



# BLACK & WHITE UNITE IN TEMPLE U. STRIKE



The strike of local 835, a union of mostly white skilled workers, electricians, plumbers, and operating engineers, at Temple University, is entering its 6th week. The key contract issue is sub-contracting, and the pivot of the struggle is racism.

In an attempt to break the 30-year old union, Temple is pushing for a clause that would allow them to sub-contract all work out to low paid non-unionized black workers. Hypocritically, Temple tried to use this to portray the strike as racist, while they refused to implement the strikers' demand for preferential upgrading of IBUE workers (mostly black unskilled workers) into the higher-paying skilled jobs. Temple received quite a blow when the IBUE workers refused to cross the picket lines for over two weeks. At this point Temple was exposed as the real racist, because they got a court injunction—but only against the IBUE and took

IBUE leaders to court and threatened them with huge fines and imprisonment. They also arrested an SDS member twice for organizing strike support, and made it illegal for workers to talk to students in the classroom.

SDS along with the Student-Faculty Support Committee has played a large part in publicizing the real issues and gaining support among students and faculty. We did this by joining the workers' picket line, leafletting, holding rallies, and having workers come to talk in the classroom. The strike is not yet won, but the strikers plan to hold out until September when Temple's contracts with IBUE, secretaries, and hospital workers run out, and thousands of students will be back on campus. SDS is continuing its support, and with the kind of worker-student unity shown so far, racist Temple will be the loser.

## PUERTO RICAN REBELS IN BOSTON DEMAND.

### STOP POLICE TERROR

On Sunday evening, July 16, cops attacked several thousand mainly Spanish-speaking people at a Puerto Rican festival in Boston's South End. The police claimed they were trying to break up a small scuffle, but 100 cops moved in from all sides, beating men, women and children. Twenty were arrested and 30 were sent to the hospital. While they were being beaten and called "spics" and "niggers" by the cops, people began to fight back.

A police car was destroyed by a molotov cocktail, and people began stoning the cops. The entire Tactical Police Force was called in to clear the area. People continued to fight the cops, and in the early morning fire-bombed the South End Little City Hall, a symbol of the city's phoney attempts to solve the community's problems. The rebellion continued for most of the next week, with police carrying M1 rifles every night. The main demand of the community is cops out of the South End.

Members of Boston regional SDS went to confront Mayor White around demands: drop all charges against those arrested, press charges for police brutality, pay all medical bills of people injured by the cops, and keep the Boston Skills Center open (the only job training center for Spanish-speaking people in Boston). The mayor wasn't in, but we spoke to his assistant, Murphy. He said "the police only broke up the scuffles" and "urged" other onlookers out of the area. He added that the Tactical Police Force was called in because the concert that night was a "potential for a riot".

Because of community pressure, Mayor White conceded that there was police "overreaction" and that a commission would be set up to look into such incidents. But several days later White visited the South End police precinct and congratulated the cops on their conduct over the past week!

It is obvious from talking to residents in the community that they had gotten only vague and do-nothing answers from the Mayor. Residents have welcomed our support and we intend to continue supporting the rebellion and the demands of the community.

## 40 years too late for syphilis study's human guinea pigs

By Jean Heller  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON—For 40 years the US Public Health Service has conducted a study in which human guinea pigs, denied proper medical treatment, have died of syphilis and its side effects.

The study was designed to determine from autopsies what the disease does to the human body.

The experiment, called the Tuskegee study, began in 1932 with about 600 black men, mostly poor and uneducated, from Tuskegee, Ala., an area which had the highest syphilis rate in the nation at the time.

One-third of the group was free of syphilis; two-thirds showed evidence of the disease. In the syphilitic group, half were given the best treatment known at the time, but the other half, about 200 men, received no treatment at all for syphilis, PHS officials say.

As incentives to enter the program, the men were promised free transportation to and from hospitals, free hot lunches, free medicine for any disease other than syphilis and free burial after autopsies were performed.

The Tuskegee Study began 10 years before penicillin was discovered to be a cure for syphilis and 15 years before the drug became widely available. Yet even after penicillin became common, and while its use probably could have helped or saved a number of the experiment subjects, the drug was denied them, according to Dr. J. D. Millar.

A 1969 CDC of 276 treated and untreated syphilitics who participated in the Tuskegee Study showed that seven had died as a direct result of syphilis. Another 154 died of heart disease. CDC officials say they cannot determine at this late date how many heart disease deaths were caused by syphilis or how many other deaths could be linked to the disease.

AT LARGE / By ELLEN GOODMAN

## Experimenting with life

In 1970, 398 women went to a birth control research clinic in San Antonio for oral contraceptives.

The women were mostly poor Mexican-Americans and none of them wanted any more children.

What they didn't know was that they were part of a human experiment. A gynecologist, Dr. Joseph Goldzieher of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education was studying the side effects of the pill.

Of the "volunteers," 79 were not given contraceptives at all. They were given dummy pills, placebos.

Of the 79, ten became pregnant.

The experiment was presented in March in 1971 to the American Fertility Society in New Orleans, the gynecologist applauded his research.

Only a few women reporters seemed shocked. When one of them asked the doctor about his methods, and why he hadn't explained the research to the "volunteers," Goldzieher responded, "If you think you can explain a placebo test to women like these, you never met Mrs. Gomez from the West Side."

Last week, the FDA "admonished" the researcher charging that he failed to "follow all of his commitments" under the rules for investigational drugs.

Dr. Goldzieher is still in the employ of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, having assured the FDA that "the shortcomings will be corrected in the future." In other words he is still experimenting with the lives of women, those "volunteers" of poverty, ignorance and a desire to control their lives.

These two articles, which appeared on the same day in the Boston Globe, are gruesome testimonials to the fact that Nazi-type human experimentation on minority groups goes on in modern America. The U.S. government itself conducted the syphilis study with no qualms for 40 years. The Public Health officials in charge of this inhuman racist study should be charged with the murder of at least 7 and possibly 161 victims. Dr. Goldzieher of the San Antonio study should also be sent to jail and should pay child-support for the ten children that resulted from his racist experiment.

SDS is calling demonstrations in every city possible against racist medical experimentation with special emphasis on the murders resulting from the Tuskegee Study. We demand that these experimentors be jailed. Look into the hospitals, clinics and medical schools in your city and find out if they, too, are carrying out these horrifying kinds of human experiments.



The Puerto Rican liberation movement are faced with jailings and sometimes life imprisonment -- Puerto Rican Americans did not welcome such an exploiter. The joint Puerto Rican Student Union, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, SDS contingent in the parade was greeted with cheers by most of the crowd of 200,000. Many people picked up the chant of "Ya llevo, ya vino, Ferre el asesino" and "Obreros seguros, a Ferre dente duro" and by the time we got to the end of the route of the march, we were over 500 strong.

In Mayor Daley's speech recently at the National Conference of Mayors, he was ashamed that "important statesmen" from around the world had to sneak in back doors because of demonstrations. It was the alliance of anti-imperialist student groups in Chicago that made him so "ashamed" - and every time they bring on another one of these murdering puppets of the U.S. our unity gets stronger.

Chicago-SDS

## FERRE -- PUERTO RICO IS NOT FOR SALE

Unemployment, police harrassment and murder of latin and black people in Chicago has gotten so bad that for two weekends in a row Chicago businessmen and politicians tried to smooth relations by hosting Latin American heads of state. They tried to make it seem that these men were "leaders" of the latin community when the truth is that in their own countries they are a big pigs and as hated by the people as Daley and his cronies are in the U.S.

### Echeverria, Asesino

On Saturday, June 18, President Echeverria of Mexico got two doses of angry chants of "Echeverria, Asesino" against his murder of nearly 1,000 students and workers by Mexican police and organized vigilantes since the student rebellions of 1970. SDS joined with

the Organization of Latin American Students to demand Echeverria stop his complicity with the racist U.S. policy of deportation of Mexican workers. We followed him from a luncheon to a rally in his honor to show him that its only his friends on the top that would welcome such a murderer.

### Ferre! Puerto Rico's Not for Sale!

The following Saturday, June 24, the three biggest pigs in Illinois, Governor Olgivie, Mayor Daley and State Attorney Hanrahan, brought the Governor of Puerto Rico, Ferre, to the Puerto Rican Day Parade in Chicago. At a time when Puerto Rico is under the total economic domination of the U.S., when unemployment is 30% with billionaire Ferre himself owning more than 20% of Puerto Rican industry, and when many leaders of

# BUILD INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Humberto Pagan is a Puerto Rican student being held in Ottawa for an extradition appeal hearing and a deportation appeal hearing. Pagan was an active militant in a fierce struggle against the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) at the University of Puerto Rico, and as a result of his activities was framed on a charge of murdering a policeman. Threatened with assassination in Puerto Rico, he fled the country and came to Canada where he was promptly arrested. The U.S. government's attempt to extradite him failed, because Canada SDS organized many demonstrations in support of Pagan. They organized support demonstrations at the extradition hearing, and are continuing the campaign because Washington has lodged an appeal. Humberto spent almost nine months in jail in Ottawa, although he is now out on bail. He met with representatives of the Canadian Worker/L'Ouvrier and Challenge/Desafio and gave the following interview.

**Question:** The demonstrations on March 4 and March 11 (1971) and the struggle in Puerto Rico. Could you comment on that and the role of mass struggle as opposed to individual struggle, the idea of an armed struggle of the masses that was involved in the struggle at the University of Puerto Rico.

**Humberto:** In Puerto Rico all around the country the struggle for national independence has gone on for more than 500 years, and throughout the whole history of the island we have seen how first the Spanish colonialists and then the American imperialists have been squashing all the force of the Puerto Rican people to rebel. And in other instances we have seen how the Puerto Ricans have answered to that violence using the revolutionary violence. Well, by the year 1968 in Puerto Rico the extreme right wing, the fascist party that is now in the government, the so-called New Progressive Party, and the leader of the party is now the governor, he's a millionaire, he started a very strong campaign of repression against the independentistas and revolutionary movement on the island. But as an answer to that repression, the workers, students, and other components of the independentistas and revolutionary struggle in Puerto Rico started questioning themselves the necessity of preparing themselves, not only ideologically, but physically as well, in order to stamp out repression and answer with revolutionary struggle.

On March 4, well, before, in 1969, there was a very strong campaign against the draft of the Puerto Ricans into the U.S. Army. Believing at first, being Puerto Rico a colony of the U.S., they were making us pay the highest price of the colonialism that is applied, the price of blood. And with the position that if we ever have to pick up a weapon and fight, we won't do it fighting the workers and peasants of Vietnam, we want to do it together with the workers and peasants of Vietnam against the American imperialists. They started the trials against the independentistas students who resisted the draft and that year they sentenced to one year in jail one of the students. The very same day the students went to the university and attacked the ROTC building. They burnt down part of the building and also the police were called. The students retreated, it was a mass action of hit and run. The repressive forces were not able to repress the students. Also later they started arresting part of the leadership and the most active militants of the movement.

THE SAN JUAN STAR — Friday, March 12, 1971.

## INTERVIEW -- HUMBERTOPAGAN Puerto Rican Rebel ROTC Fighter



In 1970 the conditions had changed. First, because in that same year, 1969, the workers of the General Electric Co. went on a big strike that went on for nine months and they faced a very strong repression from the riot police and from the government. And there were other phenomena of the class struggle of Puerto Rico, as the la dress people occupied the land of the government, the landlords, and other workers started to develop a class consciousness. In the terms of quantity the independentistas struggle started increasing in terms of people, and in terms of quality there were big discussions about what was the most correct position to take on the struggle for independence and socialism for the Puerto Rican people.

In 1970 occurred another confrontation between the students and the ROTC cadets, a confrontation that was provoked in a certain way by the ROTC cadets when they attacked the companeras, the girl comrades, in that movement, and the confrontation developed with the result that the riot police were called of the university, and they immediately, as always, entered the university shooting at the students. They murdered one girl student, one companeras, Antonia Martinez, and about 80 students were bullet wounded. There were a large number of students arrested and beaten up at the police station and so forth. And in that confrontation, they started questioning again in a more militant way the right of self-defense for the revolutionaries in Puerto Rico. It was in that same year that there were other workers' strikes, the same with the landless people who were taking away the land from the landlords and the government, the police started repressing in a very hard way. They say that they were repressing the independentistas move-

ment. They even had an active underground fascist organization that had bombed the independentistas property and to kill and to try to murder the independentistas property and to kill and to try to murder the independentistas party.

Well, in 1971 the students at the university took the position that they had the determination to drive out the ROTC from the University of Puerto Rico and that same determination was faced that we were of the position that we wanted to drive American imperialism from our country.

By March 4 we celebrated a demonstration, the memory of Antonia Martinez, the girl who was murdered by the riot police, and, when the police started threatening the student movement in order that they were going to repress if we organized a demonstration, we started organizing groups and organizing the students in order to use our right of self-defense in case of repression. The ROTC cadets, 90 in all, of more than 14,000 students at the university--they are just a very small minority of fascists--they didn't dare to attack the demonstration, the same as the police didn't dare because there were about 8,000 students in the demonstration and those are very militant ones. But on March 9 the ROTC cadets started a campaign of provocations, the same as they did before against the independentistas and revolutionary movement at the university. Also they were forbidden enter the university grounds with the military uniforms.

On March 9 they entered and they were attacked by some independentistas and revolutionary students because as a matter of fact we were not going to let them mock or to try to threaten the revolutionary movement of the island. On March 10 some ROTC cadets entered the student center, and they were not only in military uniforms, but they attacked some independentistas supporters and when the majority of students went down to see what was going on the ROTC retreated and they left the area. And knowing that the police was waiting for the opportunity in order to create a provocation to have an excuse to enter the university to commit a massacre of the students we decided not to answer to the provocation. But the very next day the ROTC students entered the student center again waving an American flag with military uniforms. And we answered them, and there was developed a fist fight between the ROTC cadets and the independentistas and other students that are against the ROTC, mostly members and sympathizers of the Puerto Rican revolutionary movement. At that moment the so-called University Guard (UG), that is nothing else than another riot police, surrounded the ROTC building ready with riot equipment, helmets, clubs about three feet long, military boots, and so forth, and started a threatening and a very violent attitude to the students. Some students went to talk with the commander of the UG, a man that is well-known as a reactionary pig, up to the point that on one

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# DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MIAMI JULY 13

Inside the Doral Hotel in Miami Beach (McGovern's headquarters) just before McGovern finally showed. Sign in the background reads: "INDICT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR GENOCIDE".

## 500 CONFRONT MCGOVERN ON WAR, RACISM ON NOMINATION EVE IN MIAMI BEACH July 13

On the afternoon of McGovern's nomination, 300 people staged a seven-hour sit-in in the Doral Hotel to confront McGovern about his backsliding position on the war. The night before he had said if elected he would leave residual forces in Thailand and the Gulf of Tonken instead of pulling out all troops. Led by SDS, the sit-in virtually paralyzed the oceanside hotel that housed McGovern's campaign headquarters. The crowd got angrier and angrier at the long wait, until chants of "McGovern come down" were shaking the massive chandler overhead. After 40 police in riot gear had left, the coalition made up of SDS, the Zippies, NWRO, and some of McGovern's own campaign workers rejected a plan to send a delegation of fifteen upstairs to question the senator. The secret service shut off all the hotel's elevators to insure that no one was able to get upstairs. While people sat on the floor of the packed lobby, students, welfare mothers, and campaign workers spoke over the bullhorn about the many grievances they wanted to confront McGovern with.

After six hours, Frank Mankiewitz, McGovern's chief advisor came down to try to convince the crowd to leave. "Why won't McGovern come down?" people called out. "He's busy writing his acceptance speech," Mankiewitz said. "Oh, we'll help him", some one answered. McGovern finally decided to come down after Mankiewitz went back up and warned him that the crowd was getting increasingly angry. "If he doesn't come down and talk with us," said a convention delegate from Georgia, "I'm going out with you guys back on the streets again."



1:00pm -- Cops try to evict people from the Doral Hotel, but do not succeed....

When McGovern came down, ringed by 14 secret service agents, he answered questions made up ahead of time by the crowd and asked by Marti Riefe, east coast international secretary of SDS.

"Within 90 days of my inauguration every American troop and every American soldier will be home, and that's the pledge I make," McGovern said, and much of the crowd cheered. His statement seemed to leave open the possibility of some residual forces if the POW's are not returned in 90 days.

The cheers quickly turned to boos, though, when McGovern refused to sign the SDS Anti-Racism Bill. He also said he "did not agree" with the demand for a \$6500 a year minimum income. He didn't speak to the question about amnesty for draft-dodgers. When asked if he would stop racist deportations of Mexican immigrants by the U.S. Immigration Service, he said, "There will be no racism in the Immigration Department if I am elected president." McGovern ended with a statement about how the Democratic Party has made great progress, and the crowd's reaction was mixed. Some people seemed satisfied, while many chanted "Bullshit". A Chicano woman from CASA in Los Angeles said, "This shows we need to keep up the pressure on him."

This sit-in, which was one of the only actions at the convention that was picked up by the national media, showed McGovern and the rest of the country that there is an organized movement to oppose the government's murderous policies in Southeast Asia and in the United States.



## STOP INTERNATIONAL

The U.S. government is committing genocide daily on black, latin, asian, and native American people in this country and around the world. Right now, people are suffering because of poor housing, racist unemployment, and second-rate medical care. People are engaged in constant battle just to keep themselves alive. For example, Puerto Ricans in Boston's South End recently fought the police three nights in a row, demanding cops out of the ghetto, after police brutally attacked a Puerto Rican festival. The government has done nothing to stop these racist attacks--in fact they often encourage them. We need to build a mass movement to stop this genocide. As a focus for this fight, SDS has introduced the Anti-Racism Bill, a bill which would outlaw many of the racist practices condoned or encouraged by the U.S. government.

We took the bill to the Democratic National Convention in Miami, with the intention of making it part of the platform. What was the democrat's reaction? (Remember they're supposed to be the party of the people.) The Democratic National Committee, while eating lunch at the plush Eden Roc Hotel, refused even to acknowledge it. The National Committee representative from North Carolina ripped the bill in half. A representative from Panama said that the only thing wrong with forced sterilization was that it didn't start years ago!

But there were many other people in Miami who were interested in fighting racism. SDSers got tremendous support when they brought the bill to the delegates and to the various caucuses, such as the women's caucus, the Black caucus, the youth caucus, and the Grass Roots McGovern supporters. More than 100 delegates signed the bill and some delegates tried to introduce the bill on the convention floor. Demonstrators in Flamingo Park, students in Miami, SCLC, and residents of the area were so enthusiastic about the Anti-Racism Bill that many people independently took copies to circulate in their home towns and on their campuses. In all, over 5,000 signed the bill.

There was also much discussion of the provisions of the bill and other related issues that people wanted to fight around. Tuesday night, SDS sponsored an open mike discussion in front of the convention hall where people discussed such things as the poor people's platform--\$6500 per year and 750 seats on the convention floor. The demands led by VVAW--U.S. out of S.E. Asia, stop the bombing, and take back the subpoenas of VVAW members being forced to testify about anti-war activities--were unanimously supported. Workers Action Movement (WAM) raised the issue of 30 hours work for 40 hours pay to end unemployment; a woman from CASA talked about the racist deportations of Chicanos from the Southwest U.S. ;



7:30pm -- McGovern appears to answer questions. Document in his hand says: "Anti-Racism Bill."

# DRATIC ONVENTION '72 BEACH 0-14

CONVENTIONS



## IL GENOCIDE

and the United Farm Workers urged everyone to support their fight to improve conditions for farm workers. When a Massachusetts delegate and members of SDS spoke on the provisions of the bill, the crowd of 1200 enthusiastically received it. The Anti-Racism Bill became the issue that everyone could unite around--on the convention floor and out on the streets.

Wednesday afternoon (the day after McGovern made the statement about leaving residual troops in Thailand) several hundred angry people marched into the Doral Hotel (McGovern's headquarters), demanded that McGovern come down, answer some questions, and sign the bill. A huge "Indict the U. S. Government For Racism--SDS" banner hung in the lobby, and SDS sponsored an open discussion in which the people decided to stay until McGovern came down. After seven hours, he finally came, surrounded by two rows of secret servicemen. He answered our questions about the war, racism, abortions, and welfare, but refused to sign the bill. McGovern left after a half hour, and the crowd marched out chanting "Smash Racism, Join SDS" and "The bosses won't but the people will, Fight for the Anti-Racism Bill."

While we were in Miami, several SDSers saw an automobile accident in which a man named Ravenholt (a staff member for Humphrey's campaign) struck a black woman while she was crossing the street. The woman, Mrs. Dorothy Christian, suffered a broken pelvis and was charged with jay-walking, while Ravenholt got off scot-free although he was speeding. With her husband hospitalized and a child to support, Mrs. Christian couldn't afford to stay in the hospital. After talking to her, SDS put out a leaflet, talked to members of Humphrey's staff, and held a demonstration at Ravenholt's hotel, demanding he pay the medical expenses. Through these actions, Mrs. Christian was able to receive hospital care, and Maryland SDS plans to hound Ravenholt in Washington until he pays full compensation.

This incident with Mrs. Christian is the kind of racist maltreatment that people in this country are subjected to every single day. We should take up these cases all over the country and build struggles around them like the one we had in Miami. This is the only way that the provisions of the Anti-Racism Bill will ever be won. We have to build a campaign of black and white which involves people at all levels--delegates, representatives, working people in the community, and students. We have to fight back on our campuses, in our home towns, at the state level, and at the national level against these racist attacks that people have to face every day. And we have to make this an on-going movement which will continue to fight lest our gains be lost. The crowd in the Doral Hotel certainly was right when they chanted, "The bosses won't but the people will, fight for the Anti-Racism Bill!" --Rob Rutecki  
Northeastern SDS

# from the Miami Herald, July 15, 1972 SDS Seized Moment With McGovern

## Unorganized Group Was Unlikely Candidate

By ROB ELDER  
Herald Staff Writer

A last minute change of plans, an instant for issues, and a penchant for taking over put the Students for a Democratic Society in the forefront of the dramatic hotel lobby confrontation with George McGovern.

SDS members admitted Thursday they didn't know ahead of time it was going to happen.

Steve Schulman, 20, an SDS member from Chicago, provided the simplest explanation.

"THE ACTION was originally called by the Yippies. But they weren't doing anything and we arrived with a bullhorn and started talking on it."

Other SDS members said Thursday they thought the Yippies, or the blacks, or the vets sponsored the action. All they were sure of was that they didn't. But they were perfectly willing to use it.

From the comments of other SDSers, that would appear to be characteristic of an organization which early in the week seemed unlikely to emerge in the limelight.

Unlike some of their fellow occupants of Flamingo Park, the SDS came to town with no big names and little apparent organization.

A LOT of people thought SDS was dead; its own members concede it "floundered" after Mark Rudd and other early leaders broke away in the 1960s.

On Monday, a veteran observer of the anti-war movement stood in the park, looked at the small collection of SDS tents and shook his head.

"That's not the old SDS," he said. "These are children."

The SDSers themselves agreed their plans have a high degree of spontaneity. "If something better comes up, we do it," said Jo Nell Smith, 22 of Berwin, Ill.

AGREED BEARDED Saul Levine, 28, a Chicago graduate student, "Anybody who walked up to the tent might propose something."

As late as noon Wednesday, people were still milling around the green and yellow SDS headquarters tent, apparently going in different directions.

"SDS" doesn't have any solid leadership so each member has to decide what he's going to do," said one young woman.

Earnie Seewers, 21, a student from Columbus, Ohio, left with four others for the Doral Hotel, McGovern headquarters, to pass out leaflets.

"The only thing I know of that was halfway organized was a Zippie plan to go to the Doral," he recalled later.

At Fort, 25, a student at Northeast University in Boston, went to Miami Beach Police Headquarters to protest a traffic accident. He later heard things were happening at the Doral and caught a bus there.

The same accident -- in which a black woman had suffered a broken pelvis Sunday -- led other SDS members directly to the Doral, but at least some of them were not looking for McGovern. They were looking for Eler C. Ravenholt, 49, an unknown administrative aide to Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, on loan to Humphrey headquarters in Miami Beach.

According to police reports, Ravenholt drove the car which hit Mrs. Dorothy Christian, 44, a nurse-companion.

Police charged Mrs. Christian with jaywalking. Ravenholt was not charged. The SDS accused police of "tracing" and made an issue of it. "You can bet that if it was that--ing Rockefeller's wife, she wouldn't be lying there in the hospital with nobody caring," Mari Riefe, 23, of Boston, told an SDS rally Tuesday night.

At noon Wednesday, one group around the SDS tent

went to the Doral to look for Ravenholt, thinking he was there. (According to the registration at the Carillon Hotel, Ravenholt actually stayed there.)

Still other SDSers agreed to go to the Doral in opposition to McGovern's stand on the war and other issues. But there was no unity on supporting or opposing the candidate.

There are SDS members who support McGovern and will campaign for him. I personally think he's a crook," Furst said later.

By their own estimate, the SDS contingent made up only about one-fourth of the crowd that ultimately occupied the hotel lobby. The Gays were there, and some Yippies, a few blacks, and a month) in the rear of the Barnett Bank Building, off Lincoln Ave.

But SDS dominated with a strategy it had been using all week -- take over and focus on the issues.

For instance, on Monday night, after the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy and other black leaders finished speaking and left the first Convention Hall rally, SDS members and allies from the Workers Action Movement occupied the sound truck and diverted the part of the crowd that ultimately tore down a section of fence.

And all week, while Yippies had been sponsoring watermelon feasts, and the Miami Conventions Coalition had been keeping things cool and saving its wrath for the Republican Convention, SDS had been filling a political vacuum in the park, collecting signatures for a strongly worded "anti-racism bill" that demands an end of the war.

Other groups had not taken them terribly seriously, but local students, drifting to the party, had. One of the SDS aims is to organize Miami students.

On June 21 -- the unannounced beginning -- SDS called a press conference "on

the steps" of Convention Hall. The Civil International Secretary" of SDS, some of the newsmen sniggered, and she herself seemed somewhat embarrassed when asked to pose in one of the SDS red t-shirts with clenched fist and "see you in Miami" slogan.

After that, SDS seemed to drop out of sight. In fact, Miss Riefe and Schulman and others rented two apartments on Euclid Avenue and a two-room office (at \$100 a month) in the rear of the Barnett Bank Building, off Lincoln Ave.

By convention time, they produced a delegation of somewhere between 60 and 150 out-of-town members, by their own estimates, mostly students from Chicago and Boston, with scatterings from other areas.

All week, while others smoked pot and skinnydipped, the SDS pushed issues: "U.S. out of Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East."

"There shall be a guaranteed minimum income."

"Indict the U.S. Government for racist acts and genocide."

"Sign the anti-racism bill."

Although other groups contributed to the question and answer session with McGovern, it was the SDS, Mari Riefe, and a bullhorn that really stole the show on the movement end of the discussion. After all, when one site there for six hours, demanding an audience with the man who is about to be named Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States of America, and he actually comes out to talk, one has to have something to say. And the SDS did.



### Statement from Mrs. Dorothy Christian: "When You're Attacked -- FIGHT BACK!" July 11

I was struck by the automobile and hospitalized with a fractured pelvis. It's going to be weeks before I'm going to be able to walk. I don't think I was given justice and I think something should be done about it. I'm a poor working person and I'm my sole support. I have a daughter 10 years old that has to be supported and my husband is hospitalized. As soon as you can take action, it will be greatly appreciated.

## SDS Attacks First Lady's Fashion Show July 13

Several women from SDS and other groups wrote a skit, a poor people's fashion show, and bought tickets to get in. The models in this show were a Vietnamese fighter, a welfare mother, a worker, a student, and a prison rebel. When they got up to give the skit, Secret Servicemen ripped the scripts out of their hands, and 20 cops in riot gear bodily threw them out. Outside over 100 picketers pushed past cops and marched to the door of the Grand Ballroom chanting, "Higher

## July 10 Millionaire's Party Blocked at Playboy Club

The Democrats, despite their image as the party of the little man, depend just as much as the Republicans on large contributions. During the Democratic Convention, the National Committee decided to honor their big business sponsors at the Miami Playboy Club. Chanting, "The Democrats feast while the people starve", SDS led 500 people to the Playboy Hotel and blocked both driveways. The spirit grew as we watched fancy limosines pull up to the hotel entrance and turn away. One of the few that got in was driven by "liberal" police chief Rocky Pomerance, (but his police radio antenna got broken off.) The next wave of sponsors tried to make it on foot, only to be surrounded by angry workers and students with locked arms. When it was clear the party was disrupted the cops moved in--40 or 50 carloads. We linked arms and marched away to hold a rally.

In Life magazine Norman Mailer describes the demonstration: "The police in full squadron, led by Pomerance, cleared out the demonstrators. But not before a number of sponsors had difficulty entering the party. The purpose of the raid may even have succeeded, for the party was spoiled. The old mood of Chicago lay over the guests, and the hours of confrontation and nightmare when the party had divided within itself returned..."

wages, higher welfare, no more fashion shows!" During the Miami convention, the Democratic Party leadership made a big show of "fighting sexism". Women chaired some sessions and a Utah woman was chosen as head of their National Committee. Yet on Wednesday, they scheduled a "First Ladies' Fashion Show" for women delegates and delegates' wives. Tea and Saks Fifth Avenue fashions in a ballroom miles from the political meetings.

# 2 SDS'ers Houses Shot— L.A. Bosses SCARED about Fight against Racism

On July 28, Friday evening at 9:15 pm, two men in an unmarked new model car viciously shot up the front window of SDS member, Nan's house. She arrived home just in time to see the occupants of the car speed away. Twenty minutes later that same evening, in a different part of Los Angeles, another SDS member's house, Barbara, was shot into and the front room window shattered. This time Barbara was at home and after the shots ran outside in time to see a new model car with four occupants inside drive away. This is NOT a story from True Detective!!

Both Barbara and Nan called the cops and reported these assaults. However, the cops wouldn't even take Nan's name and they showed up at her house four hours later. By that time both Barbara and Nan's house were filled with SDS members and friends many of whom stayed the night in case of further attacks. When the cops finally did show up at Nan's house, they had a very "odd" line of questioning. They asked if Nan was a member of any organization that might have enemies. She told them she was in SDS and then they asked if she wasn't also a member of Progressive Labor Party, a communist

party. One cop even bragged to Nan that he had been "in" SDS. (Nan later checked this out and found he had been an under cover cop in the UCLA chapter.)

By a strange coincidence these shootings happened to fall on the eve of a demonstration against police brutality at the 77th Street Police Station in Watts. This demonstration was in response to the shooting of Gloria Griffin, a sixteen year old black woman who was gunned down by the cops in her front yard. Both Nan and Barbara and other SDS members have been very active in supporting Gloria Griffin, and working with the Community Task Force against Police Brutality. We had the demonstration the next morning. As a result, of the demonstration and the growing anger around the Gloria Griffin case, the police and city big wigs dropped all charges against Gloria and even called in a grand jury investigating committee to "look into" the incident.

After the Saturday demonstration, SDS members had a meeting to plan what to do about the Friday night shooting. We decided to con-

tact as many media, radio newspaper and TV and other political organizations, as we could. We called for a militant demonstration at the local cop station near Nan's house for the following Saturday. We leafleted and talked to people in the community and got articles in the local college newspapers. That Saturday, SDS demonstrators picketed the cop station chanting: "Jail Killer Cops, the People Won't Be Stopped".

Continued on page 8

## SDS ANTI-RACISM BILL

The following articles express two viewpoints on the SDS anti-racism bill. The bill contains six provisions attacking specific forms of racism being committed by the U.S. government. One provision opposes the use of federal troops to suppress ghetto rebellions; another attacks forced sterilization "Anyone who practices forced sterilization or lobotomies shall be deemed to have committed a federal offense punishable by not less than 10 years imprisonment and with a maximum of life imprisonment"; another opposes U.S. genocide in S.E. Asia and Africa.

The bill was widely circulated among delegates and non-delegates at the Democratic Nat'l Convention. If you wish to comment on the bill (space reasons we are not able to print it here), write to SDS, P.O. Box 423, Prudential Ctr., Boston, Mass. 02119

### PRO

"The reason why slums and ghettos are in the condition they are in is because poor people, especially non-whites, lack pride and self respect." --Michael Kirlik

Professor, Cuyahoga Community College

Last week members and friends of SDS at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland, began a picket line in front of the Administration Building demanding that Kirlik, professor of Political Science, be fired for spreading racist ideas in his classroom. We are trying to make the struggle a sharp attack against racism by using Kirlik as an example of the anti-racism bill. We say that because of the racism that is perpetuated by Kirlik and others like him is the reason we need an anti-racism bill to smash this form of racism and other forms stated in the bill in the U.S. and internationally. Kirlik's very presence on campus is an act of racism according to Article 5 of the bill. Our long range demand is that the Metro campus of Cuyahoga go on the record as signing and supporting the entire bill.

One of the main ways that Kirlik tries to prove statements like the above is through his meritocracy chart. What he does with this chart is to take the different classes and ethnic groups in the U.S. and assign them merit ratings between 0 and 10, according to desirable traits (intelligence, ambition, trustworthiness, loyalty and cleanliness). At the top of the chart scoring 10 in all categories are the rich like Rockefeller and Mellon. Between 5 and 8 were professionals like teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc. At the very bottom of the chart from 0 to 3 were non-white people and the working class in general. What this chart is supposed to prove is that the rich are smart and good and clean and the poor are dumb and bad and dirty.

At the Democratic Convention in Miami, the anti-racism bill was used to build a sharp anti-racist struggle around a black woman who was run over and seriously injured by a Humphrey aide and she was charged with jaywalking, while the aide, who was going 30 miles over the speed limit, got off scott free. Some students in Miami (who want to form an

SDS chapter) are helping to build a fight to make the aid pay compensation to the woman.

We know that a bill in itself will never defeat racism, but militant struggles that demand the enactment of parts of the bill, militant struggles of masses of workers and students, will. Having a bill as a demand to the federal government makes the fight against racism more serious for whenever you demand anything of the government, you are demanding that they make law. Armed with the anti-racism bill and militancy of workers and students someday this government will be forced to make concessions to the movement against racism.

Willard Grinnage Cleveland-SDS

### CON

SDSers are debating the issue of the anti-racism bill. There are so many people against the bill that SDS must reexamine its policy. In this article I will attempt to cover some of the objections people have towards the bill.

Probably the main disagreement with the bill is its generally utopian nature. It is a bill against an ideology. Without racism and racist oppression how could the U.S. system of government exist? How, could the government not send federal troops to suppress a ghetto rebellion? Is the government going to make racism, one of the big businesses' greatest tools for dividing people, illegal? Yet, the bill is demanding that the government make racism illegal.

Many people feel that a bill in itself is wrong. A bill is misleading in that it says that the way to fight against oppression is through Congress. No matter how militantly one might present the bill, the bill itself weakens a demand into a request. It shows that one trusts the government to enforce the bill if passed.

Others feel that a bill, in itself isn't the worst idea, however, it must be realistic and specific; such as a bill that demands free abortions. However, even then, if the main

### "Modern Day Bacteria"

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#### RADICOLLEGEUM



In extreme cases (and there are no other kind) the deadly *Radicollegedum* attacks the entire system, often destroying vital parts and blocking key arteries. In between attacks, it is common for one *Radicollegedum* to turn on another, an act that may lead to reproduction. The life-span of these microbes is limited to four years, after which they either lose their effect and are absorbed completely into the system, or they attach themselves permanently to a red cell.

program is based around the bill, it is misleading in that it says the best way to fight oppression is to go through the Congress. Some supporters of the bill have argued that fighting ROTC, because it is a reform struggle, is the same as fighting for a bill, also a reform struggle. However, this is false. Fighting ROTC, or supporting a campus worker strike, etc., involves mass struggles and wins only because of the struggle in unity.

A bill can only be a reflection of militant struggle. One must put emphasis on the working and legality. Then, no matter how much mass struggle there might be at the beginning of a fight to pass a bill, it must, in the end, rely on the support of Congressmen and perhaps even the President himself. The fact is if the bill is passed, enforcement is another problem. For these reasons, militant struggles must be the main emphasis of SDS and not a bill.

In Miami, the bill was pushed as the anti-racism program of SDS. For one thing, this definitely builds the illusion that the way to fight racism is through a bill. For another, there was much disagreement on the bill being the main issue that SDS should push. The fact that it was, totally isolated people who were against the bill. I think that for many people the bill is a poor attempt at broadening SDS. It is important to join with other organizations like VVAW, NWRO, SCLC, etc., and support their struggles. Also, we must continue fight against ROTC, racist and sexist textbooks, etc., however, we could do all these things and push the bill and still be isolated from the masses of students because of our approach. The important thing is our attitude. A bill isn't the answer to reach out to new people. We have to struggle with experience and ideas with people and learn from each other.

We have come to feel that it is anyone's right to use the bill if they believe it is a good idea. However, it must be made clear that everyone in SDS does not support the anti-racism bill. If SDS is truly going to be a mass organization, the bill must not be the main program of SDS. --Alan Ascher

Art Institute, Chicago  
SDS

## POLITICAL PARTIES in CANADA

With the federal elections drawing near in Canada, large numbers of people are proclaiming that Trudeau's Liberal government has accomplished nothing in the last four years except lead the people into one of Canada's deepest economic slumps (depressions). The alternatives, electorally, are to vote for the Progressive Conservative Party or the New Democratic Party (NDP). Traditionally, the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives have been indistinguishable, but now the social democratic NDP is increasingly portraying that same right-wing image.

The NDP has been exposed from within its own ranks by members of the Waffle, which claims to be the socialist wing of the party. The Waffle rank and file does have many positive aspects: 1.) It hates this system that oppresses the majority of the people 2.) It is anti-imperialist 3.) It claims to play down the role of its leadership 4) Tactically the Waffle tries to work with workers on the rank and file level, i.e. picket lines 5.) It is not afraid to attack union bosses as mis-leaders 6.) It is quick to point out that the NDP leadership is at most, nothing but liberal.

The NDP bureaucracy in Ontario has itself shown that it is no socialist party by refusing to toe any of the Waffle's line, and announced that if the Waffle didn't toe the NDP leadership line, then the Waffle could no longer remain in the party.

The Waffle, however, does have negative attributes, as well. Its anti-imperialism grows to the point of national chauvinism; racism; a hate for Americans, and even those progressive ideas that may originate in the U.S. For example, when SDS chapters began to spring up across Canada, one Waffle leader denounced the movement as "branch plant radicalism". Although the role of leadership is played down, the names of the leaders Laxer and Watkins are synonymous with the organization and both are nationalists first and then prehaps on the left because "... the left would be a good risk." (Watkins) The rank and file work has now stopped because of the Waffle leadership's desire to play with electoral politics and the role of the Waffle in electoral party politics instead of mass actions.

SDS can't support any of the three electoral parties which also includes the Waffle because when it come time for an election all Waffle energy will turn to winning votes for the NDP. However SDS should encourage cooperation with rank-and-file Wafflers on those issues in which we share a common view.

---London SDS



a new column . . .

## NOTES FROM THE LEFT

### A BEGINNING

It is imperative at the beginning of any endeavor, that a comprehensive analysis of the reasons for the endeavor be presented. An introduction will tend to clarify all that follows, thereby insuring that a certain amount of communication will occur. Without this introduction, problems could arise which could hinder this essential communication, and therefore negate the effect of all that follows.

Marx in the late 1840's was editor of a newspaper-journal called the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, which was used for the dissemination of the new ideology he was developing. He realized that a newspaper was much more than a current-events presentation, and that the newspaper was an essential mode for promoting the struggle, and should not merely report it. A newspaper should attempt to build a basic ideology, a people's ideology, giving many readers the presuppositions necessary for an understanding of the struggle for liberation. Pictures and articles of struggle

cannot build a revolutionary consciousness, a consciousness which is important for the struggle. It seems important therefore that *New Left Notes* should become a newspaper in the revolutionary sense and by doing so do its part in building the struggle for liberation.

### AN INTRODUCTION TO CONSCIOUSNESS

Many of the problems which occur within the struggle exist because of an improper analysis of the situation at hand. However, before this analysis can take place, a thorough understanding of consciousness and its historical movement is necessary.

Consciousness, as the historical movement of thought, and practice, moves in a dialectical process. We can observe here that consciousness makes itself manifest in the realm of practice, the realm of act. Ideally thought and practice are united, however within the movement of Western history, thought and practice have been tragically separated, and it is this bifurcation which has placed the people into the realm of Unfreedom. This movement is a constant, flowing interaction between thought and practice, and at every clash between the two a new type of Unfreedom is reached.

At its first level thought existed as complete subjectivism, as complete alienation between all people. Within this alienation the beginnings of competition arise and coincidentally many of man's existential problems. In the realm of practice, complete alienation is antithetical to all socio-political structures, thus rendering these structures useless. Therefore a clash must occur, and many institutions are formed to overcome this alienation. But these institutions could only superficially overcome the basic alienation with their false value structures (religion, racism, patriotism, sexism, etc). These institutions did not and could not change the basic relationship between the people, and therefore were an exercise in futility.

Since consciousness is a dialectical process, these clashes were constantly occurring, and consciousness is constantly moving toward its final unification, human community. However, this unification is off in the future; and a most dia-

Continued on page 8

## MOVIE REVIEW

## F--- THE ARMY

"F.T.A." is a film about servicemen, third world people and a group of entertainers who went around the world to see them. The stars of the film are not Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland or Len Chandler or the rest of the F.T.A. cast; the stars are the servicemen who speak about their angers and frustrations in an imperialist war that refuses to end.

The film's flow is even; one image smoothly transcending to the next. Servicemen rap a bout capitalism, imperialism, racism and the horrors of the military machine. Clips from the F.T.A. (Free the Army--Fuck the Army) performances serve as a linkage between the rap sessions and as commentary on military life. Skits have soldiers refusing to go into battle, lampooning medical treatment and even have referrals to fraggings. (Fraggings are when G.I.s off their commanding officers.)

Then, in footage which needs no dialog, the viewer sees the results of U.S. imperialism on nation after nation. Asian workers are shown living in housing unfit for any living thing. Rats run throughout the "houses", and in the distance a neon Coca-Cola sign is lit. The indictment is made quickly. The U.S. government is not only oppressing people here, but it is committing acts of racist genocide all over the world. U.S. business is entrenched everywhere, and working class men and women are forced into a racist, sexist and genocidal military machine. The people can't find jobs at home, they are drafted and can't afford the "luxury" of leav-

ing the country. Instead they are used to protect the businesses overseas.

The women in the service tell of how they are expected to screw everyone in the army. The men tell of countries where women are "inspected" by the military and are given badges to wear to let the servicemen know they are "clean".

Many of the songs the F.T.A. cast perform serve to educate the people in the audience (on screen and off) to the situation in the world and the need for unity. From the song by Chandler called "Genocide" to the women in the cast singing about sexism hurting the common struggle and the development of women as HUMANS each chord, each word, each frame stands as an indictment of the sick government which robs the citizens of the world of their dignity, humility, common goals and aspirations.

But the film shows a beginning. Anti-war leaders and servicemen get together and talk about the need for unity to stop the common foe. Workers and students demonstrate for an end to the U.S.'s occupation of their land.

Towards the end of the film Jane Fonda gives an emotional speech to a group of foreign correspondants about the war, and at the very end Donald Sutherland gives a warning to the capitalists of the world, a warning that the people of the world will someday turn

their guns around. The myths of these two people using politics for publicity are quickly smashed. They believe what they say. And they are taking big risks to say it. After all, Joe McCarthy and Hollywood blacklists aren't exactly things of the past. They, and the entire F.T.A. cast deserve to be applauded for bringing the story of the people in the armed service, and the people in the lands now under U.S. occupation to the American people.

Michael Flores -- Chicago-SDS



Workers and students marched together in New York City, July 22, two miles to McGovern's campaign headquarters. The marchers, including members of SDS, Fight-Back (a construction worker's group), Ford Workers, Worker's Action Movement, etc., were demanding a variety of different things from 30 hours work for 40 hours pay to an end to racism in the construction industry to passage of the SDS anti-racism bill. The bill was presented to McGovern representatives at the headquarters. Power to the People!!

bolical manifestation of alienation is upon us, i.e. Capitalism. Capitalism is the final stage of this alienation, being based on the necessity of private property and competition. Capitalism survives by continuing this alienation with all its institutions: religion, drugs, laws, economic exploitation, racism, and others, which keep people from getting together. Example--the rejuvenation of the Jesus movement was for the most part started by a committee of wealthy capitalists (H. L. Hunt is one) who contributed large sums of money to be used to start a "non-political" movement among the people. The pejorative statement "I was fucked-up on drugs, now I'm fucked-up on Jesus" is essentially true. Capitalism can only exist with alienation occurring in the realm of practice.

This is why capitalism will fall. The misery it has perpetrated on the peoples of the world will never be forgotten. It is true that capitalism carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Capitalism must oppress people to continue its domination. When the people overcome their alienation, disregard the bourgeois institutions, and realize the necessity of their freedom by acts of solidarity, then the capitalists, who have oppressed the people for so long, will fall.

editor: "Notes from the Left" is going to be a regular column in New Left Notes by the Towson State, Maryland SDS chapter. We hope it will become a forum for all of you to express your political ideas. We will print letters commenting on articles in the column. Send in articles and letters to SDS, P.O. Box 423, Prudential Ctr., Boston, Mass. 02199.

shootings are nothing short of attempted murder. Nan commented that the shootings show that we're more than worrying them with this movement against racism.

We are now having another demonstration at Nixon's headquarters in Los Angeles on August 21. This is in coordination with the SDS demonstration in Miami at the Republican Convention (see page one). In Los Angeles we will not back down from the fight and we have a message to all those fighting back all over the world: Dare to struggle, Dare to win!!!

--Gary Zarnow, Los Angeles SDS--

## PAGAN cont'd.

occasion he shot at a student in a demonstration. Also supposedly the UG do not use weapons, that kind of weapons, revolvers and rifles, at the university, but the reality is that they do use them. Well, they made a kind of deal that if the UG and the ROTC cadets retreated from the area the students would retreat.

At that moment was heard a big noise from the student centre and we saw the ROTC cadets running away from the student center and we look if they are doing any kind of action. At that moment the students and everybody were angry enough not to listen to anybody but to go on fighting. Because we realized that we couldn't stay stepping out and giving them a chance to keep on provoking. Well, the confrontation developed and in that moment the students were surrounding the ROTC building and some shots were heard and some students fell down wounded. At that moment we saw the ROTC cadets with revolvers, calibre 38, shooting at the students. It was a combined action between them. Then they charged the students answered the attack with Molotov cocktails, clubs and weapons. Some ROTC cadets fell down wounded, one fell down dead, and some UG fell down wounded too. That was when the students charged against the UG and took away their riot equipment from them. The police were obviously waiting outside the university because immediately they entered from three different areas to the university in order to trap the students in a cross-fire. When the police were entering the students started building barricades and throwing stones at the police and the police started shooting and throwing tear gas against the students. And the shooting developed between the students and the police, and the commander-in-chief of the riot squad, a sergeant, was killed and about 24 riot police were bullet-wounded. The students retreated from the university and went on the street of the Rue Piedras and started stoning and burning down American businesses and the businesses of Cuban exiles, and government buildings. And the police were unable to stop the revolutionary violence of the students. The riot, the confrontation, stood up for long hours until very late in the night and the police, the only thing they were able to do was to start arresting workers and students that were near the area. But the ones that were taking part in the confrontation, the police were unable to even go near, especially because the police were scared that the students were going to answer them back if they shoot.

Well, after the confrontation some million dollars in damage was created for the American companies and the government. The government accepted about three or four million dollars in damage. We know that it was a lot more. And it was clear that the students were able, and not only the students, the workers and all the people of Puerto Rico received a lesson, that if the people are united and they have a very high consciousness and they are prepared not only ideologically but physically, they can face the imperialists with a very good success in the struggle. That was the first military victory for the revolutionary movement

in a long time and one of the first military defeats for the American imperialists and the colonial police. After that was developed a very strong campaign of repression against the revolutionary movement on the island, the arrests, the jailing, the bombings of the independentistas homes, and the telephone threats and so forth and the assassination attempts against some revolutionaries.

Continued next issue.....

## Shot Up, cont'd.

Members and friends of SDS see this shooting incidents as a pattern of escalating intimidation and harassment against SDS and other groups involved in the movement. These

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IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION OR LITERATURE FROM SDS, CHECK THE BOX BELOW, CLIP IT OUT AND MAIL IT TO SDS, P.O. BOX 423, PRUDENTIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MASS. 02199.

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