the case with the illegal sit-in in Demonstration Hall on Friday night, provocation seems the only aim.

Unlike Friday's affair, which ostensibly concerned ROTC, the Monday meeting in the Union which preceded the destruction and illegal occupation had been called by the "Action Group Against Racism." Earlier Monday, the group had demanded that President Wharton close the university on Tuesday.

In refusing this peremptory demand, President Wharton called such a closure tokenism and said he had been working with Black students and faculty on a more permanent and constructive response to the needs of Blacks on campus. He noted that the majority of Black students had declined to join the radical group which engaged in the illegal acts.

"The university community cannot tolerate such wanton violence and disregard of the law," Dr. Wharton said, "It is the students who have no part in these activities who, in the long run, will suffer the most. It is estimated that since May 1 when the lawbreakers began their activities, damage on campus has amounted to more than \$1.50 per student. Every dollar that must be spent to repair deliberate damage is, in effect, a dollar out of the students' pockets. Every dollar so spent is a dollar that is not available for student aid or services.

"During these weeks, the university administration has conducted itself with two major objectives in mind: To protect life and to keep this institution operating for those who are here for educational purposes. It has sought to use restraint at all times, but the lawless few have persistently sought to provoke the authorities into taking firm action.

"The university sincerely regrets that such action was required. However, in the face of these deliberate provocations, it had no choice but to act to protect the right of students and faculty to peacefully pursue their educational activities."

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
President

Strike Demand Fact Sheet

This May 7, Thursday night, 7,000 concerned members of the University community met in the auditorium; a group of people representing many attitudes about the strike. Each of the four original demands was read and then there was open discussion from anyone present. Misunderstanding and apprehension faded away as the principles, then the issues, and finally the wording were clarified, understood, and then voted on. The people united on these eight ideas:

I. We are on strike on order to shut down the university; that is, in order that there be no business-as-usual class meetings for the duration of the strike, and that instead, political pressures and the educational process be focused on these 7 strike demands:

II. 1. U.S. out of Indochina NOW!

2. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.

3.(a)

Under no conditions will loaded firearms be allowed on campus

(b)

We deplore the presence of city, state, and county police, and national guard on campus during the strike and demand their immediate removal.

(c)

All additional riot-control weapons are to be removed from campus.

In light of the murder of five students at Kent State, we feel that this demand must be met.

4. ROTC will be allowed on campus, only if all funding is provided by, and all facilities paid for, by the defense department, and under no circumstances is ROTC given academic recognition.

We wish to withdraw any semblance of academic respectability from ROTC as well as ending the diversion of academic financial resources to serve the military establishment.

5. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners exemplifies a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has been escalated. Therefore, we demand, FREE BOBBY! !

6. Be it resolved that MSU:

Enroll in MSU, by fall 1970, 2,000 additional minority students (Africans, Chicanos, and other oppressed peoples) and provide supporting services for these students. There shall be an increase of minority students each term until the minimum percentage of 16% is reached. The recruitment and qualifications of these students be administered and controlled by the respective community group (i.e. Detroit Geographical Expedition and Institute and the Black Liberation Front, International).

The percentage of minority groups within the population of the state of Michigan is 16%. We feel that the population of students of Michigan State University's campus should reflect this distribution within the State's population.

7. The racist University College requirements should be abolished.

Not only are the curriculum requirements of University College irrelevant, but they are also racist in that they are weeding out processes. While University College is a weeding out process for white students as well, it is especially so for the majority of minority group students, in that the curriculum is oriented within a white middle class value structure. University college is in most instances destructive to the cultural and value orientations of minority communities.

8. We demand that no academic, occupational, or financial penalties be made against student, faculty or staff participation in the strike.

Let it be clear that support of any one of these seven demands is sufficient reason for support of the strike. The strike movement is a coalition of many groups of students and faculty-- and it's a together coalition!!

Further, there is a simple principle uniting us all in this strike:

Every one of these demands opposes the repression of the fundamental right of every human being to determine his or her actions!

STRIKE!!

Student Strike Committee

Please do not throw this away when you have read it. Pass it one to a friend

STRIKE DEMAND FACT SHEET

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(over)

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STRIKE!!

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REACTION

Last night (May 18th), a group of about 500 students met in the Union Building to discuss what racism is and what can be done about it. The people at this meeting were particularly concerned about the killing of Blacks at Jackson State and in Augusta. At approximately 1:30 AM police sealed off the Union and began herding the crowd of 130 into police buses. The students inside were never warned of impending arrest.

Today Wharton issued a statement on the Union Incident. In this statement he attempted to identify the 130 people with those who were trashing the campus. THIS IS NOT TRUE! Earlier in the evening about 10 people started shouting and urging people to "take it to the streets." They and a few others left the Union and never returned. This is only part of Wharton's ongoing attempt to discredit students who are interested in doing something to oppose the rotten conditions faced by everyone in this country.

It seems that people who go on window breaking sprees are not arrested and those students who try to organize in a rational way get busted.

Wharton, in his statement stressed nonstudent (outside agitator) involvement. It is narrow minded to say that students are the only people who have a legitimate interest in fighting racism and the War. It is obvious to most students that the only outside agitators on campus of late have been those wearing blue uniforms and carrying night sticks and tear gas launchers. Wharton further said that students will have to pay for all the damage to campus property. He says this at the same time that the university itself is wasting millions of student and taxpayer dollars. This money however is earmarked for police administration, ROTC, counterinsurgency research such as the Vietnam Project, riot-trained police and other such destructive endeavors.

It is obvious by now that Wharton is not interested in opposing racism and the War, but rather is more interested in PREVENTING students from doing those same things.

Although he thinks that closing the university for one day in memory of the murdered Blacks of Augusta and Jackson is tokenism, his order to lower flags truly appears to be a concrete step against racism.

This hypocrisy is what the 130, as well as many other students, are fighting. Wharton and his henchmen hide their complicity with institutional racism and the War behind an extremely thin shell. It is up to us to shatter that gossamer veil.

RALLY 1 P.M. WED. THE ROCK AT BEAUMONT

msu - Students Strike

"Was I sleeping, while the others suffered? Am I sleeping now? To-morrow, when I wake, or think I do, what shall I say of to-day." Beckett, "Waiting for Godot", 1954.

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MSU VERTICAL FILE

SPECIAL STRIKE ISSUE

~~MAY 27 1970~~

MAY 18, 1970

ATTACHMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The entire issue of this Intercom is devoted to the Strike and the many issues which surround it. The Strike is a response to the grave crisis which our nation now faces. We believe it is not possible to overemphasize the gravity of this crisis. We are divided as a people as perhaps never before and increasingly we are turning upon ourselves and other peoples of the world with violence and inhumanity. Our society has developed the most awesome and powerful military machine the world has ever seen—a machine which we are now using. The casualty lists come not only from Viet Nam, but now from Cambodia, from our ghettos, and from our campuses. Force and coercion are demonstrated to us as the problem solving model. How long will we all survive if this madness continues? In such times how can we continue to merely pay lip service to a democratic ideal which values human life? We, as social workers as well as human beings, should be especially concerned about the value of individual human life. We must be concerned about the issues of our world or the world will pass us by. This Intercom, and those to follow, will be concerned and will be reflective of today's issues.

* * * * *

FROM A STUDENT

I'm tempted, really tempted, to believe Richard Nixon. I want to believe him. It would be so much easier to believe him.

I could go back to class, business as usual. I've been heard, he said so. He said he listened.

Hey, social worker! Is that the same as hearing?

msu - Students Strike

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MSU VERTICAL FILE

SPECIAL STRIKE ISSUE

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UNIVERSITY

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DOES STRIKE EQUAL VIOLENCE??

There have been some among us who hold that a strike leads to violence. This thinking is not borne out historically and is most certainly simplistic. It is true that some strikes lead to violence, but then so do some marriages. It seems reasonable to infer that many of the "Silent Majority" voted for Nixon on the grounds that he would "Bring us together." Did they or could they have anticipated his dictatorial moves into Cambodia? His usurpation of the powers of the President? Hardly.

It should not be surprising to social workers that any event has unanticipated consequences. Clients are constantly enlightening us on this score. But what have the students and faculty done to protect the majority and the minority from violence? Our position was made patently clear in the proposals of May 11. We abhor violence and certainly, we do not advocate its use to further our ends. However, we are aware of the possibility of violence. Accordingly, we are keeping the lines of communication open to all factions, both in the Strike as well as in the greater community. By constantly testing the social milieu for trends and/or possible open physical conflict, we hope to avoid violence. By subscribing to a majority vote on the above proposals of May 11, we imposed on ourselves one of the oldest varieties of social control - namely group pressure. Recall, if you will for a moment, the raised voices, the red faces and clenched fists at our previous meetings. Did anyone physically assault another? Was there "violence?" If a less structured variety of group pressure held us together then, think what effect the consensus on the abhorrence of violence will have...

But does all this prevent violence? One might well ask himself does any law or legal system prevent violence? The answer is obvious.

* * * * *

EXCERPT: A (REAL) LETTER FROM MOM.

WE TEND TO FORGET!

"I do hope your classes aren't going to be disrupted too much with all the unrest as it is a shame to lose precious time. Most of the students here (Boston) are striking but continuing classes for those who want to attend. I have talked to a few college students and they are concerned about their exams and the fact that their parents are giving them their education and they don't want to lose too much time out of school. They feel they want to get their education as soon as possible. We all hope it can be resolved in a peaceful manner and that good changes can transpire."

...but Mom, there's a man with a gun over there...

The history books never get around to mentioning it, but between the lines the lesson reads:

- I. It can happen here.
 - A. Most people go right on saying that it can't happen, until it does.
 - B. While it's happening, most people don't realize that it's happening.
- II. Change is never initiated and always resisted by the majority.
- III. PEACE?

* * * * *
 "The difficulty of our time is a difficulty of the human spirit."

Albert Schweitzer

Seen any ego defenses, lately?

Recent reactions to Cambodia, Kent State, and various other disasters must surely (among other things) be offering the social psychologist with interesting material. As natural events become more frightening and grotesque, we see surfacing numerous coping mechanisms, the aims of which are to preserve one's sanity.

While students at somewhere called Northern Arizona State University responded to the excitement with a panty raid (sort of wetting their pants, you might say), some students at M.S.U. have responded with a new variant of the old and mythical ostrich approach. Our case in point is the flowering of three campus groups which are currently circulating a petition demanding their right to a professor, in class, with prepared lecture material, at the appointed time. Instead of hiding their heads in the sand, these believers in the ostrich approach hide their entire bodies in the classroom.

In a sense their cry is for spoon feeding. No independence or flexibility for this crew. But actually the explanation for such behavior likely runs deeper than a mere preference for unimaginative modes of education. For university students to clamor for such infantilization would be incomprehensible if we did not remember that these are indeed frightening times, and denial, frequently accompanied by rationalization, is a defense we all use to cope with anxiety.

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dostoevsky, and others.

PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

u.s. America

"I AM A SICK MAN...I AM A SPITEFUL MAN. NO, I AM NOT A PLEASANT MAN AT ALL. I BELIEVE THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH MY LIVER. HOWEVER, I DON'T KNOW A DAMN THING ABOUT MY LIVER; NEITHER DO I KNOW WHETHER THERE IS ANYTHING REALLY WRONG WITH ME. I AM NOT UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND NEVER HAVE BEEN, THOUGH I DO RESPECT MEDICINE AND DOCTORS. IN ADDITION I AM EXTREMELY SUPERSTITIOUS, AT LEAST SUFFICIENTLY SO TO RESPECT MEDICINE. (I AM WELL EDUCATED ENOUGH NOT TO BE SUPERSTITIOUS, BUT I AM SUPERSTITIOUS FOR ALL THAT.) THE TRUTH IS, I REFUSE MEDICAL TREATMENT OUT OF SPITE. I DON'T SUSPECT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND THAT. WELL, I DO. I DON'T EXPECT I SHALL BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN TO YOU WHO IT IS I AM ACTUALLY TRYING TO ANNOY IN THIS CASE BY MY SPITE; I REALIZE FULL WELL THAT I CAN'T "HURT" THE DOCTORS BY REFUSING TO BE TREATED BY THEM; I REALIZE BETTER THAN ANY ONE THAT BY ALL THIS I AM ONLY HURTING MYSELF AND NO ONE ELSE. STILL, THE FACT REMAINS THAT IF I REFUSE TO BE MEDICALLY TREATED, IT IS ONLY OUT OF SPITE. MY LIVER HURTS ME—WELL, LET IT DAMN WELL HURT—THE MORE IT HURTS THE BETTER."

Fyodor Dostoevsky,
Notes from the Underground
1865

* * * * *

A FREE LESSON IN SOCIAL CASEWORK
FOR GOVERNOR MILLIKEN

ELECTIONS-

Someone drove his car into the marchers on Michigan Avenue this Thursday. Marchers sick of war, of violence, of hate. Marchers who cried, and kept on marching.

Then you told them how you'd meet rock throwers and burners with force, and wondered why they booed.

Governor, start where the client is.

And, P.S.: How about a word for: R. Reagan

R. Nixon

S. Agnew

M. Mitchell

about something called empathy.

Despite the rumors and fears to the contrary the student organization (ASWMSU) held their annual election without violence. The only blemish on an otherwise orderly campaign was that some of the candidates refused to disclose their campaign expenses. There were also totally unfounded charges of outside meddling and interference in our election process. "Untrue! Untrue!" say Hal Brown, Pres.; Dick McKeon, V.P.; Pam Pratt, Parallels; Bill Keller, Information minister; Jerry Daniels, Soc. Action; Hank Boks, Reg.-Nat'l.; Billy Smith, Soc. Programs; and Carolyn Gale, Tri-U.

+++++

JOE BUCK: ON ACCEPTING THE PRESENT.....AND FACING THE FUTURE.

"Joe went through his plans in his mind, and then once again, and still a third time until he was certain he had done everything there was to do up to this moment. And then he did something he'd always wanted to do from the very beginning, from the very first night he'd met Ratso at Everett's Bar on Broadway: he put his arm around him to hold him for a while, for these last few miles anyway. He knew this comforting wasn't doing Ratso any good. It was for himself. Because of course he was scared now, scared to death."

from: Midnight Cowboy, James Leo Herlihy

+++++
LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH

"It will be you - you who urge us on to battle you who incite us against ourselves you who would have one cobbler kill another cobbler you who would have one man who works kill another man who works you who would have one human being who only wants to live kill another human being who only wants to live. Remember this you patriots you fierce ones you spawners of hate you inventors of slogans. Remember this as you have never remembered anything else in your lives."

from: Johnny Got His Gun, Dalton Trumbo,
1939

TH LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH LET US NOT FORGET THAT WE ARE SPEAKING OF DEATH LET USE NOT

Monday 5-4-70 I was at my t-group tonight and I heard about the kids being killed at Kent State. What's happening? It seems like the silent majority are really after us. Why?

Tuesday 5-5-70 A rally at Beaumont at noon. There must have been about 2-3000 there. Sam Riddle spoke, there seems to be a lot of very strong feelings around. Coming back to campus on the bus I saw a large crowd in front of the International Center. Got off the bus and went to see what was happening. Seems the academic council was to meet but they cancelled their meeting. Things were terribly disorganized--what ever happened to charismatic leaders? Group dispersed and met again at 3 at the Ad. Bldg. In the meantime I met Hal and we went to Baker. Talked with Pat and Bill and with several profs, (Bruck, Miller, Green, Bandyk.) Got people from our 812 class to go to the rally. The rally was a disappointment, a lot of people there but Wharton copped out--said he has to represent "all of the university community." What about us--are we part? A rally was called for 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Ad. Bldg.

Wednesday 5-6-70 Hal and I decided we were going to the rally, went to the agency and met Mrs. F. She gave us her support. Hal, Bill, Jeanne, Bob, Mrs. F. and myself all went to the rally. There must have been 4,000 people present. The crowd was quiet and serious, determined that that something must be done. The speakers called for a strike to support the kids at Kent State, out of Indo-China, Rotc and Bobby Seale. Part of our group went over to Baker to decide what to do. Some of the faculty; Ruhala, Andrew and Miller, were there to give us their support and help. We decided to call a meeting for Thursday of all faculty, grads and undergrads. We ran off a bunch of announcements and posted them. Called all of the grad students, in the evening we went through the phone book and looked up all of the undergrads. We (Fat, Hal, Mario, Bill and myself) were cross-eyed and phone-weary but we contacted a lot of the students.

Thursday 5-7-70 About 250 were at the meeting, lots of feeling and emotion. We need direction. The anthropology statement was read and O.B. told us what the strike steering committee was doing. The faculty came through, cancelling classes and holding classes off campus in support of the strike!!! Hurried over to Baker to type up the statement and run it off--what a madhouse. Miller and Hal helped with some of the final wording. My hands were shaking so I could hardly type. I finally got it finished and Kathe helped to run it off. Then Hal, Kathy, Ruhala, Evans, Mario, Fat, myself went to the large meeting at the auditorium--UNREAL!!! The place was packed and spilled over into Fairchild. Hal read our statement and, I felt, we recieved a lot of support. The meeting was long, 5 to 12, and tiring but tremendous. Somehow we were all drawn together by the cause and we were able to make our decisions and come to a stand. Beth Shapiro and Rick Kibbey chaired the meeting, they did a fantastic job.

God, what a day. I am exhausted. With all of the feelings that the kids have now, maybe we can do something.

Friday 5-8-70 Meeting in the union was freaky. I think there was a different crowd there than yesterday. It was repetitive of much of what happened yesterday, just a lot of rehashing. Decided that those who were interested would meet Saturday morning. A lot of us went over to the rally at Beaumont. It really helped my frame of mind. There was a strong sense of cohesiveness and dedication--right on!!

Saturday 5-9-70 A good size group, 60, gathered at Baker this morning. We broke down into committees, philosophy, tactics, proposal 6, these groups met individually and then came back to the larger group. A lot of good ideas came out of this session. We finally have the basis of our formal proposal. John Ditzhazy came up with a proposal for NASW that sounds really good. Looks like we are going to be a part of the nation wide vigil. We have a committee to arrange this. A lot of the undergrads are getting involved, they have a lot of spirit and good ideas. We are going to have a meeting Monday. Made up flyers and took them to the dorms.

Sunday 5-10-70 8:30 a.m. Baker Hall!! Whatever happened to sleep? I can't keep the days straight, they all run together. (I am so keyed on this I can't slow down.) Business couldn't proceed as usual if it had to. My mind is all involved with the strike and the issues, God, keep it from failing.

Miss Green, Barb, Mario, Hal, Kathy, Dennis and myself typed up and ran off the proposed statement and agenda for the Monday meeting

In the evening I went to the faculty grad ass't strike steering committee meeting. There were about 400 there, I think. Talked to a lot of people about what S.W. is doing. Think I had an impact. Talked to someone from the Faculty News. They will have a story on us in their Tuesday issue. The meeting's main business was the alternatives for grading. Also they debated what to ask of Wharton. A lot of factions are present within this group, a lot of good people though--Larrowe is fantastic.

Monday 5-11-70 We had a larger (250) meeting this a.m. We finally got a final position paper accepted. It will be sent to NASW and all of the other schools of social work in the country. Went back to Baker to type a stencil of this. Hal and Bill ran it off and Pat helped me type it. What a mad house, I'm afraid I'm going to lose my sanity!!! What day is it?? Rally at the Ad. Bldg. to present student demands to Wharton, lots of people but no response from Cliff.

Tuesday 5-11-70 The academic senate met and managed to effectively ignore what's happening. I don't know how they managed to do it but they did. Ignorance is bliss, well, maybe for a while. I'm afraid it may foster violence if it continues. God, I don't want that.

The vigil was great, a lot of people, 300 I guess. The speakers were very good. They were really with us, they did all they could to accommodate us. There were people present from departments other than ours, faculty and students, plus quite a few people from the community. I feel it was really a success. Right on! I need some sleep. Drs. Battistini, Donoghue, Greer and Larrowe, then Melinda Meade, Peter Bishop, and Dr. George Bach. The George Bach.

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W h y s t r i k e ? ?

A fair enough question, and here are some answers as to the significance of our not attending classes and not conducting "business as usual."

First, the Strike says in a crystal clear and concrete manner that an individual, a department in a university, a university itself, disapproves of the Cambodian invasion and continuation of the Indo-China war, disapproves of the Kent State and Jackson State killings, of the slaughter in Augusta, and of the rampant violent as well as subtle oppression of dissenters and minority groups.

The Strike is a vote of No Confidence in the governmental policies and (in)actions that perpetuate such events. On an individual basis striking may seem to be a small "gesture." But it is significant. Every body and mind counts. And standing up, simply to be counted, and then sitting down, is not good enough. The administration has a short memory. They hope it will all "blow over," so they can go back to business as usual, dirty business. Did Mr. Nixon really intend to pull the troops out of Cambodia by the end of June? Read the papers.

The Michigan State University School of Social Work (along with other schools of social work throughout the country) has registered a protest against national policies and priorities. We can be proud of our school's action. We acted quickly and with conviction. The word is out, we are alive and well in East Lansing, Michigan!

But the Strike has moved beyond the loud roar of protest. As you may know, Strike has come to mean "shut-down" which means "no business as usual." Universities are to stay open but time and energy are to be diverted towards constructive change through dialogue, political pressure and social action. The call then is not only for the nation to reorient it's priorities, but for the universities to reorient themselves so that they may confront the pressing issues of our time.

If you doubt the good of striking, do not misunderstand what direction the Strike has taken, do not misunderstand how we are using the word "strike". Do then understand that the Strike is "working within the system" to bring about positive change.

Granted there is not universal agreement in how to effect positive change. But this is part of the risk, as well as part of the vitality of the current movement. People are seeking, and seeking in earnest, the strategies, the tactics, the modes, which will turn our society around. In some ways the Strike is a quest, a searching for ways to effect change.

This is not to say that the Strike is currently only talk. There are petitions circulating, opportunities to send telegrams, and various enthusiastic community out-reach programs - all these projects, as well as others, offer opportunities for different types and levels of participation.

In short, if you do not see value in striking, or what effect your participation can have, you may perhaps answer these questions by participating in the Strike, rather than using your uncertainty as an excuse for conducting "business as usual."

Toward a Brave New World.....

"And that," put in the Director sententiously, "that is the secret of happiness and virtue - liking what you've got to do. All conditioning aims at that: making people like their unescapable social destiny."

"Moral education, which ought never, in any circumstances, to be rational."

"Ford's in his flivver," murmured the D. H. C., "All's well with the world."

"Liberty to be inefficient and miserable. Freedom to be a round peg in a square hole."

"Old men in the bad old days used to renounce, retire, take to religion, spend their time reading, thinking - thinking!"

"When the individual feels, the community reels..."

Aldous Huxley, 1939

Know Your Community Organizations

As a new feature the Intercom will attempt to acquaint its readers with some of the organizations in our community. This week we simply want to draw attention to the LANSING AREA PEACE COUNCIL, located at 506 North Washington, Lansing. Anne Francis, director of the council, welcomes volunteers and at present the group is active in the Lansing community, especially with churches. Basically the Peace Council supports actions for peace and is specifically interested in electing peace candidates.

SPECIAL THANKS

To Iwao Ishino and the Department of Anthropology.

* THE VIGIL *

"Your department is the most together department is the most together department on this campus."

"The vigil was the greatest thing this department has ever done."

"I've never seen such cooperation between faculty and students as I did at the vigil."

"It was the most enlightening experience I ever had."

"There should be similar teach-ins going on all the time on this campus."

These comments were inspired by the all-night vigil in Holmes Hall on Tuesday, May 12, that was planned and sponsored by our School of Social Work. The idea was initiated by the Columbia University School of Social who requested that we join them and other schools of social work across the nation in an all-night vigil to express our concern about the war in Indochina. Our Vigil Committee mobilized rapidly and effectively to develop a program that would inform both the university and the community about the war.

The vigil began with a welcome by Dr. Gwen Andrew, Director of the School. Then Dr. Lawrence Battistini related the historical development of foreign involvement in Viet Nam's political struggle for independence over the past 120 years. Dr. John Hudzik followed with an appeal to maintain pressure upon those in power to effect change in our country's present polarizing policies. Dr. Jack Donoghue illustrated the vast internal polarization in the Vietnamese and the consequent impossibility of their unification by foreign intervention. Drs. Battistini and Donoghue were joined by Dr. Greer in a question and answer session. At the conclusion of this discussion the somber atmosphere was relieved by an impassioned(non-verbal) statement from the "silent majority", caricatured by Social Work's Joe Miller.

An explanation of what had transpired at that evening's Academic Council meeting and in the discussions between strike representatives and President Wharton was given by Dr. Charles Larrowe. Dr. George Bach then led the entire audience, numbering still over 300, in a post 1:00 A.M. sensitivity exercise which included practical experience in relating to others as well as dealing with feelings of aggression and resistance.

Miss Melinda Meade returned to the issues of Indochina, giving an informal talk on the situation in Thailand. Miss Meade said, "Thailand may not be news today, but you never know about tomorrow." Peter Bishop, graduate student in Sociology, warned us of violent reactions, possible if non-violent dissent is continuously unrewarded. The participants then broke up into three groups to brainstorm ideas that could be effective in giving the Strike effort an immediate successful experience, thus relieving the frustration that might lead to violence. A representative from the Strike Steering Committee related what had been happening on our campus and campuses across the nation.

Tired but determined, with dawn approaching, the group came up with a plan to make a video tape of the speeches, and to distribute this tape throughout the university, the community, and possibly other schools of social work. Dr. Clay Shorkey volunteered to help get the idea off the ground. (The tape was made Saturday, May 15, and is in the process of being edited.) Another committee was formed to set up booths in the community for sending telegrams to Congressmen. The vigil ended with much coffee consumption at Uncle John's Pancake House.

We feel that the vigil, reaching approximately 600 people through the course of the evening, was a great success. Our thanks go out to all participants, members of the Vigil Committee, and especially to Roz Hogue who acted as the unofficial official chairman of the vigil.

* DOUBLE-UGHT FOR THEM NIGRAS *

"All of the group ran from the store except Carol Larry, 12, who crouched in a corner of the store and watched two policemen who came in, approach Mr. Stoke's body and use their feet to roll it over onto it's back.

"Get up, nigger, you ain't dead," she said she heard one of the policemen say.

The coroner's report stated that there were nine wounds in the youth's back. Young Lakes said that only one shot was fired, an apparent discrepancy perhaps explained by the fact that police were using shotgun shells with double-ought buckshot. In such a loading, nine pellets, each about the size of a .22-caliber slug (about 1/4" diameter, ed.), are discharged when the gun is fired."

N.Y. Times, 5/17/70 on Augusta Riot

XXX
X IN MEMORIUM: JACKSON STATE AND AUGUSTA X
X It is for the whites today to shed in solitude black tears..... X
XXX

AGAIN, WHY STRIKE??????

A short answer: Summer's coming. This may be THE LAST CHANCE to demonstrate that non-violence can work. A lot of people don't see the old methods of peaceful protest as too effective against bullets in the back. (Yes, Virginia, those six dead in Augusta were shot in the back.)

Unsigned articles in this issue of Intercom reflect the viewpoints of the editorial staff and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association of Social Workers, M.S.U. Divergent opinions are welcomed and encouraged.

Library note: Fran Sawyer asks that all materials be returned before the end of the term.

PEACE.

Radicalization of 'U'

By DAVE SHORT
State News Staff Writer

Predicting a year ago that this University might some day be faced with an extended strike involving 4,000 to 6,000 students and faculty members wouldn't have seemed feasible.

Protest demonstrations here in the past seldom involved over a thousand participants or lasted more than a few hours. And, in most instances, demonstrators were usually the same people from one protest to another.

But national and local circumstances and a growing radicalization within the University have made an extended strike involving many more than a thousand protestors a current reality.

Since the beginning of the academic school year, University students increasingly have joined others across the nation in voicing their dissent against the policies of the national government.

Last October, 8,000 MSU students marched on the Capitol Building in Lansing in mass protest of the Vietnam war. Over 700

News Analysis

University students traveled to Washington, D.C., on Nov. 15 for the national moratorium against the war.

Now, as many as 4,000 to 6,000 demonstrators have unified to strike the University since last Tuesday over eight demands involving such national issues as an end to U.S. involvement in the Indochina war and local issues like the ending of University academic credit and funds for ROTC classes.

There has been a significant change in student moods, however. Last October 15, students were singing and giving peace signs on their way to the state Capitol. In May, they're now shouting "right on" and giving the clenched fist sign.

The strike grew out of a call for a nation wide strike among college students by such radical leaders as Abbie Hoffman and Tom Hayden and by over 11 different schools last weekend. The original cause of the strike was to show opposition to increased U.S. involvement in Indochina but local strikers added more demands over issues here.

nakes strike possible

The gap between the strikers demands here and the University's position on the issues is significantly large.

Demands by the strikers that the United States get out of Indochina now, Bobby Seale and other political prisoners be freed, and the solidarity with "our brothers and sisters" at Kent State University are considered out of MSU's jurisdiction, according to the administration. But, President Wharton has expressed the concern that everyone do as much as possible individually to amend the situations involved but refuses to close the University

Wharton has stood strong on his view that University students should send petitions protesting the extension of the war in Indochina. But, most of the strikers feel the petitions are just a way of "getting Wharton off the hook."

Many of the strikers say they have gone the petition route and the channels route and don't want to go them again. They feel supporting Wharton's stand on the petition issue would be a sellout for them.

Wharton administration's has refused to comment directly on the Bobby Seale issue. It did issue the support for the right of

responsible dissent and the Constitutional right to fair trial but evaded the striker's original demand.

The split between the University and the strikers is larger than that over the national issues.

The strikers want no loaded firearms on campus under no condition; no city, state, and county police and national guard on campus during the strike; demand their immediate removal, and want all riot-control weapons removed from campus, too.

But, the University has reasserted the right to continue all three proposals.

The administration denied the specific demand for an additional enrollment of 2,000 minority group students by the fall and 16 per cent enrollment by 1971.

"To enroll unrealistic numbers, merely to achieve high percentages, would be unfair to the students so admitted if the educational services available are deficient. Rather than make a hasty response preventing the University from marshaling its full resources, the University has sought to coordinate the

(please turn to page 5)

Radicalization of 'U' make

(continued from page one)

accelerating rate of annual increases in enrollment within our ability to provide any special services and academic changes was the administration's response. The administration also decided not to meet the strikers' immediate demands on ROTC. The strikers wanted ROTC dropped from academic standing and the Defense Dept. to take over all University's payments towards the ROTC program. But, the University maintains that it plans to keep an open mind about the issue. A referendum about ROTC will be voted on this week, and the Academic Council will discuss the issue May 26.

The administration has yet to comment on "amnesty" for the faculty, students and staff involved with the strike.

Wharton has said that none of the strikers confronted him on any of the local issues before the strike. He indicated that some students aren't aware of everything that is happening concerning certain issues. He pointed out specifically that the Black Liberation Front had been discussing minority group enrollment for months with him and that Sam Riddle wasn't speaking for BLF when he advocated passage of the minority group demand at the strike meeting.

As the strike has progressed within the University, it has had steady gains in support. Strike activities drew 2,000 participants early Tuesday and 4,000 later in the afternoon.

More than 6,000 people attended memorial services here Wednesday in honor of the four slain Kent State University students.

Approximately 5,000 people sat through the stifling heat and overcrowded conditions in the Auditorium at the marathon rally Thursday night. Despite having school called off and having continuous teach-ins throughout the day, strikers numbered around 2,500 at a Friday afternoon rally.

But still, strikers haven't gained a majority of support on the campus and have been unable to pass the 6,000 figure level in participation.

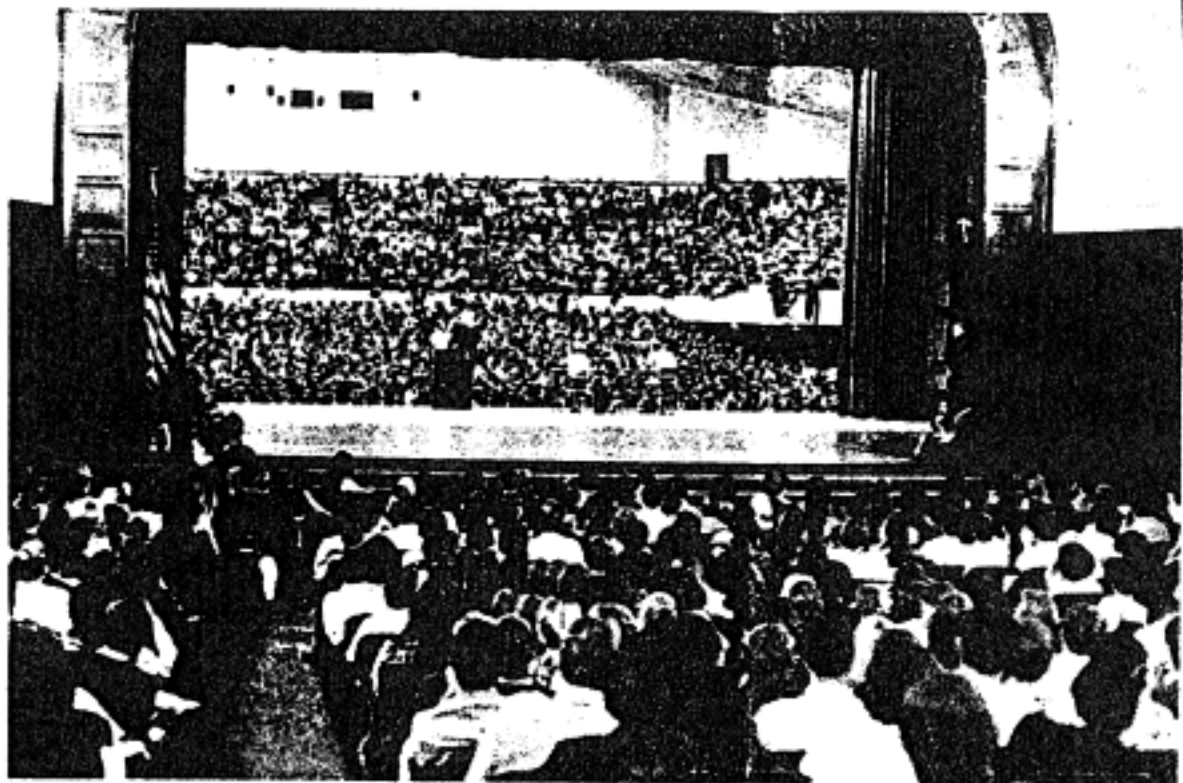
The effect of the strike on class attendance is hotly debated. Basing its figures on Wednesday's classes, University officials said that attendance was about two-thirds normal within the entire University.

In a survey Thursday, however, ASMSU found that 20 of 103 classes polled were canceled and that 1,500 opposed to a normal 3,042 students attended classes.

Student reaction to the strike has varied.

The strike witnessed the increased involvement of a new type of student protester here. The so-called "radicals," "traditional revolutionaries" or "crazies" were joined in strike by a less radical or militant, more middle-class oriented brand of student dissenter.

As speaker Sam Riddle said during a strike rally Thursday night, "Many people (here) are clean shaven, have short hair and have bathed recently and I think



Aggregate demand

During a six-hour rally Thursday night in the University Auditorium, more than 5,000 persons formalized demands dealing with campus ROTC, U.S. troops in Indochina, loaded firearms on campus, Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, minority group admission to MSU and amnesty for strikers.

that says something. Spiro Agnew."

And as strike Steering Committee chairman Rick Kibbey pointed out during a recent interview, "The movement has long gone past the point where the kids involved are the sons and daughters of university professors; their old man is often a factory worker now."

Strike planners have centered

their basic drive for mass support within the residence halls. It is an unusual move because most enthusiastic demonstrators come from off campus. But, the residence hall drive has paid off because it has been more successful than in the past.

Supporters of the strike are faced with several serious problems, though. In order to

State News photo by Dick Warren

s strike possible

political prisoners, for enrollment of 2,000 minority group students by the fall and 16 per cent of the student body by fall of 1971, and for an abandonment of the co-called "racist" University college courses, there are few blacks involved in the strike.

"This Auditorium is like ivory soap; it is so white it floats," one professor announced during the Thursday rally.

Although just in the forming stages, anti-strike organizations (Students For Rational Action, Committee to Attend Classes and the Michigan Student Assn.) are also beginning to recruit within the University.

The biggest organized opposition to the strike within the University comes from the administration, however. President Wharton has opposed the strike from the very beginning and, although he said he was unable to consider the national demands, has refuted the demands dealing with the University.

The administration's stand on the strike has made it hard on instructors within the University. The instructors, especially if they are non-tenured or are graduate assistants, take more of a risk than the students in supporting the strike.

Yet, faculty support for the strike increased from 50 to 100 between Wednesday and Thursday. There are an estimated 2,000 instructors in the University structure.

Although Provost John Cantlon has said that faculty departments can't officially close, some departments are urging professors to postpone their classes because the University can penalize them for closing, but not for postponing classes.

The Psychology and Anthropology Depts. have urged their professors to postpone their classes indefinitely. Art

Dept. facilities are remaining open, but the faculty and the students are being encouraged to participate in a "work-in" until the duration of the strike.

The Chemistry Dept. announced that it wants firearms banned from campus (part of one strike demand) and that it will make reasonable effort to provide striking students an opportunity to make up the material. Overall, most departments have been meeting to discuss the situation.

As yet, no University personnel or labor unions have voted to officially support the strike. And despite some rumors, the Teamsters International Union has not agreed to honor local student picket lines.

The strike has reached an important phase now.

There were no mass actions by the strikers over the weekend. A dance had been scheduled for Saturday night but was canceled.

As a result, the organizational structure of the strikers could be severely tested. The strike Steering Committee has done a good job in organizing and keeping order but the first few days of the week will be crucial for them.

The administration has announced its negative stand on the strikers' demands and on the strike method. It plans to continue the maintenance of everyday University functions. But, still, the strikers are advocating strike.

Whether or not the strike expands or dies is up to the students, the faculty and the University personnel now.

SUMMER JOBS NEAR HOME

S. F. S. Employment
Lansing, Mich.

See today's classified
employment section.

succeed, significantly more people will have to join the cause.

"We want to win people over. We're not big enough yet — this is obvious," one of the strike leaders said at the Friday rally.

There is also a question of rhetoric support versus active support. Although 6,000 people may now attend rallies, 6,000 aren't picketing classes or other strike activities.

Riddle has admonished the ralliers time and again to eliminate the hypocrisies and inconsistencies within themselves before they try to eliminate the hypocrisies within the system.

"If there is a carnival atmosphere it is necessary that it be done away with," he said Tuesday. "This is serious business. We are far past the rhetorical stage. If you are shouting 'right on' be sure you mean that you are going to act on the things that are wrong."

Despite demands for the release of Bobby Seale and other

RACISM: A DAY OF REDEDICATION

People need to be confronted with the hypocrisy of their lack of reaction to the deaths at Augusta and Jackson State. White people have reacted with less concern to the deaths of Black folk than to that of White folk. At the time of Kent State the question was raised as to why there was no national sense of outrage over the deaths of Black students at Orangeburg two years ago. Since Kent State, Black people have been killed in two cities and again there has been a failure of the white community to respond. This raises some very important questions. What is there in our society that promotes such a differential set of values? What are the ways in which our educational system supports and fosters a lack of sensitivity to the snuffing out of Black lives? What is it in ourselves that prevents us from seeing Black people as full human beings? Can we be free and fully human if our society remains racist?

In order to deal with these questions we have to shift away from dealing with what the present crisis situation to looking at what confronts people of color in their daily lives. And to realize that this situation negatively affects White people as well. Freedom exists for everyone or else it exists for no one. White people cannot be free in our society as long as people of color are oppressed.

We must begin by analyzing the reactions in ourselves, our reactions to Kent State, our reactions to Jackson State and Augusta. We need not be ashamed if they are emotionally different, but rather seek to analyze and understand those differences. Our internal contradictions reflect the systemic and racist nature of our society. These internal contradictions do not exist because of our individual psychologies, but rather stem from a set of institutions and structures. Racism has more impact than the generation of certain feelings and attitudes in us. Rather it is reflected in the consistent patterns of oppression of people of color. It is imperative that we change the institutions and structures which produce these.

As students we need a new sphere of study. We must change our classes to meet our needs. As faculty we will change what we teach, and as members of the university community we need ultimately to change the ways in which the university serves to perpetuate the oppression of people of color and thereby ourselves.

At the beginning of the strike many were unable to relate Bobby Seale, open admissions and University College to the issues of Indochina, Kent State and R.O.T.C. It has become clear that many of us have undergone a time of intensive thought and are now beginning to understand the necessity to act around the broader issue of repression. The killing of Black people at Augusta and Jackson has heightened our awareness. However, awareness is not enough. We need a concrete analysis and proposals for action - on our own campus.

To this end we have organized a day of rededication and beginning, with a series of workshops and teach-ins on the question of how to end racism.

ACTION GROUP TO COMBAT RACISM

Scheduled Activities

TEACH-INS

"Problems and Change in the University"

Terry Allen, Psychology
122 Baker Hall, 10:20-12:00

"Racism and Politics"

Bryan Downs, Political Science
107 S. Kedzie, 10:20-12:00

"SDS Workshop on Racism"

Emil Myers, SDS
326 NS, 12:40

EVENING ACTIVITIES

"Minority Problems"

Anthropology Department
Seminar/Action Group
Museum Auditorium, 7:00-10:00

Civil Rights Commission Presentation

105B Berkey, 7:00-10:00

WORKSHOPS

"Anatomy of a Riot"

Chuck Poizel
Black Culture Room, Holden
12:00-2:00

"Psychological Aspects of Racism"

Martha Aldenbrand, Psychology
Behind Chapel (on grass), 12:40-1:30

"Racism in Organized Labor"

Steve Okuly
141 Baker, 1:00-3:00

"Media and Racism"

Sandra Ball, Sociology
Morrill Hall, 1:00-3:00; room #1

"Racism and Radical changes in
Education"

Meet in Lobby of Erickson, 1:00
and 4:00
Judy Tower and Rod Wright

"Strike Demand--University College"

Irene VanTassel
Black Culture Room, Holden
2:00-4:00

"Admissions Policies"

Bill Warrington, U. College
Mason Lower lounge, 2:00-4:00

"Detroit Geographical Expedition"

Charlie Ipcar, Geography
Behind Chapel (on grass), 3:00-5:00

"Cultural and Institutional
Racism"

Greg Koert and Sue Hughes
141 Baker Hall, 3:00-6:00

"Black Panthers" (film)

Trish Derouin
140 Fee Hall, 3:00-4:00

"Racism in the Dorms"

Bill Barr, Judy Leepa, Beth Shapiro
Black Culture Room, Holden
4:00

United States Involvement in Vietnam

William O. Smith

Senior, College of Arts and Letters

For University College Course 400

Great Issues

Dr. Thomas Greer

Dr. Lawrence Battistini

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U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

Most people are deeply concerned about the involvement of the United States in Vietnam. Many students wish to understand who and what they will be supporting by joining the military after graduation. Parents wish to know why their sons might be risking their lives in Southeast Asia. And many average citizens are gravely troubled by the loss of life on all sides fighting in the Vietnam War.

The purpose of this paper is to summarize the history of U.S. involvement in an authoritative manner so that each reader may gain a viewpoint of the war based on fact rather than hearsay or sloppy reasoning.

THE BEGINNINGS OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT.

In May of 1941, Ho Chi Minh and members of the Indochinese Communist Party met in South China. The result of this meeting was the establishment of the Vietminh, a Communist-led organization whose primary purpose was to unite the Indochinese people in a national stand against both the Japanese and the French.¹

During the war, the Vietminh cooperated with the American Office of Strategic Services by tracing Japanese troop movements and by helping to rescue downed American pilots. It was this assistance, and the assertion of the right of self-determination for all peoples by President Roosevelt in his Atlantic Charter, that convinced Ho that the Allies would recognize Vietnam as an independent state when he declared its independence from France on September 2, 1945. Unfortunately for Ho, the United States and the Soviet Union had more crucial post-war interests to protect with France than with the Vietminh, and both the major powers turned their backs on him. Ho's weakened position was rendered weaker by the Vietminh's brutality and political fumbblings in the south of Vietnam that alienated the powerful Cao Dai and Hao Hoa religious sects. In an effort to re-establish himself as a symbol of nationalism, Ho dissolved the Indochinese Communist Party.²

This move proved ineffective. According to the post-war Potsdam Agreement, the British were to "round up and disarm" the Japanese in the south, and the Chinese were charged with the same task in the north. The British troops, at the request

of the Allies, successfully fought against the Vietnamese guerrillas in the south until the French were able to re-organize themselves around Saigon in December of 1945. In the north, the 180,000 troops of Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang Army seemed more interested in looting the country than in disarming the Japanese, and they consented to withdraw in March of 1946 only after the French had made certain concessions to them.³ Ho, with no support from the United States, the Soviet Union, the British, or the Chinese, faced the French alone. This situation plus grievous economic conditions in the north forced Ho to yield to a compromise settlement with the French on March⁴ 6, 1946.

According to this agreement, Ho's proclaimed Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) was declared a "free state" within "the French Union". Ho agreed to French occupation of the north while France promised to allow the Vietnamese in the south to decide by referendum whether or not they wished to unite with the DRV. Ho soon discovered, however, that this new "free state" was still to be controlled by Paris. The situation rapidly deteriorated after Ho lost hope that the promised referendum would be held, and the Indochinese War began.⁵

When the hostilities reopened, France tried to persuade Bao Dai, a former emperor in Vietnam, who had happily abdicated in August of 1945, to return to head the "legal" government of Vietnam. After three years of negotiations, Bao finally returned in April of 1949. He was represented to the American people as a popular leader, and all who opposed him were branded as "communists". However, the word "communist" did not carry the same demonic connotations to the Vietnamese as it did to Americans. To the contrary, Bao's close association with the French and his own incompetence made him so unpopular that in many quarters the prestige of those condemned by Bao was heightened.⁶

Frightened by the communist victory in China, the United States recognized Bao's regime in February, 1950, and thirty more nations followed in our wake. In that year, we sold \$160,000,000 of vehicles and equipment to the French in Vietnam (by 1954, the figure reached one billion).⁷ Only after the United States openly supported France and Bao Dai did Ho request recognition from Moscow and Peking.⁸ But despite the Cold War jockeying of the big powers, it is important to note that

the people of Vietnam were largely unaware of communist and anti-communist approaches to government. They just wanted independence.

United States officials saw the war from a different light. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles advanced the now famous "domino" theory in Indochina.. He and many others were convinced the war was masterminded by Peking with the purpose of conquering its southern neighbors. The rulers of Communist China train and equip in China the troops of their puppet Ho Chi Minh", he said when debates over intervention in Vietnam occupied Washington in April of 1954. However, Dulles acknowledged that it was "beyond the President's constitutional powers" to intervene without the consent of Congress.

This question of direct intervention soon faded as the weary belligerents agreed to try to settle their differences at Geneva.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE (April 26, 1954 through July 21, 1954)

The French entered into negotiations not because of a change of heart about Vietnamese independence, but because they were on the verge of defeat. The fall of Dien Bien Phu on May 7 put their military backs to the wall. Other participants in the talks were the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the People's Republic of China, the DRV, the State of Vietnam (Bao Dai's government), Laos, and Cambodia.

The overriding consideration of the United States at Geneva was to prevent communist inroads into Indochina.. Popular opinion at home supported this objective. A New York Times editorial of May 1 contended that the communists wanted free elections "which would be held under the terror of their guerilla bands".

After Joseph Laniel, who had promised to come to an agreement by July 20 or resign, became French Prime Minister, it became evident that France wanted only to withdraw gracefully. Dulles, who was under pressure from the President, Congress, and public opinion at home, could not condone a "sellout" to the communists in the form of a compromise agreement. The political reality of the situation was at odds with American desires. The Christian Science Monitor reported on May 13 that "The military picture is such that it is difficult if not impossible to believe that

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the Communists would not demand and in the end get a substantial bite of Vietnam if a truce or peace were arranged". As a result, Dulles quit the conference. He was later replaced by Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, but the United States never signed the final agreement.

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The Vietminh were no more satisfied with the compromise than the United States. They felt that they could have controlled Laos and Cambodia within a year. Only Chinese and Soviet pressure tempered the Vietminh demands. The Communist bloc, remembering Korea, wanted to avoid giving the United States a pretext for introducing troops into Southeast Asia.

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The final agreement was signed on July 20 by all parties except the United States and the State of Vietnam. The crucial part of the Accords provided for a "provisional military demarcation line" at the 17th parallel. The French were to evacuate their troops from north of the line, and the DRV was to withdraw its troops from the south. The 17th parallel was "not in any way to be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary". The agreements provided for two parties in one state, not for two states. An election between the two parties was to take place before July 20, 1956, under the auspices of the International Control Commission (ICC), created at Geneva. Consultative conferences were to be held prior to elections to insure as much fairness as possible.

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Facing almost certain loss to Ho Chi Minh, the State of Vietnam was hostile to the idea of elections from the outset. Both Bao Dai and the United States tried to postpone elections for ten years, and then for five years, but their efforts failed.

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American critics of the agreements called Geneva another Munich and reminded people that the Soviet Union had promised a freely chosen democratic government in the East European states. However, while the aim of Munich was to avert war, the efforts at Geneva were directed towards salvaging something from a disastrous eight-year war. Laos and Cambodia were in fact "saved". Furthermore, no truce with the Soviet bloc had contained provisions for an election supervised by an ICC. In Korea, the Commission had been limited to military affairs.

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While Secretary Dulles and many others were chalking up the summer of 1954 as a sunny one for the militaristic Communist monolith, softer voices were expressing a somewhat different analysis. The following is an excerpt from a July 21, 1954 editorial in the Christian Science Monitor:

"...it is important for the United States to recognize that Communist successes in Asia have been won in large part by political rather than military means...If Americans continue to think of resistance to Communism primarily in military terms either in Asia or Europe, they will be missing the boat. More than ever the contest with Communism now is a struggle for men's minds, a competition to earn their favorable opinion."

THE DIE. REGIME

On March 12, 1955, the New York Times columnist C. L. Sulzberger wrote that all Vietnam elections "...really will never be held...The non-communist South cannot afford the slightest risk of defeat. Nobody likes to talk about this but when the time comes to admit it arrives, a grave crisis must inevitably develop."

When Ho Chi Minh proposed meeting for the first consultative conferences to establish election conditions, Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem replied that he would not "miss any opportunity" to unite "our homeland in freedom", but that it was "out of the question" to consider any proposals as long as the Vietminh remained communist. Ho's request, said Diem, was purely "for propaganda purposes".¹⁷

Reminiscing to the time when elections were to have taken place, Secretary of State Dean Rusk explained to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee conducting hearings on Vietnam in 1966: "And then it worked out that North Vietnam was not interested at all in holding anything like genuinely free elections."¹⁸ Mr. Rusk stated that, at the time when elections could have occurred, "large numbers of armed men and large quantities of arms" were sent "illogically from North Vietnam to South Vietnam to take over South Vietnam by force".¹⁹ General Maxwell Taylor reinforced Rusk's statement by claiming "clandestine aggression out of Hanoi" since 1954.²⁰

Many Vietminh had, in fact, remained in the south in 1954 in order to organize political support for Hanoi in the expected elections.²¹ Many were southerners anyway. Undoubtedly, these men kept their weapons, and most were probably ready to fight. However, it is extremely difficult to understand why Ho would do anything

to jeopardize his position when he knew he could win the 1956 elections. Beginning in June of 1955, Hanoi continued its official requests for consultative conferences in May, June, and July of 1957, in March of 1958, and in July of 1959 and 1960. Hanoi solicited support from India, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union in its futile efforts. Diem refused to discuss elections.

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And what was the content of Ho's discredited proposals for election procedures?

His specifications included the following:

"Free Elections: All the Vietnamese citizens, males or females above 18 years old, regardless of class, nationality, religion, political affiliation, have the right to participate in the elections, to vote freely for the persons in whom they have confidence.

Free Candidature: All Vietnamese citizens, male and female above the age of 21 years old, also with the above non-restrictive clauses, have the right to stand for elections."

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Ho further stipulated the guarantee of free canvassing for all candidates and "equal, secret, and direct" voting. The ICC would supervise the elections.

Amidst Saigon's and America's claims that subversion from the north sabotaged the elections, the ICC concluded in its 1956 interim report that "While the Commission has experienced difficulties in North Vietnam, the major part of its difficulties has arisen in South Vietnam".

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Although Diem had clearly violated the Geneva Agreements, the people living south of the "provisional military demarcation line" might have overlooked the action had genuine social reform and a truly democratic government evolved. News of the peasant revolt in the northern province of Nghe An in November of 1956 - a revolt caused by the harsh agrarian reform measures of Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap - seemed to verify Diem's charges that freedom was impossible under the repression of Hanoi. Anti-communist sentiment was further supported by the cruel repression of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

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Furthermore, Diem seemed to be an able leader. For the first time, the North faced a man "whose past testified to his patriotism and integrity, and whose uncompromising anti-communism did not stem from calculated self-interest, but from deep religious convictions". Diem was able to appease the important Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religious sects where the Vietminh had failed ten years ago. He caused the

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election of a National Assembly, and he successfully resettled over 850,000 refugees from the North.²⁷ Wesley Fishel commented in 1956 that "...his regime is assuredly one of the most stable and honest on the periphery of Southeast Asia."²⁸

But Diem had the tragic flaw common to many righteous leaders. He felt he had a mission, and he was extremely jealous of anyone who threatened the success of his morally justified duty to protect his country from communism. In 1957, he took advantage of the emotional cry against communism to begin a series of manhunts to uproot communist sympathizers. By 1959, Diem's Civil Guard (trained in part by a Michigan State University Advisory Group) had arrested tens of thousands of suspects.²⁹ Ordinance No. 6 stated that any individual "considered dangerous to national defense and common security" could be sent by executive order to "a concentration camp".³⁰ The culmination of this purge was Law 10/59, passed on May 6, 1959, which initiated a system of military courts empowered to deliver sentences of either hard labor for life or the death sentence, without right of appeal, to anyone considered dangerous to national security.³¹

These measures were necessary to preserve a government that was quickly slipping from Diem's grasp. As a Roman Catholic, Diem was unable to shake the image that the people carried of him that his western religious preference carried over into sympathy for the western powers that had so long oppressed them.³² Furthermore, his preferential treatment to the 650,000 migrant Catholics alienated the Buddhist leaders - leaders who had great influence on millions of Buddhist peasants. In 1957, Diem ordered the abolition of a Buddhist holiday comparable to the Christian Christmas.³³ Diem was forced to rescind this order, but his lack of understanding and sympathy for Buddhism continued until his downfall.

Diem's well-received land reform program proved to be a source of further disillusionment to his people. In November of 1957, Saigon decreed that no landholder could retain more than 100 hectares. The land taken from large owners was to be sold to the peasants at low, long term rates. By 1959, less than 4% of the land had been redistributed.³⁴ By 1962, 25% of the land reached the peasants, but they had to pay for it even though they thought it was theirs originally.³⁵ The local officials

who supervised the reform program were mostly unpopular Catholics from the north, and the agrarian courts favored the large landholders.³⁷

THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

By 1960, opposition to the Diem regime was far greater than the dissension of communist infiltrators from the North. Eighteen prominent South Vietnamese citizens, including ten former cabinet ministers, signed a manifesto criticizing Diem's "anti-democratic elections" and his "continuous arrests". All eighteen were arrested.³⁷ Dr. Pham Quang Dem, the leader of the "legal" opposition to Diem, was the principal victim of an abortive coup attempted in November.³⁸

On December 20, 1960, many of the Southern dissidents still at large met somewhere in the South to discuss future plans. The result was the birth of the National Liberation Front (NLF). The Front was Southern rooted, and its strategy of guerilla warfare against the Diem regime was initiated in the South.³⁹

Before 1960, Hanoi had in fact acted as a restraining force against efforts to organize military opposition to Diem. In mid-1958, Hanoi denounced the radio broadcasts of the pro-communist "Voice of the South Vietnam Liberation Front" because they distorted North Vietnamese communism.⁴⁰ Part of the reason Ho discouraged militancy in the South was that he still hoped that elections might occur, and part of the reason was that he was preoccupied with his own grave economic situation. While the North had sixteen million people compared to the South's fourteen million, the South cultivated sixty percent of the rice.⁴¹ Ho was forced to turn inward after attempts to establish trade relations with the South had failed.

However, after March of 1960, underground groups in the South such as the Viet-minh and the Dai Viet insisted on armed struggle, saying that Diem's policies compelled them into this "legitimate self-defense". Nevertheless, it was not until six months later that Hanoi officially approved violent overthrow of the Diem regime.⁴²

The official United States theory on the NLF was that it was some kind of faucet that Hanoi could turn on and off at will. According to Dean Rusk, the NLF is "a front which was organized in Hanoi in 1960 for the purpose of taking over the South by force."⁴³ Phillippe Devillers, a leading scholar on Vietnam, wrote that

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not only was the NLF not directed from the North, but that it was not even communist in origin.⁴⁴ The Venerable Thich That Hanh, a South Vietnamese Buddhist monk and scholar, agreed with Devillers:

"Only a small portion of its membership, though admittedly including much of its top leadership, is Communist. The rest...are in the Front because it is the only possibility they have for expressing their patriotic and nationalist resentment of the presence of foreign troops."⁴⁵

The leanings of the people in the Front were not pro-Marxist, they were anti-Diem and anti-foreigner.

The NLF grew rapidly in political strength. Within two years, it controlled much of rural South Vietnam, and by the end of 1963 the Front was levying taxes in 41 out of 44 of the Southern provinces.⁴⁶ In January of 1962, it repeated its demands for a return to the Geneva Accords, and in July the Front presented its "Four Proposals for National Salvation." Included in these proposals were demands for American withdrawal, a cessation of hostilities on both sides, and a coalition government.⁴⁷ The New York Times reported "considerable support for the plan from the Communists, Asian neutrals, and some in the United States."⁴⁸ Diem, backed by Washington, refused to discuss the proposals.

After Diem was assassinated by his countrymen on November 1, 1963, the NLF again called for a cease fire and free elections. It did not declare itself to be the sole representative of the South Vietnamese people at that time. U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, reportedly told President Johnson that Hanoi wanted to talk peace also.⁴⁹ Washington clarified its position by assuring the military leaders of the South that President Kennedy's schedule for withdrawal by 1965 had been revised.⁵⁰ President Johnson wrote General Duong Van Minh that "Neutralization of South Vietnam would only be another name for Communist takeover. . . We shall maintain in Vietnam American personnel and material as needed to assist you in achieving victory."⁵¹

THE QUESTION OF AGGRESSION

In early 1964, Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East William P. Bundy stated that "Expansion of war outside South Vietnam, while not a course we want or seek, could be forced upon us by the increased external pressure of the Communists."⁵²

These words reassured General Nguyen Khanh, who had taken power in a coup on Jan-

These words reassured General Nguyen Khanh, who had taken power in a coup on January 30, 1964, that United States policy was the same as it was in past regimes.

The rationale for the American "win" policy can best be explained by the Americans who shaped it:

"A victory for the Communists in South Vietnam would inevitably make the neighboring states more susceptible to Communist pressure and more vulnerable to intensified subversion supported by military pressure. Aggression by wars of national liberation would gain enhanced prestige and power of intimidation throughout the world, and many nations might well become less hopeful, less resilient, and their will to resist undermined." - William Bundy, 2/2/65.

"Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves - only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way." Lyndon Johnson, 4/7/65.

"The heart of the problem in South Vietnam is the effort of North Vietnam to impose its will by force. At stake also is the...question: whether aggression is to be permitted, once again, to succeed. We know from painful experience that aggression feeds on aggression." Dean Rusk, 1/28/66.

The basic premise for American intervention in the South is that the war was caused by aggression from the North. Ignoring the Geneva Accords of 1954, the United States was able to assume that North and South Vietnam were two independent nations. Proof of Northern aggression was documented in the State Department White Paper of 1965, which showed that 179 weapons produced by the communist nations were captured over an eighteen month period in the South. At the same time, the Paper reported that the Pentagon listed an average of 7500 captured weapons over two previous eighteen month periods. The 179 Communist-manufactured weapons comprise only two percent of the total weapons captured over a three year period. In September of 1964, Bernard Fall wrote that 90% of the NLF's arms were captured from their enemies.⁵⁴ This contention supported the views of General Paul Hawkins, who reported that the guerillas "depend for weapons primarily on what they can capture."⁵⁵

Mr. Rusk justified bombing the aggressive North by pointing out that "For four years there was infiltration from the North before there was any bombing."⁵⁶ This statement is undoubtedly true, but it is reasonable to ask "How much infiltration?" and "Did the bulk of the infiltration come before or after escalation by the United States?". These questions are impossible to answer. There are too many either

ambiguous or unknown circumstances to be as certain as Washington was that the United States was only responding to northern escalation. Senator George Aiken noted, however, that, by Defense Department figures, there were approximately 337,000 Viet Cong (the name the Saigon government gave to the troops of the NLF) in the South since 1960, and 53,000 of these were infiltrators.⁵⁷ That leaves 273,700 Southerners fighting in a war that the United States claims Hanoi can control at will. The presence of low minority of DRV regular troops does not negate the fact that the war is basically a civil war. Senator J. William Fulbright wondered why, if this were a case of external communist aggression, some of the nations that stood the best chance to be flattened next by the communist bulldozer - India, Japan, Thailand, Taiwan - did not offer more support.⁵⁸

The Gulf of Tonkin incident is a specific instance of the "aggression" that caused escalation. On August 2, 1964, according to Washington, three North Vietnamese torpedo boats launched an unprovoked attack on the destroyer Maddox, which was cruising peacefully in international waters. Two days later, the Maddox and another destroyer were again attacked. Immediately after the incidents occurred, the Defense Department released meticulous data pinpointing the order of events. The evidence seemed so clear against North Vietnam that the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution - a document giving the President virtually unlimited power to deal with Vietnam - passed the House of Representatives and the Senate by votes of 466-0 and 88-2.⁵⁹ A reprisal certainly seemed justifiable. It is suicide to ask fighting men to always wait until fired upon before shooting back. However, soon after the Resolution had been passed, conflicting reports began drifting into the United States about the nature of the incident. On September 25, the New York Times reported that "As the days have passed...the Defense Department has become more uncertain about what actually happened." North Vietnamese torpedo boats were supposedly traveling at speeds that proved to be impossible. No one found the debris from the gunboats that were reported sunk. The Maddox, it turned out, was providing "cover" for a South Vietnamese bombardment of some islands belonging to the North. There were questions raised as to whether or not the torpedo boats could have fired in the

in the rough waters and whether or not the Haddock was in fact in international waters. When an incident similar to Tonkin occurred on September 18th, it was Hanoi that asked the ICC to investigate the conflicting reports.⁶¹ The investigation never took place.

An important justification of Washington's policy of intervention against communist aggression is that we must contain the warlike People's Republic of China. In 1954, it was assumed that Hanoi was a Chinese puppet, and the fear of Chinese domination has persisted. Dean Rusk suggested in the Senate Hearings that the present war may be "Mao Tse Tung's war".⁶¹ Rusk concluded that "there is no doubt about the militancy and the aggressiveness of Peking's policy."⁶² President Johnson agreed that the war was "guided by North Vietnam and spurred on by Communist China." One of the arguments against these contentions is that Vietnam has historically been wary of Chinese aims of domination. In view of the fact that the China of the last twenty years is quite different from what it used to be, I feel this argument has lost most of its relevance. It is strange, however, that while 500,000 American soldiers are within several hundred miles of the Chinese border, the "aggressive" Chinese have sent no regular troops to fight either the South Vietnamese or the Americans. I wonder what the American reaction would be if 500,000 Chinese landed in Cuba "to prevent U S..aggression".

The essential truth is that Ho, whether he feared China or not, was a nationalist first and last. General James H. Gavin testified that he thought Ho planned a Titoist government that "would resist the Chinese as much as he resists the Russian."⁶⁴ This view was supported when Hanoi not only participated in the 24rd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in March of 1966, but he also praised Russia in spite of the fact that the Chinese had boycotted the meeting in protest to Soviet policy.⁶⁵

Another consideration before deciding who is the "aggressor" is the views of the South Vietnamese peasants. "What Washington does not realize," writes Thich Nhat Hanh, "is that the root of the problem is not in the Ho Chi Minh Trail, or Hanoi, Haiphong, or Peking, but in the heart of the Vietnamese peasant."⁶⁶ The vast

majority (over 90%) of the population of South Vietnam . . are Buddhists. While most of the peasants are not devout themselves, they look to Buddhist leadership for guidance in making important decisions.

From 1957 on, powerful Buddhist monks objected to Diem's repression of free speech and to his favoritism towards family and Catholics. Tensions between Diem and the Buddhists increased as the frustrated Buddhists began to align themselves with other repressed dissidents. In other words, Buddhist and pro-communist elements were inadvertently united not because of similar pro-Marxists leanings but because of common anti-Diem and therefore anti-American feelings. Buddhism and nationalism became wedded in the eyes of the people.⁶⁷

Yet until the middle of 1963, most Americans were only vaguely aware of Buddhist influence in South Vietnam. Then, on June 11th, an aged monk set himself on fire on a crowded street in Saigon. The self-immolation not only jolted the thinking of many Americans, but it also awakened the dormant national consciousness of the Vietnamese. On the strength of one picture, any prestige that Diem had retained over the years was gravely impaired. . . in the eyes of most of his countrymen and the world.⁶⁸

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the struggle was simply Buddhists versus Catholics. As David Halberstam noted in his Pulitzer Prize-winning story on the Buddhist conflict, "...the real conflict was between a large segment of the people who happened to be Buddhist against an authoritarian government that happened to be Catholic-dominated."⁶⁹

Proof that the internal struggle in Vietnam extended far beyond the religious issue is not hard to find when one reviews the subsequent Khanh and Ky regimes. During 1964 and 1965 alone, there were six attempted coup d'etats.⁷⁰ The strifes included civilians versus the military, students versus the government, Buddhists versus the government, and generals versus generals.

Common among the demands of all groups opposing the government except the military cliques was the pullout of all foreign troops. This is a strange request coming from a people supposedly being invaded by another country. Unfortunately

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for the dissidents, their efforts sometimes fostered the opposite effect that was intended. For example, in June of 1966, President Johnson promised a further escalation "to raise the cost of Communist aggression" because many of Ky's own troops were preoccupied fighting Buddhist-led factions.⁷¹

And how did Washington view the "people"? In July, 1965, President Johnson said that for ten years and through three administrations America had been "committed to the freedom and independence of South Vietnam...Strengthened by this promise, the people of South Vietnam have fought many long years."⁷² General Maxwell Taylor commented that "Opposing the Communist forces...stand the government and people of South Vietnam."⁷³ The people, according to Taylor, are not so much pro-Saigon as they are "deeply anti-communist".⁷⁴ But the truth is that most of the people do not even think of the antagonists as communists. Therefore, while many neither understand nor support communist ideals, they do help the NLF because they believe it to be the only vehicle to independence from foreign domination.⁷⁵ Walter Lippmann reported in 1964 that "The truth which is being obscured from the American people is that the Saigon government has the allegiance of probably no more than 30% of its people, and controls (even in the daylight) not much more than a quarter of the territory."⁷⁶

Nor did the poor Vietnamese living in the cities have great affection for the Americans. Landlords sought to evict these lower-class countrymen because they could get much more money by renting to Americans. In some places, an American would pay up to 25,000 piastres in 1967 for an apartment that was rented for 1500 piastres in 1960.⁷⁷

The Johnson administration alleged that the seeming antagonism of some of the people was the fruit of Viet Cong terrorism. Dean Rusk stated that "the great mass of the problem is the guerilla action by smaller groups intimidating villages."⁷⁸ He pointed out that "In 1960 alone, terrorists assassinated 400 local government officials and kidnapped some 700 others."⁷⁹ Nothing I can say can justify some of the atrocities committed by the Viet Cong. But as distressing as some of the accounts and figures of murder are, they do not indicate that the Viet Cong controlled

the cowering villagers with an iron hand. While the NLF is unable to prevent individual cases of brutality, it does not practice terror and assassination indiscriminately. The murdered village chiefs were often pawns of Saigon, and many were Catholic refugees from the North. Furthermore, these men were not murdered in bed. A kind of trial procedure lends an air of legitimacy to the executions, and the fact is that the villagers often approved.⁸⁰

David Duncan, a former sergeant in the Special Forces, also stated that the terror theory was inaccurate. Duncan recalled that the Viet Cong always maneuvered under the noses of the government troops without being betrayed by the people, even though it was easy to inform without being caught by the Viet Cong. Government troop movements were always reported to the Viet Cong.⁸¹

"Terrorist" is often a word used by the government in power to describe militant dissidents. The regime in power has the advantage of being able to cloak its reprehensible tactics under the more acceptable guise of "restoring law and order". Diem's Law 10/59 was not forgotten by the Khanh and Ky regimes. In February of 1964, the "propagation of the ideas of neutralism" was outlawed. Offenders could be tried "without the privilege of cross-examination".⁸² In practice, this law made it illegal to speak for peace in South Vietnam. Most recently, the highly objectionable trial of popular lower-house deputy Tran Ngoc Chau affirmed the extension of legalized oppression in President Thieu's government. Mr. Chau was sentenced to five years of hard labor being suspected of giving information to the communists.

General Taylor testified that "We are in Vietnam to safeguard the people who are the real target of the enemy."⁸³ This statement was probably spoken with a pause after the word "people". But the evidence in Vietnam indicates that the statement as it was printed is much closer to the truth. There is no doubt that the United States is in Vietnam to protect the leaders of the Saigon government, and these leaders are indeed "the real target of the enemy".

PEACE EFFORTS

The pattern of peace efforts is often elusive and confusing because, barring

cases where victory or defeat has already been decided, these efforts are usually made secretly through indirect channels. Too often the reader has to trust a newspaperman who has to trust an "informed source" for his information. However, one good starting point for this war is the State Department publication "Negotiation Attempts on Vietnam."

An interesting observation on this publication was that since 1960, the United States had not made "even a token move to settle the Vietnamese war by diplomacy at any time before the escalation of February, 1965."⁸⁴ Before that time, practically everyone except the United States had made attempts to initiate negotiations. In August, 1963, and again in July, 1964, Charles de Gaulle proposed that a conference convene to negotiate the unification and neutralization of Vietnam. Ho, who was eager to escape the intense political pressures imposed on him as a result of the Sino-Soviet rivalry, supported de Gaulle's proposals.⁸⁵ In the same month, U Thant called for a new Geneva Conference. France, the Soviet Union, and China all backed this suggestion.⁸⁶ At a news conference on July 25th, the President replied to these proposals that there could be peace "if those who practice terror and ambush and murder will simply honor existing agreements."⁸⁷ The administration's reasoning was that since "others" had not respected "solemn agreements" from 1954, a new meeting would be pointless. If old medicine is bad, new medicine won't work. It makes no sense.

Some people suggested that the conflict might be settled by the United Nations. U Thant discouraged this idea because at least two of the prime parties involved were not members. He did, however, send two more proposals for peace talks to Washington in the fall of 1964.⁸⁸ Both were rejected.

Two weeks after the war was escalated into the North in February, 1965, Hanoi again told U Thant it was "receptive to his suggestions for informed negotiations on the Vietnam situation."⁸⁹ A few days later, the White Paper charging Hanoi with massive aggression was released, and Hanoi's communication to Thant was somehow forgotten.

Then on March 25th, President Johnson declared, "As I have said in every part

or the Union, I am ready to go anywhere, at any time, and meet with anyone whenever there is a promise of progress towards an honorable peace." On April 1st, the New York Times correspondent from Moscow reported that "North Vietnamese officials indicate that their government might be willing to agree to a new Geneva Conference on Indochina." The report drew no official response from Washington. It remained to be seen what Mr. Johnson meant by the words "honorable peace".

On April 7th, the President delivered his now famous John Hopkins address in which he said the United States would participate in "unconditional discussions with any government." I think it was the word "unconditional" that led people to believe this speech indicated a change in policy. The word has a pleasing, powerful, and liberal ring to it, especially when it is unveiled for the first time. However, a quick examination of the rest of the phrase should have shattered any optimism. The President avoided the word "negotiations."⁹⁰ He clarified his attitude towards unconditional negotiations earlier in the speech: "We will not be defeated...We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement."

More importantly, by limiting discussions to "governments" Johnson excluded the NLF. This refusal to recognize the NLF was probably the condition set by Hanoi that had killed all the previous peace efforts. But how can one hope to settle a war when the principal antagonists are not the principal negotiators?

Thus, all subsequent peace efforts were doomed before they were extended. Their only purpose was to assuage public opinion. During the five day bombing lull (May 13-17, 1965), the State Department, assuming North Vietnamese control over the Viet Cong, demanded "significant reductions" in "armed action". Washington threatened greater air attacks if its warnings were ignored. Of course, even if Hanoi wanted to comply, she would have been unable to meet these requirements. State Department official Robert McCloskey claimed the lull drew no reaction whatsoever from the North, but in November, Philadelphia Inquirer correspondent David Schoenbrun reported that a French official "of highest authority" disclosed that Hanoi had agreed in May to attend "unconditional negotiations on a Vietnam ceasefire".⁹¹

The "peace offensive" (December 24, 1965- February 1, 1966) was intended to prove the sincerity of Washington's claim that she honestly wanted peace. The "offensive"

was quickly labelled as no more than a ticker tape effort to appease world criticism.⁹² Bombing was resumed after the administration claimed that Hanoi took advantage of our honest intentions to build up its forces. The North had made the most of the pause. But for all our nauseating self-righteousness, we were not sleeping the whole time. During the last four days, 14,000 more Americans landed in the South accompanied by a "huge inflow" of weapons".⁹³

The purpose of American peace efforts was to quiet the world outcry against our foreign policy. These efforts represented a change in tactics, but never a change in attitude or policy. The frightening truth is that the United States cannot stop the war by any means other than military victory while remaining consistent with its present objectives of independence and freedom from communism in South Vietnam. To gain a victory over the Viet Cong we will have to destroy the lives and property of many of the Southern citizens with whom the enemy lives. While there is no doubt that the top leadership of the war is from Hanoi, the war is essentially a civil war. If North Vietnam were to sink into the ocean tomorrow, the Vietnam War would continue.

THE LESSONS OF VIETNAM.

It is possible that the decision-makers who created and perpetuated our Vietnam policy have some inside information not available to the rest of us. Perhaps Mr. Rusk and General Taylor were bursting to give us some classified information that would prove beyond all shadow of a doubt that the war in the South is clearly a case of invasion from the North. But if such proof exists, it is well concealed. While there are two sides to the Vietnam story, the evidence seems to crowd on just one side.

When one thoroughly studies the opinions of the vast majority of scholars on the causes of our involvement in Vietnam, it becomes irrelevant to argue over military tactics such as bombing the North or expanding the war into Cambodia. The reason is that nothing anybody can say concerning these tactics can alter the conclusion that the United States should not be fighting this war.

Because the evidence against participation in the war has led to different conclusions from those reached by the administration, many Americans have begun to

to wonder just what the government means when it uses words such as "peace" and "freedom" and "communism". Many of us no longer accept the rhetoric of diplomacy as inalienable truth. We choose to examine Washington's interpretations of words such as those just mentioned.

During the Johnson administration, for instance, when Washington called for "peace" in Vietnam, it meant peace on its own terms. Dean Rusk clarified our special meaning of the word as such: "...a peace that will guarantee the security of South Vietnam".⁹⁵ In this case, "South Vietnam" means "the Saigon government". No peace short of total military victory over the Viet Cong will ever "guarantee" the security of the present Saigon regime.

In 1965, the President tried to morally insulate Washington against charges that she was the aggressor by pointing out that, in its efforts for peace, "Fifteen efforts have been made to start these discussions, with the help of forty nations throughout the world. But there has been no answer."⁹⁶ Strange it is that silence has been the only response to each of these efforts, especially when the North had indicated interest in talks on numerous occasions previously! Clearly, it is the content of these proposals, not the number of them, that is the criteria for judging the conscientiousness of our peace efforts.

And what does the United States government mean when it calls for "freedom"? Maxwell Taylor stated that the United States seeks "the ability to offer freedom and self-determination to South Vietnam".⁹⁸ General Taylor later asked the Foreign Relations Committee, "How do you compromise the freedom of fifteen million South Vietnamese?...They are either free or they are not free."⁹⁹ In 1965, President Johnson declared that "We love peace, but we love liberty the more, and we shall take up any threat, we shall pay any price to make certain that freedom shall not perish from this earth."¹⁰⁰

In the case of South Vietnam, "freedom" does not mean giving the people of the South their choice of government. Had they been given a choice, Ho Chi Minh would have been elected long ago. Furthermore, it is illegal at this time to even speak out for any government other than the existing type of Saigon regime.

"Freedom" to Washington means "freedom from communism in those countries not yet communist-controlled, no matter what the people of that country say". This definition is supported if one looks at which countries the United States considers free. South Korea, for instance, has some 60,000 American troops on its soil, a standing army of approximately 600,000 men supported primarily by United States funds, and is governed by a military dictatorship. It is considered by us a free state. On the other hand, North Korea, which harbors no known Russian or Chinese troops and has a much smaller standing army, is a communist "puppet".¹⁰¹ Perhaps North Korea is no more than a satellite state, but if it is, can South Korea escape the same label? Other countries in the "free world" include Taiwan, Thailand, South Vietnam, and now Cambodia - all ruled by virtual military dictatorships.

If freedom is measured therefore according to the amount of communist influence in government, perhaps the most crucial question to ask, as well as a vital lesson to be gained from studying the Vietnam situation, is "What is Communism?".

Lyndon Johnson never relinquished the concept of the international Communist monolith - the idea that all communists are capable of uniting to create one malevolent storm cloud in order to sweep its ominous shadow over the face of the earth. This theory provided the justification for making the United States the greatest military power in the world. In the name of the struggle against the Communist monolith, the United States fought in Korea, sent troops to the Dominican Republic, and armed Thailand and Laos. And in the name of this struggle, we are fighting the war in Indochina.

The widely respected historian, George Kennan, referring to our typical attitude toward the North Vietnamese, exposed the naive American belief that "When men call themselves Communists, some sort of magic transformation takes place within them which makes them wholly different human beings from what they were before."¹⁰² It is absurd to think that because someone drew a line in 1954 that sanctioned a communist government north of that line, the people living to the north immediately became antagonistic toward the people to the south and supported the efforts of the government to invade and conquer the South.

Our conception of communism as a monolith that directs the bloodthirsty aggression of its adherents is in fact contrary to crucial parts of Marxist doctrine. Communists do not spend their time developing plans to attack "free" nations. Rather, they capitalize on the dissatisfaction of the people in an effort to foster revolution. The leaders of these revolutions are citizens of that country, not some generals imported from Moscow or Peking. And while communist elements are always eager to control the "wars of national liberation", they cannot manufacture the conditions of internal discontent that make revolution a possibility.

Most of the leaders who got involved in Indochina are honest and conscientious men. However, their good intentions are based on false assumptions and outdated ideas. The result has been blundering policies which have greatly alienated the citizens of those countries we are trying to help. Thich Nhat Hanh reinforced this contention when he said, "People cannot believe in the words of those who have invaded their homelands and are engaged in shooting, destroying, and burning their homes...irrespective of the objective truth of what they might be saying."¹⁰⁴ He later states that "The peasants do not see the victims of the American military effort as dead Communists, but as dead patriots."¹⁰⁵ Thus, while the United States continues to build higher and higher walls to guard against Communism, the people are opening the gates.

It is important to remember that there are many anti-Saigon and anti-American people in South Vietnam who are not Communists. The way they see it, "The only possible way of really weakening Communist influence in Vietnam is to take away from the Communists their claim to be the only defenders of patriotism."¹⁰⁶ In other words, all foreign forces must withdraw in order to permit the various political viewpoints in Vietnam to emerge and to resolve their own conflicts.

Dean Rusk spoke very perceptively when he said, "We who are older have the problem of deciding what it is we ought to forget. Those who are young have the problem of discovering the reality in those things they have had no chance to remember."¹⁰⁷ Many young people do not remember the horrors of Stalinism, or the takeover of Eastern Europe. Perhaps we have some cruel lessons yet to learn. But

Communism has changed since those times, and in 1970 there are many communisms which must be evaluated independently of past Soviet or Chinese policy and rhetoric.

It is time to expose the myth of American righteousness. Let us return once again to the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Most Americans were shocked by this "unprovoked" act of aggression, and most approved the subsequent escalation of the war. Even if the facts of this incident were misrepresented to us, it is frightening that so few people were suspicious of the fact that a couple of North Vietnamese torpedo boats would for no reason attack two heavily armed destroyers of the mightiest military force in the world. Our attitude of innocent amazement at the hostile acts of others is typical in this nation where many people believe us to be guileless wanderers over the world, spreading only justice, freedom, and good will.

If an individual were to say to us, "I base all my actions on high moral purpose. I have no selfish desires. I almost never make a mistake; I only change my actions because the situation changes, not because I am ever wrong.", We would instantly expose him as a dangerous egomaniac. Yet many are ready to believe that what the individual claimed is actually true of the United States of America.

This brand of false patriotism becomes tragic when we impose our "high moral purposes" on other peoples without their consent. The consent of a military dictatorship that rules the people is not enough. Even if 99% of all Americans favored this war in Indochina, our intervention there would be unjustified until the majority of the people whom we are supposed to be defending feel the same way. The majority of the people of Vietnam have not indicated this desire. Our misguided sense of mission has needlessly caused the deaths of thousands of people and the misery of millions.

The United States must learn to focus its attention on specific social and economic problems instead of trying to protect its conceptions of freedom and morality and honor in other countries. "Is it in our national interest?" must no longer be the decisive question in our foreign policy formulation discussions.

President Nixon has said that he would rather be a one-term President than "see this nation accept its first defeat in its proud 190 year history".¹⁰⁸ To avoid humiliation is a poor reason for asking thousands of men, women, and children to suffer and perhaps to die. Mr. Nixon and all of us need to replace our pledge of allegiance to the stars and stripes with a pledge of allegiance to the family of man.

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5. Ibid., pp. 28, 33.
6. Harold Issacs, "Independence for Vietnam?", in Marvin E. Gettleman, Viet Nam - History, Documents, and Opinion on a Major World Crisis, p. 55.
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34. Kahin, op. cit., p. 105.
35. Ibid., pp. 103-104.
36. Ibid., p. 117.
37. Devillers, op. cit., p. 227.
38. Ibid.
39. Kahin, op. cit., p. 111.
40. Ibid., pp. 87-88.
41. Ibid., p. 114.
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62. Ibid., p. 21.
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May 10, 1970

NEWS FACT SHEET

San Jose, Calif.----- A meeting of all California Junior Colleges was held here Saturday. They voted to strike beginning Monday, May.11. All colleges and universities in California will meet at noon today for a strike vote. The entire Western region will meet at 3:30 to take a strike vote and discuss demands. (Stanford information center opinion is that they will all vote in favor of the Strike.)

Whittier, California----- (Nixon's Home) Whittier College denounced President Nixon's actions with regard to Cambodia and the Viet Nam War.

Los Angeles, California----- 10,000 demonstrated against the war at Exposition Park. A rally is planned for May 16 (armed forces day) at the Oceanside, California military base.

Riverside, California----- 1,750 faculty members at University of California at Riverside and 4,500 people in the community signed petitions against the war.

70 Draft Cards were turned in. 60% of the population of the Riverside area was polled as to their feelings towards the war in Viet-Nam.

The results: 39% strongly against the war
14% mildly against the war
17.5% no opinion
11% mildly in favor of the war
18.5% strongly in favor of the war

San Diego, California----- Five to seven thousand participated in a march and rally against the war. 15,000 telegrams were sent to senator Fulbright. At a later march held by University of California at San Diego and San Diego State College about 200 marchers became separated from the main group. They were surrounded in a plaza by police and arrested.

Berkely, California----- An anti-war rally is planned for May 16th at Fort Ord. All California schools are scheduled to open Monday with a strike vote being held Sunday at noon. All West coast strike co-ordination is centered at the Berkely Campus. Reports from Berkely say that at present the state is quiet. To their knowledge there have been NO deaths or serious injuries.

University of New Mexico----- 200 National Guardsmen broke up a demonstration using tear gas and bayonets. 140 students were arrested. Reports from strike central at Berkely said that 9 students and 1 reporter were stabbed with bayonets by national guardsmen. No deaths were reported.

Student Strike
Committee



STRIKE

CAMBODIA

Background: Population: 6,415,000 (approximately). Area: 69,898 sq. miles. Borders on: South and East by South Vietnam; North by Thailand and Laos; West by Thailand.

600 A. D. Khmer empire extending from China to Burma. Built temple at Angkor Wat.

As the Khmer empire fell under attacks by Thais and Vietnamese, the Cambodians were almost annihilated.

In 1863 the French occupied Cambodia making it a Protectorate. This prevented the total destruction of Cambodia.

During the Indochinese War against the French it was largely out of the conflict. In 1949, it became an associated state of the French Union. On September 25, 1954 it withdrew from the Union.

While its border areas have been occupied by the North Vietnamese, it has not requested our aid in removing them. The "sanctuaries have been there for six years with no large attacks by the U.S.

Prince Sihanouk lead the Popular Socialist Community Party which holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly. He was overthrown by a group of unknown generals.

The U.S. - S. Vietnamese invasion has occurred in four major thrusts, three in the locale of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capitol, and on far to the north near the Laotian border. Our announced aim was to destroy NVN base areas and supplies. However, a more likely reason was to prevent the Lon Nol government in Cambodia from falling to pro-Sihanouk and NVN forces.

American forces, according to Pentagon releases, are to only advance 21 miles into Cambodia. However, there are reports of U.S. paid mercenaries, possibly with U.S. Green Beret leaders, assisting in the defense of Phnom Penh.

Chronology:

February 18, 1970: In foreign policy report to Congress, Nixon said U.S. arms aid, not ground troops, would be provided when requested.

Week of April 19th: Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik said diplomacy, not arms aid would be tried to maintain Cambodia's neutrality and "prevent the Indochina War from spreading into Cambodia."

Week of April 27th: First border crossings by SVN troops followed by--

Week of May 3rd: American invasion.

Present situation:

--about 40,000 allied troops are in Cambodia.

--U.S. air raids on NVN are publicly admitted (4 on the weekend of April 30).

--Attorney General advised Nixon to invade. Secretary of State Rogers opposed the move. Secretary of Defense Laird was pro--but moderate. The generals and Mitchell won.

Dangers:

1. Spread of Vietnam War into Indochinese War.
2. Need to either occupy or reattack Communist base areas.
3. Rise in U.S. casualties.
4. Harm to peace talks--already stymied by U.S. violation of no-bombing agreements.
5. Immense damage to Cambodian villages and population.

Possible comparisons:

--1914 Germany invades neutral Belgium

--1930's Italy invades Ethiopia

--1939-45 Germany invades Poland
Soviet Union invades Baltic Countries
Germany invades Greece

Basis in International Law -- NONE

Basis in the U.N. Charter --- NONE

Basis in Treaties ----- NONE

Latest News: A river flotilla of SVN and U.S. troops is heading for Phnom Penh on the Mekong River. U.S. ground troops are reported past the President's 21 mile limit of yesterday.

FACULTY-GRADUATE ASSISTANT STRIKE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee voted Wednesday, May 6, to support the student strike by postponing classes beginning Thursday, May 7, until further notice.
2. We believe that under conditions now prevailing on the campus, an assumption that classes can be conducted normally is false. We therefore urge each department and other administrative units of the University to adopt a policy that will protect its students and members of its faculty if they decide as a matter of conscience, not to teach their classes or not to attend them during the strike.
3. We propose that for students who strike, or who cannot attend classes because their professors are not meeting their classes some provision be made which will enable them to avoid losing credit and an appropriate grade for their courses. (For example, an incomplete could be given to a student who is on strike on his own initiative. The instructor who is not teaching his class is responsible for making arrangements for independent study for any student who desires to attend class.)
4. The committee unequivocally condemns the Indochina war. It is clear that the present action of a large number of students at MSU has been directly provoked by President Nixon's expansion of the war and his gratuitous defamation of concerned students.
5. The murder and wounding of students at Kent State University has outraged most thoughtful members of every academic community in the world. We are proud of the action of those students at MSU who have registered their outrage. Under no circumstances should any person with loaded firearms be allowed on the Michigan State University campus.
6. We support the proposition that academic recognition of the ROTC program is inconsistent with the aims of a university and that it is inappropriate for the University to provide financial support and university-supported facilities for that program.
7. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated.

Jim Trosko
Asst. Prof. of Hum.Dev.
C.P. Larrowe
Professor of Economics,
Chairman

The Steering Committee
Pat Doyle
Professor of Mathemat
Bill Lovis
Graduate student,
anthropology
John Masterson
Assoc.Prof. of Math.

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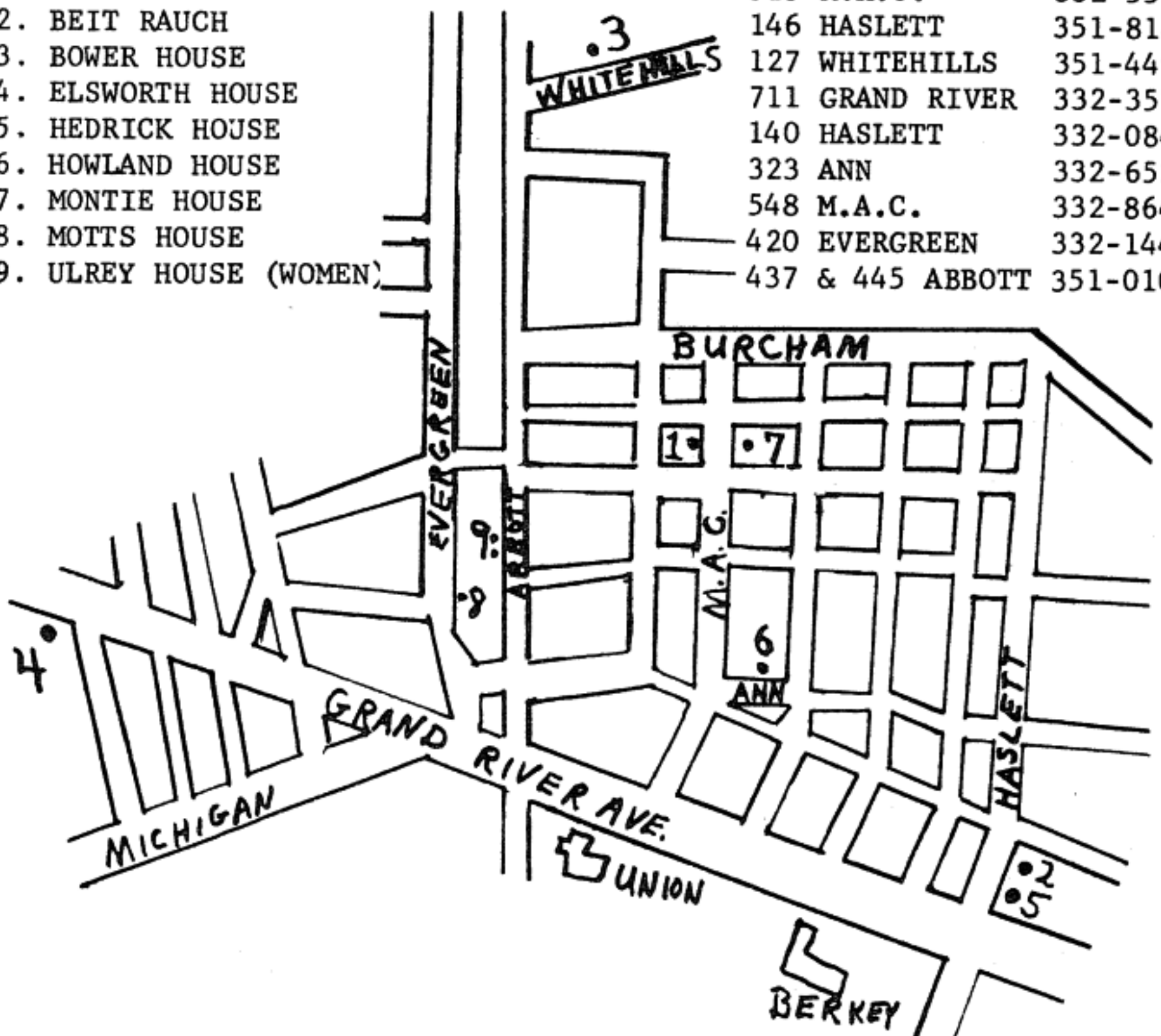
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2. BEIT RAUCH
3. BOWER HOUSE
4. ELSWORTH HOUSE
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6. HOWLAND HOUSE
7. MONTIE HOUSE
8. MOTTS HOUSE
9. ULREY HOUSE (WOMEN)

525 M.A.C.	332-5555
146 HASLETT	351-8188
127 WHITEHILLS	351-4490
711 GRAND RIVER	332-3574
140 HASLETT	332-0844
323 ANN	332-6521
548 M.A.C.	332-8642
420 EVERGREEN	332-1440
437 & 445 ABBOTT	351-0100



'U' position on strike outlined by Wharton

By ANN HODGE
and
KATHY MORAN
State News Staff Writers

President Wharton said in a report released Sunday afternoon that "the University cannot endorse a political 'strike' which would close its classrooms."

At a press conference Sunday afternoon, the strike steering committee said they would continue to strike until their demands are met.

Wharton said the University recognizes the sincere concern deeply felt among many faculty members and students, but as

a public institution cannot subscribe to a single viewpoint.

"Students who are here for that purpose (education) cannot morally be denied their rights to attend classes because some of their fellow students may feel that a closed university somehow will hasten an end to the war in Indochina," he said.

A member of the steering committee said that MSU alone cannot affect change but that the demands are part of a nationwide movement to pressure President Nixon to rectify current U.S. policy.

The strikers denied that they are depriving other students of their educational rights.

The professors who will not be in class will be personally available to students interested in continuing their study, John Masterson, associate professor of mathematics and representative for the faculty strike committee, said.

In his report Wharton said those who would advocate that the University be

'U' strike position

(continued from page one)

closed must consider the following consequences:

- the school year would have to be extended beyond June 14 to make up for those class days lost to "strike" action.

- normal services would end, and students would have to be sent home.

- it is questionable whether the University could continue to pay wages and salaries.

- veterans benefits received by students probably would be halted by the federal government.

- financial assistance, such as work-study, fellowships and research grants, would be placed in serious jeopardy.

- a forced closure could not help but adversely influence legislative decisions consideration of the University's 1970-71 budget.

He said that students boycotting classes must arrange with their instructors for

handling course grades and that the Code of Teaching Responsibility requires instructors to meet their classes.

"Instructors who do not discharge their responsibilities can scarcely be recommended for continuation of pay during their absence from duty," Wharton said.

He said it is "illusory" to suggest that disarming campus police will prevent another Kent State and could, in fact, lead to increased outside police activity on campus.

"The University has attempted to develop an intelligent and realistic program of steadily increased black enrollment, rather than set arbitrary quotas or ceilings," Wharton said.

He also stated that the University has no power to control the trial of Bobby Seale or others, regardless of feelings held by many on campus.

(please turn to back page)

ASKS WHARTON

Antiracist protest group demands shutdown of 'U'

By KATHY MORAN
State News Staff Writer

Six representatives of a group combating racism presented President Wharton with a statement early Monday saying they were closing the University today.

The proposed shutdown is in protest to the "racist murders" of six black people in Augusta, Ga., and two black students in Jackson, Miss.

Wharton responded with a statement that the administration is working with black students and faculty for "more than a token one-day halt in classes in an effort to find a more permanent and constructive response."

The students are demanding the shutdown "so that the University community will focus its attention on the

causes and implications of these crimes and take concrete action to combat racism."

The group, with a revolving membership of 100 to 150 people, met over the weekend discussing the response to the killings of four students at Kent State University in Ohio and the apparent lag in response to the deaths of the black people.

The statement arising out of their weekend meetings states:

"We are angry, not only at the killing of nine (sic) black people last week, but also the racism which says a white death is more tragic than a black death."

"We will not allow 'business as usual' when black blood flows in American streets."

The students spent Monday passing out 10,000 leaflets regarding the shutdown and met on the steps of the Administration Bldg. to go up and meet with Wharton.

Wharton held a brief meeting in the hallway outside his office during which his statement was read and a few students could ask him questions. About 75 students listened while he said he was working with black students and faculty who "indicated yesterday that suspension of classes was not mandatory."

Wharton's statement said: "Obviously, it is the black community which feels these events most deeply, and we must naturally look to that community first for guidance."

He said he had been in contact with the president of Jackson State College and that MSU flags will fly at half staff for five days "out of respect for the two black students."

Approximately one hour after the meeting with the students, Wharton issued another more elaborate statement.

In it he stated that one suggestion put before him is for the building of a black cultural center. Wharton proposed a major fund-raising drive to finance it.

"I believe this is a very worthwhile proposal on which action has been long overdue, and which would be a permanent monument to the causes for which blacks have lived and died."

"Such a center would serve as a hub for the black community's social and student activities," he continued.

Wharton's second statement said the administration supports two meetings scheduled for black students today. Times and places for the meetings were unavailable.

The students planning the shutdown said in their statement that the eight black deaths are only the "tip of the iceberg."

"Below that is the daily oppression of being black in America: the low-paying jobs, the slum housing, the unemployment rate double that of whites, the 'flunkout' schools, the daily incidents of police brutality..."

"If institutionalized racism is to be destroyed, we must move beyond recognition of the symptoms... to an understanding of the causes of racism and the reasons why institutionalized racism is perpetuated in this society."

They charged the University with "racist admission policies directly related to the economic profitability of perpetuating an unskilled labor pool of blacks and other minority groups."

Wharton's statement refuted this accusation by stating that the University "has sought to be in the forefront of public institutions in developing greater educational opportunities for black students and in being responsive to their needs on campus."

The students met in the Union Monday night to discuss tactics for shutting the University down and plans for workshops to be held throughout the day.

S

WHY BOYCOTT COKE?

The Coca-Cola Company is part of a business community which makes huge profits off the military system and the war in Indo-China. In our profit-oriented society, a boycott of Coke is a symbolic gesture to the business community that people opposed to the war are ready to exercise their economic power to bring about the end of the war.

The Coca-Cola Company is large enough to have great influence both in Washington and in the business community. In 1968, Coca-Cola was the 77th largest corporation in the United States, based on over one billion dollars in net sales. Coke controls between 30 and 45 per cent of the soft drink market in the United States. At the same time, Coke's business depends on making a large amount of sales every day. THUS A BOYCOTT CAN HAVE IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

Coca-Cola is a multi-national operation. In 1967, Coke had 810 franchised bottlers and 44 company owned bottling plants in 125 foreign nations. By 1968, the number of foreign countries with bottling plants had grown to 135. Around half of Coke's sales are in foreign nations, but nearly all of the profits are returned to the United States. NEARLY ONE-HALF OF COKE'S PROFITS ARE PAID AS FEDERAL TAXES WHICH SUPPORT THE WAR.

Because of Coca-Cola's huge sales to young people, it is a company against which a boycott started in schools and colleges can have immediate effect. At the same time, Coke's wide appeal makes it easy for the boycott to spread to the general public.

Coca-Cola is a heavily automated company, and thus few employees will be put in economic danger than if the boycott were against other companies.

CAN A BOYCOTT WORK?

Economic boycotts have worked before. In 1967 and 1968, the Reverend Jesse Jackson and Operation Breadbasket staged a boycott which succeeded in lowering some food prices in Midwestern ghettos.

THE BOYCOTT IS NATION-WIDE. Many other colleges are already organized and others will be starting soon. High schools will follow shortly.

Remember: The entire business community will be watching Coke to judge the economic power of those opposed to the war. IF COKE'S SALES GO DOWN, THESE PROFIT-MINDED BUSINESSMEN WILL REACT.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

I. DO NOT PURCHASE THESE COKE PRODUCTS: COCA COLA, TAB, FRESCA, SPRITE, AND FANTA SOFT DRINKS; MINUTE MAID, SNOW CROP, REAL GOLD AND HI-C FRUIT DRINKS; MARYLAND CLUB, BUTTER-NUT, ADMIRATION, THOMAS J. WEBB, AND HUGGINS GOURMET COFFEES; AND MARYLAND CLUB AND BUTTER-NUT TEAS.

II. Write these Coca-Cola executives and tell them why you are boycotting their products.

Chairman of the Board: Lee Talley, P.O. Box 278, St. Michaels,
Maryland, 21663

President: J. Paul Austin, 711 Broadland Rd., N.W., Atlanta
Georgia, 30327

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

The Economic Boycott Committee of M.S.U., as part of a national movement, seeks to provide an effective channel through which decisions in Washington may be influenced by those of us in disagreement with present policies.

PROPOSAL:

The Economic Boycott Committee of M.S.U. proposes that a nation-wide boycott of all Coca-Cola Company products begin immediately and continue until all American Combat Troops are withdrawn from Indo-China. Coke products include, Coca-Cola, Tab, Fresca, Sprite, Fanta, Hi-C, Tiko Products, Minute maid, Snow Crop, Butter Ground Coffee, and Real Gold Fruit.

Students as major consumers of Coca-Cola products can initiate this boycott on college campuses. However, if the boycott is to achieve the desired goal, the boycott must have the support of all sectors of the nation.

The Committee feels that this boycott will enable Coca-Cola to influence decisions made in Washington. It is our hope that other companies will realize they could be next if our goal is not achieved.

For Information Contact: G-64 Wilson Hall, M.S.U.
Phone: 355-8725

WRITE TO THE WARLORDS:

There is a group of men in the United States who sit on the boards of the most powerful companies in the world. These men are responsible for the continuation of the war in Indo-China due to several contracts they have with the Defense Department. We must let these men know how we feel about their actions.

Therefore, a "Write-In" is being conducted Wednesday, May 13th, 7-10 pm in Room 326 Natural Science Building. It is very important that those of us who oppose this war let these "warlords" know. Any time you could give to this effort would be appreciated.

For Information Contact: Mary Stanford
Phone: 355-4968

MSU- Students Strike

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MAY 13 1970

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S T R I K E B U L E E T I N

MSU VERTICAL FILE

On the evening of May 6th meetings were held in complexes and at the Union, and selected representatives to a strike steering committee. The committee met to improve organization and clarify our demands. The committee encourages strong endeavors to maintain a non-violent demonstration of our resistance towards a system we seek to change. There will be a meeting at 5:00 in the auditorium. The following are the demands as suggested by the strike steering committee:

1. We demand an immediate end to American military involvement in Indo-China.
2. Because of the Kent State Tragedy, we demand that all firearms be banned from campus.
3. We also demand an end to all military involvement at M.S. U.
4. We demand an end to all political and racial repression of dissidents in America, and demand immediate release of all those unjustly convicted.
5. We demand that no academic or vocational penalization be made against students, faculty, or staff for participating in the strike.

JOIN US IN SOLIDARITY AND STRIKE NOW !!!

---Strike Steering Committee

6 May AM

STRIKE !

NUC Statement - Repression and Revolution

Our fallen brothers and sisters have not died in vain. They died in a struggle which we must now carry forward. At Kent State, the victims have been sent home, the murderers have stayed. We are uniting to make Michigan State truly our campus and to protect ourselves from a similar fate.

Traditionally, the very structure of this campus divides us. Now, we have joined hands and minds to oppose the policies of our government - policies designed to repress dissent and revolution both at home and abroad.

The concerns which have united us are indeed related. The events at Kent State, Ohio State and elsewhere are not isolated from the (mis)trial of Bobby Seale or the death of Fred Hampton. If we cannot see the connection, we need only recall some events of 1968. We must be open and honest in analyzing our response to the murders at Kent State, compared to our response to the same crimes committed against black students two years ago at Orangeburg, South Carolina. Why were there no statements from grieving parents covered in the national news? Where was the public outrage - the feelings of tragedy for young lives snuffed out? This is precisely why we cannot separate the repression at Kent State University from the repression of our black brothers and sisters.

The United States' invasion of Cambodia has been dictated by its failure to "save face" in Vietnam. Amerika's failure has been primarily moral, and political, but we justify our transgressions solely on military grounds. Our interpretation of academic freedom is not so broad that it includes the science of killing. ROTC provides personnel for the suppression of change abroad, just as the National Guard and the police put down protest at home. The crushing of dissent at Ohio State, Kent State et al. makes clear to white Amerika the consequences of ignoring the suppression of peoples of color.

Demands growing out of these realities can only be realized through the direct action of the entire MSU community.

ON STRIKE !

NUC

BOBBY SEALE FACT SHEET 1

Bobby Seale is Chairman of the Black Panther Party who is now in jail serving his so-called contempt sentences from the Chicago Conspiracy trial, and is now on trial in New Haven Connecticut with 8 other Panthers on a conspiracy to murder charge.

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the Black Community. Bobby Seale was one of the founders of the party and has suffered continual harassment by the U.S. government, as have all other Panthers and other dissidents.

In August 1968 during the Democratic National Convention, Bobby Seale, was asked by the predominantly white anti-war groups to speak to a rally at Lincoln Park to protest the Vietnam War. He arrived in Chicago, spoke for two hours and left immediately. He was, several months later, indicted with 7 others for conspiracy to incite to riot in Chicago during the Chicago National Convention.

Charles Garry, the Black Panther Party (BPP) lawyer was to defend Bobby in Chicago, but became suddenly ill shortly before the trial was to begin. A postponement was asked for and denied by Judge Hoffman. Bobby Seale attempted to defend himself and everytime he began to speak out in court contempt sentences were slapped on him. Finally, he was bound and gagged in court, in front of the jury, to keep him from defending himself. A mistrial was declared and 4 years of contempt sentences slapped on Bobby. When more than 3 months of contempt sentences are given, a trial, is for the defendant is required; if less than 3 months there is no trial. So Judge Hoffman slapped 14 separate counts of contempt on Seale, consequently no trial on Seale's guilt or innocence.

Bobby is now on trial for his life for conspiracy to commit murder. Last year a BPP member from New Haven was slain. The government states that the victim was a police informer, that the BPP found out and the Bobby Seale ordered him killed. The Panthers state that it was a member in good standing and that he was killed in order to frame Seale.

The Panther's evidence is strong; the government's star witness is an escaped mental patient. If Seale is convicted he could get the electric chair.

Bobby Seale (as other Black Revolutionaries) is fighting for the liberation of his people from the yoke of U.S. oppression at home. He is a political prisoner who cannot get a fair trial in this country.

We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues of the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated. Therefore we ~~decide~~,
FREE BOBBY!

STUDENT STRIKE

COMMITTEE

STRIKE BULLETIN

On the evening of May 6th meetings were held in complexes and at the union, and selected representatives to a strike steering committee. The committee met to improve organization and clarify our demands. The committee encourages strong endeavors to maintain a non-violent demonstration of our resistance towards a system we seek to change. There will be a meeting at 5:00 in the auditorium. The following are the demands as suggested by the strike steering committee:

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4. We demand an end to all political and racial repression of dissidents in America, and demand immediate release of all those unjustly convicted.
5. We demand that no academic or vocational penalization be made against students, faculty, or staff for participating in the strike.

JOIN US IN SOLIDARITY AND STRIKE NOW!!!

---Strike Steering Committee

STRIKE

1. U.S. out of Indochina
2. Abolish ROTC
3. Free Bobby Seale
4. Solidarity with Kent State

RALLY

Beaumont Tower

12 noon

COME!

7 1/27 H 1)

IF YOU AGREE WITH ANY OF OUR DEMANDS _____ JOIN US

The demands around which the strike has been organized are:

I. U. S out of Indochina-

If you like what Nixon is doing, you now have a choice of 4 wars plus South Korea, which isn't officially over yet.

II. Abolish R.O.T.C.-

Across the country, thousands of people have protested the war for years. We have shown the government that we oppose the war, and they have shown us how much they care. It seems to be time to begin to move them out of S.E. Asia ourselves, and a first step in doing this is to dry up their supply of 2nd lieutenants (85% of these come from ROTC, which is largely funded by the university). When ROTC starts disappearing from campus, the Pentagon starts hurting. Then maybe Nixon will listen to us. We do not oppose ROTC because it is less liberal or less academic than other classes but because it helps perpetuate an unjust war which we oppose.

III. Free Bobby Seale-

Bobby Seale's repression points out that anyone who protests the war and conditions in this country that continue the war will be silenced. If we allow this repression to continue then who is to say that YOU might not be next.

IV. Support Our Brothers and Sisters at Kent State-

Students at Kent State were gassed, shot, and killed because they were trying to get the U.S. out of Vietnam by abolishing ROTC.

TO JUST MOURN IS TO HAVE HAD THEM DIE IN VAIN

TO TRY TO END THE WAR IS TO ACCOMPLISH WHAT THEY DIED FOR

You don't have to accept this package to join us in the strike. If you accept any of these demands you have reason to be with us on the picket lines.

Thursday evening in the Auditorium from 5 to 9 we will be meeting to discuss the demands and if people want changes then changes in the demands will be made.

ALL IDEAS WILL BE WELCOME AT THIS MEETING

DECISIONS AT THE MEETING WILL BE MADE BY THE WHOLE

STRIKE

msu- Student's Strike

RALLY

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MSU VERTICAL FILE

1:00:00

BEAUMONT
TOWER

PRESENTATION OF POLICY

STATEMENT CONCERNING

REASON FOR THE SPECIFIC
ACTION OF STRIKE

* PRESENTATION OF DEMANDS
TO PRESIDENT WHARTON

WILL FOLLOW RALLY

Minister supports

msu - Students Strike

student right to strike

Stat News

5-8-70

Students should have the right to strike but should bear responsibility for their actions, the Rev. Walter R. Wietzke, pastor of University Lutheran Church, said Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Wietzke, commenting on the current strike at MSU, added that students should not be kept from classes if they want to go.

"I find that the positive line of thought is if you don't like government actions, you should try to change legislators," the pastor said.

The Rev. Mr. Wietzke criticized the "hot bed of dissent" label given to the people's park and said that agitators let other people in the University "do their dirty work for them."

"It has grieved me a great deal that kids in people's park are accused of fomenting dissent on campus of which the strike is a part," the Rev. Mr. Wietzke said.

He said he hoped the strike draws attention to young people "disenchanted" with affairs on the international level.

MSU VERTICAL

Strikers, 'U' stalemated

(continued from page one)

Martin said.

"Business as usual has been getting more and more unusual, yet we sat back quietly and said nothing as we watched the dream of America become a nightmare . . . the question that faces us now is whether or not we will or can allow business to continue as usual within our communities, while we still have the opportunity to do so. That is why we strike now, before it is too late."

In answer to those who question the benefit of a strike, the statement said the strike is to "demonstrate our outrage at this society . . . striking is a peaceful way to withhold goods and services from those in power: We are the goods and the

instructors are withholding their services.

"When we talk about shutting the University down, we are not saying that the National Guard should come in here and send us home, but that classes should not be conducted in the traditional way and that we should be spending our time working for those changes which we see as necessary for that achievement of a society we wish to live in."

At the rally Norman Pollack, professor of history, read the preamble to the statement to be issued by the faculty - graduate assistant strike committee.

The Street Corner Society, a peace-oriented theatrical group, performed several skits and

songs both spoofing the war and dealing seriously with it.

Picketing of the classroom buildings continued Monday but with limited success.

Pickets were fewer in number and students attending classes were much increased over last week.

Organizations supporting the strike have planned various activities for the week.

The School of Social Work is sponsoring an all-night vigil from 8 p.m. tonight to 8 a.m. Wednesday in 101, 102 and 103 Holmes Hall.

Tables for sending cards and letters to congressmen are being set up along Grand River Avenue. Anyone interested in working at a table may call 351-1302.

Parade permits for marches to the Capitol have been obtained for Wednesday and Thursday. The Strike Steering Committee is making no statement yet about a march on Wednesday; however, a march of students from MSU, Eastern, Western and Central Michigan universities and Michigan Technical Institute is planned for Thursday afternoon.

Students interested in issuing pamphlets on the march may pick them up in 11 Snyder Hall. Those interested in being march marshals may call 353-1948.



\$1.00 service charge per insertion - to be pre-paid. 12 p.m. deadline 1 class day before.

The organization of Arab Students of MSU will hold its (Arabian Night) on Saturday, 7:30 p.m., VFW Hall, 2108 N. Cedar St., Holt. Arabian food, music and dances. Tickets \$5.00 per person. For tickets call: 353-6800.

Little Sisters of Evans Scholars will hold rush tonight and tomorrow night, 8 to 10 p.m., Evans Scholars House, 243 Louis St., East Lansing. For rides call 355-0043 or 355-8646.

Man loses 5 children, wife, business and is plagued with sores - sounds familiar? Is God Dead? "J.B." Archibald MacLeish's production of

Strikers, officials stalemated

MSU- Students Strike
5/12-70
State News
MSU VERTICAL FILE

By DAVE SHORT
and
MARILYN PATTERSON
State News Staff Writers

Approximately 200 people jammed the Board of Trustees Room in the Administration Bldg. Tuesday afternoon for a meeting of the minds about the strike going on within the University and the strikers demands.

The meeting was called by President

Wharton in an attempt to have the issues discussed by various groups within the University structure. Although Wharton had intended to have only representatives from each student organization, the strike steering committee, the faculty - graduate assistant strike committee, anti - strikers and the Administration, the crowd was allowed to stay.

Throughout the three and half hour session, Wharton reasserted the University's

previous position on the strike and the demands.

With the strikers still pressing for their demands, the meeting was a standoff. But, the meeting was the first session between representatives of the steering committee and the administration. Another meeting is planned today from noon to 2 p.m. between the same representatives.

Although nothing definite was resolved, a wide range of issues including the concept of the University and academic freedom were discussed. Wharton pointed out that the channels within the University were viable, but the strikers continuously disagreed with him.

The meeting followed a strike rally of about 3,000 people in front of Beaumont Tower.

Controversy broke out throughout the meeting concerning the strikers' demands. Wharton emphasized during the meeting that he had called it for discussion purposes rather than as a negotiating session.

Strike representatives questioned Wharton continuously about his plans concerning their issues.

The president announced that a

commission was being formed to discuss open admissions and other issues. But, he pointed out that the commission was planned long before the strike came. The commission will report its findings after a year of study.

Wharton said that many students weren't familiar with the background of many of the issues. He added that there is no point in jumping into things before they have been researched.

The meeting was disrupted from time to time with emotional outbursts from the crowd and with several soundings of building fire alarms.

At the rally which preceded the march to the Administration Bldg., about 3,000 students and faculty heard the strike steering committee position statement on the strike presented by Pat Martin, Lubbock, Texas, freshman.

"Rather than calling this phenomenon a strike it could be recognized as a massive awakening to the issues long present,"

(please turn to back page)

vote due today

of the husband, when he is available, to get enough votes for the bill.

"We've been checking since Wednesday with doctors and hospitals, and almost without exception, they support this amendment," Mrs. Beebe said. "This is a good amendment and there is no reason why it can't work."

Three senators changed their votes from last year, two swinging their votes for the bill, one going against it.

Sen. Stanley Rozycki, D - Detroit, went against the bill last week while Sen. George Kuhn, R - Birmingham, and Sen. John Toepp, R - Cadillac, changed their previous "no" votes to "yes" votes.

STOP THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM... JAM YOUR BOARD WITH MAIL FROM MAY 18-25 EVERY DAY

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATION: YOU MUST KEEP YOUR DRAFT BOARD POSTED OF ALL CHANGES THAT AFFECT YOUR STATUS.

1. PHYSICAL ("I GOT A WART YESTERDAY...") 2. PSYCHOLOGICAL ("I HAD THIS WEIRD DREAM THE OTHER NITE...") 3. SPIRITUAL ("THIS ROCK GAVE ME A TREMENDOUS SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE...") 4. LOCATIONAL ("I WILL VISIT MY AUNT SOON; HER ADDRESS IS...") 5. AGE 6. MARITAL STATUS



MAKE THIS WEEK AN EFFECTIVE PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR IN SOUTH EAST ASIA, TAKE YOUR S.S. REGULATIONS SERIOUSLY, HASSLE YOUR DRAFT BOARD WITH MAIL.

MSU- Students Strike

Point of View

What about the strike, "strike now, shut it down".

Shut it down, shut down the university until they accede to certain demands. Force the University into the political arena. Force the University to adopt certain issues as official University stands. Is this what we really want. A University is a place of learning, research, and discussion of ideas. Which views out of the myriad of viewpoints available on any campus is the University going to take. If MSU is forced to stand for freeing Bobby Seale can't the Univ. of Miss. be forced into standing for his immediate execution. If the University moves into the political arena, who plays God. Who decides which faction's views become "official".

This is a dangerous precedent. It's happened before in Germany and Czechoslovakia. And when it's happened, the University becomes a arena of competing groups each seeking to "shut it" down so their views are taken as the truth. The real question is whether we want an open, free forum or whether we are willing to force the University into the political arena. If so, whose arena, and what are the consequences of that action.

Please consider this issue carefully.

Thank you.

Students for Rational Action

MSU- Students Strike

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THE BULLETIN OF STRIKE TACTICS

MAY 13 1970

Techniques for achieving a total shutdown of M.S.U.

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8 May 1970

Vol. I, No. 1

MSU VERTICAL FILE

1. STRIKE FOR FREEDOM! Be sure to suppress the rights of anyone who disagrees with you! Go far enough and you'll invoke martial law on everyone—then we can really scream oppression!
2. Support all minority groups! Blacks, Chicanos, Indians, men, legislators, policemen and R.O.T.C. are all minorities!
3. Protest only U.S. involvement in Indochina! After all, we're the only side doing any shooting!
4. Support all anarchists! Free Bobby Seale and you'll really score with the people that run this country!
5. Ignore your legislators! They're just a bunch of powerless fat cats who have nothing to say about running this country!
6. Break all laws with which you disagree! Freedom can only come with anarchy!
7. Prohibit all firearms from campus! Knives, clubs and molotov cocktails are far more spectacular!
8. Be relevant! Closing the university slashes to the core of the problem and is a sure way to end the war!
9. STRIKE! What can an education ever do for you?

To enforce these demands we will continue to attend classes and force the faculty to provide the education for which we are paying them!!!!!!!!!!!!

(signed) TAHCEOPMP

(The Ad Hoc Committee to Eschew Obfuscation and to Prevent Mental Pollution)

CAMBODIA

Background: Population: 6,415,000 (approximately). Area: 69,898 sq. miles.
Borders on: South and East by South Vietnam; North by Thailand and Laos;
West by Thailand.

600 A. D. Khmer empire extending from China to Burma. Built temple at Angkor Wat.

As the Khmer empire fell under attacks by Thais and Vietnamese, the Cambodians were almost annihilated.

In 1863 the French occupied Cambodia making it a Protectorate. This prevented the total destruction of Cambodia.

During the Indochinese War against the French it was largely out of the conflict. In 1949, it became an associated state of the French Union. On September 25, 1954 it withdrew from the Union.

While its border areas have been occupied by the North Vietnamese, it has not requested our aid in removing them. The "sanctuaries have been there for six years with no large attacks by the U.S.

Prince Sihanouk lead the Popular Socialist Community Party which holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly. He was overthrown by a group of unknown generals.

The U.S. - S. Vietnamese invasion has occurred in four major thrusts, three in the locale of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capitol, and on far to the north near the Laotian border. Our announced aim was to destroy NVN base areas and supplies. However, a more likely reason was to prevent the Lon Nol government in Cambodia from falling to pro-Sihanouk and NVN forces.

American forces, according to Pentagon releases, are to only advance 21 miles into Cambodia. However, there are reports of U.S. paid mercenaries, possibly with U.S. Green Beret leaders, assisting in the defense of Phnom Penh.

Chronology:

February 18, 1970: In foreign policy report to Congress, Nixon said U.S. arms aid, not ground troops, would be provided when requested.

Week of April 19th: Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik said diplomacy, not arms aid would be tried to maintain Cambodia's neutrality and "prevent the Indochina War from spreading into Cambodia."

Week of April 27th: First border crossings by SVN troops followed by--

Week of May 3rd: American invasion.

Present situation:

- about 40,000 allied troops are in Cambodia.
- U.S. air raids on NVN are publicly admitted (4 on the weekend of April 30).
- Attorney General advised Nixon to invade. Secretary of State Rogers opposed the move. Secretary of Defense Laird was pro--but moderate. The generals and Mitchell won.

Dangers:

1. Spread of Vietnam War into Indochinese War.
2. Need to either occupy or reattack Communist base areas.
3. Rise in U.S. casualties.
4. Harm to peace talks--already stymied by U.S. violation of no-bombing agreements.
5. Immense damage to Cambodian villages and population.

Possible comparisons:

- 1914 Germany invades neutral Belgium
- 1930's Italy invades Ethiopia
- 1939-45 Germany invades Poland
Soviet Union invades Baltic Countries
Germany invades Greece

Basis in International Law -- NONE

Basis in the U.N. Charter --- NONE

Basis in Treaties ----- NONE

Latest News: A river flotilla of SVN and U.S. troops is heading for Phnom Penh on the Mekong River. U.S. ground troops are reported past the President's 21 mile limit of yesterday.

msu - Student strike

MSU VERTICAL FILE

Campers view the strike

By JIM SHELTON
State News Staff Writer

News Analysis

Many residents of the people's park favor the student strike, but also say it is a separate issue which will only affect them indirectly.

Many students in the park agree with the strike because it has "taken the heat off" and has protected the park. They say the park is a "catalyst" which, if

removed now, could give people another issue or could make the strike violent.

Presently, residents say the strike is holding the park together, although residents say they fear another "hassle" after the strike is settled. Most agree that the park's philosophy is

solid and "nothing will stop it now." There will be another park if this one goes, they say.

One reason for indirect involvement in the strike is the park's very nature. It is not politically oriented, residents say, and was created before the strike developed.

One youth said that people at the core of the strike were not in the park. There is a "family feeling here," he added, and the strike is "just one thing the family is involved with."

"It would be a shame if the park had to go," a young girl said. "It's a beautiful place. Too bad we can't have more of it."

A picketing student living in the park said Thursday morning was "kind of funny -- weird today." Referring to a nearby touch - football game, he said a few people consider the strike a holiday, while others are very serious about it.

A bearded youth sprawled alone beneath a tree observed that most -- but not all -- of the people in the park were striking. Saying that trouble on campus is not correlated with park affairs, he divided residents into "activists vs. Thoreaus."

Some people in the park want to go out and create changes, he continued, but others are

concerned with their personal relationship to society.

Other residents of the park said they believe more tolerant people who would never participate before are moving into the park, due to the strike. A young girl said the strike has brought some moderates to a favorable position on the park.

Another resident added that a more "active element" has been brought in which supports a non-violent strike. Some residents say a violent strike would bring police into the park to wreck it. They added that administrators and police might think the park instigated the violence.

A blonde seemed to sum up the park's attitude toward the strike. The park is a peaceful group, and people need this freedom, she said.

"There's an unknown fear in the air," she said. "More people are sided with this strike than you can imagine."

Advice Given MSU-Students Strike By Striking Students

May 20 '70

By HELEN CLEGG
State Journal Staff Writer

"The purpose of this leaflet is not to advocate trashing (the scattering, in all directions when police show up to make it difficult to apprehend demonstrators) or police confrontation, but to provide safety precautions in case this is inevitable."

Thus begins the introductory paragraph in a five-sheet leaflet put out by striking students at Michigan State University.

Practical advice is given on what to wear—"sturdy shoes, dark-colored clothes, helmet," etc.; what to observe—weather

M.S.U.

conditions, direction of wind (in case of gas); what to do in case of gas—"don't panic," "always have dry rag with you to cover nose and mouth; wet rag may irritate skin if pepper gas is used."

OTHER SECTIONS

Other sections of the advice leaflet are divided into "medical information" and "arrest information."

The medical information,

which has a professional tone, advises that students stick together in "dorm affinity groups" ... for they help each other with first aid in moving away from the source of trouble.

There are suggestions on first aid treatment in case gas is used; on bleeding and shock, lacerations and bruises, head injuries and gunshot wounds.

Arrest information advises students on their rights once they have been arrested plus booking at the police station.

After being booked, they should do two specific things, the leaflet says:

—"Request of any officer that he produce a written order under which authority he detains you or your friend.

—"It is important that you offer to him lawful fees to pay for the copy of the order you have asked to give to you.

LAW CITED

"If the police officer fails to do this within six hours after your request, Michigan law says that he is personally indebted to you in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200.)

"This is a statutory right. Your problem will be to prove that you made the request and tendered lawful fees. For this reason it is good to have someone with you to substantiate your request and actually offer the police officer one or two dollars to pay for the copy."

The last sheet in the leaflet gives information on preliminary examinations, the jurisdiction of the court, various types of crimes and bail.

Why a Beverage Company?

Nearly everyone drinks soda; per capita consumption is 300 8 oz. bottles per year. This means that nearly everyone can participate in the act of boycotting soda. Further, teenagers through the 20's drink 50% of the soda in the country. Then if the youth of the country boycott beverages they will be withdrawing from a market which depends on their patronage. Anything that cuts back sales has a significant effect on corporate profits in the industry. In 1968, the president of Pepsico blamed rainy weekends for a 15% drop in third quarter profits.

Why Coca-Cola?

Coca-Cola controls 45% of the domestic market. Further, it has bottles in 135 foreign countries. Coca-Cola obviously has significant lobbying powers in Washington which it uses to protect its investments abroad..It is our hope that this lobbying power can be used to oppose the war in Southeast Asia and political repression at home.

Coca-Cola is extremely undiversified: 70% of its profits come from soda sales. Thus, an economic boycott on soda will have significant adverse effects on the profits of the company. In contrast, Pepsico is diversified into North American Van Lines, Frito-Lay, and a computer, auto, and office equipment rental company. In addition, Pepsi's share of the soda market is only 20%. Other beverage companies were found to be either too small or diversified. Thus, Coke is the obvious and most vulnerable target.

The boycott on Coca-Cola products will be successful because it calls for little or no sacrifice by consumers. They will be able to switch to Coke's competitors' products for the duration of the boycott. The soft drink industry is fiercely competitive. Other companies will exploit Coca-Cola's market. Thus Coke will be losing in both absolute and relative terms for the duration of the boycott.

The Coca-Cola National Company makes only the syrup for their beverages. The bottling and distributing is handled by 1790 independent franchised bottlers. Research reveals that these bottlers are truly independent; the mother company has waged legal war on several bottlers, but the courts have supported the bottlers. The bottlers have organized into a group called Coca-Cola Bottlers Association; what this amounts to is a lobby against the mother company. This is perfect for our purposes; the bottles will be affected immediately by the boycott and the national executive. It is worthwhile to point out that in the other companies the bottlers are pretty much dictated to by the mother company.

Retailers will not be hurt by the boycott as long as customers merely switch from Coke to a competitor. Further, since the bottlers are highly automated, the likelihood of significant unemployment resulting from the boycott is small.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Policy Committee of the Department of English has formulated and announced the following policy:

Students who had at least a 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) average in a given course on Wednesday, May 6, and who are on strike and who do no further work in the term should the strike last that long will receive a uniform grade of 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) in the course.

Should the strike end before the term is over, striking students will be expected to return to class. There will be no make-up of work missed during a student's absence. A uniform grade of 2.0 (3.0 for graduate students) will be entered for all work missed during the period of the strike because of a student's participation in the strike.

Also, the Policy Committee is seeking to make a Credit/No Credit option available. They feel confident that the Administration will agree to make this option available.

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL POLICY OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Strike at MSU. 18 May 1970.

STRIKE AGAINST RACISM

In response to the racist murders of seven Black people in Augusta, Georgia and two Black students at Jackson State College in Mississippi this past week, Michigan State University will be shut down Tuesday, May 19, so that the university community will focus its attention on the causes and implications of these crimes. and take concrete action to combat racism. For the past two weeks, many thousands of white students have been on strike here and nationwide to demonstrate their anger at the murder of four white students at Kent State; however, when three Black students were murdered at Orangeburg, S.C., two years ago, no white students marched in anger. We are angry, not only at the killing of nine Black people last week, but at the racism which says a white death is more tragic than a Black death. We will not allow "business as usual" when Black blood flows in American streets.

The murder of nine Black people is only the tip of the iceberg. Below that is the daily oppression of being Black in America: the low-paying jobs, the slum housing, the unemployment rate double that of the whites, the "flunk-out" schools, the daily incidents, large and small, of police brutality, add to that the systematic attacks against Black people who rise up against their oppression, and the turning of the ghetto into a battle zone, and the full picture of racism as an institution of American life becomes clear. If institutionalized racism is to be destroyed, we must move beyond recognition of the symptoms--in this case, the murder of nine Black people--to an understanding of the causes of racism and the reasons why institutionalized racism is perpetuated in this society.

Racism did not begin in this country because white men were evil; slaves were originally brought to this continent for economic reasons and the institution of slavery was perpetuated because it was extremely profitable. Racism today continues primarily for that very reason. It is no coincidence that the average Black worker makes 54% of the wage of the average white worker or that Blacks are concentrated in the worst, the most dangerous, and the lowest-paying jobs.

Despite university rhetoric about a lack of adequate facilities and supportive services, the truth is that racist admission policies are directly related to the economic profitability of perpetuating an unskilled labor pool of Blacks and other minority groups. This rhetoric is contradicted by the historical facts that this university did, after World Wars I and II, open its doors and provide supportive services to returning veterans who did not meet minimum university requirements. University assurances that it is opposed to racism are further contradicted by its maintenance of a police administration program on this campus which is instrumental in repressing Black people in their communities; in particular, by supplying manpower for the two most racist police forces in the country, Oakland, Cal. and Chicago, Ill.

It is time to move beyond expressions of sympathy and regret to specific and effective action directed against the causes of racism and the institutions which perpetuate it. It must be made clear that this university cannot be permitted to continue "business as usual" while it contributes to and supports racist repression at home and abroad. If you agree that the time to take action is now, come to the meeting Monday evening at 7:30 P.M. on the second floor of the Union Building to discuss specific activities and workshops on racism to be held on Tuesday.

ACTION GROUP TO COMBAT RACISM

MEETING MON. 7:30 PM. UNION

ATTENTION!!

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT
THAT THE PEOPLE INVOLVED
IN THE ACCIDENT

DURING THE MARCH ON THURSDAY, MAY 14,
AND WITNESSES TO THAT ACCIDENT
CONTACT THE LEGAL AID OFFICE
OF THE STRIKE STEERING COMMITTEE

IMMEDIATELY!!

(if not sooner)

WE PLAN TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION

AGAINST THE DRIVER

phone: Jeff
351-2077

msu- Students Strike
NO MORE
BUSINESS
AS USUAL

In light of the extraordinary events of the last week--Nixon's escalation of the Indochinese War, the murders at Kent State, the New Haven rally for Bobby Seale--we do not believe that "business as usual" can or should continue. For this reason we are observing the National Strike called in the universities.

THE LIBRARY IS A CENTRAL INSTITUTION IN "BUSINESS AS USUAL" AT M S U. IT TOO SHOULD BE CLOSED FOR THE DURATION OF THE NATIONAL STRIKE!!

MSU VERTICAL FILE

The library runs on its student employees. YOU can close it by reporting in "ON STRIKE." If enough of us go out--they shut down--and there will be no reprisals. JOIN US!!

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1970

CLOSE THE LIBRARY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY!!

SUPPORT THE STRIKE!!

REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

Medical Information

Since the weather for the upcoming marches might turn out to be very hot, all those planning on marching should read this information carefully. Excessive heat may cause the following:

- a) Heat Cramps
- b) Heat Exhaustion or
- c) Heat Stroke

Heat cramps effect the abdominal muscles and limbs. This condition is caused by the loss of electrolytes, primarily K^+ (Potassium) and Na^+ (Sodium), through perspiration.

Massaging the area with warm wet towels will help to lessen the cramps, but the restoration of K and Na is the best treatment. This can be done by drinking pop or salt water.

Symptoms of heat exhaustion are nausea, headache, profuse perspiration, pale and clammy skin, with a normal temperature. Unconsciousness is rare.

To treat have the person lie down and rest in the shade. Administer fluids, preferably pop or salt water since plain water will only cause vomiting and produce more severe symptoms.

Heat stroke is an extremely dangerous condition. The body temperature is usually elevated, the pulse rapid, with headache, dry skin, dizziness and nausea. Unconsciousness may occur.

To treat cool the body temperature with alcohol and seek medical attention immediately.

All of these conditions can be avoided by taking a few simple steps. Wear loose, light-colored clothing. Prepare for profuse amounts of perspiration by eating lightly. Eat salty foods such as potatoe chips along with a carbonated beverage such as 7-up or Pepsi. Include a beverage high in K such as lemonade or orange juice. Be sure to wear something to cover your head.

Marchers should form affinity groups of four or five friends to help one another. They should stay together in case someone in their group is overcome by the heat. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!! Although there will be first aid people out on the march you can help them a great deal by forming these groups.

In case someone in your group is overcome by the heat take them to any available shade immediately and send for a first aid person. They can be identified by the signs on their backs.

DO NOT ADMINISTER FLUIDS TO AN UNCONCIOUS PERSON!!

MEDICAL INFORMATION

Although our strike is based on non-violence, a knowledge of First Aid to be used in a confrontation may be of value. The following are a few guides to help you.

1. BORN AFFINITY GROUPS--This is your best protection. Stay with four or five friends that will help you if you are injured. They can administer initial first aid and move you away from the source of trouble. STICK TOGETHER!

2. GAS--There are three types of gas or chemical agents that the police will probably use to control crowds. These are CN tear gas, CS tear gas, and Mace. Police and National Guard Units use cannisters that blow up in your hand when you try to pick them up as well as conventional cannisters. It is a good idea not to try and throw cannisters back as some types will burn your hand, merely kick the cannisters out of the immediate area. Gas masks, rubber or improvised with wet 4x4 gauze and a surgical scrub mask or handkerchief are against all gas. DO NOT RUB EYES WITH HANDS AFTER BEING GASSED OR MACED OR WASH WITH SOAP AS THIS CAN CAUSE FURTHER IRRITATION.

CS(Strong) and CN(weak) gas are forms of tear gas. The gas comes in various cannisters, in plastic grenades, in pepper fog machines, and can be sprayed helicopters and cars. They are potent tear gas agents which cause nausea and burning.

TREATMENT

1. Irrigate eyes using water squeezed from the cotton balls everyone should be carrying. Clean the eyes with over the counter eye drops.
2. Clean the exposed skin with mineral oil which you should carry in your first aid kit(this breaks the gas down) or flood the skin with alcohol which will cool the skin.

Mace

Mace is not a gas. It is a liquid and is propelled from a spray can. Mace contains CN gas and kerosene plus a propellant, usually freon which is inert. Mace can cause severe eye pain and blindness as well as difficulty in breathing. Goggles for the eyes will give some protection. DO NOT APPLY VASELINE AS MACE DISSOLVES IN VASELINE AND WILL GET TRAPPED NEXT TO THE SKIN YOU CANNOT WIPE THE VASELINE OFF QUICK ENOUGH TO PREVENT BURNS. THE BURNS RESULTING FROM USE OF VASELINE ARE WORSE THAN IF YOU DID NOT USE IT AT ALL! Irrigate the eyes with a dilute boric acid solution, add a drop of OPTHANE (a local eye anesthetic) and patch for one hour. If pain or blurred vision persist, see an eye doctor.

3. BLEEDING AND SHOCK--Most bloody injuries appear worse than they are. Bleeding can almost always be stopped by firm, direct pressure over the bleeding area for 10 minutes.(Do not apply much pressure on head wounds) Shock can result from almost any injury involving a lot of bleeding. Try to calm the injured party and prevent shock by enlisting his aid in his own treatment (have him hold his own compress over his wound. Positive action can relieve anxiety which contributes to shock. Shock is manifest by fast pulse rate(over 100/min.), cold pale skin and changes over

in consciousness. You should keep a person in shock warm and get them to a hospital.

4. LACERATIONS AND BRUISES--Painful blows to the arms and legs are best treated by ice packs, rest and elevation of the injured extremity. Obviously bleeding should be stopped first. Blood in the urine after a blow to the back or the side suggests a kidney injury and medical evaluation is indicated. A rib fracture can occur after a strong blow to the chest and may cause painful breathing or coughing up blood. Chest X-rays may be necessary to evaluate these injuries. A strong blow to the chest or abdomen can cause internal injuries. Suggestive signs of serious injury include:

1. Persistent abdominal pain
2. Nausea and/or shock
3. Pain in either shoulder

Should any of these signs occur, PROMPT medical attention is necessary.

5. HEAD INJURIES--Head injuries are often dangerous. Any significant blow to the head can cause a laceration that will bleed enough to put someone into shock. This bleeding is not usually serious in itself because it mainly involves scalp lacerations but it will appear very bad. This bleeding should be stopped by very slight pressure to the wound. DO NOT USE FIRM PRESSURE. IN A CASE OF A SKULL FRACTURE HEAVY PRESSURE CAN CAUSE BRAIN DAMAGE. Any hard blow to the head can cause a concussion (bruising of the brain) which can be dangerous. Anyone who received a head wound should have a head X-ray to exclude the possibility of a skull fracture. The injured person should not be left alone for 24 hours as late complications frequently occur. Warning signs include:

1. Excessive sleepiness and/or difficulty in waking up
2. Unusual behaviour (incoherence, stumbling)
3. Vomiting
4. Persistent headache
5. Changes in vision, especially double vision

If any of these signs are apparent the person should see a doctor immediately.

6. GUNSHOT WOUNDS--Gunshot wounds are particularly frightening and one must keep the injured person calm to prevent shock. Wounds that enter the chest or abdomen are extreme emergencies and must be evaluated immediately by a physician. External bleeding should be stopped by applying direct pressure en route to a doctor. Bullet wounds to the head that are not immediately fatal are less of an emergency than chest wounds but if a person loses consciousness, they must be classified extreme. Wounds to an arm or leg may be emergencies if arteries or nerves are cut. Make sure the first treatment in any bullet wound is hospitalization.

These are only guide lines for your own safety

MSU- Students Strike

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Anthropology

MSU VERTICAL FILE
May 6, 1970

MAY 1 1970

The Faculty of the Department of Anthropology met at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, May 6, to clarify the stand of a majority of the Department's faculty and graduate and undergraduate student representatives to the faculty in support of the non-violent student strike at Michigan State University. (The initial statement of support contained in the State News of May 6 reflected the urgency with which a majority of the Anthropology faculty and students deemed it necessary to formulate a position in the absence of a clear-cut response on the part of the University Administration and community at large to recent national and international developments. A majority of the Department's faculty judged that it was necessary for them to take some interim action appropriate to the situation that has developed on this and other major universities until the Academic Council meets and provides direction for the entire university. It is perfectly clear that the present action of a large number of undergraduate and graduate students at M.S.U. has been directly provoked by President Nixon's expansion of the Indochina war and his gratuitous defamation of concerned students. The murder and wounding of students at Kent State University has outraged most thoughtful members of every academic community in the world; we are proud of the action of those students at M.S.U. who have registered their outrage.

Members of the faculty of the Department of Anthropology unequivocally condemn the Indochina war and support the opinion of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that President Nixon's action in ordering the invasion of Cambodia is unconstitutional. As anthropologists, many of whom have worked overseas, we support President Wharton's judgment: "Based upon my experience in Asia, I am firmly convinced that the new expansion of the war is a serious error and miscalculation."

The tragedy that took place at Kent State University appears to ~~have been a~~ result of the senseless use of firearms. Therefore, most members of the faculty support the proposal that under no circumstances shall any person with a loaded firearm be allowed on campus. Moreover, a majority of the faculty also supports the proposition that academic recognition of the R.O.T.C. program is inconsistent with the aims of a university and that it is inappropriate for the University to provide financial support and university-supported facilities for that program.

The faculty recognizes that it cannot regulate the professional conduct of each of its members, either during the strike or at other times. It has no desire to do so or to coerce either faculty or students, including students who choose to attend class despite the strike. Nor does the faculty intend that any student receive less instruction than he might ordinarily get during the present term, despite the strike. Under the conditions now prevailing, however, any assumption that classes can be conducted "normally" is obviously misleading. Most members of the faculty will not hold students responsible for material dealt with in classes this week. The faculty will reconsider this situation whenever it is appropriate and, at present, expects

that it will continue through Friday, May 9. Some faculty members have postponed certain classes today and may do so during the remainder of this week. Others have met with members of their classes who attended and will continue to do so for the remainder of this week. Apart from the needless killings of students at Kent State University, however, the war in Indochina dominates most of our attention at present. As members of the American Anthropological Association, the faculty subscribes to the Association's Code of Ethics: "The human condition, past and present, is the concern of anthropologists throughout the world. The study of mankind in varying social, cultural, and ecological situations is essential to our understanding of human nature, of culture, and of society."

Most Michigan State University anthropologists support the resolution, passed at the 1968 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, regarding cultural and social changes and the use of force:

Whereas two recent international anthropological congresses received reports from members that societies they are studying in many parts of the world are now subject to increased attacks on their integrity and well being stemming from more powerful groups,

And whereas these reports led the 38th International Congress of Americanists, meeting in Munich on August 17, 1968, and the permanent council of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences meetings in Tokyo on September 7th, 1968, to pass resolutions condemning the use of force and other forms of questionable pressure as instruments of cultural, social, and economic change,

Therefore, be it resolved that the American Anthropological Association supports these condemnations and that the American Anthropological Association joins these and other bodies in urging governments, anthropologists and others to re-examine current policies in order to fulfill their obligation to provide ethically just and scientifically enlightened programs which recognize the rights of the communities concerned to make their own free and informed choices in matters of cultural and social changes.

Ralph W. Nicholas

Ralph W. Nicholas
Chairman, Advisory Committee
Department of Anthropology