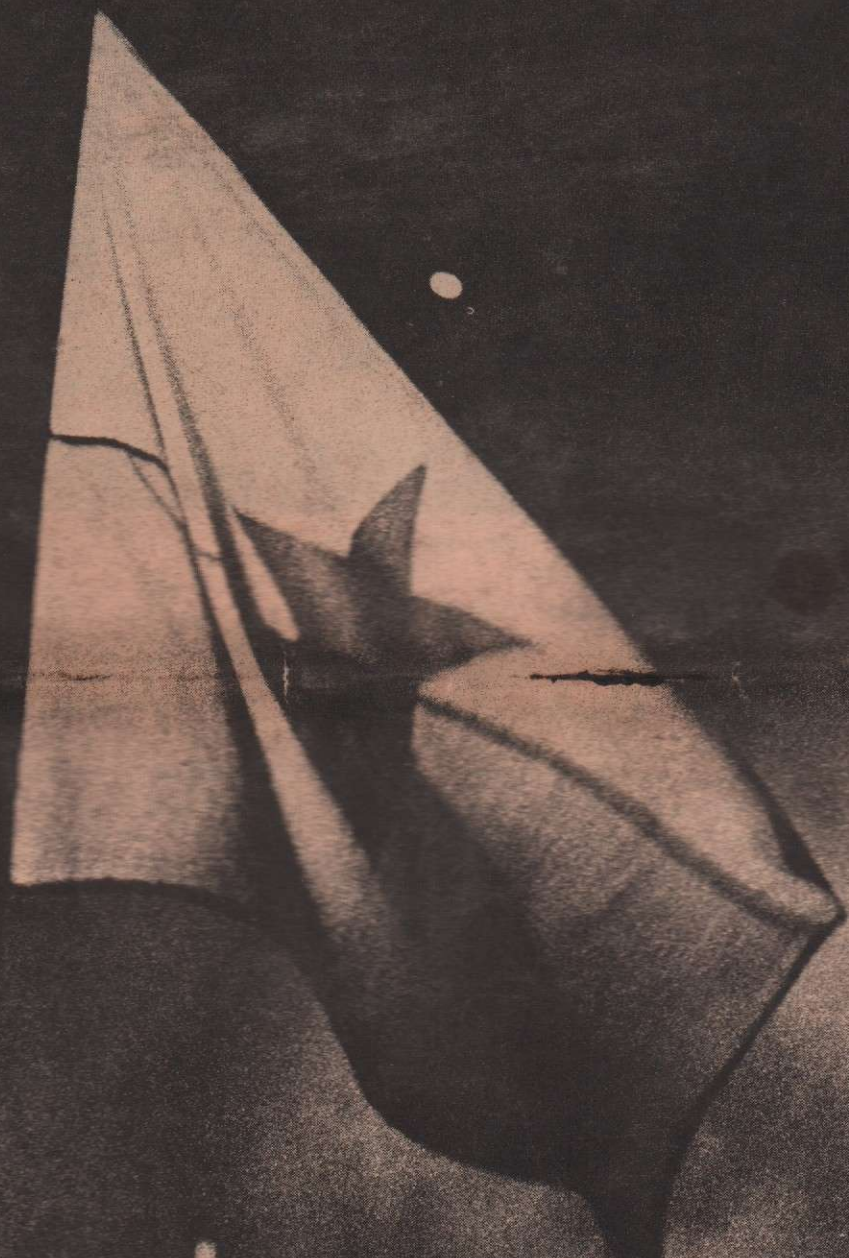


The Second Battle of CHICAGO 1969



SDS - October 8-11

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A REPORT —

CHICAGO: 'BRINGING THE WAR HOME'

This report is an explanation of what happened during the October 8-11 SDS National Action in Chicago. More than that, it is an attempt to clarify some of the motivations that prompted young radicals to fill the streets with demonstrations that ranged from the exclusive Gold Coast to working class neighborhoods.

The Chicago National Action marked an important turning point in the American radical movement for two reasons. Two distinct factions of SDS organized the protests that occurred, and the consequences of those protests were markedly different. Each faction however, placed before the nation a new concept in the domestic revolutionary struggle.

On the one hand, Chicago witnessed the first major white radical action in which the protestors moved on the offensive. In an escalation of protest, militant SDS students took to the streets as aggressors. Their tactic was not simply to provoke confrontation, but to actually attack two traditional symbols of the American establishment, the policeman and the capitalist institution.

Regardless of the "military" success of that attempt, Americans must come to terms with youths who literally intend to "bring the war home."

Secondly, actions by another faction of SDS marked the first major event in which student radicals worked in a functioning alliance with black,

brown, and working class peoples. Although the Chicago coalition was tenuous at best, actions went beyond the traditional rhetoric of solidarity with oppressed peoples.

In militant protest and a mass march, SDS students, black and Puerto Rican radicals, and striking workers stood side by side in both planning and action. Again America must address itself to the reality of a traditional revolutionary alliance.

As much as this report is intended for those in America who have yet to consider the changing directions of the so-called "student protest movement," it is also addressed to those who have actively participated in the New Left for the last decade.

Chicago represents the assertion of new goals and new methods by America's young radicals. These changes are certain to cause a crisis of strategy, and perhaps a crisis of conscience, among those who have traditionally spoken in the vanguard of the "radical movement."

The actions of Chicago are a reality. Today's activists must decide if those actions are a feasible program on a national scale, if those actions are legitimate, and regardless of other answers, how they will work in relation to those actions.

During the National Action I was in Chicago and on the street. I talked to, listened to, and worked with the members of SDS throughout their activities. All the instances cited in

this report are eyewitness accounts or the result of compilation of newspaper reports. One might rightfully question whether such an account could be objectively valid. I only hope that the report is honest and clear enough to give understanding to those who did not share in the experience.

Although the bulk of this report is concerned exclusively with the events during the four days of the National Action, a description of the previous situation will serve as a useful background.

At the summer SDS conference, following the expulsion of the Progressive Labor Party, the Students for a Democratic Society agreed to a mass action in Chicago. The action was to be in support of the Vietnamese people and against U.S. imperialism and was to be held roughly coinciding with the trial of eight New Left leaders charged with conspiracy to incite riot in connection with the disorders during the 1968 Democratic Convention.

Within the SDS, however, were two factions that sharply differed, particularly in terms of strategy. These two factions were to emerge as the Weatherman caucus (from a song by Bob Dylan: "you don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.") and the Revolutionary Youth Movement-II. In vastly oversimplified terms, the Weatherman faction favored immediately beginning active revolutionary struggle while Revolutionary Youth Movement II stressed the need for revolutionary

education, the building of a broad base of support, and the forging of an alliance between workers, non-whites, and students.

By the conclusion of the national conference, the Weathermen had won control of the national office, electing Mark Rudd, leader of the Columbia revolt, National Secretary. The Weathermen also controlled the official SDS newspaper, New Left Notes. Planning for the fall action was left to the national office, now known as the Weather Bureau.

Following the summer conference, the Weathermen developed a plan of action, produced leaflets, and organized in urban working class communities in order to bring people to Chicago. The national office put out a new paper, intended for mass distribution, named "Fire Next Time."

The slogan for the Chicago action was "Bring the War Home." The Chicago activities were seen as an opportunity to begin building a "red army to fight on the side of the Vietnamese, the blacks, and oppressed people everywhere."

The strategy for Chicago included marches and rallies, but the primary focus was on "mobile street fighting" aimed at raising "the level of struggle" by showing that "whites are willing to fight."

The super-militancy of the Weatherman faction, however, antagonized many of the New Left. Liberation News Service, immediately prior to the National Action, said that the street fighting was viewed by some as "a masochistic suicidal attempt to create instant history."

As a result of the disenchantment with the Weatherman group, Revolutionary Youth Movement-II, led by several former SDS officers, including Mike

Klonsky, immediate past National Secretary, decided to formulate an alternative plan. A quick coalition was formed with the Black Panthers and the Young Lords, a militant Puerto Rican group with national headquarters in Chicago.

The coalition called for "four days of programs and militant actions designed to serve the needs of the people of the U.S., and to connect those needs with the fight against U.S. aggression in Vietnam."

The proposal emphasized that "while millions have spoken out against the war, millions more have remained silent in their opposition." The "Call to Chicago" published by the group said that "these silent millions can be a great force in bringing the aggressive, white-supremacist war to an end, as well as being the basis of a powerful anti-imperialist movement."

"We call for the action to culminate in a mass militant disciplined march behind the demand U.S. GET OUT OF VIETNAM NOW and other demands which will link the struggles of the exploited and oppressed people of the U.S. with the struggle of the Vietnamese."

"We call for the action as the start of a year of solidarity with the people of Vietnam."

Both groups anticipated police repression and urged individuals to come in small, close knit groups. Participants were told to bring "no dope, no address books, and no guns--anyone seen shooting in a crowd is a cop."

SDS members began arriving in Chicago Tuesday afternoon. They arrived in groups of threes and fours, many having driven from the east and west coasts, others hitching rides from nearby areas. Their destinations were designated movement centers at which organization was to be developed on a

regional basis. The movement centers, however, were not anticipating arrivals until Wednesday and the youths consequently spent Tuesday night scattered throughout the city.

The atmosphere in Chicago was hostile before the first demonstrators ever arrived. The preceding day, Chicago's monument to police officers was destroyed by a dynamite blast. Mayor Richard Daley termed the bombing "an attack on all the citizens of Chicago."

The Haymarket Square statue was the only police monument in the United States. The figure of a 19th century vintage officer, commemorating seven policemen killed during a riot in 1886, was toppled from its base at 11:10 Monday night in an explosion that shattered hundreds of windows in the surrounding area.

Police officers reacted angrily to the destruction. "An obvious declaration of war between the police and SDS and other anarchist groups," said Sgt. Richard M. Barrett, president of the Chicago Police Sergeants Association.

"We now feel that it is kill or be killed, regardless of the Jay Millers, Daniel Walkers, and the so-called Civil Rights Act," (Miller is head of the Illinois branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has frequently criticized Chicago police; Walker headed a study commission which declared a "police riot" occurred at the 1968 Democratic Convention.)

Other police organization spokesmen agreed that the act was part of an organized attack on law and order in Chicago. Lt. James A. O'Neill, president of the Police Lieutenants Assn., said the bombing showed the "mentality of the people who are causing strife in the streets." He said, "It is time for the people of Chicago and the nation to wake up to what we are opposing. These are not harmless kids with firecrackers."

Posters appeared Wednesday afternoon announcing actions planned for the coming four days. The posters, circulated by the Weatherman faction, were headed "SDS Handwriting on the Wall." They heralded the slogan "Bring The War Home." The announced activities included a rally in Lincoln Park Wednesday night, an attack by the "women's militia" on the Chicago Armed Forces Induction Center and demonstrations at high schools scheduled for Thursday, a "move on the courts" for Friday, and a massive march Saturday through the Chicago Loop.

The posters proclaimed, "We move with the people of the world, to seize power from those who now rule, we... expect their pig lackeys to come down on us. We've got to be ready for that. This is a war we can't resist. We've got to actively fight. We're going to bring the war home to the mother country of imperialism. AMERIKA: THE FINAL FRONT."

"If you think you are in the middle, then you are on the wrong side. When you participate in and benefit from the American system, you are helping to keep it together."



WEATHERMAN WOMEN'S MILITIA: Prepared to fight in the streets.

Under the heading "Sister Stomp," the poster read "More and more women are fighting on the right side now. They are realizing the strength within themselves and in women who are free and complete human beings, fighting out of love for all the people."

And finally, "All these wars are really one big war. People refuse to have their countries run by the U.S. any more, and that is what the war is all about."

Weatherman movement centers opened Wednesday at three locations. Demonstrators from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and New England reported to Garret Theological Seminary in Evanston, those from New York City, Ohio, and Pennsylvania assembled at the University Disciple Church in Hyde Park, and groups from Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, and Pacific Northwest, Washington, D.C., and the South originally intending to form at St. Luke's Lutheran Church, moved into the gymnasium of McCormick Theological Seminary. The group at McCormick, led by the Chicago SDS collective, was to be by far the largest contingent.

Youths arrived prepared for street action. Nearly everyone carried some kind of a helmet, many were holding wooden clubs and other weapons, and a Baltimore group brought more than a score of gas masks. Men and women alike were dressed in combat boots, jeans, and heavy, protective clothing.

The Chicago police were prepared as well. Unmarked cars and plainclothes men continuously patrolled the area while another unit systematically read license numbers into a tape recorder.

Security guards were immediately stationed by the Weathermen. Every person entering the centers had all possessions thoroughly scrutinized, down to every identification card in their wallets, and each person was carefully frisked. All weapons were left at the "security desk" and no one was allowed to possess illegal drugs. Only those prepared to "run with us in the street" were allowed to enter and even representatives of the underground press were barred admittance. Items confiscated included a can of lighter fluid, a scissors, and a butane cigarette lighter.

At one point, several underground photographers tried to get in and an hour long debate followed between the photographers and leaders of the Chicago collective. The leaders objected to the photographers because "if you're carrying a camera you can't fight and that's what we're here for." "It's all which side you are on, because if you're not fighting with us, you're fighting against us, no matter what else you are doing."

The photographers objected, pointing out that they felt it necessary to have a "media present, in order to build the movement."

You can't talk about the movement, because we have to crush the movement to build the revolution," one leader told them. "The movement only co-opts people and you aren't going to bring down 'the man' by some pansy-ass demonstration."

"We start to build a red army by fighting in the streets now. We're going to knock the pig on his ass in those streets. Sure there's going to be pigs hitting people like before, but this time there's going to be people hitting pigs."

"The focal point is here in Chicago. We've got to show people that white kids are willing to fight on the side of black people and on the side of revolution around the world. If you're not going to fight then you're not part of us. It's as simple as that."

Simultaneously, the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM-II) faction, working in a tenuous coalition with the Black Panthers and Young Lords, a militant Puerto Rican organization, opened their movement center, located at

The RYM-II group had also established a tight security operation, similar to the Weathermen, although not as thorough.

Inside the church, demonstrators were briefed on scheduled events and given information for emergency medical service and legal service that would be provided during the Chicago action. Individuals filled out cards with information on emergency contacts for bail if they were arrested and leadership members advised youths to get tetanus shots if necessary.

The first RYM-II action was not planned until the following day and organizational meetings were to be held that night and the following morning. The RYM-II program called for a series of "disciplined, militant actions" around the city. A rally at the Federal Building, site of the Conspiracy Trial, was planned for Thursday, to be followed by a demonstration at the International Harvester plant that afternoon. Also scheduled were a rally at Cook County Hospital on Friday afternoon and a mass march Saturday through black, Latin, and working class neighborhoods.

By late Wednesday afternoon, preparations for the Weatherman action were underway at the McCormick Seminary. In an atmosphere that lies somewhere between a National Guard armory and a football lockerroom, grim-faced radicals checked their first aid kits, tried on helmets, and adjusted straps on gas masks. In one corner, a group discussed the effects of different kinds of tear gas.

Youths wrote key phone numbers on their arms and several people were carefully polishing goggles.

At about 5:00 two people entered carrying 2x2 wooden poles about five feet in length. Viet Cong flags were affixed to one end. In a voice not unlike that of an army drill instructor, a leader announced, "We are now going to learn how to smash pigs. Listen up!" He then proceeded to give a short demonstration in various techniques of stick fighting: jab, lunge, thrust, swing. "Always advance on your opponent, keep him moving back, surprise him."

Soon, in groups of eight, people began to practice the basic moves, some awkwardly, others with obvious experience. Against walls, against imaginary opponents - shouting as they moved - the radicals swung their poles. Others began to practice karate kicks and judo holds.

By 6:00 they were taping their wrists and padding their arms. One youth of about 17 said, to no one in particular, "It's amazing that in a couple of hours I might be dead."

Shortly after six the regional leadership group arrived. It was explained that the contingent would march to Lincoln Park, there to be joined by the other groups at a rally in honor of Che Guevara and Nguyen Van Troi, a Vietnamese revolutionary. From the rally, the group would then move into the streets of Chicago and "tear apart Pig City."

Leaders again went over medical and legal information. A medical cadre would be on the street, it was explained. No one was to go to a hospital except in extreme circumstances. "If you have anything short of a mortal wound, you are expected to fight on," said one leader. "We're going to off (kill) the pig."

Leaders explained that people should "run with their affinity group of five or six people." The affinity groups should stay together, and help each other. The contingent was told that national leadership would be at the rally and that it was only then that it would be announced exactly what was to happen. The meeting then broke into affinity groups to prepare for the action.

In Lincoln Park, a crowd of about two hundred gathered in anticipation of the rally scheduled for 7:30. A fire was started with pieces of wood torn from park benches. No uniformed were in sight, although three hundred were deployed in the area, over one hundred of them stationed in the nearby Lincoln Park Cultural Arts Center. Several plainclothes officers mingled with the crowd. One officer later told newsmen he had thought "maybe we won't even have to tell them to leave."

After about an hours wait, 150 Weathermen arrived chanting "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Cong are going to win." This was the McCormick Contingent. As the helmeted marchers approached the bonfire, one elderly gentleman asked who they were. From somewhere in the crowd came the answer, "It's the riot squad, our riot squad."

As the rally got underway, a girl with a bullhorn, one of the leaders of the Chicago Collective, proclaimed "This rally is to honor the memory of Che Guevara and Nguyen Van Troi. And the way to honor them, there is only one way, is to move into the streets and tear the city apart."

She went on to explain that the group would wait until the groups from the other movement centers arrived and then move out to "tear down the mother country." The other contingents did not arrive immediately and the intervening time was filled with speeches, songs



SDS IN THE STREET: National leadership heads Weatherman march down Clark Street on Wednesday night's march through Chicago's Gold Coast.

and chants of "Power to The People" and "Off the Pig." After about an hour at the crowd began to get nervous, wondering if anyone else was going to come. "This is an awful small group to start a revolution," commented one helmeted student from Oregon.

Between 9:45 and 10:15 two more groups entered the park, neither numbering over 30 members. They marched up to the bonfire and joined the rally.

Three defendants in the Conspiracy trial were in the park — Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, and John Froines. Hayden told the rally "people have been saying the Conspiracy 8 are against this demonstration. That is not true. While there are some differences among the '8', we are all united in the need to intensify the struggle to end the war."

"We are glad to see people back in Lincoln Park. We are glad to see the

militancy of Chicago increased," Hayden added.

At 10:15 a member of the Weather Bureau, (the national office of Weatherman/SDS), announced himself under the pseudonym of Marion Delgado and told the crowd they were going to march on the Drake Hotel, "where the rich people live." "Judge Hoffman (who is presiding in the Conspiracy Trial) is up at the Drake, and Marion Delgado don't like him and the Weatherman don't like him, so let's go get him".

With a shout, the Weathermen, numbering now about 250, moved out of Lincoln Park and down Clark St., past policemen now forming outside of the Cultural Arts Center. The first large building the crowd passed was the North Federal Savings and Loan. A rock went through one of the buildings large plate glass windows and the crowd electrified. As they broke into a run, now shouting and screaming, smashing windows on both sides of the streets and in parked cars, police watched with incredulous expressions. One officer gasped, "I just don't believe it."

A squad of about 40 plain-clothesmen ran on the sidewalks but did nothing to stop the Weathermen. As a window broke over the head of newsmen also running on the sidewalk, one member of the press shouted, "Hey watch it." "Get in the street you motherfucker!" someone said. The next rock will be for you."

As the crowd turned east on Goethe, one passerby said, "I don't know what your cause is, but you have just set it back 100 years." At the corner of Goethe and State a Rolls Royce was parked in front of a hotel. It became an instant symbol of the "ruling class." Every window was smashed and



FIGHTING ON THE STREET: Weathermen attack a Gold Coast resident as he tries to protect his car. His mother (partly obscured by man in white jacket) tries to intervene.



POLICE FELL DEMONSTRATOR at intersection of State and Division. The club in the policeman's hand had just been taken from the youth after he charged into the police line.

the interior was destroyed. Similarly, the Weathermen singled out windows of businesses and banks for particular destruction. Many bricks and clubs, however, went through apartment windows and into private homes.

"This is it baby, tear the fucker down," someone shouted. "Smash the state."

One individual tried to protect his car from the youths. He was beaten to the ground and left bleeding on the street. One man, looking at his smashed car, sobbed. Another shouted "Are these the ones you're protecting freedom for, the ones whose windows you're smashing? You're pigs, all pigs."

The Weathermen turned south on State St., still encountering no opposition from the police. At State

and Division, having come over eight blocks, the demonstrators ran into a forming police line. They charged straight into it. A brief battle followed and the leadership ranks, swinging clubs and chains, broke through the police. They were followed by only a handful of others. As police and demonstrators lay bleeding in the street, some still fighting, someone released a smoke bomb. The demonstrators turned back shouting "Gas, run for it."

The crowd broke into several large groups and headed east towards Lake Shore Drive on several side streets. Though disorganized, the group reformed briefly and moved south on Lake Shore. As they passed a construction site, bricks and concrete reinforcing rods were grabbed by the Weathermen.

Before they had gone a block, they were met head on by police coming north on Lake Shore. The police released tear gas and the crowd turned back into the side streets. Although leaders pleaded "walk, don't scatter, stay together," the crowd again divided. Police began to arrive in unmarked cars and sealed off the intersections of the side streets and Lake Shore. Several officers drew guns and began to fire into the crowd.

Two students attacked an officer and knocked him unconscious. The officer, Patrolman John Thompson, pulled his revolver and shot one of the students, John Van Veenendaal of Seattle, through the neck. Van Veenendaal was left in the street and later taken to a hospital in Evanston by fellow demonstrators. He



AN INJURED FIGHTER is carried off by helmeted comrades.



DAMAGED ROLLS ROYCE. The luxury automobile became an instant symbol of the ruling class as the Weatherman march passed.

said later, "I thought I was going to die." Seven other demonstrators were also shot during the night.

The crowd, which formed briefly one last time, moved into the Old Town area. Another battle with police came at Eugenie and LaSalle after the crowd had started to move back to Lincoln Park. As the crowd moved toward the park people shouted "it's a trap" and the crowd turned. There was a brief skirmish with police and then the demonstrators again moved to dark side streets. It was about 11:15.

The crowd moved northwest, presumably heading back toward McCormick Seminary. There were only about 60 people left in the main group. The crowd moved north to North Ave. and then west. As they reached Menomonee, several police cars drove straight toward the group. One car actually drove into the crowd at a speed of about 25 mph, knocking several persons down. Officers jumped from the cars and some carried revolvers. The crowd turned to Orleans St., overturned a car and smashed more windows, then scattered into the night.

Behind them remained over 75 arrested demonstrators, 21 injured policemen, and streets full of shattered glass and shocked onlookers. The action had occurred in what is known as Chicago's Gold Coast, one of the wealthiest and most exclusive sections of town.

"We never expected this kind of violent demonstration," said Stephen Zicher, as assistant corporation counsel. "There has always been a big difference between what they say and what they do."

Richard D. Elrod, another assistant corporation counsel told newsmen that the violence was "the worst possible thing you could imagine." Deputy Superintendent of police James M. Rochford Jr., said, "We were faced with revolutionaries."

Many Chicagoans had scarcely finished reading the Thursday morning



BERNADINE DOHRN, (center, without helmet) former Interorganizational Secretary of SDS and member of the Weather Bureau, speaks before Women's Action.

newspaper account of the Gold Coast battle when the second Weatherman action began. This was to be the action of the women's militia, who had announced that they would destroy the Chicago Armed Forces Induction Center.

A rally was called for 9:30 at the General Logan statue in Grant Park. At the announced time, about 50 women moved into the park carrying Viet Cong flags and clubs, and wearing helmets. Most of the women had been in the street the previous night. The group seemed disorganized and it was apparent that the national leadership had yet to arrive. The women clustered in a group near the statue.

Again, few police officers were in sight. Four patrol cars were parked on Michigan Ave., which runs next to the park, and several unmarked cars

were also in the area, manned by undercover police. The Weatherwomen were almost outnumbered by the more than 50 newsmen present. Many of the newsmen, however, turned out to be either members of the Chicago police Intelligence Unit or undercover policemen. Police took both still and moving pictures and tape recorded the entire event.

At about 10:15, the women were joined by a second contingent numbering about 20 and including Bernadine Dohrn, former Interorganizational Secretary of SDS and a member of the Weather Bureau. After several speeches by other leaders Miss Dohrn announced herself as Marian Delgado and told the group "we are born in 1969 in America behind enemy lines."

"People are determined to fight here," she said. "We are here to tell the people that this is not a women's movement



POLICE ARREST WOMEN demonstrators in Grant Park.



WOMEN'S MILITIA moves toward police line in Thursday morning action.

of self indulgence. This is not a movement to make us feel good."

"We are here to teach the people the lesson of what it means to be a 'good German.' There are people fighting every minute of every day here in America. We are going to be part of that fight."

"We are here to go there (the Induction Center) and say there is a new army being formed. The new army is being built...the old one is falling down, crumbling from within."

"There is a war going on and we are not the ones who started that war. We're here to bring that war home!"

The demonstrators then headed north in Grant Park toward the corner of Michigan and Balboa. Police officers jumped out of their cars and helmeted officers who had previously been out of sight appeared to form a line at the intersection. Deputy Chief of Patrol James J. Riordan, who commands officers in the Loop area, directed his men through a bullhorn device. As the police quickly formed their line, one officer said, "Remember, when you get in there, lay it on heavy."

As the women approached the police line, Riordan ordered them to "Hold it right there!" Approximately 10 women, lead by Miss Dohrn, charged into the police line. The officers, using clubs and mace, quickly subdued the women after about a four minute scuffle. One policeman, holding a demonstrator in a double armlock asked, "Now are you going to behave like a nice lady." She turned and spit in his face.

Twelve women were arrested, including Miss Dohrn, who was charged with battery, mob action, and resisting arrest.

Five policemen reported suffering cuts and bruises and assistant corporation counsel Zucker said he was bitten on the hand. The arrested women were immediately taken away in waiting paddy wagons.

Riordan then told the remaining Weatherwomen they would be arrested if they stepped onto the sidewalk. "You are armed and carrying weapons," he said. "Lay down your helmets and your weapons or you will be arrested."

As police formed a ring around the demonstrators, one woman asked how a helmet could be considered a weapon. Riordan replied that they could keep their helmets if they took them off. Police then confiscated clubs, four six-inch sections of metal pipe, and a length of chain.

Riordan told the women that they could file any complaints if they wished and Zucker came forward. One woman complained of having been hit with a camera by an undercover policeman.

The women were allowed to continue their march unarmed and on the sidewalk. They abandoned their plans to go to the induction center, however, and instead, escorted by police, marched to State and Harrison where they boarded CTA subway trains and returned to McCormick Seminary.

Shortly following the arrests, Jonathan Lerner, assistant National

Secretary of SDS held a press conference at the Civic Center Plaza. He announced that the Weathermen's planned invasion of the schools set for Thursday was to be postponed until Friday. The Weathermen had received word that over 1,000 police would guard the high schools at which they planned the action. Lerner announced that instead the group would join the rally at the Federal Building scheduled for noon that day by the RYM-II-Black Panther-Young Lords coalition.

The rally at the Federal Building, site of the trial of the Conspiracy Eight, was the first action scheduled by the RYM-II group. As was typical throughout the week, the rally did not start on time. By 12:15, however, over 500 people were congregated in the Plaza. This time police were very much in evidence, with helmeted squads completely surrounding the area.

Although the crowd was extremely nervous, there was a marked difference between this gathering and the Weathermen. Few helmets were in evidence and people passed through the area selling underground newspapers and distributing leaflets. Many of those present discussed the Weatherman action of the previous night and most condemned it.

The midday rally attracted large numbers of older people in addition to the expected young radicals. Many were there on what appeared to be a lunch break.

Banners were displayed reading "Racist Pig Daley, Stop Facist Raids, Free Panthers Now," and "Free Booby Seale, Free the Conspiracy Eight, Jail Judge Hoffman." (Seale is National Chairman of the Black Panther Party.)

A sizable group of Weathermen arrived at about 12:30. Police officers arrested several who were identified as having participated in the Wednesday night street fighting. "They know who we are and they are just picking us off," said one Weatherman.

The rally was opened by Mike Klonsky, former National Secretary of SDS and a leader of the RYM-II faction. Klonsky reiterated the RYM-II slogan of "U.S. Get Out Of Vietnam Now!" and told the crowd that RYM-II sought to "unite the struggle of the people of Vietnam with the struggles here in America" in a "year of solidarity with the Vietnamese people." As Klonsky spoke, Federal Marshals moved through the crowd and formed a protective ring around the Federal Building.

Klonsky introduced Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party. Hampton, who drew loud cheers, began by condemning the Weathermen. "We do not support people who are anarchistic, opportunistic, adventurist, and Custeristic," said Hampton, referring at the end to Custer's last stand.

"We do not believe in premature so-called acts of revolution. We support the actions of RYM-II and no other faction of SDS. We've got to spend our time now on revolutionary education."

Hampton told the audience, however, that there would soon be a time for

the people to take power. "No matter how many pigs there are, there are more people than there are pigs. We want power of people, by the people, for the people! Fuck this shit of the pigs, by the pigs, for the pigs!"

"Right on brother!" the crowd responded.

Yoruba, a New York leader of the Young Lords and Carl Davidson, a former SDS officer, also spoke at the rally. Klonsky then spoke again and told the crowd "the pigs are going to try to provoke a riot. Don't let them. There are not enough of us here to start the revolution now. We are going to go in an orderly and disciplined way to a demonstration at International Harvester. We will go in small groups. This is not a march." Those at the rally then split into groups of about 20 and headed for bus stops and subway stations.

Although there was some confusion, over 400 demonstrators arrived at the International Harvester plant within a surprisingly short time. As demonstrators walked toward the plant from a subway station, police vans passed in which chanting officers shouted "Police Power" and "We're going to get you commie bastards."

The International Harvester Plant is located across the street from the Cook County jail. As demonstrators arrived, over 60 sheriff's deputies, carrying three foot long riot batons surrounded the jail. In front of the plant itself, over 200 policemen formed in units while many more were held in reserve. The Chicago Daily News reported that policemen with rifles were stationed on rooftops.

The rally was opened by a worker from the plant who identified himself as "Slim." He told the crowd that at 9:00 that morning workers in four departments had walked out. He claimed that at 11:00, most of the rest of the workers left. "There's some people left in there, but there ain't no production going on now." Harvester officials later reported attendance was normal.

"Without firing a single shot, we cost International Harvester over a quarter of a million dollars." Slim went on to explain the workers were protesting the fact that International Harvester was planning to close down the plant, taking jobs out of the area. An addition to the jail is to be built on the present plant site, and the existing factory is to be replaced by a new plant being built in a suburban location.

The new location is in a predominately white area and black workers claim that they will not be able to find housing in the vicinity. Although International Harvester is encouraging workers to seek jobs at the new site, present workers will lose their seniority when they transfer to the new location.

The black workers were also protesting being "sold out" by their union, the UAW. A black worker, identified as Jake, told the crowd, "80,000 people need work in Chicago and they're tearing down this plant to build a jail." "The union ain't doing a thing about it."

Slim spoke again and protested discrimination in hiring policies for skilled jobs. "When this plant opened, it was established that white guys got skilled jobs and black workers got unskilled jobs — and the union didn't do nothing against it then and it hasn't done nothing yet."

Jake added, "You can die with the white man in Vietnam, but you can't work with him in this plant."

A speaker from the Buffalo, N.Y., Chevrolet plant spoke of the strength in a worker-student alliance. "What happens when kids meet up with the pigs — people generally get messed up. But when 700 workers are standing across the street shouting "On strike, shut it down," the pigs don't mess with nobody." He was referring to a recent strike at the Buffalo plant.

The group then sang "Solidarity Forever," a traditional union song, and then peacefully dispersed.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER WORKER addresses RYM-II-Panther-Lord rally Thursday.

On Thursday, Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie announced that 2,633 National Guardsmen were being called to Chicago to back up police officers. Ogilvie termed the call-up a "precautionary move."

Police Superintendent James B. Conlisk asked Mayor Daley to request the guard after Wednesday night's Weatherman action. Ogilvie disclosed, however, that he had been contacted as early as Tuesday by Daley concerning the call-up possibility.

Conlisk apparently feared police ranks would be thinned by the necessity to station precautionary forces at area high schools. He said "we have the potential for problems in the schools" until the SDS demonstrations end.

Brig. Gen. Richard T. Dunn, commander of the Illinois Emergency Operation Headquarters, was sent to Chi-

cago by Ogilvie to assess the situation. Dunn reported that police had done "an excellent job" in controlling SDS demonstrators.

After the callup, Dunn told newsmen that the guardsmen, on readiness alert in six armories, would be called out "only on the request of civil authorities."

Earlier in the day Mayor Daley held a press conference at which he condemned the "senseless and vicious behavior" of the Wednesday night demonstrators. Daley lauded the police, whom he said "manifested the highest dedication to duty and professional conduct when, in the face of great personal danger, they preserved and protected the rights of our citizens."

Commenting on the women's action, Daley said police did "what I think they should do." "No one should be permitted to march and walk through the streets with clubs and chains

and iron pipes in their hands. So, at the Logan Monument this morning, when they refused to surrender their weapons, they were arrested."

"When they are carrying clubs and pipes and chains, you know they are not playing hockey — unless they are playing hockey with someone's head, particularly a policeman's."

When asked about police preparations for the Wednesday night action, Daley said, "How are you going to be prepared for guerilla tactics when they run in all different directions?"

Thursday night the Weathermen had scheduled a "Wargasm" rally in Lincoln Park. The rally never came off. There was, however, a crowd of about 1,000 in the park consisting of detectives, plainclothes police, newsmen, and "riot watchers."

Several individuals were arrested for "refusing to obey police orders." One youth was arrested when police found several new bricks in the trunk of his car. He told police the bricks were intended for a bookshelf. They were not convinced. Several people were also arrested after police identified them as having participated in the Wednesday fighting. The park cleared when heavy rains fell later in the evening.

Meanwhile, over 200 Weathermen and national leaders gathered at Garret Theological Seminary in Evanston for a "strategy session." The group discussed actions that had taken place and laid plans for Friday and Saturday. While the Weathermen met in Evanston police attempted to gain entry to the McCormick movement center. They were kept out by Weathermen security guards.

As the meeting at Garret began, leaders from the national office asked for comments and criticisms on actions so far. This opened what was to be a more than six hour meeting.

Much of the resultant criticism was levelled at the national leadership, the Weather Bureau. Demonstrators said that they felt the leadership did not have enough confidence in them. Specifically, it was pointed out that almost no one knew exactly what was to happen Wednesday night. This included the affinity group leaders who were expected to keep their groups together and direct them in the action.

The group also complained that they should have had an opportunity to discuss the tactics with the leaders before the action began, as several had reservations as to whether the action was a proper one.

It was mentioned that national leadership had shown up late at both the Wednesday night rally and the women's action. It was felt that this furthered the disorganization and disoriented atmosphere of the actions.

Demonstrators discussed the fact that in Wednesday night's fight, the leadership contingent had broken through the police lines, but when others did not follow, the main group was cut off. Students said that this was in part due to the fact that leaders had not prepared the group for what was expected and in the confrontation situation people were not sufficiently organized to follow through.

The Weather Bureau acknowledged that a number of mistakes had been made. They pointed out, however, that the entire concept of "offensive action" was a new one, having been developed only in the four months since the summer SDS conference.

The leaders explained the secrecy in terms of needed security and pointed to the apparent surprise on the part of police officers at Wednesday's actions. By keeping plans secret, the Weather Bureau said, the group was able to catch the police off guard. This is in marked contrast to previous radical actions when police have been thoroughly prepared for militant actions.

Leaders also said that those who broke through the lines Wednesday night were showing "exemplary action" and had been expecting that others would follow.

The leaders spent considerable time discussing the entire concept of revolutionary struggle in America. The goal of the national action, they said, was to "build a red army, to show that white kids are really ready to fight."

"We showed them that Wednesday night. It was like unfurling a gigantic Viet Cong flag in the heart of Chicago." The important goal of the action, said one leader, was to "establish our presence in the nation's mind."

In fighting a war, said a member of the Weather Bureau, one must "think in terms of losses." The losses in battle are expected to be balanced by political gains.

Wednesday night definitely raised the level of struggle in America, the leadership maintained. It was the first time white students had been the aggressors. It was a demonstration that the group was "out to win."

Leaders felt that all previous movements had failed in their attempts to build a revolutionary movement. Said one person, "We are the most progressive group in the country." He went on to say that because of the Weathermen's progressive nature, they had few models to follow. Thus, actions had to be experimental. It was pointed out that there had never before been a revolution in the "mother country of imperialism."

The Women's Militia march was considered as one such experimental action. Although the affair was a military defeat, many of the marchers confessing that they felt humiliated, the group believed the march, in total, was a success. Both political and tactical gains were cited.

The Weathermen felt that the mere fact that women armed themselves and attacked police was a significant advance. Newspaper headlines of "SDS Women Fight Police" would establish the presence of a women's fighting force, armed and ready to participate in revolutionary struggle. This fulfilled both the goals of "establishing presence" and "raising the level of struggle." It was also possible to observe how police functioned in that kind of situation. The significant changes in operational procedure from the Democratic Convention, for example, were important.

It was also observed, however, that the fact that only a small number of women demonstrators followed the leadership into the police line indicated again the need to more adequately prepare individuals for confrontations. "You have to completely understand the political reasons for your actions before you ever go into the street," said one Weatherman. "If you don't know exactly what you have to do and why, you shouldn't be there."

The Weathermen extensively discussed the concept of "white skin privilege." They felt that most people in America would never fight

on the side of revolution, as they were not oppressed by the conditions felt elsewhere in the world. This situation was contrasted with the position of a Vietnamese, who experiences American oppression on a day to day basis.

One leader said that for this reason, mass support of the Weatherman action must be discounted. "Most people will be turned off, you have to expect that. They are going to be fighting on the side of pigs if they ever fight at all."

Therefore, the group abandoned most efforts to appeal to the working class, a traditional source of revolutionary support. The working class, too, it was contended, can exit under their white skin privilege and do not have to suffer the oppression levelled against black, brown, and yellow peoples.

Similarly, most college students were discounted in another departure from traditional revolutionary strategy. The college students were seen as too secure in their present position to be willing to "lay their lives on the line" for the cause of revolution.

The basis of appeal must be directed toward the "alienated youth culture, particularly working class youth." From among the youth who are not yet part of the system and who are totally alienated by it must be drawn the fighting force. From this segment of the population the Weathermen hoped to find youths committed to "smashing the state" so that "we can build something better in its place."

The meeting finally turned to a discussion of activities for the remainder of the national action. Leaders announced that the demonstrations at high schools, originally scheduled for Thursday afternoon and postponed until Friday, were to be called off entirely. Heavy losses at the high schools, which were to be guarded by hundreds of police, would prevent the group from being at full strength for the Saturday march, the Weather Bureau said.

Demonstrators were encouraged to go into the city on Friday in groups of 2 or 3 and "scout out" the march route in order to be thoroughly familiar with the area. Wall posters were also being printed which the group was to paste up Friday night.

As the meeting closed, it was emphasized that "nobody should consider tomorrow a day off." "We're going to win by not thinking of losing!"

Seminary officials objected to the radicals meeting. They had previously made arrangements for about 30 SDS members to stay in the seminary during the national action in an effort to "keep them off the streets at night."

John Morin, president of the Garrett Student Association said, "We accept full responsibility for their presence. We affirm their right to be here. We believe that fundamental change in American society is necessary. However, that does not mean we believe that all the tactics currently used by SDS contribute to the creation of a more humane society."

SDS refused to confer with school officials, but spent the six hours during the meeting negotiating with a committee of students. The SDS members refused to allow Garrett students into the meeting and frisked all students who entered the building.

Garrett President Orville H. McKay said, "We thought we could make some contribution, so that they wouldn't have to sleep in the streets and avoid confrontations with the police." The Garrett Dean of Students said "they have violated all agreements with us."

When the meeting concluded, shortly after 2 a.m., all but thirty students left the seminary. Arrangements were made to house the students at churches in the Evanston area.

The only activity scheduled for Friday was a rally at the Cook County Hospital called by the RYM-II group. The rally was intended to protest the "inhumane practices of County Hospital" and particularly discrimination against women and low income patients.

As demonstrators arrived, they found the front of the hospital guarded by 17 policemen in riot gear. Although a light rain had fallen throughout the morning and continued throughout the rally, over 400 attended the rally.

The demonstrators gathered in a small park across the street from the hospital where large banners were displayed reading "Community and Worker Control of Hospitals" and "Support Black Panther Free Medical Clinic and Young Lords Day Car Center." About 50 policemen formed a cordon about the park and a squad of 100 officers was held in readiness on the sidewalk.

The rally was joined by over 50 workers and staff members from the hospital, distinguishable in their white uniforms.

The rally was opened by a woman RYM-II leader who told the crowd "we know that the health services of this country are not designed to meet the needs of the people, but to serve the needs of avaricious businessmen."

"If we can struggle together, however, we can make those health services respond to the people."

Lynn French of the Illinois Black Panther Party spoke next, describing the Chicago hospitals as being "run by the same people - the corporations - who run the war in Vietnam. And just as they profit from that war in Vietnam they profit from these hospitals - they profit off the people."

"The Black Panther Party here in Chicago is organizing a people's health center," she said, "Free to those people who need care."

Ron Berman, a medical student and representative of the Student Health Organization, delivered an impassioned attack on the American medical establishment.

"When they say that County Hospital runs at a deficit, it must be remembered that there are also people making a profit off this hospital."



FRED HAMPTON, ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAIRMAN, speaks at demonstration outside Cook County Hospital. Over 400 protestors attended the Friday afternoon rally. Hampton called for "health care to meet the needs of the people."

"The health care system in this country is going to be changed by the people, and they (the doctors) can work with us or against us. The doctors have to decide."

"Doctors have a role here — a definite role — but they are going to have to decide whether they are part of the problem or part of the solution."

Ronald Satchum, Deputy Minister of Health of the Black Panthers, described the free health clinic. He explained that the center was being opened to "heighten the contradictions existing in the capitalist system, to point out that the only solution is socialism."

Satchum said that the Panthers "strongly believe that the health institutions — that all institutions — should be controlled by the people of the community in which they are located."

In telling of the origins of the "People's Health Clinic," he emphasized that "we went to the people first, and asked them what kind of services they wanted most. When they told us, those were the services we worked hardest to develop first."

He said that work on the clinic, though delayed by financial problems and harassment, was almost completed and that volunteer staff members were being secured.

Fred Hampton also spoke and a short guerilla theater skit was presented contrasting health service at the County Hospital and the Panther clinic.

After scheduled speakers had finished, it was announced that the microphone would be opened to any who wished to speak. Several members of the audience came forward, one of whom deliv-

ered a lengthy tirade against the demonstrators. The speaker, a young black woman, told the group "You are all fanatics, you don't know what you are doing."

"What right do you have to demand a free health service? Do you know how much it costs to get a medical education?"

"You want to tear down the power elite, but what do you put in its place?" she asked.

"THE PEOPLE!" shouted the angered crowd.

The rally disbanded shortly afterwards and Mike Klonsky again cautioned the group against confrontations with the police and advised them to leave in groups of four and five. The crowd quickly dispersed, although discussions among some participants at the rally continued for a short time thereafter.

Earlier on Friday the Weathermen moved out of their main movement center at McCormick seminary. A carefully worded, neatly typed note explained "An arrangement has been reached by the National Action Committee (NAC) of SDS and the McCormick Theological Seminary, whereby no further use of these facilities will be made during the National Action by SDS." A Weather Bureau member later said simply "we were forced to give up the center."

The Weatherman central office told demonstrators to go to two new movement centers in Evanston, the Wheeden Methodist Church and the Covenant Methodist Church. Students had stayed at the churches the previous night after leaving the Garrett Seminary.

A contingent of about 60 Weathermen were at the Wheeden Church under the leadership of the Ohio collective. The groups with the Chicago collective,

now numbering over 200, met at the Covenant Church.

At the Covenant Church a seven hour general meeting took place as demonstrators debated both tactics and philosophy in preparation for the Saturday action. The discussion was not as well organized as the previous night, due mainly to the lack of national leadership.

The Weathermen began by reiterating much of the philosophy of their faction for the benefit of several new members who had only recently arrived.

The demonstrators again evaluated previous actions and sought to understand the necessity for following through with the planned march on Saturday although they were certain to face suicidal odds. One collective leader pointed out that the newspapers had led the public to believe the Weathermen had been crushed by the police. "It's important to show them that that is not true. We've got to show them that even those of us who have been busted or messed up are ready to back out on the streets and off the pig. Many of the people in this room are out on bail and face four or five charges already, but that isn't going to stop them. We're going to go out tomorrow and tear the mother-fucker down."

A leader from the New York collective said that "the fact that they have called out the National Guard is a victory. Why is it a victory — because for every soldier they bring in here, that's fewer than can vamp on our brothers in Vietnam, our brothers in Latin America, in the ghetto. For every soldier they bring in here, that's more breathing space for our brothers."

"In a funny sort of way," he added, "the more they vamp on Weatherman, the more they oppress us, the more Weatherman wins."

A former soldier who had served in Vietnam commented, "We've got to win little by little. That's what the Viet Cong do. They hit a little here, a little there, and that's how they win."

Many of the demonstrators expected that several of the group would be killed in the next day's action. One youth from Baltimore said "probably a lot of us will get shot. But for every one of us that goes down, there'll be five to take his place."

Another radical commented that "if you back to your home, and you've had your arm shot off, or you're best friend has been killed - let's consider the possibilities - but if this happens and you still want to fight, that's going to impress the hell out of them."

Other Weathermen felt that it was unlikely that many people would be seriously hurt. People referred to the concept of "white skin privilege," under which many white people hide to avoid true commitment to the revolutionary struggle. "In a strange sort of way," it was explained, "we can exploit that white skin privilege."

"If a bunch of black brothers marched down the street and got shot, it wouldn't make much difference to people in this country. But if they shot a bunch of us, even if the people hated us, they wouldn't stand for it because we're white."

About half way through the meeting, one of the students who had been shot in the Wednesday night fight entered the room, still wearing Cook County Hospital pajamas. He told the group, "The next time I come to Chicago, I'm going to take a couple of pigs with me."

Several youths immediately responded that such a position was "not correct." "That's an individualistic, terroristic thing. We must think in terms of the group, in terms of furthering the revolution."

Leaders explained that individual terrorism or action by small groups was not the proper strategy for Saturday. "We must remember that the purpose of this action is to build a red army. There is not much difference between black terrorism and brown terrorism and white terrorism. Blowing up a few things or shooting a few pigs from rooftops may do more damage, and we may get into that later, but not at this time."

"The action tomorrow has to demonstrate that white people are willing to join the struggle, willing to fight. To do that, we have to be on the streets, in the Loop."

The direction of debate changed when a girl from Iowa told the group that although she could accept the Weatherman philosophy in principle, she could not get over the emotional hurdle of going into the street with the intention of killing a policeman. "Although I know he's a pig and I should hate him for it, I can't help but think of him as a person."

The group agreed that this was a problem that many seemed to have. A girl from Michigan said, "We don't like to hit people, to hurt people. We don't like to get hurt either. But the pig, whether he's a person or not, is the only think that is holding the man up, and the pig must be smashed. The way to tear down the man is to off the pig."

Another student added, "We must fight because it is correct. You hate the pigs so much you want to kill them. We may lose militarily, but by smashing pigs, we will win in the eyes of the people of the world. We will win in the worldwide revolutionary struggle."

The girl from Michigan added, "Offing a pig is more than just hate, it's love. Love for the revolution, love for the oppressed people."

When asked if she thought the Viet Cong should fight, the girl from Iowa replied that she did. She added, however, that she believed that there "could be an alternative for people living in America in 1969."

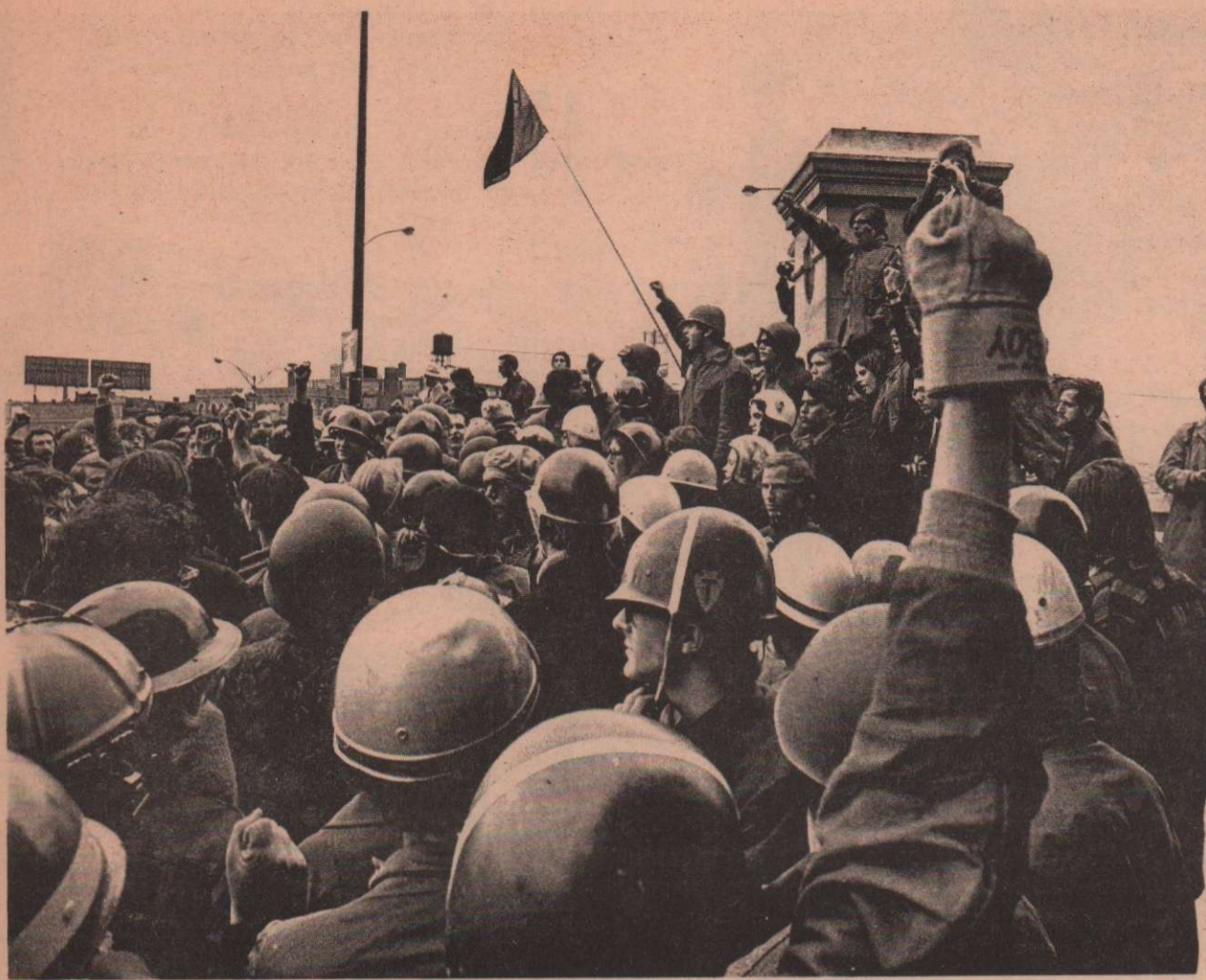
A Vietnamese in the crowd rose and delivered a bitter attack. "That is exactly the hiding behind the white skin privilege that we have been talking about," he said. "She can just sit there and say the Vietnamese should fight but she doesn't have to. She is a nationalist chauvanist racist. The Viet Cong would kill her. She shouldn't even be here. We should kick her out."

The girl was allowed to remain but it was decided that the group was wasting its time talking with a pacifist and should return to the problems it would face the next day, as the bulk of the group intended to fight.

Several leaders said that they felt that there was a defeatist attitude in the group. "You can't go into the streets tomorrow thinking that," said a New York leader. "You've got to go out there knowing you're going to win, knowing you're going to win even if you die."



JEFF JONES (J.J.), (center, with helmet) leader during Columbia revolt in 1968, and other members of SDS national office



HAYMARKET SQUARE: Weatherman rally at site of bombed police monument before march on Saturday.

A Chicago organizer told the group the "kids in this town are digging us like hell." She said, "They think we've got an out of sight thing going."

A demonstrator with her arm in a sling told the group everywhere she went people identified her as a Weatherman. "I got on the subway and the whole car was uptight. People think every fucking kid in this town is a Weatherman, and that messes their minds."

The meeting continued until about 2:30 a.m. when Chicago and Evanston police broke down the door. The raid was intended, according to police spokesmen, to seize six Weathermen for whom warrants were obtained after a police spy had been beaten at another Evanston church.

The spy had entered the movement center at Immanuel Methodist Church where members of the New York Collective were having a meeting Friday morning. Members of the Weather Bureau were also present at the church.

One of the demonstrators who had been arrested Wednesday claimed he recognized the spy, having seen him at the police station. Weathermen debated what to do with the spy, then decided to "work him over and kick him out."

As the pastor of the church arrived, the Weathermen threw the spy out of the church. The group then decided, for obvious reasons, to leave the Immanuel Church. The collective moved into the streets that afternoon in small groups. The demonstrators later joined the group at the Covenant Church.

The police arrived at the Covenant Church at about 3:15 a.m. and were met by that church's pastor. "I asked them to wait and let the janitor open the door with keys, but they just broke down the door," he said afterward.

As the police burst into the meeting room, several of the radicals successfully fled into the night. Others had left only a short time before to put up new wall posters. The policemen ordered the remaining 200 Weathermen "up against the wall."

Demonstrators were told to keep their heads down and to look straight ahead. The group was caught completely by surprise and there was almost no resistance. Three of the youths for whom warrants were obtained were immediately seized. Another 40 were recognized as having participated in Wednesday night's action and were also arrested. As the group was frisked, officers removed money from individual's wallets which was never returned. Many of the helmets and other items of equipment were taken by the officers as they left.

Approximately 150 Weathermen remained in the church after the raid. The group spent the remainder the evening discussing the effect of the raid. Many were obviously disturbed by the fact that the police had so easily broken into the center. Several thought that the group should have fought the police. Others thought resistance would have been suicidal.

As a consequence of the ease with which the police had subdued the group several of the demonstrators decided not to participate in the Saturday march. The Weathermen did not sleep that night but continued the discussion through the dawn and up to the time when they departed for the march.

The final Weatherman march was called for 12:00 noon at Haymarket Square, site of the destroyed police monument. At 12:00 not a Weatherman was in sight. About 50 policemen were present, none of them wearing helmets.

At about 12:20, a group of approximately 20 Weathermen moved into the Square and formed near the remains of the statue. The group included several members of the Weather Bureau.

About five minutes later, a squad of 15 policemen dressed in heavy jackets, old clothes and boots, entered the Square and quickly walked toward the assembled group. Their arrival was hidden from the Weathermen by the many newsmen who walked about the area. The policemen mingled in with the Weathermen (at least one officer wore an SDS button) and then suddenly attacked five leaders with clubs. No warning was given, and only the five were beaten.

The leaders fought back and a violent struggle filled half the Square for about two minutes. The arrested Weather Bureau members were immediately placed in waiting paddy wagons and carried away. One of those seized was Mark Rudd, National Secretary of SDS.

Assistant corporation counsel Stephen Zucker said those arrested would be charged with "inciting to riot." "We're not looking for leaders," claimed Zucker, "we're looking for ones who broke the law."

He also said that many of the over 120 Weathermen previously arrested were out on bails, some as high as \$5,000.

About 20 minutes following the arrests more than 100 Weathermen arrived in the Square, only about half with helmets. Many of those present had been on the street Wednesday. This time, however, few weapons were in evidence.

Jeff Jones of the national office, wearing a red football helmet, began the rally. As he spoke, other contingents arrived bringing the total to more than 325 demonstrators. After about 30 minutes of speeches, the group,



JEFF JONES, SDS Interorganizational Secretary, addresses Haymarket rally.



FIVE NATIONAL LEADERS, including SDS National Secretary Mark Rudd are arrested by the Chicago "Red Squad."

which had obtained a parade permit earlier, moved into the street. They marched at a rapid pace for more than eight blocks east on Randolph St. As the crowd moved out of Haymarket Sq., led by a squad car, a half dozen unmarked cars pulled into the street behind them. The officers who had patrolled the Square also formed behind the marchers.

As the march moved east, squads of police who had lined the street joined the officers behind the crowd. Uniformed and plainclothes police kept pace on the sidewalk. The march then turned south on LaSalle, according to the prescribed route. By this time, over 75 officers were following the demonstrators. As the 325 Weathermen passed one policeman, he muttered incredulously,

"Is this it? Are these all?" A woman bystander said angrily, "They shouldn't leave them alone, they know what they are going to do."

After marching south for two blocks, a leader suddenly yelled "Break!" With a shout the Weathermen turned east on Madison, of the official route. One policeman was immediately thrown through a plate glass window at the Railway Express office at the corner of Madison and LaSalle. Demonstrators charged down Madison, battling police as they went.

Over 100 police in full riot gear almost immediately closed in behind the Weathermen, joining those who had followed the march. They pursued the demonstrators as they headed east past Clark and Dearborn, where they were met head on by another contingent of police.

At Dearborn, the Weathermen split into three groups, one heading east on Madison toward State St., the other moving north and south on Dearborn. "Follow them, get them," officers shouted to their men. As police began to round up the marchers, several discarded their helmets and were able to avoid detection.

At Clark and Madison, a demonstrator was felled, unconscious, at the center of the intersection. Police first allowed a member of the "medical cadre" to treat the youth, then carried the unconscious demonstrator to a waiting squad car by his arms and legs. The medic was also arrested and taken away in a paddy wagon.

A more serious casualty occurred earlier in the fight when assistant corporation counsel Richard Elrod attempted to arrest a demonstrator. He



LEADER SEIZED: "Red Squad" members make arrest immediately prior to Sat. rally.



was knocked to the ground and kicked in the neck. When assistant counsel Zucker attempted to come to his aid, he, too, was attacked before police arrived and subdued the Weathermen. Elrod, a close personal friend of Mayor Daley, was taken to a hospital immediately, where it was later announced that his neck was broken and that he was paralyzed from the neck down.

The fighting lasted about 15 minutes, principally in the three block area on Madison between LaSalle and State. Some demonstrators managed to avoid the police by merging with the crowds that jammed the street corners. Others fled the area or boarded buses and subways. A total of more than 180 demonstrators were arrested. Over 30 policemen were injured.

Relatively little material damage occurred. Aside from the Railway Express window, only the large plate glass front of Maxim's Restaurant and a handful of small shop and car windows were broken. A large brick was hurled at a window of the 1st National Bank, but it only chipped the glass.

By 2:30 police were attempting to clear the area. "All persons move out of this area," announced one officer. "If you do not do this, you are violating police orders and will be arrested."

As the streets cleared, a Weatherman leader walked down the sidewalk, unnoticed by the police. "We're not finished yet," he said. "If you see any of our people, tell them groups of twos and threes."



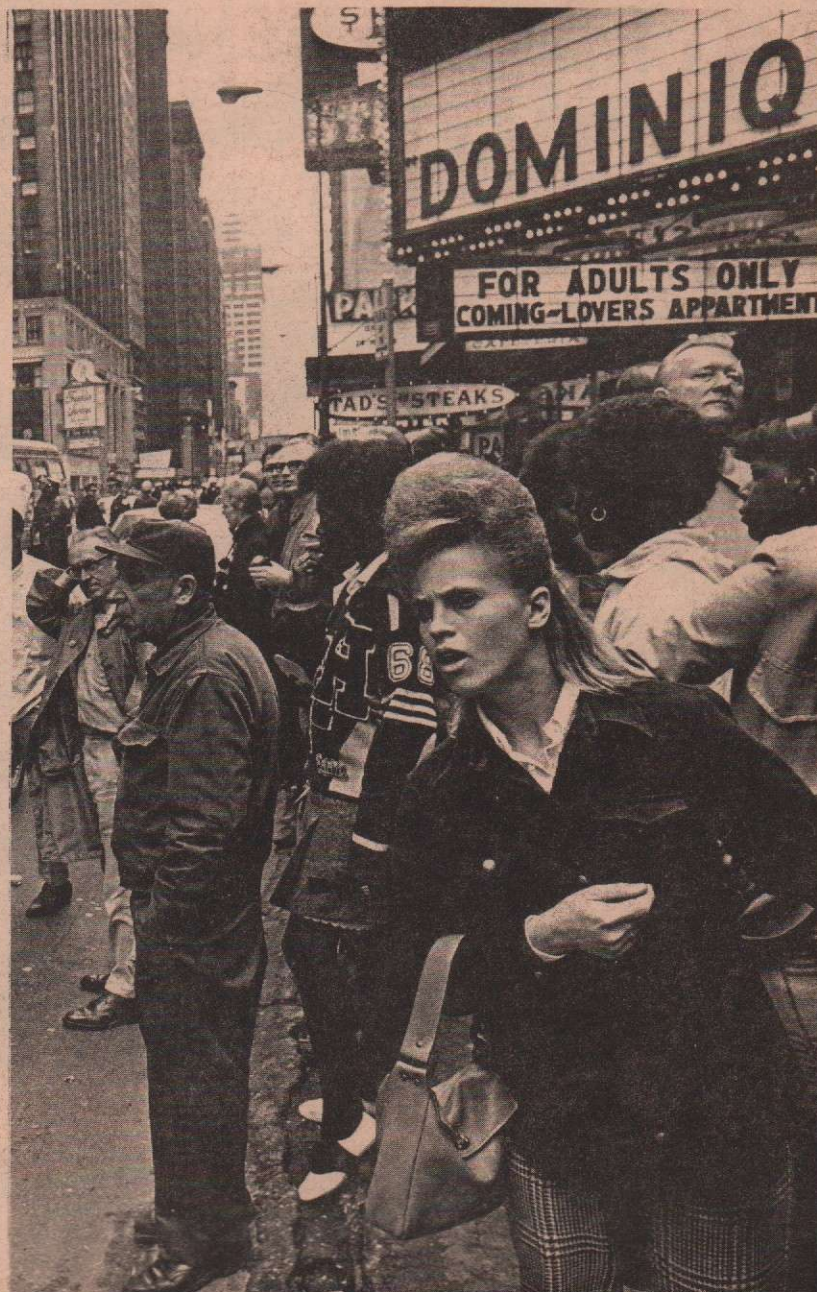
RICHARD ELROD, (with striped tie) assistant corporation counsel, helps police officers carry a Weatherman leader. Elrod was later to be critically injured. (See picture, page 17.)



WEATHERMAN MARCH ON SATURDAY



Jeff Jones (left) is subdued by police officers at the corner of Madison and LaSalle. Jones had attacked an undercover policeman (above) as the march turned the corner. Still fighting, Jones was removed from the area by four officers. At the time the picture at left was taken, Jones had just been sprayed with MACE. Note empty holder on officers left hip.

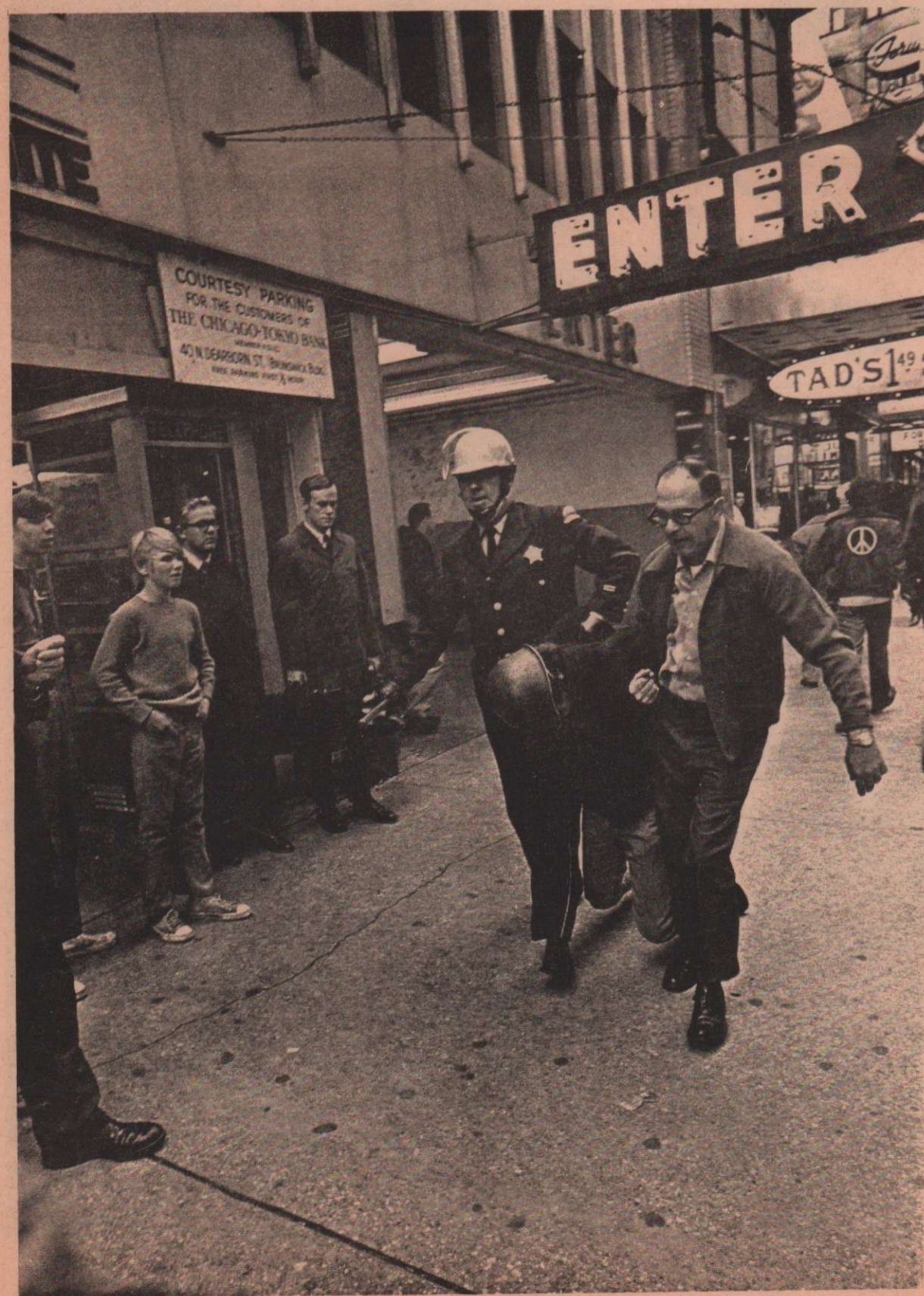


NECK BROKEN. Richard Elrod, assistant corporation counsel and close personal friend of Mayor Daley, lies in the street (left), his neck broken by a Weatherman demonstrator. Elrod was attempting to make an arrest at the time.





DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED in Sat. fighting.



The RYM-II-Panther-Lord march began with a rally at the Chicago People's Park. As the march was in honor of Manuel Campos, a slain Puerto Rican independence leader, Young Lord spokesmen dominated the speeches.

Speakers included the Secretary for Communications of the Young Lords, other Young Lord leaders, and a leader of the RYM-II group. As was the case at previous rallies, the speakers condemned the actions of the Weathermen. The demonstrators were told that the police would again try to provoke a confrontation, but that at this point of the revolutionary struggle it was important that people fight only in self defense.

Leaders announced that no permit had been granted for the march. With a shout of "the streets belong to the people," however, the demonstrators moved out into the street to begin the march.

As the march began, over 1500 were participating. This was the largest crowd at any activity during the Nation-

al Action. Many of those joining the demonstration were from the surrounding communities. As the march moved down the street, many more joined, within a short time bringing the total to more than 2500. Those who did not join cheered from windows and porches as the march passed.

Throughout the early part of the march a police car accompanied the demonstrators repeating over and over, in both Spanish and English, that the marchers did not have a permit and were violating the law by marching in the street. The demonstrators paid no heed. The procession was now more than two blocks long. A file of police flanked the marchers on the left side, as they only occupied the right half of the street.

The march route was over five miles long and ended in Humboldt Park on the far west side of Chicago. There another rally was held at which more speakers, again, principally Young Lords, addressed the crowd.

Following the rally police arrested Mike Klonsky, who had also spoken briefly. "The only reason they arrested him is because he is white," said one marcher. The people wouldn't have let them arrested anybody else, not in this area."

Following the two marches, a large crowd began to gather in Grant Park.

By 4:00 over 200 were present, many surrounding the statue of General Logan. At one end of the park members of the American Nazi Party demonstrated carrying signs proclaiming "Gas the Red Traitors," "Support White Police," and "We Killed Ho Chi Minh."

National Guard vehicles circled the area. A large squad of helmeted police stood in formation across Michigan Ave. which borders the park. Throughout the

nearby Loop area, police officers stood guard at every block and a cordon of police surrounded City Hall.

Shortly after 4:00 Deputy Chief of Patrol James Riordan arrived with several squads of police and about 15 detectives. Riordan approached the crowd with a portable loudspeaker and announced:

"There are people in this crowd who will be indentified by officers as being guilty of assault. Those people will be arrested. It is expected that they will surrender with no resistance. If there is resistance or if anyone tries to aid a prisoner, there will be further arrests. There is no need to run or to panic."

It had been rumored that the Weathermen would hold one last rally at Grant Park. Riordan had with him officers who had been in the fighting little more than an hour before.

The squad of about 75 officers, in formation, moved up to the statue. Another group of police formed a wider ring about the entire crowd. The officers identified no one and left after about five minutes as the youth about the statue sang "Mickey Mouse" and blew soap bubbles.

Another contingent of officers moved in and one person was arrested. A somewhat ludicrous scene followed as 50 grim faced, helmeted officers, formed in double file, escorted the youth to a paddy wagon. Again the officers drew loud jeers. Most of the police departed from the area a short time later.

About fifteen minutes following the arrest, a Weatherman spokesman addressed the crowd. "In the last four days," he began, "we have learned some important lessons."

"The most important lesson is that we can fight, too - that we have a role to play - that's a tremendous lesson."

"We have learned that the spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology."

People in the crowd, at least one of them an undercover policeman, began to heckle the speaker. He ignored them. "We did what we have to do every time," he continued.

"We have shown the pigs that we can fight. We have shown the pigs that they have to overextend themselves on another front. We have taken the movement a qualitative step forward."

"We are now going to split into groups of four and five and take to the subways and buses. We are going to take the lessons we have learned here in Chicago home with us as we go back, we are going to bring the war home!"



A MEMBER OF THE YOUNG LORDS



MARCH IN HONOR OF MANUEL CAMPOS called by the Young Lords-Black Panther-RYM-II. The Saturday march included over 2500 demonstrators, here en route to Humboldt Park, led by members of the Young Lords.



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