

PSU



Strike

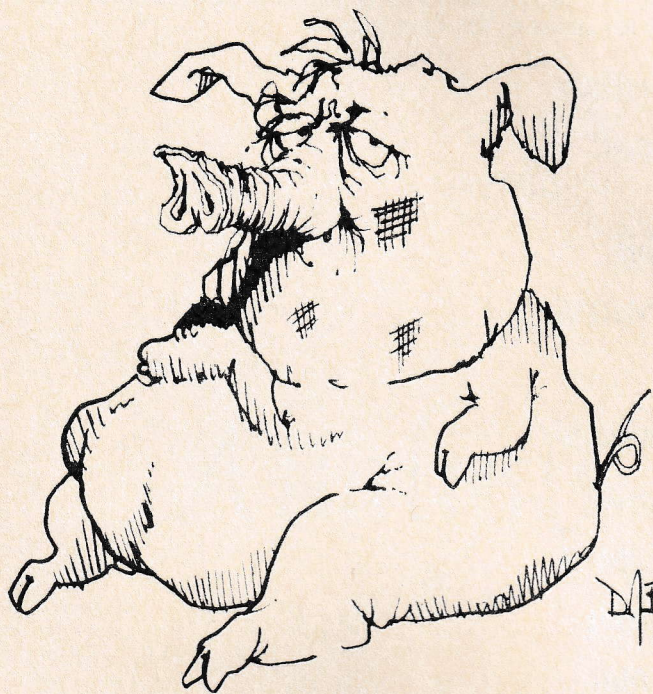
seventy-five cents

This booklet is a brief attempt to portray the events and the spirit of the Portland State University student strike. We have tried to include as much information and as many personal observations as time and our meager resources allowed. Because of our limitations, however, there was a great deal we could not include. Much time, energy, and sacrifice went into building collectives and manning barricades, for example, but we were unable to locate many of those involved. The booklet suffers from such omissions.

Our primary purpose in putting the booklet together was to give those who built and participated in the strike a document of their efforts. We also hoped that the Portland community could gain some perspective on the strike in the face of the distortions of the local media.

Our efforts are dedicated wholeheartedly to the PSU student strike, May 6, 1970 onward.

— the editors



D. Barris
6-1-70

"You do not refute the
appellation pig by oinking
and wallowing in the mud"

Walter Cronkite

We the undersigned believe in, and support the National Protest Strike on May 20. We are opposed to 1.) United States involvement in South East Asia, 2.) The existence of nerve gas and nerve gas shipments in Oregon, 3.) Racism in the United States, and 4.) Kent State, Jackson State and Portland State incidents. We feel that an effective form of protest would be to join with the rest of the nation and strike by not attending school on May 20.

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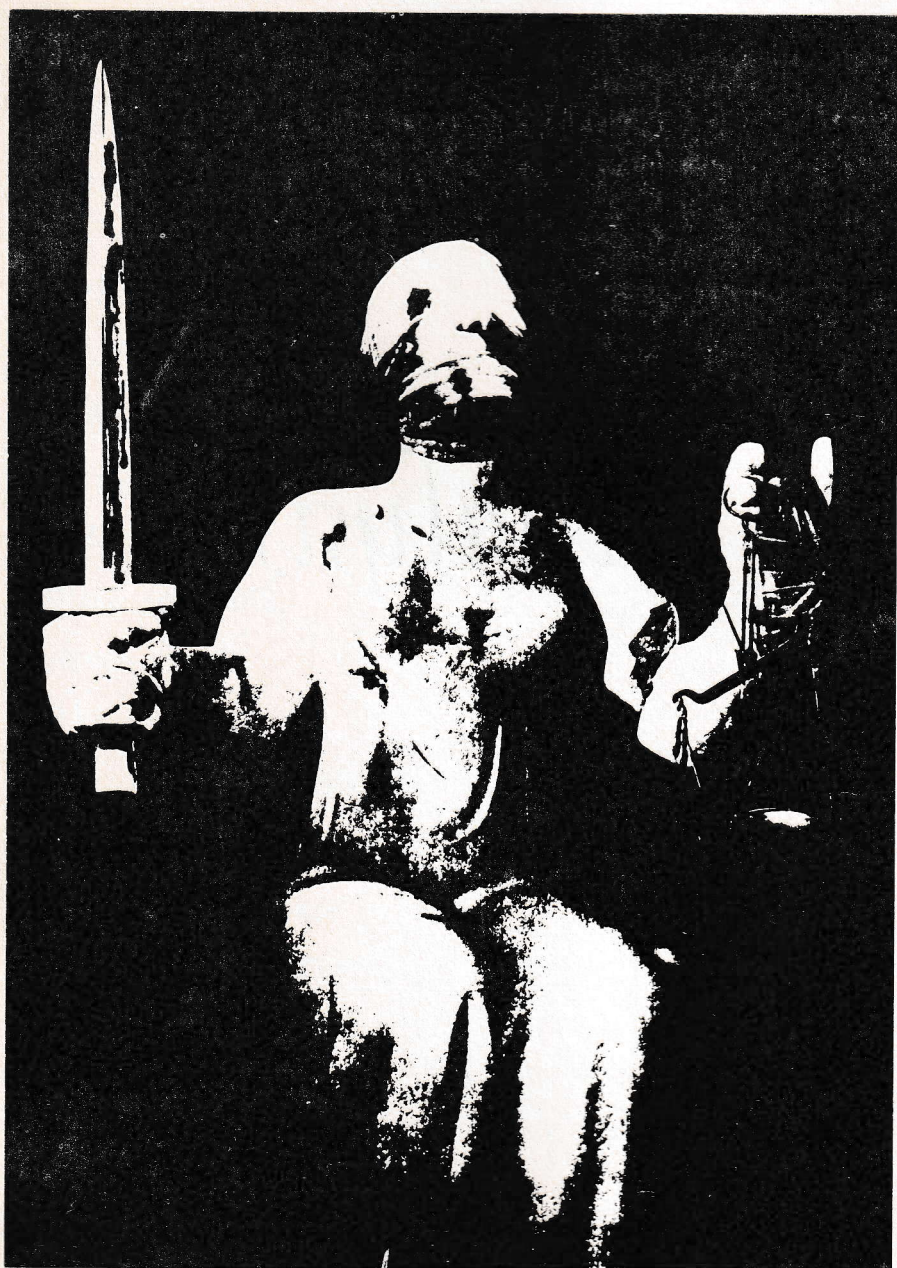
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Analysis



WHY A STUDENT STRIKE

Why a student strike? Most people think of a strike only in economic terms, as a device used by labor to gain money from management. However, in this case the strike is political. Just as labor organizes to with-hold productive power from an individual company to force it to accede to their demands, students strike to with-hold their potential productive-managerial power, from a system that is exploiting their minds and bodies by expecting them to support and participate in a society that perpetrates unjust, imperialistic wars, that denies full equality to its citizens, that manufactures such hideous weapons of death as nerve gas, and that intimidates and even murders those who speak out against it.

The American political system tries to compromise on moral issues for which no compromise is possible. Either a system has a war or it does not, it either is racist or it is not, it either manufactures and stores lethal weapons or it does not, it either crushes dissent or it does not. There is no half-way point on any of these issues.

One important part of the strike was political education of those inside and outside of the university who have some reservations about the direction this country is going, but who look on American repression and armed expansion into foreign countries as mistakes of individuals, not as logical outgrowths of American ideology and an expansionist economy. The object of political education is to bring people to the realization that this system has to change, that America is not the land of the free and the brave as high school history texts have it, the American dream of freedom and equal opportunity for each citizen to develop himself, has not yet been realized as many on the other side of the generation gap believe.

The only American dream that has approached realization is a material one. America is merely a land of compulsive consumers who mistake the freedom to choose between twenty-five brands of breakfast cereal for freedom of choice. Freedom of choice is meaningless unless the choices to be made relate to the fundamental concerns and lives of the citizens. Since the American government and economy, as they are presently constituted have no room for this kind of freedom. Those who, like many white radicals and black radicals, attempt to make these kinds of decisions by building their own communities and dissenting from the middle-American party line, are put down by the government for affirming that they intend to have a freedom of choice.

This leads to another reason for a student strike. Strikers are re-affirming their freedom to dissent, their freedom of choice, on a massive scale. Petitioning has failed, National party machinery has failed. An active show of opposition to the system that does not allow dissenters to realize their goals through "normal channels," is the object of the strike.

But why strike against the University, that supposed bastion of free speech and intellectual interchange, as well as against the government? Very simply because this idea of the American University is a myth. Universities are complicit with the aims and the perpetration of the Vietnam war. Faculty members of Michigan State University served as ideological hacks for the Diem regime and even had the ugly American gall to present the Vietnamese with a pre-packaged, made in the U.S.A. constitution. Universities provide the technological advances and the technicians to advance the war effort. Universities serve as training schools for the business and government bureaucracies. "Newsweek" of May 18, 1970, in an article on the National Student Strike, pointed out "Historically, it is worth recalling, American universities have never remained aloof from the practical concerns of the nation. Indeed the great land grant colleges and Universities that dot the U.S. were created to serve the state in far more than education alone. . . . Their faculties provide reference bureaus for state legislatures. And Universities effort on behalf of the Federal Government, ranging from military training to strategic research helped fuel the early student anti-war movement." It is crucial to note here that service to the state is in itself not bad. But support of inhuman government projects is indefensible. A university education should promote critical thought, not blind following. Universities rarely educate their students to think for themselves or to make moral decisions, they merely focus on turning out technical hacks.

Universities also serve as vehicles for institutionalized racism. Black Americans are turned away from Universities because the American racist system does not allow them to earn the money to pay for "higher" education. The curriculum of most Universities are patently racist; they deny the validity of the cultural identity of Black

Americans. Because of this many Black students understandably find the University to be irrelevant to their lives, and concerns. The PSU Administration sees fit to initiate work on a memorial service for murdered white students, but not for murdered Black students. The University, the trainer of technocrats might as well admit, as Vice-president Agnew has, that it wants and tries to be "For whites only."

The political education of many in the P.S.U. community grew out of the constant repression of strikers on the part of the administration, City Hall, the Brown shirt activities of the athletes, their support by Portland citizens groups and the formation of the University Organization (ideologically and financially supported by various large business interests in Portland, many prominent Reagan supporters.) For many people who were in sympathy with the issues of the strike, but who thought strikers were overstating the imminent threats to human life by American Society, Monday's show of police brutality was a true learning experience. They had not believed it could happen here. They believed that as long as strikers were peaceful, the agents of American Society would be peaceful also. They have learned the sad lesson that strike leaders learned long ago: the present political system is not viable, it responds to dissent by purging and violently attacking dissenters, compromise is not possible, public officials and University officials cannot be trusted.

Who are these newly educated people, they are the ones who 5,000 strong marched to City Hall Tuesday, May 12. There are more who did not march and who are now grappling with their consciences trying to answer the question, how could it happen. Their faith in the present American system has been cracked. The strike has achieved this much, but now the task is to show those who are still confused about the aims of the strike and think that our aim is to deny them their rights, that the strike was not directed against them but against a system that oppresses us all. The task is to free people's minds from the old myths and to therefore allow them to conceive of and work toward a more humane system for America.

HISTORY

On Monday, May 4, the PSU Strike Committee held its first meeting and made its first mistake. Some fifty people crowded into 422 SMC, all very uptight about the Kent State murders, nearly all very confused about what they should do. A small contingent of "old" radicals wanted to set up a program and plan a student strike in support of it; an equally small group of liberal students wanted everyone to go out gathering signatures on a Hatfield-McGovern petition. Neither of these groups prevailed, because the majority of students in the room were previously uncommitted, morally outraged (yes, also racist) people who wanted to DO IT, NOW! This was essential - by the course taken, and as a result a fifteen day strike that should have been directed by strikers became directed by circumstances.

The first overt show of support for the strike occurred on May 5, at a general meeting in the ballroom, attended by perhaps 2,000 students. In spite of a minor - but ugly - hassle over the role of rock music in a "revolution" and a much more serious outbreak of racist objections to Bobby Seale's inclusion on the strike program, the meeting was a success. It crystallized the aims and goals of the strike, and pointed up a serious need for political education which the strike could fill.

The seeds of rashness which were sown Monday reaped a harvest on Wednesday, the first day of the strike. The barricades became an issue, rather than a tool. An ill advised, splenitive, politically shallow attack was made on the Food Service. Meanwhile, in the absence of clear-cut leadership or a clear-cut plan, the majority of the strikers waited. . . . A succession of people stepped to the open mike to condemn the Food Service attack, and to mouth words like "constructive," "alienating," etc. The afternoon saw a split in the group. Some 400 strikers marched downtown to the induction center in a militant action that resulted in 24 arrests. Meanwhile, a larger group remained behind to listen to rock music. Still a third group was creating one of the strike's most unusual social phenomena - the "barricade families." On the whole, Wednesday showed that the strike was full of energy and devoid of political direction. If we had waited . . . ? Who knows? What we would have gained in organization and direction we may have lost in energy.

Our lack of organization did cost us a heavy price Wednesday night. The leadership

gap was filled by none other than Greg Wolfe himself. Recognizing that as many people were out on strike as usually vote in student elections, the Prez decided "he'd rather do it himself" and so he SHUT IT DOWN to avoid the unhappy precedent of having the school shut by a student movement. COOPTATION #1 - Be sure to collect the whole set!

During the next few days, much happened to diminish the support, - but solidify the organization- of the strike. The Thursday night party occurred. The barricade families grew and prospered. Radio Free Portland went on the air. A more efficient means of disseminating information was worked out. Strikers went out into the community talking to groups, large and small, about the issues of the strike, and they were in large measure successful. The party resulted in bitterness between strikers and the non-striking street people who made up the bulk of Thursday night's celebrants. It also lost us the support of many liberal faculty and students, who for all their new-found activism, still believe the OREGONIAN. RFP and the barricades created a feeling of togetherness that is prerequisite to any successful movement. The rashness and the moral outrage were gone; they were replaced by a quiet determination, a commitment to what strikers now understood as a struggle. They also comprehended that this struggle would be a long one, and began preparing themselves in concrete ways. Our numbers had decreased, but our spirit was stronger than ever. On Friday, May 8, 400 demonstrators picketed the docks. Nearly half the longshoremen stayed home.

Monday. "Bloody Monday." Police threatened us with arrest, then beat us up instead. The act itself is not remarkable - it happens all the time. What IS remarkable is the cocksure tactic the police employed. They went in and beat demonstrators, blissfully ambivalent to the fact that they were SURROUNDED by 3,000 observers. These observers could, if they had wished, have torn the cops apart -and in the Black community they might have done just that. Yet the police were so confident of these observers' tacit support that they didn't even leave a rear guard. Immediately after the attack some strikers began collecting sticks, rocks, and bottles, and a few such items were thrown. But it didn't take long for most of us to realize that you don't defeat a police state with sticks.

A general strike meeting was held in the ballroom that evening, at which Greg Wolfe eloquently defended himself against charges that he had called for the police, but, more importantly, a new mode of strike organization was arrived at. Collectives were formed - small groups of people who trusted one another and could do common work toward a common goal. Each collective could elect one or two representatives and these representatives would constitute the Steering Committee, whose job it would be to formulate and approve strike actions. The theory was good, but, in practice, it failed for a number of reasons:

1. and most important - the Steering Committee members were prepared to approve or disapprove, but not to formulate. Indeed, Steering Committee meetings were even allowed to break up before a time for the next meeting was set. Almost no one came to Steering Committee meetings with a plan, or if he brought a plan, he didn't propose a means to implement it.

2. Many collectives sent a different representative to each S.C. meeting. This made continuity next to impossible.

3. The S.C. never elected a chairman. One member, seeing the need, assumed the position, but found it difficult to keep order amid cries of "Who do you think you are"?

In view of these problems, the strike collective was formed to further communication among the collectives, and to formulate plans of action to be approved or disapproved by the Steering Committee. When we announced our intentions at a Steering Committee meeting on May 12, it was unanimously approved. Our first proposed action however - a return to City Hall - was disapproved. We had made the mistake of only formulating one action, and the S.C. was unprepared to offer an alternative, so no mass action happened on Wednesday, which proved disastrous to the strike, because of . . .

COOPTATION #2 - Strikers had planned to move on City Hall at noon Tuesday in response to Monday's police action. The administration and faculty, sensing our angry mood, decided the best way to beat us was to join us. So, Chan Briggs got a permit, and the cry was "Faculty up front." So, instead of 1,000 people marching, fully aware of exactly what was at stake, we had 5,000, most of whom thought that, "All we are saying is give peace a chance." It got so bad that when strikers raised a chant

of "Free Bobby Seale," they were shouted down and told to shut up. Proof positive that mere numbers do not a movement make.

Anyway, in view of this cooptation, the strike collective felt it was imperative for strikers to return to City Hall to raise the issues - especially that of racism - that had been completely ignored in Tuesday's march. For example, to reiterate our demand that Portland police harassment of the Black community cease and that certain severe offenders be removed from the force. But no such action was decided on. Most Black students had boycotted the strike on the grounds that it was racist in nature, and the Steering Committee's inaction seemed to justify that boycott.

On Thursday night, (May 14), the PSU Administration decided it had given peace enough of a chance. At about 11:30 p.m., strike leaders were treated to a PA announcement that they had 15 minutes to leave SMC or be subject to immediate suspension and "arrest." We well remembered what had happened the last time we were threatened with "arrest," even if the administration had forgotten. (It should be noted that a rumor that we would be evicted floated through strike headquarters about 8:00 p.m. We called Low to check the rumor out; the dialogue went something like this:)

Us: Mr. Low, is it true that STATE POLICE are going to clear out SMC tonight? (The rumor had said specifically "State Police.")

Low: No, that's not true. (And, of course it wasn't. CITY POLICE would have been brought in.)

In view of our memories from Monday, we disdained to face the police late at night inside a building, and we left. Bob Low and his Council of Academic Deans - hereafter known as the Liberal Tac Squad - came to watch, and mostly got in our way, as we moved everything out of the building that we could carry. CAD and Bob Low then went home to bed, no doubt very proud of themselves for having "averted violence." The strikers, meanwhile, worked the remainder of the night in Koinonia House. (Sleep was generally a luxury to members of the strike collective; the average was about one full night's sleep every three days.)

Friday, a general strike meeting was held to review the week and to discuss the latest outrage, the murder of two Jackson State, Miss. students by Miss. State Police. Strikers moved en masse to the President's office to demand an identical memorial service for these students and the ones murdered in Augusta as that which was held on May 8 for the murdered Kent State students. Bob Low trotted out with his emergency powers again and suspended 6 students for not leaving the office on command. These students were later reinstated.

Sometime Friday evening we all collapsed into our beds, and we didn't see each other until Sunday morning. At that time we held a meeting to plan the activities for the remaining 3 days of the strike. This "meeting" took all day and part of the evening, but when it was over, we had a firm schedule.

Monday and Tuesday were devoted to picketing and talking to students. Some events came off poorly or had to be cancelled because we were upstaged by a traveling evangelist - "Holy Hubert," who would begin talking shortly before one of our events was scheduled to start, and wouldn't quit until certain that our event could not come off.

On Tuesday, the strike collective counter-disrupted. Hubert's message to Blacks is to accept Jesus and "learn their place;" so the strike collective chose his Tuesday diatribe to do a short play recounting the history of white racism in America.

"Keep Cool, Keep Open" - the slogan of the University Organization, the latest in a series of jive clubs pretending to represent the majority of students. Anyway . . . if they didn't represent people, they did represent money. On short notice, the U.O. had thousands of "Keep Cool, Keep Open" buttons printed to be distributed on Strike Day, May 20. (Query: Is it true that Georgia Pacific financed these buttons?) They also produced the now famous, expensive looking leaflets with the Freudian slip - "constructive descent." What did they do about the issues? Nothing. Too busy keeping cool maybe. Where are they now. Who knows? Maybe they're at the beach, where they told everyone else to go in their leaflet.

Our objection to the U.O. is not only that they recommended innocuous protest, but that they also tried to tell people that the best way a person can oppose government policy is by doing something he likes (e.g. going to the beach.) No reasonable person expects a trip to the beach to have any effect on policy. But U.O. and its backers have no intention of changing policy. Just Keep Cool, Keep Open - and Keep Killing.

May 20 was described by one observer as an "anti-climax;" he may be right. Our

numbers were down from nearly 3,000 on May 6 to 1,500 on the final day. The events appeared to be less militant, the participants no longer seemed outraged. This observer confused militance with outrage. These 1,500 people were not hysterical, they were not in tears; instead they chanted, "died-in," and even laughed, very conscious of the fact that May 20 was NOT a climax. Strike Day was not the end for these people, it was only the beginning of what may be a long, hard struggle. And on May 20, they showed they were ready.

Think about that.

LOCAL PRESS COVERAGE

Press coverage of the incidents at Portland State University in early May indicated either a spacious misunderstanding between the press and the people, or an overt misrepresentation of the events and activities during the strike.

One particularly unfortunate, yet frequent "mistake" made by the press, was their incessant referral to the Monday violence as a "riot."

A good example is the insistent headline reference to the fracas as "riot." One in May 13 Oregon Journal, the newspaper which has to be reprimanded most severely for absolute incompetent coverage, says: "Youth Commission Raps PSU Riots." Another May 13 Journal head says "Riots cost \$25,000," and the story referred to police overtime pay.

Those other newsmen who were there and who judged the events, such as KATU's Bruce Baer who editorialized Tuesday, May 12 and told his viewers that events had been peaceful for the entire day Monday, until: "The police TOP Squad - a tough, disciplined, riot-trained assembly - moved in wedge formation and confronted about a hundred strikers standing in front of the tent (set up by strikers earlier). The squad commander ordered students to disperse or be arrested. There was about a 10 second pause, hardly enough time for anyone to reconsider, before the TOP squad moved in. They did not attempt to arrest the demonstrators. They waded into the group swinging clubs, banging heads and jabbing ribs. The incident was short, grizzly and vicious.

"There was not a riot for the riot squad to quell. Students did not provoke or attack the police.

"To most of us who were there, the incident seemed unnecessary, unprovoked and entirely unjustified."

Bruce Baer performed a needed editorial function for the people of Portland and was one of the few shining lights in the midst of a mass of misconception.

One UPI newsmen told me about an hour after the police struck, that although he had not been there to witness the event, he was nonetheless going to use a quote he received from a police official that placed the blame for the confrontation on "rock-throwing" students.

His subsequent reports for UPI were the only press reports which stated that rock-throwing preceded and necessitated the "riot." They were picked up nation-wide.

The Oregonian appeared to do a credible job on the events as did most of the television stations and at least one radio station, KYXI. Oregonian reporters John Painter, John Guernsey and Andrew Mershon did fine on-the-spot stories and interviews with students injured. They also went to great lengths to get a full-page and highly comprehensive interview with police chief Donald McNamara and deputy chief Patrick Carr.

But the Journal was another story.

City editor Ed O'Meara admitted later that his staff had an obvious bias against the student strike movement and three staff reporters who covered the events Monday were unhappy later when they found their first-hand stories were shorted and censored.

Earlier Tom Ferschwiler of the Oregon Journal had interjected rather obvious editorial comments into his stories of the students who converged on city hall to demand that the mayor take down the barricades which had been erected in several places around the campus.

He referred to them as "serious young men and women" and to the striking students as "radicals" and "dissidents." Most obvious in bias was his reference to the "serious students".

Staff writer Rolla Crick also interjected himself into his story about the noisy confrontation between Mayor Terry Schrunk and marchers. Crick reported the event

with the slant that if the demonstrators wanted communication they should have kept quiet, completely ignoring the very relevant fact that the Mayor was saying very little, except for some political double-talk.

Interesting is the behind-the-scenes editorial workings of the Journal. Staff writer James Long, who worked with Robert Boley on the initial stories about the confrontation wrote a later story, following the mayor's claims that students used "red dye" to heighten the effect of the confrontation, which ran in a limited street-sale edition but was cut by the publisher from the later home editions.

It began: "News photographers from two Portland newspapers and three television stations disagree with Mayor Schrunk's charge that some dissenters used red dye as fake blood in Monday night's police demonstrator battle at PSU."

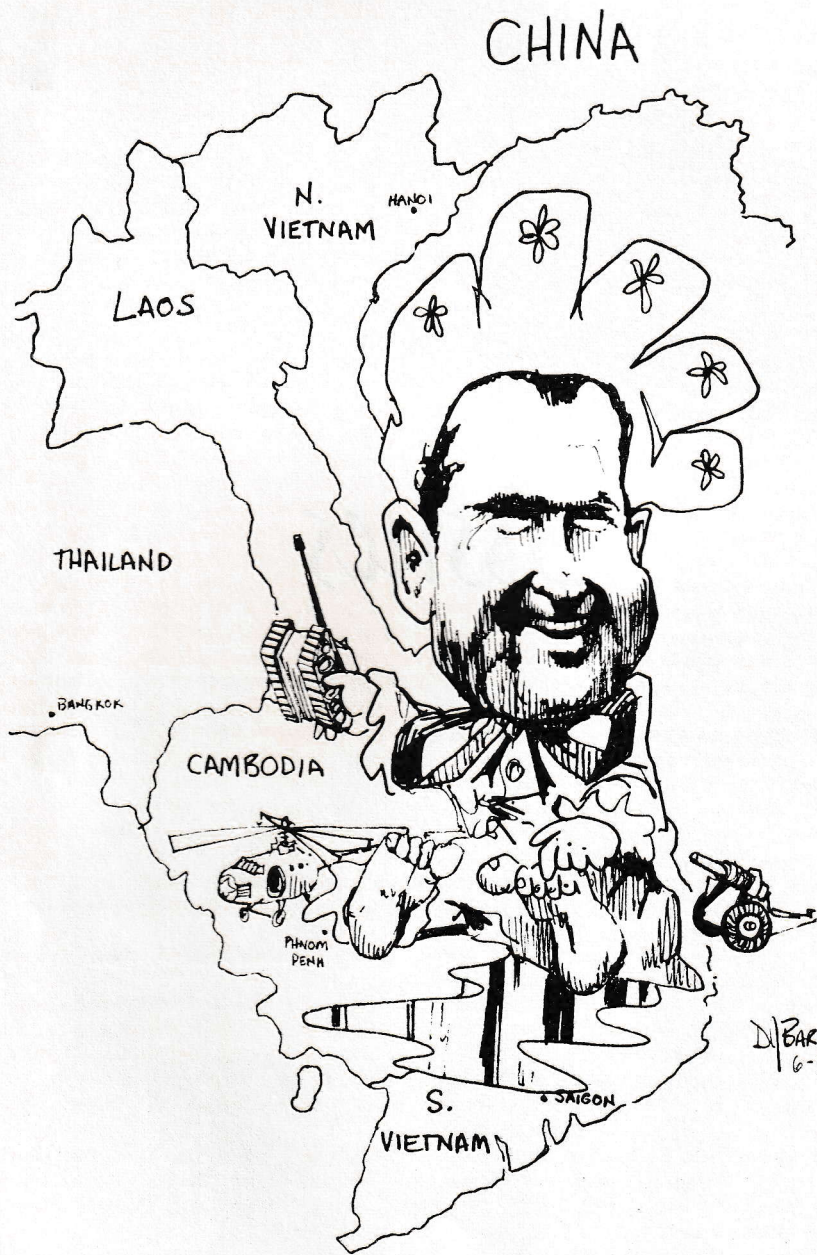
Long went on to quote from Dana Olsen of the Journal, Jim Hallas of the Oregonian (both former Army combat photographers), Gary Hilton of KOIN, Gary Ashman of KATU and Hal Lesser of KGW.

Inside reports say executive editor Arden X. Pangborn and executive news editor Harry Leeding were told by the Journal's publisher, William Knight, to cut the story because the "rival" Oregonian mentioned the incident in the last two paragraphs of an earlier story.

The earlier story, written by John Guernsey, said a student performing in a theatrical unit happened to be on the scene Monday with fake bandages. That report was later discounted by the Journal's Jim Long when he got a second "fake blood" story in a Saturday paper.



Issues



D. BARRIOS
6-1-70

VIETNAM

WHY PEACE TALKS FAIL

President Nixon held that election in South Vietnam should be carried out under the Thieu-Ky regime rather than under a coalition government as suggested by the Viet Cong. The Viet Cong, with good reason, distrusts the Thieu-Ky dictatorship. A coalition government representing various factions within South Vietnam – the Buddhists, neutralists, Catholics, Communists and other – would better represent South Vietnamese public opinion than does the Thieu-Ky regime, and President Nixon has stated his unwillingness to “desert” this regime. Against this stand, the American people should demand that the U. S. end its support of an unpopular government and give its support to a new government in South Vietnam which is more representative of the opinions of the South Vietnamese people. A study of the statements made by the Viet Cong over the past few years indicates that this rather than the question of the removal of U. S. troops from Vietnam, has been the major stumbling block to a negotiated settlement of the war.

The issue to which the American people should address themselves:

The issue in Vietnam is self-determination. On this most Americans agree – a people should be able to determine its own future free from the interference of outside powers. If an American president called the foreign armies and accepted foreign money to wage a struggle against various factions within this nation, not only would it demonstrate that he no longer had the support of the majority of the American public, but that the public would be outraged and opposition to him would increase. Most of us would agree that whatever path this nation takes should be decided by Americans. Similarly, we should be outraged that Russian troops have entered Czechoslovakia to determine that nation's state of affairs. And we should be outraged that the U. S. had sent troops (called advisors), aircraft, arms and had financed the Saigon forces while President Kennedy was calling the war an assault from the inside (November 14, 1963). Early in 1965 the U. S. enlarged this war by beginning its bombing of North Vietnam and sending regular troops into the South, and the North retaliated by sending its troops into the South, believing it had more right there than did the Americans. The U. S. is learning the difficulty in attempting to police the world. It is costly and futile. The Russians will soon learn the same lesson. Revolution should be welcomed everywhere: in East Europe, in Latin America, Thailand, in Vietnam and in the U. S. These revolutions will take different forms in different areas. Let other countries decide what form their revolutions should take, and let us decide what kind of revolution we want in the United States.

FACT SHEET – VIETNAM WAR DID YOU KNOW

- * that Ho Chi Minh had established a republic in Vietnam in 1945 recognized by the French as an independent state with its own army, money, etc.
- * that reactionary forces in France then got their way and violated France's agreements with Ho and began trying to re-establish French colonialism in Vietnam.
- * that the U. S. in 1949 began backing the French by supplying them with the wealth and material needed to continue their war against Ho, despite the common knowledge that Ho was without a doubt much more popular than France's puppet in Vietnam, the emperor Bao Dai.
- * that a cease-fire agreement between the French and Ho promised Ho elections for 1959 to reunite Vietnam, that Ho offered the Diem clique in the south the freedom to campaign unrestricted in the north but that Diem – with U. S. backing – refused to hold the elections knowing if they were held, he would lose.
- * that Diem – the first dictator the U. S. supported in South Vietnam – was disliked by the French and had been installed in power in 1955 only because of U. S. influence, that it was in moving Diem into power that the U. S. edged the French out of control in South Vietnam.
- * that when the guerrilla war began in the south in 1957-58, the Communists in the

north - still hoping to work out a compromise with Diem - opposed the uprising in the north and called the southern Communists involved falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism.

- * that the peasants in South Vietnam revolted against Diem because of government raids in the countryside in search of Communists, liberals, and all others opposed to his regime, because government forces were torturing villagers and returning their lands to the landlords, and that they had no other way to depose Diem but by armed struggle.
- * that not until 1960 did the north begin aiding the guerrillas in the south, and by 1963 - according to U. S. military sources in Vietnam - the guerrillas were considered to be mainly southerners using weapons captured in battle and yet 1,000 U. S. troops (called advisors) were already in South Vietnam - the only foreign troops in the whole of Vietnam.
- * that the north did not begin sending troops into South Vietnam until the U. S. began bombing the north and sending regular troops into the south.
- * that the elections which have put Thieu and Ky in power in South Vietnam were as phony as any held under Stalin or Hitler, that the U. S. aided Thieu and Ky in putting down a revolt led by moderates in the army and the Buddhist leaders in 1965 a revolt that had spread over most all of South Vietnam where government forces were in control, a revolt whose main theme was peace and democracy, a revolt that provided a democratic alternative for South Vietnam.
- * that if the independence of the Vietnamese is to be respected, the U. S. has no business interfering there militarily or applying conditions as to when it will withdraw its forces.
- * that the peace talks are held mainly because Nixon insists on continuing to support the Thieu-Ky regime rather than giving support to a coalition government that more closely represents the various factions of South Vietnamese public opinion.

WHO ARE THE WAR PROFITEERS? Contract Volume

Rank in fiscal 1969 Company	Local address	in Millions
1. Lockheed Aircraft, 1111 Lockheed Way, Sunnyvale		\$2,040
2. General Electric, 235 Montgomery, San Francisco, California		1,620
3. General Dynamics, 1805 Rollins Rd., Burlingame		1,234
4. McDonnell Douglas - No information available		1,069
5. United Aircraft, 701 Welch Road, Palo Alto		997
6. American Tele and Tel., 74 New Montgomery, San Francisco		915
7. Ling-Temco-Vought - No information available		914
8. North American Rockwell, Anaheim, California		674
9. Boeing, 16 California, San Francisco, California		654
10. General Motors, #1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, California		584
11. Raytheon, 2680 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mt. View		547
12. Sperry Rand, 650 California, San Francisco, California		468
13. Avco, 220 Montgomery, San Francisco, California		456
14. Hughes Aircraft - No information available		439
15. Westinghouse Electric, #1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, California		430
16. Textron - No information available		428
17. Grumman - No information available		417
18. Honeywell - No information available		406
19. Ford Motor Company, 601 California, San Francisco, California		396
20. Olin Corporation, 661 S. 10th, Richmond		354
21. Litton Industries, Beverly Hills, California		317
22. Teledyne, 703 37th Ave., Oakland		308
23. RCA, 343 Sansome, San Francisco, California		299
24. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey - No information available		291
25. Martin Marietta - No information available		264
26. General Tire & Rubber, 35 Ingold Road, Burlingame		264
27. I. B. M., 340 Market, San Francisco, California		257
28. Raymond-Morrison-Knudson, 120 Montgomery, San Francisco, California		254
29. International Tel & Tel, 330 Mission, San Francisco, California		238
30. Tenneco, 600 California, San Francisco, California		237

31. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 385 Valley Drive, Brisbane	212
32. FMC Corp. - No information available	196
33. Norris Industries, 1400 Indiana, San Francisco, California	188
34. Bendix - No information available	184
35. Hercules, Inc., #1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, California	180
36. Northrop - No information available	179
37. Uniroyal, 6025 3rd St., San Francisco, California	174
38. TRW, Los Angeles, California	170
39. Pan American World Airways, #1 California, San Francisco	167
40. Asiatic Petroleum Corp. - No information available	156
41. Mobil Oil, 465 California, San Francisco	152
42. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush, San Francisco	149
43. Fairchild Hiller - No information available	149
44. Collins Radio - No information available	146
45. Kaiser Industries, Kaiser Center, Oakland	142
46. General Telephone & Electronics - No information available	140
47. Day & Zimmerman - No information available	138
48. Texas Instruments - No information available	132
49. Federal Cartridge - No information available	132
50. Magnavox, 1364 San Mateo Ave., South San Francisco	130

NERVE GAS

Nerve gas is a formidable enemy. Its inevitable return to the United States presents some truly unique problems to the populations of the Northwestern States, Canada, and Alaska. Army transportation and storage facilities are antique and civilian agencies are in no way equipped to handle the transfer.

The gas is toxic almost beyond description. It affects the nerve centers which control respiration. The diaphragm, the membrane that allows us to breathe, is paralyzed first. Breathing ceases and death follows rapidly. The time lapse between exposure and death is less than five minutes; the last three of which the victim is incapable of helping himself. Colorless, odorless, and slightly heavier than air, it has a tendency to remain in low lying areas where it could linger at lethal dose levels for many months.

Much of the previous information released by the military and the state department regarding the gas and its shipment has been carefully designed to allay the fears of those worried about the disastrous effects it could have on lives and the environment. In no way have these same agencies addressed themselves to the very real possibility of an accident along the shipping route. It is absolutely asinine to consider evacuation in the event of an accident. The general panic that the announcement would cause would forestall any attempts to make it swift, orderly, and effective. Another consideration is the fact that any exposure of even a small segment of the population would completely exhaust the area's capacity to deal with the problem medically. Should a person be exposed to a lethal dose of nerve gas, only the immediated donning of a perfectly operating gas mask, the application of a respirator with oxygen to aid breathing, and the administration of atropine, would be sufficient to save him.

Mounting political pressure on Okinawa is forcing the army to remove the gas. Japan, anticipating the return of Okinawa to its political and legal jurisdiction quite understandably wants nothing whatsoever to do with the gas and is actively agitating for its evacuation from the island.

The army's past record of gas management has done little to aid the situation. It has been reported from a medic who worked in the gas storage area on Okinawa that the storage areas are inadequately maintained and many of the gas containers he personally saw were pitted with rust. On several occasions, it was reported, "Lift trucks loaded with barrels containing land mines charged with gas were driven at excessive rates of speed at times spilling some of the barrels, jarring loose the contents." Supervision of military personnel was said to be minimal and sorely needed. He also included the disturbing fact that some outdated and/or faulty containers have already been sealed in concrete coffins and dumped at sea not far off the shores of the island. It is disturbing to note that the toxicity of the gas will surely outlast the ability of the concrete to withstand the corrosive effect of salt water combined with the everpresent

possibility of earth tremors. If detoxification were the simple procedure the Army claims it to be, why was this not accomplished?

The end of the runway at Kadena Air Base, an Air Force installation on Okinawa, also marks the boundary of the gas storage area. In the spring of 1969, a bomb-laden B52 headed for the skies above Vietnam crashed on takeoff spreading flaming wreckage throughout the storage area. In 1968, 6,000 sheep were killed twenty miles from the Dugway proving grounds in Utah. The Army said that it was a poisonous type of grass that the sheep had been eating. Subsequent investigations proved beyond any doubt that VX type nerve gas had been responsible.

The Military gas Management facilities are clearly incompetent as well as irresponsible. What assurances do we have as to the quality of their future performance? Will the gas be detoxified? Where will it be detoxified? What safety precautions will be taken to insure its absolutely safe transfer? You owe it to yourself and to those for whom you are responsible to answer these questions.

It is interesting, morbidly perhaps, to note that the troop trains that would have been to the front and rear of the gas train that was to pass through Oregon were to carry soldiers each of which would have been supplied with all the precautionary measures previously described. Were not the people along the route to be supplied with those same safety measures?

WHY THE THIRD DEMAND

Bobby Seale Fact Sheet

The political platform of the Black Panther Party calls for self-determination for the black community. They work to this end by serving the people of the black community (with free breakfast programs, health clinics, etc.) and educating them to their role in America today (as an economically exploited and oppressed internal colony). The Panthers do not think that white people are the enemy - they ally themselves with white groups and believe that it will take a revolution of all the people in this country - black, brown, red, and white - to give "power to the people." Because they are revolutionaries, and because they are black, they have been special targets for government repression in the general crack-down on dissent.

- - - between May 1967 and December 1969 there have been over 1,000 incidents of harassment of Panther party members by police.

- - - 300 Panthers have been jailed (many, like the Panther 21 in New York being held for months, not because they have been convicted of any crime but because they can't pay the exorbitantly high bails set at 50-100,000 dollars).

- - - at least 19 Panthers have been murdered by police, from 17 year old Bobby Hutton shot to death by Oakland pigs in 1968 to Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, assassinated in their Chicago apartment last December 4.

- - - The government has devoted considerable effort and expense in the past year to the job of keeping Bobby Seale, chairman of the Panther party, off the streets.

- - - Seale's involvement with the Chicago Democratic Convention events of August 1968 consisted of flying in as a last minute replacement speaker for Eldridge Cleaver, making one speech, and flying out again after six hours in town. For this, he was indicted with seven others for conspiring to incite a riot. Prior to the indictment Seale had never met most of his fellow "conspirators."

- - - Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, was hospitalized just before the start of the Chicago trial. Judge Hoffman refused Seale his constitutional right to either be defended by the lawyer of his choice, or to defend himself. When Bobby continued to attempt to defend himself during the trial he was bound and gagged on the judge's orders. None of the seven white defendants, though they also engaged in "disruptive" activities, were ever gagged.

- - - Seale was separated from the other defendants when in mid-trial he was sentenced to four years in jail for contempt. The seven white defendants had their contempt sentences passed at the end of the trial.

- - - The seven white defendants were freed on bail at trial's end. Seale's bail appeal was denied.

- - - Seale still faces trial for conspiracy in Chicago, in spite of the fact that all seven



D. Barrios
6-1-70

of the people he was supposed to have conspired with – the law says that you need three people to make a conspiracy – have been found innocent of the charges.

The second half of the government's plan to get Seale is being played out in New Haven where he is now on trial with 14 other Panthers for murder.

The pattern is familiar. Seale flew into New Haven to make a speech at Yale University, met with local Panther leaders, and flew out again. The state alleges that while he was in New Haven he gave the order to kill Alex Rackley, a party member suspected of being a police agent. This charge is based largely on the confession of George Sams, a member of the New Haven party chapter. The Panthers deny the charges, saying that Rackley was murdered by police to frame the Panthers and that Sams is the real police agent.

---George Sams, Bobby's chief accuser, has spent four years confined in mental institutions as a "dangerous mental defective". He had been expelled from the party soon after joining it and readmitted only at the personal request of Stokely Carmichael, whose bodyguard Sams had once been.

--- Two other defendants have since entered testimony for the state – the Panthers say they were coerced into doing so. The second confession – for conspiracy to commit kidnapping was made by Loretta Lukes, 22, who is eight months pregnant and who has been held in prison under poor conditions for the last six months. She originally pleaded innocent. Defendant Jeanie Wilson, 16, at first refused to testify but later, under threat of being sent to jail until she was 21 if she remained silent, decided to turn state's evidence. Her testimony did not include any statements about torture or murder. None of the 11 other Panthers on trial have confessed to any crime.

--- The final bit of evidence the state has introduced consists of two tapes, allegedly made by the Panthers of Rackley's "trial". The Panthers charge the tapes are a fraud. It seems unlikely that anyone intending to commit murder and within their right mind, would produce that kind of evidence against themselves.

---One other significant thing about the New Haven trial – Connecticut is one of the few states left with a functional death penalty.

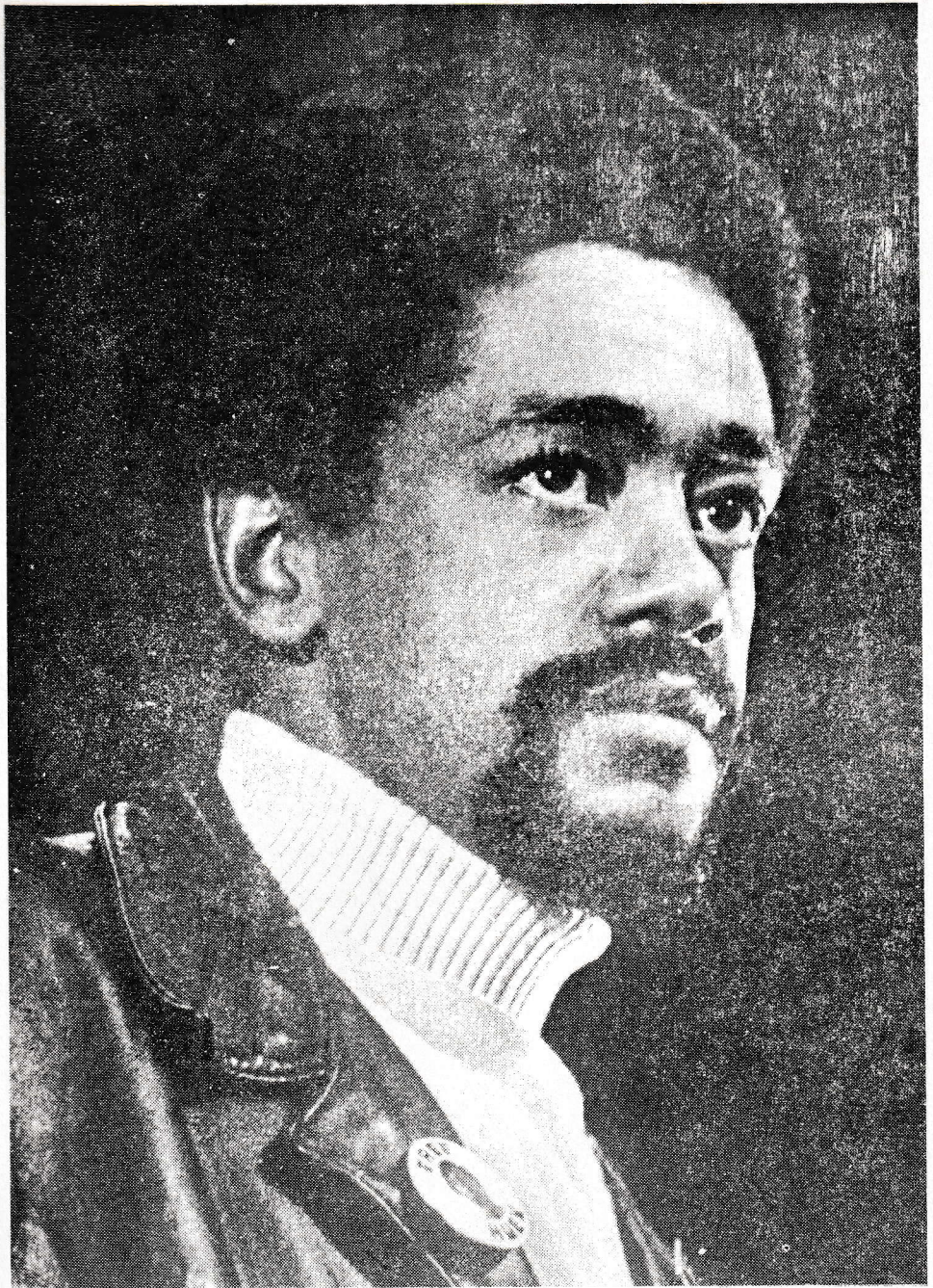
The government thinks it can move against black leadership with a total disregard for public opinion. To far too great a degree they've been proven right. Most of us have sat back and watched as the Panthers got picked off one by one. Kent State has shown the result of this – the violence used against blacks will inevitably spill over and be used against white people as dissent against the present social order grows. That's why we strike now not only for ourselves and our brothers and sisters at Kent State, but for Bobby Seale and all victims of political repression.

FREE BOBBY!

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

**Bobby Seale Collective
PSU Strike Committee**



In a period of one week and a half in May, 1970, six students were murdered by police and National Guard on American campuses. On May 4, four students at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, were slain when National Guardsmen fired on a group of demonstrating students. The Guard at first said they were firing in response to sniper fire, but later had to admit there was no evidence of a sniper. It was then announced that the Guardsmen's lives had been endangered by rock-throwing students, in spite of the fact that the closest student shot was more than seventy-five feet from the Guard.

On May 14, two more students died, this time at the hands of Mississippi State Troopers. After two hundred students had gathered in front of a dormitory at Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi, troopers were called onto the campus. The troopers fired wildly into the crowd, even firing automatic weapons, killing two black students and wounding eight others. Again a phantom sniper was blamed for igniting the massacre, but students denied there was anything more than verbal provocation and some rock-throwing.



DEACIOS
6-70

Epitaph for the
Tac squad



Capt. Reiter said to L - that he should not worry about the tent. At this time, I was walking around the human barricade at S.W. Hall and Park St. Mr. B - and Mr. R. - had removed the barricade made of a park bench with the first appearance of the blue helmeted police. Several faculty members, including B - , R - , and L - , and others effectively persuaded the crowd not to interfere with the police as they took down the assorted structures on the corner of the park block. The human barricade kept its position until forcefully pushed off the street by the police. I remember M--- and D---, and myself, and P--- interposed ourselves between the barricaders and the police so that we would receive the brunt of the force. I was scared, because even then, it was clear that at least some members of the squad needed only the slightest excuse to start using their clubs. They pushed quite roughly and we did not get out of the way without too much trouble. Within a few minutes, it was apparent that something was taking shape in front of the medical tent.

As the tactical squad appeared, white-helmeted, I remember the following people around me in front of the tent; H---, P---, C---, K---, A---, and other faculty members gathered with me to the left of the Steering Committee. Among the students and other people to my right were G---, J---, S---, and others. During the final two minutes before the violence, K---, W---, and I each talked with certain members of the strike committee to see if they would voluntarily move the tent to the parking lot on state property. D--- told me that Ivancie's assistant, (Peterson, I think) had assured a member of the strike committee that the permit for the tent had been extended until mid-morning the next day, and hence, that we could maintain the tent until that time legally. We thought we were going to be arrested. M-- suggested to W--- that he leave so as not to be arrested. I heard the leader of the tactical squad order the crowd to disperse. At this point, several faculty members joined in urging the leader of the tactical squad to delay action so that the students might have time to move the tent. Among those I saw were D---, L---, S---, D---, and I think J---. At this time, R---, circulated among the crowd in front of the tent suggesting that those that did not want to be arrested should leave, but that those who wanted to join others who wanted to stand in front of the tent could stay if they wished. We still thought that the police were going to arrest us, one by one. Discussions with the leader of the riot squad continued until the man with the bullhorn stepped forward. He said that we should clear the area and that we were all under arrest. We were arranged before the tent in lines, some of us linking arms when the order to attack was given. In a wedge the tactical squad attacked. The point of the wedge, hitting the line several feet to my right. The next thing I remember is being hit on the side of the head and knocked to the ground. I struggled to reach the street in front of Smith Center. The one who hit me on the head had a white helmet. Blue-helmeted policemen tried to prevent me from reaching safety. When I finally reached the other side of the flanking blue-helmeted police line, it must have taken me 20 seconds, I turned and saw that the police were still beating people in front of the tent and as they emerged from the tent. I spent the next half minute trying to get back through the police line to help my friends who were still being clubbed. I was prevented until the clubbing had stopped for the most part. Policemen were still beating on the tent when I finally made it back to the tent. It didn't seem to be much that I could do there, so I worked my way to Montgomery St. through those police who had proceeded in that direction. After the tactical squad had reformed its wedge, along Montgomery St. (it must have taken them about a minute to do so), I spent two or three minutes imploring the police as to why they had beaten us and not arrested us. I didn't get much response. R--- with a bullhorn and bleeding from the scalp ranged back and forth between the police and students who had gathered on Montgomery and the park blocks north of Montgomery. He was telling the students to avoid any further contact with the police. After a few more minutes passed, a few people from the back of the crowd began hurling rocks and pieces of pipe toward the police line. Unfortunately they were so far back that their missiles fell short of the mark and landed in the street among their fellow students, one piece of pipe hitting a student in the back of the head. S--- and I and maybe others ran back in among the crowd and prevented any further objects being thrown. At this point, S-- noticed that I was bleeding and suggested that I go up to the first aid station of fourth floor SMC. We tried to cut through a police line between Cramer and SMC, but were prevented by two or three policemen to whom we explained our errand with little success. At this point, I am sorry to admit I swore at one of our proud men in blue. Entering the front door of SMC, we climbed the stairs

and entered Rm. 442 to find a medical officer working over several people, some of whom were lying on the floor. D--- was there, very quiet lying on the floor. A student of mine, name I don't know, who had only been taking pictures of the incident had been clubbed and cut fairly seriously. She had lost a lot of blood and was lying on the floor in weakness. S--- was sent to get a roller stretcher. It must have taken him 10 or more minutes to get it. Over a period of maybe 15 minutes, the room was cleared, at least two people being taken to the hospitals on stretchers. I went to the Health Center with another man, also cut, to get stitches for our wounds which had been cleaned. While I was in the Health Center, another person I had seen throughout the week came in with an apparent broken arm, he was a student from Franklin High. I received five or six stitches and was released. I remember O--- was there.

At no time prior to the charge of the tactical squad were the police themselves ever in any danger. I saw no one refuse to accede to the demands of the police prior to the stand at the tent. There was no indication, at least verbally, from the police that they would do anything but arrest us in front of the tent. We were willing to be arrested. Let me repeat, I was beaten by Blue-helmeted police, as well as by white-helmeted police. I heard no unusual or shocking language prior to the police charge that would have provoked the police charge. I heard no one threaten the police, any policeman.

The potential for violence only came into existence with the appearance of the police. Had the tactical squad exercised some patience, the violence which it perpetrated might well have been totally avoided.

— Roger Dexter

After the police were in formation in front of the students, several faculty members, a minister, and I, approached the police officer in charge and pleaded with him to call off the police. We told him that students understood that they had a permit for the tent until the following day at 12:30 p.m. We offered to bring forward the girl in the first aid tent who had spoken to Commissioner Ivancie's assistant earlier in the day and who had been assured the tent could remain for another day. The officer's response was, "You can't trust the students; they've broken their word before." We continued to plead with him, but he ordered the tactical squad to advance. When I saw them advance, I shouted at them, "Stop", and asked them why they were not using gas. (Just before the advance of the police, I had checked the wind and found it to be coming from the direction of the police towards the students. I was therefore sure that they would use gas before clubs.) I also shouted at them that the demonstrators had agreed to submit to arrest and that clubbings were unnecessary. Next, I was hit myself and I turned to get away. I was hit several times on the back by several policemen as I made my way into the street. I was hit on the curb, well away from the tent. I then watched the clubbings continue and ran to the assistance of a former student, who was unconscious. On my way to her aid, I was hit three more times even though I was yelling that I was going to give medical assistance. Four of us picked her up in order to carry her out of the way of the police. Several times, in carrying her through the ranks, we were threatened by them. We carried her a block away and put her down to await an ambulance. I then went back to the scene of the action (the tent area). I found M----- covered with blood. Several of us picked her up and carried her to an ambulance. On the way to the ambulance, we passed the baseball team, some of whom were laughing and one said to us, "Ha, ha, I'll bet she won't do that again." I then helped several others in distress. I took Prof. R- - to the SMC 4th floor for treatment of a scalp wound and was forced to take him out of the way because the police would not let us enter the closest door even though he was bleeding profusely. The doctor treating the wounded then asked me to get a portable wheeled stretcher for another victim. I ran down to the nearest ambulance and asked for the stretcher. The attendant told me that he would have to clear it with the police officer in charge. I told him it was an emergency. He said, "It has to be cleared." He then walked away to find the police officer, returning in 7-10 minutes. He and his partner took the stretcher to the 4th floor of SMC. I then went down to the police line where I observed a line of policemen facing a crowd of students. Several rocks and pieces of pipe were then thrown at the police. Several faculty members and strike members found the people doing the throwing (none appeared to be PSU students — they appeared to be high school age). We disarmed them.

At no time prior to the police attack, did I hear any threats directed at the police, nor did I observe any violent actions on the part of the demonstrators. In fact, the demon-

strators were surprisingly peaceful and had even agreed to accept arrest for their actions.

I saw one of the policemen who hit me from photos. He was not a tactical squad policeman. I remember seeing the police hitting people who were down on the ground.

Steve Kosokoff



I was standing in the street at the corner of Harrison and Park, watching as a medic for any trouble between police and demonstrators that might cause injuries, when I heard a voice I identified as police captain Reiter's. He was saying the medical tent would stand, he would not have it destroyed. We thought that to be right and good; we had been given the word the tent was to stand until Tuesday noon. A fat cop suddenly moved forward shouting "Reiter". That's all that I heard until I saw Reiter a few minutes later and asked him which way it was. "They're talking about it now," he said, glancing back toward a group of people around the "hospital". Someone said he should just tell his boys to keep it standing. He shrugged. "I am no longer responsible, I have no control over it now." The time was close to 6 p.m. It was hard to tell. I had had perhaps five hours sleep in six days and time was a jelly. People were wandering about in uncertainty on the grass, a guerrilla theater action was parading across Park from curb to curb, joking with the blue-helmeted regular cops who were relaxed and at ease.

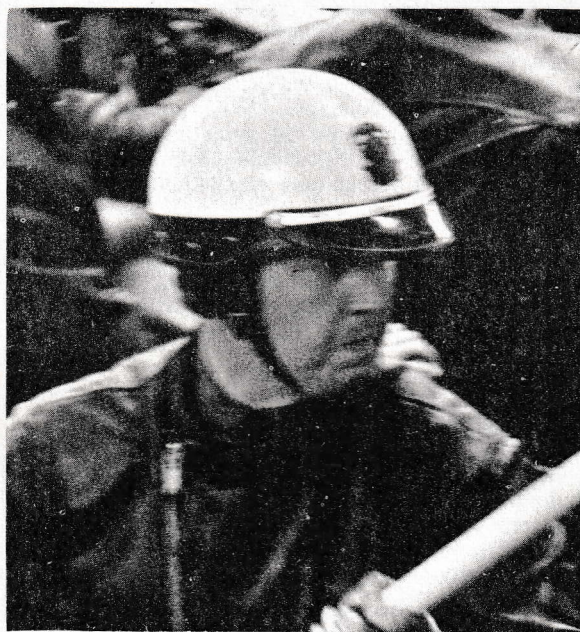
The scene became tense. A circle was made around the tent. The regular cops stood some one hundred fifty feet away in a rank. People continued to mill about between the two groups. I walked up to a police sergeant and asked if he thought there might be trouble with those people. He said he didn't think so, so I joined the first rank of the circle and locked elbows with other arms. It was announced once more that our protest was peaceful. Then, the police ranks split and the tactical squad walked through and formed perhaps 25 feet to our front in a tactical "V" formation. The platoon leader came forward a few steps with a bullhorn and told us to disperse or face arrest. I have heard he claims to have warned us twice. I can only remember him saying it once. Voices shouted "Give them ten minutes!" "... five minutes!" But, of course, they did not. It seems hardly had the last of his words sounded than the Tacs were moving, clubs at their sides, in what may be called the thrust position. We began shouting "Peace! Peace! Peace!" Then they were jabbing our ribs. The line buckled and collapsed. I landed flat on my back and rolled to my stomach in time to hear a cop say "Keep your heads down," and rapped two skulls with his stick. These two were already down, dazed and frightened. He tapped their skulls like he was playing a xylophone. I don't know who the first person to be hit was, but the second was a girl. I sat up and grabbed her head, yelling her name perhaps three times. Blood was running like a river through her hair. I put a compress on the split, then, a moment later, told her to keep it in place and moved onto the other bodies piled in front of several black boots attached to white helmeted cops continually telling me to keep my "fucking head down." They did not arrest us. It was only a sweep, a "destroy mission." I got to my feet and helped a cop turn a student over. The cop said he would keep the other cops away. I ran around, slapping compresses on whoever needed them, going in under the clubs of the Tacs who had finished their sweep and were standing still, but looking for dessert. Once, I slipped and fell into the mud. Contrary to Mayor Schunk's report, the blood was not red dye. It was blood. My arms were covered with it, my compresses were wringing wet with it. There was no violence directed toward the cops until after that attack. Later, when the final contingent was standing in outboard columns against the jeering crowd, waiting to board their bus, a lieutenant shoved his club into my chest. "Get up on the sidewalk, he shouted as I was staying close to him, checking along this column for any outburst of trouble. "I'm a very mean man with this club," he said harshly, reacting to the hostility directed at him and his friends. "I'm a medic," I said. "Not my kind of medic," he answered. "I'll remember that if I ever see you lying in the street bleeding," I answered.

Michael McCusker

Earlier in the day, I, and four members of the strike committee, met with the president and five members of the PE Dept., primarily those who had gone down to talk to the mayor earlier in the day. The purpose of the meeting was to eliminate misunderstandings that had contributed to the hostility and violence that had occurred earlier that day, which was fairly minor. The violence was minor but we felt that the situation was at least potentially dangerous. We weren't only attempting to eliminate misunderstandings, but also to reach some kind of legitimate compromise on real differences to diffuse the situation. While we were in the president's conference room we received information that the police were going to arrive in fifteen minutes. By that time we

had made sufficient progress to work together in an effort to keep things calm. We talked to students at the barricade on Park and Portland Community College and the people agreed to allow the barricade to be removed without resistance so long as it was done by a force of unarmed police. S--- and I went to speak to the head of the police, Mr. Carr, and relayed this information. He seemed to agree to do this, although the cops who were sent later were armed. Still violence was avoided at the barricade and people were urged to adopt a non-violent stance of walking back and forth across the street while the barricade was being dismantled. After the barricade was dismantled. After the barricade was dismantled many of us went down to the hospital tent to try to keep things cool there. The people at the tent felt that they could not allow every symbol of the strike to disappear without some SYMBOLIC show of resistance. It was decided that we would stand in front of the tent and be arrested peacefully as individuals and that would be our symbolic show of resistance. This was made clear to all who were in the area and that included a sizeable number of police, but the police charged anyway.

- Michael Philips



We had gathered around the tent. R--- had been speaking into a bullhorn and was repeatedly assuring the police that the demonstrators had pledged themselves to be non-violent and would not resist arrest. At that point, the officer in charge of the TOP squad gave us the order to disperse and said that we were all considered under arrest. Within a few minutes (not more than five) he shoved the members of the faculty from in front of the wedge of the TAC squad and ordered them to attack. At this point, I was in the group in front of the tent, slightly to the right of the center in the front line. We all had our arms locked together and most of us had our hands in our pockets to assure a tighter bond.

The TAC squad began advancing in quick time, jabbing with the riot sticks at about groin level. At this point, I got really scared, but was amazed at the fact that people on the front line didn't fall back. It was only when the jabbing riot batons made contact with the front line that we began to fall back. As I was being forced back into the front of the tent, I lost my balance and began to fall. K--- was the person nearest to my right. I saw him hit on the back of the neck with a baton and I knew that the games were over. Somehow I maintained my balance only to be hit in the back of the head with a club from a policeman to my rear. At that point, I don't remember much until I

crossed Montgomery St. into the other block.

Between the time I was first hit and the time I crossed Montgomery, there was so much going on that I can't remember any specific incidents exactly, but somehow I got a smashed finger and a cut lip.

Michael Shepperd

I was up in the front of the line and I'm very sure that we had communicated that we wanted to be arrested peacefully as a symbolic, gesture from the steering committee to show that we were still on the front lines. After waiting for several minutes and watching the tac squad, we heard the order to come and get us. At which time, they started advancing forward in orderly, tight, formation with these horrible grimacing looks on their faces. And I knew we were going to get it. They advanced right up to us thrusting their four foot billy clubs right at us. To avoid getting it in the groin, I rolled to the side. And I was pushed backward and fell over the person behind me. I felt heavy boots walking over my back and, at one point, he stomped his heel into my hip. I laid there for a few seconds and heard screaming all around me, screams of pain and fright. And I lifted up my head to see what was happening. As I was leaning up on one arm, I saw a smiling face of one of the white-helmetted ones. Just as his big club came down on my head. I vaguely remember one of the blue-helmetted cops leaning over me and kept one of the white-helmetted ones away. And he told me he was sorry. Then I sort of blacked out and the next thing I knew people were carrying me and I was on the other side of the street. At no time did anyone of us provoke them either by throwing anything at them or by resisting, no time did I see this. I didn't know what happened after they came over me. Before they came at us there was no type of harrassment towards them. They took me to the hospital.

- Doug Weiskopf

R. EVERSAUL: “. . . Then I was told. . . that it was the intention of the police to remove the hospital tent. It was also my understanding that they had a permit to keep that tent until 12:00 noon or 12:30 p.m. the next day.”

ROBERT COLLINS: “. . . At this time it looked as though they were simply going to arrest those who didn't leave.”

“(The) students (who spoke with the police) said that if they were to stay that they would be arrested, so that if they did not want to be arrested they should leave. Those students who stayed were under the impression that they would be arrested peacefully, that they would be carted off one by one. And to my knowledge, no one was planning to resist arrest either violently or otherwise.”

- R. Eversaul

S. KOSOKOFF : “. . . Just before the advance of the police, I had checked the wind and found it to be coming from the direction of the police towards the students. I was therefore sure that they would use gas before clubs.”

“Since most, if not all of the demonstrators, were willing to be arrested peacefully, this police action was not only unjustified, but totally irresponsible. No attempt to use tear gas, or any other less harmful riot control method was made . . .”

-KONSON GEE

FRED WALLER: “I heard nor say any provocation by the students. At the other end of the park blocks, students were helping police take down shanties and barricades. I thought their behavior was exemplary.”

JOHN HEADE: “. . . I heard people screaming for ambulances and for help. At no time until this point had I viewed any violence on the part of demonstrators.”

JUANITA MILLER: "Some (students) still had their hands held above their heads with fingers uplifted in the peace sign as they fell."

"... An order was then issued by a police lieutenant for the strikers to disperse. Not more than ten seconds later, (substantiated by Channel 2, News) which is hardly enough time for any positive response, the police began swinging their clubs wildly..."

- KONSON GEE

ADELSHEIM: "I asked one of the blue-helmeted police who was standing facing me, "You aren't going to hit them are you?" The policeman said, "They'll get just what they're asking for."

SUE DIAMOND: "... I also noticed that one officer saying to one of the crowd, that he didn't belong in this country and he flipped him the bird. He made an obscene gesture with his hand."

"... I noticed students running from the police with their backs turned and still being struck... While this was happening, the blue-coated police were making a wall between the bystanders in the street and the people in the park, making it difficult for the people in the park blocks to get away to disperse."

- R. EVERSALE

"I saw them hit a young girl, probably around 17 or 18, while she was running away from them."

- ROBERT COLLINS

ROGER KOLAKS: "Then the TAC squad moved in. I got hit a number of times on the head. I went down. I tried to crawl out and in trying to crawl out. I was hit again. I tried to sit down and I was hit again. I got out to the head of the crowd by crawling. I moved to the front line to tell them to be peaceful. An officer sprayed mace at me from underneath his arm."

"Police went clubbing persons at the hospital tent and they usually ganged up on an individual in groups of four or five police officers. They repeatedly beat people long after they were incapable of moving. Several officers kicked persons in the head, chest, and abdomen while those persons lay injured on the ground..."

- JOHN HEAD

MICHAEL O'GARA: "... After these three or four thrusts, the police started to lift their clubs and strike. It looked as if these blows weren't meant to move people as much as to knock them down. They weren't hitting them on the side or shoulder; they were clubbing them on the head. I'd seen no attempt by the police to arrest anyone. People running away from the TOP squad, people running sideways from the squad, were clubbed by some of the blue-helmeted police. One person, while moving towards the street, was grabbed by two policemen and clubbed to the ground. He got up and was knocked unconscious... The man on crutches was also moving sideways toward the street. His crutches were knocked out from under him and he was knocked to the ground. It looked as though he raised one of his crutches to fend off the police. The police took his crutch and struck him with it. Someone stepped in to try and help and they were also clubbed... I saw one student lying on the ground being clubbed by a TOP policeman. He hit four or five times while the student was lying motionless. Another policeman finally pulled the first policeman off."

OLSEN: "They seemed to be aiming at heads. I got hit once and as I struggled to keep on my feet I got hit again. I tried to grab the club and fell against a policeman; I got maced in the face and hit at the same time. I tried to get away, my eyes were closed and the tent collapsed on me... The first thing I remember seeing was my friend

J--- on the ground writhing around. I tried to get to him — they wouldn't let me get to him, but they weren't beating any one. We finally got him out and carried him to where he got help from a guy who was a medic. Then we took him to a hospital."

JOAN LEMMON: "... I was knocked down by a policeman who hit me with his club. The policemen's faces were as if they wished to kill us. A policeman stepped on my hand and dislocated my left smaller finger. I was hit on the elbow and back with police clubs while I was on the ground."

"They (the police) seemed to be totally indifferent to what they had done. They reminded me of the SEAL guerrilla teams that I worked with in Viet Nam. Totally indifferent to humanity at all. It is my belief that the TAC squad had no intention of arresting students and that they simply came to bust the heads of the "communist" radical students."

— ROBERT COLLINS

JON JOHANNING: "Portland police are (relatively) inexperienced with this sort of thing, and officials were apparently convinced that the TAC squad was needed to remove the tent as quickly as possible. I suppose they were afraid to entrust crowd control to the blue-helmets and, since only the TAC squad was "trained" in "riot control," they decided to give them the job. Unfortunately, the TAC squad is a bunch of sadists and were interested in injuring people rather than "controlling crowds" and removing physical objects. "Crowd control is a euphemism for "injuring people" just as "pacification" is."

KONSON GEE: "Until May 11, 1970, I had always denied that our police force used brutal tactics. I had been convinced by the mass media that they always tried to avoid violence. But how wrong we can be."

"Before proceeding, I want to make it perfectly clear, although I am a PSU student, I have never participated in any type of demonstration or strike movement. In fact, I generally frown on the activity of dissenters and strikers. On Monday, I was on my way to the library, completely unaware of the impending crisis, when I was drawn by a huge crowd. To my awe and amazement, I found myself a witness to police brutality ..."



Collectives
e
Barricades

Anthropology Collective

Associates of the Anthropology Department -students, faculty, and staff, and spouses, and children -- are working together as Anti-Nerve Gas Mobilization and Community Relations Committee to Detoxify Nerve Gas. Our primary goal is to stop shipment of nerve gas to Oregon. We are engaging in activities: 1) disseminating information about nerve gas and its shipment, and 2) collecting in trust donations and pledges sufficient to enable us to substantiate our statement "Detoxify the Nerve Gas -- If the Army Won't, The People Will." Our group is working in association with PANG. We need help. For further information, call Mrs. Marcia Lamb, 244-2595.

In addition, students and staff are developing several research projects. One is concerned with investigating the operant ("real" as opposed to "ideal") power structures and decision-making processes in Portland. The second has as its purpose the explanation, by means of intensive interview, of functional variations in persons' customary classifying, thinking, and speaking about people and events in the Portland area. For further information, contact Shirley Kennedy or Wayne Suttles, Department of Anthropology.

Community Speakers Collective

The group consists of fifteen people, more or less, all of which are willing to dedicate varying amounts of time to the task of communicating to the community at large, in whatever type of group they tend to collect, as many of the facts about the PSU strike and about the youth movement in general that the audiences are interested in hearing.

Our collective joined with faculty members coordinated by Art Buck on Sunday, May 18, for a mass speaking action at assorted Portland Churches. The audiences were varied but generally small, and the effects must be classed as 'minimal'. Project received good press in the Journal, but a damaging press in the Oregonian.

The group is currently attempting to contact major civic clubs in the city, requesting that they accept one or a team of speakers at an upcoming meeting to engage in dialogue with their membership over community, national, and movement issues. Acceptability and effects remain to be seen. Mood is hardly optimistic, but dedicated.

Richard Kirk, representative

Goose Hollow Collective

The Goose Hollow Community has in the last two weeks formed a neighborhood committee. For a long time the people of our community have been subjected to an environment over which we have had no control. A freeway has divided our community in half, isolating neighbors who live a block from each other by nearly a mile. Land developers are buying up the land in the area upon which they hope to build expensive high-rise apartments and possibly a private hospital. Already commercial establishments have scarred the neighborhood with their plastic facades which show little concern for the environment of those persons with homes in the area.

The Goose Hollow Committee is addressing itself to these problems. The Committee is also taking the initiative in such other areas as community gardens, a day-care center, a food co-op, and various efforts to foster greater concern for peace, and a great awareness of the causes of strife.

Approximately 50 people attended our last meeting. Our next meeting will be held at 7:30 the 28th of May, at the First United Methodist Church on 18th and Clay.

Medics

"The Birth of a Symbol"

With the blood spilled at Kent State still fresh in my eyes, a strike was commencing at Portland State. It soon became apparent that there was a need for band-aids for the large number of barefooted persons drawn to the park blocks, if nothing else. I

was in touch with my neighbors, John and Ann and we agreed that there should be immediate transportation available to Outside-In or some other established medical resource for those needing it.

Their white panel truck and a car were commandeered. Then it was decided that the truck would be parked in front of the Blackstone with the Vanguard bus, placing it at the core of the activity for the moment.

The atmosphere by late afternoon Wednesday had changed from that of a political arena with taut voices coming from the speakers platform at Park and Harrison, to a carnival atmosphere, complete with the band, excited babble and the May sunshine.

The first aid truck, identified with a large red cross on each side, was scantily equipped. We had fresh water and rags (who knew when the decision might come down from one of the dudes who lives high on city hall's totem pole that the activity in the park blocks was a disturbance of the peace - Webster's definition of a riot - requiring gas for quelling the people). We also had bandaids, antiseptic ointment, soap, and gauze in the beginning.

The existence of an aid station was challenged - "Are you anticipating violence, or something?" was probably the most frequent query received. The answer was "No, we don't anticipate violence!" We didn't know what to expect. As it turned out, that day we patched up a cut received by one of the musicians when an amplifier fell on his face, delivered a chick on a bumper trip to professional help, and put bandaids on numerous cuts and scratches, referring the injured to Outside-In for tetanus boosters.

The number of persons involved with the aid station grew. By Wednesday night, we had half dozen members, including three Reed students, who came to us with some supplies and funds donated by the Reed student body to purchase additional supplies. K---, an LPN, L--- and C--- were others who joined the unit that day.

This was the birth of a symbol.

We grew in numbers, were brought into the Strike with a seat on the steering committee from which we received funds, and - in a chaotic fashion - became organized.

At night we patrolled the barricades, offering vitamin C, throat lozenges and aspirin for colds and sore throats, and looked at blistered feet, burned fingers and slivers. We roamed through the ballroom - some damn good sounds up there - observing the festivities on Wednesday and Thursday nights and trying to be available if we were needed. Actually we did little more than pick up pieces of broken wine bottles. I guess this was preventative medicine. The big exception was the night and the tragedy of Brother John falling through the sky light on the north side of Cramer Hall. All present were irate that it took nearly 30 minutes for the ambulance to arrive . . . that was just too much time.

As members of the First Aid station we did NOT participate either physically or verbally in political activities. It was felt that our presence inside the strike zone implied where our sympathies lay - but that activism in the political arena would jeopardize the status of neutrality associated with a red cross. This point is made because there were situations in which members of the aid station avoided debate in keeping with this aim - not because they 1) had no opinion, or 2) were avoiding a verbal confrontation solely in the interest of "keeping the peace".

There were tense times: a few incidents along the march routes, uncertainty about what to anticipate Thursday morning at the docks, right-wing militants with guns at barricades, insisting that they come down, and, of course the garbage truck incident. That was the clencher - that brought it home to me that we were in a war zone - hundreds of persons were bivouaced in the center of the Portland metropolitan area and we were vulnerable to attack from numerous factions. Over the course of the weekend the PPD gave us little hassel - at that time they seemed to be one of the last elements to fear.

Over the weekend there were some changes made. We moved out of the truck and into two tents in the parking lot at Park and Montgomery, across the park from SMC. J---, R---, and R--- pitched their tents for the group in an ominous drizzle. The rain was certainly no friend. While our supplies were damp, spirits were never higher. By this time descriptive labels had been attached to the four Mikes - It had been nice to call "Hey Mike, will you help me?" and have four men appear in a flash, but it was just too much of a good thing!

To furnish our home and aid station we sent out "liberation parties", a technique brought to the aid station by Surly and M--- from the barricades. They promptly

trained D---, our ever faithful runner and turned him on to an apartment scheduled to meet the wreckers ball – a real find! By Saturday night we not only had mattresses but we had an electric aid station – that is, we had an extension cord and electricity from a nearby building.

G---, our R. N. who eliminated the “generation gap”, found herself more than welcome in our ranks. Her professional qualifications were soon put to task when she rendered closed cardiac massage to a head who had OD'd (Would he even be here today if it were not for this gutty gal?) Later, when one of the Broadway barricades was gassed, it was G--- to the rescue. Here she found out first hand what the effect of the gas was – as her eyes dripped she calmed the excited and rendered gentle aid to those needing treatment.

Cut hands, first and second degree burns, blistered feet, and colds were the bane of our existence; but there were times, as Red Balls, J---, & R---, Tom, Surly, McShag, and Danny can tell you, when we were able to render necessary first aid.

I think that the next chapter in the saga of the First Aid station is the erection of the geodesic dome. Saturday night it went up. Hundreds of pieces of eight and 10 foot metal rods were fitted together by Chuck, Peter from PSU and brothers from Survival. The structure was then fitted with black and white tarps.

Meanwhile medics were making runs to the doomed apartment house for wood to keep our fires at the parking lot burning, barricade patrols continued, and spirits were high.

Food was continuing to materialize, seemingly from nowhere. While there were never great quantities, the peanut butter and jam and rice were eagerly received on those chill, rainy days and nights. Then there was the coffee; mark your cups and keep them was the word and we all looked for Linda from the Blackstone to make another run with brimming thermoses.

Sunday morning we moved into the spacious dome. Its 30 foot diameter was a luxury after the small tents we'd been using.

Debbi and Ann worked together and organized the supplies in our new facility. About 3/4 of the floor space in the dome was devoted to liberated mattresses from our favorite doomed apartment house. To posted a sign, “For future apartments inquire within” ending a chuckle to be shared by the lads and lassies from the barricades and other areas of the strike who came to the dome to crash. Here they were protected from the rain and found a degree of quiet.

Sunday night we continued our barricade rounds. The night was hush with anticipation. What would the morrow bring? Would there be trouble at the barricades? Would they stay up or come down? What ever happened, the first aid tent was there to help if needed.

Few slept that night. It was cold, but there was something else in the way of slumber; there were too many things to think about. Debbie and Cindi, runners on the barricade medic rounds, walked their rounds for nearly 18 hours. There were no replacements available to relieve them.

At last Monday's dawn broke. The sky was clear with Mt. Hood a purple silhouette against the rising sun. In the park blocks the birds heralded the new day.

Students began to enter the campus, passing through the barricades with little incident. All of the medics were on hand. When we got word of a conflict they made themselves part of the scene. Our two concerns were 1) hassles with “jocks” at the barricades and 2) we weren't sure what to anticipate when the city trucks showed up to clear away the barricades. Would human barricades then be formed? Then would there be attempts to remove these?

A last minute run was made to get more supplies. We brought innumerable boxes of Kotex – they are great for compression bandages and, when saturated with water, work fairly well as a make shift gas mask.

We got news that the Canucks had invaded Blaine, Washington. Now Americans knew what it meant to have our hearth occupied!

Student health service was contacted and we asked if at least one of their nurses could be available in the dome. While we were assured that student health service was “open to serve the students”, getting anyone downstairs to the health service was a question of practicality. What I am saying is that we were disappointed with the co-operation, that is, the lack of it, we received from the student health service.

On the events of Monday:

In midmorning we caught an ill wind whispering that the city was going to take down

the dome along with the barricades. Supplies were moved to the parking lot, our former base of operations. City hall was contacted to tell them that (a) it would take several hours to take the dome down and that (b) it was a functional Isle of Peace in the area. We were given a stay of execution until the next day, Tuesday noon, at which time it was agreed the dome would be down. The supplies were then moved back into the tent.

At 2 p.m. everything seemed together. There were hundreds of people milling about but we at the tent felt secure about the tent itself – after all, we had reassurance from the city fathers that it was safe!

At about 4:30 the man arrived in force. The events of the next hour speak for themselves. The “effete snobs” and “bums” at PSU took a stand in front of the first aid tent, willing to be arrested for something they believed in. With our supplies now moved back to the parking lot at Park and Montgomery, the “medics” were once again working out of their old home grounds.

Not knowing what to anticipate, the word was given via the bull horn – if anyone was injured, get to the parking lot for help.

What happened next has been talked and written about, at length. All I have to say is that I was totally amazed. The first aid tent, a symbol of good will, was now the focal issue in a confrontation. As a symbol it had taken on many more connotations.

In the melee that followed the order to disperse, or consider ourselves under arrest, “medics” in the field were attacked and beaten along with those they were attempting to help. Did America sign the Geneva Accord?

This was all too much for J---. She had been in the mountains for eight months prior to arriving in Portland. If this was civilization, she preferred the hills. Exit J--- That was good: her purity would not now be contaminated by the city.

Monday night, with Art Buck’s help, we were there because we continued to receive casualties from the “confrontation” through the night.

The aid station remained in the library through the next night but moved out to familiar terrain in the parking lot Wednesday morning. Out of doors our gypsies were much more comfortable.

At this time we didn’t know if our facilities would be needed any longer. The bomb threats told us that someone didn’t want us to be there – and just that solidified our intention to stay there through the week on the twentieth. The cocktail that some amateur lobbed in on us did no damage – but by then we were invulnerable!

The aid tents remained up through the next week, with “medics” in attendance at park gatherings and other events: the march to the selective service headquarters and the protest at the induction center.

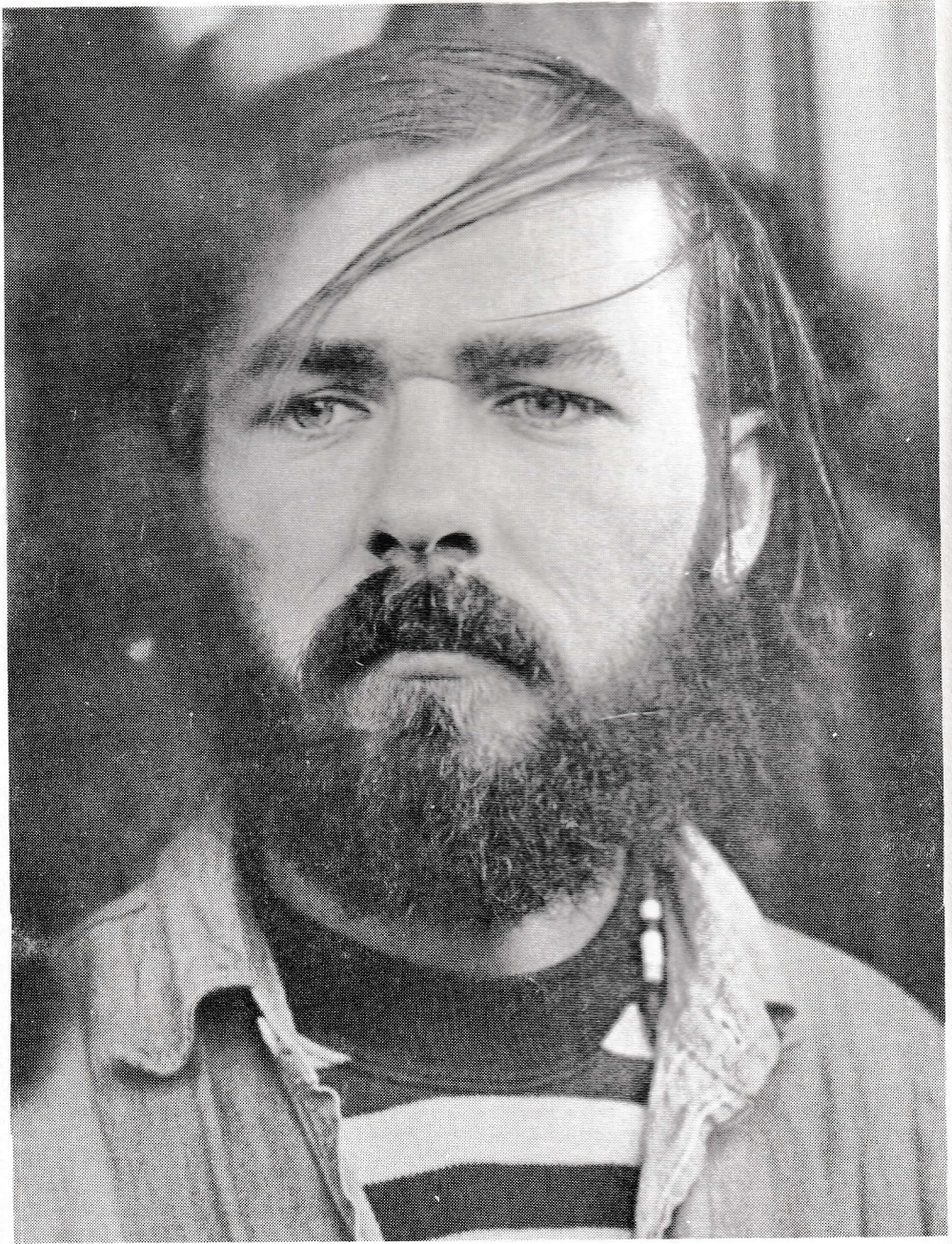
While the first aid station is physically non-existent, it is still alive and well in the never-never-land of some peoples hearts. Some of us saw a world we didn’t believe existed in action, others found their cynicisms reaffirmed, and still others looked at all and said, “Yep, that’s how it is – but not how it must be.”

(There are some “medics” who chose not to be identified for political and economic reasons.)

– Cynthia Raley –

Nerve Gas Collective

The Nerve Gas Collective is continuing to deal with the aims of the strike through the most immediate and regional issue – the imminent arrival of the nerve gas at Bangor, Washington, on or about June 1. We are putting out 1,000 “Wallposters” (to be tacked up in prominent places in the city) and are leafletting high schools, shopping centers and houses, as well as having open talk sessions. Our demand is that the gas be detoxified, and we are trying to show people that the nerve gas cannot be separated from the other issues of the strike – racism was rampant in U.S. policy in Okinawa, U.S. wars in S.E. Asia cause the stockpiling of more weapons for overkill, etc. We are urging people to call senators, congressmen and governors (along with PANG) we are gathering people for PANG rallies, and we are in touch with the Seattle Liberation Front, which is planning a mass demonstration (hundreds of thousands of people are expected from all the Western states) in Bangor, Washington, on the day the ships arrive. They are giving us information on housing, food, etc. which we will pass on to people. We are also working with the media so that we will be able to announce the date of arrival



of the gas to the general public as soon as we know it ourselves. (We have already had public service announcements on various radio stations).

After the nerve gas reaches its destination in Hermiston (which will happen if the government wants it to happen), we plan to spend more time on real political education – showing people WHY their voices were ignored. The nerve gas issue will not die for a long time. Our collective will live together throughout the summer and into the fall, working on the issues of the strike.

Offensive Non-Violence Collective

The Offensive Non-Violent Collective was quickly formed following the Police Riot Monday evening; consisting mainly of those apathetic students who had heretofore been uninvolved and unconcerned with the strike or its objectives. The purpose was as the title implies: to support and spread the effective use of non-violent defenses. Students were appalled with the brutal attack and were sincere in their demands for peaceful negotiations – the desire for non-violence of utmost importance.

Our first meeting was called to order Tuesday morning, May 12, and was attended by many enthusiastic students. Points of discussion centered around the previous day's attack. It was agreed that those protecting the First-Aid tent did all they could've done; what was needed was complete support from the by-standers – those that didn't join with the protest should at least have kept the rocks from flying – and it was our responsibility as a collective to organize ourselves strongly enough to keep crowds (such as Monday's) themselves organized and cool. We needed specific sets of guidelines that could effectively be used. Unfortunately, none of us seemed to have much knowledge in this field.

In spite of our obvious lack of skills and goal, our collective grew together as a group. We met regularly every morning, spending time discussing politics, PSU, outside community, etc. Much was nothing more than bullshit, but there was great potential. We decided that we needed a library to teach ourselves about non-violent offensives. We could, in turn, relate these to others. Dr. David Newhall met once with us and offered his help and support. In the meantime, members were reaching out into the community – talking, petitioning, walking. During the march to City Hall Wednesday, we dispersed ourselves throughout the crowd in order to keep a check on any violence that might occur. One member was to obtain names and numbers of citizens grouped by neighborhood – so that appointments might be made for getting together with those in the community.

Anyway, our group is now disbanded. Our library never was built, we never helped teach each other, and little was accomplished except it was good rapping with fellow students, especially since we'd all united towards a common goal.

Three members now belong actively to the Portland Liberation Front. Many members are supporting various other collectives. But, for the most part, the strike objectives have been dropped for final exams.

PTA Collective

Responding to the call for collective action on a smaller, more cohesive scale, a dozen of us joined to support the strike with concentrated action. We met soon after the vicious police assault upon our hapless comrades, and everyone present at the first meeting entertained the usual fantasies of reprisal tactics. We wanted revenge. For a brief instant we were an anarchist cell learning the deadly art of plastic explosives. Or maybe Will Scarlet was being held captive by the hanging sheriff at Nottingham castle. Then for a longer instant we listened to some excellent statements on the effectiveness of non-violent communication with the other side, of persuasion through discussion and pressure and information: Speak to the issues; we need allies in this struggle, not more jailbirds. So we adopted the tried and proved (wrong?) method: write leaflets, talk to the common people, support the strike with warm bodies and cool expertise.

We focused on the dissemination of information. Our story needed to appear in print. That some minds remained accessible was believable. We must reach them with appeals from the left. We must build a revolutionary spirit, or maybe just encourage war weariness. As for our enemies – there is some satisfaction in seeing clammy little red necks, arteries nearly bursting with indignation, craning over inflammatory literature. Back the Huns into a corner; then pummel them with the truth. That hurts enough. We didn't need

riot batons.

In reality, our efforts were eminently moderate, the copy mellow, our faces cheerfull, not vengeful. A large urban shopping center, scores of downtown thoroughfares and buildings, parade routes, and campus meeting places – these were targets of hundreds of packets of friendly persuasion.

Moviegoers at the powerful "Z" received a live-action photo of local riot cops with clubs poised over a fallen co-ed. This happens here, not just in award-winning Algerian flicks. We have to recognize oppression, and we must respond convincingly; overwhelmingly. "Good timing." Little hostility. But for Chrissakes the cinema crowd is relatively enlightened, sympathetic . . . already vicarious revolutionaries. It's those sub-verbal TV people that must be reached.

Onto the streets again. But few take the leaflets (now numbered in the thousands of pieces) and rap sessions dissolved into episodes of name-calling or tedious discussions of who payed for Joe Uris's education. Pictures of the bloody police attacks (VANGUARD reprints) go like hotcakes, or perhaps like THE ENQUIRER? "Got a minute? I'm from Portland State and I want to discuss the strike." Or better: "Free literature about student protests." Or best: "Commie propoganda, gratis . . ." Reactions were mixed; generally the trend was scornful to belligerent. Like the spunky old GRAND-DAME who, as this writer advanced menacingly, leaflet in hand, made as if to thrash him with a Jazz-age vintage walking stick. Through her powdered old hairpiece struggled to attain the height of my navel, and though I swear I could have decked her with a single punch, I retired in dismay.

Funny thing – you have judge from the sucked-in cheeks and escapist shuffles – these people aren't interested. You could spend a decade at this McCarthy-flower-child nonsense and never convince a handful of exhausted housewives that jet warplanes strafing peasant huts is not a competitive match. Maybe we do need riot batons.

Capping off two weeks of activity was a pleasant social gathering at the home of a talented student-cop. Meet the pigs, or so it was billed. Instead we chatted amiably with some oily-tongued beach boys from the Community Relations division. They were cool, and it was a fitting conclusion to a time of frustration.

There have been years of senseless murder in Southeast Asia, and yet the president still commands a majority of popular sentiment, even as he expands the bloodshed. Collectives act, but the war machine rumbles on. The local scene stinks.

by Claude Singer

SDS Collective

First, a brief critique of the strike . . . best characterized as a spasm of moralistic bourgeois discontent.

Left forces at PSU and across the nation were too weak to assume leadership in a strike provoked by moral outrage over the murdering of WHITE MIDDLE CLASS STUDENTS . . . ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS.

Thus the strike was non-programmatic and its four general demands were not raised in concrete ways.

Even worse, the PSU strike was not carried to the community, rather it was internalized . . . the barricade mentality, the utopian idea that socialist liberation could be realized in four Park Blocks, politics as form and festivals as content. Festivity is right on, but revolution is to carnival as carnival is to revolution. (Hey, Abbie, brother, cart your ego around some other movement.)

The strategy of "Liberation Now" springs from the views of Galbraith, Marcuse, Peter Fonda, etc. . . . workers, they allege, are fat and depoliticized and, more importantly, BEYOND MORAL REDEMPTION . . . youth are pure, are the major agent for social change . . . Liberation is a matter of headchange – lifestyle and isolated pockets of a historical utopian communities can be sustained in an incredibly hegemonic and highly integrated, hostile world capitalist system.

So much for a short criticism.

SDS realizes kibitzing is no more than that. We hope to begin to raise issues that are concrete, that involve more than ritualistic marching, that extend to the community

at large. The issues will be rooted in a principled struggle against racism, capitalism, imperialism. Among our projects:

Eliminating the PSU Pig Institute – which would be a material if marginal defeat for domestic control of the ruling class.

Organizing around the Portland Development Commission – which, with help from PSU Urban Studies, stomps on Blacks (through Model Cities) and Portland's poor and elderly. Ira Keller is only a spear-carrier for the likes of The Bank of America, Southern Pacific, and the San Francisco Bank Interest Group. This issue is, at its narrowest, Oregon-wide.

Building a worker-student alliance (sic.) – Yes, skeptics, IT IS possible . . . and we've got to start where we are, on campus, but not as "ace organizers" or as trade unions. Across campuses nationally, mass campaigns are developing whose nuclei are specific, concrete job abuses. We begin there.

Instead of closing with a rhetorical bang, we'll just acknowledge a truth close to us . . . that it remains for us to put our politics into practice. Our office is 421 SMC. (we also field a first-rate "slop" softball team.)

Strike Collective

The Strike Collective served as the planning body of the strike after the Monday encounter with the police. It was made up of some of the members of the original Strike Committee. The collective's membership included Virginia Bailey, Jeff Bakely, Tony Barsotti, Steve Cackley, Peter Fornara, Barbara Gundle, Steve Kosokoff, Hugo Maynard, Kevin Mulligan, Mike Sheppard, Cliff Walker, Gary Waller, Doug Weiskopf, Dan Wolf, and Cathy Wood. Maureen Gray and Bill Nygren worked with the Strike Collective for awhile and later worked solely with the SDS Collective.

The Strike Collective sent representatives to the new Steering Committee to present programs for action. The new Steering Committee was made up of two representatives from each collective. The first action was the march on City Hall to protest Tac Squad brutality. This action was watered down in the Steering Committee and the singing of "Give Peace A Chance" set up a tone of weeping and wailing rather than the righteous indignation that should have permeated the march. The Strike Collective had intended to go back to City Hall with a more pointed protest, but did not gain support from the moderate Steering Committee.

A protest Friday, demanding that the administration hold a service for Black students murdered by the National Guard in Georgia, was set up by the Strike Collective. No service was held and the protest resulted in the suspension of six strike leaders who refused to leave the President's office within three minutes. In a meeting following the suspensions, it was learned that the Administration had emergency powers from the State to immediately suspend students and faculty. Members of the Strike Collective also convinced Low to reinstate the six students.

The events of the last week of the strike were totally planned and carried out by the Strike Collective, as the Steering Committee had dissipated. Monday, picketing lines were manned almost exclusively by Strike Collective members. They also issued the Tuesday May 12 issue of the strike newsletter, the Barricade.

Tuesday, the Strike Collective staged a guerrilla theater piece concerning racism and symbolically freed Bobby Seale from the electric chair. That event had to compete with the demagoguery of Holy Hubert, who was attempting to co-opt student disgust with the university, the war, racism, and the Tac squad.

The Wednesday march, trial and delivery of the verdict of guilty to Central Precinct was also engineered by the Strike Collective. Little Cambodia and the symbolic graves of murdered Black students were constructed in the SMC park block by Strike Collective members.

Without the work of the Strike Collective, the strike at PSU would have dissipated long before May 20.

Vanguard

Shortly after the tactical squad marched through the South Park Blocks and clubbed protestors and bystanders the Vanguard staff went into production on of the university's

first special edition.

Staff members worked all night putting together the four page strike special which appeared Tuesday afternoon May 12.

Within an hour after the strike special was on the stands Portland Staters picked up the 12,000. An additional run of 20,000 more copies were printed.

Another special issue of the Vanguard was dedicated to the slain Kent State students with all pages boarded in black.

During the opening days of the strike the Vanguard set up a newsbus adjacent to the park blocks. The borrowed 36 passenger school bus was equipped with a telephone and served as the alternate Vanguard office when Smith Memorial Center was occupied by strikers.

Barricades

The people of TRICIA learned through the strike to learn and gain from each other. We shared our thoughts, our food, and love with ourselves and the community of Portland. We learned of pain and guilt, of animosity and humility. But, most of all, we learned what peace meant to each of us.

TRICIA was "manned" by us for 5 days. We distributed literature and waved peace signs to the public amidst beer bottles, obscenities and tear gas. We received food and friendship from sympathetic people and shared their gifts with others.

On the morning of that fateful Monday, we voluntarily and quite willingly removed our barricade in hopes of sustaining the peaceful atmosphere that had surrounded us for the past 5 days. With the same atmosphere around us, we stood in front of the medical tent in the park blocks. Along with our brothers and sisters, we were beaten and disillusioned by the public peace keepers. We were subjected to hate and we had fear and sorrow in our souls. The last barricades had fallen; the tent had fallen; and so in suit, the people were beginning to follow.

Perhaps by some degree of fate, TRICIA stayed together. We had committed ourselves to the duration of the strike and were determined to do so. We slept inside the SMC for 2 nights until 2 members of TRICIA opened their house to us. Working out of this house, we participated in both marches through downtown Portland. Along with PSU Documentary film crew, we went into the S.W. residential hills and canvassed the people as to their reactions to the strike. With the idea of telling our side of the story as opposed to the media's, we went to Oregon City and Sunset High School to talk to classes and pass out the special strike edition of the PSU Vanguard. We also went to OCE and OSU and talked of the strike events. OCE people are the ones who sent the pig head back with us to hang in the park.

When the strike was over, we did not dissolve. That night we gave a birthday party for one of our brothers. We also made plans for the future. On a Saturday morning, we campaigned in four precincts for Tom Walsh and attended his victory party. As for the future, members of TRICIA, along with people from other barricades/collectives, are going on a three month trip through Canada this summer.

We regret that not all of us can go, but we will be together again this fall. As representative of TRICIA, I feel that we have gained a stride towards self-realization and personal achievements.

God rest the people killed and injured because of unrest and aggression within our country.

Barricade #8 "One Way"

The people's barricade was located at S.W. Park and Montgomery. Unlike the rest of the barricades One-Way was not fixed up to resemble an outside apartment. It was constructed of the usual materials - park benches, wire, and wood. We had a trash can burning and two benches to sit on. We were completely in the open. We had eight regular people and then people dropping in from time to time to rap and help man the barricades. The wonderful thing about our barricade was the fact that no one broke off to another section of the barricade, but remained intact to form a family of strangers. Many lasting friendships were formed. During all the excitement One-Way remained cool at all times. When the fellow with the gun rammed our barricade

a few of us hollered at him, but most just rapped with him to find out why he did it. Aside from this the other incidents including the garbage truck was handled nicely. The truck turned at our corner heading for "Wipe-out Alley" and we all tried to warn our brothers and sisters to get out of the way. The next incident was when "Tricia" and "Wipe-Out Alley" was tear gassed. Myself and another member of "One-Way" being security, rushed to keep others away and found ourselves crying for wet towels. Our barricade had agreed that if on Monday the "jocks" decided to take down our barricade we would let them. Our purpose was to peacefully man a symbol of the strike and persuade others to strike with us. We did not want a division of people.

Once upon a time, there was a revolution right here in Portland. The people took to the streets and threw up barricades and did all the things necessary for a real revolution. But Portland is a provincial sort of place so the students don't really do anything illegal and the barricades were really just park benches and the state didn't really fall. Certainly there was reason enough to hold a revolution, but the only revolutionaries to be had were scared and ambivalent. The barricade at S. W. Park at Market did not look as sinister from the inside as it apparently did from the outside. We who sat there for a few nights sat there originally in disgust and frustration developed after a few hours wish to talk to the little old Ione Plaza ladies and the businessmen and the kids who walked, drove and cursed by. It was an ascetic barricade which developed a spirit of community by refusing to light a fire in the picnic spirit that kept other barricades warm. It was a very healthy thing that there was room for individual styles on different barricades even though that probably does not make for the most effective revolution. All were beginners coping as it seemed natural. Few people really stopped to talk to those who decided that talking is a good way to radicalize old ladies. But we learned at least that they did not want to talk. For all the talk of radical hippie freaks that has floated around Portland since, the revolution was not forthcoming. There are many of us who have spent several years reading and saying things revolutionary, but this is an artificial sort of being that has come to be expected. Something as harmless as standing in the street with some park benches teaches you a great deal about the difference between verbal and actual defiance. The educational system has a way of weeding out those who are naturally defiant enough to risk something. We who have made it to and through PSU are willing to yell long and loud until it looks like we might be risking our precious grades or our future employability. So the first time the revolution came to Portland we threw up the traditional barricades but they served mostly to teach us how they are really supposed to work. Now that we know how the public responds to any threat even if "he used to be such a nice boy", We know the sort of commitment it might take to live the rest of our lives if we ever leave this sheltered book factory. We went out there to meet the public and the public thought that its reaction was a function of our hoodlum antics. Actually the kids on the barricade were evolutionary revolutionaries, functions of the public's reaction to the first shakey but real steps they ever took in their lives.

Anonymous

Documents

**PSU STRIKE COMMITTEE
SALEM NERVE GAS RALLY**

Because of President Nixon's refusal to come to a sane agreement with Oregon and Washington, and detoxify the nerve gas, Governor Tom McCall is holding a mass rally at the Capitol Building. To make Oregon safe Gov. McCall will make specific uncompromising demands of the government on this vital issue. Principal speaker will be George Killgore chairman of the PEOPLE AGAINST NERVE GAS. The protestors will gather between 1:30 and 2:00 p.m. at Bush park and march to the Capitol Building.

* * *

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a February 24, 1969, memorandum issued by Chancellor Roger Heyns describing Regental and administrative policies growing out of the controversy on the Berkeley campus. Copies of the enclosure have been distributed to all members of our Board.

During the Sunday evening discussion with the Board members, I expressed the view that the present Administrative Code provides sufficient authorization for us (the Chancellor and the presidents) to take action similar to that authorized in the Regental resolution in the unlikely event that the need should arise. The Board members expressed unanimous agreement with that view.

Thus, you may assume that, upon your recommendation, I am authorized to declare a state of limited emergency at an institution. For the duration of such limited emergency, you would be authorized to place into effect such emergency measures as would be required to restore order, protect all members of the academic community from violence and physical harm, safeguard institutional property, restore and preserve orderly institutional processes, and enable the institution to function effectively.

The resolution by the California Regents referred especially to students and to the possible need to act with such speed that the regular channels of student discipline might be by-passed. We should assume that circumstances might arise which would call for similar by-passing of approved procedures insofar as faculty members are concerned.

Maintaining the confidential nature of this communication appears to me to be important. My chief reason for not seeking official Board confirmation is to avoid an inflammatory act. Release of the content of this memorandum also might prove to be inflammatory.

* * *

The following statement was read on the steps of City Hall by Mike Sheppard, Strike Committee member, during the rally in protest of "Bloody Monday."

We students of PSU hereby demand that there be a full investigation by an impartial committee of lawyers and legal authorities of the incident involving police violence toward male and female students and faculty in and around the first-aid tent in the Park blocks opposite Smith Memorial Center on Monday, May 11.

When striking last week to point out the issues, political and moral, concerning unjust and illegal actions by our government we presented these demands:

1. Withdrawal of troops from Indo-China.
2. Detoxification of nerve gas.
3. Release of Bobby Seale and other political prisoners.
4. An official day of mourning for the dead Kent State Students.

We further demand that those responsible in this incident be brought to trial for their abuse of public power. We also demand that those holding public office and found complicit in this incident be required to hand in their resignations:

* * *

PORTLAND STATE STUDENTS PRESS RELEASE

Early this week several thousand students, faculty and deeply concerned citizens of the Portland community met together in front of City Hall to request an explanation of Mayor Terry Schruk in regard to his decision in sending over a hundred and fifty heavily armed police, including a specially trained unit known as the Tactical Squad to brutally and violently disperse striking students from that campus. At City Hall the peacefully assembled mass sat in the rain some sixty-odd minutes awaiting the

Mayor's presence. In response to several requests from the Portland State Student Council and Faculty Mayor Schrunk refused to even make an appearance as a gesture of good faith to the assembled citizens. Upon realization by the people that Mayor Schrunk had stubbornly rejected their request for him to speak to them as an elected public official the Portland State Students and Faculty alike openly denounced Mayor Terry Schrunk as being totally non-representative of the people and for all intents and purposes politically insensitive to the issues and problems concerning the Portland community.

* * *

This is to inform you that you are hereby ordered to leave Smith Memorial Center immediately. If you fail to leave the building within fifteen minutes from now, you will be guilty of trespass under State Board of Higher Education Regulations, City of Portland Police Code Section 16-613, and Section 164.460 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.

If you are a Portland State student or faculty member, and you fail to leave the building as ordered, you will be immediately suspended under the emergency powers granted to the administration of the University by the Chancellor of the State Department of Higher Education.

Robert J. Low

Vice President for Administration

* * *

Thursday night the PSU Administration again acted in a way to provoke confrontation. At 11:20 p.m., the occupants of SMC were ordered to clear the building or face arrest and immediate suspension for PSU students and faculty. This order was read by V. P. Low. The strikers decided to leave the building, rather than face a possible attack by State and Local police at night, inside a building. Considering the casualties we took Monday in an open field, with press coverage, it seemed suicidal to face the pigs alone, inside a closed building.

Once again the PSU Administration has acted in a manner to provoke violent confrontation. This act is just one in a long list of provocations that have happened this year:

1. The Administration broke an agreement to have the military recruit only in Old Main, and moved them into Smith Center.
2. Five students were summarily disciplined following demonstrations created by the double-cross in regards to where the military recruiting was to take place.
3. The PSU Administration called the Tac Squad to campus during the last military recruiter hassle because of one broken window. By establishing the precedent of cops on campus, this action helped create last Monday's pig attack. Thus, the PSU Administration shares, with Mayor Schrunk, the responsibility for Monday's pig attack on strikers.
4. Greg Wolfe's inaccurate and inflammatory public language about the strikers, and their activities, helped create the public climate in which the pig action happened.

In addition to their provocations, the Administration has consistently lied to the strikers. The two most recent incidents occurred Thursday. In the early evening, V. P. Low said no police action was contemplated against the strikers. At 11:20, we were ordered out, under threat of arrest. While leaving the building, we were told by faculty and Administrators that we could leave our materials behind, and they would be safe. Early Friday morning, people in the employ of the campus cops, moved onto the fourth floor and piled all remaining materials in a pile. Fortunately, we did not believe them - we took out most of our materials. Had we again believed the Administration, we would not have been able to print this.

In addition to Administrators, some PSU faculty were involved in the decision to threaten bringing cops on campus again. These are some of the same faculty that so piously marched on Tuesday. On Friday, they were willing to threaten another pig attack.

The Strike for May 20 is still on. We will not be defeated by pig-power, whether called out by Schrunk or by Wolfe. We must make a strong statement about increasing repression internationally, and increasing war externally. To stop business - as - usual on the 20th, will express our anger and our determination to: a) immediately end the American war in S. E. Asia; b) free Bobby Seale, and end the annihilation of the Panther Party; c) get pigs off campus; and d) keep nerve gas out.

National News



Jackson, U. S. A.

The following is a summary of national events which occurred during the student strike, beginning around May 4, 1970. Because of the magnitude of the strike, it was difficult to include each and every thing that happened. Instead of a complete chronicle, then, the article attempts to catalogue all of the kinds of events which occurred, focusing on the campus and the ways in which American students promulgated their first successful national strike.

Before reading the article, it is important to note some events which occurred before the strike began. On April 30, President Nixon announced that 8,000 American troops had entered Cambodia. About the same time, in spite of attempts to conceal the fact, it was revealed that the Defense Department had ordered at least four bombing raids on North Vietnam. Nixon's actions and words echoed very nearly those of Lyndon Johnson in the days of escalation during his Presidency. Furthermore, they were followed by a request from Premier Lon Nol, head of the Cambodian regime, for a long term commitment of American troops to Cambodia since, once the Americans left, he felt the invading North Vietnamese could easily rebuild their sanctuaries.

Nixon's decision came on the heels of an apparent de-escalation of the war. On April 15, he had announced that 150,000 troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam by the summer of 1971. Also, Secretary of State Rogers had told Congress that any escalation of the war would have to meet with their approval.

In addition, a steady stream of anti-student invective had emanated from the administration since the beginning of its term. Spiro Agnew provided a constant source of such rhetoric, and it reached a high point with Nixon's reference to student protestors as "bums". This, in part, is the context of events in which the student strike began.

May

4 - Eleven college newspaper editors agreed to print editorials calling for a student strike in response to Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam. The purpose of the strike was said to be to free the academic community "from activities of secondary importance" in order to mobilize protest. New Mobilization called for a massive anti-war rally in Washington, D. C., on Saturday.

- At Kent State University, martial law was declared and a small contingent of National Guard were called out after window breaking Friday and Saturday, and the burning of a ROTC building on Sunday.

5 - Following dispersal of a noon rally of 1,000 students by tear gas, four students were murdered, and at least six wounded by National Guard fire at Kent State. The four dead were identified as Jeffrey Miller, 20; Allison Krause, 19; William Schroeder, 19; and Sandy Scheuer, 20. The school was closed indefinitely. Nixon responded to the shootings by saying, "This should remind us all once again that when dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy." The National Guard adjutant general claims the shootings were provoked by sniper fire.

- Prior to the news of the shooting, Nixon received a letter from 34 college presidents which warned of unprecedented alienation of college youth as a result of his Cambodian policy. The National Student Association and the Vietnam Moratorium Committee called for a nationwide student strike of indefinite duration in order to mobilize anti-war sentiment. Strike pledges were received from one hundred schools.

- At the University of Maryland, classes were cancelled and the Guard put on alert as 100 students occupied an administration building. At Stanford, the faculty voted to discontinue classes. Strikes were already underway at Notre Dame and several other schools. Twenty-six National Guard trucks, valued at \$250,000, were destroyed by fire at Lewiston, Idaho.

6 - At Columbia University, the Radical Caucus of the strike committee called for payment of the Panther 21 bail by the University and an end to an Injunction against political activity on campus. Others organized to petition for the Hatfield-McGovern bill in the community. Two thousand eight hundred students battled police at the U. of Wisconsin, and at the U. of Ohio; 600 Guardsmen occupied the campus. New York University Law School closed for the remainder of the year. Around the country, rallies and liberation classes were held and a dozen ROTC buildings were burned, vandalized, or picketed.

- Today, the major-general of the Ohio National Guard admitted that there was no evidence of a sniper at Kent State. The admission came after a highway patrol helicopter pilot, the supposed source of the information, publicly denied seeing one.

The Guard brigadier general said that his men were given no order to fire, but made individual decisions because they felt that their lives were threatened.

- None of the murdered students was closer than 75 feet from the Guardsmen.

7 - The NSA announced that 300 schools were affected by strikes and the national strike headquarters, recently established at Brandeis, counted 240 schools officially on strike. Princeton, Brown, and Tufts were among several universities closed for the remainder of the school year. Today, the Pennsylvania and California state systems closed; the former indefinitely and the latter for a four-day "cooling off" period. At the U. of Illinois, Northwestern, and U. of Wisconsin, crowds of students battled police and Guardsmen for several hours. After 750 students broke his 5:00 p.m. curfew, Gov. Louis Nunn ordered Guardsmen with fixed bayonets and live ammunition onto the campus of the U. of Kentucky . . . just three days after Kent State. At NYU Law School, 12 eastern colleges met to coordinate protest efforts, prepare for a march on Washington, and set up appointments with Congressmen. Five western Massachusetts college faculties met and demanded the impeachment of President Nixon and the indictment of V. P. Agnew on charges of crossing state lines to incite to riot. The Princeton faculty voted to cancel or postpone finals and allow a two-week recess prior to next November's elections for campaign work by students.

- The sergeant of the Ohio Guard defended his men saying, that, if they had not shot, they would have been killed by the students.

- Secretary of the Interior Hickel today denounced the administration's hostile attitude toward youthful dissent. In the past, Hickel was known to most students as the "Wizard of Ooze".

8 - The NSA announced 350 schools affected by strikes. In New York City, all public schools were closed in mourning for the murdered Kent State students, and 100 demonstrators closed the Manhattan Bridge for several hours. Several community colleges in New York State had administration buildings occupied by students. At Columbia and Yale, efforts were begun for a national student-faculty anti-war lobby in Congress. The Georgia State system was ordered closed for two days, and Antioch College offered sanctuary to students evicted from their own campuses and National Guardsmen who were "unwilling to follow the orders of their commanders in repressing the students of Ohio". A \$3.5 million computer was kidnapped by students at NYU and held for \$100,000 ransom for the Panther 21's bail. When the students were forced by Court Order to abandon the computer, they tried to blow it up, but returning administrators put the fuses out. Eight Wayne State U. students filed for an Injunction to reopen the school, closed because of the strike. In many parts of the nation, fire-bombs destroyed or damaged ROTC buildings and other university property; police and Guardsmen broke up student rallies with tear gas and bayonets, and, in some instances, students, tired of being gassed and stabbed, fought back.

- At Columbia, a Black student commented, "We're striking at Columbia, but we Blacks are striking for Orangeburg (South Carolina) and the three Black students killed there by police in the winter of 1968. The difference is that there was no national uproar when this kind of thing happened to the Black students."

- Two Presidential aides resigned today. One was an assistant to Presidential advisor Moynihan, and the other, the head of the Federal Student Liason Office.

- 1,500 students crowded the Senate auditorium to hear addresses by anti-war Congressmen while others visited Congressional offices.

9 - The NSA reported 200 colleges closed and 400 on strike. In Columbus, Ohio, 5,000 students from 22 campuses marched on the state capitol demanding legislation which would prevent Ohio youths from going to war. Marches and rallies also took place in Austin, Sacramento, Philadelphia, and Cambridge. At Antioch, the administrative council voted to cancel a \$300,000 research contract with the Air Force. Tear gas and fixed bayonets were used by Guardsmen to rout large bands of students at Southern Illinois U. after a state of emergency and curfew were called by the Governor. At the U. of Washington, at least seven students were injured by police after windows were broken, fires ignited, and barricades set up in the streets of Seattle. A dozen students were wounded by birdshot after the third straight night of battles with police on the U. of Buffalo campus. Police and Guard violence occurred on several other campuses around the country. Fred H. Harrington, president of the U. of Wisconsin and one of the group that met with Pres. Nixon, resigned his

post, but denied that his resignation was tied to campus violence.

– On Wall Street, a peaceful student anti-war rally was attacked by a well-organized mob of construction workers. Several “hard-hats” invaded nearby Pace College, beating students and smashing windows with crowbars and lead pipe. Seventy people, mostly students, were injured in the melee. One of the injured, a candidate for the state senate, Michael Berknap, age 29, was kicked and beaten while onlookers yelled, “Kill the commie bastards!” City Hall and the police department had received several calls the previous night warning of the confrontation. One caller, identifying himself only as a construction worker, said that at least one employer was paying bonuses to men who would take time off to “break heads”. Police claim that a lack of manpower prevented their intervention in the battle.

– 250 State Department foreign aid employees signed a letter to Secretary of State Rogers protesting the war. The director of the Peace Corps, Joseph H. Bathford, refused to evict a dozen anti-war protestors (with a Viet Cong flag) from his office, saying that Secretaries Hickel and Rogers supported his stand.

– V. P. “Fat Jap” Agnew denounced the “cadre of Jeremiahs” who had recently “heightened their shrill attacks” on the President, “to kindle the fires of riot and unrest . . .” He singled out Senator Fulbright of Arkansas specifically for attack.

10– The NSA said that 437 schools were closed or on strike. At Wellesly College, workshops were held on the Cambodian invasion, the Black Panther Party, and political repression in America, while petitions were distributed in the community asking that a Vietnam referendum be placed on the November ballot. At Stanford, 100 men pledged to evade the draft if the Cambodian invasion became prolonged. The faculty senate at Berkeley voted to sever ties with the two government-connected nuclear research laboratories which it said were “antithetical to the purposes of a university dedicated to free exchange of knowledge”. The Movement for a New Congress, formed last week at Princeton and comprising representatives from 15 colleges, met in New York and agreed on the goals of campaigning for anti-war Congressmen and compiling computer data on the voting records of all Congressmen. It was claimed at the meeting that canvassers at Columbia were gathering 120,000 signatures a day on anti-war petitions. Eight crews withdrew from the Eastern Colleges sprint championships in protest to the war today. At the U. of New Mexico, 11 students were arrested after a peaceful sit-in of about 200 was broken up by National Guardsmen. Colorado State U. and Iowa U. had buildings destroyed by firebombs.

– In Washington, D. C., 75-100,000 demonstrated near the White House against the Cambodian invasion, the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam, and the murders of four Kent State students. Although the White House was ringed by police and 59 city buses, parked bumper to bumper, Pres. Nixon managed to run the blockade in the early hours of the morning to talk to demonstrators. He is reported to have said to a small, bleary-eyed contingent, “. . . you came here to demonstrate and shout slogans. That is all right. Just keep it peaceful.” On the other hand, a Columbia law student said later in the day, “In November we were demonstrating our opposition. The people down here today are not here to show their opposition, but to stop the war. We won’t take “no” for an answer.”

– Representatives of the eight college presidents who had visited Nixon some days ago denied that he had offered to muzzle or censor Agnew.

– Secretary Finch, of HEW, blamed the rhetoric of Agnew and Reagan for “. . . heating up the climate in which the Kent State students were killed.” Reagan had said last month that “if it takes a bloodbath” to deal with campus demonstrations, “let’s get it over with”.

11 – The California state system reopened today, but much to the chagrin of Ronnie Reagan, some of its schools had not “cooled off”. Berkeley, one example among several around the country, had used the four days of closure to reconstitute itself as a center for organizing against the war. At a rally of 15,000 students the previous Wednesday, Professor Sheldon Wolin, from the Ad Hoc Faculty-Student Peace Committee, had said, “We will open the campus to mobilize our resources – our knowledge and skills, our manpower and facilities. We will organize not only against the war, but the structures in society that facilitate war.” By the time the school reopened, that mobilization was underway. Departments, community businesses, and even fraternities and sororities had redefined their functions in light of the events of previous weeks, and the upheaval of campuses across the nation. The political

science department devoted itself to, among other things, studying the effects of war on political institutions and comprising a body of research data to be made available to students. The business administration department sent students out into the community to confront large corporations with the demand that they poll their employees on the war. A local arts and crafts college turned out posters and banners for use by the strike, and a local record shop added a 25¢ war surcharge to the price of each record, to be matched by the shop and donated to the strike. In the face of reorganization on such a massive scale, the chancellor of the university was forced to relax controls on grades and procedures. And certainly, individual students were forced to examine their assumptions about education and their role in that process. They now had the opportunity to make politics more than a once-in-a-Moratorium thing. They found by transforming the university, they could now control the conditions of their day-to-day lives and make the university the creature, rather than the determinant, of their efforts.

12 - The NSA announced that 448 schools were on strike and that, of these, 158 were closed indefinitely. At the U. of Southern California, a plan was approved to allow striking students to continue the strike without academic penalty. A similar plan of "academic amnesty" was developed at the U. of New Mexico. One thousand, of 2,500, engineering students at City College in New York, voted not to return to class until the war ends, even though the president stated they would be responsible for their grades. At Duke U. and Catham College, administrations made plans for one week to 10 day recesses prior to fall elections to allow for campaign work. Two hundred students at the U. of South Carolina interrupted an administration meeting to destroy the files of 31 students who, the week before, had occupied the student center. In Worcester, Mass., 287 people were arrested after 400 occupied the selective service headquarters there. The U. of Missouri had 30 demonstrating students arrested, but all were released without charges being filed. After the administration announced that Marquette U. would reopen, windows were broken and a fire bomb was thrown, inflicting slight damage to a dormitory. Hunter College reopened as a liberated school.

- Gov. Maddox, of Georgia, ordered state troopers into Augusta, with orders to "shoot to kill" after a disturbance in the Black community.

13 - Six Black men were murdered by state troopers in Augusta, all six shot in the back. Witnesses claim that, of the six, three were bystanders, not involved in the disturbance, and two were killed in stores which were being looted. The sixth murder was not witnessed. Although the immediate circumstances of the murders were three nights of disturbances in Augusta's Black community stemming from the beating death of a suspected murderer at the city jail, explanations ranged from a Black city councilman's "decades of racism", to Maddox's "communist conspiracy". The six dead were William Wright, Jr., 18; Charles Murphy, 39; Mack Wilson, age unknown; John Stokes, 18; Sammie Larry McCulloch, 20; and John Bennet, 28.

- 286 schools were reported on strike by the NSA, with another 129 reopened. Students at the U. of Connecticut occupied a ROTC building with the idea of turning it into a daycare center. Work had already begun, with students painting the building bright colors in a psychedelic design. Students left a "shanty-town" of cardboard and wood shacks on the campus of Denver U. so that the Guard could remove the debris, but they returned shortly after the Guardsmen left. In Oberlin, Ohio, the police chief and first sergeant were suspended and four officers resigned following complaints of police brutality from students and townspeople. Firebombing hit Rutgers, Ohio, and Wesleyan Universities, inflicting heavy damage at all three locations. A police-science building was destroyed at Rutgers.

- \$62,000 in savings bonds were cashed in as a protest against the war.

- Sen. Young of Ohio said that a National Guard officer gave the order to fire on Kent State students and should be charged with second-degree murder.

14 - At the U. of Southern Illinois, 5,000 students massed outside the president's home, whereupon the school was closed indefinitely. Seven students were suspended from Ohio U. for presenting a "clear and immediate danger" to the school. The president declined to say what the danger was. Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Oneonta College were the scenes of firebombings.

- Former-Secretary of HEW, John Gardner, was not allowed to give a previously scheduled speech before the Illinois Constitutional Convention when it was found the

speech made references to the war in Southeast Asia and "ill-considered statements from those in high places". It was decided the speech would put the Convention "in a position of having taken sides on issues which are in no sense before it".

16 - Two students were murdered, and at least eight wounded when state troopers fired into a crowd of 200 gathered in front of a dormitory on the Jackson State University campus. The 30-second barrage, including automatic weapon's fire, riddled the dormitory from top to bottom and shattered all of its windows. While police claimed they were responding to sniper fire, students said there was only verbal provocation and some rock-throwing. The two dead were James Earl Green, a Jackson High School student and track star, who was on his way home from his part-time job when shot, and Philip Lafayette Gibbs, a law student at Jackson State who was characterized by his sister as "lively and full of fun" and who, just two months ago, christened his infant son.

- The Defense Dept. cancelled Armed Forces Day ceremonies at several domestic military bases in order to avoid clashes with anti-war protestors.

- After wondering whether a group as small as 100 students could shut down the school, the president closed Ohio U. today. "That theorem is correct," he reportedly said.

- Former Chief Justice Earl Warren blamed today's crises in American life on war, inflation, unemployment, environmental deterioration, and a repressive atmosphere "not equalled in the last 100 years," in a speech before the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

17 - Oberlin ended classes a week early and reopened as an anti-war center. Efforts were similar to those at Berkeley, and included plans for consumer boycotts of war-related industry, liberation classes which discussed Asian policy and political decision making processes, and a meeting of 200 Kent State students to plan for fall activities. The university also passed a resolution condemning the Augusta murders.

- Several city police officers, who witnessed the Jackson State murders, refused to testify before a biracial fact-finding committee set up by the Jackson mayor. Meanwhile, tensions in Jackson increased as two daily newspapers there backed police claims of sniper fire, in spite of student witness' denials. President Nixon voiced his "regrets" at the slayings in a public statement.

18 - Leaders of many moderate civil-rights organizations banded together to form the United Front in Jackson, Miss. After announcing the formation of an armed defense league and a statewide boycott of white-owned businesses, they issued a statement which said, "We are determined that from now on when we suspect that law enforcement officers are hell-bent on killing some Black folks, they'll be doing it at some risk to their own lives."

20 - The National Student Strike Information Center at Brandeis U. announced that 281 schools were still on strike, and closed indefinitely. All of New York City's public schools were to be closed next Friday in memory of the eight people murdered in Augusta and Jackson. At Northern Illinois, Michigan State, and Alabama Universities, students were arrested after demonstrations and rallies.

- In a telegram to Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Gov. Madox of Georgia said, "I urge you to cancel the protest march from Perry to Atlanta. Previous non-violent marches and demonstrations by your group and similar groups, all supported by the communist enemies of freedom in America, have spawned the hate and prejudice . . . which later led to the violent deaths of six people in Augusta."

21 - The NSA said that 283 schools remained on strike. At Antioch College, windows were smashed in an administration building after the administration rejected a demand for \$50,000 for the Panther defense fund. MIT severed its ties with a space and military research laboratory after a year-long debate over the appropriateness of weapons research being sponsored by an academic institution. Similar moves were made recently by Columbia, George Washington, and American Universities. A computer system at Fresno State College suffered \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 damage in an electrical fire triggered by fire-bombing. The NSA said it believed the fire was tied more to student demands for ethnic studies than to the strike. In New York, guerrilla theater and leafletting interrupted early morning rush-hour traffic in grand Central Station.

- Fifteen Black educators met with Pres. Nixon, and charged his administration

with fostering alienation and despair in the Black community with among other things, his programs of neglect.

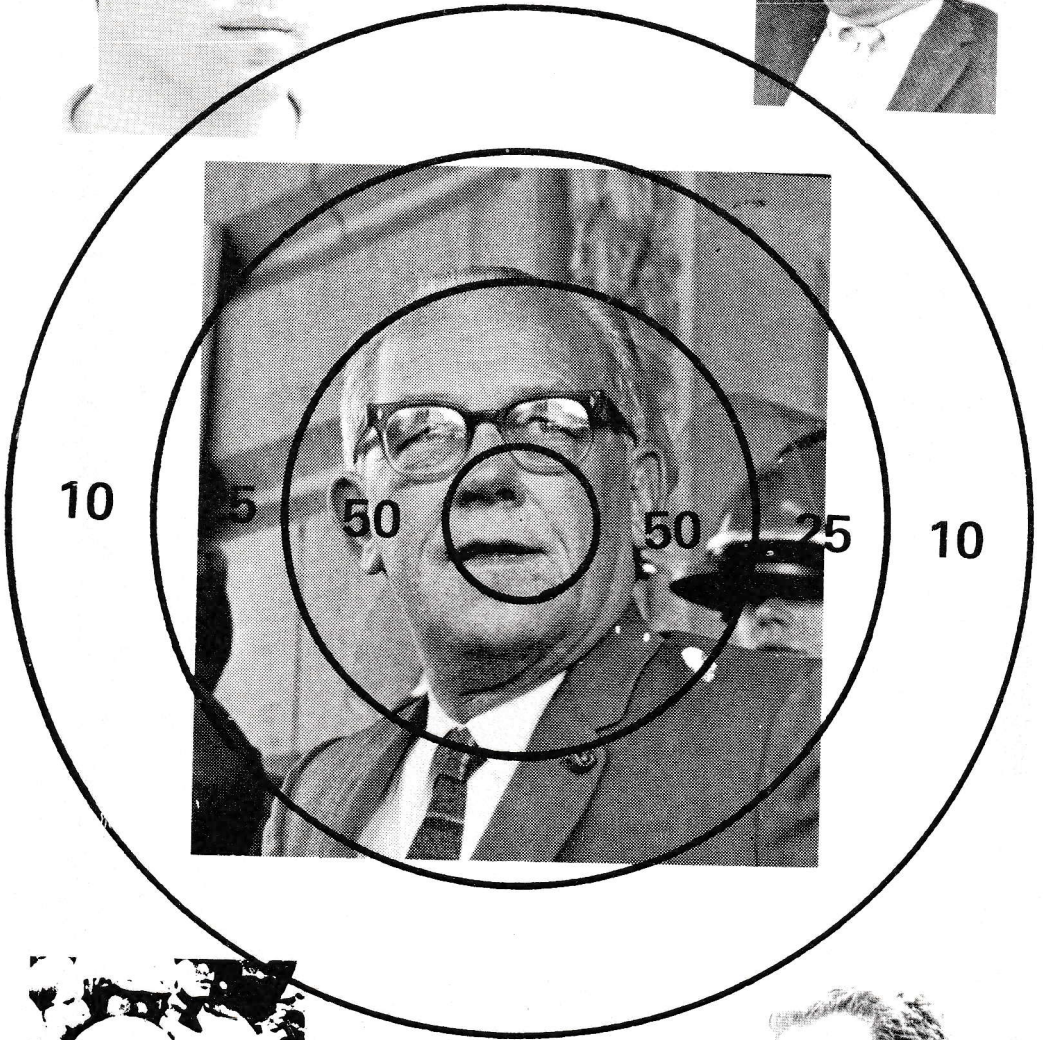
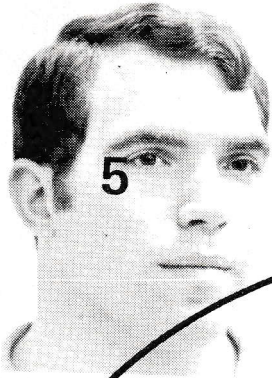
– Ralph Abernathy, in a speech prior to a “march against repression in America” at Ft. Valley, Georgia, said that racism, the war in Southeast Asia, and government actions in quelling disorders were part of a national program of repression of basic freedoms. About 125,000 construction workers and others marched in support of Nixon’s policies in New York City. A similar march in Buffalo drew 1,500.

22 – Ohio State U. found itself occupied once again by National Guard after looting and window-breaking by students. In New York, nine demonstrators were injured after police attacked a rally against the war at City Hall. The rally, which drew 20,000 was the first for the labor-student Coalition for Peace.

*The information for the above article was gathered from the New York Times, with the exception of the May 11 section on the reconstruction of Berkeley. That portion used information from The Rolling Stone, May 11, 1970. The dates in the article refer to the dates of the issue of the Times used. The events usually, though not always, occurred the day before.

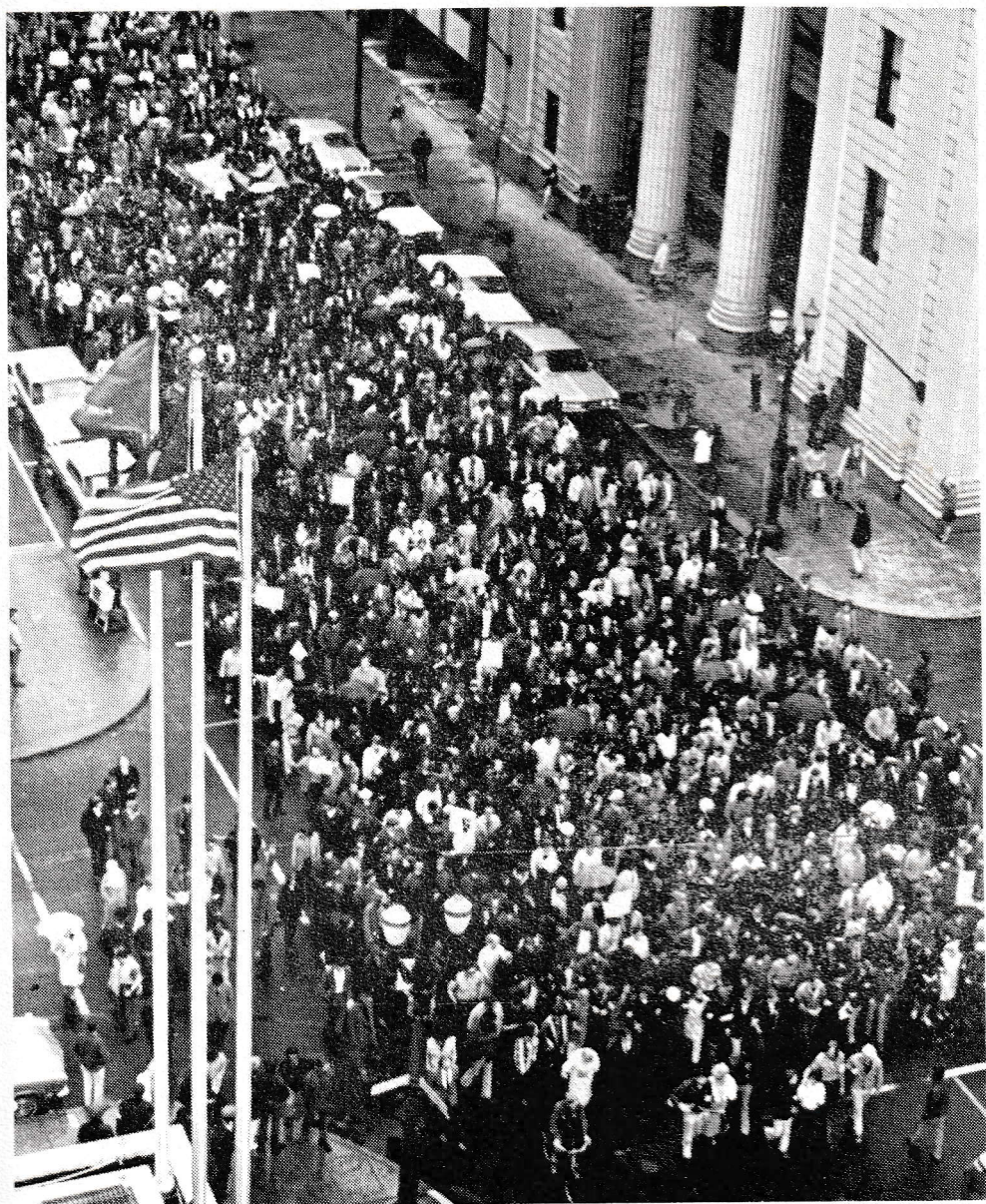


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Onward