B�ally S.D.S. politics stem from disaffec-
ion and a desire to expose all forms of injusti-
ce and power to the light of public scrutiny. As a result, the S.D.S. has evolved into a very different organization from the one it was originally.

In a pre-election effort to bolster support for his Administration, the President has planned a series of events to be held in various cities. One of these events, held in Louisville, was attended by a large crowd of people who were there to protest the war in Vietnam.

The demonstration began on July 29, 1966, with a march through downtown Louisville. The group then gathered in front of the Louisville Civic Center where speakers addressed the crowd. Among the speakers were representatives from various peace groups and members of the local community.

The demonstration was peaceful, with few incidents reported. However, there were arrests made by local police for violations of state laws. The arrested demonstrators were charged with offenses such as "trespassing", "disturbing the peace", and "obstructing traffic".

The event was well-attended, with an estimated crowd size of around 40,000 people. The S.D.S. had organized the demonstration as a way to bring attention to the war in Vietnam and to call for an end to the conflict.

The event was covered extensively by the media, with coverage ranging from local newspapers to national networks. The demonstration received significant media coverage, with reports on television, radio, and in print media.

The S.D.S. continued to organize similar events throughout the 1960s, with the aim of increasing public awareness of the war in Vietnam and of increasing pressure on the government to end the conflict.

After the Louisville demonstration, the S.D.S. continued to organize similar events across the country, with the goal of increasing public awareness of the war in Vietnam and of increasing pressure on the government to end the conflict.

The S.D.S. also continued to organize events and demonstrations in support of other causes, such as civil rights and opposition to the Vietnam War. The S.D.S. was a key player in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, and its activities were closely linked to the broader social and political movements of the time.

The S.D.S. continued to be active well into the 1970s, with its members participating in a variety of protests and demonstrations. The S.D.S. was eventually dissolved in 1971, but its legacy lives on in the form of many of the social and political movements that it helped to create.
As people began to arrive an official described the impact of marches so that they no longer a-stirring or disruptive form of protest. Activists in Los Angeles had made so unworthy that Buddhists burn- ing themselves in the ultimate plea to American officials involved concluded that the disruption. The impact of disruptive public impact had been last.

The demonstrators groups continued to affiliate with the numerous marches, fasts, and rallies that were held; few imaginative programs were instituted. Yet to seriously oppose the war, demonstrators were aimed at developing a broader war-controversy. These were the S.D.S. counter draft deferment exams, and the running of peace candidates who would use their candidacy to campaign on radical issues and crystallize through their vote an expression of the war's settlement.

These were the exceptions, however, Most groups that I've seen in the last six months continued in the march or public witness protest. For instance in January, 1969, when former Dow Chemical plant received a government contract to produce napalm and defoliants for the Los Angeles war protesters expressed sympathy to protest. On that Saturday afternoon more than 150 picketers assembled and marched for the plant's outer walls. The best of the signs carried was "Death Begins at Dow", On the opposite side of the highway were 75 police officers. Other signs were "They must be stopped, a cop turned one over to protest. After two hours picketing, we withdrew to an appeal for a rally. Here, Congressman Police Chief told us that according to a Toc- dence ordinance, we could not leaflet in downtown Torrence without a permit from the City Council.

There was a short debate with the decision to not get people arrested that day to test this issue of N.L.N will be my last issue as editor. If people have been reading the NAC minutes, they will have learned that I was elected Assistant National SDS, a fact that I was elected Assistant National Secretary at the last NC with the under- standing that I would stay on staff until the convention, this may seem to be irrespon- sible. I would like to state my reasons for this decision.

When I came to work for the N.L.N, it was due to an accident. I did not plan to stay for longer than six weeks at the most. I felt that the end of that period that staff situation in the office could be improved in. Terms of the functioning of the N.O as an office and staff. I would stay as long as I was needed to see if it was a peace picket and shortly after returned to arrest Kelly. Several people, some of whom had not even received signs, were arrested while standing with several signs, one of which was military in the town of Christ Church, with the permission of the pastor.

A 4. Vista worker was arrested while attempting to place a sign that read "Welcome to President Goldwater." Events in Indianapolis developed into a major travesty of civil liberties, resulting in 28 arrests. The first day President Johnson said that the President felt that "disorderly elements" should not be permitted to inter- fere with the majority and should be "de- momstrations media had stereotyped and blunted this is more demoralizing than feeling of life end the policies of America. While making arrests on charges so false that even the pro-war, pro-Johnson at Indianapolis. Support come from the Midwest. Participation of political programming.

There were three types of people who want to work in the NO. First there are the people who should not work in an office situation, but because of some kind of mystical be- lief in the N.O as an important political place, they feel that they should work in the NO. These are people who have been important in their chapters and may be very competent people in their letters but are totally incompetent when it becomes necessary for them to work in an office and do large boring work for 8-12 hours every day of the week. Most of these people leave as soon as they discover that they cannot do the job which they are expected to do. In large part they are the cause of the small delays in the office. Second, there are the people who are capable of working in any office and who do the same sort of work that they did if they were working in any office. Third, there are the super-affiliated bureaucrats. I place myself in this third group. The problem with the being a super-affiliated bureaucrat is that while you can get away with being a little lazy but are totally incompetent when it becomes necessary for you to do the actual work of the organization. Always you can be so well on top of your game that you never feel like you are doing any work. This is a kind of moral - every time you feel like you are doing any actual work you feel like you are doing it on autodead.

First, editors of N.L.N. Must be be a person tolerant toward the viewpoints of other SDS members with whom he politi- cally disagrees. This means that the editor must be a person who will print viewpoints which he disagrees with. In the meaning of what was said, and without falling victim to the urge to reply respectfully to views with which he disagrees. In short, the editor of N.L.N. must be tolerant toward those who have the first two qualifications plus an ability to edit for a newspaper, but whatever is editor must hold to these three qualifications even if it means that he has no previous editorial experience. When I was editor of N.L.N., I possessed only the first two qualifications for editor I announced to the membership that I was not qualified for the job. The NO was very real reasons for leaving. For the benefit of those of you who have never worked in the NO (almost all of you) I will list those reasons.

There are three types of people who want to work in the NO. First there are the people who should not work in an office situation, but because of some kind of mystical belief in the NO as an important political place, they feel that they should work in the NO. These are people who have been important in their chapters and may be very competent people in their letters but are totally incompetent when it becomes necessary for them to work in an office and do large boring work for 8-12 hours every day of the week. Most of these people leave as soon as they discover that they cannot do the job which they are expected to do. In large part they are the cause of the small delays in the office. Second, there are the people who are capable of working in any office and who do the same sort of work that they did if they were working in any office. Third, there are the super-affiliated bureaucrats. I place myself in this third group. The problem with the being a super-affiliated bureaucrat is that while you can get away with being a little lazy but are totally incompetent when it becomes necessary for you to do the actual work of the organization. Always you can be so well on top of your game that you never feel like you are doing any work. This is a kind of moral - every time you feel like you are doing any actual work you feel like you are doing it on autodead.
In last week's issues of NLN there was a proposal for a student strike Nov. 4 by Bettina Apthecker, to be sponsored by an ad hoc committee. I was asked to sign the call. The NAC decided to send the proposal and the substance of the NAC discussion to the NIC, which by the time this issue was received had called its regional meetings and taken up the proposal. The NAC decided to send the proposal and the NIC's varied reaction to it to the membership for discussion and action. The NAC decided to send the proposal and the NIC's varied reaction to it to the membership for discussion and action.

Dear Jane,

In reference to Bettina Apthecker's National Executive Council (N.E.C.) pullout, I would like to present this idea to the December N.C. meeting. At that time it was voted down. Since then the student movement has escalated and so has the movement on the campuses anti-war and anti-authority. This is something which we really should relate to a higher goal as part of an effort to mobilize.

I feel that the concept of a student strike would be a means of drawing together the anti-war and anti-authority movements. Also it's much easier to mobilize on a smaller scale than on a large scale. I think that if we could mobilize on a local level, we could then move on to a national level.

I would argue that a student strike should be both an international and an anti-war strike. I am not sure I would call it an anti-authority strike. Possibly C.P. politics, an international student demonstration would tie up the anti-war movement on the campuses and in the national student movement. The Vietnamese, N.A.W., nuclear weapons, imperialism, etc. with the growing radical U.S. student movement.

This is a must for SDS.

I would also argue that there should be a follow-up international student strike in the spring. There are a number of reasons for this:

1) It would give foreign students a greater chance to mobilize.
2) It would create a one-shot affair.
3) It would be based on program - anti-war, anti-authority, anti-authority, anti-authority student control of the university - SDS's multi-issue approach (civil rights, labor, university, community).

I agree 100% with Greg's third point that SDS is not in a position to lead the anti-war movement. I have been one of a minority in SDS that has advocated just this. SDS has sabotaged its potential for politically influencing the anti-war movement under the guise that we must maintain our multi-issue approach. What many of the SDS leadership don't understand is that when you have masses of thousands of people in motion you do not sit back and say, 'This is too much. We must not organize a mass movement.'

I strongly feel that we should take leadership in this. This is not a question of producing the multi-issue approach and relating Vietnam to labor to civil rights to community etc. We must turn the anti-war movement into an anti-system movement.

I further agree that any student strike that is called should be planned and politically directed by SDS. We are the students who power in the country, we must start showing our muscles.

I do not feel Jane should sign the ad hoc call. We should issue an SDS call pending conference (should read National Council) action where it can be fully discussed.

In Revolution,

Steve Baum

Dear Jane,

a) Who is Bettina Apthecker? I don't know who Bettina Apthecker is, but why get so excited just because she has an idea? lots of people have ideas. Unless something specific is in the wind, and you probably know what it is, but your "REACTIONS OF SDS NAC hints all around the subject by taking purely at the level of general statement. For instance, do you have any idea who some of those 'prominent individuals' might be whom Bettina thinks should sign the strike?

b) I am just amazed that Bettina, of all people, should propose a student strike; in fact, to the contrary, I often led to suspect that the strike was an idea that had come to her.

c) You may not have heard about it back East, but we have already had a student strike here in Berkeley. The reason you may not have heard about it is that it was a small strike. Bettina knows all about it. The strike was on February 24, against the VDC leadership at the time. In urging you to support the November 4th strike, surely the SDS leadership was told to try to get the February strike in the headlines. In the February strike, you were not sure who all she wanted to sign the call, though it included people like Stoughton Young.

We do hope that the discussion raised by this mailing has spurred discussion and thinking, and re-activated the NAC as a decision-making body. We hope this has given you some questions.

Jane Adams

Dear Jane,

In reply to your questions in order:

Bettina Apthecker is a girl from California, active in the VDC, a member of the Communist Party, daughter of Herbert Apthecker.

Bettina came to me asking for me to sign a call for a student strike. It seemed to me and to the NAC that this is an organizational decision, as my signature to a call for any action, as an national secretary, has organizational implications. The NAC is formed as an administrative and not political body, and therefore, must not mandate me. It is probably the function of the NAC to make such decisions. I realize that the NAC has not been much in the mood for selecting people for such a task, and we were hoping to make it fulfill that function.

On November 4th [my note: should be 5th], I think you missed the point that the NAC was trying to make it doesn't really matter what anybody does, so long as he does it with, etc. The important thing, as we see it, is that for the past year, SDS has done little programmatic and strategic thinking. Most of its activity has been based on the advice of other organizations or ad hoc groups. I get the feeling in the chapters that we don't really know where we're going and are picking up an action to fill a vacuum, rather than as part of a continuing program. My feeling is that the feeling of the NAC, was that this needs to stop. The way it stops is by SDS planning on a strategic level, and not just in ad hoc actions as these actions fit into our strategy.

In that light, it is unimportant whether Bettina is acting as an individual, or as a member of the NAC, as a person of the DuBois Clubs, as a member of the VDC, or whatever. I also don't know what her motivation was for why she is proposing a broad anti-war protest, supporting peace candidates. She had talked to the DuBois Clubs and was going to talk to the NAC, but I don't think she was sure who all she wanted to sign the call, though it included people like Stoughton Young.

We do hope that the discussion raised by this mailing has spurred discussion and thinking, and re-activated the NAC as a decision-making body. We hope this has given you some questions.

Anna Mae Ross

Jane Adams

Dear Jane,

In reference to your communication regarding a student strike yesterday, I am an on an FSRC work project this summer and the other nine participants are also college students. I was the feeling of all of us that a strike is a good idea. I am now writing from the Region Office and understand that you may not endorse the strike. This would be a big mistake.

It was felt that SDS oversimplified its power to an extent, and it would be wrong to call a strike solely so that SDS could grow. However, a successful strike (which I and those I have talked to feel is possible) would do a lot of good.

1) It would enhance the prestige of SDS and the New Left.

2) Bases of support for other radical programs would be built up through the strike action.

3) At some campuses support of the war effort, the draft, and the CIA would be defeated.

4) There might be some effect on the national elections.

5) It would ensure that the above happenings can take place is at least dual. Any national or international success of near-success is improved for both the general public and the number of the U.S. Masses of students on strike at name schools is good even without the support of the national or international.

6) Sheila Cooper of YCND and others of the non-radical colleges from the SDS chapter list however, if for example, small schools would also strike, this might mean that the program of these college students would be of great importance to the local people.

Others thought:

1) Nov. is a good time for the strike since it is just before the elections and would provide a success from which to work during the remaining school year. The strike can begin organized on campuses by Nov. 4, especially since there is little academic work before then.

2) Nationally we must beware of too much organization.

3) People should strike from a broad base - not only against imperialism, but because they are unsure as to moral justification for the war, the draft, against the way the war is being fought, don't want Americans to die, or just don't want to be drafted.

4) The call should not be made by organizations as this drives away the middle-class terrorists.

5) National publicity should be tried for without centering upon a few individuals or schools (this pertains mainly to the pre-strike publicity).

6) Each local group should be allowed to draw up its own statement (hopefully a broad one).

7) On the day of the strike rallies or teach-ins should be held throughout the time instead of late night sit-ins, draft boards, marches, etc. could also take place.

8) Sheila Cooper of YCND and other European events which could affect this should be contacted for international support (Shells expressed great interest in an international action of this type to me last summer).

9) Perhaps an ad in a national newspaper (e.g. N.Y. Times) could be taken out by a few thousand students-students only.
The convention will officially begin Saturday night, Aug. 27, in an attempt to show to the world that SDS still has human concerns. The party will begin at around 8:00 and people should bring whatever they feel they will need. At 10:30 Sunday morning, we will gather to pray and be given the agenda of workshops for the following three days.

That agenda will consist of a list of workshops, panels and formal debates along with the time and place and an outline of their content. All workshops should be preplanned and have resource people selected beforehand. People wanting to have workshops pencil on specific topics should send us as soon as possible the names of people responsible for them and prospective attendees in order that they be put in as rational manner as we are able. Unless we are flooded, the only workshops that will not be put separately on the prog-

ram are those that duplicate others and which can be put together. Throughout that weekend, there will be a broad topical variety of panels and workshops presented and as often as they will run continuously, people will be given the chance that wish to attend them. We will also try to save a small amount of time for ad hoc plenary sessions out of discussion in scheduled meetings.

The first plenary session will be held the morning of Wed., Aug. 31, and will consider any situation arising in any committee which should be sent us as soon as possible the names of people responsible for them and prospective attendees in order that they be put in as rational manner as we are able. Unless we are flooded, the only workshops that will not be put separately on the prog-

CONVENTION AGENDA REPORTS

but for what it's worth, the following is the convention agenda reports to give on up-to-date report on it to the

to be at any time; it is a matter of what,

that it's being broadly conceived—thot is,

on the supposition that nothing is going to

to it by S.D.S. until our National Convention

Louis and they agree and are writing another

S.D.S. and the peace movement in general,

student strike, work with them informally,

shops, panels and formal debates along with

and people should bring whatever they feel

the world that SDS still has human concerns.

We don't know whether this will be in time

We'll be interested to see what the first of

1. There should be no formal signature put

2. No one is being allowed entry at the SDS offices after 6:00 p.m. until such debts are eliminated.

3. It was reported that the Convention Planning Committee isn't functioning, that another committee meeting should be scheduled meetings.

4. Several of us were sitting around in the Chosen Monhotten and National City Watts. We discussed the proposed demonstration.

The struggle to redress the Indianapolis prison is central to our war critique. The some man's attacks on the South contained the elements for stork activity. I think one reason that some activists have become more involved with using drugs is that protest politics became more meaningful attempts to change the society. S.D.S. individuals have developed an es-

As Steve Weisman argues, a reality of our situation is that the police continue to intensify their repression tactics, and make it easier to ignore alienation, than marching with a picket sign. S.D.S. is developing programs that deal with political repression and make it easier to ignore alienation, rather than marching with a picket sign.

We have an example. I was in the Los Angeles Regional Office when a local activist, a regional organizer hurried in and quickly explained, 'We're going to have this big demonstration in front of Bova's precinct station (the cop that shot Deadwyler to death and went on to murder jury hearing.) There hasn't been any public outcry. Would you contact your chapters.'

Jeff Shero
We face a challenge in the world in which we live. The world is characterized by a heightened sense of the interdependence of all nations, and this interdependence has led to a greater understanding of the need for cooperation and compromise in resolving international conflicts. The United States, as a leading nation in the world, has a responsibility to play a positive role in resolving these conflicts and promoting peaceful solutions. We need to work towards creating a more just and equitable world order, where all nations have the opportunity to participate fully in the global community. The United States has a responsibility to take a leadership role in this effort, and to work with other nations to create a world that is more peaceful, prosperous, and just for all people. This means working towards addressing the root causes of conflicts, such as poverty, inequality, and political instability, and promoting policies that are fair and just for all people. We need to work towards creating a world where all nations have the opportunity to participate fully in the global community, and where all people have the chance to live in peace and prosperity.

The American presence in the world is a reflection of the United States' historical role as a leader in the world order. The United States has a responsibility to continue to play a positive role in promoting peace and prosperity around the world, and to work towards creating a world that is more just and equitable for all people. This means working towards addressing the root causes of conflicts, such as poverty, inequality, and political instability, and promoting policies that are fair and just for all people. We need to work towards creating a world where all nations have the opportunity to participate fully in the global community, and where all people have the chance to live in peace and prosperity.
in their nations. They are at work in dozens of countries, and in Peru and Colombia (and, we are told) about them, they are going up to hills and valleys like Vietnam.

In order to make possible the coup that replaced Patrice Lumumba in the Congo, we provided the cash so that Joseph Mobutu could pay his troops. One year after the Congo crisis, our ambassador gave his blessing to An- 
astasio Somoza’s proposal to assassinate the President of Nicaragua. If Somoza had then been 
overthrown by terror for 25 years.

Stable relations to American-owned indus- 
tries, and to international banks. Nationalized the International Telephone and Telegraph 
and sent in Brazil’s Rio Grande do Sul, Senator Bautista Huicielopez led a successful move to cut off any country out of foreign aid that conflicted us U.S. business without adequate (by their terms) com- pensation. One country that has been cut off is Ceylon — in July 1962 Mrs. Bandar- 
ranake, the Prime Minister, nationalized the plywood company. The cost to the U.S. was millions of dollars, and said, "The best form of foreign aid the U.S. can give to small countries is to be clear in their affairs." Generally we have been more successful in wording all such efforts; in Bolivia in the SIAA, the CIA is supposed to overthrow a regime that was nibbling away at our plants, and in Iran in 1951 the CIA is supposed to help prevent nationalization of the oil industry.

In the Dominican Republic we let Bosch 
front an uprising, which the CIA had sug- 
(1960) suggests that the government planted the following od in

prevent nationalization of the oil industry.

The first stage in the recent history of the Third World is the easiest to understand: the gap between the rich and poor nations. The revenues necesa- 
ary to maintain a conservative life style in power have come from taxes on reve- nues from these export products and from the interest on their foreign investments for their domination. The dependence cannot be overempha-

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The productivity of both land and labor is among the highest in the world. The United States is the leading antagonist of the productive stabilization of the commodity prices, which are partly due to a desire to protect domestic industries, and partly due to the willingness of the rich to be reaped by the American firms who do the importing, or even to pass the added costs on to American consumers. The indus- 
tries in countries generally are not under our policy, including, as Cuba and Romania point out, the Soviet Union, which uses the prevailing world market prices in relations to its allies.

But it is the desperate need to defend the prices of traditional exports that led to the formation of what became known as the bloc of 75 at the UN trade conference in 1964. For it is in these countries that the most sensitive is the slightest interest in attacking the deeper problems of land distribution, or of dis- 
colonizing the U.S. investments.

But they recognize the increasingly marginal economic role of the Third World: while exports throughout the world rose by 1962, exports from the Third World rose by 3.4%. And, their share of world trade fell from 32% to 23%. And this reflects the fact that the deterioration in the terms of trade effecting the value of exports, but the fact that the underdeveloped countries are producing agricultural products as their products as developed countries become less dependent on technological advances.

Post-war era was a phenomenon which Raúl Prebisch, in his book "The New Economic and Financial Order" of 1950, pointed out, the Soviet Union, which uses the prevailing world market prices in relations to its allies.

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It is said that we are attempting to build "community," but when we look around through some of the so-called "community" programs that are supposed to be helping, we see that the training people, the buildings we have been building, and the various projects that seem to help people are simply a form of welfare. It is not so much that we are trying to help people, but we are trying to keep control over people. The idea of community is one of containment, one of control.

The DEFEAT of NATIONALISM

The worldwide design of America is the defeat of nationalism. It is being carried out in the States with remarkable success. It was around the time of our second world campaign that the foreign policy - with the Bay of Pigs invasion - that the men of power were re-cogized that the threat to their power came from the underdeveloped world, not Russia. Together with this recognition came experimentations with counter-insurgency, re-adjustments of the machinery of conquest, new methods of transition, new forms of intervention, meet limited wars, and a new political rhe-toric that has been used to mask a steady withdrawal of American capital from Vietnam, but its use of the CIA and other institutions has been substantial.

There has been no tidal wave of revolu-tion. Every style of revolutionary leadership, from the most radical Chinese-style insur-geries, to mass communist parties, to ane-party nationalist regimes, to constitutionalist reformers, have been dealt defeats at the hands of the American political ideolo-gy, the "政治" in the countryside has been con-tinued, to all appearances. By their pre-tense of success, we have been freed to detect nationalist up-pings among the students and Buddhists that have been going on in the past, by virtue of coalition with neu-tralists, tried to keep control of the country "by the hands of the CIA-led Ngoi Nosso-

That our fighting-men are useful against the non-Communist left as well was demon-strated by Vietnam. In Vietnam, U.S. planes have been available to strafe emplacements of left-wing leaders. The two sides have continued to kill off each other, and the violence of the American military is as ugly as our military in Vietnam. The violence of the American military is as ugly as the violence of the people who support it. The violence of the American military is as ugly as the violence of the people who think it is necessary to do what it is doing.

The police power. Guerrilla efforts are in bad shape throughout the Third World. Any ex-ample of this power, even if it were to be alter-native to the police, would be a victory for the people. In the case of a genuine civil war, the American proposal to eject Cuba from the UN is a clear indication of America's desire to destroy the people's power. In the case of a genuine civil war, the American proposal to eject Cuba from the UN is a clear indication of America's desire to destroy the people's power. In the case of a genuine civil war, the American proposal to eject Cuba from the UN is a clear indication of America's desire to destroy the people's power.
A meeting called by the 49th Ward Committee for Independent Political Action on July 17 voted unanimously to form the Citizens Independent Presidential Campaign for the 1968 election which they hope to cause.

and South Vietnam and that they are car­

people are being ordered to bomb North

way of dealing with them would be to for­

proved guilty and convicted, the only human

them should not be tried for their crimes.

ministration is looking for (coupled with

the American government who are order­

attack Vietnam (North) in division strength

Vietnom-FAST.

Jane,

To treat American war criminals in a

Furthermore such trials could help to es­

1} because it will bring on one of two

as indicated by the Congres­

mind.

The rally was sponsored by the Minne­

It began at 7:00 p.m. at 7th Street and Hen­

ruono went limp and was dragged to a squad car.

You are under arrest," Howkinson said to

The possible execution of four United States

Johnson, the "Man Wthout A Country" and

Art Rosenblum - National Office Staff

71 American flags on a 9 ft. pole at all

flog displayed and a city ordinance requires

ruono walked limp and was dragged to a squad car.

wrestle her around.

"Come on! Who's going with us." One SDS member, Keith Ruono, a worker on the Minneapolis Community Union Project, was taken limp and was dragged to a squad car.

The crowd began to shout "Leave her alone!" Leave her alone!" and the cops arrested the seven or not. They are

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

police broke up a street rally against the war in Vietnam and arrested ten SDS members, four of whom are students.

"You have to have a flag," Seigel said to Seigel. "We have a flag across the street!" (Socialist Workers Party). "Can we get it?" The chief said no and Seigel was dragged away to a squad car. Then cops began arbitrarily arresting for the rally. The rally was quickly and effectively. We must point out the fundamental issue of the war, c camouflage to
designer to this campaign quickly and effectively. We must point out the fundamental issue of the war, c camouflage to

The cops then arrested Joe

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fraternal organization

THE METHODIST STUDENT MOVEMENT

During the last six years the nationwide focus of the Methodist Student Movement has shifted from one of involvement in the causes of social justice to one of involvement in the causes of the Christian faith. The movement is now widely recognized as a major force in the American church, and its influence is felt in many different areas of social and political life.

nac minutes

(continued from page 3)

Boils in New York which is being organized by the American Committee on Africa, this being in harmony with past SDS policy. 9. Weissman to contact Illinois ACLU on new proposal for Paul's release.

10. Report on the response of the NIC to Belativa Apfriker's proposal for a student strike (for list of proposed see LIN July 22, 1966). The NIC was unanimously opposes to signing and supporting the proposal at this time. The general feeling was that decisions on programs should be reserved until discussion at the NIC Meeting. (see article on Nic members).

11. It was decided that the NAC should refrain from making policy decisions, this being the function of the NIC.