

# sds new left notes



VOL. 5, #13 Less talk, More Action--Fight Racism March 16, 1968

BULK RATE  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
BOSTON, MASS.  
PERMIT NO. 51395

printed by union labor

15¢



against rotc, repression, racism

# WIDESPREAD MILITANCY

## Black Workers Lead Victory Against Columbia

Thursday, April 23rd, marks the fourth day of a militant boycott by workers and students of all Columbia University cafeterias, demanding that James Colbert, black worker, and shop steward, be rehired and that Mrs. Jean Phair, the racist supervisor, be dismissed. Led by rank and file workers of local 1199 (cafeteria and library) and TWU local 241 (buildings and grounds), SDS and the Third World Coalition set up militant picket lines outside each cafeteria, effectively curtailing 80% of all business during lunch hours.

The following is an account of the events that led to a boycott by workers and students. On Tuesday, April 7th, James Colbert, the AFL-CIO (drug and hospital division) local 1199 shop steward in Johnson Hall cafeteria, was fired by his manager, Mrs. Jean Phair. He had been employed there for two and a half years as a cook and was chosen by his fellow workers to be their union spokesman. The reasons given for his dismissal were that he was 'destroying the food' and that he was a 'troublemaker', a troublemaker because he was encouraging the workers to fight against racist harassment and intimidation. This is a clear case of Columbia's exploitation and racism; it is not a labor problem among workers, as Mrs. Phair would like everyone to believe.

With the exception of one Latin worker, all the workers in Johnson Hall cafeteria are black; Mrs. Phair is white. This is no coincidence. Black and Latin workers at Columbia are consistently relegated to the worst jobs and receive the lowest pay. Examples of current conditions in Johnson Hall cafeteria are: (1) rather than being permitted to eat in the cafeteria with the students, the workers are forced to eat and take their breaks in the basement; (2) the ventilating system, which runs through this 'dining room',

makes loud noises, and prevents them from carrying on a normal conversation; (3) it is extremely hot in the basement, and the stench of urine and garbage makes it unbearable for workers; (4) on the job, the workers can't converse among themselves casually without being harassed for doing so; (5) Mrs. Phair has twice been taken before the City Commission for Human Rights for racial discrimination (though acquitted). Her racist intimidation is famous among workers, and, as one employee said, 'Phair is a real demon who thinks she is running a concentration camp.' James Colbert decided to fight back. He first went to his union, and a meeting was scheduled for the following day with James MacDonald, the head of food services for Columbia. A group of workers from around the campus, along with students from the Third World Coalition and Students for a Democratic Society, called a meeting for the next day to discuss alternative courses of action. At the meeting with MacDonald, Colbert was informed that it was all a 'misunderstanding' and that he had not really been fired. It is clear that MacDonald feared the strength of the alliance of workers and students. MacDonald even gave Colbert a paid vacation to 'cool off'. The following Monday, when Colbert came back to work, he was harassed to the point of quitting. After initial discouragement, he talked to his fellow workers and saw their support. Subsequently, Colbert decided to go back and fight the intimidation.

A rank and file caucus of cafeteria workers met to discuss the situation and formulate the demands and actions to be taken. Calling for the immediate reinstatement of Mr. Colbert, the workers' caucus also issued the following statement: 'To all people who eat in Johnson Hall cafeteria: We, a caucus of workers from all

(next page)

## Rallies In New Haven To Free Panthers, Fight Racism

The trial of the New Haven 9 is part of the government's systematic national attack on the Black Panther Party. These racist murders and frameups are designed to intimidate all militant black workers and students who fight back against the oppression they face. At the same time, the repression of the Panthers is used to build racism in whites. The New Haven trials, for example, portray the Panthers as gangland style hoodlums and cold-blooded murderers. In New York, 21 Panthers are accused of conspiring to blow up five department stores, a railroad right-of-way, and the Bronx Botanical Gardens! These absurd charges build the idea that black militants are wild terrorists out to attack all white people.

The repression of the Panthers is part and parcel of the exploitation of black and Third World people by big businessmen and their government. Black people have the worst wages and working conditions. They are hit hardest by the draft -- 30% of the front line soldiers in Vietnam are black. They live in rat-infested neighborhoods and attend lousy schools and hospitals -- often having to fight cops in classrooms and corridors. The murder of black singer Frank Lynch in Boston City Hospital by Duggan the cop is just one example of the day-to-day oppression of black people.

All of this means huge profits for rich businessmen and landlords. Racist pay differentials account for at least \$22 billion a year in profits for bosses. American corporations abroad pay Third World workers even less -- women working in Korean electronics plants make 85¢ a day, while Standard Oil in Trinidad pays its workers 50¢ a day! By paying black and Third World workers so little and by keeping many of them unemployed, the bosses can force down the wages of all workers.

(next page)



NYU, con't.

ganizers' were sent out to all the cafeterias, telling workers that students were commies out to use the workers. 'Organizers' also intimidated the workers against walking out. Cubans were threatened with deportation. At the same time the nervous administration had set up a meeting with 302 officials to reopen the contract. After all this, a last effort was made to prevent the wildcat among the most militant cafeteria workers, those in Loed, who were, in spite of all threats, ready to walk. They were told by 302 that if they respected library picket lines, they could stay out from work and continue to be paid -- only, of course, if they didn't join the lines and if they didn't raise their own demands.

Thursday morning came, library workers and students manned lines around the cafeteria beginning at 6 a.m. 'Organizers' of 302 were already there and cafeteria workers arrived three at a time and were threatened with firing if they joined the line. One of them picked up a sign and seven more joined in. The third strike was under way!

Demands of the cafeteria workers included:

- \* \$100 minimum wage
- \* medical, dental and legal aid
- \* severance pay
- \* half pay for lay-off during summer, Easter and Christmas
- \* seniority advantages
- \* job security

As this is written, the latest development was a rally to support NYU workers. Due to rain all day, it was relocated indoors by last minute word of mouth. Even so, 300 to 400 attended to hear Jim Jowers from the cafeteria, workers from the library and the mailroom, a representative of Lucha, a speaker from Dec. 4 movement (who along with the rest of us have learned much from the struggle), Debbie Russell from FSU SDS (who was in New York for a NIC meeting) and two of the original members of the Worker-Student Alliance Coalition. Afterwards, we marched to take over the main classroom building. Because of inadequate leadership, there was a lot of confusion until a consensus was reached that picket lines were more important and we should return to them. We are learning a great deal and expect to win.

NYU SDS

Columbia, con't.

the cafeterias on campus, demand that Mrs. Phair, the manager of Johnson Hall cafeteria, be fired. SHE, ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATION, HAS MISTREATED THE WORKERS IN JOHNSON HALL LONG ENOUGH!! RACIST HARASSMENT -- THAT'S THE NAME OF THE GAME!!'

The boycott of Johnson Hall began on Monday, with students and workers manning the picket lines. Encouraged by the action, workers from all sections of the university joined the line on Tuesday. On Wednesday, 50 workers marched into the cafeteria and confronted Mrs. Phair. Presenting a petition signed by Colbert's co-workers asking for his reinstatement, the workers shouted down her feeble excuses and vowed to continue the fight and step up the level of militancy.

Later Wednesday afternoon, Lorenzo Santiago, a union official who has consistently refused to handle workers' grievances, issued a statement attacking the boycott. The leaflet claims to represent the feelings of the Johnson Hall workers. Columbia bosses then made a non-union cashier pass out copies of the statement. The cashier later refused to cooperate when he realized what he had been forced to do. Furious rank and file workers pinned Santiago against the wall and publicly exposed his sabotage. It was no surprise when the Columbia College newspaper, Spectator, came out Thursday morning with the same slanderous statement as an advertisement. A library worker soon turned the attack on the boycott into its opposite by photocopying the receipt of payment for the advertisement, proving that the ad was placed and paid for by none other than Mrs. Phair and Mr. MacDonald!

Participants in the boycott are now threatened by the administration for having broken a permanent injunction against disrupting the normal racist functions of the university. Spectator announced that 'at least 15 members of SDS will be charged with violating Columbia's interim rules and may face prosecution for breaking a court injunction barring the disruption of the normal

function of the university.' But, each time administrators attempted to declare the boycott illegal, workers and students shouted them down with the chant: 'Bosses Can't Profit When the Workers Fight!, Shut It Down' and 'Make it Tight!' and the boycott continues to grow with increasing student support -- black, latin and white. The solidarity of workers is evident as over 30 buildings and grounds workers as well as employees from the library, the comptroller's office, the computer center, the school of social work have come out to support the fight against racism.

Monday, April 27, marked the last day of the boycott with one substantial victory: the rehiring of James Colbert through the united action of workers and students who were also able to force the union leadership into a position of acting on the demand for the dismissal of Mrs. Phair. Although many felt that it might have been better to continue the boycott in order to definitely secure the latter demand, no persistent attempt was made to bring the employees of Johnson Hall to the workers' meeting Monday afternoon, at which time the decision concerning the continuance of the boycott was to be made. Without their presence and with only a sketchy knowledge of how they felt about accepting the union's offer to handle the case of Mrs. Phair, the 30 workers present decided to end the boycott but to continue to pressure the union until the last demand was settled.

The week long action is by far the most positive of the year. It marks the reality of the CWSA at Columbia. From the formulation of the demands to the organization of the picket lines to the decision to suspend the boycott, workers from Local 1199 and local 241 and students from SDS and the Third World Coalition stood together cooperatively planning the course of events. Buoyed by our unity and strength, the workers and students are making preparations for future joint actions concerning the issues of the possible firing of the maids and the case of Charles Johnson, a black building and grounds worker killed because of the university's negligence.

But before we rush on in the excitement, it is necessary to stop and take note of two major weaknesses of the boycott: (1) Although almost all students respected the boycott, the number joining the picket lines was not outstanding. Some new students were involved in SDS but the effort made to expand SDS and the picket lines could have been far better. SAS, Student Afro-American Society, did join the picket lines on Friday, April 24, but SDS failed to encourage their participation in the making of decisions and planning of actions during the boycott. Going out and working with students, encouraging them to join SDS and participate in our action has been a haunting problem which we must correct. Although our ties with the workers of 1199 and 241 were strengthened and concretized, we failed to become close to the cafeteria workers in Johnson Hall. This has its effects when we decided to suspend boycotting at the Monday meeting.

Generally, though, the boycott was positive and encouraging, as can be seen in the words of an elderly building and grounds workers, who in response to a discussion about the administration attempts to divide workers by telling them to disregard all that 'SDS stuff' said: 'I tell everyone I'm proud to work with the radical SDS.'

U. Mass., con't.

forced layoff. Furthermore, they were only to be paid for three of the eight holidays.

The University receives 7.5% of the gross, which amounts to \$13,000 a year, or \$1.26 per worker per hour. The reason given by Hamilton in December for turning down the demand for holiday pay was that it was 'illegal' to use the money from this trust (read: profit from the labor of the cafeteria workers) fund without the approval of the State Legislature.

With the total support of cafeteria workers, a second petition campaign centered around the demand for holiday pay was initiated. When confronted by 20 students on April 21 with 600 signatures of campus workers, students and faculty, he acknowledged that the trust fund could and would be used to pay the cafeteria workers and that he had been 'mistaken' (lied) last December. This VICTORY concretely means \$75 for each full time worker.

The response of workers and students to this victory was (1) the realization that the University bosses can be concretely beaten, and (2) instrumental in other workers' raising grievances with us expressing the desire to work with and help build CWSA to fight the university bosses.

U Mass SDS

Panthers, con't.

Because they face such tremendous oppression, black and Third World workers are leading increasingly militant struggles against the ruling class. Black rebellions occurred in over 100 cities in 1967 and again in 1968. Black workers have led most of the recent strikes, including the postal strike. 3000 students recently burned down a ROTC building in Puerto Rico. In Trinidad, black workers have led a mutiny and a rebellion in which the offices of Chase Manhattan Bank, Singer Sewing Machine Co., and Standard Oil were burned. Black soldiers are defying (and sometimes shooting) their officers in Vietnam.

On campus, black workers are leading the fight against racist college administrations. At Columbia, workers of local 1199, supported by students, are boycotting cafeterias to demand the rehiring of a black union steward and the firing of a racist supervisor. Cafeteria workers (90% black) have joined with mailroom and clerical workers to shut down NYU -- with 90% of the students striking in support. At Yale last fall, a sit-in won the rehiring of Mrs. Williams, a black cafeteria worker fired for fighting back against an attack by a racist and male-chauvinist supervisor.

Racist ideology is used to keep white workers and students from following these militant blacks in the fight against their common enemy, the ruling class. Universities build racism in several ways. First, they provide much of the ideological justification for the oppression of black and Third World people -- 'scholars' like Jensen and Moynihan lay the oppression of blacks and the 'underdevelopment' of Third World people to their own 'inferiority' rather than to the bosses who exploit them every day. Second, the universities provide counterinsurgency research and police institutes like Yale's planned social science center to suppress the struggles of black and Third World peoples.

And the universities make direct attacks on black people in their employment and expansion policies. Yale has fired two militant black workers recently, and its expansion has followed a familiar pattern: buy up workers' homes, raise the rents and allow deterioration, and finally tear down the houses.

The men who run the universities have a large stake in building racism. Two of the Yale trustees are Dilworth, of Chase Manhattan Bank, and Whitney, of Standard Oil -- the same men who pay their workers 50¢ a day in Trinidad! One of the Mellons, who own Gulf Oil (also burned in Trinidad) recently gave Yale \$15 million for an art institute, whose construction will require the destruction of a block of working class housing. ROTC at Yale provides the officers for the army to protect this lucrative business in Trinidad, and Southeast Asia. It is precisely these men, Kingman Brewster and the Yale trustees, who proclaim that they have made Yale a place of 'free and open discussion'!

Since black people have fought back with increased militancy, and since more and more white workers and students are following their lead, the ruling class has relied heavily on the cops, courts, and the army to intimidate militants and build racism in whites. Thus, the vicious attack on the Panthers. Kingman Brewster is right when he says that there can be no fair trial for black revolutionaries -- but the reason there can be no 'fair trial' is that he and his fellow businessmen depend on racism for their survival, and will always use the courts they control to maintain racism.

Business, universities, and the government are now mounting an increasingly vicious attack on black people, who are leading the fight against them. Yale itself has actually threatened to frame a black worker for robbery if he tries to speak on campus. The government has promised that there will be severe punishment of the leaders of the postal strike -- namely black workers in New York and Chicago. The attack on the Panthers is the spearhead of the effort to build racism so that white workers and students will not oppose the increasingly brutal attack on black militants, or regard it as also an attack on them. We cannot fight that racism by mere lip service to the defense of the Panthers or by isolating ourselves with 'wild in the streets' trashing. We must build a movement that concretely fights racist attacks on black people. In building that movement, we must rely on and ally with workers, especially black workers, who are hurt most by racism and are leading the sharpest fight against it.



# CAMPUS WORKERS SHUT DOWN NYU

No more than a week ago, the overwhelming reaction at NYU to a button reading 'Fight University Bosses - Ally With Campus Workers -- SDS' was bewildering. Now people see it and say, 'Outsight!' It's because what's on the button is now reality. NYU has been shut down by striking workers along with students who have helped to man the picket lines. Teamsters aren't crossing lines (the most strategic of which are maintained all night) to make deliveries or to pick up garbage. After two days, the cafeterias had to close up for lack of food -- and lack of workers in one of them.

NYU is a metropolitan college with no campus. Buildings are spread over an area of five blocks. Since the strike began, picket lines have surrounded nearly all the buildings, and spirits are high. On Friday, for instance, when three out of four food services were still running, one of the cafeteria workers found out that a special shipment of meat was to be delivered at Rubin's and Weinstein's cafeterias at around 3:00. The boss of the company, whose workers had refused to cross picket lines, was going to drive and unload the meat himself. Word was brought around to a number of offices, and arrangements were then made for three or four pickets to remain, all the others to leave at 2:30 -- half to Rubin, half to Weinstein. At 2:45, about 30 of us - cafeteria workers, library workers, secretaries, and students - were ready at Rubin's to do whatever might have to be done to stop the meat. It never came.

A lot of developments helped to create the situation where cops are now protecting most of the entrances, where nearly 1000 striking workers with support from a couple of hundred students (many more will probably soon be won to actively supporting the strike) are demonstrating their power to bring the university to its knees.

Three distinct groups of workers are on strike, each with their own history.

## MAILROOM WORKER REFUSES BRIBE

Mailroom workers, several months ago, were the first to achieve a union majority (on the issue). At that time mailroom workers demanded to meet with their manager about mice in the mailroom, lack of heat, and terrible wages. At first she refused to see them, finally consenting to talk only with a single worker. He was offered a \$20 a week raise to quiet things down, but refused the bribe and told the other workers about it. People who were active in union jobs, mostly secretaries, then mobilized to visit the mailroom during lunch one day. Mailroom workers and supporters (about 50 people) went over to confront the manager, and the administrator in charge of labor relations for the university made a surprise appearance. We yelled at him some and then left. After this show of support, mailroom workers voted among themselves to act on their demands. With militant black leadership, they prepared to strike and face everything from injunctions to cops. At District 65 meetings, however, union leaders argued against the wisdom

of such steps. In the end a slowdown on some of their demands was decided on, but mailroom workers have become so disaffected with District 65 leaders that they left the union. Now, without any union at all, mailroom workers are on strike for a decent living wage, adequate equipment and sanitary working conditions. They have been suspended for this action.

After the mailroom, the union drive was next most successful among 310 library workers. Full-time workers earn \$80 to \$86 a week. Part-time workers are subject, without recourse, to arbitrary shifts and cutbacks in hours. No one has any job security. Just before the strike, several black high school students who worked part-time in the main library stacks were laid off for three weeks. People in different departments were threatened for union activities.

When, after 75% of the library workers had signed union designation cards and NYU even refused to abide by the results of pro-con union election, library workers decided to strike for union recognition. Workers, who up to that time had been sceptical, embraced the struggle as their own. On the first day of the strike, library workers were joined by workers from the placement office and Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. On the second day many other unions joined the strike and the demand escalated to union recognition for all 1800 clerical and technical workers. Clumps of workers with picket signs stood at the steps of buildings which some people never even knew were part of NYU.

## CAFETERIA WORKERS HIT BY RACISM, MALE CHAUVINISM

The third distinct group of workers is cafeteria. How we developed ties with them is interesting. Five of us had gotten together - three were students working part-time in the library, one was a full-time student, and the fifth was a research assistant. We all saw the need for an alliance of workers and students on campus to fight, among other things, racism and male chauvinism. While male porters at NYU get \$110 a week - by no means adequate (some having to work a second job) - female maids are paid even less, between \$79 and \$94 for similar work.

We wrote and distributed a leaflet with these ideas, also pointing out how working conditions in the university were the same as those fostered by the world-wide multi-million dollar corporations (Eastern Airlines, United Fruit, Union Carbide) directed by NYU's trustees. And the university, always good at contingency planning, also trains imperialist officers in ROTC to put down peoples in struggle.

The leaflet called for an informal discussion of workers and students from Columbia University, who have won several struggles this year. Mostly as a result of one-to-one conversations, 22 people came, including several from Lucha, the Hispanic Student group, a fellow from the mailroom, and five or six cafeteria workers.

We learned from the cafeteria workers that the union, local 302, and the University had started to force a contract on them last June after it was voted down in two cafeterias and never voted on at all in five others. One cafeteria shop steward, Jim Jowers, told us that during negotiations for that contract he had asked the union to demand \$100 minimum wage, and the union leader had snapped back that \$74 was good enough because workers were 'not doctors or professionals'. Jim Jowers later wrote in Unity, the newsletter we published jointly:



'There is no future for minorities at NYU. About 99% of the food service supervisors are white, and about 95% of the food service employees are Black or Spanish speaking. All the bosses take home fabulous salaries and perform easy jobs, but the service employees have to work machines and are paid a small percent of what they are really entitled to earn. There are many workers who are employees in the food service who have been on the job longer than six and a half years and do not gross \$100 a week, who have positions of responsibility and no change for promotion. This means that NYU gives these people responsibility but refuses to upgrade them or pay them a decent salary for the services they perform. The starting salary for a full-time worker in food service, with or without experience, is \$74 gross, and a little more as the person moves up the ladder.'

Another meeting was set up, attended by 12 cafeteria workers, quite a few students from Lucha, a representative from the Black Allied Student Association (which had already publicized cafeteria conditions in their newspaper) and some white students. Lucha took the lead in getting out a cafeteria workers fact sheet in the name of the NYU workers-student coalition. Plans were formulated for student support of the cafeteria wildcat and against NYU and their own union.

## WORKERS FIGHT UNION MISLEADERS

Next, a few of us were informed that the president of sell-out local 302 (cafeteria) had called District 65 (clerical) to say that he had gotten wind of library workers supporting the wildcat brewing in his cafeteria. If that were the case, he would withdraw support for the library workers' strike and ask the other AFL/CIO unions to do likewise. Shortly after that, 302 or-





# Imperialism in Trouble in Trinidad

In the Caribbean island of Trinidad, wrote the Fort Lauderdale News, 'Vietnam-style guerrilla warfare seemed imminent.' Militant demonstrations by students and workers against the foreign control and exploitation of the island's economy had resulted in a mid-April seizure of an arsenal at Chaguaramas, twelve miles outside of the Port of Spain. Fearing the unity of black and indian native workers in their fight against exploitation, the American government and its puppet regimes throughout the Caribbean responded with massive shipments of men and arms to the small island. After fighting hard to hold the arsenal, rebel troops took to the hills to continue to wage guerrilla warfare, with the support of the people of Trinidad, against their oppressors, both foreign and native.

Throughout the recent uprisings in Trinidad, the bourgeois press did its best to cover up and distort the true nature of the struggle there; nevertheless, the picture that can be drawn from the press accounts is that familiar pattern of working people and oppressed people fighting back against the capitalist system of exploitation.

The real issue in Trinidad, vaguely termed 'foreign control' by the news media, is the low wages and wretched conditions which foreign imperialism has meant for the Trinidadians. The Chase Manhattan Bank and First National Bank of New York, both of which have extensive operations throughout the Caribbean, pay their workers 25¢ a day in Trinidad. Tate and Lyle, a British sugar company, pays \$2.80 to stack a ton of sugar cane. As one native of Trinidad wrote in the Boston Globe, 'The only reason

we are poor and underdeveloped is because of you (the US government) and this is the reason we intend to get the government who caters to you oppressors out!'

In recent years, the militancy of workers and students has risen in response to increasing foreign investments by US and Canadian companies. While the government attempted to split blacks, indians, and whites from one another (through dishing out unequal jail sentences, fines, etc.), the large student demonstrations of the past months have witnessed a rigid racial solidarity. It was when the militancy of workers became sharp that the government really became scared. In the sugar industry (entirely controlled by one British company) and the oil industry (controlled by two American companies) the unions fought with increasing militancy for better working conditions and wages.

The government's response to these struggles ('riots' as termed in American papers) was to arrest 14 leaders of the people's movement. This action resulted in the seizure of Chaguaramas Base and bloody fighting between rebels and those loyal to the government.

The response of the imperialist powers was to supply large amounts of military aid to the faltering government, and justify their actions to the people at home with racist propaganda about 'black power'. In light of the facts, to paint the revolt in Trinidad as primarily a racial matter is ludicrous. Native blacks and indians who together account for the vast majority of the population, were rock solid in their al-

liance. Besides, as the papers pointed out, the government was entirely run by blacks, and all government positions were staffed by natives. The revolt was not against white people, but against capitalism.

The US government used the image of rampaging blacks to explain the thousands of troops and large amounts of arms it was ready to use to quell the disturbance. Painting images of 'heathen blacks' overrunning the island, the US kept a large aircraft carrier and a thousand marines right off the coast, ready to 'evacuate the tourists'. Meanwhile the British and surrounding colonies were sending in their troops in a more blatant fashion.

As more aid began to pour into Trinidad, most rebels moved to the mountains, as others attempted to negotiate with the native government. While the press reported that the disturbance had been quelled, several things remained clear. First, given the size of their response to the revolt, American and British companies are scared to death of losing their foothold in the Caribbean. Second, these revolts have begun to take place all over the Caribbean, and they will continue to grow. Finally, the racist oppression of Caribbean workers must be opposed, just as the racist oppression of Vietnamese is being opposed, and just as the racist oppression of American black working people is and should be opposed. The revolts of these workers and peasants should be supported by SDS as a giant positive step towards fighting the material ways in which the racist policies of the American government hurt and divide the people.

---

## 'ALLIANCE'

### Comes to Life

Students from U of Chicago SDS have started a newspaper to report struggles on campus, with articles written by workers and students.

In January we found out that over Christmas vacation there had been a sit-down strike by cafeteria workers in the two non-dorm cafeterias. The heat had been off in the locker rooms for no apparent reason and it was turned on after the sit-down. We thought it was an important victory even though small and it proved what we had been trying to tell students (1) about workers' conditions and (2) how workers can fight back and win when they are united. The idea of a worker-student newspaper was born -- to serve as a means of communication on campus that would respond specifically to the need for dissemination of information on workers' conditions and struggles. The first issue was written almost entirely by students. A few articles were written by students and workers, with the worker telling the student what to write and the student putting the article together. No effort was made to involve other students or write articles that related to them. Nevertheless, the reception was hopeful after we distributed the first issue, even though it was pretty obvious that we on the Alliance committee were isolated from the main body of workers and students.

Our second issue was much better. Even though it was completed and mimeographed only a few days before spring vacation, we sold about 1000 copies in three days. (The first issue was free; all others are 5¢ to cover costs.) Worker response was much greater, especially since

there was a really sharp case of a racist firing in Billings hospital that the girl involved and her brother were very anxious to write about. A worker in the community who had gotten a copy of the paper had her high school son contribute cartoons. A student in SDS from a class given by Bruno Bettelheim (famous child psychologist) brought some friends to an SDS meeting urging us to attend the class to point out Bettelheim's racism and male chauvinism. This was done, although the effect was small since his following was bigger and it was the last week of the quarter. But the class was receptive to some of the ideas and a critique of the course was written up for the Alliance, something that really showed us in retrospect how much we had ignored students in the first issue. Some people thought we shouldn't cater to students' anti-working class ideas by writing articles directed especially to them, and other people thought that our student articles should be about SDS. So far, it seems best to have some articles about the day-to-day struggles and conditions of students. Our biggest mistake, and one that has not been much corrected at this writing, is the tendency for students to write the articles. Both workers and students are taught that only intellectuals can really express their ideas well and should therefore take on this task for everyone. We haven't fought this attitude enough and haven't really struggled hard to get workers to come to our meetings. This attitude is reflected too in the style of the paper. The first issue was written in a very childish choppy prose that was supposed to appeal to workers but failed to appeal to anybody, al-

though the content made up for a lot of that defect. The second issue was better since there was one article written by a student as a student and one by a secretary herself. But most of the articles were written up by students after workers told them what to write.

Despite flaws and mistakes the Alliance has already helped to build struggles and to bring workers and students together. Even to get limited worker participation we've had to talk to workers a lot more than we ever did before. The first issue helped to get a racist cafeteria supervisor fired and the second helped strengthen the fight against the firing of the black high school student, Shirley Watson. (She has been rehired!)

The third issue will be out in a few weeks with a story on Shirley Watson being rehired, another on the beating of a black campus worker by campus cops, course evaluations, and more. A campus worker-student alliance newspaper isn't hard to start, although it does take a lot of hard work to put it together, especially if you don't know anything about journalism. But it really works when workers and students realize that their grievances, struggles and victories will be reported. People are eager to report their struggles and read about other struggles.

We welcome all suggestions, experiences, and criticisms from other chapters and would be glad to answer questions if people are interested in doing something similar. Alliance, c/o Hack, 5217 Dorchester, Chicago, Ill. 60615.

by Anne Hack and Pat Scott, UC SDS



# Iowa SDS Supports Militant Strikers

Since August 24, 1969 a major but unpublicized strike has been in progress against the Iowa Beef Processor's main plant in Dakota City, Nebraska.

The key issues in the strike are the right of working women to receive pay equal to men's and fringe benefits in equalization with those of other plants, and, probably, the right of meatpackers to control their own unions.

University of Iowa SDS has supported the workers by picketing the local A & P supermarkets to force them to stop selling IBP meat, and by publicizing the issue of the strike among U of Iowa students. SDS has also sent representatives to Dakota City (near Sioux City, Iowa) to assure the strikers of support, to sell literature, and to meet and talk with strikers.

The strike began as an organizing strike, when workers at the Dakota City plant voted to abolish the company union and voted in representation by the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Women of America. Two other plants were closed shortly thereafter by the sympathy strikes of fellow workers, followed by a company lockout at both plants.

Under the company union, pay was about one dollar an hour less than at other union plants. Company propaganda proclaimed that the plant used unskilled labor who deserved less pay, and based this argument on the fact that the plant is of radically different design from the others. It is nevertheless true that the work done there is about the same as in the other packinghouses. Moreover, the company provided no fringe benefits at all, although other plants give sick leave, sick pay, paid time for work preparation, and clothing allowances.

## NEBRASKA AIDS BOSSES

After the strike began, the new union discovered that in at least 25 cases women working in the boning division were started at \$2.12/hour, while men were always started at \$2.52/hour. Workers were given only state-required workers compensation (about \$40/week) when they were injured. A sick worker could be fired for failing to report for work, and, moreover, company representatives hounded workers reporting sick and warned them that they could be fired if they didn't report in the next day. Injured workers generally had to wait three weeks before their compensation checks came, and some have reported waiting up to six weeks.

With the impact of the strike, the company used every weapon it could to destroy the union itself. The issue was made obvious when a major meatpacker planning to build a new plant in Omaha, Nebraska informed the union that it would pay no more than the prevailing wage at IBP.

The State of Nebraska has been glad to give the company a hand in breaking the strike. Company-State relations have been very close since the company began. The Dakota City plant, for example, was built with an eight million dollar PUBLIC bond issue, with the provision that the plant will belong to the company free if they remain in Dakota City for 25 years.

The harassment of strikers through the office of the County Sheriff is immense. One woman was jailed for moving past the midpoint of the picket line, which, according to the sheriff, was 'starting a riot'. Picketers are the only people arrested in Dakota County for using profanities. And a Nebraska law is also in effect which limits the strikers to having only six pickets in front of the entire plant. A scab worker, who coolly left his car and began firing on picketers until one fell seriously wounded, was not even questioned by the Sheriff, and the District Attorney refused to handle the case.

## COMPANY CONSTRUCTS 'SCAB VILLAGE'

Company recruitment of scabs has followed the usual policy of bringing in minority groups,

who before the strike would have been considered undesirable by the company for employment. Only three Indians were allowed to work in the high-paying slaughter division out of 390 employed there (but they were given low-paying construction jobs on the outside). Now the company has mounted a major recruitment campaign at the nearby Winnebago Indian Reservation. Unemployment there runs almost 30%. However, few Indians have fallen for the trap.

Consequently, an employment agency in McAllen, Texas, has been hired by the company to recruit Mexican-Americans. They are promised what would be high-paying jobs in comparison with their present situations, and room and board. They are not told about the strike. When these Mexican-Americans arrive in Sioux City, they are taken immediately to the plant, where they are to live, never seeing the pickets. The company recently constructed a 'scab village' of unapproved housing, in which Mexican-American families are made to live while they work for the company. The village is surrounded by barbed wire-topped fences and, from the outside, appears much like a concentration camp. If upon learning of the strike, Mexican-Americans want to leave, they still must work at the company for at least three weeks to make enough money to return home.



All of this adds up to the conscious and active use of racism by the company to divide workers before and during the strike and, finally, to successfully break it. As if to remove any doubt, company Vice President Cornelious Bodine (former City Manager of Sioux City) explained to some U of Iowa SDSers how the company needed to use up 'thirty head of Indian a day'.

So far, after seven months on strike, the rank and file has held solidly together. However, union MISleaders have already taken steps which may lead to defeat.

These leaders have shown no willingness to fight for the mass-picketing decision of the strikers. They finally decided on a 'mass' action only after rank and file pressure became overwhelming. This action consisted of a march by 3000 workers around the plant for only one day. Nevertheless, the workers themselves succeeded in shutting down the plant themselves that day.

When well over 300 rank and file strikers signed a petition declaring their determination to show up every day until the company gave in, union leaders squelched the effort. They declared they would not support any such action, and would not allow union funds to be used for bail or defense purposes.

The production level of IBP has dropped 50% since the start of the strike, but its meat is still being sold. The A & P food chain is a principal carrier of this scab meat.

## STRONGEST STRIKE IN MIDWEST THIS YEAR

The strike against IBP recently ended on April 13, and most of the workers were glad to get back to work. There was far from universal satisfaction with the settlement. Approximately \$27,000 per worker was lost at \$2.12/hour per capita during the entire strike. The best that could be said of the settlement is that it was a compromise -- there was a small pay raise, that inflation will eat up by the end of the three-year contract. There were also a few reforms in working conditions. The equal pay for women demand was lost completely. It was clear that this demand was the one most feared by the owners because paying women less provides the boss with potential for further profit, and a neat rationale for further automation. Contact with other packing workers was not greatly achieved. And one company official was quoted as saying that the settlement was 'a mouthful of feathers'.

The settlement (read sellout) could not hide the fact that workers fought the boss and the police in just about the most militant fashion possible. They fought under double disadvantages of great repression and bad union leadership. This strike, perhaps the strongest in the Midwest all year, raised one of the best anti-male chauvinist demands: equal pay for women for equal work. The nature of this demand challenged students to discuss politics with the workers. Support work of this kind educates students and helps to form ties between students and workers.

There were, unfortunately, several weaknesses in the support work which students from

U of Iowa offered the strikers. We picketed the local A & P, yet failed to make the strike a mass action on campus. Our leafleting on campus was haphazard at best. Perhaps the biggest reason was laziness. For example, SDS planned an action to intercept a scab meat truck which arrived on campus at 5 a.m. This action met with little success since few of us were willing to attend an action that early in the morning. The strike itself was 300 miles from school, and this distance made the strike seem vague and remote to students. A major criticism of our efforts was this: no special effort was made to show campus workers that SDS had organized students to support the meat packers' strike. Consequently, two aspects to building a pro-working class student movement were not considered: (1) the need to build strong ties between students and workers right on campus so that (2) the idea of students' having an interest in supporting the struggles of working people could be related directly to the university and, therefore, make sense to larger numbers of students. Despite these serious errors, we made some good and lasting ties with meatpacking workers during the strike, and had fruitful talks with rank and filers.

ALLY WITH WORKERS!  
FIGHT TO WIN!





as berkeley fight intensifies...

# 4000 ATTACK ROTC

... cops chased off campus

'I've Never Seen More Vicious Crowds, We're Afraid to Stand Alone' -- quote from a Berkeley cop

With pacifistic, one-issue politics, the SMC, on April 15, planned as an action a vigil against 'University complicity with the War Machine'. Their efforts, however, were replaced by direct assault on the Berkeley ROTC program, one of the largest in the nation.

SDS initiated the anti-ROTC struggle with a rally April 7, at which Miriam Fuentes of Puerto Rico spoke of the massive Puerto Rican anti-Imperialist demonstrations. After the rally, about 1000 people marched to Callaghan Hall, ROTC headquarters. Two days later, there was another large march in which an effigy of a ROTC officer was burned. With some tactical setbacks, these marches served to provide the political ways necessary to defeat the SMC's 'Anti-militaristic perspective'. At an SMC mass meeting, large numbers of students were won over and we adopted a plan for a rally with anti-imperialist politics and a militant march on Callaghan Hall for the April 15 action.

On April 15, after the SMC-sponsored rally, with an SDS speaker, about 800 people moved on Callaghan Hall. A five-hour rock and tear gas battle followed in which our numbers were doubled. Unlike previous Berkeley actions, the crowd stayed together, kept on chanting and rallied to the chant 'US out of Southeast Asia, ROTC must go!' As a result of these tactics, there were few arrests, little trashing ('Save the rocks for the cops'), and clear political focus. The militancy of the demonstration was at such a high level that the cops were forced to run for cover more than once. Thursday, the

demonstration started out on the same militant tone. Because of the failure of SDS to assert effective leadership, Weathermen types in the crowd provoked scattered rock-throwing at campus workers and attacks on other demonstrators. In short, the demonstration deteriorated sharply.

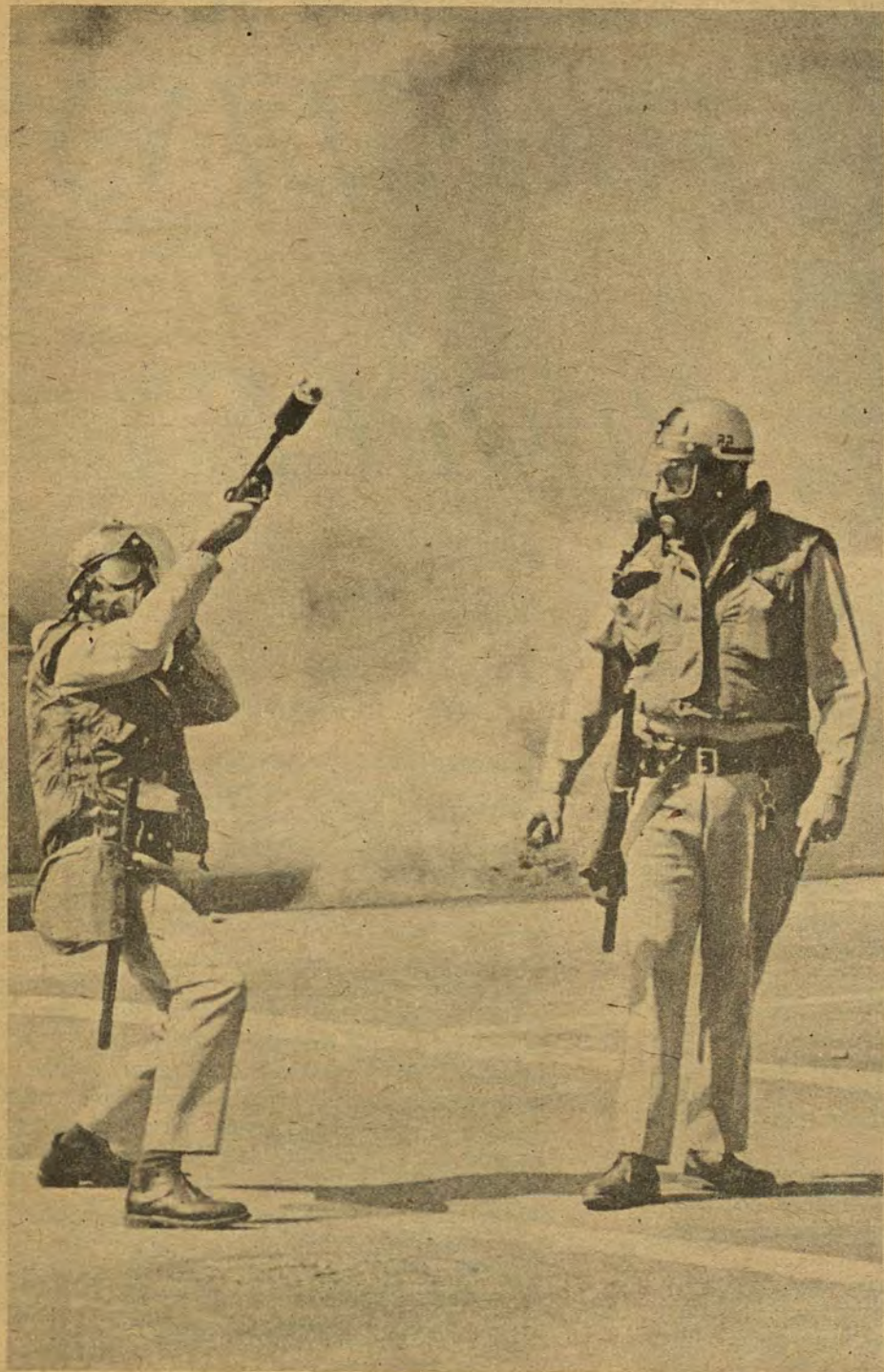
In spite of being banned from campus, the following day, SDS called for an illegal rally and another demonstration against ROTC. But Chancellor Heynes had unofficially cancelled classes and called more than 500 cops on campus. This was clearly an attempt to isolate the movement from the rest of the student body, and we decided not to have a mass action that day. RSU, the RYM II Radical Student Union, proposed assembling around the court house where the arraignment would be for the arrestees. This assembly was broken up by the police and some demonstrators were forced onto the Berkeley High campus. The police used this as an excuse to send down a racist attack on Third World high school students. SDS had opposed the court house action, but not sharply enough.

SDS has had political difficulties because of RSU opportunism. Before Miriam Fuentes spoke, RSU leaders had seriously urged us not to mobilize against ROTC, calling it a 'dead issue' which would cut the participation in SMC's April 15 action. After seeing large numbers of students marching against ROTC under SDS leadership, they declared ROTC a mass issue and called for a 'People's Coalition Against ROTC'. RSU seized on an upcoming campus workers' strike as a means of shutting down the university 'for us'. Yet they had consistently opposed a strategic campus worker-student alliance as well as a principled alliance of any kind between workers and students. The strike was later called off because the university agreed for the first

time to negotiate the workers' demands, preferring this alternative to the potential of a student strike in support of the workers.

The major lesson we have learned from the anti-ROTC campaign is that we must fight racism, whether it is in the context of ROTC, chemical-biological warfare, research, counter-insurgency, police science, or the things we are taught in English 1. Although we were the only group to speak about the racist nature of ROTC, we failed to build principled ties with third world students and this failure has already been used by the administration in an attempt to further divide the movement. The People's Coalition had called for a militant demonstration on the 23rd. The night before the demonstration, representatives from the ELP (a government-sponsored organization which supports most third world students at Berkeley) told SDS that the Chancellor had threatened to cancel the Black and Blues Festival that weekend if there was to be violence that day. The Black and Blues Festival raises most of the funds for the ELP, and \$20,000 had already been put into it. The demonstration was cancelled, and this decision turned around the university's concrete attempt at pitting the anti-ROTC fight against the immediate needs of third world students. SDS felt that the tactic of having a demonstration that day was secondary to the need of building a principled alliance with third world students. That night at the mass meeting there was a move to expel SDS and Progressive Labor Party from the People's Coalition because of the decision that day. This attempt was spearheaded by local political groups such as the Patriot Party, the White Panther Party, and their racist supporters. The move failed because of the strength of SDS, and because unaffiliated people realized that SDS had



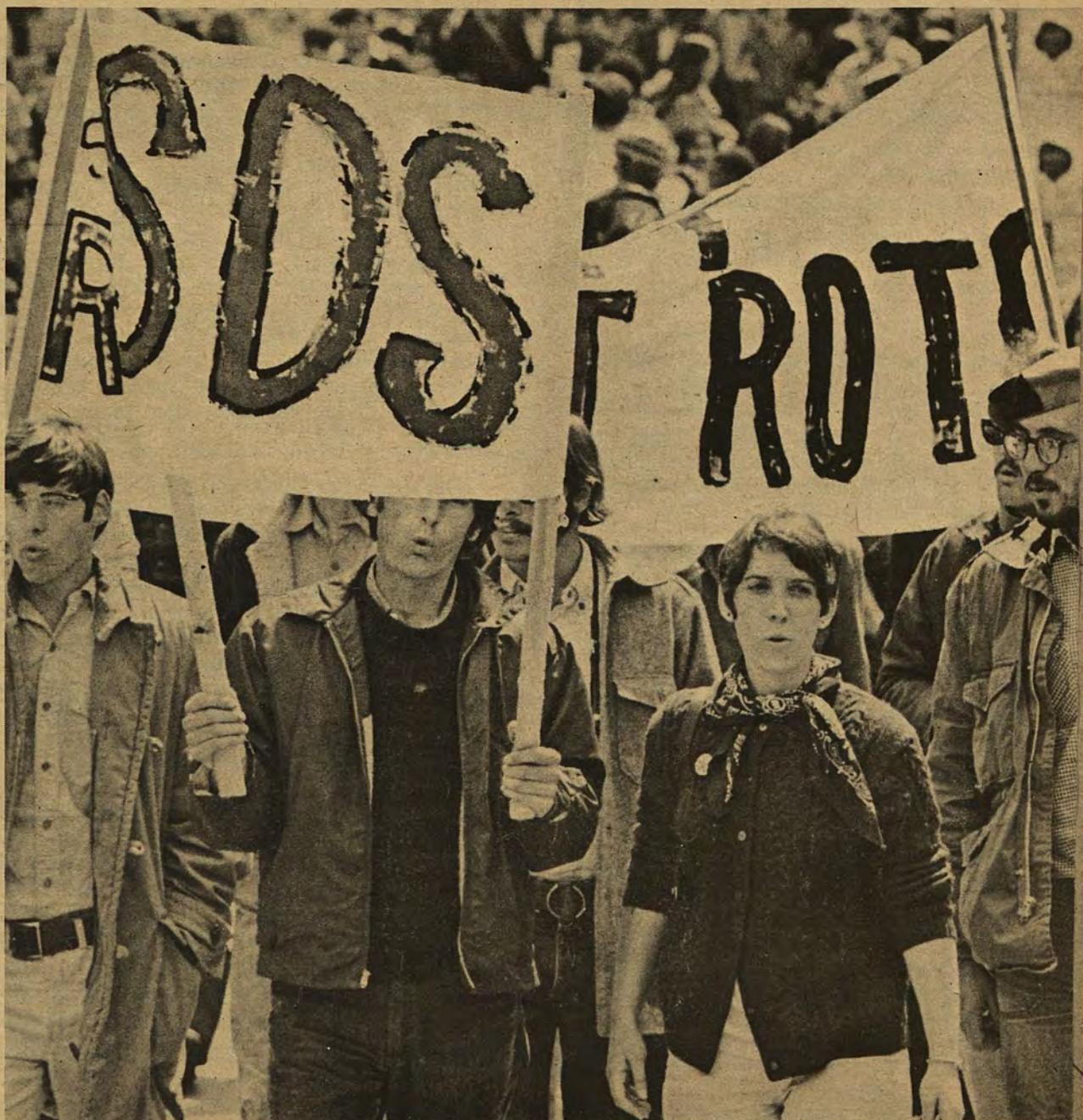


## THEY SHOOT...WE THROW IT BACK

All Berkely Photos Courtesy of James Yudelson

not only initiated the struggle, but had consistently provided leadership to the movement. This has been shown by the fact that the press has labelled it a Weatherman-led action, from the San Francisco Chronicle to the Harvard Crimson. But the action has been so consistently led by people with a serious anti-imperialist outlook, that the press has been forced to stop using this slander.

The questions which now face us in building an ongoing anti-imperialist movement are: (1) How can we best involve masses of students in a movement which the UC administration can't wait out? We're going to begin by organizing work within the dorms going door to door to raise bail and discuss politics, and overcoming our reluctance to speak up in classes and raise our anti-imperialist politics. (2) How can we overcome our isolation from third world students? One way to do this is to continue our efforts to show the consistently racist, anti-people function of the university and all its institutions. We have to seek closer ties with third world students than we presently have. (3) While providing leadership within the People's Coalition, can SDS continue to function as an independent organization, assuming the need for an ongoing pro-working class movement which will continue beyond a single reform issue? One way to maintain SDS as a separate organization is by building political support for our decision to ignore the ban and continue functioning on campus, leafletting, having the SDS table set up, etc. (4) Can we overcome our isolation from campus workers? The possibility of a strike by campus workers made clear to us the need to take seriously our program of building political alliances with campus workers. Some steps in this direction were taken when SDS issued a leaflet addressed to campus workers that discussed the upcoming strike and the current struggle against ROTC, and both were directed against the common enemy: the UC bosses.







# TOO MANY PEOPLE?

The essence of the Zero Population Growth (ZPG) movement is racist hysteria. What ZPG leaders like Paul Ehrlich, currently featured in Life magazine, are saying is, in effect, 'yellow, black, and brown people are out to get you.' ZPG says that there are too many people, especially non-white people, in the world, that these people are terrifying and violent, and that their population growth must be stopped -- by 'coercion' if necessary.

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 'shipmates' in the underdeveloped 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? (Ehrlich, Population Bomb, pp. 132-33)

Racist hysteria is also the tone of Ehrlich's account of how he came to 'feel' the overpopulation problem one 'stinking hot night in Delhi'.

...the streets seemed alive with people. People eating, people washing, people sleeping. People visiting, arguing, and screaming. People thrusting their hands through the taxi window, begging... People, people, people, people... Would we ever get to our hotel? All three of us were, frankly, frightened. (Population Bomb, p. 15)

According to Ehrlich, the cause of starvation, unemployment, urban riots, deteriorating schools and health care, wars of liberation -- is 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. (Population Bomb, p. 25)

What this says is that the problem lies with the working people -- there are too many of them. The 'solution' advanced is a fascist one: forcibly sterilize black and third world working people.

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. (Population Bomb, p. 166)

In other words, what businessmen can not do

with US troops to control revolutions, they should do with the scalpel! The same idea - forced sterilization - is advanced in the 'Earth Day Special' of the Boston Globe, which suggests an alternative means: 'addition of fertility control agents to public water supply or staple foods'. Ehrlich combines the crudest male chauvinism with his racist hysteria in order to point out one drawback of this alternative: 'Feeding potent male hormones to the whole population might sterilize and defeminize women, while the upset in the male population and society as a whole can be well imagined.' (Population Bomb, p. 136)

This is not the first time that racist hysteria and fascist practices (including forced sterilization!) have been advocated by capitalist agents.

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)

## SUPER-EXPLOITATION THE PROBLEM, NOT TOO MANY PEOPLE

The problem of non-white people, whether outside or inside the United States, is super-exploitation and racist oppression, not 'overpopulation'. In this country black and third world workers are given the hardest jobs at the lowest wages, have the highest unemployment rates, the worst housing, medical care, and schooling. The result of the super-exploitation and oppression of black workers is that white workers are also hurt. By promoting the racist division of the working class, businessmen hope to prevent white workers from uniting with black and third world workers to fight against their common enemy. In addition, black and third world working people are brutalized and murdered by the police, who enforce the bosses' racist practices. Duggan, a Boston city cop who is still 'on duty', recently murdered Franklin Lynch, a black patient in Boston City Hospital.

The racist exploitation and oppression of workers in third world countries is even more extreme. The most that workers in Saigon take home is \$1.40 a day! At the same time workers and peasants throughout Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand are hunted down and murdered for fighting back against their local landlords and US bosses. This racist and imperialist oppression also hurts American working people, black and white, who must fight in and pay for wars that are intended to provide bosses with a long-term supply of cheap labor.

Racist ideology, such as the racist hysteria promoted by ZPG leaders, is used to justify the super-exploitation and oppression of black and third world working people at home and abroad. We are told these 'teeming millions' of working people are 'our' enemies. This effort to get workers and students in this country to ally with US bosses instead of with their natural allies must be exposed and defeated!

Black and third world workers are taking the lead in the sharpening class struggle both at home and abroad. The postal workers' strike

was spearheaded by the black workers of local 36 in NYC. These black workers organized a rank and file fight against both the Government and union mis-leaders and were clear on the class nature of the strike. They offered to deliver welfare and workers' pay checks on their own time! Working class troops from Fort Dix, assigned to scab on the strike, also saw that this strike was in the interest of all workers. They sorted out draft notices and destroyed them! The city rebellions against the super-exploitation of black and third world workers were sharply focused in their attacks on the gauging pawn shops, furniture and liquor stores, banks and supermarkets -- as well as in their militant battling with police and riot troops. In some cities like Detroit, white workers joined the rioting: exploitation is a class question. As Ehrlich says in a rare moment of truth, 'Few Americans could sit in the same room with a child and watch it starve.' Neither can Vietnamese workers or peasants.

The heroic fight led by Vietnamese workers and peasants against local landlords and US bosses has helped set the pace for class struggle in the US. Their fight has exposed the desperation with which US businessmen must hold onto South East Asia. It has also shown how the US business empire hurts most Americans, especially working people, and profits only US bosses. The growing pro-working class nature of the anti-war movement shows that many students and intellectuals have come to see workers as the leading force for change. Fighting ROTC and counter-insurgency research because they are racist attacks on working people at home and abroad, refusing to ally with liberal politicians, supporting GE strikers on November 15, linking up fights against racism with fights against the war -- these are all signs that pro-working class consciousness is growing among other sectors of the population.

class struggle is bad environment -- for bosses

This sharpening foreign and domestic class struggle has created a massive environmental problem for the businessmen who own the wealth and control the means of production in the US. US bosses are finding it increasingly hard to breathe. These men are desperately trying to clean up this air of revolution by diverting it through



workers' rebellions will end  
hunger and exploitation



# "we need zero population level for the bosses"

channels like the ZPG and changing it into its opposite -- a fascist attack on black and third world working people.

Many people are honestly concerned about starvation, destruction of the environment, and the extreme misery of working people in most areas of the world, including this country. ZPG leaders, backed up and built by businessmen through feature articles in Life and the Boston Globe, try to make people think the roots of these problems lie in the working people themselves. They blame working people for 'breeding' too much, for 'consuming' too much, and for 'polluting' the environment. They try to convince students and intellectuals to ally with the bosses in fighting this 'common enemy'. These businessmen hope these racist ideas can be used to turn growing class consciousness into its opposite -- a racist attack on the black and third world workers who are leading the fight to overthrow the rule of the businessmen and their politicians who profit from hunger, pollution, disease, and war.

population control arguments: 'scientific' racism

The ZPG leaders' racist ideas are dressed up in 'scientific' garb. Consider their main arguments. Each one tries to take the blame off the bosses and put it on 'the people', especially black and third world workers.

1. The 'ant-heap' argument: 'If growth continued at its current rate for about 900 years, there would be some 60,000,000,000,000,000 people on the face of the earth.' (Population Bomb, p. 18)

ZPG leaders seek a bosses' solution to these hysterical figures: they want a constant world population by 1990, enforced by fascist means if necessary. In China, workers and peasants have overthrown their landlords and foreign bosses and are feeding and educating themselves. In contrast to US and British dominated India, China may be the first underdeveloped country to stabilize its growth rate (China Quarterly). Indian workers and peasants, led by the new Communist Party of India-Marxist/Leninist, are not waiting for the ZPG's solutions but have risen up in armed revolt in West Bengal, seizing land and seeking a socialist solution to their exploitation. (New York Times, 3/31/70)

2. 'The people are starving themselves to death' argument: 'There is not enough food today. How much there will be tomorrow is open to debate.' 'We are going to be sitting on top of the only food surpluses available for distribution.' (Population Bomb, pp. 44; 132)

There is starvation today because US and foreign businessmen burn or let rot enormous food surpluses and keep vast areas out of production -- to keep food prices and profits up! Numerous studies by the Rockefeller Foundation and Presidential advisors show that there is now adequate food production in the world and that there will continue to be so for many years to come. The problem is not 'too many' working people but too many bosses whose profit motives control food production and distribution. When US businessmen bring modern agriculture technology to the Third World, they make things worse. In India, for example, they help wealthy farmers and landlords, subvert land reform programs, and push poor farmers off the land, increasing unemployment and boosting the supply of cheap labor (NY Times, 5/28/69). The food needs of all working people can be satisfied only if workers and peasants unite to get rid of the landlords and businessmen who profit from hunger and high food prices. In contrast to India, China's food problem is being solved by the creative efforts of a united working class. From 1949 to 1956, wheat production in China rose over 75% -- before the full effects of collectivization and the cultural revolution were felt. Since then, in Hsiaohsien county of Anhwei province, for example, workers and peasants have increased per mu grain production by 500% and cotton production by 400%. It is imperialism that creates starvation, not working people!

3. 'The people are the polluters' argument: 'The causal chain of the deterioration is easily followed to its source. Too many cars, too many factories, too much detergent, too much pesticide, multiplying contrails, inadequate sewerage treatment plants, too little water, too much carbon dioxide -- all can be traced easily to

too many people.' (Population Bomb, pp. 66-67)

Here the ZPG leaders' enthusiasm to attack working people leads them into a contradiction: the US has a low population density; even by ZPG calculations, there are not 'too many' working people. There are, however, too many businessmen who profit from unsafe flimsy cars; from dirty, dangerous factories in which there are over 15,000 fatal accidents a year; and from cheap waste disposal. Only when workers seize control of the means of production and destroy the bosses' state will 'the common enemy' be eliminated; only then can ecology become a science that serve working people rather than a way of tricking working people into paying the price for cleaning up the bosses' mess.

4. 'The people eat up capital and stop economic development' argument: The argument here is that third world workers and peasants are so numerous that they eat up all the profits that should be reinvested to boost agricultural and industrial production.

In fact, most capital produced in third world countries is either consumed by local landlords and businessmen or exported to the US and other imperialist investors. US corporations each year remove more capital from the rest of the world in profit than they invest. US business control of world trade as well as of capital in third world countries forces production to serve US businessmen's needs, not the needs of the workers and peasants. Imperialism is the cause of economic underdevelopment, not 'too many' working people. Problems of economic development are class problems; working people are the only force that can solve them -- by getting rid of 'too many' bosses!

## ZERO POPULATION LEVEL FOR BOSSES

Progressive Labor Party thinks that there is an overpopulation problem, if one views it in class terms. It is fine that there are many, many working people. It is terrible that there are 'too many' bosses!

WE ARE OPPOSED TO ZERO POPULATION GROWTH FOR WORKERS!

WE WILL FIGHT FOR A ZERO POPULATION LEVEL FOR BOSSES!

The efforts of US business to push ZPG's racist ideas should be seen as part of a general effort to build racist ideology as a justification for racist practices and the increased repression

of black and third world workers, who lead the fight against these bosses. On the ideological level, for example, US 'educators' push the debate between Jensen, who says that blacks are genetically inferior, and his liberal opponents, who say that blacks are culturally inferior -- but, nevertheless, inferior! In addition to waging an ideological war to build racism, US bosses are attempting to intimidate militant black workers through daily atrocities, like the murder of Franklin Lynch, the Boston City Hospital patient, and the attacks on the Black Panther leadership.

The student movement must ally with workers to fight this racist oppression and to attack the material basis for racism -- the profits US bosses make from the super-exploitation of black workers and from the racist divisions they promote in the working class. We must expose and fight all attempts of businessmen and their politicians to repress such a movement and to divide it from workers.

Only a working-class led movement fighting racism can hope to clean the bosses out of our environment, thus stopping at its source the root cause of wars like the war in Vietnam, murders like the murder of Franklin Lynch, and the starvation and pollution that ruins the lives of so many working people. FIGHT FOR SOCIALISM! ALLY WITH WORKERS!

As SDS has grown and become a pro-working class, anti-imperialist organization, we have come to understand that fighting racism is key to allying with workers and fighting imperialism, but one important weakness in our work has been not thoroughly exposing the way the universities push racist ideas not only in and ROTC, police institutes, and 'riot control' courses, but in every aspect of education. One particularly blatant example of this is the Zero Population Growth movement and the increasing number of courses about 'population control'. Courses that push these racist theories should be exposed and smashed. Hopefully this position paper which we in Progressive Labor published on Earth Day will be helpful in furthering that task.

- John Pennington, Progressive Labor Party  
National Secretary of SDS

# sds

JOIN SDS !! ( \$5 includes NLN )  
Now \$5 for non-members

Now Available :

- \_\_\_ The Campus Worker Student Alliance ( 15¢ )
- \_\_\_ Fight Racism ! ( 15¢ see illustration at right )
- \_\_\_ Reserve Liberal Training Corps -- Berkeley Radical Arts Troupe Play ( 5¢ )
- \_\_\_ Statement on the Split in SDS -- John Pennington, National Secretary ( 5¢ )
- \_\_\_ SDS Constitution ( 1¢ )
- \_\_\_ Membership Cards -- New Style ( free )
- \_\_\_ The Vietnam War
- \_\_\_ Male Chauvinism
- \_\_\_ Ecology

Buttons:

- SDS ( 15¢ )
- ALLY WITH CAMPUS WORKERS -- Fight University Bosses ( 25¢ )
- SMASH RACISM -- Fight University Attacks on Black People ( 25¢ )
- NO NEGOTIATIONS -- US out of Vietnam Now ( 25¢ )

## Work-In Pamphlet Available

Copies of last year's pamphlet SDS SUMMER WORK-IN 1968 are available from the national headquarters for 10¢

173a Massachusetts Ave.  
Boston, Mass. 02115

## FIGHT RACISM!



Articles from SDS' experience in fighting racist campus and supporting black workers' actions

sds



# MINN. SDS RAIDS POLICE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Since the beginning of the school year, University of Minnesota SDS has made the abolition of ROTC and CJS (Criminal Justice Studies Department) its primary political demands of the University administration. Our opposition to ROTC need not be explained in the pages of a paper such as New Left Notes. The nature of an institution such as CJS, however, is not so well known. A brief explanation of what this department does should therefore precede a summary of SDS's actions toward it.

## DOMESTIC COUNTERINSURGENCY

A division of the Justice Department known as Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was set up by Congress as a response to the rapid advance in popular consciousness which has occurred during the sixties. The initial spur to LEAA's formation was the wave of black insurrections which shook America from Watts to Roxbury. A 'task force report' by the infamous university-sponsored military think-tank, the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), noted that while the Department of Defense budgeted \$7 billion a year on Research and Development, the Department of Justice was spending nothing at all.

LEAA and its research arm, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, seek to provide a solution to the government's problems. They provide counterinsurgency research, development, and funding for police throughout the nation, so that those forces can increase their efficiency in dealing with rebellious blacks, students, and workers.

Specific programs sponsored by LEAA include:

- \* Heavy-armament programs for big city police forces -- everything from tanks to pepper gas machines.

- \* Police-Community relations centers to give the cops a liberal cover and to provide information on popular feeling. (One such center, in Boston's Roxbury district, turned its lists of individuals who had filed complaints over to the Boston Police Department, which arrested over 40 of the complainers on the evening of the day Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated.)

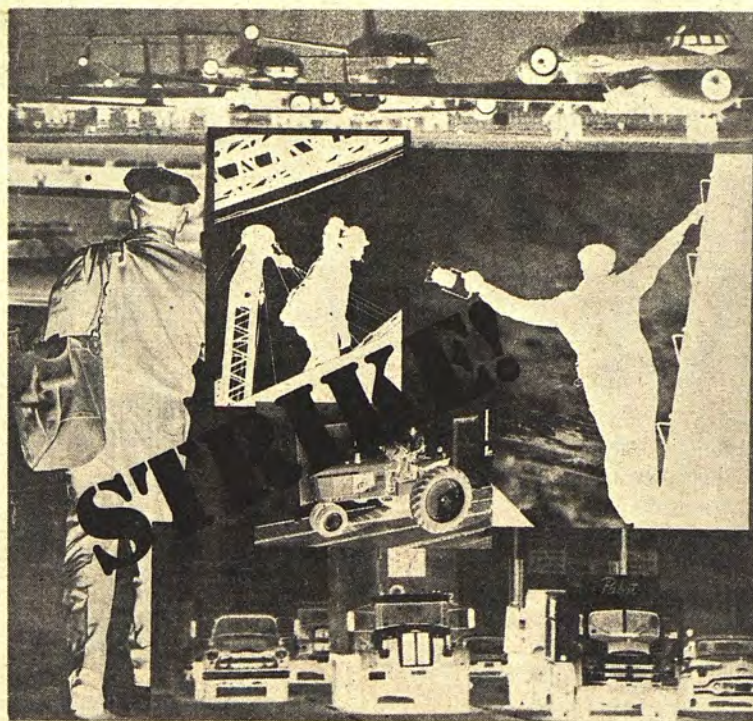
- \* Criminal Justice Studies Departments on various campuses throughout the nation. These departments give training in domestic counterinsurgency to police administrators and other interested persons. They also accept government contracts on specific projects (Minnesota has a small one on 'Socialization of Police Recruits').

It should be clear that such departments are an important target for anti-imperialist struggles anywhere they exist. Chapters on campuses with such departments should weigh the potential of a campaign against them. CJS is a program of vital importance to the ruling class, more so even than ROTC. The ruling class can attempt to co-opt an anti-war demand like abolishing ROTC, and under sufficient pressure, even give in. The NLF is beating them anyway. An attack on CJS, however, is a direct attack on the ruling class's control of America. Consequently, Minnesota's rulers will make no attempt to co-opt this struggle until we represent a much greater threat to them than we now do. Instead, the tactic has been to provide CJS with the best liberal excuse for existence possible. All the cops involved in the department are liberal ones -- appointing fascists to this department would have been suicidal. The primary argument in defense of CJS has been 'train the police to be more humane'.

## SDS's RESPONSE

In December, SDS, together with SASS (Students Against Selective Service) held a rally at the University attended by about 300 students.

Speakers explained ROTC and CJS and an attempt was made to establish committees to plan for a later action to present our demands to the administration. SDS presented a petition calling for the abolition of ROTC as imperialist and CJS as racist. It eventually accumulated around 1750 signatures. Throughout this period we strenuously pushed our two pamphlets, 'The Case for Abolishing ROTC' and 'CJS -- Fascism Under a Liberal Cover'.



On January 28, we led about 200 people up to the second floor of the administration building, where we presented our demands to President Malcolm Moos. Moos said he'd consider our demands and left hastily, leaving us to discuss the issue on our own. As secretaries stopped their work to listen, we discussed CJS and ROTC, deciding that the best way to continue our struggle would be by evicting a GE recruiter scheduled to be on-campus the following day.

We hastily put out a leaflet, and about 100 people showed up, but the recruiter had heard of our intentions and left before we arrived; we contented ourselves with marching to the administrative offices chanting 'Warmaker, Strikebreaker, Smash GE', and exposing a few University officials who tried to claim the university took a neutral position in the strike.

At this point we were not altogether sure where to go next. However, objective circumstances soon gave us our cue.

## MOVEMENT IN THE MOVEMENT

The end of the Chicago Conspiracy trial marked a significant upsurge in the strength of the movement throughout the Twin Cities area. A New Mobilization demonstration outside a St. Paul Republican Party fund-raising dinner (featured speaker: Spiro T. Agnew) pulled 2000 people into the streets. No one in the movement expected the demonstration to be so large or so militant. When 75 tactical squad heavies showed up and ordered the street cleared, the Mobe marshals predictably attempted to do the cops' job for them. They met with only limited success. Though the crowd thinned, the street was never given up. The cops did not move on the people.

Throughout the nation, the movement was warming up, with demonstrations in Berkeley, New York, and Santa Barbara. On March 1st, a clandestine organization called the Beaver 55, apparently with anarchist tendencies, sacked the Selective Service offices for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the state. More I-A files and cross-referencing were destroyed than in any previous raid in the country.

The group of SDSers and MDSers soon came to the conclusion that there was a real need for militancy, as a result of changes occurring within our chapter and our base. Militant action would further the struggle and would show people that something could be done. Meetings are not enough -- mass work is not enough without action. It was very clear that if we called one more rally without having a militant action, we would be making a disastrous mistake.

The group proposed a solution at the Wednesday campus meeting. A Resistance-sponsored rally to support the Beaver 55 had been scheduled for Friday. SDS would build for the rally and at the end call for an immediate militant action to back up the Beavers, taken against 'an imperialist target'. Although the target was not announced for purposes of surprise, many people knew what it would be -- the office of the CJS Department on the first floor of Social Sciences Tower.

## THE RAID AND REPERCUSSIONS

The purposes of the raid were twofold: (1) to build a more militant movement with sharper politics and (2) to materially damage CJS and take their files for further mass education. In the first and more important aspect we feel we were very successful. The second goal was not completely met. Although some files were obtained, the most damning ones had been removed before we arrived (several file drawers were mysteriously empty). The University was certainly aware from our statements that we were going to do something -- the administration and ROTC buildings were swarming with cops.

A problem with the action was that it was at one and the same time a mass action and an action of a few; that is, though many people came, only a few had been part of the meetings in which tactics were developed. In order to preserve surprise for the cops and their University bosses, we created some confusion at the site of the action. Perhaps an occupation of the building would have been the answer.

The repercussions were immediate and heavy, both from the ruling class and from the movement. Well-known SDSers Peer Nyberg and Bob Krueger immediately lost their University jobs as stores clerk and Teaching Assistant, respectively. On March 18, the county grand jury handed down indictments against them, as well as against Terry Nyberg, Gary Richmond, and myself. Terry and I were also fired from our jobs as a University Hospital nurse and Western Electric installer. Gary, a welder, was not fired, due to support for him by fellow workers. There are six charges for all the indicted, and the heaviest of them, criminal damage to property, is a felony with a maximum penalty of five years and \$5000. We are now building for the trial, which will probably be in May.

In so far as the movement and the people are concerned, the action revealed many things to us. The SMC/YSA leaders were carrying on as if we were absolute lunatics, but that was expectable. Other movement groups were split. Their leadership, in general, was full of doubts and fears, but in most organizations there was a large number of rank-and-filers who supported us. In general, however, we came to realize that we could not depend on the leaders of those organizations.

General support from the Twin Cities Third World Community was much greater than we had expected, and made us feel much more confident in distinguishing our politics from those of the rest of the movement. Our organization has long been working on campus and with the white working class in the Twin Cities area -- but the reaction to the raid on CJS brought it home to us that we should be improving our ties with third world people, in the community and on campus.

Abolish ROTC and CJS!  
Drop the Indictments!  
Rehire Fired Defendants!  
All Power to the Working People!!!

by Greg Scott, Minnesota MDS



# CAMPUS ACTIONS-

## SALEM STATE:

### FIGHT AGAINST RACIST TREATMENT OF CANADIAN STUDENTS

Thursday evening, April 16, about 60 Salem State students rushed five campus cops and joined 25 people already inside occupying the administration building. Another 700 students stood outside and cheered their support undeterred by the riot cops that were quickly brought on the scene. The issue leading up to Thursday night is typical of what's happening at all eight Massachusetts state colleges. These colleges mostly train teachers and the various administrations want to make sure that their 'product' is docile and doesn't fight back against rotten school systems. Thus they create an atmosphere of intimidation and harassment that doesn't let up for the four years that students spend there.

At Salem State things came to a head in the Foreign Language Department. Mr. Francis, the department head, fired three popular teachers because they wouldn't persecute and harass their students and because they weren't afraid to speak up to the administration. In his own French classes Mr. Francis was feared and hated by many students. A close friend of Salem State President Meier, Mr. Francis flunked many of his students and intimidated almost everyone. However, his most odious practice was his discrimination against students with French Canadian backgrounds, a none too small minority at Salem State. He called their accents 'patois', which means 'lowly and vulgar', insulted their backgrounds, and insisted they speak like the upper class in Paris.

The main reason most French Canadian people living in Massachusetts left Canada was to avoid the terrible economic and cultural oppression there. This oppression, as with racism in the U.S., serves only to divide working people -- it is part and parcel of the divide-and-conquer strategy of Canadian and American businessmen. Things are somewhat better in the U.S. for French Canadian immigrants, but there is still discrimination -- both economic and cultural -- and the cultural aspect reinforces the economic aspects: 'Would you pay someone who is 'lowly and vulgar' good wages?' a boss laughed on his way to the bank.

Last October the French majors, feeling the brunt of Mr. Francis's attacks, finally decided to get together and fight. At first most of them thought they could go through 'proper channels'. In fact the French majors wrote letters, talked to Pres. Meier, talked with State Senator Harrington, tried to get an appointment with the Board of Trustees, spoke at local French Canadian clubs, and more. But nothing happened. Slowly the French majors began to come to a realization of what was happening. They wrote a petition containing the following:

WE HAVE LEARNED THAT PROPER CHANNELS DO NOT WORK. The important question now is 'Why?' The only answer is that proper channels are open when the administration wants them open, and closed when they want them closed. This is done to maintain the level of intimidation that presently exists at Salem State College. The same intimidation teaches us not to fight back against the bad conditions and low wages in the public schools we will teach in. (emphasis in original)

1200 people signed this petition. Finally, on Tuesday, April 14, the French majors led a sit

1200 people signed this petition. Finally, on Tuesday, April 14, the French majors led a sit-in of 50 people which grew until the above mentioned climax Thursday night.

A settlement was negotiated on Friday, the last day of classes before a one-week vacation. It included the temporary resignation of Francis

as department head pending the finding of a special committee that will give a recommendation directly to the Board of Trustees. Most students believe this is a victory, but further actions will probably be required. Relying on the 'goodwill' of the Trustees is a loser.

The main weakness of the Salem State struggle, despite the excellent petition of the French majors, has been the lack of political understanding of the broader context of the issue in the Massachusetts state college system. This is due mainly to two organizations which consistently refused to put forward the radical politics necessary for victory. One of these, the Student Government Association, constantly tried to lead people down the path of new and better



### students inside occupied building at Salem State

committees. Certain leaders of the SGA tried to tone down the struggle, weaken the demands, and only reluctantly supported the sit-in. The SGA strategy of demanding committees rather than the concrete demand of removing Francis hands the administration a golden opportunity to stall until the summer and then ignore the committee's recommendations.

The other group which hurt the struggle was the Union for Student Involvement (USI). This group of radicals felt that most students at Salem State were stupid, apathetic reactionaries who weren't ready to handle radical politics. Many of the USI members are also members of the November Action Coalition (NAC), the group which led the riot in Harvard Square on April 15. At a time when the French majors were slowly building support, the USI rushed in and occupied a building for a few hours around the most nebulous of politics. They were viewed on campus as 'action freaks' and the net effect was to turn people off to militancy. Many USI members realized their errors and in the end they supported the French majors' leadership of the struggle. In fact some USI members changed 180° and became an excellent influence on the struggle.

What's needed now at Salem State is a group which will consistently bring out radical politics, a group that connects the immediate issues with the anti-working class practices of the state colleges. President Meier once said, 'This college is an arm of the state.' What's needed is a group which will amplify that statement showing that the state colleges, like the cops and the courts, always side with the biggest businessmen who run the state, always come down against ordinary people. A Salem State SDS chapter would be such an organization.

by Wayne Langley and Carl Pomerance

## MIAMI U.:

### NAVAL ROTC BUILDING SIEZED

126 Miami University students were arrested and hundreds more the victims of tear gas, mace and police dogs. This climaxed the six-hour occupation of Rowen Hall, the Naval ROTC building in Oxford. The students marched to Rowen after a rally in front of the university administration building. Following the speakers at the rally, about 50 students decided that the war machine was represented on campus by ROTC, and moved to Rowen to take over the building.

Having been warned in advance, ROTC officers cleared Rowen and locked the building. When students arrived, the first group broke into the building and invited other students to join them inside.

Later a band arrived and set up toward one end of the hall. It was announced that food was on the way, and that people should stay in the building and that reinforcements were on the way. Later the group inside Rowen Hall compiled a list of demands, which are as follows: (1) no academic credit for ROTC, and (2) the university be given a one-year time period in which to get ROTC off campus.

Other demands included no reprisals or repression to be taken against students participating in this demonstration, and a vote of support for all black demands made on campus. The latter include: increased black enrollment from 1.1% to 10%; increase of enrollment yearly until the proportion of black students on campus is equal to the proportion of blacks in the state (15%); sack professors in each department, to increase on increase of the department (at present there are eight black faculty out of 700 in the university).

Then the vice-president of student affairs made his third appearance at the ROTC building and informed students in the building at that time that they were suspended. There were approximately 400 students in the building at that time. The Ohio State Highway Patrol was called in and, along with the university security police, the sheriff and local police, began to drag people from the building. While students were being removed from the building, three to four thousand students on the outside blocked the way of the police and their vehicles. With this, the police started using mace. Crowds of people still refused to move, upon which tear gas was thrown into their midst.

Some 3000 students rallied in front of the administration building and then called for a strike of all university classes. Students were also backed by many of the faculty and many of the departments were closed in support of the students.

## U. MASS.:

### CWSA STRUGGLE WINS

A six-month struggle around three demands raised by the CWSA resulted in total victory when the administration capitulated to the third demand April 21: holiday pay for cafeteria workers. The other two demands raised were: Fix the ventilation system in the cafeteria, above the grill; End the speed-up of maintenance staff.

Last December a CWSA petition campaign and confrontation with Boss Hamilton (Dean for non-academic affairs and former financial advisor to Boston City Mayor Collins) resulted in the granting of the ventilation system and anti-speed-up demands.

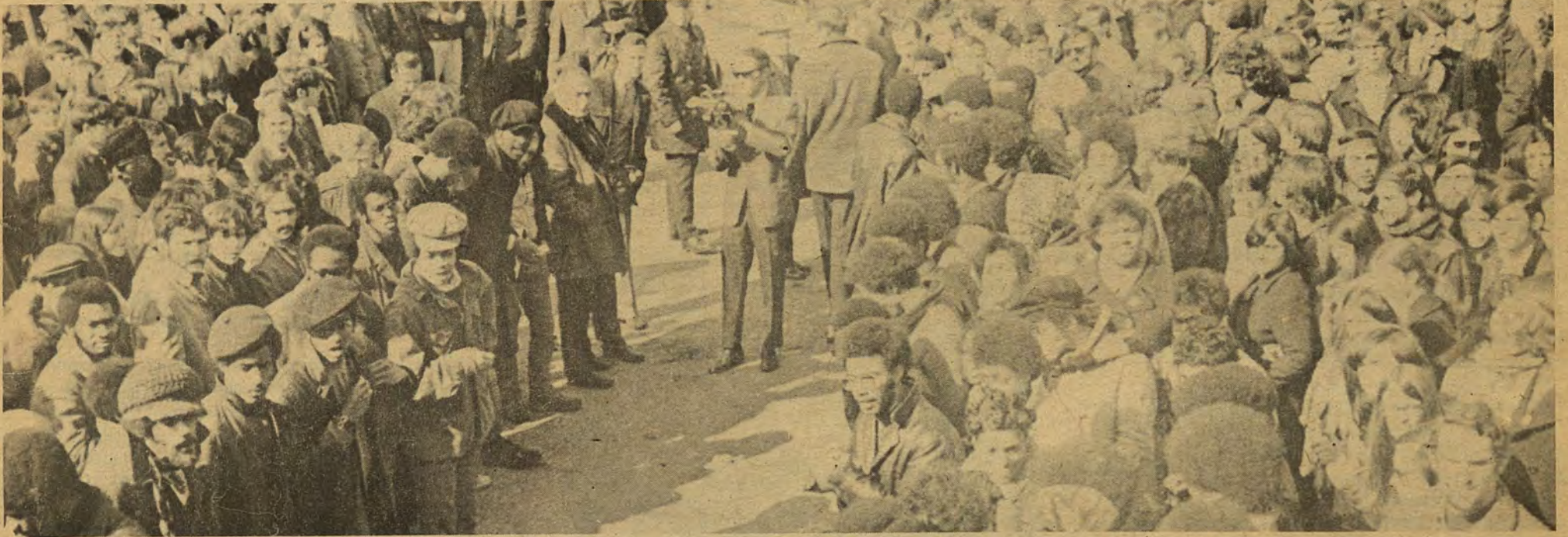
The cafeteria workers, who work for Canteen Corp. (an ITT subsidiary), receive a maximum of \$2.00/hour. Student workers, two of whom are in SDS, receive \$1.60/hour. No union exists and every time the university shuts down, there is a

(Con't., pg. 2)



# AT NOT SO SILENT SPRINGFIELD:

## STUDENTS SEIZE DORM



Springfield College, located in Springfield, Mass., is billed by the director of admissions as 'the most exciting, vibrant, dynamic college in the country today.' The 49 black students of SC who occupied a dormitory for close to three days found it more liking to a racist institution.

'The returns are greater than on most campuses,' reads the College Catalog, 'in terms of learning to live with, work with, and be of service to other persons.' Black students broke this fairytale bubble when in February 1969 they announced publicly the 'feeling that the system of education at Springfield College does not truly affirm the dignity and integrity of the Black man in America, and recognizing that the school's philosophy of Humanics is nonexistent because it does not deal with the significance of, and the roles played by our people in this society.'

The black students then placed a list of demands including increased black enrollment, scholarships, faculty, a Black Studies program and cultural center, before the administration. When no satisfactory progress became apparent, thirty black students took over the Administration Building for twelve hours in May 1969. The administration's response was to sentence them to 300 hours of 'work-service' (slavery?) in order to remain students.

The administration tells the students it has been working to meet the demands. Last year there were more black students, but who got them to come to Springfield College? It was the same black students who occupied the Ad Building. The college graciously allowed them to recruit new black students while it did nothing. When it came to black scholarships, the college allowed a black doctoral candidate to go out and solicit funds. The college officials paid to raise money were too busy raising money for other things.

A new academic year found the black students refusing to do the 300 hours of involuntary servitude. With much support from fellow students, the blacks forced the administration to back down and declare the punishment completed. Feeling the winds of discontent blowing from another direction, the College administration moved in to eradicate a dissident writer from the school's Student newspaper. Larry Libow, a white student, wrote several articles exposing the activities of some of the members of the Board of Trustees in their business dealings in the city of Springfield. Using the charge of 'objectionable language', the President and Dean of Students framed him up as 'detrimental to the forward progress of the school'. Larry was somehow found innocent, after a support sit-in and threatened legal action, and was reinstated after having been expelled from school.

As March roared in the patience of the SC black populace had reached the breaking point. Little progress had been made on nine of the eleven demands of last May. Fed up with administrative dodges, and infuriated over recent racist incidents involving administrators and faculty members, 49 blacks seized a dormitory and demanded that it be exclusively for Third World people. Both this demand and the tactic used to win it were also direct responses to a good deal of racism on the part of many white students toward the blacks.

The blacks occupied Massasoit Hall for nearly three days, throughout which time brothers and sisters from nearby U of Mass, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and American International College supported them outside the building, much as SC blacks had supported similar campaigns at these other schools. These members of the 'five college black community' chanted and danced to keep up their own spirits and the spirits of those inside Massasoit.

The occupiers also had the support of many white SC students, as well as whites from the other colleges and several Welfare Rights people from the city. However, much of the crowd of at times over 1000 spectators was hostile. Many white students were angry that they or their friends had been asked or in some cases forced to leave the dorm. Others were afraid of violence as many blacks carried clubs and a few whites threatened to arm. A few students heckled constantly, harassed white supporters, and threatened to 'go get 'em Springfield'.

The College administrators took very clever advantage of this tension to try to further divide white and black students by blaming one another for what had happened. The Dean of Students gave an alarmist and racist description of the club-carrying black 'invaders' at an all-college meeting. The administration also barred the blacks from campus 'for their own good' and 'in order to prevent further violence'. In other words, it then turned around to say that it was a handful of antagonistic white students rather than its own delaying tactics which had led to the blacks' militancy. However, it is our feeling that most white students are seriously attempting to understand the blacks' motivations and that the blacks here clearly shifted the blame back to the administration in all their statements and papers.

The administration also tried to divert attention from its role in not meeting the demands by referring constantly to the tactics used by the black students. It has further attempted to intimidate all students from challenging its power, first by getting an injunction against the occupiers which resulted in convictions and year-long injunctions against all further activity against 49 of them. Now it is bringing charges against them in a college hearing as well.

We feel that no second trial should be held, and no punishments are justified. We are trying to build white support for the Springfield 49 because we believe that black and white students have the same enemy -- the College administration. We must not allow the administration's attempts to intimidate and divide us to succeed.

by Larry Libow, Springfield C  
Chip Gough, Springfield C  
Judy Kauffman, SDS regional traveler

#### Work-in Contacts:

Howard Weiner  
General Delivery  
Rocky Point, N.Y.

D. Peer Nyberg  
1818 13th Ave. So.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
55404

Terry Hagans  
Box 4031  
Duke Station  
Durham, N.C.  
27706

Sandy Meyer (472-8746)  
709 W. Cornelia  
Chicago, Ill.

Bob Megantz (607-256-1392)  
1322 VH  
Cornell  
Ithaca, N.Y.

David Rosoff (607-277-3756)  
134 College Ave.  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Melinda Lewis  
(415-826-2774)

Gail Dash (213-838-1781)  
2011 Chariton St. #3  
L.A., Calif. 90034

Bill Gilbreth (313-321-0113)  
4625 2nd Ave. #417  
Detroit, Mich.

Brent Davidson (247-9390)  
Rutgers U.P.O. 4403  
New Brunswick, N.J.  
08903

Max Goff c/o Laury Hammel  
720 So. 12th E.  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Ginger Neaher  
173a Mass. Ave.  
Boston, Mass.