Welfare victory

Recently about thirty-five members of Mothers for Adequate Welfare which is associated with the ERAP project went to the commissioner's office and demanded a survey to raise the W-2 minimum. The entire meeting was covered by television and the press. Commissioner Lally, who has repeatedly invited the public to come and ask questions, agreed to hold the survey. The demand for an immediate cessation of the group has ever gotten from the Welfare Department, and can lead to a real increase in everyone's ADC check.

Fighting for the people

Lake Forest College SDS organized a protest over the decision of the Service Board of Waukegan, Illinois, to charge a student who took part in the meeting organized to reassert the rights of the group in repressing bombing protests. The protests are being met with more and more repression of opposition to the repressing bombing of the Congressmen.

The period of the bombing pause demonstrates the limits that can be imposed on the bombing war by the public in particular and the SDS in particular. However, I fear that it gives us little to base our hopes on. Several factors operating independently of our movement contributed to stall the Administration.

1. Perhaps the most powerful deterrent to the repression was the almost universal opposition of the white-golden set. Almost all of the 114 heads of state and high diplomats consulted by our own ambassadors have expressed their opposition to the bombing and to the war. Especially behind closed doors, our war isn't very popular. To the extent that the peace offensive was a grandstand maneuver, the fans at whom Lyndon was aiming were principally the leaders of allied and neutral nations.

2. Another important deterrent that is playing a role in the objective difficulty of fighting a land war in Asia. When a General Gavin comes out against the war, he has leverage: the difficulty of fighting a war is increased. In South Vietnam, the formidable adversary—a guerrilla movement with twenty-five years of experience and two victories under its belt—more than he is thinking about the war. The right wing of the opposition to the war is thus effectively increased by the horrors of napalm. These same realities make for a caution in the White House.

3. A third factor to which the American public has not been made barely realizes the intensity of organized opposition in America to see our sons fight a war in Vietnam. Although the Left has tried to organize sentiment that it is not to continue the war; it has failed to succeed. This is the whole point to which American political contention is implicitly, though powerfully so, in the statements of politicians, and in the backing of their minds. But it is with this in mind that President Johnson is backing away from his hard line, and starts talking about the boys coming home in a huff.

The movement, the public, and the bombings

by Paul Booth

To many people in SDS it was no great surprise that the President announced his bombing pause this February 1st. The same public support for the bombing that was held around the country in the same spontaneous manner that they took place one year ago has been held again around the country. But test despite the statement of the police chief that this cannot take place.

Other demonstrations took place in Detroit, New York, Boston, Toronto, Oakland, and undoubtedly other places as well. One call to arms has been issued for nationally coordinated action. One proposal, from Spalding Lynd, for a national convergence on Washington has been suppressed by a call for an international protest for Saturday. On that day, the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam are going to have their first meeting to discuss a way of getting President Johnson the medals and insignia that they have won in past wars. This demonstrates the necessity of political opposition to the repressing bombing of the Congressmen.

The Students for a Democratic Society in New York are also going to have a national demonstration. The New York regional office reports that it has informed SDS members in New York about plans for local demonstrations that might involve civil disobedience.

In Syracuse, the new chapter staged a twelve-person demonstration that received extensive radio and press coverage. At Lake Forest (ILL), SDS will hold a pro-
Mr. Wittman,

(letter is in reference to Carl Wittman's article in the SDS Bulletin, "In a Psychiatric Ward"—ed. note),...I was a...I'll know how it feels to be so doped up you can't stand up straight. When I have the authority to order...on the other side of the keys. Pm a student nurse at a hospital. Of course, I didn't tell the school where I had spent the last year; you know how quickly I would be asked to leave if they found out.

ON MENTAL HOSPITALS

ON POLICIES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Due to a preoccupation with organizing, I could not attend the primary direct of its action program for the next months engagement in elector polices.

First SDS has grown in its local base to the point where the leadership and potential membership can provide important force to such efforts. In a number of cities SDS has organized...and for them, too. These include both liberals and SDSers who have been politically and organizationally committed to the Viet- namese issue and to some other insurgent movements outside of Vietnam. They are the beginnings of the coalition such as Mayor Daley's Chicago. In any event, they...political force and social approaches than before.

Peace politics

The most likely course of action for most of us...ists to see that the good work you are doing. The peace movement has.p...the American people what is...if we are to be radical organizers, we cannot say to peace activists, "You're wasting your time, build SDS chapters." We...serious. More people don’t talk about personalities, for example, in the ward. Why is that? At times I thought I was going to...for (1) build a permanent movement of local groups and to carry over...SDS Bulletin, "In a Psychiatric Ward," (ed.) and (yes) its...to the killing of...I lived through many of the episodes you described and many more people don't talk about them. In the midst of the most violent episodes you described and many more people don't talk about them. In the midst of the most violent episodes...as a center for the collection of information, as a place of...a brush with death. In a..."utter horror of the war",...Rambo must be...as a center for the collection of information, as a place of...a brush with death. In a..."utter horror of the war",...Rambo must be...at the peace
candidates of 1962, who fared poorly nevertheless, (2) it will pass..."dread" for some, and (3) it will pass...is about to...90s, I was...as a center for the collection of information, as a place of...a brush with death. In a..."utter horror of the war",...Rambo must be...at the peace

strategy

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Dear Paul (Booth) and Lee (Webb),

You say on the Anti-war movement, "The Anti-War Movement: from Protest to Radical Politics,"...to the criticism that your analysis and conclusions are too general and laconic. At least I hope...movement, conscription, participatory democracy, "The Anti-War Movement: from Protest to Radical Politics,"...to the criticism that your analysis and conclusions are too general and laconic. At least I hope...movement, conscription, participatory democracy, "The Anti-War Movement: from Protest to Radical Politics,"...to the criticism that your analysis and conclusions are too general and laconic. At least I hope...movement, conscription, participatory democracy, "The Anti-War Movement: from Protest to Radical Politics,"...to the criticism that your analysis and conclusions are too general and laconic. 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WASHINGTON, D.C. — Since there is no photo project now, the facilities of the dark room are available for use by staff members for his fund raising trip through California.

NAC members present: Harriet Stulman, Joyce Bennett, Judy Kissinger, and Steve Goldsmith. It was revealed that the University of Illinois has offered to preserve SDS records for posterity. No immediate decision was made on the decision of the University of Illinois to preserve SDS records for posterity.

Discussion of New Left Notes. No fundamental criticism of second issue. Most people liked it. Suggested that it should be made available to members at each regular meeting and that it should be more widely distributed to interested people.

Jeff Segal was mandated to mimeograph regulations on use of N.O. facilities by local chapters and the Chicago region and make them known to all.

It was revealed that there is a possibility of a new chapter being formed in the San Fernando Valley, which has a population of over 2 million. The chapter is currently working with the Orange county peace groups, but hopes to have programs of its own. The chapter is interested in forming a chapter and is working on organizing their program.

Participation in an established organization is relatively easy to define, but how do you define a participatory democracy? At what point are they to be considered as acting on the mandate of a constituency? How is that mandate achieved? I do not offer these questions by way of criticism, because I have been an advocate of "participative" democracy for a long time. But I do think that faulty notions about participatory democracy do inhibit much-needed action.

One of the functions of a participatory democracy is to help people to think in terms of a "caucus" under participatory democracy. Do people of similar bent have a right to caucus so as to devise common strategy, and if they do so aren't they guilty of manipulation? How much manipulation is permissible?

I assume you use the term not only to indicate a desired relationship within a political or semi-political group, but also as the movement generally being referred to as the New Left. I think that participatory democracy is a more specific concept, perhaps you have done so somewhere that I am not acquainted with. I am not necessarily saying it will be useful, nonetheless, if you decide to pursue the following questions:

1. I assume you use the term "participatory democracy" to indicate a desired relationship within a political group, but also as the movement generally being referred to as the New Left. I think that participatory democracy is a more specific concept, perhaps you have done so somewhere that I am not acquainted with. I am not necessarily saying it will be useful, nonetheless, if you decide to pursue the following questions:

2. In what way does participatory democracy differ from anarchism? Do members of an organization or citizens of a society have any obligatory duties, or only those which they feel they want to perform out of love for their associates? If so, do they feel that they are fulfilling those duties in the usual sense. Every action projects in their communities. Nor does it rule out the possibility of people who are interested in developing college chapters, even though they may not necessarily be interested in doing so. The idea of a participatory democracy is involved in an organizing effort of some kind, a participatory democracy is involved in an organizing effort of some kind.

3. In what way does participatory democracy differ from authoritarianism? I refer to the abstract concept (not as practiced, but as visualized) of a "caucus" under participatory democracy. If you do not believe that people can be radicals in the usual sense. I would argue that the participatory democracy is involved in an organizing effort of some kind.

4. In what way does participatory democracy differ from authoritarianism? I refer to the abstract concept (not as practiced, but as visualized) of a "caucus" under participatory democracy. If you do not believe that people can be radicals in the usual sense. I would argue that the participatory democracy is involved in an organizing effort of some kind.

5. How legitimate is the idea of a "caucus" under participatory democracy? Do people of similar bent have a right to caucus so as to devise common strategy, and if they do so aren't they guilty of manipulation? How much manipulation is permissible?

6. How legitimate is the idea of a temporary or permanent faction? Is it possible to have a "caucus" under participatory democracy in which people would come to think of the "how to be a radical" problem in a more concrete framework than has been true in the past. I suspect that people have thought about this problem only in a pretty diffuse way, and the kind of specific examination I suggest would help direct and clarify the issues.

7. In what way does participatory democracy differ from anarchism? Do members of an organization or citizens of a society have any obligatory duties, or only those which they feel they want to perform out of love for their associates? If so, do they feel that they are fulfilling those duties in the usual sense.

Mike Davis

The following is a report on the NAC chapters in the Southern California area and their relations to strength and activities.

PARADISEA SDS chapter, which has approximately thirty members, is a very vigorous group on Paradise Community College campus or in Paradise as a whole. SDS has been fighting all year to get recognition and help from the local administration, but last week the SDS turned down their appeal, so the ACLU is preparing a brief to submit to the State Board of Education. Under the State Board’s code the ACLU looks as if SDS will ultimately win. The fight for recognition and the consequent free speech issues continue to trouble the campus all year--ad hoc rallies have attracted several hundred students at a time. Paradise SDS has also done some work around local schools helping students find teach-ins for early February with February 14th, Mary Clarke, etc.

UCLA SDS at its first, relatively unpublicized meeting this last week was well attended and the meeting was well organized and very effective. I was impressed by the number of students who were interested in attending the meeting and the number who were present.

Cal State at Los Angeles SDS: Very good chapter and key group on campus. Has sponsored rallies, meetings, Delano activity, spontaneous teach-ins, etc.

Valle y SDS: Nobody knows what's happening out in the San Fernando Valley. Had a good peace demonstration. Good chapter and key group on campus. Associated with the Orange county peace groups, but hopes to have programs of its own. One of the first efforts in history of S. Calif, to raise concern against the morality and economics of the defense industry.

Cal State San Diego SDS: Official on campus, but I'm not sure if they have official status yet, but they could be important if their official status were confirmed.

Cal State at Long Beach SDS: Utterly unformed, but have nearly thirty possible members. Survivors of Committee to End the War, working kids, old socialists, etc., who want to join SDS plus group of guys from Watts.

Our next month. A VDC committee is active on campus, has turned capitalistic in its concern with literature sales, runs on student car washes and sign drives, etc.

How legitimate is the idea of a "caucus" under participatory democracy? Do people of similar bent have a right to caucus so as to devise common strategy, and if they do so aren't they guilty of manipulation? How much manipulation is permissible?

Don McKeown

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High schools have five and a few Palisades High alone and group of kids here and there. More numbers all over the city. Kids are active in independent politics group or join at-large chapter.
Notes on the pathology of the N.C.

by Todd Gitlin

I might have thought that my feelings toward the December Conference were strictly personal, limited to the one day when every person I talked to—while the meeting was going on—and afterward—agreed that it was a disaster. What I had learned were symptoms, but all agreed that there was a disease loose. Afterwards, some SDS people—moody in the Berkeley office—seemed to think that some decisions had been made, but that decision strategy was outmoded. It was after a day in the fields—it was hell, but thank God it's over, and look how many bales I picked, after all. But this, like the others, was an attempt to distaste to usher in a period of realism seemed almost entirely too far. SDS meetings are often pretty cold, we get superficial discussion. Triviality begat triviality. It is as if there were a Law of Increasing Triviality, up to a point of where some of our enemies makes a deeper, too-late attempt at salvation. Or else, breakdown.

An over-organizational concept where

1. It is not appropriate or mis-identification of the deeper issues of national structure and the National Office, and one section of the debate on the Radical Education Project, are prunes instances of our propensity for misperceiving the nature of an issue. Slogans and symbols replace analysis and hard thinking. For instance: “Decentralization.” But which functions are properly national, and which ones are not? The ones that are property national are then the province of a National Secretary? Or do we refer, instead, to (a) a style that treats groups of the same region as if they were a single entity, and that precludes substantive participation from, and accountability to, all corners of the organization? (Again, the same question applies to our social policy.)

2. Political Control. There was a long, trivial debate over the editorial board in Al Haber’s proposed Radical Education Project. Several delegates cast their votes as a check to who would guard the guardians of our minds? As if the danger was one of brainwashing— as if, in fact, the danger were more urgent. Though the two is-eves are not the same, and the destruction of the one could be another. It was the type of education proposed that should have been the issue. We were too concerned to avoid that we evaded the purpose we wanted to make possible: “No Leaders.” The issue—it sometimes seems nothing more than a mystique but it is still a live issue—was buried in the administrative controversy— who were the people that guarded the guardians of our minds? And the most dangerous consequence of this issue is that the question of political control— of the people that guard the guardians of our minds?—is vacated.

3. “Regionalization.” I’m for it; so is everybody. But a functional region is one that actually serves and is accountable to its constituents. It is not the same as the vested interest of a regional office.

4. “Democracy in the Office.” But is it egalitarian, or rational? A realism of each of us to each other, that should guide a staff member?

Regionalization or bossism: it is everybody. But a functional region is one that actually serves and is accountable to its constituents. It is not the same as the vested interest of a regional office.

Bureaucracy. Does that include the keeping up of mailing lists? a billing system? the existence of a National Secretary? Or do we refer, instead, to (a) a style that treats groups of the same region as if they were a single entity, and which precludes substantive participation from, and accountabilities to, all corners of the organization? (Again, the same question applies to our social policy.)

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The December Conference was called not to make decisions but to gather a consensus from the SDS peasantry. From this point of view the Conference was a flop, due largely to an unrealistic agenda. The December Conference was called not to make decisions but to gather a consensus from the SDS peasantry. From this point of view the Conference was a flop, due largely to an unrealistic agenda.