

April 17, 1972

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One of the most serious objections that students have raised to signing the SDS petition against racism is that, in trying to prohibit the advocacy of racist or sexist theories, they will end up advocating "book burning", "suppressing ideas", or in some way the destruction or subversion of academic freedom.

The petition, instead, does the very opposite. What it attempts to do is raise these issues and stimulate discussion and debate of them. These issues should be discussed because of the effects on people's lives that racist and sexist ideas have.

Theories of inferiority of races, sexes, or classes facilitate and justify shifting the burden of economic crises onto those who are already the most oppressed. They place the blame for unemployment on its victims instead of on its beneficiaries. Such theories attack the legitimate aspirations of oppressed people for a decent life.

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a black psychiatrist at Harvard, indicated in the Boston Globe, Dec. 8, 1971, some of the consequences of theories of racial inferiority, particularly those of Richard Herrnstein, a Harvard psychologist. He said: "The effect of his (Herrnstein's) theories is to play down the significance of socio-economic and racist factors that are the main causes of the present oppressed condition of blacks and others in this country. If the white public (including George Wallace) now can deny its responsibility by suggesting that blacks are genetically defective--that is, 'slums don't make niggers, niggers make slums'--what will this mean?

"It will mean a lack of government interest in examining the defects of our system of government and its policies that have led to the societal ills of poverty and racial discrimination. It will mean greater resistance on the part of whites to integrated education--and 'busing' programs. It will mean a surge in the already growing flight from the city into restricted white suburbs.

"With the unwitting psychological support of Jensen and Herrnstein, the guards at Attica will find it easier to pull the trigger on rebellious black prisoners. White judges will no longer suffer guilt over their incarceration of wayward black youth as 'incurable' and 'incorrigible.' Rehabilitation, remedial and compensatory programs to help poor whites and blacks will go by the wayside."

EDWARD BANFIELD

In Vol. 1, No. 1, we discussed Edward Banfield's book, The Unheavenly City, and mentioned the racist nature of his theories. As was also mentioned, Banfield has been a high level advisor to Nixon, first on Model Cities, and then on Intergovernmental Relations (Nixon's revenue sharing plans make this a more important committee than would normally be the case). At the end of his book, he makes an incredible list of 12 proposals for governmental action, four of which are as follows:

- 1) Remove impediments to the employment of the unskilled, the unschooled, the young, Negroes, women and others by repealing the minimum-wage and occupational licensure laws and laws that enable labor unions to exercise monopolistic powers. This should be done by ceasing to overpay for low-skilled public employment; and ceasing to harass private employers who offer low wages and unattractive (but not unsafe) working conditions to workers whose alternative is unemployment.

- 2) Give intensive birth control guidance to the incompetent poor.
- 3) Intensify police patrol in high crime areas and provide them with the tools they need to do an efficient job, even to the point of abridging to an "appropriate" degree the freedom of those who in the opinion of a court are extremely likely to commit violent crimes.
- 4) Prohibit live TV coverage of riots and of incidents likely to provoke them.

In order to better understand the nature of Banfield's suggestions, let us take a look at some of the ways in which the above four statements are being used to promote racist policies.

The first point is, in effect, an extension of Nixon's wage-freeze/increased productivity plan. Nixon's program to fight inflation by increasing unemployment is a means to lower costs (wages) by forcing desperate unemployed and welfare recipients to work for what amounts to slave wages. People on welfare in New York and Chicago are being forced to work for their welfare; they will get paid about \$.60 an hour. The federal government recently decided to force 30,000 women on welfare in California to work 80 hours a month for their meagre welfare checks.

In response to Banfield's suggestion to break unions which "exercise monopolistic control" over hiring and firing, Nixon created the Construction Industry Stabilization Board which thereupon lowered wages and dreamed up the Philadelphia Plan. The Philadelphia Plan is ostensibly a plan to get blacks into construction, which sounds very anti-racist. But this is done at rates of pay lower than those of unionized white construction workers. By bringing them in on such a basis, it not only breaks the union and builds racial antagonism between workers, but keeps blacks at lower paying jobs as well.

People may not believe that the government wants to lower the minimum wage, but in November the Urban Planning Institute, a government research organization, reported a number of Labor Dept. studies on the feasibility of lowering the minimum wage as a means "to decrease unemployment." (Students-guess what this would do to the wage level in E. Lans.)

The government has also taken action on the second point in its dealings with welfare mothers, subtly coercing many of them into sterilization. In Indiana, one chamber of the state congress has already passed a bill forcing welfare mothers (unmarried) with more than two children to submit to sterilization as a condition for continued assistance. More discreet practices, but with the same effect in mind, are going on all over the country. In Mass., the welfare department consistently attempts to couple sterilization with abortions. They even use the exact same form to grant permission for both. The section on abortion is immediately followed by a section granting permission for sterilization. To avoid sterilization, one must be careful to delete the latter part of the form.

It is not hard to guess just whose freedoms will be "abridged" by Banfield's 3rd suggestion. Nixon, naturally, is quite in favor of any justification for stricter law enforcement. He and his friends have been providing more jobs for the unemployed by trying to make them cops, increasing police forces by 10%, 20%, or even 30%. The government recently passed the Wash., D.C. crime bill with provisions of "no-knock" and "preventive detention." Preventive detention allows police to jail people without formally arresting them. If charges are not pressed, and they are released, the victims cannot sue for false arrest.

Lastly, Banfield's suggestion of silencing news items which could possibly incite people to fight oppression flies straight in the face of the people's right to know and freedom of speech and press. Unfortunately, the administration has gotten the press to go along with this. In addition to their usual bias and slander, the press has not even mentioned hundreds of political actions and has attempted to give the impression that nothing is going on, while last summer (1971) alone, there were ghetto rebellions in Akron, Ohio, Charleston, S.C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jacksonville, Fla., Albuquerque, N.M., and the Brownsville section of N.Y. How many of these did you hear about? How much about what issues were involved? The problem is not that people are not fighting back, but that we are simply not allowed to hear about it.

Another practice, that Banfield doesn't even mention is brain surgery. Recently there have been two conferences (in Davis, Calif. and Houston) to discuss the use of psychosurgery (including lobotomies) to control "violent and aggressive behavior," particularly in prisons.

Federal and state funds have been granted in Calif. to establish a research and treatment program at the new Maximum Psychiatric Diagnostic Unit (MPDU) at the Vacaville prison. "Adjustment centers" like the MPDU are prisons within prisons, that hold men whom the prison authorities deem assaultive, unruly, or disrespectful. One of the specific plans for the MPDU is neuro-surgical intervention of the (undamaged) brains of inmates to make them more passive. The U. of Calif. neurosurgery staff has arranged to perform the operations. Similar facilities exist in Maryland and are in the planning and construction stage in N. Carolina.

People are not violent because they have a problem in their brains. They are violent because their conditions of life are intolerable. If a person is unemployed he may well resort to robbery. Prisoners who are constantly harassed by guards (like George Jackson) may resort to violence to protect themselves.

These psycho-surgical techniques will be used against black, latin, and white working people who are forced by this society to be "violent and aggressive". They will be used to stop future Atticas. They will be used mainly on black and latin workers who face the worst conditions in this country.

U. of CONN. RESOLUTION

We do not mean for accusations such as racist or sexist to be taken lightly. Calling a book or person racist or sexist is not the same as calling them epithets like "asshole" or "sonuvabitch." Calling someone a racist or sexist is a serious accusation, and we mean it to be taken seriously.

At the U. of Conn., a resolution, signed by 90 faculty members was presented to academic government. The proposal read:

Be it resolved:

1) That, for the purposes of this motion, racism shall be defined as
a) the advocacy or support of beliefs or doctrines which state or imply that one race or ethnic group is innately superior or inferior to another; or b) the justification of oppression of a race or ethnic group; or c) acts or statements which clearly reinforce such prejudices.

That racism, so defined, is unacceptable, and shall be considered offense against the university community.

That a committee shall be formed to investigate any charges of racism brought against any member of the faculty or professional staff of this university. This committee shall be representative of the various segments of the university community. Charges of racism shall be quickly investigated through public hearings held by this committee. The purpose of this investigation shall be both to determine the validity of the charges and to educate the university public with regard to the nature of racism. The committee shall recommend appropriate action. The range of possible recommendations shall include exoneration, public apology, and other appropriate measures, and shall not exclude dismissal in the most extreme cases. If the committee recommends university action, the recommendation shall be forwarded to the Administration and the Board of Trustees for implementation under due process as provided in the University By-Laws.

A similar resolution, amended so as to include sexism, would certainly be out of order at MSU. A University should be among the first to defend the rights of poor and discriminated-against people to their economic and political and social rights.

But racism and sexism will not be legislated out of existence. What is required is a concerted, national campaign of people to oppose both sexist and racist policies and actions, and also the ideologies that justify these practices.

The cloak of academic protection must be removed from ideas that support and continue social injustice. What if students, faculty, and members in Germany had opposed the anti-Semitic ideology that was being brought forth in the 1920's and 1930's? The very fact that these ideas were not vigorously opposed and exposed as lies made it that much easier for the government to put the theories into practice.

SDS is building a national movement to oppose racist and sexist theory and practice. This is a necessity if there is ever to be a free and just society. Won't you help by signing and circulating the petition, and by working on forums, demonstrations, etc. to raise these issues in a louder way?

e are interested in finding out all we can about racism and sexism
re at MSU. If you have examples of racist and/or sexist actions,
of racist and/or sexist textbooks, etc., we would really appreciate
aring from you. Financial assistance is also needed to continue
is campaign.

675-7589

To contact SDS, call 353-9798, or write P.O. Box 382, E. Lans., Mi. 48823, or drop by to see us in 24 Student Services, MSU campus.

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SDS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

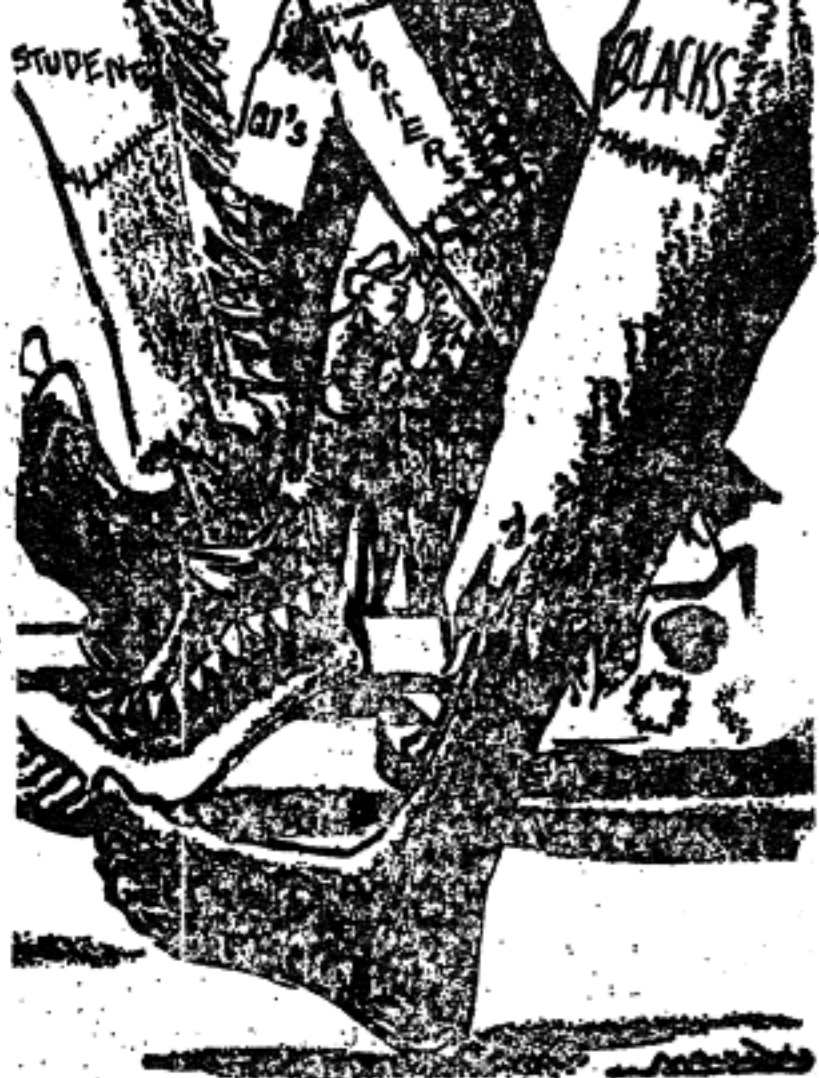
Despite many militant demonstrations across the country, the war continues. Twice in the last two years we have seen tremendous strikes and on campus rebellions by many students--and yet the warmakers have not been stopped. The only way we can end the war is to shut the country down, institution by institution--a general strike. This means the anti-war movement must be a united movement of workers and students, black and white, men and women.

Working people die in Vietnam, they have to pay for Vietnam, and they get shafted by the same businessmen for whom the Vietnam war is fought. These same workers have the power to end the war now. Without them there are no profits and NOTHING moves. This is what really hurt the businessmen who carry out this war.

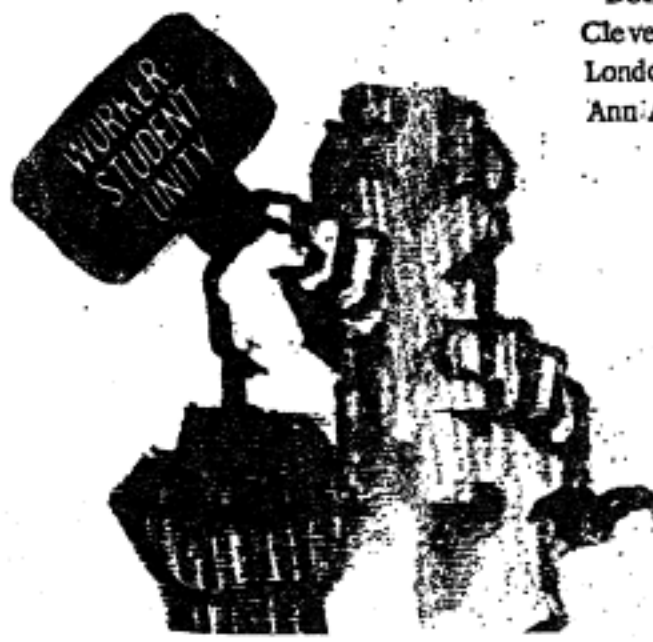
This summer let's form this alliance between workers and students to fight against the various kinds of oppression we both face, such as the war, racism and lousy working conditions. We are going to begin making plans for doing this at the SDS regional conference, June 3, 10:30 A.M. at M.S.U. Union in the Ballroom. Other questions we will be discussing are the demonstrations at the conventions in MIAMI. Students and workers from across Michigan, Ontario and Cleveland will be at the conference. Everyone should come and bring ideas, proposals and friends.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

Lansing-- 353-0537
Detroit-- 869-5078
Cleveland--291-2059
London (Ontario) 432-8602
Ann Arbor--769-2058



"WHAT WORRIES ME, SENATOR, IS
THAT THEY'RE GETTING INTO STEP."



June 3 10:30am
E. Lans.
MSU Union
ballroom

NOTES from the Mich- OHIO-CANADA SDS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

From eight cities across the Midwest and Canada, people came together at Michigan State University in order to learn from victories and mistakes made this Spring and to plan a strategy for the Summer. Chapters in Toronto, London (Ont.), Detroit, E. Lansing, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and Ann Arbor were represented. After hearing about the struggles carried out on these different campuses, the discussion turned to the importance of building a Worker-Student Alliance.

It was pointed out that only working people, who have both the power and the need, can end the war or make any significant change. Many people felt that actions such as street takeovers sprung from a lack of understanding of the class nature of the war, and what class has the power to end that war. Some people felt that taking the streets was actually a pro-war demonstration because it was directed against working people, and therefore hampered building a worker student alliance--the only thing that can really end the war.

Cleveland SDS proposed that SDS have a Work-In this summer in order to implement the strategy of building a Worker Student Alliance. It was felt that this could break down some of the barriers that have been built up between workers and students. It was objected by some that this would screw workers by taking their jobs. Others felt that it was the bosses' fault that there weren't enough jobs, and that only worker-student unity could change that. At this point the meeting broke up for lunch.

WORKSHOP ON THE WORK-IN

Is a work-in the best way to build a Worker Student Alliance? This was the beginning of the discussion on the SDS Summer Work-In. One objection to the Work-In was that students would in effect be taking jobs away from unemployed working people who might really need them to support a family. But it was pointed out that any job we get could just as easily go to another student as to a worker. More importantly, unemployment is the result of the Bosses' profit system, and a massive worker student alliance is necessary to successfully fight joblessness. The Work-In can begin to build a movement that can provide jobs for everyone, and smash the Bosses' plans to play us off against each other: black against white, men against women, worker against student.

The most important aspects of the Work-In is that it can educate students to the realities of factory life today--to show that workers' oppression is not a phrase out of a 19th Century Marxist text, but a reality of life for millions of people. We can also learn of the tremendous power working people have to bring about change in this country.

In addition, students can begin to build personal relationships with working people that can lead to unity in struggle against the war, racism, etc. This is a Worker-Student Alliance in practice!

Two main errors have been made in past work-ins and should be avoided. First of all, students are not going to organize workers--working people know much more about the problems they face and how to organize themselves than we do. Secondly, we're not going in as "objective observers" to study the lives of working people. Both of these are arrogant approaches that assume that students are somehow "smarter" and know more about this society than working people. In actuality we are friends with common interests and common goals, and this is why we must build an alliance.

It was strongly suggested in the workshop that students attempt to get jobs in heavy industry since there is where worker's power is the most concentrated, and this is the area where workers can shut down the country most effectively. It is also a center of extreme oppression.

To implement the work-in, it was decided that every city that has a work in should have a meeting as soon as possible to coordinate job-hunting, set up study groups, etc.

JOIN THE WORK-IN

BUILD A WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE

Workshop on Campus Work

The main thrust of SDS this summer (and all the time) should be to build worker-student unity wherever we can. For people who will be in school this summer, it was suggested that all actions should be related to worker student alliance. This means that when we oppose ROTC and military recruiters, we should point out the way they are common enemies of both groups. During our struggles against racist texts, we should expose the way they justify extra oppression of black workers. Strike support, it was felt, should be an important part of our work. We must say that there is no such thing as a worker's struggle (strike) separate from student struggles (anti-war), but that they both fight the same enemy, and for a victory unity of the two groups is our best weapon.

Furthermore, we can build a worker student alliance by having a campus work-in. Students should get jobs, get to know campus workers, and the conditions they work under. We can learn a lot from this, and strengthen our struggles on campus.

Workshop on Elections

The discussion at first centered around the slogan, "Don't vote, organize." Some people said that we should make a big effort to get people not to vote, while some others said that elections could be used to find out what people thought. After some discussion, it was agreed that the important thing was to show specifically why the elections are "a crock of shit", how none of the candidates will get the U.S. out of Vietnam, and to win people to a militant program of worker student unity.

The workshop also discussed and supported several proposals.

1. SDS should co-sponsor with Worker's Action Movement and the Progressive Labor Party the demonstration at the Michigan delegates conference at COBO Hall in Detroit on Sat. June 10. Similar demonstrations should be sponsored at similar

conferences in other states.

2. SDS should build to go to Miami this summer. Some people thought that we should go to both conventions, to avoid the appearance of supporting one party; others felt that this wouldn't be a problem and that we should best concentrate our efforts on one convention. It was agreed that the main purpose of going to Miami should be to win people politically to a pro working class movement, rather than to fight cops. It was decided that there should be committees (perhaps 6 - 10 people) to formulate ideas for the conventions and to pass on ideas to International SDS. Some ideas that people expressed about the demonstrations included:

A. Since there would be people other than SDS at Miami, and since we should make an effort to win these people over, we should not take a sectarian approach and should be willing to work in coalitions;

B. International SDS should send people to Miami to check out where people will stay, maps, etc.

C. SDS at Miami should be well organized. There should be definite plans and schedules for actions, demonstrations etc. People should know what to do, where to go in case of trouble, where to get information, what to do if they get separated etc.

U.S. OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA--SEE YOU IN MIAMI!!

After the work shops, each chapter elected a representative to a Regional Interim Committee (RIC) so that programs can be coordinated and communications kept constant. The conference ended with people feeling determined to continue the struggle in their own areas and campuses.

In Struggle,

M.S.U. S.D.S.

IMPERIALISM

(This is a working paper - it is in no way the official policy of MSU-SDS)

The military establishment of the U S has grown in the past decades to become the most powerful world police force in history. The pentagon maintains 268 bases in 39 countries manned by over 1.1 million troops, and provides "military advisors" to help the rulers of many other countries to control their people without the presence of large numbers of American troops.

We have been told by all of our Presidents since WWII that the reasons for retaining our wartime military strength and building it to its present level were to protect the less powerful nations from "Communist takeover". In reality, however, the function of the military has not been to make the world safe for democracy, but rather to make it safe for American business enterprises.

The value of direct U S investment abroad, less than \$25 billion in 1955, was about \$50 billion in 1965 and increasing about \$10 million per day. Total U S investment abroad (direct and portfolio) was about \$130 billion in 1965.

U S business can figure a profit of about 200% on investments in underdeveloped countries. In addition to this source of profit on investments, there is money provided by the U S government through such programs as AID, of whose \$2 billion per year in expenditures, about 85% is spent in the U S for American products and raw materials. Thus money obtained through taxes, whose burden rests on low income groups, is used to subsidize corporations under the guise of "foreign aid to underdeveloped nations".

It is obviously in the interest of American business investments to maintain the status quo - to maintain social and political stability. This is the purpose of the military establishment and U S foreign policy in general.

Now, how does this service "make the world safe for democracy"?

The U S has supported not those governments which were most truly democratic but rather those which were strong enough to crush popular rebellions which might endanger the investments of U S corporations. These investments "aid the economic development" of only the rich and powerful aristocracy which, for a cut, is willing to allow foreign firms to exploit the labor and natural resources of its country.

Vietnam must therefore not be seen as an "isolated mistake" by a few politicians or generals, but rather as a logical consequence of the economic system and the resulting foreign policy of this nation. The people of the exploited (read: "underdeveloped" or "Third World") countries are rising up in rebellion against the local aristocracies and foreign (i.e., American and/or European) businesses which own virtually all of the property and enforce the abject poverty of the masses.

When U S economic support of the local militaries is insufficient to stop the revolts, it is the job of the U S military to do the job by any means necessary, be it "advisors", Special Forces teams, or full scale military intervention. This is done in the name of Freedom and Democracy, since obviously any peasants who desire land reform or nationalization of foreign companies must be "Communists: controlled by Moscow or Peking. Only "Communist Propaganda" could convince otherwise quiet and loyal people that a war of national liberation would be in their interests.

If the "subversives" can't be wiped out with "economic aid" or the help of U S advisors, as they have been temporarily in Bolivia; then Special Forces units train troops in "counter-insurrection", as in Guatemala. If the rebels are too strong and united to be so easily

crushed we land the Marines, as in Santo Domingo. In the case of Vietnam, however, we passed through all of these stages of involvement in response to "Communist escalation of the war" with so little success and such great loss that many have assumed that someone made a "mistake". The system can't be wrong - only certain individuals in power (usually the other political party).

We therefore see a logical trap (which has obviously caught a large portion of the university community as well as the population at large) in assuming that Vietnam is an isolated instance. The Vietnam policy has always been in complete harmony with our government's aims and interests, and essentially the same policy governs our actions today, with perhaps the qualification that we now place more emphasis on crushing rebellions at the moment they appear.

For example, in Guatemala today 2% of the people own 80% of the land, about 72% of the population is illiterate, and over 50% of the people suffer from malnutrition. According to the New York Times, a right wing extremist group called the Mano Blanco, whose members are commissioned by the U.S. - supported Guatemalan Army, has assassinated between one and three thousand people, mostly social reformers or revolutionaries. By 1966 the U.S. has stationed 1,000 military personnel in Guatemala and supplied napalm to the Air Force for use against guerillas.

In Thailand at least 38,000 U.S. troops have been defending the Kittakachorn dictatorship from a peasant revolution similar to that of the Vietnamese.

It appears, then, that American foreign policy is indeed imperialistic. We have abandoned the European forms entailing Royal Governors and garrisons of Imperial troops, but we have retained just as effective a system of control and exploitation through the use of puppet governments and economic sanction. In the new economic-imperialism a nation need not actively expand its military domain but need only maintain the status quo (i.e., social and political stability) through the threat or use of force in the defense of "Freedom and Democracy".

RACISM and the MILITARY

The U.S. military is used to maintain the racist exploitation of people both at home and abroad.

The military uses racism to help justify the war in Vietnam by pushing the idea that the Vietnamese are something less than human (i.e., gooks), that they have no regard for life, that they aren't Christian, and in general are not "our kind of people." American soldiers are taught to think of them as pests to be exterminated (monkeys) rather than people fighting for a better existence, while the government plays up the idea that we'd like to let them govern themselves but right now they aren't capable of it, so we have to do it for them.

Meanwhile at home the National Guard (and in Detroit, the Army) has been active in putting down the rebellions of Black people, which are too intense for some of the world's toughest police forces to handle. Once again, while soldiers are in the street shooting or beating blacks who are fighting against their miserable conditions, the officials are telling us that someone put them up to it (i.e., the blacks themselves could never have come up with as advanced an idea as fighting back).

Also, most draft calls are filled by workers, many of them Black or Latino, while almost all of the officers are college trained and most are white. Thus the blacks are kept "in their place" as they are in all institutions and end up being conscripted to maybe die defending the imperialist system which has always kept them down by giving them the lowest wages, worst jobs, and lousiest housing.

The case has been argued that the central role of the American military is to implement a systemic, long-standing policy of securing world wide markets for American investment and trade. This frequently implies supporting or creating reactionary governments and suppressing popular revolts. The case for abolishing ROTC rests on evidence that ROTC is essential to the smooth functioning of the military apparatus in pursuit of these policies in Vietnam and elsewhere.

There are more than 270,000 students currently enrolled in ROTC programs on 330 campuses nationwide. This program produces approximately 11,000 officers annually. The annual output of officers is the main function of ROTC serves for the military, as evidenced by the following statement from the ROTC manual 450-10:

" The program fills three needs: it creates an annual supply of officers for the active forces; it provides a pool of trained officers, who having completed their active service, man the units of our reserve forces; and it creates a source of Regular Army Officers. This annual supply of young officers is essential in order to replace the losses each year in all of these categories."

The 11,000 2nd Lieutenants ROTC supplies each year are 20 times the number of cadets trained at West Point. ROTC has produced 50% of the officers currently on active duty and 85% of the annual input required to maintain the current level.

It is therefore apparent that a widespread movement against ROTC would have the effect of drying up the largest source of supply of junior officers. Despite efforts to expand Officer Candidate School (which now contributes 2,300 officers per year,) and West Point (which supplies 550), at least the short term effect would be to make it difficult to maintain the current level of military commitment throughout the world. The abolition of ROTC would therefore make it more difficult to continue the war in Vietnam or initiate similar wars.

The important issues for the debate over ROTC at MSU are not the academic standards of ROTC (and appropriateness of credits), university neutrality (we were up to our ears in Vietnam policy and play a similar role in Thailand) or student power. Rather the central issue is whether or not the university will continue its complicity in American imperialism. The struggle to completely abolish ROTC at MSU should be seen as a first step in curtailing US military suppression of national liberation movements in the Third World nations.

Therefore we demand:

1. That ROTC have no access to University facilities on any basis.
2. That there be no contractual relations between MSU and US military for the training of officers at MSU on a curricular or extra-curricular basis.
3. That students who are currently receiving ROTC scholarships be given equivalent MSU scholarships.

*

Much of the research for this paper was done last spring. Since then many schools have waged anti ROTC campaigns. Surveys have been taken explaining the effect; most say that it is very effective and enrollment for ROTC is considerably less. We need to do more research in this area. THIS IS A WORKING PAPER PREPARED FOR LIMITED DISTRIBUTION, AND SHOULD NOT BE IN ANY WAY CONSTRUED TO REPRESENT

Racism and the Vietnam War
by Beth Shapiro

While Nixon tries to buy off the anti-war movement with the so-called troop withdrawals, with the so-called draft reforms, and with attempts to lessen the penalties for possession and use of marijuana, American oppression of peoples of color around the world still continues.

The growth and development of America was based originally on the doctrine of "manifest destiny." The chauvinism of the earliest settlers manifests itself yet today in American history taught to all Americans; whites, blacks, browns, yellows, and reds. For instance, "Columbus discovered America." Can you imagine that being taught to American Indian school children?! Non-white civilizations were and still are considered "savage", "underdeveloped", etc., therefore their abilities to "discover" or to "develop" anything at all were negligible to Western cultures.

The doctrine of "manifest destiny" stated that it was "God's will" that white America expand and it expanded at the expense of non-whites--Indians. This was used as the justification for ravaging the land of the Indians, and for virtually destroying the Indian nation.

Today, expansion has taken the form of economic imperialism, justified now not as "God's will" but "in the interest of free trade" or "by making the world safe for democracy." Woodrow Wilson, in a series of lectures at Columbia University in April, 1907, explained that "Concessions obtained by financiers must be safeguarded by ministers of state even if the sovereignty of unwilling nations be outraged in the process..." (William A. Williams, The Tragedy of American People, p. 66)

This has been the justification for why U.S. troops were sent to the Dominican Republic, 1965; U.S.--trained mercenaries to Cuba in 1961 and the Congo in 1960; the CIA's overthrow of the government of Guatemala in 1954; why there was and still is a war going in Korea; why U.S. military advisors and equipment was sent to the Philippines, in 1950; U.S. troops were sent to Nicaragua, 1906; to China in 1900; to the Philippines in 1898; to Cuba in 1897; that is why there are 2500 military installations outside the U.S.; and obviously why we are in Vietnam now. American expansion has always brought oppression and political and/or economic subjugation of peoples of color all over the world.

Implicit in American foreign policy, and manifested in thoughts of masses of individual Americans, is that so-called underdeveloped countries are not capable of governing themselves, industrializing or feeding their own people without U.S. leadership. Note that all countries referred to as "underdeveloped" are third world countries, i.e., countries of people of color. This is a throw-back, not just to our heritage of slavery but also to the way American Indians were treated from the very beginning when the white settlers felt they had to "civilize" the "natives."

This attitude operates in white America's attitude to Vietnam as well, i.e., that the Vietnamese people are not capable of choosing their own government; that they don't know the so-called evils of communism and that we do. The U.S. pacification programs (i.e., programs designed to win people over) are merely attempts at social control. Millions of Vietnamese have been moved out of their homes into concentration camps for their own protection (?) into "strategic hamlets." There have been hundreds of Song My's. The kinds of atrocities committed in My Lai are daily occurrences--if the army doesn't march into a village, shoot all the villagers on sight, then burn the village to the ground, then there are B-52 raids which accomplish the same thing with only a few bombs. Who exactly are we there to defend?

The Viet Cong are fighting a guerrilla war, and in order for a guerrilla war to at least sustain itself, it needs popular support. For ten years, the U.S. has been fighting against a popular, guerrilla revolution and has made no headway; but has destroyed millions of lives, and has nearly destroyed the countryside. Defoliation has ruined the rubber industry, and Vietnam--which used to be the Number 1 exporter of rice in the world, now must import from the U.S.

America operates on the assumption that the only significant variables in Vietnam are hunger and fear. This is racist in that it reduces the Vietnamese people to animals. The operation of police forces, and police oppression in the Black ghettos of this country parallel the situations in Vietnam. The objective is control.

The war in Vietnam has also been able to demonstrate internationally domestic racism. The draft laws are as racist now as they were before the lottery system was instituted. The maintenance of the 2-S deferments guarantees that Blacks will continue to be drafted in larger percentages than whites because most Black people don't go to college and are ineligible for 2-S status because most Blacks are not qualified to be employed in deferred occupations because they have been denied the education. Black people account for 22% of U.S. combat deaths while they make up 11% of the population.

In the past there were always high reenlistment rates for Blacks because civilian society was so oppressive that army at least provided the Black man with job security and a chance for education training and advancement. The Black GI movement and desertion rate demonstrates that Blacks are no longer willing to sacrifice their lives for a country that systematically oppresses them. That they are no longer willing to kill people that have the same oppressors that they do.

If we understand what institutional racism means, then we must be aware of the fact that the racist nature of American foreign policy is not the result of a conspiratorial few, but is instead the logical result and extension of American economic and cultural policy which is institutionally racist, and which, by its capitalist nature, exploits the masses of people of the world who are predominantly peoples of color.

April 11, 1972

Vol. I, No. 1

INTRODUCTION

Throughout this country, in government, on the job, in schools, in housing, in health-care, etc., conditions for most black, latin, chicano, indian, and asian people have gotten worse. In the past decade, the black unemployment rate (near 15%) remained at more than double the rate for whites; and racist pay differentials (for the same work) increased in absolute terms. Government and business programs instituted after the black rebellions of the 60's to train and upgrade minority workers have been exposed as frauds, and are being eliminated rather than improved under a policy of "benign neglect". Education programs like "Headstart" are being reduced, with the blame for their failure being placed on the students. The welfare system, always inadequate, is being transformed into a forced-labor program, which in effect abolishes the minimum wage laws. Urban "renewal" has destroyed much of the housing of the blacks and poor in the cities. Working people, black and white, have been hit by the war in SE Asia, unemployment, the wage freeze, and inflation.

Naturally, working people haven't taken this lying down. Led by black workers, tremendous strikes, wildcats and other struggles for higher wages, more jobs, and better working and living conditions have erupted. In the face of this rising militancy, the government and big business have quite predictably stepped up their efforts. Over the past months, in a desperate attempt to justify their increasingly oppressive policies and to turn whites against blacks, they have mounted a huge racist offensive through academic mouthpieces--Richard Herrnstein and Edward Banfield of Harvard, William Shockley of Stanford, and Arthur Jensen of Berkeley, among others.

We think that there is a serious movement to make racism academically fashionable, and we think that racism has got to be stopped. Historically, racist practices are justified by racist theories, like Herrnstein's article "IQ" in Sept.'s Atlantic Monthly. They create a climate which can lead people to accept passively or condone racist government policies. The way to prevent this from happening is to expose racist theories in whatever form they appear, stop their use as educational propaganda materials, and oppose racist practices that stem from these theories.

HERE AT MSU

In order to counter this racist campaign, SDS and other individuals and organizations are launching a nation-wide campaign. Here at MSU, we are focusing on two demands:

I. We demand that the admission of minority (black, chicano, and indian), students to MSU be at least proportional to their percentage of the state of Michigan (about 15% right now). In principle, we dislike quota systems, and believe that college education should be open to all. We see this as a first step towards that goal.

In conjunction with this, we demand adequate, student-faculty controlled educational and financial programs to insure that students are able to graduate. Minorities must be at least proportionately in control of these programs.

This university is aimed at students from a middle class, or college-track background. Students who go to inferior rural or city schools, particularly poor working class white & minority students, are unable to

obtain the necessary grade points and other prerequisites for college admission. Even when they are accepted they are frequently unable to maintain the necessary class schedules and grades.

It is the responsibility of this society through the university system to give every person who desires to go to college the opportunity. This will mean financial programs, under student-faculty control, to enable everyone to attend a university.

It will also mean that the university give free tutorial and remedial courses if any student needs them. This will help remove the most glaring examples of discrimination:

1. Flunking out of minority and working class students during their first year.
2. The exploitation of athletes, particularly black, without guaranteeing them a decent education and diploma when their usefulness is gone.

We do not see the university out of its societal context. An open university is utopian unless the society that it is a product and bulwark of is also changed. However, open admissions is a necessary step in the struggle to change the class, racial, and sexist nature of this society, for the university community.

Until our society automatically allows anyone who desires a college education to have one, i.e., until it is no longer racist, we must push for at least proportional representation of minority peoples at MSU. We demand at least 15% minority student enrollment as a concrete move toward open admissions.

II. We feel that there is no room in a university for teaching ideas such as racial or sexual inferiority, so we therefore demand that the advocacy, either in textbooks or lectures, of ideas which promote or justify racial or sexual inferiority be prohibited at MSU. We feel that academic freedom was never intended to protect racism or sexism, any more than it was intended to protect physical assault or libel--with which racism and sexism have much more in common than with free intellectual inquiry. These ideas have been used in the past to justify the oppression of minority races (e.g., as in Nazi Germany) and of women, and we do not wish to have this continued or strengthened in this country.

Several examples of books used here at MSU are:

The Unheavenly City by Edward Banfield is being used this term in Soc. 429, Urban Sociology, and James Madison 252, Urban Policy Probs. It has been used in other courses in past terms. Banfield says:

"The lower class individual lives in the slums and sees little or no reason to complain. He does not care how dirty and dilapidated his housing is....Features that make the slum repellant to others actually please him." (p. 62)

Banfield estimates that a majority of blacks are in the lower class and "the present lower class is mostly black." (p. 212)

He describes lower class people in this way: "impulse governs his behavior...his bodily needs (especially for sex) take precedence over everything else--and certainly over any work routine..." "The mother is characteristically impulsive; once they (the children) have passed babyhood they are likely to be neglected and abused..." (pp. 52-4). "The lower-class child's conceptual universe lacks the dimension of time... it would never occur to anyone to change anything." (p. 141).

Banfield's book mainly relies not on any objective description of the lower class but on the stringing together of every racist stereotype he can get his hands on. Its effect is to blame the problems of the city on the people themselves, and to mask the real causes.

Banfield has been a high level advisor to Nixon, first on Model Cities, then on Intergovernmental Relations (Nixon's revenue-sharing plans make this a more important committee than would normally be the case). Many of Nixon's programs reflect his influence; e.g., the preventive detention clause of the Wash., D.C. crime bill, many provisions of the Family Assistance Programs, recent proposals to repeal or lower the minimum wage, the administration's attempt to prevent coverage of black rebellions, etc.

Paul Ehrlich's book, The Population Bomb, is used in several Natural Science classes, in PAM 260, and in other classes. This book presents a racist, anti-working class approach to social problems. He blames them on too many working people:

"In the United States, one of the more rapidly growing developing countries, we hear constantly of the headaches caused by growing population: not just garbage in our environment, but overcrowded highways, burgeoning slums, deteriorating school systems, rising crime rates, riots, and other related problems." (p. 25).

white

He relies on racist hysteria in an attempt to make Americans believe that Third World people are their enemies. "We are going to be sitting on top of the only food surpluses available for distribution, and those surpluses will not be large. In addition, it is not unreasonable to expect our level of affluence to continue to increase over the next few years as the situation in the rest of the world grows ever more desperate. Can we guess what effect this growing disparity will have on our "ship-mates" in the under-developed countries? Will they starve gracefully, without rocking the boat, or will they attempt to overwhelm us in order to get what they consider to be their fair share?" (PP. 132-3)

To this problem, Ehrlich proposes a fascist solution: sterilization, forcible if necessary: "The United States could take effective unilateral action in many cases...When (Sripati) Chandrasekhar (Indian minister for family planning)...suggested sterilizing all Indian males with three or more children, we should have applied pressure on the Indian government to go ahead with the plan. We should have volunteered logistic support in the form of helicopters, vehicles, and surgical instrument...Coercion? Perhaps, but coercion in a good cause. I am sometimes astounded at the attitudes of Americans who are horrified at the prospect of our government insisting on population control as the price of food aid." (p. 166)

This racism serves to divert attention from the few rich people who profit from exploitation and racism, and blame the plight of the victims of oppression for their own misfortune. This is not the first time that racist hysteria and genocide have been combined: "Since the inferior is always numerically superior to the best, the worst would multiply so much faster--given the same opportunity to survive and to procreate--that the best would be necessarily pushed into the background. Therefore a correction in favor of the better must be undertaken. (Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 1934)

We are interested in finding out all we can about racism here at MSU. If you have information, please contact us at 353-9798, or write to P.O. Box 382, E. Lans, Mi. 48823. SDS SDS SDS SDS SDS SDS SDS

- SOC. 429 TEXTS: 1. Banfield, The Unheavenly City
 2. Fainstein, The View From Below (with selection from Banfield)
 3. J. Feggin, The Urban Scene (with selection from Banfield)

The following is the first two paragraphs from Banfield's chapter The Future of the Lower Class which is from the Unheavenly City and excerpted in The View From Below.

So long as the city contains a sizable lower class, nothing basic can be done about its most serious problems. Good jobs may be offered to all, but some will remain chronically unemployed. Slums may be demolished, but if the housing that replaces them is occupied by the lower class it will shortly be turned into new slums. Welfare payments may be doubled or tripled and a negative income tax instituted, but some persons will continue to live in squalor and misery. New schools may be built, new curricula devised, and the teacher - pupil ratio cut in half, but if the children who attend these schools come from lower - class homes, they will be turned into blackboard jungles, and those who graduate or drop out from them will, in most cases, be functionally illiterate. The streets may be filled with armies of policemen, but violent crime and civil disorder will decrease very little. If, however, the lower class were to disappear -- if, say, its members were overnight to acquire the attitudes, motivations, and habits of the working class -- the most serious and intractable problems of the city would all disappear with it.

...The serious problems of the city all exist in two forms--a normal - class and a lower-class form--which are fundamentally different from each other. In its normal-class form, the employment problem, for example, consists mainly of young people who are just entering the labor market and who must make a certain number of trials and errors before finding suitable jobs; in its lower-class form, it consists of people who prefer the "action" of the street to any steady job. The poverty problem in its normal-class form consists of people (especially the aged, the physically handicapped, and mothers with dependent children) whose only need in order to live decently is money; in its lower-class form it consists of people who would live in squalor and misery even if their incomes were doubled or tripled. The same is true with the other problems -- slum housing, schools, crime, rioting; each is really two quite different problems.

WHO IS BANFIELD TALKING ABOUT? "...the present lower class is mostly black..."
 from The Future of the Lower Class

BANFIELD'S TWELVE POINT PROGRAM

- 1) Avoid rhetoric tending to raise expectations to unreasonable levels, to encourage the individual to think that 'society' (e.g., 'white racism'), not he, is responsible for his ills, and to exaggerate both the seriousness of social problems and the possibility of finding solutions.
- 2) If it is feasible to do so (the disagreement among economists has been noted earlier), use fiscal policy to keep the general unemployment level below 3 percent. In any case, remove impediments to the employment of the unskilled, the unschooled, the young, Negroes, women, and others by (a) repealing the minimum-wage and occupational licensure laws and laws that enable labor unions to exercise monopolistic powers, (b) ceasing to overpay for low-skilled public employment, and (c) ceasing to harass private employers who offer low wages and unattractive (but not unsafe) working conditions to workers whose alternative is unemployment.

- 3) Revise elementary and secondary school curricula so as to cover in ~~time~~ grades what is now covered in twelve. Reduce the school-leaving age to fourteen (grade 9), and encourage (or perhaps even require) boys and girls who are unable or unwilling to go to college to take a full-time job or else enter military service or a civilian youth corps.
- 4) Define poverty in terms of the nearly fixed standard of 'hardship,' rather than in terms of the elastic one of 'relative deprivation,' and bring all incomes above the poverty line. Distinguish between those of the poor who are competent to manage their affairs and those of them who are not, the latter category consisting of the insane, the severely retarded, the senile, the lower class (inveterate 'problem families'), and unprotected children. Make cash income transfers to the first category by means of a negative income tax, the rate structure of which gives the recipient a strong incentive to work. ...encourage (or require) them to reside in an institution or semi-institution (for example, a closely supervised public housing project).
- 5) Give intensive birth control guidance to the incompetent poor.
- 6) Pay 'problem families' to send infants and children to day nurseries and pre-schools, the programs of which are designed to bring the children into normal culture.
- 7) Regulate insurance and police practices so as to give potential victims of crime greater incentives to take reasonable precautions to prevent it.
- 8) Intensify police patrol in high-crime areas; permit the police to 'stop and frisk' and to make misdemeanor arrests on probable cause; institute a system of 'negative bail'...
- 9) Reduce drastically the time elapsing between arrest, trial, and imposition of punishment.
- 10) Abridge to an appropriate degree the freedom of those who in the opinion of a court are extremely likely to commit violent crimes. Confine and treat drug addicts.
- 11) Make it clear in advance that those who incite to riot will be severely punished.
- 12) Prohibit 'live' television coverage of riots and of incidents likely to provoke them."

NATURAL SCIENCE TEXTS: Sec. 7-9 Lorenz, On Aggression
 Morris, Human Zoo
 Sec. 10-12 Robert Ardrey, The Social Contract

ARDREY'S VIEW OF WOMEN

"The need of the female for security must quite apparently be greater than in the male. From the normal dominance of male over female throughout species, one would conclude that masculinity, or even a touch of it, makes for dominance."

ARDREY'S VIEW OF BLACKS

"In the small black race...we have such evidence of superiority of anatomical endowment and neurological coordination that it must be regarded as a distinct subdivision of homo sapiens...In the United States the evidence for inferior learning capacity is as inarguable as superior performance on the baseball diamond...(blacks have) such common traits as superb teeth and the capacity to run forever."

GF on 5-1-1

No Recruiter!

SDS is calling a rally at one p.m. today to stop a General Electric recruiter who is trying to bust a strike of 147,000 GE workers. The rally is also in support of MSU campus workers' demand for a 7¢ per hour raise, currently being negotiated.

GE workers are on strike against one of the world's wealthiest corporations. Militant picket lines have been set up at dozens of GE plants around the country to back up demands for a raise of 35¢ the first year, 30¢ the second, and 25¢ for the last six months of a thirty month contract. They are also demanding better benefits, equalization of pay for women and settlement of local grievances. So far GE has refused to bargain beyond an offer of a 20¢ raise. With inflation eating away at workers' paychecks all the time, this offer would amount to less buying power than the workers had last year. In fact, GE workers make less real wages than they did FIVE years ago. Meanwhile, GE's third quarter profits are up 11%. General Electric makes \$25,000 in sales receipts off each worker, yet the average employee receives only about \$6,500 of that a year (the government has said that it takes \$10,000 a year for a family of four to live "moderately"). The Secretary of the Labor Department backs up GE's refusal to meet the workers' demands by claiming that Nixon's anti-inflationary measures put a squeeze on profits. This is nonsense! GE's profits have never been higher. The only ones who lose by both inflation and Nixon's measures are the workers.

GE: RACIST, IMPERIALIST BOSS

Life isn't easy at GE for any worker, but it is especially tough for GE's Black and overseas employees. In Cicero, Illinois, Black workers (supported by the white workers) led a wildcat strike against GE's racist abuse of Black workers by supervisors, and GE's practices of giving Black workers the lowest paying and most menial jobs. In the current strike, Black workers have been taking the lead in building militancy on the picket line, setting an example for all workers. Furthermore, GE reaps huge profits from its 90,000 workers overseas. It is in the interests of huge corporations like GE that the Vietnam war is being fought. Big business has a big stake in the natural resources and huge supplies of cheap labor in areas like Southeast Asia. The super-exploitation of Black and foreign workers actually works against the interest of ALL the workers by creating a surplus of cheaper labor which then gives the bosses more bargaining leverage to keep the wages of ALL their workers down. For instance, right now the fact that GE is continuing to make huge profits from their foreign plants--where workers are viciously suppressed--gives GE more leverage during the current strike. For these reasons, then, we think that a fight against GE is a fight against racism and against the war. This becomes clearer yet when we consider that GE's production for "security and defense" is greater than its total production of consumer goods--and this war production has been stopped cold by the strike! During the Moratorium in Washington, SDS will lead a second march on the Department of Labor in support of this workers' struggle against General Electric.

over

SUPPORT THE CAMPUS WORKERS

Just as the MSU administration helps GE by allowing it to recruit during the strike, the administration shafts its own workers as well. Earlier this year campus workers went on strike to demand better wages, hospitalization, and vacation benefits. The settlement included a raise of up to 7¢ per hour to be negotiated in "good faith." So far, this "good faith" has been behind closed doors. In addition, no back pay has been given to many of them as yet, and work loads have been increased. Campus workers need much more than the \$1.60 to \$2.60 which most get. Campus workers here and elsewhere have been fighting hard against the university bosses, and SDS believes students should give them strong support!

BUILD A MOVEMENT THAT ALLIES WITH WORKERS

Most students are hurt by the Vietnam war. As future teachers, social workers and mainly other similar types of white collar jobs, most of us will face low wages and bad working conditions; for example, run down schools for teachers, and too heavy caseloads for social workers. We will need to ally with working people, who are hurt MOST by the war, by the lousy education system, by inflation, taxes, and in general bad working conditions. Workers, as the GE strike shows, are the force in society with the power to change things. It would be a big mistake to line up with liberal senators and university presidents like Adams who say they're against the war but at the same time maintain ROTC on campus, fight campus workers, and allow GE scabs to recruit on campus.

The workers at GE know that GE won't give in without a fight. This was proved by the actions in Vermont when the workers fought police so fiercely that the Governor called out the National Guard. The strikers were willing to fight because they have an important stake in winning. Students also have a stake in the struggles of working people. We are willing to stand firm against the GE recruiter and will take action necessary to prevent him from recruiting. Come to the rally on Monday.

- 1) General Electric should not be allowed to recruit
- 2) The University should grant the full 7¢ increase to the campus workers

MSU-Students for a Democratic
Society (SDS)

Please send any comments or criticisms of this leaflet to
SDS, P.O. Box 382, East Lansing Mich.

(Labor donated)

RALLY

MONDAY AFTERNOON APPROXIMATELY 150 STUDENTS STOPPED AN OAKLAND POLICE RECRUITEER FROM INTERVIEWING. TUESDAY WE WILL RALLY GAIN AT 10:00 IN FRONT OF THE STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING.

WE FEEL THE OAKLAND POLICE SHOULD BE STOPPED. THEY HAVE MURDERED BOBBY HUTTON AND TEN OTHER BLACK PANTHERS. THEY ALSO HAVE JAILED HUEY NEWTON AND DRIVEN ELDRIDGE CLEAVER INTO EXILE--BOTH PANTHER LEADERS. WE OPPOSE THIS SYSTEMATIC ATTACK ON THE PANTHERS.

THE BLACK PANTHERS MUST BE DEFENDED. THEY ARE A POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF BLACK PEOPLE WHO SEE THAT RACISM IN AMERICA NOT ONLY INVOLVES RACIST ATTITUDES BUT ALSO A SYSTEM OF FALSE PRIVILEGES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE "OBJECTIVELY RACIST"--BY THIS WE MEAN BLACK PEOPLE FORM THE LOWEST AND MOST MARGINAL SECTOR OF THE WORKING-CLASS WITH THE WORST JOBS, EDUCATION AND SKILLS, NOT BECAUSE OF PREJUDICED ATTITUDES BUT BECAUSE OF THE DAY-TO-DAY WAY THE INSTITUTIONS OF OUR ECONOMY WORK. RACISM CAN ONLY BE CHANGED WHEN OUR SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARE CHANGED. THE PANTHERS ARE FIGHTING TO MAKE THESE INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. THEY FEEL THAT FREEDOM AND EQUALITY FOR BLACK PEOPLE CAN ONLY COME WITH SOCIALISM--WHEN THE NEEDS OF MEN COME BEFORE THE DESIRE FOR PROFITS. IT IS THIS STRUGGLE FOR A HUMAN SOCIETY WHICH IS OUR STRUGGLE.

MSU-SDS

RALLY ON TUESDAY WITH US.

RALLY

MSU

protects G.E. recruiter

On Monday, SDS and other students rallied outside Student Service Building in support of 147,000 General Electric strikers. We also rallied in support of the Campus workers and demanded that the University grant the workers 7¢ that is now being negotiated.

After the rally we moved into Student Services in an attempt to prevent the recruiter from recruiting. Shingelton, head of the Placement Bureau, protected the recruiter by hiding him. We found Shingelton outside his office and we demanded he tell us where GE was recruiting. He admitted that GE was recruiting, but refused to say where. We asked Shingelton why he allowed a scab to recruit and he replied, "I don't consider him a scab and ... I DON'T RECOGNIZE THE STRIKE".

At that point Shingelton and some cops tried to shove us away from the office. There was a lot of shoving and fighting broke out. After several minutes of fighting we decided to leave the office because we felt that seizing the office would not have been fruitful then. We marched thru the Placement center a few times chanting "Workers Yes, GE no, Scab recruiters, have got to go", and then left.

SDS believes it is in the interest of students to support the struggle of working people. Most students are hurt by the same system which oppresses working people. After we graduate many of us can look forward to the draft, more wars like Vietnam, accelerating inflation, higher taxes and worsening working conditions to name a few. Only by allying workers and students in common struggles can we successfully fight against the ways the system hurts us both.

Successfully stopping the GE recruiter would give concrete support to the 147,000 GE workers on strike who have been confronting police and even National Guard in cities throught the US. By hiding GE's recruiter, MSU made it crystal clear that they do not support the GE workers, and in fact are undermining the GE strike. This is part of a campaign by MSU-SDS to help build a massive movement to ally with workers. SDS is calling a rally Tuesday to prevent the GE recruiter from recruiting and to expose any attempt of the University to hurt that strike.

TUESDAY 1:30 p.m.

Student
Services

RALLY

MSU-SDS

G.E. ON STRIKE!

NO RECRUITER!!

147,000 General Electric workers are on strike against one of the world's wealthiest corporations. On Monday and Tuesday, MSU's Placement Bureau will be host to recruiters from GE. G.E. offered its workers a contract with a 20¢ per hour raise. Not only does this offer not compensate for inflation, but it actually would amount to less buying power for the workers than they had last year: (the average GE worker makes less REAL wages than he did 5 years ago). The Labor Department has stated that the struggle of workers for a decent wage is inflationary, yet they can't denounce GE for realizing a net increase of 11% in THEIR third quarter profits. General Electric makes \$25,000 per year in sales receipts off each worker, yet the average employee receives only about \$6,500 a year (the government has said that it takes \$10,000 a year for a family of four to live "moderately"). The Secretary of the Labor Department said that G.E. is resisting the Union's offer because President Nixon's anti-inflationary policies put a squeeze on profits. This is nonsense! GE's profits have never been higher. The only ones who lose by both inflation and Nixon's anti-inflationary measures are the workers. The government, of course, sides with the bosses.

We think GE's carrying on of business during the strike is an attempt to break the strike. As students, we have been led to believe that as future white collar workers our interest is different from that of blue collar workers. This is not true. Both groups are hurt by the system which exploits working people at home and abroad, and gets us involved in wars like the one in Vietnam. Both groups are hurt by the war thru the draft, inflation, taxes, etc. And, in fact, General Electric is one of the major corporations that benefits directly from the Vietnam War by supplying the armed forces with a major part of their technology. G.E., like all large corporations, has a stake in keeping S.E. Asia safe for American investments. Besides natural resources like rubber, rice, coal and tin, SE Asia has some of the lowest wage rates in the world. (Saigon has a maximum wage law of \$1.40 per day!) Because G.E. reaps tremendous profits from the war, we think GE is the enemy of a movement to end the war. During the November 15th Moratorium in Washington, SDS will march on the Department of Labor in support of the striking General Electric workers.

JUST AS THE GE WORKERS ARE STRUGGLING FOR DECENT LIVING WAGES, SO DID THE MSU CAMPUS EMPLOYEES EARLIER THIS YEAR. The campus workers went on strike for 6 days to demand better wages, hospitalization, and vacation benefits. The settlement included a raise of up to 7¢ to be negotiated in "good faith." So far this "good faith" has been behind closed doors. In addition, no back pay has been given as yet, and work loads have increased. We feel it is in student interest to unite with campus workers because we are both hurt by the system. An alliance between students would benefit us both; workers have the power to change the system in a way that students don't. We feel that the only way students can make any significant changes in society is to build concrete alliances with working people. The workers at GE know that GE won't give in to the demands without a fight. This was proved by the actions in Vermont when

the workers fought police so fiercely that the Governor called out the National Guard. The strikers were willing to fight because they have an important stake in winning. Students also have a stake in the struggles of working people. We are willing to stand firm against the General Electric recruiter and will take action necessary to prevent him from recruiting. Come to the rally on Monday.

1-GENERAL ELECTRIC SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO RECRUIT

2-THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD GRANT THE FULL 7¢ INCREASE TO CAMPUS WORKERS

There will be picketing at 10 am Monday and a rally at 1:00pm at Student Services in support of the 147,000 workers and their families struggling for a decent living against General Electric.

MSU--SDS

Picketing 10 am

RALLY-1pm

Student Services Bldg

SDS PRESENTS

JERRY LONG

NOV!

**CINEMA FOR
OUR TIMES**

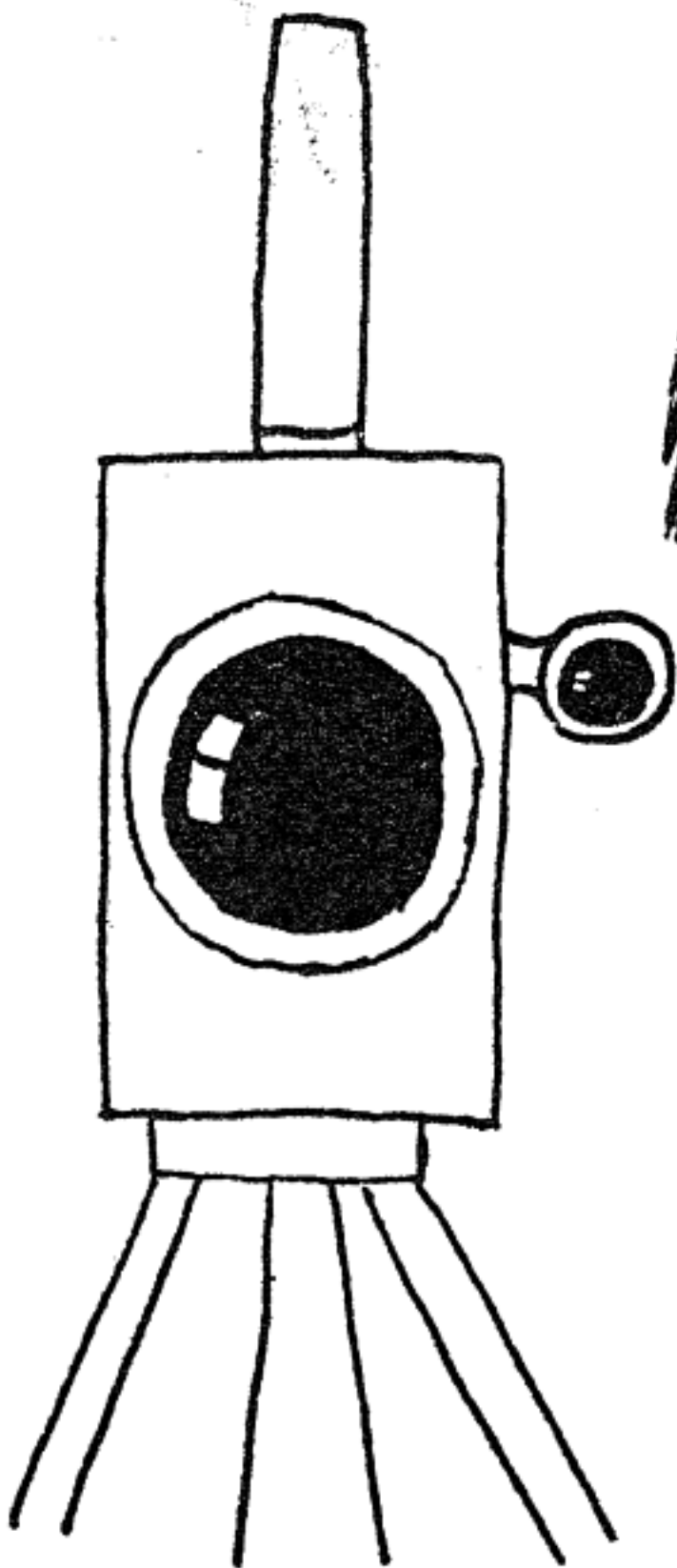
**PLUS
FILMS
FROM
THE**

NEWSREEL

DEC. 7

8 P.M.

35 UNION



IS STRESS COMING TO LANSING?

The Lansing Police Department has received Federal Funding under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act for an undercover surveillance unit called I.C.U. (Investigations Coordination Unit). They describe it as an undercover unit whose purpose is to follow "known" criminals in "high crime areas" in an effort to control crime.

Many people, both in Lansing and the surrounding areas are concerned about the resemblance between this Unit and STRESS in Detroit. We feel that the major result of STRESS is the harassment and murder of people in the Black Community, not the prevention of crime and we demand that no such unit exist here in Lansing or E. Lansing. The Police Department has claimed that I.C.U. is not a decoy unit like STRESS, however, STRESS itself is only about 20% decoy, the rest being surveillance. The Police Department has refused to make public information about the unit until its implementation. We feel that that would be too late. We refuse to wait until someone is killed before the nature of I.C.U. becomes known.

I.C.U. is receiving \$134,287 in Federal Funds. At a time when education, health and welfare programs are being slashed right and left. We demand to know exactly where this money is being spent. If we receive no response from the Police Department we will assume that its nature is basically similar to STRESS and will proceed on that assumption.

We Demand:

1) That the Lansing Police Department publish in local papers a complete list of expenditures (equipment, personnel, etc.) and publicly make known the proposed duties of this unit.

2) We demand that the University reveal any connections or proposed connections it may have with I.C.U.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

DON'T SCAB! SUPPORT WORKERS NOT THE ADMINISTRATION!

THE MSU ADMINISTRATION SHUT DOWN THE UNIVERSITY rather than give its workers a living wage.

YOU CANNOT RUN A HOUSEHOLD ON \$2.50 AN HOUR!

Over 80% of the workers are now paid between \$2.23 to \$2.80 per hour. The university had initially agreed to an average raise of 23¢ per hour, including cost of living increases to take care of inflation. They finally offered an 18¢ per hour raise, plus 8¢ for cost of living increases, which amounted to an overall raise of 3¢ per hour over the initial offer.

While the university expects its workers to raise a family on less than \$6,000 per year before taxes, it can afford to spend \$8,000 to furnish the President's office, provide the prize bull in the MSU stable with a plush, green carpet, blow \$250,000 on temporary asphalt supported synthetic grass and bestow a \$40,000 going away present and a \$23,000 annual pension. The administration is clearly more concerned about the well-being of its prize bull and the comfort of its presidents than the welfare of 1500 workers and their families.

WHY STUDENTS SHOULD SUPPORT THE WORKERS

Nor is the administration concerned about the well being of its students. Not only is the administration shafting the workers by refusing to provide them with a living wage, but it has shafted the students by hiking their tuition.

The administration would like us to believe that the tuition hike they imposed several months ago is due to these workers' demands. We know that the war against the Vietnamese people is responsible for both the need of workers for higher wages and the tuition hike. The administration keeps down the wages of students having to work their way through school by pitting students against workers as they compete for jobs, which reduces the wages of both. The war creating this inflation is neither in the interest of the workers nor the students. Corporation profits soar, prices rise, while workers' sons and students die for a rich man's war.

Students must unite with workers to fight the administration and win our just demands!

Student Strike Support Committee
(a coalition of independent students,
members of SDS, and members of YSA)

On May 1st, local 1585, AFSCME entered contract negotiations with the university. The university made only one offer which was put to a vote by local 1585 on September 8th, after the university refused to budge. The workers rejected the contract and stopped working. On Sept. 17 the second contract proposal was voted down by the workers.

Both contracts were rejected because:

- 1) Wage increases did not keep pace with inflation (the university has offered a 5.4-6% wage increase - an 8% wage increase is needed just to keep up with the rise in the cost of living).
- 2) The university has not offered substantial hospitalization coverage for the workers' families and has not increased pension benefits in at least 10 years.
- 3) The university has refused to negotiate in good faith as shown by the way they put forward the contract proposals.

MSU administrators have said that they cannot pay any more. They have also said that they must increase the students' tuition to meet this year's expenses. Around the country, other schools are saying the same thing to employees, students, and teachers. It is true that there is an enormous financial crisis in the U.S. educational system, which is part of a general crisis now being felt the strongest in the social services. Witness, for example, the tremendous increases in the cost of medical care and the slashing of benefits to welfare mothers. At MSU this crisis is felt by students in a tuition and dorm rate increase and the new fees for student health care.

To claim, as some administrators do, that this crisis is a result of increased wage demands is ludicrous! Ludicrous in light of the fact that real wages (or "buying power") have been decreasing since 1965, reversing a 32 year trend. It is because of the falling real wages that workers demand wage increases. Their demands are not the cause but rather the expression of the crisis which is presently hitting the social services.

It is no coincidence that real wages began falling in 1965, as that was the year of the major escalation of the Vietnam war. With the escalation it became necessary to increase the production of war goods. To help cover the cost, taxes began to rise. Taxes are the first cut at real wages. As industry picked up the fat defense contracts, the production of consumer goods and services decreased. With the same number of people seeking a smaller supply of goods, business was able to raise prices. This is the second cause of falling real wages.

As the war continued to expand, it became necessary not only to increase taxes, but also to alter their allocation. Presently 70¢ of each tax dollar goes to war production. In effect this has meant a cutback in the social services.

Thus we can see the direct link between the Vietnam war and the MSU employees' work stoppage. The war has caused a decline in real wages - the workers' standard of living is rapidly sinking. They need more money - but the money is going to fight the war.

Just what the Hell is going on in Vietnam, anyway - whose interests are being served? It is quite clear that the workers and the students are suffering

because of it. Not only do we pay for it, but we fight and die in it. It's not hard to see that the only group benefitting from the war is Big Business. It is their search for maximum profits that put us in Southeast Asia and it is their investments that keep us there. (Shell Oil built the world's second largest petroleum cracking installation in Vietnam; the Rockefeller-owned Chase Manhattan Bank, the world's largest investment bank, opened a Saigon branch, etc., etc.)

The Vietnamese are fighting back against this invasion and destruction of their country by American Big Business and its military machine. In this country we are becoming more and more aware that we are being forced to pay for and fight in a war that is not in our interest, and we, too, have begun to fight back!

SUPPORT THE MSU EMPLOYEES!

END TUITION INCREASES!

U.S. GET OUT OF VIETNAM NOW!

The Mother Jones Memorial Collective
-SDS

FRIDAY * 6:30 p.m. * BEAUMONT TOWER

-Unite with real friends
-Smash media lies
-Defeat phony labor bureaucrats



FOR MSU WORKERS

RALLY

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

FREE THE CONSPIRACY SEVEN FREE BOBBY SEALE

The Chicago 8 and thousands of other people went to Chicago to protest the War in Vietnam and the fraudulent Democratic Convention. The special repression of the Chicago 7 and the racist attacks on Bobby Seale are an attempt to intimidate the anti-war movement and especially the Black and Third World movement. We completely oppose these attacks on the movement and call for and support mass actions against these attacks.

But the attack on the Conspiracy is not an isolated event. While Hoffman's style of repression is crude and unsophisticated his actions are representative of the nature of the judicial system. The jails are ~~filled~~ with political prisoners! Black Panthers, rebellious GIs, and draft resisters are an example.

The government is repressing the movement because we are fighting against the war, racism, and exploitation. In foreign countries workers and peasants face the same kind of U.S. domination that the Vietnamese are fighting against. In this country working people have had to fight for everything they have and this often amounts to only subsistence wages and unsafe working conditions. As students we are not only drafted to defend the U.S. government but also are taught to support it. People are fighting against real material oppression, and do not believe in revolution for the hell of it.

Our response to repression must be not only to defend ourselves, but to continue the original struggle against racism, the war, and exploitation. In support of the Chicago 7, Bobby Seale, and all oppressed peoples, we put forth the following demands:

1. FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
2. US OUT OF VIETNAM NOW ! NOTHING TO NEGOTIATE
3. STOP RACIST ATTACKS ON BLACK AND THIRD-WORLD PEOPLE

MSU-SDS

FI GHT RACISM!!

Why was it that 130 students were busted on Monday night for discussing racism? In discussing this problem of racism students brought up the idea that there is a certain group of people in this country who profit from racism and have an interest in seeing it perpetuated. Racism is profitable to the few who are on Boards of Directors and who own large blocks of stock in large businesses and corporations.

Racism means that there is a large group of people who consistently get the worst jobs and the worst pay. Also, the people who control the corporations find it profitable to maintain a group of people who are consistently unemployed, who can serve as scab labor during times of labor disputes. Thus, black and Third-World people serve as a labor force which is used to undercut the rest of the working class. By dividing workers on an artificial basis of color, and by constantly implying that one group is benefiting from the super-oppression of the other group, the rich are able to create the illusion that the better-off group (whites) will suffer if the lower group (people of color) is helped. However, in reality, if racism is ended, and all workers are brought up to parity, they will be negotiating from a position of strength and can impose the will of the masses over the will of the rich.

In a more general sense, the rich have taken advantage, at one time or another, of all differences among the masses so as to play one group off against another. Thus, society has been artificially stratified into many types of groups who believe that they are better than some other people and worse than others. But, in reality, the majority of the people in this country are powerless. The power lies in the hands of those who own the means of production, the rich. As long as people allow themselves to be played off against each other on an artificial basis, they will not see the real conflict which exists between the people and the rich.

Racism is the most oppressive division now existing among the people. A black worker earns one-half the salary of a white worker. Only one out of three black families falls below the poverty level as determined by the Federal Government (a level which is notoriously low). Slumlords and ghetto merchants force blacks to pay 10% more each year than whites for sub-standard housing, food, and clothing.

And these are only the surface manifestations of racism.. Blacks provide front-line soldiers in Vietnam in far greater proportion than their percentage in the population. Third-World neighborhoods have schools which provide education which is in no way relevant to the needs of their daily struggle against racism. The media consistently plays up uncomplimentary items about and plays down similar items involving white people. [Blacks]

The police play an integral part in perpetuating racism in this society. The function of police in a capitalist society is to protect private and corporate property. Protection of human life is secondary. Third-World people own little property, and thus have little stake in a society based on property. The police serve as an occupying army, protecting the property of absentee slumlords and merchants, to the detriment of black people. As long as the police serve as the domestic army of the rich, than they must be attacked as an institution which protects racism.

As has been shown, it is profitable for the rich to divide the people on an artificial basis. Racism, therefore, is essential to the maintenance of capitalism in this society, and it is clear that the rich will resort to whatever becomes necessary to preserve racism. It is important to understand that the rich also control the universities of this country through the state legislature and the Boards of Trustees' (Note the way the Trustees

here at MSU voted MSU's stock on Ralph Nadar's proposal to put three citizens on G.M.'s Board of Directors). Thus, whenever people get together and try to determine ways of fighting racism, the rich will attempt to crush them. This is what happened Monday night. People at MSU are finally beginning to understand the necessity of confronting racism within themselves, and then fighting, and fighting to WIN, against institutions which perpetuate racism in this society, such as the Police Administration Dept. and ROTC. The movement is really becoming a threat to the continuance of these institutions; thus, the bust.

However, we must not allow ourselves to concentrate on fighting this repression. The REAL evil is still racism. We must continue the struggle against racism and all its manifestations, both on campus and off.

For those who would like a more complete analysis of racism, and ways in which SDS has had success in combating racism, please read the SDS pamphlet, Fight Racism!, available for 15¢ in room 24, Student Services Building.

FIGHT TO WIN

MSU SDS

L1969J

Students for a Democratic Society
PRESENTS

中國
工農
革命

WILLIAM HINTON

author of FANSHEN

THE DYNAMICS

OF THE

CHINESE

REVOLUTION

萬
歲
共
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109
ANTHONY

7:00p.m.
MARCH 8

FANTASTIC FILMS

PEOPLE'S WAR*

In the summer of 1969 NEWSREEL went to North Vietnam. From that trip came PEOPLE'S WAR. This film moves beyond the perception of the North Vietnamese as victims to a portrait of how the North Vietnamese society is organized. It shows the relationship of the people to their government—how local tasks of a village are coordinated and its needs met. It deals with the reality of a nation that has been at war for twenty-five years, that is not only resisting U.S. aggression and keeping alive under bombing, but that is also struggling to raise its standard of living and to overcome the underdevelopment of centuries of colonial rule.

Amid much publicity, the footage was confiscated upon its return to the U.S. Despite this attempt at suppression, PEOPLE'S WAR has become one of the most sought-after films on Vietnam and was chosen for the U.S.A. film festival in Houston, Texas. (1970)
40 minutes

OIL STRIKE*

A documentary of the 1969 oil workers' strike in Northern California. The workers and their families were attacked by police and oil company goon squads, resulting in many injuries and one death. Striking students of San Francisco State were asked to participate in the strike. Interviews with students and workers show a new, radical understanding and co-operation in a common struggle. (1969)
Honorable Mention, Leipzig, 1970.
15 minutes

THE EARTH BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE*

A radical analysis of the ecology crisis, this film dispels the myths that big business and big government have been telling the people about the world-wide ecological crisis. Is there really over-population in the world, or is there an unequal distribution of wealth and food? Do people or large industries ruin the environment? Will the earth survive for the people or for corporate profit?????

Live and animated footage. (1971)
17 minutes



WED. NOV. 3 - 116 AG. ENG.
THURS. NOV. 4 - 111 OLDS
FRI. NOV. 5 - 111 OLDS
8:00 50¢ SDS

RESTRUCTURING PROPOSAL

The proposal below is based upon discussions of the Mothers and Fathers of the American Revolution, alias the cringing caucus. It was written by Ed Lessin, and hopefully reflects the sentiments of the caucus but was not formally approved by the Mutha's and Fatha's.

1. The distinction between members and voting members be eliminated. As in the past, we should trust people to vote if they see themselves as part of the chapter and not to vote if they don't.
2. All members are urged to participate in discussion, work, and office groups. The responsibility for participation belongs to each member.
3. The direction of each functioning group should be collectively determined by the members of the group and not by a Director.
4. Research and action groups should be formed to plan and implement specific projects. The research and action projects should represent the major activities of the chapter. Each research and action group should carry out a specific project from beginning to end, e.g., deciding what is to be in a leaflet, writing it, typing it, mimeographing it, and distributing it. Any group of chapter members may initiate a project but the chapter should give approval before the name or financial resources of the chapter are used. Some projects, e.g., dorm organizing or literature booth, are relatively permanent while others, e.g., elections, are short term.
5. These chapter activities of a bureaucratic nature, e.g., keeping chapter records, which cannot be done by research and action groups should be done by an office committee. The committee should be composed of a group of members who work together for a month, and then train a new group to continue, etc. In this manner, the people in the office will be able to have a communal spirit and not be stuck doing shit work for long periods of time.
6. Membership in a discussion (study) group should be geographically determined for on-campus members. Off-campus members should be randomly assigned to on-campus groups so as to have greater diversity in the groups. Any member may change discussion groups if desired.
7. Each functioning group (research and action, office, discussion) shall elect one of its members to the steering committee. When coordination between groups is imperative, the steering committee shall have this responsibility. It shall also be responsible for planning chapter meetings and for acting in the name of the chapter in emergencies which preclude the calling of an emergency chapter meeting.
8. A spokesman elected either by the chapter or the steering committee should be the only person who speaks to the press in the name of the chapter as a whole. Individual members are urged not to speak to the press, since the press insists on viewing individual statements as chapter policy. Each research and action group may issue press releases about its specific activities.

(over)

9. To insure fiscal responsibility, a financial secretary shall be elected by the chapter or the steering committee to sign checks and to assume responsibility for long range fiscal management. Fund raising shall be done by research and action groups established for that purpose.

WHEELING & DEALING AT MSU

This morning the MSU campus awoke to discover that some of the dirt that had been swept under President John Hannah's inch-thick white carpet was beginning to seep out and badly soiling not only Hannah but Phillip May, Vice President for Business and Finance.

In a front page expose the UofM's Michigan Daily 1 disclosed, among other things, that:

- (1) John Hannah had sold a parcel of land adjacent to the campus, presumably purchased for retirement purposes, for nearly a million dollars to Walter Neller, one of the town's most notorious racists, for a (white only) real estate development.
- (2) Phillip May, Vice President for Business and Finance, serves on the board of the Neller Co.
- (3) Vice President May acting through his front, a holding company, called the Phillip Jesse Corporation, had purchased land adjacent to the campus on Michigan Ave. with the help of The Michigan National Bank, MSU's chief fiscal agent. On the site he constructed an office building with the major tenant being IBM, deeply involved in University contracts.

This is what would be considered a classic case of "conflict of interest," but to call it this is misleading: today's modern multiversity is set up precisely to enrich the pockets of the corporate and military elites, who run the universities for their own interests. If Messrs. Hannah and May use MSU to make a few millions on the side, isn't this rather what America would call a typical "success" story?

Success yes, but success achieved by the blatant act of ignoring some of those basic American values, like honesty, integrity, and ethical action. The University should be a citadel of truth and integrity, but what really happens? Political and economic domination by a few, gross racial and inequality. Not only is the University on the make (Ramparts; April '66) but its administrators are making it.

Universities are dishonest and hypocritical; is it surprising that university administrators are not models of integrity? American society is corrupt and greedy, as are its universities and their administrators. America is racist. It isn't surprising, then, that Mr. Hannah and Mr. May collaborate with Walter Neller, the most notoriously racist realtor in this area, who publicly stated that he will not rent to Blacks. America will do anything for a buck. Again, it is not surprising that Mr. Hannah and Mr. May engage in this kind of land-grabbing for fun and profit. Messrs. Hannah and May have made a stinking mess, and this mess must be cleaned up. Yet, America with its institutionalized racism and poverty, its war in Vietnam, its violence at home, and its Cold War abroad, has created a bigger mess, which we must also clean up.

As MSU students, we are insulted and shocked by the behavior of Mr. Hannah and Mr. May. SDS is indignant about Hannah's and May's close co-operation with the racist realtor, Walter Neller. By their actions, Hannah and May have proven themselves unfit to guide and direct Michigan State University. Therefore Students for a Democratic Society demand:

- (1) The resignation of John Hannah as president and member of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University
- (2) The resignation of Phillip May as Vice President for Business and Finance of Michigan State University
- (3) That Michigan State University refuse to traffic with the Walter Neller Company, Walter Neller, or any of his agents.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE THIS MORNING TO STOP SDS FROM DISTRIBUTING THE MICHIGAN DAILY ON THE MSU CAMPUS. LOUIS HECKUIS STUDENT ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR CHARGED THE SDS REPRESENTATIVES AT THE BOOTH WITH VIOLATION OF THE ACADEMIC FREEDOM REPORT. SDS REFUSED TO STOP DISTRIBUTING BUT AGREED TO ASK FOR DONATIONS ONLY. FURTHER, THE SDS PEOPLE STATED THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE TO DISTRIBUTE FROM THEIR BOOTH IN UNION AND BE ARRESTED IF NECESSARY.

A CALL WAS MADE TO THE STATE NEWS WITH A REQUEST THAT THEY COVER THE STORY.....THE ANSWER WAS THAT THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANYONE AVAILABLE:

PLAIN-POLICE ARRIVED AT THE UNION BOOTH AT ABOUT 11:30 AND ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS ARE STILL THERE.

msu students for a democratic society - east lansing

April 18, 1972

MARCH ON MAY DAY

May 1 is the anniversary of the Haymarket Massacre in Chicago. In 1886, the police fired on a crowd that was demonstrating for the 8 hour day. They killed and wounded scores of workers. Since then, May Day has become the international working-class holiday, celebrated by millions of workers and students all around the world.

Although it's been written out of textbooks, May Day is the real Labor Day. The first May Day demonstration were held in 1890 and involved millions of people all over the world.

The recent SDS International Convention voted to commemorate May Day this year by joining marches in Washington DC, Los Angeles, and Seattle, on Sat., April 29. We will march with the Workers Action Movement, University Action Group, Progressive Labor Party, Challenge Corps, and many others. These demands will be raised:

US OUT OF S.E. ASIA NOW! STOP THE BOMBINGS!

The US has no more right to negotiate a settlement in Indochina than a thief who breaks into your house can negotiate to keep some of the stolen goods. The US must cease its attacks on the Indochinese people, and **GET OUT: TROOPS, ADVISORS, AND INVESTMENTS.**

END THE TEACHING OF THEORIES OF RACIAL, SEXUAL, AND CLASS INFERIORITY! Various academics, such as Arthur Jensen of Berkeley (when asked "Are you implying that lower class people are less intelligent than upper class?" he replied "I'm not implying. They are.") Edward Banfield of Harvard ("The lower class individual lives in the slums and sees little or no reason to complain. He does not care how dirty and dilapidated his housing is....Features that make the slum repellant to others actually please him." from The Unheavenly City); Richard Herrnstein of Harvard ("....to be unemployed may run in the genes of a family about as certainly as bad teeth do...." "highly bright boys were easier to locate than highly bright girls." Atlantic Monthly, Sept., '71); William Shockley ("For low IQ Negro population, each 1% of caucasian ancestry raises average IQ by one point."); these and others are trying to justify lousy living and working conditions, unemployment, and the rest of the economic crisis by blaming the oppressed for their own condition, instead of blaming those who profit. Such theories attack the legitimate aspirations of oppressed people for a decent life.

Here at MSU, SDS is starting a campaign to remove the camouflage of academic protection from such theories. We feel that academic freedom was never intended to protect racism or sexism, any more than it was intended to protect physical assault or libel -- with which racism and sexism have much more in common than with intellectual inquiry.

FIGHT TO END RACIST UNEMPLOYMENT!! 30 HOURS WORK FOR 40 HOURS PAY! A shorter workweek for the same pay would force the bosses to give more people more jobs, and provide more free time away from back breaking assembly lines. Welfare recipients often are forced to scab during strikes -- the fight "30 for 40" would build unity between employed and unemployed workers.. Since unemployment hits black and brown people the hardest, it would also be a concrete way to fight racism.

MEETING - Apr. 19 - 37 UNION

PREFERENTIAL HIRING AND UPGRADING OF BLACK, LATIN, AND NATIVE AMERICAN, AND WOMEN WORKERS! Preferential hiring of blacks and other minorities, and women, is essential in the fight against racism and sexism. Official unemployment rates are 2-3 times higher for minorities and women than for the overall work force. These racist and sexist divisions, besides robbing minorities and women, prevent all workers (and students) from fighting common enemies like racist bosses and college administrators. Fight to end preferential UNemployment!

BAN RACISM, NOT SDS! In recent months, SDS, though pronounced dead by the mass media, has been banned at LA Trade Tech, the City College of N.Y., the U. of Iowa, the U. of Illinois (Circle Campus) and Boston U. (Why are they banning a corpse?) Most of these have been in connection with the SDS campaign to fight the teaching of racist ideology on the campuses. We think racism is very important to those that run this country (including the schools) because it justifies oppressive conditions and keeps blacks and whites infighting over scarce jobs, etc. (In the South, where racism is strongest, the labor movement is divided and weak.) That's why they want to get rid of SDS.

To make plans to go to the demonstration, we will have a meeting, WED night, APRIL 19, at 8:00 PM in ROOM 37, UNION.

We will show a movie "We Want Jobs" filmed at a similar demonstration, March 20, 1971. 6,000 workers and students marched in the largest demonstration against unemployment since the depression.

SDS

COME TO THE MEETING!!!

COME TO MAY DAY

SDS

COME TO THE MAY DAY DEMO!

COME TO THE MEETING —

WED: APRIL 19 8:00 PM 37, UNION

AND SEE THE FILM

SDS

SDS

10-7-71

MSU out of Iran Fishel out of State

DEMONSTRATE

WE D. 1 pm

BEAUMONT TOWER

SDS



WHY MSU IS RACIST

MSU systematically excludes black and minority students. Exceptions are the token "special admissions" programs that force black students to make it on the basis of how well they relate to a white (racist), status-quo oriented curriculum. The result is that 73% of the black students admitted under the "special program" last fall are flunking out.

MOTIVATION!

The university would have us believe that this is due to some motivational problem with the blame resting on the black students. Are we also to believe that the white students who flocked into Garskof's classes in reaction to an irrelevant curriculum also suffer from motivational problems? There is a motivational problem, but the blame does not rest with the students. In fact there would be something wrong with the motivation of students, black and white, if they didn't reject a racist and irrelevant curriculum. The shoe is on the other foot. Black and white students are rejecting a university that doesn't serve their interests. The difference is that it is much worse for black students, and while white students can usually hang in, black students are forced out, back to the ghetto, and degraded with a lot of racist lies in the form of pseudo-psychological motivational bullshit.

This is only a new twist to a very old game. It used to be that "poor people are poor because they are lazy." Only trouble was that if there were all those shiftless poor people, the factory wheels would have stopped turning long ago. So the slogan became "poor people are poor because they are poor," and money was poured into various welfare projects and skirmishes on poverty. Now it's "poor people are poor because they are improperly mo-



Back from Detroit

State News Photo, 7/26/67

tivated," and the slogan is to "educate them into upward mobility."

This is a cover-up for the fact that poor people are poor because they work long hours for low pay, and have to pay high prices for basic necessities. All of this against a backdrop of falling real wages, inflation, and rising taxes. Poor people are poor because some people are rich, not because of trumped-up inadequacies. The black section of the population is hit the hardest.

PACIFICATION

MSU, by setting up programs to help black people cope with their "inadequacies," is serving racism. Black people have not shown "inadequate motivation" where it counts, in fighting against their oppression. White MSU students who are sincerely moved by the conditions in which black people are forced to live are channeled into programs to help pacify the black ghetto. That is, to throw just enough scraps to black people to keep them from revolting. And to maintain the illusion that progress is being made while material conditions for black people are getting worse.

Pacification programs also have a very real effect on the white students who participate in them. They reinforce racism by fostering a missionary attitude. An attitude which

pre-supposes, by definition, the inferiority (inadequacy) of the natives and the innate superiority of the missionary (the Great White Father).

"THE FINAL SOLUTION"

MSU plays another role in maintaining a racist system. The MSU Police Administration Department, like police departments everywhere, is pre-occupied with keeping the people down with force and trickery when the other programs fail, as they usually do. When conditions get so bad and unbearable that the only recourse is for the people to revolt, the cops move in. Likewise, MSU moves out of its advisory role and lends a helping hand. Like in the 1966 Lansing ghetto uprising, when the campus cops moved onto the West side. During the Detroit rebellion, MSU cops quickly pitched in, even to the extent that the IM field was turned into an emergency helicopter landing pad from which ammunition and advice was flown to the troops in the field.

When the MSU cops exercise their intelligence gathering and crowd control techniques on students and student demonstrations, we should be more than just paranoid or uptight. It is important that we understand that we are in a laboratory; we are the guinea pigs for the cops to sharpen their techniques on--techniques that will be used in much more brutal form on our black brothers and sisters in the ghetto.

RACIST LIES

In all these ways MSU helps to keep black people down, by force and by maintaining the racist lies about the inferiority of black people. By maintaining such lies, the university is able to write off the super-exploitation of black people, and at the same time avoid the real issue--a system which profits from and breeds racism.

WHO RACISM SERVES

Racism is no accident; it serves real interests. It serves the interests of those who would rather have people of different races see each other as the enemy. It serves the interests of those who try to cover up a system that oppresses almost everybody and serves the real interests of a few. Setting people against each other, oppressing some more than others under the guise of racism, effectively divides the people. It is a neat way of maintaining the system and keeping people from discovering their common interests, to unite and fight back.

UNITE THE STRUGGLE

We are demanding that the university stop functioning as a racist institution by demanding that it open its doors to all the people--in other words that the university serve the people instead of the interests of a small economic elite. In this way we are not only fighting in our own interests for a university which is relevant, positive, meaningful. We are exposing the real nature of the university and allying ourselves with the interests of the majority of the people in this society. This is the only way we can win.

I. WE DEMAND THAT PROFESSOR GARSKOF BE IMMEDIATELY REINSTATED AND GIVEN FULL TENURE AND PRIVILEGES AS A PROFESSOR AT THIS UNIVERSITY.

II. WE DEMAND OPEN ENROLLMENT FOR ALL BLACK, MINORITY, THIRD WORLD, AND POOR AND WHITE WORKING PEOPLE.

DARE TO STRUGGLE, DARE TO WIN!

SDS MEETING

At Boston University, several hundred students, led by SDS, blocked the doorway of the placement center a few weeks ago, to protest the return of marine recruiters. The university, anxious to defend the "right" of marines to recruit for murder in Vietnam, called in the police (and their dogs) arresting 33.

At Temple University, last fall, militant workers, mostly black, successfully struck to end racist and sexist job and pay discrimination. Their strike was actively supported by SDS and other students.

When doctors across the country gathered in Houston to discuss the use of psycho-surgical techniques (brain surgery) to control "undesirable behavior", such as housewives not satisfied with their lot, members and friends of Houston SDS stormed the door, protesting that these techniques are geared to train people to accept oppressive conditions, rather than change them. They have been recommended for use to control militant prisoners, etc.

SDS at Harvard has been leading a campaign against the ideas of Richard Herrnstein (former chairman of the Psych. Dept.), who says Blacks are genetically inferior. He says people are unemployed because they are a "low-capacity residue." SDS is demanding that this racist be kicked off campus.

Here at MSU, we are beginning a campaign to promote increased minority admissions to the University and to oppose the teaching of racism and sexism in the university. There will be a meeting to discuss the demands and the campaign on SUNDAY, APRIL 16, at 7:30 pm in the 2nd FLOOR LOUNGE OF THE MSU STUDENT UNION.

SDS is an international organization of black, white, yellow, and brown people dedicated to fighting all forms of oppression: SDS seeks to unite millions of college students with workers, welfare mothers, G.I.'s, high school students, and unemployed people in common struggles against daily problems and their roots...against racism, imperialist wars, the subjugation of women and exploitation of every kind. SDS includes many people of diverse ideas; all those who want to help in the fight against oppression are welcome. SUNDAY, APRIL, 16, 7:30 pm 2nd FLOOR LOUNGE, MSU STUDENT UNION.

MAYDAY DEMONSTRATION

SDS is a co-sponsor of the April 29th Mayday demonstration in Wash., D.C. Mayday is an international workingclass holiday. SDS will be demanding: U.S. out of S.E. Asia, NOW; and Racist Ideology off campus. Other sponsors are the Workers' Action Movement, University Action Group, Challenge Corps (H.S. students), the Progressive Labor Party, and many others. For bus tickets and information, call us at 353-9798.

EISENSTEIN'S STRIKE!



111 OLDS HALL
THURS & FRI 8pm
jan 27-28

STRIKE Russian film director Sergie Eisenstein's first film, made in 1924, will be shown twice this week on the MSU campus.

The film deals with factory and working conditions in Czarist Russia. It portrays episodes during a strike resulting from the suicide of a worker falsely accused of stealing tools. This incident triggers the workers to organize a strike against the factory owners. The managers and owners, along with the Czarist government and police, unsuccessfully try different means to break the workers' unity.

The film shows Eisenstein's commitment to the Soviet Revolution, and his concept of the masses as hero.

It is one of the first Marxist films ever done. Eisenstein later felt that the film dealt with class struggle in a very simplistic way.

He employed his theory of realism by filming the movie in a real factory situation.

He used many innovative techniques in making the film to give it greater impact. One of his most powerful scenes is the climax, where he vividly interchanges scenes of a bull being slaughtered with scenes of police attacking and beating the striking workers.

Despite some weaknesses, the film has been acclaimed as the most impressive directorial debut in film history.

donation \$1

sds

SUPPORT STRIKING WORKERS! FIGHT RACIST G.E.!!

147,000 workers nationally are on strike against GE. A recruiter from General Electric will try to recruit at the MSU Placement Bureau in Student Services Monday and Tuesday. SDS and other students are going to try to stop this strikebreaker. In doing so, we will be siding with the thousands of Black workers who have been fighting G.E.

In Oct. 1968 700 black workers at the General Electric Hotpoint plant in Cicero, Ill. wildcatted against GE's attacks on Black workers. Willie Plunkett, strike leader, outlined their specific grievances:

- 1) Black workers are confined to the most menial and low-paying jobs in GE plants, as part of company policy.
- 2) Black workers are denied the opportunity to develop their skills and thereby increase their pay.
- 3) The working conditions at the Hotpoint plants have become intolerable to Black workers because of an overall atmosphere of racism and prejudice that is underscored daily by the supervisory and management personnel at the Hotpoint plant.
- 4) GE rigidly adheres to a seniority system which serves to keep black people down since no black production workers were ever hired at the Hotpoint complex in Cicero until 1964.

Not just at Cicero, but all over the world, for the GE bosses profits off the most important product, and racism is the most important by-product!

The strike was a significant advance for black and white working people: White workers refused to be used against the black workers' strike (some white workers joined the line). In a union election the Black rank-and-file leader received 2/3 of his vote from white workers. Striking workers refused to be bought off by GE's offers of soft jobs for the leaders or scared off by GE's threats of mass firings. The seeds of a united struggle around Workers' demands were planted, a struggle that could fight GE's exploitation of all workers-- Black, White, and Puerto Rican. Now black workers at Cicero are on the picket lines again as part of 147,000 GE workers coast-to-coast united against GE's vicious exploitation.

RACISM: BOSSES' TOOL

The unity of the GE workers is of tremendous significance to all working people. Like other bosses, GE sees that if workers are divided and fighting each other, workers demands for decent wages and working conditions will be ineffective. General Electric has a vested interest in maintaining racism and keeping black workers down. By paying black workers even less than whites the bosses create animosities between workers and prevent them from uniting against the common enemy. Each year the pay differentials between black and white workers enable the bosses to steal \$22 billion extra from black working people.

Working people have been struggling fiercely on the picket lines during the GE strike. We are going to show them we're on their side, just as students at Queens College in NY did last year when, in response to the wildcat at Cicero, they threw a GE recruiter out while shouting "Racist GE off campus." We think all students should unite behind workers' struggles and build a precedent for future anti-racist, pro-worker actions here at MSU.

JOIN US.

MONDAY-- Picketing outside Students Services 10:00 AM-- Rally 1:00 PM
MSU-SDS

THE SDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROJECT
AND DR. CHARLES LARROWE PRESENT:

A Powerful Film Of 'The Other America'
Fighting For Equality - - -

SALT OF THE EARTH

"SOLID PICTURE MAKING, . . . SEE IT AND
WONDER WHY SO MANY PEOPLE HAVE WORKED
SO HARD TO KEEP IT FROM BEING SHOWN"

-Archer winston, N.Y. Post

THURSDAY APRIL 25-WILSON
FRIDAY APRIL 26-CONRAD
SATURDAY APRIL 27-UNION
7 and 9 P.M. 50¢ Don,

SDS MEETING SUNDAY

At Boston University, several hundred students, led by SDS, blocked the doorway of the placement center a few weeks ago, to protest the return of marine recruiters. The university, anxious to defend the "right" of marines to recruit for murder in Vietnam, called in the police (and their dogs) arresting 33.

At Temple University, last fall, militant workers, mostly black, successfully struck to end racist and sexist job and pay discrimination. Their strike was actively supported by SDS and other students.

When doctors across the country gathered in Houston to discuss the use of psycho-surgical techniques (brain surgery) to control "undesirable behavior", such as housewives not satisfied with their lot, members and friends of Houston SDS stormed the door, protesting that these techniques are geared to train people to accept oppressive conditions, rather than change them. They have been recommended for use to control militant prisoners, etc.

SDS at Harvard has been leading a campaign against the ideas of Richard Herrnstein (former chairman of the Psych. Dept.), who says Blacks are genetically inferior. He says people are unemployed because they are a "low-capacity residue." SDS is demanding that this racist be kicked off campus.

Here at MSU, we are beginning a campaign to promote increased minority admissions to the University and to oppose the teaching of racism and sexism in the university. There will be a meeting to discuss the demands and the campaign on SUNDAY, APRIL 16, at 7:30 pm in the 2nd FLOOR LOUNGE OF THE MSU STUDENT UNION.

SDS is an international organization of black, white, yellow, and brown people dedicated to fighting all forms of oppression: SDS seeks to unite millions of college students with workers, welfare mothers, G.I.'s, high school students, and unemployed people in common struggles against daily problems and their roots...against racism, imperialist wars, the subjugation of women and exploitation of every kind. SDS includes many people of diverse ideas; all those who want to help in the fight against oppression are welcome. SUNDAY, APRIL, 16, 7:30 pm 2nd FLOOR LOUNGE, MSU STUDENT UNION.

MAYDAY DEMONSTRATION

SDS is a co-sponsor of the April 29th Mayday demonstration in Wash., D.C. Mayday is an international workingclass holiday. SDS will be demanding: U.S. out of S.E. Asia, NOW; and Racist Ideology off campus. Other sponsors are the Workers' Action Movement, University Action Group, Challenge Corps (H.S. students), the Progressive Labor Party, and many others. For bus tickets and information, call us at 353-9798.

Sit in to prevent Oakland Police Dept from recruiting at M
April 1969

SMASH RACISM

SDS's action Monday, preventing the Oakland, Calif. police department from recruiting, was a good example of what white students can do to fight racism. The action began at 1:30 PM with a rally at Student Services. One hundred people went into the placement bureau to stop the pigs. They left at 5:00 PM after tying up the recruiters for the full afternoon, preventing the Oakland pigs from interviewing anyone, and resisting all attempts by administrators, including Walter Adams (acting President) to get them to leave before the pigs left.

The long record of racism and wanton brutality of the Oakland pigs is well-known. Oakland is where the Black Panther Party was started. The Panthers gained much support in the ghetto because of their armed patrols of pigs on their beat. This caused a significant drop in the incidents of police brutality. This also made the pigs determined to get the Panthers. Ten Panthers, including Bobby Hutton have been killed by the Oakland pigs. Bobby Hutton was part of a group of Panthers cornered by the pigs who decided to strip so the pigs would see they were unarmed. But Bobby was too shy to do that; when he came out stripped only to the waist, the pigs shot him down, claiming that he was armed. The blatant racism shown by the Oakland pigs and by the MSU administration in allowing them to recruit has to be attacked. There is no issue of "free speech" here-- the pigs were not here to debate but to recruit; and no one has the right to oppress. Our action was not only justified, but necessary if we are serious in our fight against racism and if we are serious about supporting the Black Liberation Movement.

Racism is more than prejudicial attitudes or the actions of bigots. RACISM IS THE RESULT OF THE SUPEREXPLOITATION OF BLACK AND OTHER MINORITY PEOPLE IN THIS SOCIETY FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF HIGH-PROFITS THAT COULD NOT BE MADE OTHERWISE. Black people in this country have a per-capita income of \$1000 per year less than white people. Since there are 22 million Black people in this country, this means that \$22 billion per year is made off the lower wages black people get. Add to this the profits made off the higher food and housing cost in the ghetto. The high Black unemployment rate and discriminatory hiring practices create a pool of low-paid surplus labor which can be used for potential strike-breaking, and for lowering the wages of all workers. It is this very real material oppression that Black people are rebelling against.

This doesn't mean that white people have it made. A recent study by the Department of Labor showed that a family of four needed \$9000 a year to have a "modest but adequate" standard of living--no car, no insurance, no savings, nothing to rely on when sick. The per family income for white people is only \$7000 per year, for Black, \$4000 per year. It's estimated that if the "modest but adequate" standard of were used as the poverty dividing line, 40% of the American people would be classified as poor. Real wages have been falling 25% a week since 1965, taxes have increased, and the Nixon administration is talking of increasing unemployment as the answer to inflation. Workers are not taking this sitting down. The number of strikes per year has increased by 50% since 1963. Man-days lost through strikes have increased 2.5 times. Many of these strikes are wildcats, forced on the timid union leaders by an angry rank-and-file. Many of the most militant wildcats are led by Black workers-- the Chicago transit

workers, Mahwah, N.J. Ford, Hotpoint in Cicero -- and they are getting white support, e.g. the three mentioned above.

Racism is not in the interest of white workers. Racism can only lull white workers into not struggling because "they're better off than the niggers" -- it cannot better their conditions. Racism can also be used against white workers--setting them against Black workers instead of uniting with them against the boss. Racism has been, is now, used to break strikes and bust unions. This is one of the main reasons why the South is unorganized, and why its living conditions are so poor. Racism benefits only the 2% of the population which controls 90% of the capital in this country.

But why should students fight racism? Most of us are going to become part of the working class-- teachers and social workers. We will be "higher class", but isn't this really a myth? Our pay will be low, our working conditions lousy. As teachers and social workers we will be working with the most oppressed sectors of the population. We will come face to face with their problems. We will have the choice of aligning ourselves with the people against the welfare agencies, the Boards of Education, the bosses and the government which oppresses them and US; or we can let our racism turn us against the parents, the children, and the community and make us side with their oppressors, as happened during the New York teachers strike.

Racism permeates the whole of society--it is an active force. We see it right here at MSU; the small number of Black students, the Oakland pigs in the placement bureau, the Police administration school, the use of the campus as a landing field for ammunition carrying helicopters during the Detroit rebellion. It's no accident that this racist university also helped set up the Diem regime in S. Vietnam. Vietnam isn't in our interest either--we don't gain anything by dying to preserve the Saigon branch of the Chase Manhattan. Our struggle is not against backward ideas, our struggle is against a system which perpetrated both war and racism for the profits of the ruling class.

We can fight for open admissions, we can prevent racist recruiters from recruiting, we can expose racist lies in our classes. We must unite with community struggles, support strikes, join welfare mothers, support Black rebellions. WE ARE NOT AN ELITE. Our interest are the same as those of the workers, of Black people. We can unite with them by fighting racism on our own campus. BUILD A WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE.

SDS-Worker-Student Alliance
Box 382, E. Lansing
Information- 351-7714
332-0270

[1969]

HOW MSU SDS WORKS !

I Organizational Structure

- A. The Chapter. All persons who consider themselves members and/or sympathizers of MSU SDS are members of the chapter. All chapter meetings are to be open meetings at which all members are entitled to speak on the same basis as voting members.
- B. Voting Members. In a participatory democracy decision-making power rests in the hands of those who do the work which is required to execute these decisions. Therefore, only those chapter members who are members of a work group of MSU SDS shall be entitled to vote at chapter meetings. Voting members are also expected to participate in discussion groups of MSU SDS. Membership cards are to be issued to all members who are entitled to vote. If the voting members should find any one person to be detrimental or disruptive to the proper functioning of the chapter, they may oust him or bar him from membership by a simple majority vote.
- C. The Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating the activities of the work groups and for implementing the decisions of the chapter. The Steering Committee may take action without prior permission of the chapter only if: (1) The Steering Committee decides that action is necessary, and (2) it is impossible to consult the chapter beforehand. The Steering Committee shall consist of one voting member from each of four sections of the production unit plus one voting member from each discussion group.

II. Productive Structures

- A. The Work Group. The production group through which routine work is done consists of four sections. The Steering Committee is to appoint a director for each section. The director is to be responsible for the proper and efficient functioning of his section. Each section shall give a report at each chapter meeting and at each Steering Committee meeting. No section shall be relieved of responsibility for a task until another section "overtly" assumes responsibility for it.
 - 1.) Communication Section (responsible for communication). Among the responsibilities of the Communications Section are the following functions:
 - a. to organize leafletting
 - b. mimeographing (and print shop)
 - c. operate the office as a center of communication
 - d. maintain personal files and issue membership cards
 - e. take notes at all Steering Committee meetings and at all chapter meetings, and post them and all other relevant information on the bulletin board in the office.
 - f. maintain lists of members organized for swift communication.
 - g. handle mailing

This will probably be the most crucial summer of the sixties. The election activity, the rising militancy of the black liberation struggle, and the continued extension of the war in Vietnam with the quick build up of troops through the draft and the mobilization of the reserves will raise issues and confrontations throughout this society which the movement cannot simply sit back and watch. We must work and organize through the summer, and we must be prepared to move with whatever collective force we can gather.

There are SDS programs going on in many cities this summer--on the draft, on racism and around grass root grievance issues in the community. Good projects are setting up to work with the army and with the national guard to build resistance and encourage defection. The national office will try to put you in touch with what we can find out about in whatever city you are going to be in. BUT YOU'VE GOT TO TELL US SOON WHERE YOU WILL BE AND HOW WE CAN GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU.

FILL OUT THE FORM AND MAIL IT IN JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE: SDS
P.O. Box 382
E. Lansing, Mich.

YOUR NAME

CURRENT ADDRESS

SUMMER ADDRESS

SUMMER PHONE

SUMMER PLANS (Are you going to work this summer, where? Are you planning to do movement work, with whom? Are you going back to school next fall? If not, what are you going to do? Are you going to go on working in the movement actively? Where? How? Give specifics.) Write on back if necessary.

AREAS YOU MIGHT LIKE TO WORK IN:

☐ summer work-in
☐ working in poor communities
☐ trade union work

☐ white response to racism
☐ draft resistance organizing
☐ other (specify)

For those of you we don't know, we want to know more, so we'll be able to send you relevant information and literature and put you on to work and people in your area. Forms are never worth too much, so write us a note if you get time and tell us more. But, get the form in quick so we can get on with work for the summer.

If other people you know want to work this summer, tell them to write up a form like this one and fill it in. Get them to send it in as soon as possible. We must be able to work well this summer, and we must be able to respond. That means we just got to get together.

ABOLISH POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SDS has now come to the clear realization of how this society fosters and perpetuates racism, and the need to actively fight it. One of the clearest manifestations of racism on this campus is the Department of Police Administration. Therefore, the prime task of building an anti-racism struggle is to build a movement to demand the abolition of the Police Administration Department.

To win this struggle, we must build a conscious, committed base. This is not done through scattered skirmishes by an isolated minority, but only through arguing with and winning over our fellow students. The best way to do this is through circulation of a petition presenting our demand and our analysis. This will enable us to raise the issue of racism in our society and the role of police in a concrete way.

Proposal:

That SDS launch a campaign to abolish the Department of Police Administration. We demand its total liquidation, not its continued functioning off-campus or without academic credit. We demand its abolition not because police are repressive, or because ~~the~~ we want a "pure" university, but because the police are the instruments of the ruling class in suppressing the struggle of people against their exploitation. That as a tool in building the campaign, the following petition be circulated:

The role of police in this society is not to enforce law equally binding on all; the role of police is to maintain the position and property of the privileged few who run this society, and to suppress the struggles of those who fight to end their exploitation. Police, now as in the past, are used to break strikes, to suppress political movements that fight against oppression, and to crush the growing movement of black people to end their racist exploitation. Michigan State University, by maintaining the Police Administration Department, actively aids and perpetuates this system of racism, exploitation, and brutality. MSU attacks the struggles of people for their liberation both at home and abroad; as evidenced by its training of the secret police of Ngo Dinh Diem and by its use of the campus as a landing field for National Guard helicopters during the Detroit rebellion. MSU's racism is further compounded with hypocrisy when it admits a token handful of black students while it trains police to attack the Black Liberation Movement.

Therefore, we demand that MSU's Department of Police Administration be abolished, and that no campus facilities will be used in any way for the training and use of police.



MICHIGAN REGIONAL S.D.S.

BOX 625, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Dear Friend,

The Michigan region of SDS has proved its impact and effectiveness lately in the way most movement organizations have--by going deeply in debt. With an eye to political rather than financial necessities, we have carried papers, leaflets, movies, hundreds of man-hours of talk, and thousands of ideas from one end of the state to the other. All of this has paid off in an increase from 5 to 20 active SDS chapters since December, and the full-time staff of six has been able to provide them many services which were not available in past years. Having exhausted our personal fortunes (!), we find that our expenses are still as follows:

\$180 debt to the MOVEMENT newspaper
\$100 debt to the SDS National Office
\$ 75 for insurance, repairs on region's cars

This summer we are initiating a project in Detroit which is being copied and watched by many other SDS regions in the country. From 50 to 100 SDS people from all over the state will live, work, and study political theory in working class neighborhoods all over the city. This will be an attempt to relate our theory and practice about the problems of young students to the experience that all urban young people go through in Detroit. If our movement is to have a living, vital understanding of the larger society outside the schools and university communities, we must have this kind of experience. The project may begin to support itself later in the summer; however, the initial expenses for housing and food (plus the expenses of those of us who are setting up the program) will run to another \$475:

\$175 for deposit, first month's rent on regional headquarters, Detroit
\$150 to start summer's educational program (literature, etc.)
\$150 living expenses for 3 full-time regional staff now in Detroit

So, we need money desperately. Send lots if you can--as much or as little as you can afford. But anything you can spare--food, canned goods, automobile parts, tools, kitchen utensils (in fact, almost anything)--will be greatly appreciated.

Love and Struggle,

Michigan SDS Regional Staff

Bill Ayers

Linda Evans

Stephen Fitch

Dan Hardy

diana oughton

Scott Bishop

Friends---

We've tried to reach some of you by phone to discuss the elections with you personally, but unfortunately we have not always been successful. W

We feel the current elections have disenfranchised the American people. The "choices" offered us present no real alternatives, and McCarthy has shown us that popular support by no means assures nomination. In 1964 most of us supported Johnson as the lesser of two evils, yet Johnson, the "peace candidate", did everything that Goldwater threatened. Once again the powers that be are demanding that we choose between three men who offer essentially similar answers to the crucial problems facing our nation--men who exaggerate their minor differences and ignore the issues that affect our lives. We're all aware that no matter who is elected, we'll not be appreciably closer to solving such problems as racism, the war in Vietnam, rising taxes, inflation, and pollution of our natural resources and cities. We cannot solve these problems by voting in this election--they can only be solved if we join together and demand change where change is needed. To initiate action in this direction, SDS is planning the following activities on Monday and Tuesday, November 4 and 5:

Monday--1:50--Teach-in on the electoral fraud,
109 Anthony

Tuesday--12:00--Guerrilla theatre, music by marching
band

12:30--The Electoral Maze (participatory game)

2:30--Forum

8:00--Festival of Life while the Death Votes
Come In.

If you share our concern, we ask you either to dismiss your Monday and Tuesday classes or to open them to discussion of the lack of alternatives presented by the elections and of how this relates to your field. Thank you.

Yours for a truly democratic society,

Sheri Lessin

Linda Evans

for the SDS

MARCH 17 1968
M.S.U.

The Winning Way **Build The**

WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE

**RACIST UNEMPLOYMENT!
BOSSES WON'T END IT! STUDENTS
AND WORKERS MUST FIGHT IT!**

The worker-student alliance is a reality. In Iowa, construction workers, unemployed and employed workers, students and farmers jeered and threw eggs at Nixon. In New York City, students and workers shut New York University down tight. Fighting worker-student unity scares the bosses like nothing else.

On March 20 workers and students will link arms and march against racist unemployment. This march will be the first of its kind since the 1930's- led by workers around working class demands- **SMASH RACIST UNEMPLOYMENT** and **U.S. OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA NOW- NO NEGOTIATIONS.**

We won't be begging in D.C. And there won't be any liberal politicians or movie stars or celebrity "revolutionaries" or bosses or cops, or any other creeps speaking at this march and rally. But there will be thousands of workers and students building a serious movement- a movement that will win!

The march against Racist Unemployment is a coalition march of SDS, the revolutionary communist Progressive Labor Party, Mother Power (Chicago welfare group), Ford Workers Forward, and many other militant groups.

**JOIN US IN WASHINGTON!
SMASH RACIST UNEMPLOYMENT!**

**MARCH AGAINST
RACIST
UNEMPLOYMENT!**

**MEETING
SUNDAY**

8:00

**2nd floor lounge
UNION**

ALL INTERESTED ARE WELCOME!



march 20

SDS

March on Washington

GENERAL AGENDA FOR PANELS, WORKSHOPS, NATIONAL CONVENTION, AND NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Registration table: 355-7676.....MSU-SDS office: 353-4365)

THERE WILL BE MORE SPECIFIC AGENDAS FOR EACH DAY -- GET THEM AT THE REGISTRATION TABLE

SUNDAY: All day: registration and general information; Main Concourse, Student Union

7 pm: Student Union Ballroom: Panel on Columbia
Inter-organizational Secy's Report
Movie

MONDAY: 11-12: National Secy's Report and procedural information for the week
1:30-6: Workshops on past years experience, problems, solutions,
crises, etc. (and direction for future) at the chapter level
7:30-11: Panel on summer work; movies

TUESDAY: 10-1: Workshops on summer work
2-6: Workshops continue on summer work
Workshops on specific topics
7:30-11: Panel on "The Big Trends: Where is America Going?"
Movies

WEDNESDAY: 10-1: Workshops on the direction of the movement (sds specifically)
nationally (structure, proposals, national programs, etc.)
2-3:30: "Services" panel (reports and information from different
groups around the movement which can be of help to local
chapters)
4-7:30: Workshops continue of national direction
Workshops on specific topics
Resolutions workshops
9-11: Panel on Racism and White Response to Black Rebellions

THURSDAY: 10am-11pm: National Convention Plenary (major resolutions and elections
of new national officers)

FRIDAY: 10am-11pm: National Council Plenary

SATURDAY: 10am-11pm: National Council Plenary

A Steering Committee for the Convention will be elected on Monday to take care
of procedural and technical details for the entire week. Obviously, there will
be latitude for the body to change times, etc. of meetings.

All people who wish to hold workshops on specific topics should write them down
and hand them in at the Registration Table by Monday night. They will then
be listed with a room number on the specific agenda for either Tuesday or
Wednesday (if you have a ~~xxx~~ preference for either day, please so state).

SEE OTHER INFORMATION SHEETS AT THE REGISTRATION TABLES FOR IMPORTANT TECHNICAL
AND PROCEDURAL DETAILS. WATCH FOR DAILY AGENDAS EACH MORNING AT THE REGISTRATION
TABLES.

PETITION AGAINST RACISM AT MSU

I. We demand that the admission of minority (black, chicano, and indian) students to MSU be at least proportional to their percentage of the state of Michigan (about 15% right now). In principle, we dislike quota systems, and believe that college education should be open to all. We see this as a first step towards that goal.

In conjunction with this, we demand adequate, student-faculty controlled educational and financial programs to insure that students are able to graduate. Minorities must be at least proportionately in control of these programs.

II. We feel that there is no room in a university for teaching ideas such as racial or sexual inferiority, so we therefore demand that the advocacy, either in textbooks or lectures, of ideas which promote or justify racial or sexual inferiority be prohibited at MSU. We feel that academic freedom was never intended to protect racism or sexism, and more than it was intended to protect physical assault or libel --with which racism and sexism have much more in common than with free intellectual inquiry. These ideas have been used in the past to justify the oppressions of races (e.g., as in Nazi Germany) and of women, and we do not wish to have this continued or strengthened in this country.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
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TO ALL-CONCERNED FACULTY MEMBERS:

In the last few years we have seen the advancement of theories stating that black and other minority peoples are genetically inferior in intelligence to whites. These theories have been expanded to include the alleged cultural inferiority of blacks and all "lower-class" people. The common bond of all these theories is that they place the blame for poverty, unemployment, sub-standard education and economic discrimination on "natural" inferiority of the victims rather than social ills. And they are all racist.

We feel that the most dangerous aspect of these "scientific" explanations is that they are now being put into practice in social programs at all levels of government around the country. One of the most influential of these social "scientists" is Edward Banfield. He was at one time President Nixon's advisor on the Model Cities Program, and more recently on the Intergovernmental Relations program. In his book The Unheavenly City he makes statements such as "The lower class individual lives in the slums and sees little or no reason to complain. He does not care how dirty and dilapidated his housing is...Features that make the slum repellant to others actually please him.", and "The lower class is mostly black," and "impulse governs his behavior...his bodily needs (especially for sex) take precedence over everything else--and certainly over any work routine..." (pp.62,212,52-4) These findings aren't based on any objective description of the lower class but instead are a compilation of nearly every racist stereotype known. If one were to review the social programs of the U.S. government one would find that a growing number of the programs suggested in The Unheavenly City are now being put into effect. Cut backs in welfare, and education, the Family Assistance Program (in which welfare mothers are forced to work for below the minimum wage) and forced sterilization of welfare mothers are all ideas which appeared in Banfield's book and are rapidly becoming social policy.

These theories have received much publicity in magazines (such as "The Atlantic Monthly"), on Television, and in newspapers, and are being taught as "fact" in schools around the country despite the lack of competent evidence to support them. The American Association of Anthropologists, the Northeastern Linguistic Society and other scholarly organizations have passed resolutions condemning these theories, and many other social scientists, geneticists and statisticians are in agreement that the theories of Banfield and others like him (such as William Shockley, Arthur Jensen and Richard Herrnstein) are so unfounded as to be purely political statements. These counter arguments, however, don't get the publicity that the theorists do.

We in SDS feel that these theories should be viewed and attacked in a political, as well as a scientific, context. To sharpen the struggle over the teaching of racist theories here and around the country, SDS is calling for an Anti-Racism Conference to be held here early in Spring term. We will present various speakers, discussions, and work-shops to plan ongoing campaigns against all aspects of racism and racist ideology because we feel that the teaching of theories of racial inferiority have no place at M.S.U.

To sponsor this type of conference we need support, both in terms of money and in personal and departmental endorsement and/or cooperation. We also need \$300 to publish an ad in the State News which should stimulate the discussion of these issues.

PLEASE send all contributions and comments to MSU-SDS, P.O. Box 382, E. Lansing.

Thank You,

M.S.U.-S.D.S.

FIGHT RACISM & SEXISM

Racism and sexism are ideologies which have been imposed upon human societies for centuries. Both are based on the supposed superiority of one race or sex over another. Both depend on all of us learning and believing racist and sexist ideas and applying these ideas in our personal and social lives. Since the Civil Rights and Black Power movements of the Sixties and the Womens Liberation movement of the late Sixties and early seventies, many people have begun to question, to challenge these old ideas and the way these ideas affect our lives and institutions. But, racism and sexism still exist, and are growing stronger. Who benefits from the impact racism and sexism have on society?

We in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) believe that this country is ruled by a small number of people who control directly billions of dollars worth of capital, land, and factories. These same people, whom we call the ruling class, also control the largest organs of public information in this country, i.e. networks, newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, and to a large extent, universities.

There are many ways the ruling class uses this power to mold the culture of the U.S. to best serve its enormous economic interest; one of these ways is by pushing racism and sexism in education and the mass media in every conceivable form. In fact, the existence of racism and sexism as a means to; extract super-profits from wage differentials; divide people along racial and sexual lines and keep them from uniting in their common interest; convince people to fight in imperialist wars; and to provide scapegoats for the inevitable failures of their economic system, is absolutely essential to the continued existence of that system.

How has the ruling class responded to the anti-racist and anti-sexist struggles in this country? By dredging up time-worn theories of the genetic superiority of Caucasian males and the superiority of Western middle-class culture, dressing them in a pseudo-scientific veneer and publicizing them widely by every means at their disposal.

The full-fledged assault began in 1969 with Arthur Jensen's Harvard Educational Review article "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement", and has been continued by such spokesmen as Richard Herrnstein (unemployment is inherited just like bad teeth); Edward Banfield (blacks are lazy, sexually promiscuous, like living in slums, etc.); William Shockley (low IQ people should be sterilized); Daniel Moynihan (the trouble with black families is that so many are headed by women); Robert Ardrey (women are by nature submissive) and many others at universities across the country.

This ideology is a necessary prelude to the racist and sexist programs which are even now being instituted to help preserve the profit margins of the ruling class at a time when their formerly predominate position in the world is rapidly eroding. This is why SDS and other women's, student, faculty, and student-community groups have begun a campaign to attack these theories and the social practices they justify and to drive these theorists from their academic citadels.

Here at MSU, the book The Social Contract by Robert Ardrey is being taught in a number of Nat. Sci. sections. SDS feels that Ardrey's ideas are dangerous and must be challenged, and we will be at three such classes: Monday, May 20, 12:40 PM; Tuesday, May 21, at 12:40 PM and 8:30 PM, all in 326 North Kedzie. We invite everyone with an interest in discussing these theories and the arguments presented in this leaflet to come and participate.

SDS will meet Thursday, May 16, 8:30 PM, Room 39 MSU Union to discuss a pamphlet we are writing about Ardrey and to build the movement for a university-wide day-care center.

EVERYONE WELCOME !!!!!!!

THURS, MAY 16, 8:30

The SDS Research and Education
Project and Dr. Charles Larrowe
present

*A horrifying study of life in the black depths
of South African society*
(filmed in secret)

Lionel Rogosin's

COME BACK, AFRICA

With Miriam Makeba

FRIDAY MAY 10 - UNION
SATURDAY MAY 11 - WILSON AUD.
SUNDAY MAY 12 - CONRAD
7 and 9 P.M. 50¢ Donation

A Camera in Johannesburg

Come Back, Africa (Lionel Rogosin Films) is a timely and remarkable piece of cinema journalism: a matter-of-fact, horrifying study of life in the black depths of South African society. Filmed in secret by a 36-year-old moviemaker named Lionel (*On the Bowery*) Rogosin, who worked in constant danger of arrest and deportation, *Come Back, Africa* is necessarily crude in craftsmanship. But Rogosin's camera looks deep into the private nightmare and social desperation of a man and a people.

Lured off the land with false promises of big pay, Zachariah Mgabi (the character is named after the man who portrays him) spends several months of hard, unprofitable labor in the mines and then wangles a better job in Johannesburg: houseboy to a *baas*. But the mistress of the house soon loses patience with a "damn fool Kaffir" who can't tell mushroom soup from slops. She fires him, and Zachariah wanders thereafter, like a bug in a garbage pail, through the vast black slums of Johannesburg. He gets two jobs in succession and is fired from each for no particularly good reason. After a long layoff he allows his wife to take a temporary job as a domestic servant, and one night he stays with her in her quarters. The police break in and carry him off to jail as a trespasser. Home a few days later, Zachariah finds his wife dead—murdered by a *tsotsi* (gangster, Zulu style), who strangled her when she refused to lift her skirts for him. The End.

Dramatically, the end of the film is false, but statistically it is true; rape and murder are commonplace in South Africa's black ghettos. Indeed, Director Rogosin's reading of the facts is conservative. He is scrupulously fair to the whites, and the camera leans over backward to avoid some of the more unpleasant aspects of life in the Johannesburg slums: the open sewers and the unchecked disease. But Rogosin shows enough squalor to stun the average comfortable North American, and to prove beyond rebuttal one of his main points: that under the Nationalist oppression, black men are forced to live, as they often have to die, like dogs.

Nevertheless, Rogosin finds beauty in South Africa, too, most of it in the vital faces of the Negro population, in their sunburst smiles and roars of laughter, in the explosive imagination of their dances, and above all in the sheer demonic genius of their music. All Rogosin's candid-camera work is done with impressive skill and sensitivity. Where the director has trouble is in the acted action. Almost all his players are amateurs, and he has obviously tried to make them relax and act natural; but except in one exciting bull session among Negro intellectuals, most of them seem stilted; Rogosin thinks that they felt awkward speaking English. Zachariah Mgabi, a Zulu office worker whom Rogosin spotted one day in a railroad station, is an exception. At times he plays with a wild, shy, serious charm that is irresistible. At times his natural, gentle face suggests a black St. Peter.

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Moviemaker Rogosin, the son of a wealthy textile manufacturer (Beaunit Mills), made *Come Back, Africa* (the title is a translation of an African National Congress slogan) mostly at his own expense, and the film altogether cost close to \$70,000. He entered South Africa as a tourist, lived there for almost a year before he felt ready to roll his cameras. In April 1958 he applied for government permission to make "a musical travelogue." After two months of palaver with six suspicious federal bureaus, Rogosin got his permit. He dashed off his script in less than a week, then shot for three months with scarcely a day off. The police were always watching, and Rogosin could never relax security. He carefully concealed the true nature of the story from his actors; even Zachariah was not quite sure what it was all about.

Released in Europe, the film has earned good reviews and a modest amount of money. But in Manhattan, though several exhibitors liked the picture, they had no theater for it. Nothing daunted, Moviemaker Rogosin took a three-year lease on the Bleecker Street Theater in Manhattan's Greenwich Village, where *Come Back, Africa* has now been running for two weeks to small but steadily growing audiences.

Wallace will be in town Tuesday at the capital steps! What will the students do? w will they react?

Some tactical alternatives are:

- 1) To disrupt the speaker;
- 2) to distribute a leaflet portraying Wallace as the racist hate-monger he seems to be;
- 3) to do neither, instead concentrating our efforts within the university toward person-to-person discussion around the issues leading to Wallace's popularity.

In Vietnam the Viet Cong talk to people of the violence and hatred of their American oppressors. Yet it takes the soldiers, the bombings, the napalm, to convince them of the reality in these words. If students try to disrupt or even to start a dialogue during Wallace's speech, his supporter's reaction will without doubt be analagous to that of the Vietnamese people.

Therefore, I would like to speak in favor of the third alternative. The people who support Wallace will not reject their beliefs if a group of students, who are already regarded as the hippy-anarchist enemies of the working class, violently interrupt the speech. In the opinion of most Wallace supporters, such a disturbance would merely validate their previous conception of the student movement. Hence, the only possible result of such action would be to solidify and augment the existing support for Wallace. If our goal is to change society, we must have the support of the majority of the American people. We must not aid people like Wallace in his attempt to split up the alienated, disassociated, dissatisfied and deprived elements of our society. In all our actions we must consider the total effect on all the people, not just our own relatively small and isolated group.

SDS feels that such pressing issues as the Wallace campaign must be discussed. To facilitate dialogue MSU-SDS is organizing discussion groups both in the dormitories and off campus. For additional information call 353-4365

* * * * *

O.I.N.K.*

in the interest of creativity MSU-SDS invite
your own little for this fascinating article

presents an intellectual opposition to:

"The Opposition to the Use of Student Terrorism (OUST) is a newly formed organization at MSU. OUST is opposed to the initiation of force in society and in the university. OUST is concerned about the recent increase in the use of violent, forceful methods by some student groups in an effort to impose their will on universities and thereby disrupting the educational process which is the legitimate purpose of every university. OUST will provide an intellectual opposition to these groups and their ideology of violence and will urge just punishment in all instances of student violence."

* Organization to Institute the
Necessity of Karate

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Public Service Announcement

The MSU Karate Club will meet Tuesday
Oct. 1, in the Sports Arena of the
Men's I.M. Building, at 7:00 pm.

For those who aren't familiar with national structure of SDS, brief description of the relation between national and chapter members may be helpful. Within the MSU chapter, a voting member is one who belongs to a discussion group and a work group. A national member, however, pays dues to the National Office in Chicago and is consequently qualified to vote in the national convention, as well as receiving New Left News, a nationwide newspaper printed in the NO which concerns itself with SDS issues. A chapter benefits in many ways from having a large number of national members. Most obviously, it entitles each member to a vote at the national convention. Also, every 25 members entitles the chapter to one representative at the National Council, which meets five times yearly to decide policy issues which do not need to be held till the convention. Obviously, a large number of national members in a chapter entitles them to a voice in the national SDS as well as local direction of SDS, and national membership should be seriously considered by all chapter members.

WE'VE GOT TO GET OUR SHIT TOGETHER (SO IT ALL CAN HIT THE FAN TOGETHER)

BY Carlie Tanner

The meeting Thursday night probably struck a lot of you as being confusing and frustrating. We'd like to take this opportunity to present an analysis of why this happened and what our original plans for the meeting had been.

Quite obviously, there were a lot of different kinds of people at the meeting with a wide range of reasons for coming. We had expected this problem and hoped to simplify things by presenting a short introduction to various aspects of SDS and then breaking down into small study groups where individual questions and discussions could be more effectively handled. However, since this didn't seem to meet with group approval, we decided to ignore our agenda and attempt a large discussion. The inadequacies of this method, which were decidedly apparent on Thursday, were a prime motivation in creating our program of small discussion groups. As any of you who attended one of these groups at the end no doubt realized, in such a situation one has more chance to speak, question, and relate to those around him.

Another of the elements adding to the disorder of our meeting was a manifestation of a debate which is taking place within SDS both on a chapter and a national level. Briefly, there is a discussion on tactics and methods taking place between those who advocate a more anarchistic analysis of revolutionary movement and those who have decided that valid revolutionary action can occur only through relating ourselves to the community as a whole. This was depicted at Thursday's meeting through a clash between members of MSU-SDS and our visitors from Ann Arbor. The decision on this debate is by no means closed, but a program, which is outlined inside, was tentatively accepted by the MSU summer membership after four days of intensive ideological and tactical debate.

Although we were anxious to discuss our program, we were somewhat displeased by Thursday's meeting. We based our objections on the fact that conditions were not conducive to adequate debate. However, there may have been an indirect value in this action, for in at least a very small way it outlined the fact that SDS is a dynamic organization which encourages continuous discussion and re-evaluation of all aspects of the chapter. We hope you will join us in this discussion, in study groups, at chapter meetings, and at the office (24 Student Services.)

UPTIGHT? Join the underground and liberate yourself! Buy and sell The Paper (affiliated with the Underground Press and Liberation News Service.) Call 353-4365.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Joe Ciupa	Andy Pyle
Jo Leasure	Carlie Tanner
MSU- SDS P.O.Box 382 East Lansing	

Recently MSU students have held demonstrations on campus. This leaflet will try to explain why we demonstrate.

The working class in America pays for the universities but mainly their children end up in the army or go straight to work after high school. This is because the university selectively admits students, mostly on the basis of how much money they have.

We do not believe that the education we receive is for our benefit or for the benefit of the working people who pay the bulk of the cost of the university through taxes. We are taught that we are privileged, smarter and better off than others. We are beginning to realize that we have been sold a lot of bull. We find that the professors we like are not the ones the administration and trustees like. The trustees and administration do not like professors who encourage students to ask questions about who really benefits from the university.

Instead the administration and trustees would have us trained to be supervisors, efficiency experts, cops, and technicians who find ways to automate people out of jobs, and to make more money from those who are kept on.

The university itself runs like a company. The products are the graduates who (they hope) will serve the bosses of the other big companies who come to recruit (buy) them. The university makes profits by holding down the wages of non-academic employees.

We are demanding that the university admit more working class students. That it stop creating a division between students and workers. That it provide education for the benefit of the working people who pay for education (especially black people, mexican americans; and other national minorities who pay the heaviest price) instead of serving the bosses who profit from it.

We are demanding of the trustees and administration:

1. That professor Garskof be rehired with full tenure and the right to teach his class his ~~own~~ own way.
2. That the university open admissions to black, minority, and white working class students.

LANSING REGIONAL CONFERENCE

AGENDA, INFORMATION

FRIDAY, MARCH 14:

2:00 Registration--\$2.00 fee for rent (regional office literature, films, weekend expenses.
NEWSREEL films, rap sessions

7:00 Chapter presentations
Workshops on self-conscious strategy for chapter organizing.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

10:00 (sharp, not radical standard time!)
Bernadine Dohrn, Inter-Organizational Secretary of SDS
Discussion of National SDS and the Austin National Council
(Possible national resolutions: Racism, Summer Program, Vietnam, Middle East, Cuba)

2:00 Discussion on racism, summer program, regional structure.
Short presentations:
Racism: Jim Mellen, REP staff
Summer Program: Bill Ayers, Regional staff
Regional Structure: Diana Oughton, Regional staff

BIG PARTY--FILMS--
146 Haslett Street

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

12:00 (noon)

Workshops:

Guerrilla Theatre--Dave Bernstein, Ann Arbor SDS
Cinema Guilds Fund-Raising--Rita Herrala MSU-SDS
Propaganda, Underground Papers--Dave Freedman, THE PAPER, MSU SDS
High School Organizing--Pete Fenton, Detroit
Dave Hadley, Sexton H.S. SDS

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY:

- 1) In light of the Board of Trustees resolution opposing the war in S.E. Asia; and since there is no more obligation to allow big criminals (like the U.S. Armed Forces) to recruit here, than there is to allow smaller criminals (like Charlie Manson or heroin pushers) to recruit here; we demand that recruiting by any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces be prohibited at Michigan State University.
- 2) For the same reasons, we demand that the Reserve Officers Training Corps be abolished at Michigan State University.
- 3) For the same reasons, we demand that the University take immediate steps to cease purchases from major government war contractors.
- 4) We demand that all charges be dropped against the 10 people arrested for the demonstrations against military recruiting. The only crime that was committed on May 1 and 2 was the harboring of military recruiters by Michigan State University.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
John Macfarlane	209 W. McDONEL	353-1366
Alan B. Platt	1050 Water Edge 321	332-4971
David F. Young	238 W. McDONEL	353-1395
Dale Sathworth	530 West McDONEL	353-1531
Richard Tjaska	546 W. McDONEL	353-1547
Robert Jacobs	B430 Emmons Hall	355-2715
Jim Simon	G-64 East Side Hall	355-8799
Pierre Tung	366 Mason Hall	355-2093
Gary Vothach	538 McDONEL Hall	353 353-1538
Kenneth A. Wilson	1701 Grand River Ave., Okemos	349-2380
John Olson	314 S. Detroit Lansing	385-9956
John P. Keefe	505 Albert St E. Lansing	
Paul Hampers	1364 Snyder	351-4307
Nancy Kuhn	129 Phillips Campus	355-4822
Anne Spucher	129 Phillips Campus	355-4822
Patricia McLaughlin	131 Stoddard, DR E. Lansing	332-3613

This petition will be presented to the Board of Trustees meeting on Friday, May 19 in the Administration Building. Everyone is invited.

STUDENT CALL FOR A VIETNAM MORATORIUM

Ending the war in Vietnam is the most important task facing the American nation. Over the last few years, millions of Americans have campaigned, protested, and demonstrated against the war. Few now defend the war, yet it continues. Death and destruction are unabated; bombs and fire continue to devastate South Vietnam. Billions of dollars are spent on war while the urgent domestic problems of this country remain unattended. Moreover, the war has had a corrupting influence on every aspect of American life, and much of the national discontent can be traced to its influence.

The discredited policies of the past which have brought about this American tragedy have not been changed. We follow the same military advice which has created a futile and bloody conflict while we cling to the same policies which have caused the Paris negotiations to falter. The token displacement of 25,000 troops over a three month period simply is not the substantial change in policy that is so desperately needed.

Thus it is necessary for all those who desire peace to become active again and help bring pressure to bear on the present Administration.

We call for a periodic moratorium on "business as usual" in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can devote time and energy to the important work of taking the issue of peace in Vietnam to the larger community.

Since the war continues this fall and if there is no firm commitment to American withdrawal or a negotiated settlement on October 15, participating members of the academic community will spend the entire day organizing against the war and working in the community to get others to join us in an enlarged and lengthened moratorium in November. This process will continue until there is American withdrawal or a negotiated settlement.

We call upon all members of the university community to support the moratorium, and we commit ourselves to organize this effort on our campus and in the larger community. We ask other to join us; We ask the administration to join us by suspending classes for the day, October 15.

MICHIGAN SDS SUMMER PROGRAM.

APPLICATION FEE \$5
(For downpayment on rent, etc)

NAME.....

CURRENT ADDRESS.....

CURRENT PHONE.....

PERMENANT ADDRESS.....

PERMENANT PHONE.....

SDS CHAPTER:

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN SDS OR THE MOVEMENT?

WHAT KINDS OF THINGS HAVE YOU BEEN INVOLVED IN?

WHAT KINDS OF JOBS HAVE YOU HAD?

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

SKILLS:

INTERESTS FOR THE SUMMER. (PRINTING, AUTO MECHANICS, SELF-DEFENSE, RESEARCH,
PROPOGANDA, OTHER)

WILL YOU NEED TO MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER?

HOW MUCH?

WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU WANT?

CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROJECT NOW?

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR SUMMER INCOME COULD GO TO THE MOVEMENT?

is expensive. The case has reached the higher courts, where briefs and court transcripts must be printed, and the defendants have had to hire an attorney to help Conrad Lynn. If the four are not to be sent back to jail for dissenting, they must have several thousand dollars within a few months.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. Contribute to the defense fund.
2. Send for additional flyers and information and help spread the appeal for aid.
3. Have your name added to the list of sponsors.

Contributing to or sponsoring the Committee in no way implies agreement with the political opinions of the defendants.

— My contribution for the defense fund is enclosed.

— Please add my name to the list of sponsors of the Michigan Free Speech Defense Committee.*

— Please send more information; keep me informed regarding the developments of the case.

— I pledge _____ per month to aid in the fight for free speech at MSU.

* Sponsorship does not necessarily imply agreement with the political views of the defendants.

name

address

send to: Mich. Free Speech Defense Com.
215 Linden St., E. Lansing, Michigan

'Due Process of Law' Is Pummeled at MSU Protests Jailings

**Students
Striking**

MSU

MICHIGAN FREE SPEECH DEFENSE COMMITTEE

**Students
Protest
Sentences**

**Bail Plea
Hearing
Promised**

Bonds Free 4 Protesters

JAIL: Anti-Vietnam War demonstrators, James Delaney, Howard Harrison, Albert Halprin, Fred Javrin.

MICHIGAN FREE SPEECH DEFENSE COMMITTEE

**Protest Vigil Goes On
in the Cold at MSU**

**Hunger
Strikers
Win**

**Protesters
Out of Jail**

Prosecuting Attorney Donald L. Reisig told this newspaper that it was "the manner, time and place" of the anti-war demonstration that constituted the trespass and that he "would arrest any nut" who attempted the same thing and he suggested that if bond were allowed that it be \$1,000, an exorbitant sum for a minor crime. The appeals court did permit bond and instructed the lower court to set it at no more than \$300.

Should We Uproot It

Or Let It Grow?

Bond OK'd;

michigan free speech defense committee

HELP

THEM

FIGHT

FOR

OUR

FREEDOM

MICHIGAN FREE SPEECH DEFENSE COMMITTEE

215 Linden Street, East Lansing, Michigan

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED

October 12, 1965 was a busy day at Michigan State University's Student Union Building, the site of MSU's seventeenth annual Career Carnival. Thousands of students gathered there interviewing prospective employers, collecting career opportunity pamphlets, and viewing displays. Several of the employers represented at the Carnival were military organizations, and of these the U.S. Marine Corps was showing training and battle films with dramatic shots of Marine aircraft napalming targets. Mingling with the crowd around the Marine recruiters were two students bearing placards with pictures of children horribly disfigured by napalm burns; others nearby quietly distributed anti-war leaflets to passers-by.

Four young men--Albert Halprin, Howard Harrison, Fred Janvrin, and James Dukarm--who participated in that demonstration last October were recently freed on bond after a week of dramatic legal fireworks and a three day vigil and hunger strike by sympathetic students protesting the violation of due process which had sent the four to jail without bail or opportunity to appeal. The four had been re-convicted in Circuit Court of

trespassing and of obstructing "the free and normal use of a University building"--two of the three charges under which they had been arrested and removed from the Student Union by MSU police after having refused to stop distributing their leaflets when ordered to do so. The third charge--violating a commercial advertising ban with their anti-war posters--had been thrown out at their first trial before a Lansing Justice of the Peace, at which the famous New York civil liberties attorney Conrad Lynn appeared as their legal counsel. Having appealed their first conviction to Ingham County Circuit Court, Halprin, Harrison, Janvrin, and Dukarm were again convicted and, over the protests of defense attorney Lynn, sentenced to ten- and thirty-day jail terms--considerably more severe than the mild fines to which they had been sentenced at their first trial--and immediately taken to jail with no bail, despite their expressed intention to appeal the decision to a yet higher court.

"[Circuit Court Judge] Salmon had to know that the effect of denying them bail would be to make them serve the sentences he imposed before their appeals could be heard and judged, thus inflicting punishment whatever the outcome." (Detroit News editorial of April 3, 1966)

After four days in jail the defendants were released when a higher court ordered Circuit Court Judge Salmon to set bail.

A STRUGGLE FOR RIGHTS

Why are the four committed to a lengthy and demanding legal struggle? And why is a famous civil liberties attorney defending them for only a token fee? Basic to the existence and survival of any free and open society is the recognition of the legitimacy of dissent; the absence of or suppression of free discussion and controversy over public matters leads to stagnation and ideological oppression. At a time when the pressures of war lead our government into urging upon us a "Great Consensus," into branding as fools or traitors all who express unusual or controversial views on political matters, we must insure that the legal apparatus which protects the right of dissent remain intact. When students guilty of nothing more than handing out literature expressing a fundamental concern for human life are arrested for trespassing in their own Student Union at a public function, then it is time to safeguard our rights of free expression by appropriate action in the courts which are established to set legal precedent in such matters.

The Michigan Free Speech Defense Committee has been formed to finance the defense of the four, which is firmly based on constitutional law. The Lansing chapter of the A.C.L.U. has promised to help by filing an amicus brief. Conrad Lynn intends to defend the case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary. Unfortunately, "appropriate action"

Account Number 31-3731

Account Name MSU Chap SDS.

Michigan State University

APPLICATION FOR AGENCY ACCOUNT - STUDENT ORGANIZATION

Date 10-14-70

1. In making application for an account with the Comptroller's Office, the student organization agrees to comply with University policies and procedures relating to the use of the account. It is also agreed that if this account should be inactive for more than one (1) year or if the organization should dissolve, any balance in the account will revert to the University.
2. Name of student organization Students for a Democratic Society
3. Purpose of the student organization To discuss and attempt to change some of the wrongs in society
4. What is source of income? Pledges, Donations, Fundraising Activities
5. Are there any conditions pertaining to the organization's current or future financial operations and/or situations which should be considered in reviewing this request for an account?

6. We agree that no commitments for expenditure will be made unless there is a sufficient balance in our account.

President (Signature) John F. Rygal

Treasurer (Signature) Mark W. Hayes

7. Verification of student organization registration and approval of request:

Lana Dost
Student Activities Division, Office of the
Vice President for Student Affairs

Date Oct 14, 1970

8. I certify that I have authority to commit funds for the account listed below and if any overdraft is incurred from the operation of the account requested hereon, I authorize such overdraft to be charged to University account number 31-3697,
account name unassociated Students of MSU

Lamin F. Kishin
Signature

Date 10/14/70

9. Approval: [Signature]
Comptroller's Office

Date 10/14/70

THE PROGRAM POGROM

by Carlie Tanner

The week before the beginning of the school term, the summer membership of our chapter held a series of meetings for the purpose of intensive ideological, tactical and structural debate. The first topic covered was the role of the student in the revolutionary movement. Three basic analyses were presented on this topic. The first proposes that students are a peripheral, somewhat parasitic group in society whose main revolutionary function is to organize and awaken other classes of society. The second regards students as future workers whose primary potential lies in organizing fellow workers after graduation. This initial change, which has not been resolved but is rather a topic for continued chapter deliberation and discussion, led to a debate on chapter programs.

A five point program was passed by the membership. The points of this program included the establishment of a student employees' union which would be affiliated with the full-time campus employees' union, although it would be a separate local. The second point supported form organizing, incorporating the present discussion/action group set-up. Also included in the program was a plan to organize a student union which would deal with student problems and provide a radical alternative to the sand-box politics of the present student government. The two final points passed involved the formation of a labor committee to form alliances in the working community and the publication of a labor supplement to The Paper which would deal with nationwide and local problems and issues of the working class. A final, non-programmatic motion passed constituted the proposal of a joint policy meeting with SLA to discuss possible coordination of action toward establishing the student union.

From tactical exchanges the meeting then progressed to a debate on chapter structure. A motion was passed retaining the structure implemented this summer. This incorporates the participation of each voting member in a discussion group which is coordinated geographically, and one of the "production units" whose concern is carrying out various chapter functions. The production units include:

- 1) Communications, some of whose functions are group assignments, leafletting, publishing the newsletter and staffing the office;
- 2) Logistics, which supplies and keeps account of finances and materials necessary for chapter function; and
- 3) Information, which is in charge of educational aspects of chapter programming.

Any questions on this program can be answered either in the office or in discussion group meetings. Each work group will be holding a meeting which is open to all interested persons and will be listed in "It's What's Happening."

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Could all national members who have not already done so please contact either Carlie or John in the office to facilitate an accurate filing system?

Meet people in an exciting literary atmosphere! Help with SDS Lit. Sales in your free time! Call 353-4365.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
Michigan State University
P.O. Box 382
East Lansing, Michigan
48823

A clarification of the functions of the following sections will be presented at the following meetings:

Logistics- Sunday, October 5, Room 24, Student Services, 2:00 P.M.
Information- Sunday, October 5, Room 24, Student Services, 2:00 P.M.
Communications- Sunday, October 5, Room 24, Student Services, 3:00 P.M.
All those who are interested are invited to attend.

If you wouldn't mind being contacted
by SDS put a ~~★~~ by your name

PETITION AGAINST RACISM AT MSU

I. We demand that the admission of minority (black, chicano, and indian) students to MSU be at least proportional to their percentage of the state of Michigan (about 15% right now). In principle, we dislike quota systems, and believe that college education should be open to all. We see this as a first step towards that goal.

In conjunction with this, we demand adequate, student-faculty controlled educational and financial programs to insure that students are able to graduate. Minorities must be at least proportionately in control of these programs.

II. We feel that there is no room in a university for teaching ideas such as racial or sexual inferiority, so we therefore demand that the advocacy, either in textbooks or lectures, of ideas which promote or justify racial or sexual inferiority be prohibited at MSU. We feel that academic freedom was never intended to protect racism or sexism, and more than it was intended to protect physical assault or libel --with which racism and sexism have much more in common than with free intellectual inquiry. These ideas have been used in the past to justify the oppressions of races (e.g., as in Nazi Germany) and of women, and we do not wish to have this continued or strengthened in this country. ..

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<u>Stan Felt</u>	<u>614 Haddon</u>	<u>351-1308</u>
<u>Joseph D. Priebe</u>	<u>1130 Beech St</u>	<u>351-8458</u>
* <u>Carl J. Davis</u>	<u>2923 Timbren</u>	<u>488-4081</u>
* <u>Douglas Wilson?</u>	<u>1447 Robertson</u>	<u>482-9154</u>
<u>Jill Spiller</u>	<u>219 Mason</u>	<u>355-1985</u>
* <u>Ralph Henry</u>	<u>425 Ann Street</u>	<u>332-3231 +</u>
<u>Larry Pomerville</u>	<u>731 Burcham Dr</u>	<u>351-8253</u>
<u>Sue Stevens</u>	<u>138 Gunson</u>	<u>351-7972</u>
<u>Carl Phariwal</u>		

Dear Comrades and Friends,

There has been a terrific response to our party's line and work. We have subscribers coming in at a consistent pace and quite a few friends have come into the office to talk and make literature orders. Not only friends from the U.S., from different parts of the world, also. Because the response has been increasing, the volume of work here in the N.Y. office has increased. We need to streamline to deal with it in the best way.

Challenge is being printed on a regular basis - every two weeks - it is printed on Thursday. On that Thursday, the staff is at the printers and all literature orders have been made out (as far as numbers being sent and addresses, etc.) If there are to be any changes in the orders or additions made, we need to be notified well before that Thursday printing date. Try to let us know at least by the Tuesday before.

We had one challenge distributor who moved and didn't let us know. The post office held up his mail for a few months and now has begun to return it. We have paid at least \$40.00 on his returns. A silly waste of money. Please let us know when there is an address change - phone number change, etc. This is very important. ALL information of this type should be phoned in to:

212-924-8848 (during the day)
or
212-299-9506 -Leo (evenings)
or
212-587-2441 -Sandy

Or, letters can be mailed to: PLP
1 Union Square West
Room 617
New York, New York 10003

Thanks for the co-operation. and

Greetings!

Circulation Department
PLP

Everyone receiving this letter please fill out the following information and mail it within the next few days. We would like to receive it before the next mailing of ...

Students for a Democratic Society

Fanslot

Michigan State University

P.O. Box 382 East Lansing, Michigan 48823

PROJECT THEMIS

The project was announced in July, 1967, and according to a news release it had two purposes:

- (1) The development of new centers of excellence capable of solving important Defense problems in the years ahead; and
- (2) A wider geographical distribution of Defense research funds, favoring institutions which have not heretofore received substantial opportunity and financial support in the field of Defense research.

During 1967 50 universities in 30 states were given \$20 million for 3 yr. unclassified contracts.

Since its inception the aims of Themis have not changed. In a booklet distributed to Michigan State to explain the project, the same purposes are reiterated. In fact, a section of the booklet states more baldly the DoD's intention to gradually colonize the academic scientific community:

"Project THEMIS is designed to stimulate and provide initial support for a research effort. It is anticipated that, as a THEMIS research activity gains a ~~higher degree~~ higher degree of competence, it will become increasingly active in the regular research programs of the DoD and other ~~agencies~~ agencies." (pg. 1)

Michigan State is attempting to make herself a ~~Reflexion Center~~ center of excellence. During Christmas break 5 preliminary Themis proposals were written and submitted to the DoD. Two were turned down:

- (1) a \$786,000 proposal under the Themis category of Detection, Surveillance, Navigation and Control titled Plasma and Target Detection Research. Along with some apparently genuine work concerning communication and space exploration is included work on Small Target Detection methods. It would help detect small things and people on and under the ground, under sea, and in the sky. (There is an ingenious plan to locate soldiers in jungles by adjusting radar frequencies to detect their rifles)
- (2) a \$1,596,000 proposal under the category Medical Sciences--Infectious and Communicable Diseases ~~is~~ titled Pathogenesis of Infectious Diseases. As in the other project, there appears to be ~~much~~ worthwhile research: in immunology, biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology. ~~Under the heading of~~ It also includes work in "Bioengineering" which is described in the proposal as follows:

"Although seemingly a remote concern, this area has direct applicability to study of ~~an~~ infectious disease in the mass production of pathogenic microorganisms for use in vaccines and other products. Doctor Gerhardt was a BW research and development officer in the preceeding ~~two~~ two wars and has continued as a consultant. He has extensively studied and developed equipment for the concentrated culture of microorganisms in dialysis systems. He and Dr. Sadoff both have ~~backgrounds~~ backgrounds of formal education in chemical engineering. Also nearby is a center for production of biological ~~products~~ products, at the Michigan State Department of Health Laboratories in Lansing. Dr. Berger Olsen, for example, is engaged in mass production of anthrax toxin, for use as a protective toxoid. Cooperation with this laboratory, and also three major pharmaceutical companies in the state, offers unique advantages in this field."

Students for a Democratic Society

Michigan State University

P.O. Box 382 East Lansing, Michigan 48823

The other three preliminary proposals, however, were deemed interesting enough by the DoD to receive more consideration. During Spring Break detailed versions were prepared, and they are about to be processed. They have already been sent off. They are:

- (1) a \$910,000 proposal under the Themis category Detection, Surveillance, Navigation and Control titled Molecular Gas Lasers and Non-Linear Optics. As the title indicates, it includes basic research in lasers; however, some of the work is applicable to optical communication and optical radar.
- (2) a \$1,330,000 proposal under Themis category ~~Max~~ Behavioral and Social Sciences (Decision-Making) titled The Computer as an Aid to Effective Decision-Making. It is designed to make generals better generals.
- (3) a \$980,890 proposal under Themis category Information Processing Systems titled Computer-Aided System Design. The Pentagon should be more efficient.

The reports are in the 'Completed work' file if you need to see them.

Office of the Dean of Students Division of Student Activities
and Organizations - Student Services Building

October 4, 1972

Margaret Beegle
442 Rosewood
East Lansing, MI. 48823

Dear Miss Beegle:

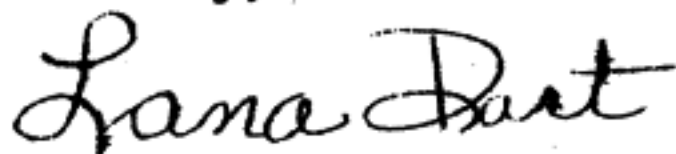
This letter will verify the registration with ASMSU of Students for a Democratic Society on October 3, 1972.

Registered student organizations may use University services and facilities and sponsor all-University events, outside speakers and revenue-producing events. Staff members in the Student Activities Division, 101 Student Services Building, are available to help members of student organizations plan these events and to answer questions regarding policies and procedures which pertain to them. All of these events must be registered by completing an Activity Planning Form which is available in the Student Activities Division.

If you did not receive a Student Handbook or the listing of University facilities and services when the registration form was submitted, these may be obtained in the Student Activities Division. The Student Handbook contains the policies and procedures which officers and members of student organizations should be aware of in planning activities. It also contains the policies related to financial accounts held with the University Business Office.

If you have any questions, you may call me at 353-3860 or come to 101 Student Services Building.

Sincerely,



Lana Dart
Assistant Director
Student Activities Division

LD/Jad

ROTC



MUST GO



sds

WHY THE STUDENT STRIKE DIDN'T END THE WAR

Last spring one of the ways college students and campus workers responded to the American invasion of Cambodia was by attacking ROTC installations all over the country. In all, about 145 separate attacks were launched against ROTC units at 76 colleges. Several military science departments were completely destroyed by fire.¹ Nixon was forced to promise an end to the Cambodian "operation" by June 30, and the stock market dropped to 631 points in its sharpest rate of decline since the beginning of the great depression. After five years of seemingly futile effort the anti-war movement had hit upon a strategy that could materially hurt the war effort--abolish ROTC.

At this critical point liberal politicians and university administrators rose to the occasion by offering programs and policies that created an illusion of constructive anti-war activity while draining student militancy away from ROTC and other local institutions that supported the military. The National Student Association, formerly funded by the CIA, called for a national student strike. President Cordier of Columbia declared that the college had become an "anti-war university" (even though ROTC and war research were to continue!). Scores of college presidents including Clifton Wharton followed suit by cancelling classes for a short period of time. The Movement for a New Congress was set up, promising that students could help to end the war by participating in electoral politics in November. More recently, a "Peoples' Peace Treaty" has been circulated. The Treaty is not binding on the US Government, and the enforcement is to bring people to Wash., DC, to close the city down for a few days.

The net effect of these tactics has been to drain student energy away from effective mass actions against ROTC and other agencies of military repression and to introduce confusion and cynicism into the student movement. The liberal administrators and politicians said in effect: "Follow us, the leaders of this country and we will bring you victory (even though we have been supporting the war in deeds and usually in words since it began!)."

Now it is 1971, the strike is over, the November elections are over, and the war is no closer to an end. (The Cambodian "operation" is continuing and the US has invaded Laos.) Colonel Jean Paul Burner, Chairman of the Army ROTC Program of MSU says,

We feel that we have "weathered the storm" of last spring's campus demonstrations, and those of us in ROTC look forward to training many classes of capable and qualified military officers.²

It is important that we understand the mistakes that were made last spring and do not repeat them. The way to end the war lies not in allying with those who run this country (and are responsible for and benefit from the war) but through struggles which attack the administration and build a fighting alliance with those who are really oppressed by the war--working people all over the world.

This pamphlet will attempt to explain what ROTC is, why ROTC should be abolished and how students and workers have been fighting back against ROTC and the material oppression it supports. Unfortunately, this pamphlet will not be able to go into as much detail about some topics, e.g., imperialism and liberal politicians, as these topics justify. We have designed this pamphlet to be read in conjunction with two SDS pamphlets: Vietnam: No Mistake and US Imperialism and Vietnam, which cover these topics in more detail. For further reference, a bibliography has been added.

HISTORY OF ROTC

Army ROTC was initiated in 1916 under the National Defense Act (Air Force followed in 1946), not, as some think, by the Morrill Act of 1862. ROTC remained compulsory at MSU until 1962. Many schools have also dropped this requirement. There are about 360 ROTC programs in operation serving 502 schools throughout the US.³ The Army also maintains Junior ROTC programs in many American high schools, some of which are compulsory. In 1964, 245 units enrolled 60,000 high school students. The number of Jr. units is scheduled to multiply to 1200 this year.

In cadet strength, the Army has the largest program. During 1968-69, 150,982 cadets were enrolled in Army ROTC. In the same year, the Air Force program numbered 51,273, while the total number of Naval Midshipmen came to 10,760. Consequently, 212,000 American college students were training for officer duty in the US armed forces that year.⁴ In

the two years since then, total enrollment has dropped to 109,000.⁵

ROTC--MAIN SOURCE OF OFFICERS

The best indicator of the significance of the college ROTC program is the comparison of the number of ROTC graduates to the number of service academy graduates. Of all Army officers on active duty today, less than 12% have come from West Point, while over 50% are ROTC graduates (the remainder are from Officers Candidate School, battlefield commission, and direct commission). West Point graduated 763 second lieutenants in 1969, while ROTC graduated 16,415.⁶ These relative percentages have remained constant, despite the drop in ROTC enrollment.⁷

Colonel Pell, former head of ROTC at Harvard revealed: "About 40% of all Army officers currently on active duty are ROTC graduates. 65% of our first lieutenants and 85% of our second lieutenants come from the ROTC program."⁸

According to a report of the Army Personnel Research Office, May, 1966, "The largest single source of Junior officers in the Army is the Senior Division ROTC program established on 232 colleges and universities. In fiscal year 1965, 11,400 ROTC graduates received commissions as compared with 2300 OCS graduates and 522 US Military Academy graduates...."

Pell added: "Today, reliance upon colleges and universities for officers is greater than ever. For example, the 1968 graduating class contained over 11,000 newly commissioned officers, who, as they enter the ranks of the active Army, will fill 85% of the required annual input needed to provide the junior leaders for today's troop units. More than 1100 of the young men will become career officers to furnish the hardcore leadership for the future. It is very evident that the present mission of ROTC is the production of officers, not merely to expose students to military training." (emphasis added)

ROTC graduates now comprise more than 50% of the regular officers in the armed services.⁹ So ROTC not only supplies the vast majority of junior officers for the US military, but it is also essential in order to maintain US military strength in the long run by supplying career officers.

ROTC has played and continues to play a vital role in the American invasion of Vietnam. 2,481 cadets attended the fifth annual ROTC summer camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky last summer. They were told by generals

from the pentagon that their chances of going to Vietnam are "excellant" and that their chances of going into combat are about 50-50.¹⁰ Working to abolish ROTC here at MSU is a real act of solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Furthermore, the value of the ROTC program can be seen in its low cost to the Federal Government. Melvin Laird's special advisory committee on ROTC recently found that it costs five times as much to train an officer at an academy than at a college campus. For example, it costs approximately \$4800 per officer at MSU as opposed to \$49,400 at West Point.

An additional measure of the importance of ROTC is that, of six commanding generals in Vietnam, five are from ROTC. ROTC has also produced three Chiefs of Staff--Leonard Wood, George Decker, and George C. Marshall as well as other noted officers--Claire Chennault (Flying Tigers in China), William Dean (Korea), the infamous advocate of bombing North Vietnam "back into the stone age," Curtis LeMay, and Capt. Ernest Medina of My Lai fame.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO ROTC

Still the question might linger, "Will the abolition of ROTC effectively slow the operation of US involvement in Vietnam?" Col. Pell notes parenthetically, "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.

"The anti-ROTC extremists apparently do not accept the criticality of ROTC to our defense establishment. They persist in the notion that the armed forces will continue to exist and perform their function, somehow, without ROTC. The blunt truth is that Officers Candidate School (OCS) programs are not attractive to college graduates unless there is extreme pressure from the draft."

Sociologist Joseph W. Scott adds: "A break between the Universities and the military would seriously impair the conduct of the war in Vietnam and, for that matter, of any major war. By attacking the armed forces' major source of leadership potential, anti-war activists have discovered the most effective method to date for curbing the military establishment's ability to wage war."¹¹

Evidence of the criticality of ROTC is found in the continuing

program of replacing those ROTC units which have been eliminated.

The Air Force...will establish ROTC programs on 13 more campuses...to offset losses caused by the disbanding or scheduled disbanding of Air Force ROTC programs at 20 other schools in the last 20 months.¹²

What all this means is obvious: the military is totally committed to ROTC and feels it absolutely essential that ROTC be maintained where it is and expanded where it can, for as long as possible.

Interestingly enough, the main danger to ROTC programs at the present time is the drop in ROTC enrollment in general. 109,598 people signed up in Fall of 1970, the least since 1947. "Of even more significance is the marked decrease of freshmen and sophomores signing up. This will mean even fewer officers entering the services from the colleges four years from now."¹³ Anti-war and anti-ROTC sentiment is undoubtedly a large contributing factor in that drop.

ROTC AT MSU

This winter term there are 185 Army cadets and approximately 160 Air Force cadets. Demonstration Hall is provided for ROTC, financed by funds to MSU from the state, and the University also pays for lights and phone plus one secretary. Officers-instructors are paid by the Army, and all supplies plus two other secretaries are paid by the Army.

Anti-war sentiment at MSU has decreased the enrollment in ROTC in the last six years. The Wall Street Journal stated of ROTC at MSU that:

There have been some casualties. Here at Michigan State University where antiwar sentiment runs high, total student enrollment has increased 50% in the past five years--but total ROTC enrollment has fallen from 3200 to about 800 in the same period.¹⁴

This represents a drop of 75%. Since winter term 1970, total enrollment in ROTC has declined from 421 to 345. The absence of ROTC at MSU and other Michigan campuses would deal a strategic blow to the Vietnam War and to the military in general. A member of Sec. of Defense Laird's ROTC advisory committee, a university president, was quoted by the Wall Street Journal in regard to growing anti-ROTC sentiment on university campuses. He said:

I am suspicious of claims that opposition has peaked; we won't know until fall. Right now the trouble is manageable, but if it spreads to such key state campuses as Wisconsin,

Michigan, and California, then we're in for serious difficulties.¹⁶

The military intends not only to look to college campuses for their officers, but admittedly relies most heavily on the land grant colleges such as MSU.

CIVILIAN ELITES AND THE ARMY

But doesn't the influx of educated men into junior officer positions make a basic difference in the politics of the Army? We think not. The ROTC program (and the argument about intelligence) is based on class prejudice and the perpetuation of the inner qualities of American society within the Army. As Col. Pell puts it,

The Armed Forces simply cannot function without an officers corps comprised largely of college graduates. Who is prepared to trust their sons--let alone the nation's destiny--to the leadership of high school boys and drop-outs. Equally disturbing (as "idealistic young Americans" ruining their lives "by fleeing the country to avoid the draft" is)...the knowledge that there are brilliant young Harvard men (or any college men--ed.) with God-given leadership abilities (sic!) who seem content to waste two years of their life by allowing themselves to serve as a private.

What incredible snobbery! Col. Pell may be gross in his revelations but it is no secret that the armed forces have highly rigid class structures. In the first place, foreign policy, like the Vietnam War (or domestic policy for that matter) is made by civilians. Top military officers exert some influence on the choice of specific tactics, but the counter-revolutionary American foreign policy is not controlled by the military. In the second place these highly rigid class structures are fully capable of weeding out any officers who might try to interfere with the imperialist functions of the armed forces.

Upon entering as a junior officer, the ex-cadet faces a limited set of options: either implement the political and military strategy required by and in the interest of the US corporate-military-political elite or face military 'justice'. Hopes of eventually attaining policy-making rank are delusions: those officers with inadequate devotions to the political-economic and strategic assumptions of US military policy are simply not promoted. Differences of opinion among the Joint Chiefs of Staff concern only tactics and low-level strategy, not fundamental political premises. Reactionaries, such as Curtis Lemay and

Edwin Walker, and liberals, such as Maxwell Taylor, differ only on the question of how to suppress popular revolutionary movements.

IMPERIALISM

Why do we say "revolutionary" and "imperialist"? As Henry Cabot Lodge and Richard Nixon have said:

He who holds or has influence in Vietnam can affect the future of the Philippines and Formosa to the east, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice surpluses to the west, and Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, ore and tin to the south. Vietnam thus does not exist in a geographical vacuum --from it large storehouses of wealth and population can be influenced and undermined.¹⁶

With its 100 million people and its 3000- mile arc of islands containing the region's richest hoard of natural resources, Indonesia constitutes by far the greatest prize in the Southeast Asian area.¹⁷

Three American Presidents have recognized the great stakes involved in Vietnam and understood what had to be done.¹⁸

- 1.5 million Vietnamese killed and maimed.
- 11 new bases and 47,000 troops in Thailand.
- 400 bombing raids daily over Laos.
- Expanding Japanese trade in Southeast Asia.
- More US money and arms to the Philippines.
- \$200 million invested by US firms in Indonesia.

These facts hang together. They spell out United States domination and exploitation of Southeast Asia, a goal pursued vigorously by the US government under Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Vietnam is no "mistake," as some claim. It is a ruthless, calculated, deliberate policy. Its aim? To keep the entire Pacific area in the US orbit and integrated into the US market system.

VIETNAM IS A STAKE NOT A MISTAKE. The US occupies Vietnam to keep its hold on Asia. Vietnam is the keystone of its Pacific empire. The US does not care about the people of Vietnam. The 3.8 million tons of bombs dropped on the Vietnamese have proven that. The empire is what counts. Possession of Vietnam is needed to maintain a hold on riches elsewhere. Eisenhower said it clearly:

If Indochina goes, several things happen right away. The Malay Peninsula, the last little bit of land hanging on down there would be scarcely defensible. The tin and tungsten we so greatly value from that area would cease coming, and all

India would be outflanked.

Burma would not be in a position for defense. All the position around there is very important to the United States. because finally, if we lost all that, how would the free (sic!) world hold the rich empire of Indonesia?¹⁹

Since Suharto's coup in Indonesia in 1965 and the slaughter of 300,000 radicals, the economy of Indonesia has come under the control of large US corporations. Over a dozen of them--Freeport Sulphur, Alcoa, Gulf, Union Carbide, Chase Manhattan, US Steel, Ocean Mining, Sinclair, Goodyear, Singer--have invested more than \$200 million since 1965 to extract oil, copper, nickel, tin, bauxite, and lumber to enrich the West.

What do the Indonesians get out of it? \$80 a year on the average (wages), poor schools, poor health services, poor housing, debt, corrupt government, and brutal repression.

In Thailand, \$2 billion in US military spending has created growth rates as high as 8%. US spokesmen cite this to justify their policies. But the \$2 billion hasn't helped the Thai people. It has been used to buy off the ruling class, to construct 11 air bases, and support the 47,000 US troops needed to suppress the spreading guerrilla resistance. Along with the soldier comes the businessman, with investments of more than \$195 million. Firestone, Kaiser Aluminum, Banker's Trust, and a new Rama Hilton in Bangkok. They want Thailand's oil, rubber, and tin.

The United States defeated Japan in WWII and assumed a dominant position in the Pacific. But now the US needs Japan--for trade and for bases to control the rest of the Pacific. Japan is the US' second largest foreign market and has served as a primary staging base for the US wars against Korea and Vietnam. Japan gains too. She trades more with Thailand than the US does. She needs Asian markets for her growth-hungry firms.

What good is a Pacific empire to the US? PROFITS--for US corporations. Listen to Rudolph Peterson, President of the Bank of America:

There is no more vast or rich area for resource development or trade growth in the world today than this immense region, and it is virtually in our own front yard...Were we California businessmen to play a more dynamic role in helping trade development in the Pacific Rim, we would have giant hungry new markets for our products and vast new profit potential for our firms.²⁰

And an article in US News and World Report in 1964 stated:

Big US firms find the pickings very good in their foreign operations. American executives are realizing, as never before, what the potentials in foreign lands are. Big growth in sales is to be abroad; not in the US. This is one of the most important business facts of the second half of the twentieth century.

Construction firms like Utah Construction and Mining and Morrison-Knudson get rich building war bases. The US sells food to the Vietnamese whose fields have been napalmed and defoliated. US industrialists and bankers are expanding their lucrative operations throughout SE Asia--15 banks in Indonesia alone.

Another major advantage for American Business is the vast amount of cheap labor available in underdeveloped (read: misdeveloped) nations.

George A. Needham, head of Motorola Korea Ltd., says that it takes only six weeks to teach girls in Seoul to assemble transistors--or two weeks less than the training period for girls hired by Motorola's other semiconductor plant in Phoenix. His explanation: "These girls need the work more and the discipline in Korea is harder. Life is tough here."²¹

Skilled construction workers who, as in this country, get twice as much as regular manufacturing workers, get \$.41/hour in Hong Kong, \$.28/hour in Pakistan and \$.36/hour in Vietnam. The average hourly wage in Thailand is \$.16, and it is \$.13 in both India and South Korea.²² Business seeks low labor costs such as these like water seeks the lowland, with all its thundering force.

Elites in countries heavily dominated by the US--South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Thailand--make a fortune from US military spending while their countries become severely dependent, and in fact, are mere enclaves of the US economy. Nixon praises them for having "accepted the keys of progress....prime reliance on private enterprise."

According to General Westmoreland, "We are fighting the war in Vietnam to show that guerrilla warfare does not pay." Vietnam cannot be allowed to win independence because other nations might be encouraged to do the same. Nixon said it himself: "For us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse not only of South Vietnam but Southeast Asia."

The war in Vietnam is a war to perpetuate US control over the Third World. The same war is being waged in Bolivia and Guatemala where US "advisors" direct "counter-insurgency" campaigns, in the "secret war" (not so secret now) in Laos, in southern Africa against African liberation forces, and in the US itself against the working class, particu-

larly minority and women workers. THE WAR AGAINST VIETNAM IS A WAR AGAINST THE WORLD.

BIG BUSINESS AND DOMESTIC OPPRESSION

Imperialism exploits workers in the US, also. Many industries and plants keep workers from fighting against lousy conditions and low wages by threatening to move overseas, where labor is cheaper. The AFL-CIO estimates that the shift of manufacturing to foreign soil cost American workers 700,000 jobs between 1966 and 1969.²³

Despite this, the number of work stoppages rose from 3,333 in 1960 to 5,700 in 1969. The number of man-days idle rose from 19,100,000 in 1960 to 42,869,000 in 1969.²⁴

Increased worker militancy has been sparked by the lack of any gain in real wages in over 6 years, a steady rise in unemployment, continued deterioration of ghetto communities, where many workers live, etc. And when workers do fight back in the form of increasingly militant strikes, sit-downs, slow-downs and ghetto rebellions, who do the rich bosses turn to? First, the cops, then the National Guard, and if all else fails, the same army and same ROTC graduates used in Vietnam (Detroit, in 1967, for example).

ROTC AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

ROTC, by supplying officers to the National Guard plays an important role in the suppression of rebellions in this country. ROTC graduates enter the National Guard through two routes. Most enter from the US Army Reserve and some enter the National Guard directly after graduation. According to Sergeant-Major Glenn Remington, Chief Instructor of Army ROTC at MSU, several of last year's graduating class from Army ROTC went directly into the National Guard. Mr. Brisco of Army Personnel and Administration in the Department of Military Affairs here in Lansing, says that the Michigan National Guard adopted a program of accepting officers directly from ROTC in September, 1970 and by January, 1971, there were already five or six of these new officers in the Guard (out of 900).

Particularly, here at MSU, ROTC directly cooperated with the suppression of the Detroit 1967 Ghetto Rebellion by using the ROTC fair grounds as a helicopter base to fly guns and ammunition to Detroit!

And the National Guard is used to suppress all workers and students

who fight back. The same National Guard that murdered the four students at Kent State was used two days earlier to break a Teamster wildcat in Cleveland.

RACISM: BOSSES'TOOL

Because they are oppressed the most, in the forms of worse housing, worse jobs, lower pay, etc., black and other minority workers fight back hardest. They have led many wildcat strikes. And the great black rebellions of the last seven years are working class revolts. The issues are jobs, filthy living conditions and incredible police attacks aimed at squashing attempts to fight back.

When minority workers take the lead, the bosses do everything they can to play the white workers off against the blacks. Increasingly, this ploy is being exposed, as workers of all colors have united, fought back and won. For example, the Postal strike of last spring was started by Black and Puerto Rican workers in New York City and picked up by whites there and all across the country. This strike was so strong, that : Nixon had to call out the army, led by their ROTC graduates, to scab on and break that strike within a week of its beginning.

Racism is one of the primary justifications of the US war in Vietnam. Unable to inspire the troops by telling them the real reasons why the US is in Vietnam, i.e., to make the rich richer, the Armed Forces push all kinds of racist lies to dehumanize the Vietnamese in the eyes of the GI's so that killing them becomes no big deal. It's a lot easier to kill a "gook" or a "dink" than a dedicated revolutionary fighting for the right of self-determination for his people.

SEXISM: OPPRESSION OF WOMEN

Similarly, the oppression of women is a pervasive characteristic of our society. The stereotype of women as being weak, innocent, and dumb is used to justify lower wages, segregated jobs, abuse by foremen, etc. Unemployment hits women hardest, since the Bosses are counting on men not to unite with women to fight to end layoffs.

The severe bombing and napalming of Vietnamese homes and towns forces many people to flee to the cities. Unable to get jobs, many women must become prostitutes for US servicemen in order to feed themselves and their families. This reinforces the idea that "women gooks" are subhuman.

And it is no secret that the Armed Forces rank highly as the most blatantly male chauvinist organization in the country, with the sergeants and the officers propagandizing the idea that women are nothing but sex objects at every chance. This also serves the function of diverting the soldier's attention from the service, and instead venting his frustration on women, instead of fighting back against the Bosses' Armed Forces.

A "RIGHT" TO JOIN ROTC?

In canvassing for support for our campaign to abolish ROTC, we have found the major objection to the campaign to be centered around arguments concerning a "right" to join ROTC. In other words, does ROTC have a right to be on campus? Does ROTC, in fact, have a right to exist? It is important that we don't look at this question abstractly, but that we look at it in terms of what ROTC is used for. Does the US have a right to suppress the struggle of the Vietnamese people so businessmen can have another place to invest and make super-profits? The administration evades this question by throwing up the smoke screen of "free speech" (freedom to join ROTC).

But what does free speech mean in this case? ROTC is an instrument of US Armed Forces engaged in a war against the Vietnamese people. The American government's "right of conquest" is here counterposed to the Vietnamese people's right to rebel. But only one of these mutually exclusive rights is in fact a genuine right. The force which a robber uses to extort goods does not give him a right to those goods. The force applied to maintain social conditions in which the great majority live on the edge of starvation and are treated as animals, and a small number of men live luxuriously (e.g., in Vietnam, under both French colonialism and US imperialism from Diem through Ky) cannot manufacture a right of conquest.

Now what happens to the Vietnamese people's freedom of self-determination when the CIA is free to function? What of the Guatemalans' right to the fruits of their labor when United Fruit pays them 10¢ an hour?

When 20,000 black and white workers at Newport News Shipyard struck in the summer of 1967, they suppressed their boss' freedom to make money. When the boss called scabs in, he opposed the workers' freedom to live better. When they beat the hell out of the scabs and cops, what of the

the

scabs' right of free movement, and/cops' right to serve the ruling class of corporation owners in peace?

The instruments of US domination in Vietnam (i.e., ROTC, the CIA, etc.) have no "rights" either there or to recruit highly trained "human resources" on American campuses. To justify their "rights" in this regard one would have to extol the activities in which the US Army engages. In effect one would have to support the right of conquest--the right of a foreign government to exploit a people. There is no such "right" (any more than Murder, Inc. should have the right to recruit highly trained technicians of death on American campuses; such a procedure presupposes the "right" to murder.) ROTC on campus also presupposes the "right" to suppress black rebellions and workers' strikes.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

ROTC is one of the most blatantly repressive and exploitative institutions existing today. In order to destroy it, a united movement is going to have to be built all across the country: a movement composed of workers, GIs, and students of all races and sexes, a movement which rejects the lies spread by the media (which is owned and controlled by those who profit from the oppression of workers in this country and abroad) about the struggles of radicals and revolutionaries in this country, in Vietnam, and around the world.

On the MSU campus, for example, the support of campus workers must be sought out if the campaign to abolish ROTC is to have any long-term effect. Campus workers have the real power to shut this University down, and are directly hurt by the University Bosses through low pay, layoffs, speed-up, etc.

A united, fighting front composed of campus workers, faculty, and students can attack this University effectively and force the destruction of ROTC, and then go on from there to effectively combat all the other ways this University serves the economic elite in this country.

And, when linked with similar groups all over the country, when millions of people understand how this system works, we can all stand together and make sure that the bosses will never be able to lift a finger to oppress and exploit any other person in the world ever again!

SMASH ROTC!!

¹US News and World Report, June 29, 1970, pp. 20-21.

²Lansing State Journal, Sept., 1970.

³The New York Times, Dec. 31, 1970, p. 31, and July 24, 1970, p. 10.

⁴Statistics from the US Army's report to the Committee on Educational Policy, Harvard U., 1969.

⁵N.Y. TIMES, Dec. 31, 1970, p. 31.

⁶"Report of the Special Committee on ROTC to the Sec. of Defense", Sept. 22, 1969, p. 11.

⁷N.Y. Times, Dec. 31, 1970, p. 31.

⁸All quotes of Colonel Fell are from the Harvard ROTC Pamphlet.

⁹N.Y. Times, Dec. 31, 1970, p. 31.

¹⁰IBID., July 24, 1970, p. 10.

¹¹Trans-Action Magazine, Sept., 1969.

¹²N.Y. Times, Dec. 13, 1970, p. 83.

¹³Ibid., Dec. 31, 1970, p. 31.

¹⁴March 22, 1968.

¹⁵July 2, 1969.

¹⁶Henry Cabot Lodge, Boston Globe, Feb. 28, 1965.

¹⁷Nixon, Foreign Affairs, Oct., 1967.

¹⁸Nixon, Nov. 3, 1969.

¹⁹Eisenhower, in a speech to US Businessmen, N.Y. Times, July 26, 1966.

²⁰California Business Magazine, Sept.-Oct., 1968.

²¹Time Magazine, Sept. 21, 1970, p. 91.

²²UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, and International Labor Organization Quarterly Bulletins and Yearbook.

²³Time Magazine, Sept. 21, 1970, p. 92.

²⁴Statistical Abstract of the US, 1970, p. 241.

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Friday May 17
7:30 PM • 106b Wells Hall

Black Liberation

Jason Lobette • BSA

John Watson • Inner City Voice

WHITE ROOM

Saturday May 18
2:00 PM 106b Wells

White Liberation

Mike James; Junebug Boykin • JOIN Community Union

Noel Ignatin • Progressive Labor

7:30 PM 106b Wells

Racism & Colonialism

Dr. James Hooker • MSU

Mike Speigel • SDS

Stu Dowty • REP

Plus Tapes • Malcolm X, Rap Brown
Films 'Come Back Africa', Newerk
Workshops

Students for a Democratic Society Present A Teach-In

IMPORTANT GENERAL INFORMATION

PLEASE READ THOROUGHLY

Wild things broke out here last week which may have some bearing on the Convention, so a brief synopsis of events is in order. Monday morning the local pigs started a crackdown on drugs (a-la-Stoney Brook). The use of the cops and their role on campus and off politicized the issue and things were really set in motion! The Ad. building was accupied around the demands of disarming the campus cops and re-organizing them under student control. (For a full explanation of the importance of this, see section on cops). The thing climaxed with the people being dragged out of the building and a pitched battle between cops and students. As a result, the administration is uptight, the cops are uptight, and a lot of consciousness has been raised with the people involved. Finals ended Saturday, so the struggle leveled off, but it is continuing. Naturally, the press has tied it all to the Convention and the scare & stories are much in evidence.

Our intentions (to have the convention) have been made clear to the administration and they appear to understand that action is not foreseen, but things are very ~~knax~~ tense and people should act accordingly.

The Convention activities will be held in the Student Union and Berkey Hall ~~xxxx~~ (two buildings east). We will have to be out of the buildings by 11pm each night. REGISTRATION AND HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN THE UNION DURING BUILDING HOURS (tel. 355-7676) AND IN THE MSU-SDS OFFICE (Rm. 27, Student Services Building; ~~xxxxxx~~ tel. 353-4365) AT OTHER TIMES:

EVERYBODY MUST HAVE A BADGE TO ATTEND MEETINGS, in order to get a badge you must register at the Union or the office (after union hours). The categories at registration are as follows: Convention Delegate (red badge; 5 votes on the Convention floor); National Member, but not delegate (white badge; one vote on Convention floor); Observer (blue card; no vote); Press (gold card with appropriate markings). If you are an ~~ax~~ National Council delegate, it will be marked on whatever color card you get.

PRESS: Please refrain from giving comments to the press until a policy has been decided upon by the body. % We have received a lot of publicity lately (news to anybody?) and there will be a lot of media people here (they have been calling steadily for the last two weeks). Situation is sensitive, so please wait until the entire body has had time to determine a policy.

HOUSING: It will be uptight, so we will apologize in advance. We are doing the BEST we can, so please be tolerant. At registration, each person will receive a housing card. Please help us and return the card to registration if you leave before Saturday night so someone else can take your place. A large map of the entire Lansing area is available to everyone so you can get where you're going. Also, at least one MSU-SDS person will be assigned to mass housing areas like churches and co-ops to serve as go-between. Information is available regarding the rental of cots and sleeping bags but the local supply is very limited -- you were warned in NLN about bringing bedrolls.

TRANSPORTATION: For people being housed in Lansing (as opposed to East Lansing, where you and the University are now), busses run down Michigan Ave. from 7am to Midnight every twenty minutes on the hour.

NEWSPAPERS: ~~WKKE~~ Wall Street Journal and New York Times are available in the Union and at Cunninghams across the street. Other major papers can be had at Paramount News, four blocks east of the Union on Grand River.

SWIMMING: Presentation of the Convention ID card and 25¢ should get you into the outdoor pool at the Men's Intramural Building (both guys and chicks are admitted).

COPS, FUZZ, PIGS, ETC.: MSU is unique in that it is the home of the largest Police Administration school in the country. It was no accident that they were chosen to set up the cops for Diem in Vietnam. THEY ARE THE BEST AND SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED. The campus force operates on campus like a very efficient city force (they are all deputized by the County--they are not a private force) -- mobile units, a full array of ~~xx~~ armaments, a very good informer network, the whole bit. In addition, the State Police headquarters are adjacent to the campus. It includes the training school, dogs, and a full complement of manpower to re-inform the campus' force quickly.

What this adds up to is that people should keep a tactical cool. It is probable

OVER OVER OVER

MORE INFORMATION

~~TEXT~~

that they will attempt to use the Convention as an exercise for their intelligence gathering and evaluating ability. To this end, we will do our best to identify them for you so that you can rap with them about their identities, the nature of their work, and stuff like that. Any further decisions about relating to the cops will have to wait on any decision presented to the Convention for consideration by the Convention Steering Committee.

~~TEXT~~ DOPE, BOOZE, GUNS: Don't bring any on campus, the laws regarding this are strictly enforced. East Lansing is a dry town (more on this under food).

TYPEWRITERS AND Mimeo: Facilitists are available. Check with the folk at registration or at the sds office (Rm. 27, Student Services Building).

DAY-CARE CENTER: Arrangements have been made for a day-care center (635 Abbott, Apt. 109; tel. 351-0619). People are needed groove with the kids (guys, too!!!), so sign up for a time-slot on the board which is posted near registration. The people who have volunteered to provide a place, toys, etc. say that they will not let the thing begin until people have signed up for the day.

MORE INFO.: See the daily agendas which we plan to print for the entire period. Also be sure to check the bulletin board near the Registration Tables daily for new information, changes in plans, etc..

CREDENTIALS: When you register, you will be asked to sign a sheet giving your name, chapter, and Convention status. That list will be checked by the Convention Steering Committee against the National Office membership list -- any apparent irregularities will be brought before the Convention for resolution.

REGISTRATION FEE: Since a variety of costs have been incurred by the MSU chapter and by the National Office in setting up the Convention (some housing has had to be paid for, supplies, renting tents, printing costs, etc.), there will be a registration fee of \$5 per person.

FOOD: The Convention will not be providing food service, so we will try to give you a rundown on the generally bad local food establishments.

CAMPUS: The only service open on campus this week is the Union (grill and cafeteria). The grill is not so hot. In contrast, the cafeteria is one of the best deals in town for quality and price. Complete meals range from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

WEST OF UNION: On Grand River, two blocks west, there is an Arby's serving good roast beef sandwiches for 69¢ and a McDONALDS. A little over a block west is a mediocre Chinese restaurant THE YAT WAH, prices go from \$1.75 to \$4.00. It also has a take-out service.

NORTH OF UNION: One block north on Abbott Rd. is a steak house offering a full steak dinner for \$1.39 (STEAK HOUSE) -- it's a good deal. In the first block north on Mac Ave. are two pizza joints, THE ACE and DOMINO'S. A few doors north of that is the SPUDNUT SHOP, fresh donuts (expensive) and sandwiches. Also good fresh Danish and baked goods at MINI-MART across the intersection of Mac and Albert.

EAST OF UNION: On Grand River $\frac{1}{2}$ block is SPIRO'S which used to be a coffee-hangout until the cops were unleashed on the place and cleared out the "elements". A restaurant by day and a non-alcoholic nightclub after dark. Food poor. Two blocks east at intersection of Charles St. is a BIG BOY, part of the chain and reputedly mafia owned. On Grand River at the eastern edge of campus begins a string of drive-ins, RED BARN, another McDONALDS, BURGER KING, and COL. SANDERS. Best are BURGER KING, and the shrimp dinner at COL. SANDERS (\$1.75).

BOOZE AND BARS: East Lansing is a dry town, so you have to go outside the city limits to buy Bars and Beer-Wine stores close at 2am. Hard liquor is not sold over the counter after 11pm. ID is carefully checked, most places: require three pieces.

EAST OF UNION: THE GABLES is located on M-43 (Grand River) two miles east. It has a rock bar, a Rathskeller, and a restaurant. Draft beer is served only at the Rathskeller, food in the restaurant is expensive and the entire place is primarily a Greek-Jock hangout. A bit further up the road from the GABLES is PAUL REVERE'S. The crowd is integrated in that it is made up of politicians, intellectuals, jocks, and a few workers. In addition to the booze they serve sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs.

WEST OF UNION: At Kalamazoo and Homer is the KO-KO BAR. Further west on Kalamazoo is DAGWOODS which also serves good cheeseburgers.

IF YOU ARE A DOCTOR OR A LAWYER, PLEASE LEAVE YOUR NAME AND THE PLACE WHERE YOU WILL BE STAYING WITH THE FOLK AT THE REGISTRATION TABLES -- can't tell what might happen!

THE NEW "WEATHERMAN" ISM

The skirmishes in the Placement Bureau of this past Monday and Tuesday (November 10 and 11) are supposed to be victories for SDS. These actions supposedly showed SDS to be pro-working class. Since students and workers are actually or potentially sympathetic to SDS action, it will now be easier to raise political issues among students and workers and involve them in future actions.

Is this a justifiable conclusion? Let's look at the action on Monday. Leafletting for Monday's rally was done Friday, and was supposed to be done through the weekend. Result: about thirty people showed up, and about half of these picketed against the GE recruiters after waiting to see if anyone else was going to show up, the handful of people moved into the Placement Bureau to throw out the recruiters. However, the GE recruiters were not in the building. The only action that took place was a shouting match with Shingleton, the director of the Placement Bureau, and a brief scuffle in his office. After this, the picketers marched through the Placement Bureau for twenty minutes, chanting slogans. End result: "business as usual" in the Placement Bureau.

Is this a victory, or a disaster? How does this compare to last spring's action against the Oakland, California Police recruiters, where two hundred people finally prevented them from interviewing anybody? How does this action help SDS to build a mass student movement on this campus, and win mass working-class support for our cause?

There may be varying degrees of sympathy for the action among students and workers because of their support of the GE strike. Some workers may pat us on the back, and then we will be able to claim we have a worker-student alliance. But we are not able to claim that we have advanced one step in radicalizing the mass of students and MSU, or in building a fighting alliance between students and workers on this campus, or anywhere else.

In this regard, Monday's and Tuesday's actions cannot be differentiated from the activities of "Weatherman". Of course, both groups start from different political assumptions. The Worker-Student Alliance Caucus will claim that it is fighting in the side of the working class, where the Weatherman are attacking the working class. But the Weatherman claim that they are fighting on the side of the Vietnamese. In reality, both sides are fighting solely on the side of themselves. In both cases, their base does not extend beyond their own followers.

WHAT ABOUT THE WORKERS?

There can be no worker-student alliance without the workers. Such tactical measures as getting campus or industrial jobs, doing strike support, agitating for worker's demands or entering into full-time trade union work are useful only to the extent that they enable us to reach the workers and carry on political work among them. They constitute nothing in themselves. The fact that radical students enter into such activities no more constitutes a worker-student alliance than the taking up of the gun by a handful of self-styled "revolutionaries" constitutes the socialist revolution. At the present time the student movement is, or was at least was last year, among leading forces (along with the Black movement) in raising the level of political struggle in this country. The left-wing students, particularly SDS, were coming to an understanding of imperialism, the nature of the state, and the inherent necessity of exploitation under capitalism. Also, greater and greater numbers of students within SDS were realizing the necessity of fighting for socialism. This political understanding has not, of yet, permeated into the broad sections of the working class in this country. The working class is showing a rising militancy around economic issues. But it has not, on the whole, translated its militancy into political action. Only when the workers come to a political understanding of the roots of their oppression, and unite with the student movement in waging the political fight, will we have a worker-student alliance.

The political fight is the crucial fight. Only in the political arena will the economic fight be resolved. This is why it is absolutely crucial that the student movement avoid merely tailing after the economic demands of workers. Lenin wrote that "the working class, exclusively by its own effort, is able to develop only trade union consciousness." (What is to be Done?) There is no inherent relation between the worker's economic struggles and the development by the workers of a radical political outlook. In fact the American trade union movement is full of examples of economic militancy going hand-in-hand with racism, anti-communism, and a narrow craft outlook. (We are not debating whether such attitudes hurt the workers even in the economic fight; we are saying that the economic fight by itself does not defeat such attitudes.) A radical political understanding has to be injected into the economic fight, and it is the job of the student movement at this time to do it. Again Lenin: "The theory of Socialism...grew out of the philosophic historical and economic theories that were elaborated by the educated representatives of the propertied classes, the intellectuals..."

the theoretical doctrine of (Socialism) arose quite independently of the spontaneous growth of the working-class movement." (What is to be Done?)

The student movement must go beyond being simply "pro-working-class." We must understand that the working class will play the key role in the destruction of capitalism because of its collective strength and because the working class produces most of the essential goods and services in capitalist society, not necessarily because it is oppressed and down trodden. There are groups more oppressed (e.g. permanently unemployed, welfare recipients, prostitutes, etc.), but what they lack is the social power to do anything about their position. This is why Marx expected the working class to make the revolution, and why he discounted what he termed the lumpenproletariat. Focusing on the oppression and misery of the working class (as though they were Mesopotamian slaves) leads to a static and social workish approach toward the workers. This approach of wanting to help the workers, to fight for them, leads to the dead end of reformism. It completely bypasses the correct approach, that of building a conscious, revolutionary vanguard to fight with the workers, and to constantly escalate the political level of the struggle.

PRESENT LESSONS AND FUTURE TASKS

What is the consequence of this erroneous approach? Economism, i.e., concentrating exclusively on the economic struggle without raising politics, or the raising of economic demands without putting them in a political context, is one. Another is adventurism. Right now, the student movement has no base among the working class. This is a weakness which must be corrected. But some radicals seek to find a quick solution by finding something to fight about, labeling their action "pro-working class", then hoping that the workers will see that the student movement is on their side. Without a base among the workers, the question of whether a struggle is "pro-working class", or not is academic. A struggle should be judged by the following: does it help us build a base, or does it hinder base building? We must always try to build mass actions. To think that an action is good because it consolidates relations among ourselves, or because it shows we are committed, is to rely on externals to correct internal political weaknesses. When Hellen and Ayers raised that as justification for their putsches last year, the Worker-Student Alliance Caucus correctly opposed them. That caucus should adhere to that position and not think that they are leading the action. "Weatherman's" error now becomes Worker-Student Alliance truth.

SDS at the present time should concentrate on building a mass radical student movement. A mass radical student movement is a worthwhile goal in itself, because it will raise political issues and provide future socialist cadre to organize the working class. But, more importantly, the mass student movement can spark a mass radicalization of the working class. This is a historical fact. The student demonstrations of the May 4th movement in China sparked an anti-imperialist movement of all strata, and laid the basis for the formation of the Chinese Communist Party. More recently, we have the student movements of Italy and France. Student actions in both countries have sparked actions of the workers. In Italy, students and workers participate in joint actions. As an indication of the power which the student movement can have, we have France in 1968, where student strikes inspired a general strike of the workers, and brought the bourgeois regime to the brink of collapse. We have no mass radical student movement in America today.

A mass student movement will avoid being organized opportunism and liberalism only if it is organized on a socialist basis. It must do more than fight anti-communism; it must be pro-communist. We must build this movement if we are to remain a relevant political force. The left remains a miniscule minority, in danger in being relegated to sectarian isolation. If SDS, in the face of reality, follows the path of promoting metaphysical "alliances", it will only insure its future irrelevance.

George Fish, PSU SDS

FOR INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION ONLY

TRAPPED in a SYSTEM

by Carl Oglesby

Nov. 27, 1965... Washington, D.C.



What would our dead revolutionaries answer? They might say: "What fools and bandits, sir, you make then of us. Outside help? Do you remember Lafayette? Or the 3,000 British freighters the French navy sunk for our side? Or the arms and men we got from France and Spain? And what's this about terror? Did you never hear what we did to our own loyalists? Or about the thousands of rich American Tories who fled for their lives to Canada? And as for popular support, do you not know that we had less than one-third of our people with us? That, in fact, the colony of New York recruited more troops for the British than for the revolution? Should we give it all back?"

Revolutions do not take place in velvet boxes. They never have. It is only the poets who make them lovely. What the National Liberation Front is fighting in Vietnam is a complex and vicious war. This war is also a revolution, as honest a revolution as you can find anywhere in history. And this is a fact which all our intricate official denials will never change.

But it doesn't make any difference to our leaders anyway. Their aim in Vietnam is really much simpler than this implies. It is to safeguard what they take to be American interests around the world against revolution or revolutionary change, which they always call Communism—as if that were that. In the case of Vietnam, this interest is, first, the principle that revolution shall not be tolerated anywhere; and second, that South Vietnam shall never sell its rice to China—or even to North Vietnam.

There is simply no such thing now, for us, as a just revolution—never mind that for two-thirds of the world's people the 20th Century might as well be the Stone Age; never mind the melting poverty and hopelessness that are the basic facts of life for most modern men; and never mind that for these millions there is now an increasingly perceptible relationship between their sorrow and our contentment.

Can we understand why the Negroes of Watts rebelled? Then why do we need a devil theory to explain the rebellion of the South Vietnamese? Can we understand the oppression in Mississippi, or the anguish that our Northern ghettos make epidemic? Then why can't we see that our proper human struggle is not with Communism or revolutionaries, but with the social desperation that drives good men to violence, both here and abroad?

To be sure, we have been most generous with our aid, and in Western Europe, a mature industrial society, that aid worked. But there are always political and financial strings. And we have never shown ourselves capable of allowing others to make those traumatic institutional changes that are often the prerequisites of progress in colonial societies. For all our official feeling for the millions who are enslaved to what we so self-righteously call the yoke of Communist tyranny, we make no real effort at all to crack through the much more vicious right-wing tyrannies that our businessmen traffic with and our nation profits from every day. And for all our cries about the international Red conspiracy to take over the world, we take only pride in the fact of our 6,000 military bases on foreign soil.

We gave Rhodesia a grave look just now—but we keep on buying her chromium, which is cheap because black slave labor mines it.

We deplore the racism of Verwoerd's fascist South Africa—but our banks make big loans to that country and our private technology makes it a nuclear power.

We are saddened and puzzled by random back-page stories of revolt in this or that Latin American state—but are convinced by a few pretty photos in the Sunday supplement that things are getting better, that the



—Robert Frost, T.M.

world is coming our way, that change from disorder can be orderly, that our benevolence will pacify the distressed, that our might will intimidate the angry.

Optimists, may I suggest that these are quite unlikely fantasies. They are fantasies because we have lost that mysterious social desire for human equity that from time to time has given us genuine moral drive. We have become a nation of young, bright-eyed, hard-hearted, slim-waisted, bullet-headed make-out artists. A nation—may I say it?—of beardless liberals.

You say I am being hard? Only think.

This country, with its thirty-some years of liberalism, can send 200,000 young men to Vietnam to kill and die in the most dubious of wars, but it cannot get 100 voter registrars to go into Mississippi.

What do you make of it?

The financial burden of the war obliges us to cut millions from an already pathetic War on Poverty budget. But in almost the same breath, Congress appropriates \$140 million for the Lockheed and Boeing companies to compete with each other on the supersonic transport project—that Disneyland creation that will cost us all about \$2 billion before it's done.

What do you make of it?

Many of us have been earnestly resisting for some years now the idea of putting atomic weapons into West German hands, an action that would perpetuate the division of Europe and thus the Cold War. Now just this week we find out that, with the meagerest of security systems, West Germany has had nuclear weapons in her hands for the past six years.

What do you make of it?

Some will make of it that I overdraw the matter. Many will ask: What about the other side? To be sure, there is the bitter ugliness of Czechoslovakia, Poland, those infamous Russian tanks in the streets of Budapest. But my anger only rises to hear some say that sorrow cancels sorrow, or that this one's shame deposits in that one's account the right to shamefulness.

And others will make of it that I sound mighty anti-American. To these, I say: Don't blame me for that! Blame those who mouthed my liberal values and broke my American heart.

Just who might they be, by the way? Let's take a brief factual inventory of the latter-day Cold War.

In 1953, our Central Intelligence Agency managed to overthrow Mossadegh in Iran, the complaint being his neutralism in the Cold War and his plans to nationalize the country's oil resources to improve his people's lives. Most evil aims, most evil man. In his place we put in General Zahedi, a World War II Nazi collaborator. New arrangements on Iran's oil gave 25-year leases on 40% of it to three U.S. firms, one of which was Gulf Oil. The CIA's leader for this coup was Kermit Roosevelt. In 1960 Kermit Roosevelt became a vice president of Gulf Oil.

Seven months ago at the April March on Washington, Paul Potter, then President of Students for a Democratic Society, stood in approximately this spot and said that we must name the system that creates and sustains the war in Vietnam—name it, describe it, analyze it, understand it, and change it.

Today I will try to name it—to suggest an analysis which, to be quite frank, may disturb some of you—and to suggest what changing it may require of us.

We are here again to protest against a growing war. Since it is a very bad war, we acquire the habit of thinking that it must be caused by very bad men. But we only conceal reality, I think, by denouncing on such grounds the menacing coalition of industrial and military power, or the brutality of the blitzkrieg we are waging against Vietnam, or the ominous signs around us that heresy may soon no longer be permitted. We must simply observe, and quite plainly say that this coalition, this blitzkrieg, and this demand for acquiescence are creatures, all of them, of a Government that since 1932 has considered itself to be fundamentally liberal.

The original commitment in Vietnam was made by President Truman, a mainstream liberal. It was seconded by President Eisenhower, a moderate liberal. It was intensified by the late President Kennedy, a flaming liberal. Think of the men who now engineer that war—those who study the maps, give the commands, push the buttons, and tally the dead: Bundy, McNamara, Rusk, Lodge, Goldberg, the President himself.

They are not moral monsters.

They are all honorable men.

They are all liberals.

But so, I'm sure, are many of us who are here today in protest. To understand the war, then, it seems necessary to take a closer look at this American liberalism. Maybe we are in for some surprises. Maybe we have here two quite different liberalisms: one authentically humanist; the other not so human at all.

Not long ago, I considered myself a liberal. And if someone had asked me what I meant by that, I'd perhaps have quoted Thomas Jefferson or Thomas Paine, who first made plain our nation's unprovisional commitment to human rights. But what do you think would happen if these two heroes could sit down now for a chat with President Johnson and McGeorge Bundy?

They would surely talk of the Vietnam war. Our dead revolutionaries would soon wonder why their country was fighting against what appeared to be a revolution. The living liberals would hotly deny that it is one: there are troops coming in from outside, the rebels get arms from other countries, most of the people are not on their side, and they practice terror against their own. Therefore, not a revolution.

the democratically elected Arbenz of Guatemala wanted to nationalize a portion of United Fruit Company's plantations in his country, land he needed badly for a modest program of agrarian reform. His government was overthrown in a CIA-supported right-wing coup. The following year, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, director of the CIA when the Guatemala venture was being planned, joined the board of directors of the United Fruit Company.

Comes 1960 and Castro cries we are about to invade Cuba. The Administration sneers, "poppycock," and we Americans believe it. Comes 1961 and the invasion. Comes with it the awful realization that the United States Government had lied.

Comes 1962 and the missile crisis, and our Administration stands prepared to fight global atomic war on the curious principle that another state does not have the right to its own foreign policy.

Comes 1963 and British Guiana, where Cheddi Jagan wants independence from England and a labor law modelled on the Wagner Act. And Jay Lovestone, the AFL-CIO foreign policy chief, acting, as always, quite independently of labor's rank and file, arranges with our Government to finance an eleven-week dock strike that brings Jagan down, ensuring that the state will remain British Guiana, and that any workingman who wants a wage better than 50¢ a day is a dupe of Communism.

Comes 1964. Two weeks after Under Secretary Thomas Mann announces that we have abandoned the *Alleanza's* principle of no aid to tyrants, Brazil's Goulart is overthrown by the vicious right-winger, Ademar Barros, supported by a show of American gunboats at Rio de Janeiro. Within 24 hours, the new head of state, Mazzilli, receives a congratulatory wire from our President.

Comes 1965. The Dominican Republic. Rebellion in the streets. We scurry to the spot with 20,000 neutral Marines and our neutral peacemakers—like Ellsworth Bunker Jr., Ambassador to the Organization of American States. Most of us know that our neutral Marines fought openly on the side of the junta, a fact that the Administration still denies. But how many also know that what was at stake was our new Caribbean Sugar Bowl? That this same neutral peacemaker Bunker is a board member and stock owner of the National Sugar Refining Company, a firm his father founded in the good old days, and one which has a major interest in maintaining the status quo in the Dominican Republic? Or that the President's close personal friend and advisor, our new Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, has sat for the past 19 years on the board of the Sucrest Company, which imports black-strap molasses from the Dominican Republic? Or that the rhetorician of corporate liberalism and the late President Kennedy's close friend Adolf Berle, was chairman of that same board? Or that our roving ambassador Averell Harriman's brother Roland is on the board of National Sugar? Or that our former ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Joseph Farland, is a board member of the South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., which owns 275,000 acres of rich land in the Dominican Republic and is the largest employer on the island—at about one dollar a day?

Neutralists! God save the hungry people of the world from such neutralists!

We do not say these men are evil. We say, rather, that good men can be divided from their compassion by the institutional system that inherits us all. Generation in and out, we are put to use. People become instruments. Generals do not hear the screams of the bombed; sugar executives do not see the misery of the cane cutters—for to do so is to be that much less the general, that much less the executive.

The foregoing facts of recent history describe one main aspect of the estate of Western liberalism. Where is our American humanism here? What went wrong?

Let's stare our situation coldly in the face. All of us are born to the colossus of history, our American corporate system—in many ways, an awesome organism. There is one fact that describes it: With about 5% of the world's people, we consume about half the world's goods. We take a richness that is in

"HELP US SHAKE THE FUTURE IN THE NAME OF PLAIN HUMAN HOPE"

good part not our own, and we put it in our pockets, our garages, our split-levels, our bellies, and our futures.

On the face of it, it is a crime that so few should have so much at the expense of so many. Where is the moral imagination so abused as to call this just? Perhaps many of us feel a bit uneasy in our sleep. We are not, after all, a cruel people. And perhaps we don't really need this super-dominance that deforms others. But what can we do? The investments are made. The financial ties are established. The plants abroad are built. Our system exists. One is swept up into it. How intolerable—to be born moral, but addicted to a stolen and maybe surplus luxury. Our goodness threatens to become counterfeit before our eyes—unless we change. But change threatens us with uncertainty—at least.

Our problem, then, is to justify this system and give its theft another name—to make kind and moral what is neither, to perform some alchemy with language that will make this injustice seem to be a most magnanimous gift.

A hard problem. But the Western democracies, in the heyday of their colonial expansionism, produced a hero worthy of the task.

Its name was free enterprise, and its partner was an illiberal liberalism that said to the poor and the dispossessed: What we acquire of your resources we repay in civilization. The white man's burden. But this was too poetic. So a much more hard-headed theory was produced. This theory said that colonial status is in fact a boon to the colonized. We give them technology and bring them into modern times.

But this deceived no one but ourselves. We were delighted with this new theory. The poor saw in it merely an admission that their claims were irrefutable. They stood up to us, without gratitude. We were shocked, but also confused, for the poor seemed again to be right. How long is it going to be the case, we wondered, that the poor will be right and the rich will be wrong?

Liberalism faced a crisis. In the face of the collapse of the European empires, how could it continue to hold together our twin need for richness and righteousness? How can we continue to sack the ports of Asia and still dream of Jesus?

The challenge was met with a most ingenious solution: the ideology of anti-Communism. This was the bind: we cannot call revolution bad, because we started that way ourselves, and because it is all too easy to see why the dispossessed should rebel. So we will call revolution Communism. And we will reserve for ourselves the right to say what Communism means. We take note of revolution's enormities, wrenching them where necessary from their historical context and often exaggerating them, and say: Behold, Communism is a bloodbath. We take note of those reactionaries who stole the revolution, and say: Behold, Communism is a betrayal of the people. We take note of the revolution's need to consolidate itself, and say: Behold, Communism is a tyranny.

It has been all these things, and it will be these things again, and we will never be at a loss for those tales of atrocity that comfort us so in our self-righteousness. Nuns will be raped and bureaucrats will be disembowelled. Indeed, revolution is a fury. For it is a letting loose of outrages pent up sometimes over centuries. But the more brutal and longer-lasting the suppression of this energy, all the more ferocious will be its explosive release.

Far from helping Americans deal with this truth, the anti-Communist ideology merely tries to disguise it so that things may stay the way they are. Thus, it denies our

presence in other lands not as a coercion, but a protection. It allows us even to say that the napalm in Vietnam is only another aspect of our humanitarian love—like those exorcisms in the Middle Ages that so often killed the patient. So we say to the Vietnamese peasant, the Cuban intellectual, the Peruvian worker: "You are better dead than Red. If it hurts or if you don't understand why—sorry about that."

This is the action of corporate liberalism. It performs for the corporate state a function quite like what the Church once performed for the feudal state. It seeks to justify its burdens and protect it from change. As the Church exaggerated this office in the Inquisition, so with liberalism in the McCarthy time—which, if it was a reactionary phenomenon, was still made possible by our anti-Communist corporate liberalism.

Let me then speak directly to humanist liberals. If my facts are wrong, I will soon be corrected. But if they are right, then you may face a crisis of conscience. Corporatism or humanism: which? For it has come to that. Will you let your dreams be used? Will you be a grudging apologist for the corporate state? Or will you help try to change it—not in the name of this or that blueprint or "ism," but in the name of simple human decency and democracy and the vision that wise and brave men saw in the time of our own Revolution?

And if your commitment to human value is unconditional, then disabuse yourselves of the notion that statements will bring change, if only the right statements can be written, or that interviews with the mighty will bring change if only the mighty can be reached, or that marches will bring change if only we can make them massive enough, or that policy proposals will bring change if only we can make them responsible enough.

We are dealing now with a colossus that does not want to be changed. It will not change itself. It will not cooperate with those who want to change it. Those allies of ours in the Government—are they really our allies? If they are, then they don't need advice, they need constituencies; they don't need study groups, they need a movement. And if they are not, then all the more reason for building that movement with a most relentless conviction.

There are people in this country today who are trying to build that movement, who aim at nothing less than a humanist reformation. And the humanist liberals must understand that it is this movement with which their own best hopes are most in tune. We radicals know the same history that you liberals know, and we can understand your occasional cynicism, exasperation, and even distrust. But we ask you to put these aside and help us risk a leap. Help us find enough time for the enormous work that needs doing here. Help us build. Help us shake the future in the name of plain human hope.

msu student's for a
democratic society
p.o. box 362,
east lansing,
michigan

THE CHICAGO

The recent events in Chicago, both inside and outside the Amphitheatre, made one thing clear: whoever controls the American political process, it most certainly isn't the American people. In the convention itself, McCarthy may have had the popular support, but Humphrey had the organization and the delegates, and he let the McCarthy supporters know it. From the delegate challenges to the ramming through of the pro-Johnson Vietnam plank, to making Humphrey's nomination unanimous by acclamation, McCarthy delegates were steamrollered--they were refused recognition to speak, their motions were ignored, in some cases they even met with physical violence. This atypical behavior of the politicians in the Humphrey camp (it is customary to throw your opponent a few bones, to woo him to your side) was not because they did not regard McCarthy as a serious challenge; the Humphrey forces were well aware that McCarthy had great support. But the McCarthy movement was a maverick; it, in its own limited way, was demanding social change, and could not be easily controlled. Thus, it had to be, and was, crushed.

What was done inside the Amphitheatre with parliamentary maneuvering was done with billy clubs and Mace in the streets. Chicago, in its own way, was France, 1787, with Mayor Daley as Marie Antoinette. The aristocracy was deliberating atop the stockyards the future of America--they must not be disturbed by the voice of the people. Suddenly there appeared the sans culottes. Enraged, Daley shouted, "Let them eat Mace!" Humphrey whispered, "Oh God, I want to be President," and blood flowed down Michigan Avenue. Daley and Humphrey, looking out from the stockyards Versailles, have shown that their politics--the politics of corporate liberalism--are as unreal and decadent as that of Louis XIV. Chicago was an extension of Vietnam; only this time, the overkill and escalation were against middle-class white kids and were on TV, so millions were appalled. What was an atrocity on State Street is a daily occurrence on 53rd. If Vietnam, Mississippi and Detroit have not convinced us that America is repressive and undemocratic, that her leaders do not give a damn about the wishes of her people, then Chicago must.

The University, too, is a part of the American power structure. It is the brain trust of the financial aristocracy who run this country. As President Hannah put it, "It (the University) must be proud to be reviled as part of the Establishment." Let us not pretend for one minute that the University is aloof from society, that within it unfettered search for truth regardless of consequences is a common occurrence. Let us, instead, face the reality of the modern multiversity: the knowledge factory, the producer of packaged information for the corporate, military, and government power elites. At our own Michigan State, we have the epitome of the service-station multiversity, the willing servant of power: MSU set up the government and trained the secret police of the notorious Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam; it just completed a project of centralizing the education system of the "free world" dictatorship of Thailand; an attempt at setting up an analogue of the University College at the University of Guatemala was angrily thrown off campus by the students, who resented the Yankee attempt to depoliticize them amidst poverty, military dictatorship, and the untrammelled rule of the United Fruit Company. We can also be sure that many of the efficient gendarmes of Chicago learned their trade secrets at our School of Police Administration.

For us at Michigan State, our life is one of channelling, alienation from our fellow students and from any semblance of intellectual life, irritating regulations, and sterile courses which are lies, lies, lies. A propos to us, and to our Thai and Guatemalan student brothers, is a quote from President Hannah: "I would not shrink from putting the word 'indoctrination' to the kind of education I have in mind."

But if we are to win the battle for our freedom, we must be aware of power realities. The University cannot be made an isolated bastion of liberation. MSU and Chicago are both parts of a larger society designed to maintain the privileges of those who manage it. This hydra-headed power structure will not relinquish its power voluntarily, nor can it be defeated by merely lopping off one of its heads. In 1964, Goldwater was decapitated, only to produce Johnson in his place. The Daleys, Humphreys, Nixons, and Hannahs are but heads of the hydra. To destroy it we must cut out its heart--the system based on the aggrandizement of personal profit and the monopoly of political power. Strategies for heart transplant will be discussed at the SDS Chapter Meeting, Thursday, September 26, in Room 30 Union at 8:00 p.m.

DALEY

NEWS

MSU SDS PRESENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT REVOLUTION

FRIDAY 104 Wells Hall - 8:30 PM

luigi and gloria bobbio
UNIVERSITY OF TURIN
Italy

guy fox
JEUNESSE COMMUNISTE REVOLUTIONNAIRE
France

david slavin
COLUMBIA STRIKE COMMITTEE

February 9, 1969

Dear Editor:

I was invited to Michigan State University this past weekend to participate in the Alumni Distinguished Scholarship competition. For several months prior to the examination, I had received weekly letters from Gordon A. Sabine, Vice-President of Special Projects, and William Kelly, Dean of the Honors College, describing the academic programs available at MSU. Particular emphasis was given to the Honors College, and the attention devoted to each student in developing a program tailor-made to suit his needs. I was constantly assured that MSU cares about me as a unique person and I was encouraged to write if I had any questions about the university.

I recognized that I was being given special attention because I was a National Merit Finalist and MSU wanted the prestige and scholastic talent that my presence at the university would bring, but I also believed that Dr. Sabine was sincere in his regard for me as a person.

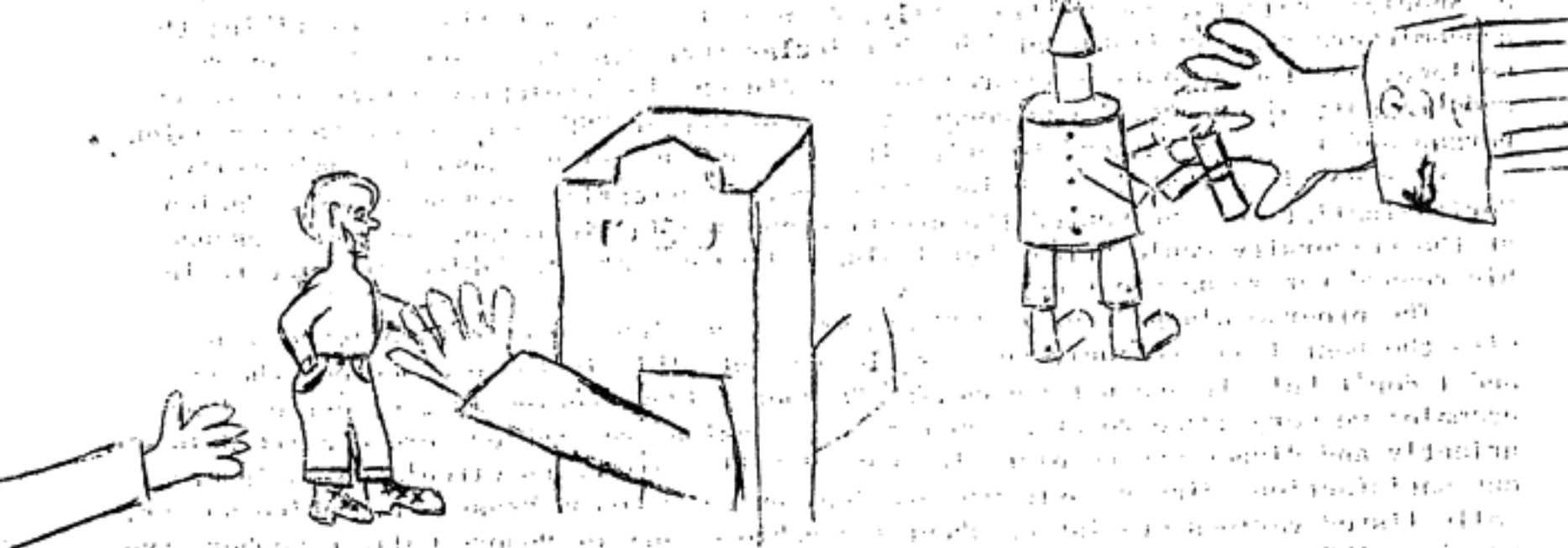
The program planned for the ADSers was a snow job--an effort to impress us with the best image the university could present. This is to be expected, though, and I don't hold it against anyone. The Banquet Friday evening is the most obvious example: we were urged to dress up for the occasion; the tables were outfitted luxuriantly and dinner was complete in every detail; waitresses circulated to insure our satisfaction; dinner music was provided by the Spartan Brass. Dr. Sabine and Dr. Kelly listed various statistics about the achievements of Honors College members and previous ADS competitors, and the ADS winners of the past two years were introduced. Dr. (I forget his name) spoke about the world problems challenging this generation's college graduates and the need for specialists in science, humanities, and administrative fields to work together in solving those problems. As you can see, they lay it on thick.

During the course of the speeches I left the dining hall to go to the bathroom, and upon returning I passed some SDS people on the stairway. I stopped to talk to them, to get their impressions of MSU, and in the course of the conversation they informed me that a meeting was being held at 9:00 in the Men's Lounge of East Holmes to which us ADSers were invited. Dr. Sabine had said that MSU might not be right for each of us, and we needed to look at the school critically in order to make that decision. I thought it would be a good idea for those ADSers who were interested to hear what these people had to say (simply to be exposed to a different view of MSU). I told them it was a shame that they couldn't have the meeting announced inside at the banquet, and volunteered to speak to Dr. Sabine and try to obtain permission to make the announcement. I re-entered the hall and waited until the speaker was finished so as not to disrupt the program. During the applause at the completion of his address I walked to the front of the room to get Dr. Sabine's attention. He brushed me off at first, I waited while he introduced the next part of the program and then he led me to the back of the hall. As we walked I apologized for having been pushy or rude, and I began to explain what I wanted. Thinking I had snuck into the dinner illegally, he directed me to the door and asked me to leave. I explained that I was an ADS student and upon his request I gave him my name and address. I began to describe again what I wanted, thinking he would write it down and make the announcement for me, but he cut me off and asked me to leave. At this point I became upset and told him that he was the person who was being rude now and that he should at least allow me to explain what I wanted. He retorted, "I know what you want." I continued to describe the announcement I wanted made, but he replied that it was not on the program. I then asked if perhaps the program chairman could insert it, but Sabine simply answered, "Would you wait downstairs in the Lounge?" Not wanting to argue further, and by this time very angry and frustrated at the ill-treatment and disrespect I had been shown, I just ran down the stairs.

Slightly later one of the banquet hosts on the other stairway saw me, and figuring that I was a lost ADS student he directed me to the dining hall entrance and told me to just knock on the door. I informed him that I had just been kicked out. He realized that I was very upset and asked if I wanted to explain what happened. As we walked up the steps to find a quieter spot, Sabine came down from the hall and cried, "Don't let that girl in here!"

This is the treatment I received. All that flowery attention was phony; all the "We care about you" slogans were lies; all the so-called regard for the individual was false. I think that my request for permission to announce the meeting and extend an invitation to the ADSers was legitimate and I can see no valid reason for its denial. The only hypothesis I can form to explain Sabine's action is that he regards us ADS students as his prized progenies and he wanted to protect us as much as possible from hearing anything that might criticize his university. He had no regard for fairness, forcing the SDSers to stand in the stairway and thrust fliers at people and denying ADSers access to all points of view. I have lost all respect for Sabine as a person and much of the regard I previously held for MSU. But I must thank Sabine for showing me the truth, and I hope everyone will see this.

Sincerely,
Sarina Speilberg
Arcady High School
MSU Class of '73



"COLLEGES CAN ONLY HIGHLY SERVE US WHEN THEY AIM, NOT TO DRILL, BUT TO CREATE."
--Ralph Waldo Emerson

We believe that the university should stimulate the people who study in it, rather than stifle them. The university should serve the people rather than oppress them, and it should not aim to isolate its people from the realities of society. Students should be encouraged to question what society says is right or just or moral rather than blindly to accept and conform to "society's norms." Finally, the university should urge students to put their beliefs into action. It should encourage its students to be active units in society, making decisions that affect their own lives, rather than to believe that they are powerless cogs in a gigantic dehumanizing machine.

"OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES MUST BE REGARDED AS BASTIONS OF OUR DEFENSE, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR COUNTRY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE AS SUPER-SONIC BOMBERS, NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINES, AND INTER-CONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.... I WOULD NOT EVEN SHRINK FROM PUTTING THE WORD 'INDOCTRINATION' TO THE KIND OF EDUCATION I HAVE IN MIND."
--John Hannah, President of MSU

Some of us here at MSU have found that the method of teaching and the treatment of students here suppresses creativity and development. Students are regimented and disciplined into regarding themselves as irresponsible, and thereby shaped into trained, but unquestioning and apathetic citizens.

We envision the university as a library of classes and resources, open to all the people, to learn as much or as little as they want, in areas that are important to them. This would mean drastic changes for the university, and in its product, the student, as well as drastic changes in the society as a whole. We believe those changes would benefit the masses of people in this society. Unfortunately, however, there are a limited number of people who directly benefit from the way our system functions now. They have a vested interest in seeing that the university produce reliable executives, well-indoctrinated teachers and social workers to start the socialization process, and policemen trained to maintain the status quo. These are the people who have been speaking to you for your entire life, and who will speak to you again this weekend.

Remember the university does not exist in a vacuum, but as we have seen, it is an integrated part of our society. In fact, it is the antithesis of the liberal humanitarian ideal which it proposes to guard. It is time for the university to come alive, to live up to its responsibilities to the people of this country rather than continuing to serve the tiny percentage of our population who have all the power.

We would like to discuss with you the real conditions of MSU, the way this university should be, and what we can (and must) do to make that real. We have planned a meeting/discussion for 9:00 p.m. tonight in the Men's Lounge of East Holmes Hall. University busses run until close to 11:00; your nametags will serve as bus passes. Other transportation will be arranged for those who miss the busses. Join us tonight--discuss a different view of MSU.

[1969]



LISTEN, YANKEE

"In revolution one wins or dies" Che
What has happened in Cuba? Mark
Shapiro, recently returned from Cuba
will speak and show Cuban flicks
in 109 Anthony, on Wed., Jan. 2:

DON'T TALK to the F.B.I.

The FBI has recently been attempting to interview people active and formerly active in the radical movement. They are attempting to obtain information on groups and individuals, including SDS. Several people in E. Lansing, and others in Detroit have been sought out. We are reprinting the following from Joint Issue so that people will know what to do. IF YOU THINK YOU MAY BE CONTACTED, TAKE AND KEEP THIS LEAFLET.

when
**THE
FBI**
comes



The FBI and other agencies of repression depend on a constant flow of new and reliable information in order to function. It is important for us to recognize that not all the information in the Police agencies files comes from bugs and agents. Sometimes we sisters and brothers supply the information. All too often if they want to know something--they simply ask us--and we tell them.

THIS IS HOW IT HAPPENS

Some of us get scared when an FBI agent appears at the door. We answer a few "simple" questions, because we are afraid not to ---afraid of committing some crime by not talking. Our fear in this situation distorts our judgment. There is NO LAW requiring us to talk with an FBI agent. HOWEVER, IT IS A FEDERAL CRIME TO LIE TO AN FBI AGENT. No crime against the State is committed when the door is shut, immediately. Even though the FBI agent may try to make you feel you are incriminating yourself by not talking, don't be misled. Your silence or refusal to answer in this situation cannot be held to incriminate you in any way. Remember, no FBI agent asks idle questions. There is no such thing as small talk with the FBI. A long answer, a short answer, a truthful answer, a lying answer--any of these will supply some sort of information which is of use to the State. The FBI only needs small pieces of the puzzle from each person interviewed to spin a web which will put away a brother or sister. What do you say? You tell them to "Call my lawyer." GOOD-BYE!!

SOMETIMES when we open the door unafraid and ready to brush the Man off, we get caught by an old interrogation trick. The FBI agent says: "We have

some information which tends to implicate you in (such and such) a bombing. If you could answer a few questions, I'm sure we can straighten things out." Your mouth drops; your mind boggles: "Shit man, I didn't do that!" Suddenly you are only too happy to tell the agent where you were on Thursday night and who you were with. Maybe that is ALL he wanted to know--where you were and if (so and so) was with you. And you have given him the information. Even two-bit gangsters in grade B movies don't fall for that one.

SOME OF US are not afraid when the FBI comes--in fact, quite the reverse. We are so arrogant about our wits and the Fed's stupidity that we invite him in to ask HIM questions, and find out what the enemy is up to. Fat chance and very foolish. Our very questions give the agent information which he might never have stumbled over. Behind each question is a body of information which may well be revealed in the question itself or in a series of questions. Some of our brothers have reported on an interview: "Man was that a dumb Pig. He didn't know what he was looking for." There are several names for that kind of ego-tripping arrogance.

WHAT SHOULD WE do when the FBI comes to call? It's really pretty simple. Experience has shown that the best response after the caller identifies himself and flashes his badge is to say: "That's nice, and if you have any questions, I'll be happy to LISTEN to them in my lawyer's presence." Tell them your lawyer's name and then ask them to kindly leave. OR you can simply say "I have nothing to discuss with you. Do not bother me. Please leave." Don't be tricked. Don't be arrogant. Don't say ANYTHING!

SDS presents

WHINTON

author of FANSHEN

The Use of Knowledge

by U.S. Imperialism

April 17 109 Anthony 7:30 pm

\$ COVER-UP FOR EXPLOITATION PARTANTOWN USA

THE EAST LANSING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS DECIDED TO "DO SOMETHING FOR THE STUDENT." THEIR MOTIVES ARE SLIGHTLY SUSPECT. ASMSU HAS GONE ALONG WITH IT, OR AT LEAST GREG HOPKINS LIKES IT, WHICH, CONSIDERING THE STRUCTURE OF ASMSU, IS ABOUT THE SAME THING. ASMSU HAS BEEN TAKEN IN, STUDENT GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CO-OPTED. FOR, IN REALITY, SPARTANTOWN IS A "PACIFICATION MEASURE" DESIGNED TO MAKE THE AVERAGE STUDENT FORGET HOW BADLY HE GETS SCREWED EVERY TIME HE LEAVES THE CONFINES OF MSU FOR THE WORLD ON THE OTHER SIDE OF GRAND RIVER.

LET US CONSIDER A FEW EXAMPLES:

STUDENTS ARE DISCOURAGED FROM EXERCISING THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN EAST LANSING. STUDENTS MEETING ALL LEGAL AGE AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS, (STUDENTS MERELY BECAUSE THEY ARE STUDENTS) HAVE BEEN REFUSED VOTER REGISTRATION IN EAST LANSING. AFTER ALL, IF THE STUDENTS GOT ANY POLITICAL BASE, THEY MIGHT UPSET THE COZY LITTLE SET-UP THE POWERS-THAT-BE HAVE ESTABLISHED.

PARKING - LAST YEAR THE EAST LANSING CITY COUNCIL RAISED PARKING FEES IN THE CITY LOTS WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF STOPPING STUDENT USE OF THE FACILITIES. IN THE EAST LANSING COMMUNITY, STUDENTS SHOULD ONLY PARK TO SPEND MONEY IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT--NOT TO GO TO CLASS. AFTER ALL, THE MERCHANTS DON'T MAKE ANY MONEY OFF STUDENTS GOING TO CLASS.

PRICES - PRICES IN MOST STORES ARE OUTRAGEOUS. HAVING A CAPTIVE MARKET (MOST STUDENTS DON'T HAVE CARS) THE MERCHANTS CAN CHARGE ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR. AND FROM THE EVIDENCE, THE MARKET WILL BEAR PLENTY. PRICES ARE AS HIGH IN EAST LANSING AS IN ANY OTHER GHETTO AREA. STUDENTS ARE GIVEN THE EXCUSE THAT PRICES ARE SO HIGH BECAUSE RENTS ARE SO HIGH. RENTS ARE SO HIGH??? WHY? AGAIN, THE STUDENT IS CAPTIVE, THE REALTORS KNOW THEY CAN CHARGE HIGHER RENTS, BECAUSE MERCHANTS CAN GET BY WITH CHARGING HIGHER PRICES. EVERYTHING WORKS OUT FINE..... EXCEPT FOR THE STUDENTS.

BANKS - STUDENTS AREN'T GOOD ENOUGH TO HAVE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN CERTAIN LOCAL BANKS. BANKERS REFUSE TO ESTABLISH SUCH ACCOUNTS UNLESS THREATENED WITH LEGAL ACTION. FEES FOR CHECKING ACCOUNTS IN EAST LANSING ARE UNDULY HIGH.

HOUSING-- EAST LANSING IS VERY STRICTLY ZONED. STUDENTS ARE DISCOURAGED FROM LIVING IN CERTAIN AREAS. HOUSING IN OTHER AREAS IS SUBSTANDARD OR RIDICULOUSLY HIGH PRICED.

LUXURY APARTMENTS - SO CALLED BY THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS, ARE OVER PRICED. DAMAGE DEPOSITS ARE OFTEN CONFISCATED ON LITTLE OR NO PRETEXT. WALLS ARE THIN. SOUNDPROOFING IS NIL. \$220.00 (AT LEAST) PER MONTH FOR MONOTONOUS CARDBOARD BOXES? TRULY AN OUTRAGE!

WHO'S KIDDING WHO.....EAST LANSING HAS NOT SUDDENLY TAKEN YOUR INTERESTS TO HEART--ONLY YOUR MONEY. SPARTANTOWN USA IS AN ANESTHETIC, SO THAT YOUR MONEY MAY BE EXTRACTED FROM YOU AS PAINLESSLY AS POSSIBLE. HERB ASHLEY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE EAST LANSING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, STATED THAT THE PURPOSE OF SPARTANTOWN, "IS TO CREATE WARMER TIES BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE STUDENT BODY....." HOW COZY?

~~IF EAST LANSING REALLY WANTED TO IMPROVE "TOWN-GOWN" RELATIONS, IT WOULD REMEDY SOME OF THE ABOVE SITUATIONS. INSTEAD OF INDULGING IN PHONY WELCOME EXERCISES,~~

students for a democratic society, p.o. box 382, 351-0245 campus prjt.

STUDENT EXPLOITATION NOTE

\$PARTANTOWN, U\$A

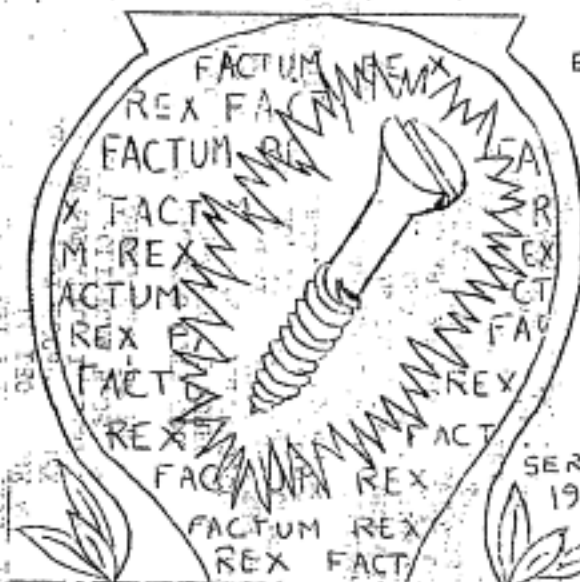
EAST LANSING, MICH.



G206531720

Greg Hopkins

CHAIRMAN, ASTSU



ONE

SERIES 1967

Herb Ashley

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

KEEP E.L. GREEN

ONE FAST BUCK

BRING MONEY

Victory in Chicago

Sds came to Chicago promising to tear up pig city, to fight imperialism on the home front, to show that young white people are building a revolutionary movement that can make a difference in the fight against Amerikan imperialism. THAT'S WHAT WE BEGAN TO DO OCT. 8-11 IN THE STREETS. And that's what we've come back home to continue.

Wednesday night, we took off from a rally in Lincoln Park with MLF flags waving, chanting "Viva Che" and "Ho lives." We tore up the "Gold Coast", home of Chicago's ruling class, and smashed the pigs who tried to get in the way. For the first time, we took the offensive against the Man and his pig lackeys, and by moving fast and well in the streets, we avoided coming up against the pigs' main forces, though they were able to arrest a few dozen of us.

Thursday and Friday were spent getting ourselves together, understanding and dealing with the importance of Chicago for building the movement here behind enemy lines. We began to understand that we were in Chicago not just to express our hatred for the pig imperialist system, but also to lead the way in showing that we can build a revolutionary movement that can join in the world struggle against that system.

Saturday, after two days of headlines saying "Police, National Guard Crush Sds" we did it again. Hundreds of us broke through police lines into the Loop in downtown Chicago, smashed up the centers of corporate imperialism, and split in small groups. The cost was heavier this time--over 100 arrested--but the gain was worth it. We showed that after three days of incredible repression (more than 100 of us were picked up on bullshit charges Friday afternoon and night) we could and would continue to fight, and not let the pigs contain us. We showed that a determined force that knows why it's fighting can win against all the power that the man can bring against us.

We're back in Lansing now to build that fighting force, and to show that Amerikan imperialism is the power that keeps us all down, and world revolution is the strategy for winning against that power. The fight has just begun; the lines have been clearly drawn now, and the enemy will never stop in his attempts to destroy us. But we have showed our determination and our ability to fight on, and will not be stopped. There is a choice which all white Americans will have to make sooner or later: continue to suffer oppression alone, out of thinking that things can never change; or overcome fear, isolation, and powerlessness and become strong in helping create the winning solution. We choose to fight. Join us.

power to the people!

CAPITOL CITY SDS
(484-8569)



sds

MEETING

CHICAGO

AND

Where to Go

from There

MEETING - MONDAY OCT. 20 - 8:30 PM

Rm. 34 - UNION



As a student organization, SDS should devote most of its energies to organizing students and developing a radical perspective. Certain issues are more effective than others in doing this and probably more important since they link students with other groups: e.g. university expansion into black neighborhoods as opposed to dorm regulations. At the same time, we realize that campuses are different and that different problems present themselves at different times. We therefore regard as unhealthy a tendency to scorn certain issues as unworthy of our attention.

For the long run, however, the development of an off-campus and working-class orientation is important. A variety of projects should be undertaken with a view toward developing such a perspective, de-mystifying the working class and developing contacts (e.g. JOIN and fare-increase programs). Organizing efforts outside the student-youth constituency should be seen as limited but important projects-- as experiments with other constituencies rather than "revolutionary," catalyzing injections.

Such a view cannot reconcile itself with a conception of SDS as a revolutionary cadre or vanguard.

A growing problem in SDS is one of careerists, professional radicals and movement spokesmen not responsible to any real constituency. Related to this is the danger of a national leadership which is often insensitive to chapter needs and which aggressively pushes grandiose programs based on inaccurate perceptions of the state of SDS. However, while substantial power should not be concentrated in their hands, the national leadership and the National Office have a role beyond New Left Notes production and literature distribution. National leaders should try to clarify trends within the movement and SDS and to suggest short and long term strategy and program.

The only way to ensure a responsive national leadership is for the majority of leaders to come from chapters. Recent experience in daily activities on the chapter level is crucial for acquiring and maintaining the necessary sensitivity.

National meetings increasingly reflect, both in attendance and content, an irrelevance to the basic concern of the majority of members; that is, the building of a predominantly campus based organization. This has seriously undermined the democratic character of SDS. The development of an increasingly coherent national organization, ideology, and program will be accomplished not by structural manipulation, but by making the national meetings meaningful and responsive to the currently disinterested chapter people.

A major need in SDS is more concreteness of discussion on both the ideological and programmatic levels. One of the most distressing things about SDS Convention and Council meetings is the amount of empty sloganeering and phrase mongering that occurs. Too much time is wasted on speeches liberally endowed with meaningless rhetoric and misused Marxist idioms. At times elaborate national programs are haggled over for many hours; the resulting decisions often mean nothing since they cannot be implemented. These debates are of little use to chapters, and can only reinforce their isolation from the national organization.

Connected to this is SDS's history of fads. Some years ago it was decided that poor people were the key to the revolution, last year it was the new working class, and this year it is the traditional working class. (Nor are these the only fads.) The viewing of each of these groups as potential constituencies for radicals was a step forward, but critical approaches and evaluations tended to be lost in a this-is-the-new-thing kind of attitude. Instead of healthy new directions being tried we had fads which couldn't do otherwise than vitiate much of the content of the programs.

Where are we at? We don't claim to have a complete understanding of where American society is at and where its going; Nor do we claim to know what specific program or approach will best enable SDS to grow and relate to other radical forces as they emerge into opposition to the exploitative character of the present system.

We do know that at present sds is relatively isolated from the majority of students and from the population at large.

It is important, however, that we not allow our skepticism of others overly optimistic evaluations of our situation to prevent us from appreciating the exciting character of the present period. Our resources are more varied than they have ever been. Our continued activity and growth at the local level seems to us to indicate that we have not lost our capacity to forge creative and effective responses to the oppressive forces exerted against us. The unfortunate trends that we see in this convention are not at all the necessary guidelines for the future of sds. That future should rest with the chapters and those active in them, rather than with those who proclaim is ripe for overblown organizing schemes or with those who consider themselves the vanguard of the coming American revolution.

We welcome the development of caucuses publically announced and open to observers, as well as to those already in agreement with their politics, as a step toward defining the politics of the organization as a whole. The Noon Caucus (temporary name) has been meeting throughout the convention and has drawn up the above statement of concerns, and invites all those in agreement to a meeting Thursday (today) during the lunch break. Location will be posted on the bulletin board next to the registration table. Sandwich materials and drinks will be available at cost. Please be prompt.

Lat. note: Meeting room is 35 in the Union

P.S. We should note that the Noon Caucus does not recognize the appropriation of the words "revolution" and "revolutionary" by those whose major attributes are the abilities to harangue and quote.

Meeting, Lunch Break Thursday
Check bulletin board for room

Late Note: Room 35, Union

SDS FILM SERIES WINTER

72

FUERA YANQUI

A recent history of the Dominican Republic and an analysis of its economic structure as controlled by U.S. interests. The people of the island talk about the "elections", the CIA, coups, the popular uprisings, and the U.S. invasion of 1965. English soundtrack. 15 minutes

FELIX REVOLTS

Felix the Cat organizes his sisters and brothers to strike for their needs. 10 min.



THE EARTH BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE*

A radical analysis of the ecology crisis, this film dispels the myths that big business and big government have been telling the people about the world-wide ecological crisis. Is there really over-population in the world, or is there an unequal distribution of wealth and food? Do people or large industries ruin the environment? Will the earth survive for the people or for corporate profit????

Live and animated footage. (1971)
17 minutes

WILMINGTON*

A documentary about a "company town." One family, the DuPonts, through the giant corporation they control, have made the state of Delaware their private domain. This becomes blindingly clear when, immediately after the assassination of Martin Luther King, the National Guard is called in to Wilmington and patrols the city for 10 months. With interviews and footage of "the occupation", the film exposes the DuPont Corporation's domination of black and white workers through control of the economic and political life of Delaware. (1968)

15 minutes

HIGH SCHOOL RISING

High school corridors patrolled by narcotics agents and police, distortion of the history of black, brown and poor white people, provoke student attacks on the tracking system. Stills, live footage, and rock music.

(Note: This film is not technically excellent, but it is very useful in understanding the problems occurring in most high schools across the nation today.) (1969)
15 minutes

JAN. 10-15

TWO SHOWS ONLY!
JAN. 27+28

STRIKE

Directed by Sergei Eisenstein in 1924.

This film shows Eisenstein's commitment to the Soviet Revolution, and his concept of the masses as hero. Prior to the 1917 Revolution, the suicide of a worker unjustly accused of theft triggers a strike in a factory. The managers and owners, along with the Czarist government and police, unsuccessfully try different means to break the workers' unity. Finally, in the film's most famous and powerful sequence, the police end a demonstration by shooting down the unarmed workers. The violence and brutality of this massacre are made unforgettable by Eisenstein's intercutting close-ups of a bull being slaughtered. The lesson of the film is clear: in spite of the nobility of their cause and the solidarity of their struggle, the workers can get social justice only through total revolution. 66 min.



BLOOD OF THE CONDOR (Yawar Mallku)

Based on a real occurrence, the film depicts the reaction of an Indian community leader to the forced sterilization of women by U.S. Peace Corps volunteers, the functioning of Bolivian society, the retaliation of the system to the leader's revenge. The film accuses those responsible for the situation, and it points a way out of the present social conditions. Originally banned and later shown to half a million Bolivians, it played an instrumental role in the recent eviction of the Peace Corps from that country. Directed by Jorge Sanjines. In Spanish and Quenchua dialect, English subtitles. 85 minutes

JAN. 31 -
FEB. 5

**BUSINESS
LOOKS FOR
BIG WAR
PROFIT**



"I would not even shrink from putting the word 'indoctrination' to the kind of education I have in mind."--John A. Hannah, "The Schools' Responsibility in National Defense," May, 1955.

We don't envy you having to sit through this speech. We all heard it as freshmen in '64 and '65 and '66 and '67. The message hasn't changed much.

But the world has changed a lot.

"Dr." Hannah probably won't have much to say to you about the draft, Chicago, the War in Vietnam, cops on campus, racism, or the tremendous alienation most of us feel from this system and this university. He will have lots to say, judging from his past performances, about this beautiful campus, the glorious university, the wonderful freshman class, and the grand old U.S. of A.

We don't think those are the things you are interested in.

We've taken the liberty of preparing a list of questions we'd like to ask Dr. Hannah. We invite you to stand up after his speech, before the band plays and everybody goes home, and ask him some questions. Unless you're a student leader or an All-A scholar, you may not get a chance to talk to him again until you graduate.

Why is Michigan State University actively involved in strengthening the dictatorship in Thailand?

Why were 120 off-campus riot police called on campus to forcibly evict 17 students from their administration building?

Why does the MSU police participate in off-campus arrests?

Why does the University maintain a network of spies in the dormitories?

Why are plainclothes police, without warrants, allowed to search dormitory rooms without permission from the students?

Why is MSU one of the few colleges in the country which maintains its own armed police force?

Why did MSU train and arm the secret police for the Diem regime in Vietnam?

Why did Latin American students force an MSU group to dismantle a University College project and leave the country? (Why don't we do the same thing?)

Why was an MSU professor prevented from discussing biological and chemical warfare in his biochemistry class?

Why did Dr. Hannah, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, sell \$1 million worth of land to an avowedly racist real estate dealer? Where did Dr. Hannah get that land?

Why have University officials been censured by the Attorney General for advancing their own interests through their University positions?

Why are large numbers of National Merit Scholars extremely disgusted with Michigan State?

Why are MSU students forced to live in dormitories or supervised housing until they are 21? Does it have anything to do with the fact that the University is millions of dollars in debt for dorms recently constructed? Do you really like being forced to live in a dormitory?

We invite you to ask Dr. Hannah these and other questions at the end of his speech. Please join us in demanding a question and answer session. If the band begins to play before we get a chance to speak, we may never get any answers to any questions. In any event, we will be meeting outside the auditorium at the conclusion of the fight song to talk things over.

This leaflet is presented as a public service by the MSU Student Liberation Alliance, a student organization dedicated to building a free university and a free society. Our first meeting of fall term will be held Tuesday, October 1st, at 7:30 p.m. in the Union, Room 35.