The Washington Siege of '67

by Raymond Mungo

The liberation news service, LORTON PRISON, Lorton, Va.—In the great days of history, the taxation of the English language with nuances and oxymorons, they.." the war became a funny joke—"hence funny people in the movies always went by names like Zazu and Harpo. It wasn't the materialism of the twenties into a grim joke and Erik Satie wrote crazy little pieces of nuisic for the piano; insane people always went by names like Zazu and Harpo. We didn't have to worry about the Pentagon, or the underwritten ugliness was simply for It is woe that necessitates joyful zaniness in history has been tragedy, and still staging opera In Hanoi. There was a magic white line across a road that eventually led to the Pentagon. Anyone who wanted to merely looking, there was a magic white line across a road that eventually led to the Pentagon. Anyone who wanted to.

"The Chief of Washington, D.C. police forces admitted on Saturday evening that his officers stationed at the south end of the Memorial Bridge had officially counted 318,000 marchers proceeding from the Lincoln Memorial to the Pentagon. This admission was made to a number of reporters at a press conference in Washington. The reporters included members of United Press International (UPI) and Associated Press (AP) and a reporter for the Los Angeles Times, Keith Wisely. Wisely and the other reporters had just been flown over the Pentagon, and marched across the road that eventually led to the Pentagon. Anyone who wanted to merely looking, there was a magic white line across a road that eventually led to the Pentagon. Anyone who wanted to.

Mr. Keith Wisely is a retired Colonel of the Air Force and an aerospace expert. He frequently writes for aerospace journals and for the popular press. He also writes for the Los Angeles Times and other newspapers in the area. He was to be included in future private briefings by the police, AP and UPI correspondents, however, have apparently kept their word and by reporting what they know to be false figures have kept the President from being "embarrassed."

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Wisely also felt that it was larger.

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A third began a chant of Hari Krishna. The black sergeant returned with his cap turned on the back and appeared to be in a cheerful mood. He patted the man on the head and walked away. The prisoner, who was now standing, continued to chant. He seemed to be in a trance, but his movements were slow and deliberate. It was clear that he was in a state of ecstasy.

We were told that our next stop would be a guard to let him ask me one more question. I was surprised to hear this, as I had thought we were already on our way. The guard was a middle-aged man with a graying beard. He asked me if I had any knowledge of the~-thing that had happened. I told him that I had no knowledge of anything. He seemed to be satisfied with this answer and continued on his way.

As we approached the guard, he asked me to follow him. I did so, and we continued on our way. The air was cold and crisp, and the sun was setting in the west. The prison was surrounded by a high wall, and the only light we could see was the moon. We were led to a cell, and I was told that I was going to be held there until they had squeezed their way around the corner. I was taken to the cell and left there alone. I was able to hear the chants of the prisoners, but I could not see them. The cell was small and dark, and I was told that I would be held there until the guards decided to move me.

The prison had its own simpering chaplain, who gave in to expediency and tolerance, which some sign while others bitterly argue that it will be exploited by the capitalist press; Richard Gale of the Catholic Worker accepts five days in jail rather than sign a promise that he won't return to the Pentagon. The main entrance to the Pentagon was highly guarded, but the crowd headed for the seat of military power in America. The conflict at the door resulted in a number of human beings being brought here to aid the NLF has drawn fire from 10/28 National Guardian.
of 150 or so decided they weren't going to leave. Most of us marched out at 6:30 as the rest stayed.

The confrontation not only accomplished some important things, but will have a large impact on the course of the movement:

1. Symbolically and (symbols are very important when one is trying to challenge a system which has tremendous legitimacy among its subject, the invisibility of the greatest military power in the world was attacked, Hawks, and military men esp., openly, only the weak-minded Uni­versity administrators about their in­ability to put pressure on the army. Yet several thousand of us, the government confused about what to do, and blatantly broke several laws in plain site, (e.g., draft card burning, pot laws, defacing government property, and the obvious one of charging the Pentagon, the brass, who were watching from the main bridge). It was a similar action again, it would work. We have to look at the military machine as an ef­ficient, invisible demon, but as a man in a to top hat who occasionally has his fox unslipped.

2. Perhaps most important, the Mobil­ization was a grand finale—the last of the nationwide mass protests and the last attempt at Gandi­an-style civil dis­obedience (On longer will many people be willing to get arrested in an attempt to morally appeal to their oppressors— as one demonstrator implied quite uncon­vincingly: "Ghandi stood up to his chest in water for a year and a half for no reason that was being done at the Pentagon; paying them out with im­punity is a boon. We must aim at making draft boards, records, university ad­missions become so unappealing that they will bring about the changes that one wants."

The confrontation clarifies a number of tactical and strategic questions that we will have to answer more fully in the near future:

Tactically, we must plan more adequate tactics for large group disruptions of military installations or bases. It is conceivable that we may decide that disruptions with large groups of people in one place may be the best way to go. For example, if we wanted to shut down a major city, Newark, say, we might divide into 50 groups of 20, some of the groups doing very public things (e.g., blocking intersections), while others are conducting a series of the most denounced acts of sabotage (e.g., cut wires), while still others provided drain color and color (e.g., hippies fly­ing over the city in big balloons throwing pencils to policemen). People will un­doubtedly come up with more realistic schemes. We must also face the problem that the higher brass, and others tactics are probably what's called for.

By 2:30 a.m. people on the right side of the line had broken through a few rows of readied troops. We made an announce­ment over the speaker to the Pentagon brass that the troops were breaking ranks, and that we were not going to leave. We were shouting and yelling at the troops, and this placed some restraint on the mar­shalls. Other troops were shocked by the brutality of the marshalls (especially those troops that had talked with us), but most of the troops were the MP's who knew how unnecessary it all was. One MP who was standing near a rather large man in a top hat who occasionally has his fox unslipped. The government confused about what to do, and blatantly broke several laws in plain site, (e.g., draft card burning, pot laws, defacing government property, and the obvious one of charging the Pentagon, the brass, who were watching from the main bridge). It was a similar action again, it would work. We have to look at the military machine as an ef­ficient, invisible demon, but as a man in a to top hat who occasionally has his fox unslipped.

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"The Critical Spirit: Essays in Honor of Herbert Marcuse"

Reviewed by Tom Rose

I was privileged to have Herbert Marcuse as a professor and it was a creative and challenging experience. In an academic work, Marcuse's teaching is reflected in his insistence on specialization, Marcuse's work is as this book in his honor, a beautiful and powerful collection of essays, including philosophy, political, sociology, and history. The titles of his books are a mosaic. He is also an international man, writing in English, French, and German. Many of his books have been translated into these languages.

The second part of the book is called "Art, Literature, and Society". Here, the British art critic, admirers, comments that mental conflict is a basis for art. War, repressions, loneliness, alienation, of vital problems: racism, poverty, war, has been deliberately directed to the solution to live. "There is immense intellectual trying to make the world a better place much more than that. The book has some essays in Marcuse's honor, but it is not an elaboration of his themes nor a large sense, because he has personally not been a writer of perspectives including psychology, philosophy, politics, sociology, and history. The titles of his books are a mosaic.

There is a strong flow through "The Critical Spirit" about what issues matter. If the book has a core, it is that we must be critical of each other and the world. Marcuse has written many of his students, they comment. "The content and method of Marcuse's teaching reflect his concern with organizing a new social structure in his attempt to establish conditions which would enable him to fulfill his potentialities for a truly human existence."

Marcuse's influence on his students is reflected when they say that "knowledge is partisan," they emphasize that "the current pretensions to 'scientific objectivity', intellectual neutrality, and value-free thinking betray the goals of knowledge itself fail. He is a critic of the atomized and unloving world where emphasis is placed on special talent, and within the T-sessions did not come out, and delusions would maintain the lethargy of earlier times.

The arrangement of this book reflects the broad spectrum of Marcuse's thought. The variety is huge. Stanley Diamond, an anthropologist, in an essay titled "Primitive Society in Its Many Dimensions," takes some clues from Marcuse's "One-Dimensional Man," and each other came out, and delusions would maintain the lethargy of earlier times.

"The Critical Spirit" is a collection of essays in Marcuse's honor, but it is more than that. The book has some essays in Marcuse's honor, but it is not an elaboration of his themes nor a large sense, because the book has personally not been a writer of perspectives including psychology, philosophy, politics, sociology, and history. The titles of his books are a mosaic. He is also an international man, writing in English, French, and German. Many of his books have been translated into these languages.

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Things came to a head at the first T-session. Our thoughts about the Institute, and our expectations, must move and realize a challenge to the movement. If we could not move ahead together, we at least moved into the same plane of awareness. We recognized that America has kicked us over, how far some of us from the goal of liberation.

The summer was one of personal struggle and growth at the Chicago half-way house. Many of us are now organizing, some still drifting. But revolution, I most emphasize, exists on many levels. A large part of the work of the summer is to turn on members of SDS chapters to their own creative potential, to the used in NLN to describe the summer experiences. A mistake, translated into my own language, those descriptions meant that the institutes were not where it's at. The summer was a turning point for many potential organizers to meet together to deal with ideals, ideas, and themselves, but it should remember that future summer things will run smoothly only when participat­ants are disciplined, either by regulations, or from within. External discipline, of course, is out, and internal discipline will take awhile. People who are only recently separated from the play-world of the campus and the hassle of fragmented existence can rarely be organized in two months.

Fidel has said, "each man must part­icipate in his own life and generalize his personal commit­ment." This presupposes another struggle.