

BORED in class.....?

GUERRILLA TACTICS
IN ANTHROPOLOGY CLASSES

Eric Prokosch (ex-Stanford SDS)

Anthropology: a fascinating, exotic subject; a glimpse into the minds of strange peoples; a chance to expand your consciousness by learning about other ways of life.

Or so it should be. But sad to say, if you take an anthropology course you will probably spend your time memorizing dull details: "The Kwakiutl practice the potlatch", or "Pressure-flaked tools were characteristic of the Upper Paleolithic". There is little chance to relate what you learn to your own experience; in fact, you may very well be encouraged not to think in terms of your own experience (because this would be "cultural bias"). And what about your instructor? You would expect him to be the most broad-minded person around, but in fact he will probably turn out to be like other instructors—unimaginative, dresses conservatively, makes you take silly exams, and all the rest of it.

Well, when you are suffering through an anthropology course, just think: thousands of other college students are probably suffering too. There is little you can do by yourself to bring the whole silly structure crashing down. So why not try a tactic of guerrilla warfare? Strike where the enemy is weakest!

Here are a few suggestions:

(1) Through historical accident, anthropology in the United States (unlike other countries) consists of three pretty much unrelated sub-fields: physical anthropology, archaeology, and a third which deals with human societies and cultures. You may enjoy one sub-field, but it is unlikely you will enjoy all three. Probably your instructor also hated one of the sub-fields; but he had to learn it, and you will too, because that's the way things are. So figure out which sub-field your instructor is weakest in; keep asking more and more detailed questions till he admits he doesn't know; and then you can innocently say: "Well, if you don't know it, why do we have to learn it?"

Another tactic is to keep asking how each new fact you learn is related to the ones you learned before. Since the pattern of marriage among the Eskimos has very little to do with the shape of the human foot, for instance, sooner or later the standard answer "All these facts broaden your knowledge of man" will give way to "I don't know, but you'd better."

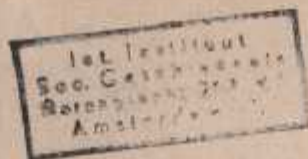
(2) Sooner or later everything in American anthropology comes back to this fundamental assertion: "Values (or 'cultures') are relative." (In other words, what's wrong for some people is right for others.) When your instructor comes out with this pearl of wisdom, ask him: "What about Nazi Germans, gassing the Jews and putting Slavs to forced labor? Wasn't that part of their 'cultural heritage' of Nordic superiority?"

This will be a hard question to answer because in effect, the doctrine of "cultural relativity" works as an excuse for avoiding moral questions. (This may be one reason why anthropology has become so popular lately.)

(3) Anthropologists "study" people. Perhaps it is humiliating and unpleasant for the people, but anthropologists are willing to be insensitive on this point, in the interests of "science". Just remember—if anthropologists can study other people, it is also fair game for you to study the anthropologists. Observe your instructor. Notice his way of speech, his deference to superiors, the car he drives, the clothes he wears, as indications of his social position or "culture". Confront him with your findings and see if you can get him to say: "We do that to 'primitive' peoples, but you'd better not try it on us."

(4) When your instructor is boring you with details of the settlement pattern or kinship terminology of some tribe, be brave and ask him about something you would really like to know—like "How do they feel about sex", or "Don't they hate all these white people who moved in and started telling them what to do?" If he answers "That is not of scientific interest", then you will know that anthropology is just as "culture-bound" as the people it tries to study.

These suggestions are offered in a spirit of fun—not spite. It's not all your instructor's fault. He didn't invent the field. But he's the guy with the power, and besides, there are probably lots of other bored students in your class who would welcome an opportunity to think about something new and unexpected.



new left notes

1608 w. madison, rm. 206

chicago, ill. 60612

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let the people decide

MAY 15, 1967

TRIBUNAL opens with TENSIONS

(Stockholm, May 4) The attention of anti-war militants throughout the world has shifted to Sweden to follow the progress of Bertrand Russell's War Crimes Tribunal which opened here May 2.

Intellectuals, writers, lawyers, and activists from 10 countries are sitting in the first of several scheduled Tribunal sessions. After being ejected from France by Charles DeGaulle (who rumor has it was given the word by Hubert Humphrey during Hubert's good-will mission in Europe), the Tribunal moved to Sweden to be greeted by a reception which startled and angered the members of the Swedish support committee led by Swedish playwright Peter Weiss. This country, known in the West for its neutralism, "social-democracy", and democratic traditions—blah blah blah—went through some strange changes after a U. S. Embassy attache slipped and said that the Tribunal's presence would worsen Swedish-American relations. The newspapers went up in arms, and the Swedish Prime Minister issued disavowals and apologies. Reportedly his "I am sorry, but unfortunately we are too democratic to ban it." speech went out on all three American networks.

Not every member of the Tribunal is here for the current meeting. Stokeley Carmichael sent Courtland Cox to represent him. James Baldwin couldn't make it. But Dave Dellinger is here, as is the Tribunal's newest member, Carl Oglesby. The main press attraction, however, is the executive president, Jean-Paul Sartre, and his associate Simone de Beauvoir. (The Tribunal is actually presided over by Vladimir Dedijer, the Yugoslavian partisan fighter and historian.)

In two crowded days so far, the Tribunal heard long documented legal statements about American violations of international law, an excellent historical analysis by University of Pennsylvania professor Gabriel Kolko, and full reports from members of some of the investigation teams which traveled to Vietnam under the Tribunal's auspices. Films of the bombing raids have

been shown, and technical evidence on the nature of anti-personnel bombs and so forth has been introduced.

The current session is examining only two of the five questions the Tribunal plans to examine thoroughly:

(1) Has the United States government (and have the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea) committed acts which would be construed by international law as acts of aggression?

(2) Has there been bombardment of targets of purely civilian character, such as hospitals, schools, sanitariums, and dams; and if so on what scale has this occurred?

While the Tribunal does not plan to fall into the trap of equating NLF resistance with American-led aggression, Jean-Paul Sartre cabled Dean Rusk today, inviting him to come and testify. As the American reporters—who alone with some British correspondents display signs of that predictable neo-hysterical "objectivity"—would say: "Informed observers here expressed grave doubts about whether the cable would be answered." One of the NBC faces has already divided the panel—which really runs the full spectrum of political opinion—into "doves" and "hawks". In attacking it for its bias, most press reports refer to it as that alleged, self-styled, so-called, self-appointed Tribunal.

North Vietnamese officials are expected to testify, as are victims of napalming and bombing, along with other observers. SNCC staff members Julius Lester and Charlie Cobb are expected to be among those who will be heard. Nothing new is expected to emerge, but Tribunal officials and participants seemed pleased by the world-wide impact the Tribunal has had so far.

There are many varying views about the Tribunal. Some of the lawyers here would no doubt desire it to remain legalistic, impeccable in its procedures, and narrow in its scope. Others, probably including some of the activists, would prefer a broader definition of

(Continued on page 4)

FREE SPEECH IN THE US ARMY

"A great many GIs have serious questions about this war and are eager for information. Most of them, however, are hesitant to speak out or ask questions because they fear disciplinary action. If support for me from all over the country can pressure the Army into backing down, then all GIs will feel more confident of their constitutional rights to dissent from this dirty war." Pfc Howard Petrick

An important new free-speech case which involves the constitutional rights of soldiers as citizens within the Army is now developing.

Pfc Howard Petrick, a soldier at Fort Hood, Texas who is a socialist and is opposed to the Vietnam war, has been threatened with court-martial proceedings for "disloyal statements", "subversion", or causing "disaffection" within the Army.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is providing distinguished constitutional attorneys Leonard Boudin and Victor Rabinowitz as Petrick's civilian legal counsel.

Between March 23 and April 1 Petrick's belongings were searched; all his reading material on the Vietnam war, socialism, and other topics was confiscated; and his friends were questioned under oath by Military Intelligence on what they knew of Petrick's political views and activities against the war in Vietnam. All this occurred while Petrick was on leave attending a convention of the Young Socialist Alliance, of which he is a member.

Upon his return April 1, Petrick was assigned an Army attorney and was asked to answer under oath a series of 70 questions on his political affiliations, his statements against the Vietnam war, and his circulating of anti-war and other literature within the Army. Petrick refused to answer these questions, and the Army agreed not to take any further action against him until Petrick could consult further with his Army attorney and civilian legal counsel.

Petrick's conduct as a soldier is not involved in the case. He has fulfilled all his duties and has never disobeyed any orders. The case, therefore, involves the

vital constitutional question of whether a GI, as an American citizen, has the constitutional right to read, discuss, and ascribe to any political ideas.

Petrick points out that all his activities as a socialist and anti-war activist have been completely open, both before and after induction, and that he has done nothing illegal.

When he was first called for induction into the Armed Forces in November 1965, Petrick refused to sign the loyalty oath and disclaimer on the grounds that they were unconstitutional. He was told that the Army would investigate him before accepting him.

In June 1966 Petrick was arrested for selling the Bring the Troops Home Now Newsletter in downtown Minneapolis without a peddler's license. However he was found acceptable by the Army and drafted on July 13. The Army then intervened in the court case by informing the Minneapolis prosecutor that Petrick was serving in the Military. The charges against him for selling the Newsletter were then dropped. This fact, as well as the previous investigation of Petrick for not signing the loyalty oath, show that the Army was well aware of Petrick's political beliefs when he was drafted.

During his stay in the Army, Petrick discussed the war with many of his fellow soldiers, and found much interest in his views. He gave away and lent out copies of the Militant newspaper, literature on the Fort Hood Three case and the war in Vietnam, and speeches and writings by Malcolm X.

In the latest development of the case, the Army prosecutor at Fort Hood informed Petrick that the case is now in the hands of the Pentagon. They have not yet decided whether to press forward with charges and a court-martial or to take other action. The threat of court-martial, therefore, still hangs over the head of this anti-war GI. It is important that as much support as possible be marshaled now in defense of Petrick's rights. This case is also an attack on the anti-war movement in that the right to dissent from the Government's war policy is being threatened.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee asks that protest letters be sent to Secretary of Defense McNamara and that copies of such letters, statements of support, and contributions be sent to the Provisional Committee to Aid Howard Petrick, Box 569, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

send summer addresses now
(before you take that trip...include the old address and the new zip.....)



ALIVE and KICKING

Due to the fact that this day, May 5, is the anniversary of Karl Marx's birthday, and to inform both the national office of SDS and my fellow brother and sister SDSers that their long-lost fellow workers in the "great cultural wasteland" (the University of Missouri at Columbia) are still very much alive and kicking, I take pen in hand to present a brief list of our accomplishments and failures in the hope that other campuses in the Midwest and elsewhere can perhaps gain some knowledge concerning campus organization, and will refrain from referring to Midwestern SDSers as hog farmers. Not all of us here in Missouri believe that George C. Wallace and Barry M. Goldwater are the answer to all the world's problems.

Prior to my arrival on this campus from school in St. Louis, I was told that the SDS chapter here at MU

was small, ineffective, incestuous, and for the most part merely a small group of CORE members and liberals trying desperately to inject some life, freedom, and sanity into the student body and town of Columbia. However from the moment I arrived on campus, this town and university have not been the same.

Due to years of hard work by Gordon Burnside, Judy Burnside, Dr. William S. Allen, Dr. John Schueler, James Rollins (CORE), and a small host of others, the groundwork was laid for an all-out attack on the university and town power structures to bring about a change for the good.

The SDS chapter here at MU now has a membership of about 150 students and a few townspeople. Under the dynamic leadership of our new chairman, Rory U. Ellinger, and numerous new members, myself included, we have:

- (1) helped establish a union of non-academic employees (Local 45);
- (2) assisted editor Tom Wellman in gaining University recognition for the Columbia Free Press;
- (3) conducted the first draft-card burning in the state of Missouri (mine);
- (4) assisted the local chapter of CORE in closing out the last segregated school in Columbia;
- (5) picketed (for the first time in Columbia) the CIA's recruitment campaign on campus (Although the picketing was something of a failure, it did bring front-page headlines in the local newspapers.);
- (6) joined our brothers from KU and elsewhere in the first march in Fort Leavenworth against the imprisonment of the Fort Hood Three;
- (7) carried out the first draft-resistance program in Kansas City with the help of Tom Jepsom from KU SDS. (To be continued next week -- due to lack of space in this week's issue.)

high school ACTION

REPORT ON BERWYN HIGH SCHOOL SDS
Bruce Pohlmann

Since many people outside of Chicago don't even know that we exist, we decided (democratically of course) to submit a report of our actions to NLN.

Since our chapter is small and we are forced by our administration to work underground, we're finding it hard to get a lot done. However, our chapter has undertaken the organizing of a High School Coordinating Committee for the Chicagoland area, to work with high school chapters in creating an effective h.s. movement in Chicago, and to assist lone h.s. sds'ers in recruiting in their schools. Since this is the first such committee that we know of, we are having organizing difficulties.

In addition, our chapter is involved in educational seminars directed by AFSC. Besides being educated, our members are gaining high school contacts all over Chicago.

The chapter is also planning a "love day" in our community. In this "love day", sds members and other interested students will walk to the local newspaper office and give the editors flowers, balloons, and candy. From the newspaper office we will go to the shopping center and pass out balloons and flowers to the shoppers, and try to talk with people (in a subtle way) about the war; for the main purpose of this day will be to try and ease people's minds that are really up tight about integration.

1/4 page \$60; 1/8 page \$35; 1/16 page 20; and greetings from movement children \$1.00 per name. Send above information to the SDS National Office by June 17 at the latest.

will you organize?

ILGWU ORGANIZERS' JOBS AVAILABLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Brother Wells Keddie, of the Department of Labor Studies at Penn State, has told NLN there are five positions open in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for part-time business agent/organizers in the Reading and Johnstown areas of Pennsylvania. The salaries for the five positions are \$115 per week plus \$6.50 per day expenses. Interested persons should write either Bill Mathews, ILGWU, 22 North 5th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 19601, or Wells Keddie, 209 Engineering Unit "E", University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

There is also an opening in the Scranton area for a part-time editor (for a regional newsletter) and organizer. The salary for this job is \$1 25 per week. Interested persons should contact Wells.

JUST SAY HELL-O, OR SEND YOUR LOVE ----- Place a contributory greeting in the 1967 CONVENTION ISSUE of NEW LEFT NOTES. full page \$200; 1/2 page \$110; 1/3 page \$75;

PROPOSAL

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

(Note: The following amendment was received before the May 1 deadline but was not included in last week's NLN.)

Article X, Section 1 reads: "Any member of the organization, including the officers, may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the National Council. Due process shall be followed in all cases."

We have found from our experience at Penn State that it is impossible to explain away the contradiction between what we say SDS is—a broad-based movement which believes in internal dialogue and a diverse viewpoint—and the two-thirds exclusion clause. Further, we had great misgivings about a censure motion which the Penn State chapter had voted in. This was removed by the membership because it clearly violated our principles of free expression and debate. Therefore, in order to remove this contradiction, we propose the following wording for Article X, Section 1: "The officers may be relieved of duty by a two-thirds vote of the National Council. Due process shall be followed in all cases."

Leverett Millen, Penn State SDS
Neil Buckley, Skid Row SDS, Chicago

CONVENTION REGISTRATION

If you are planning to attend the National Convention at Antioch College June 25 to July 2 fill out the form provided below and mail it at once WITH THE \$5.00 REGISTRATION FEE to the Convention Coordinator, c/o the SDS NO, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

BE REMINDED: for the Convention plenaries, each chapter must elect one (1) delegate for each five (5) national members. Credentials should be sent immediately to John Veneziale c/o the NO.

Also, for the National Council sessions, each chapter should elect one (1) delegate for each twenty-five (25) national members (or any part of a block of 25). Credentials for the NC should be sent to Brother Veneziale c/o the NO.

BE ABSOLUTELY SURE YOU DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CONVENTION AND NC DELEGATES.

NAME	_____
CHAPTER	_____
DELEGATE	_____
	Convention NC
ALTERNATE	_____
	Convention NC

Send to: Convention Coordinator, SDS NO, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612.

on rep

Although the signers of the following NC ballot have since decided not to call for a mail ballot, they still wished to have it printed in NLN to encourage discussion at the next NC. --ed.

Proposed motion for the NC ballot: The National Council feels that the resolution adopted in Boston concerning REP should be voided until the June National Council meeting, which can fully discuss this question in the light of the recent developments. Until June, REP remains in the same status of autonomous liaison with SDS as before.

Arguments in behalf of motion: We feel that while REP has many deficiencies, it is vital that SDS maintain a working relationship with it. SDS needs the stimulation of new ideas and competing ideologies that REP can foster and promote. While action is the driving force behind radicalization, it must be supplemented by analytical and ideological insights into the structure and relationships in the society. REP needs SDS. A split from SDS by REP will isolate REP from the undercurrent of movement in America and cut a strong contact with the reality of the struggle.

The Boston National Council was held at a particularly inopportune time—most schools were in session and it was during the week. Attendance was very low and not representative of the many areas and groupings in SDS. The June NC should be much larger and people from most of the country should be able to attend. A crucial question such as the REP-SDS relationship should be discussed and decided by as representative an NC as possible. Also more consultation between the National Office and the NIC should have been held once the impasse between REP and SDS became apparent.

Clearly the Boston resolution has succeeded in creating a crisis. The resolution, calling upon REP to move to Chicago and suspend all projects other than the summer

PROPOSAL

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS

Article V, Section 1: "All or some of the chapters and/or members in a given geographical area may constitute themselves a region of SDS. New regions shall submit their constitutions and be recognized by the President pending the next regular NC meeting. All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by the NC." Change to: "All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by a vote of the chapters directly affected."

Article VIII, Section 6 (to be added): The National Administrative Committee shall be composed of seven members to be elected at each National Council, and the National and Assistant National Secretaries, who shall be ex officio members. No more than three of the seven regular members may be on national staff. The NAC shall have authority over the interim hiring of national staff and other affairs in the National Office.

submitted by Mark Kleiman

institutes" (clarification: see below) has led to REP's refusal to move—and a split. This break-off should be held in abeyance until the June NC can fully discuss the internal education program of SDS and its relationship with REP.

Finally, it is obvious that the Boston resolution on REP has led to events that were not foreseen or desired. It is regrettable that the makers of the resolution did not more clearly envision the possible consequences of this motion and present these possible consequences so that the delegates could take them into account. Given this, a new discussion of the whole matter seems in order.

Eric Chester, Regional Office; Pat Popkin, Regional Office; Roy Dahlberg, NIC, Merritt; John Saari, Stanford; Kris Dymond, Berkeley

just out:

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NEW LEFT NOTES

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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(advertisement)

the quakers: MISAKI to HANOI

FROM MISAKI TO HANOI
(AS TOLD BY THE SAILORS)

The voyage began with a fearfully stormy day. "...A very good shakedown for us, with violent seas the first night which had us all (all) over the rail." But the arrival in Hiroshima made up for all that. "Our reception at the dock here was terrific—the Japanese coast guard had come out and met us and escorted us into the harbor in honor."

At Hong Kong the American Consul issued the expected warnings and advice; then on to Haiphong. There were alarms: they thought they saw the Seventh Fleet, but it turned out to be a fleet of junks. Richard Faun (who, with Bill Hieck, joined the crew at Hong Kong to make a documentary film for the Canadian Broadcasting Company) wrote in the Toronto Daily Star: "Each day, as we drew closer to the Gulf of Tonkin, we kept an increasingly nervous watch on the horizon.

...It was only on the third day out of Hong Kong that the U. S. government came to have a look at us. First it was a jet fighter that flew so low we felt as if the pilot was trying to shear off the mast top. It made several passes before leaving us. A few minutes later came a four-engine reconnaissance plane. Still later a helicopter approached. We all stood uneasily on deck while it hovered above us with crewmen taking pictures. We spent the next two days waiting for a U. S. ship to intercept us. But apparently the Seventh Fleet had orders to let us alone, and we saw no warships right up to the moment we anchored at Buoy Zero."

While being piloted into Haiphong harbor, the crew saw their first air raid. When they reached the dock at midnight, there was a reception committee of about 50 people waiting. After 24 hours in Haiphong, where the medical supplies were presented to the Red Cross Society, the crew drove to Hanoi (at night, so that the bridges, which are dismantled during the day to escape
(Continued on page 4)



By Hank Haslach
Madison sds

On May 1, in memory of our Anarchist brothers who were murdered by the state of Illinois for the Haymarket Affair, the provos of Madison, Wisconsin held a mock burial and parade through the streets of Madison and through the state capitol building. We paused at various corners to present a modern morality play on Robin Hood (the chancellor of UW, Robin Flemming, and Dow, the Duke of Naplam). Most of us were in white-face, and the parade took the form of a funeral procession. An anti-police leaflet was distributed throughout the town. The police are the visible part of our authoritarian America, and it is time to remind the people. Perhaps other chapters can begin similar actions. Several SDS people here took part.

tribunal report

(Continued from page 1)

aggression. They would probably feel closer to the view expressed by Russell himself in a taped message to the Tribunal:

"The great meaning of Vietnam is that the world revolution is continuous and the world counter-revolution is barbarous. This is the essential lesson, and those who try to ignore it not only promote painful illusions but sacrifice whole generations of other peoples to agony and death.

"It is customary to speak of aggression in terms of the violation of national frontiers by armed forces. This is aggression in the formal, conventional sense convenient for the United Nations, or the World Court, or The Hague. The world market is a major form of aggression. The world prices operate against the poor countries and are created by the rich ones for the purpose of pauperising the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Ten million people suffering from famine in India experience a form of aggression. Powerful states and ruling groups have created institutions such as the United Nations and the World Court, but it is these same states and ruling groups which exploit cruelly the peoples of the world. This is why their institutions cannot echo the demands or the sufferings of the oppressed. This is why the only aggression recognised is the kind which is largely irrelevant to the oppressed peoples of the world. It is true that the United States has committed armed aggression against the people of Vietnam, but this is only the result of the other aggression, the more fundamental aggression, causing the Vietnamese revolution. It is because the Vietnamese revolution has challenged the aggression of the exploiting countries that the United States has moved its armed forces into Vietnam.

"The International War Crimes Tribunal will, I hope, encourage people throughout the world to look on world events in the ways I have described here. I hope this Tribunal will remain in existence, so that it may meet when necessary in the future in order to expose and condemn the future war crimes which will be committed inevitably until the peoples of the world follow the example of Vietnam."

ON DEMOCRACY

POSITION PAPER ON DEMOCRACY FOR SDS CONVENTION

Paul Burke

To survive and prosper SDS must represent the revolutionary and democratic tradition of the people of the United States.

The U. S. A. was established in a revolutionary war to overthrow the rule of British Imperialists and to set up a democratic society.

Slavery was overthrown in a bloody revolutionary war. In World War II we fought imperialism, racism, and anti-Communism.

Now our reactionary leaders are making war on our Communist allies for the benefit of our anti-Communist enemies. This is Treason as defined by the U. S. Constitution.

In some 60 nations in Asia and Africa, and now in Greece, democratic and independent governments have been overthrown in the past 10 years with the connivance of the CIA.

In Vietnam we are fighting to overthrow the Geneva Agreements which provided for free elections to unify the country, elections our leaders knew we could not win.

It is openly proposed to abolish collective bargaining and Labor's right to strike.

Farmers are denied a fair price for their products and the right to bargain.

We must fight for the democratic and revolutionary tradition of America in the Republican Party; in the Democratic Party; and if that fails, in a new Third Party.

The alternative to democracy is a police state. The alternative to correct and friendly relations with our Russian and Chinese allies is a nuclear holocaust.

draft conference

Draft resistance and peace groups in the Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Ohio area are planning a conference on Draft Resistance for the weekend of May 28 at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Regional coordination and action will be discussed. Also workshops are planned. Contact Joe Morton c/o the Peace and Freedom Center, 221 Xenia Ave., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

quakers

(Continued from page 3)

bombing, would be assembled).

In Hanoi, as in Haiphong, the crew visited hospitals. Outside Hanoi they saw Phu Ly, once a village of 7600 people which in 12 days of bombing was reduced to rubble. The crew were asked to extend their week-long visit an extra day in order to meet with some 30 leaders of organizations including women's and youth groups, trade unions, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and the Vietnam Peace Committee to tell them about Quaker history, beliefs, and activities as well as the story behind the voyage.

The visitors' reaction? Richard Faun wrote: "The question is whether all this damage to flesh and spirit is bringing the end of the war closer. Like the others who have seen North Viet Nam, I am convinced that the answer is no...." In the words of a statement issued by the crew upon their return to Hong Kong: "Our medical aid work will go on as long as we have the resources to continue. In a time of increasing military escalation...we cannot remain content to bind up the wounds....This war must be stopped."

AND ON THE HORIZON

We are still trying to open the way for people to stay and work in North Vietnam, shoring the increasing jeopardy of the civilian population. The Phoenix crew offered several suggestions to the representatives of the North Vietnamese Red Cross with whom they met, and were asked to make more detailed proposals. Negotiations will go forward in the weeks ahead.

In the meantime, we are also exploring the possibility of sending a shipload of medical supplies to South Vietnam. We have a particular concern for the Buddhist hospital in Hue, which we have heard has an acute need for supplies. Watch for more details.

KNOCKING AT THE GATES OF MERCY

Easter weekend marked a new high in American concern to extend medical aid to all victims of war. On Saturday, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, after devoting a full day to discussion of the war in Vietnam, decided to collect funds for medical supplies to be sent to all parts of Vietnam "regardless of any obstacles which may present themselves". Over \$1,000 was given for this purpose at Yearly Meeting sessions. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting has now applied for a license to transmit contributions to the Canadian Friends Service Committee.

On Sunday morning, after an all-night vigil and a sunrise worship service, some 200 people walked across the Peace Bridge from Buffalo to Canada carrying \$4,000 in contributions for the Canadian Friends Service Committee medical aid program, as well as packages of medical supplies addressed to the Red Cross Societies of North and South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Treasury Department officials were on hand to warn participants of possible penalties under the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the packages were inspected; but both money and supplies went through.

On April 8 another procession of 100 crossed into Canada by the Ambassador Bridge at Detroit to present contributions for the medical aid program.

And in Washington, D. C., the Friends Meeting of Washington, which was denied a license to send medical supplies, has decided to sue the government. It will have the support of the American Civil Liberties Union.

THE POWER OF NONVIOLENCE

The crew of the Phoenix made a dangerous voyage. They demonstrated their willingness to take suffering on themselves rather than inflict it on others. This war cannot be stopped by painless protest or angry epithets. It might be stopped by that most powerful energy which Jesus called agape (love) and Gandhi called satyagraha (soul force).

ABOUT MONEY!

The medical supplies, expense of crew, and administrative costs of the Phoenix project totaled about \$26,000. We had borrowed \$13,000 to make the voyage possible. Through your generosity all bills and loans have been paid, and we express our thanks to you.

We still need money to carry on and escalate action against this war. We know you will continue to contribute what you can. Make checks payable to Wilmer J. Young—our bank account is still blocked.

WRITE US IF YOU CAN SCHEDULE ONE OF THE PHOENIX CREW AS A SPEAKER

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ for the work of A Quaker Action Group

Name _____

Address _____

HARTZOG LIVES! (in our hearts & minds!)

NEW LEFT NOTES
Room 206
1608 W. Madison
Chicago, Ill. 60612
Return Requested

Second-Class postage rates paid in Chicago, Illinois
Entered at Chicago and other points.

Helen Garvey
710 Willow
Apt. 12
Hoboken, N.J. 07030

SUMMER UNION PROJECT florida upwa needs help

The farm workers in Florida have been struggling for over a year now to unite themselves into a strong and democratic union which will truly speak to both their economic and their political needs. The struggle for a union here is not an isolated battle, but rather is part and parcel of a countrywide effort to achieve dignity and economic justice for all of America's farm workers.

Despite constant harassment, intimidation, and several violent incidents, the farm workers' union (UPWA Agricultural Workers' Local 1242) has won several important strikes and has achieved rent reductions and building improvements through the organization of tenants' unions and housing committees.

Because of the great contribution students in California made to the farm workers movement there, because our success here is due in part to the active support we have received from students, and because we believe that participation in this effort is of great educational value, we have designed a summer student project the success of which should pave the way for successful organization in the fall.

Students who are skilled researchers are vitally needed. Students who can organize newsletters, run mimeograph machines, participate in educational programs, or even play musical instruments which lend themselves to group songs or group activities all have

valuable functions on this project. There are other functions as well which will be discussed on an individual basis depending on background, experience, ability, and so on.

All participation will be on a voluntary basis, though minimum expenses as well as room and board will be provided. There will be a two- or three-day workshop for all interested students in the next two or three weeks, so it is important that you let us know immediately whether you can participate.

The accompanying application should be filled out and sent to UPWA Agricultural Workers' Local 1242, Box 1376, Lake Worth, Florida. After May 20, all mail should be addressed to the same party at Box 703, Belle Glade, Florida. This union is a division of the United Packinghouse, Food, and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO.

Should you be selected for the summer project, you will be notified. Participants will be allowed \$5 a week for personal expenses. Subsistence will be provided as far as possible. Volunteers for the summer project will work on assignment for the project director or his representative. All volunteers are expected to provide their own subsistence for the first week and their own sleeping bag. Exceptions can be made based on individual need. Sleeping space will be provided.