

# March Against Nixon Saturday in DC



## observation post

Vol. 47 - 11

FREEDOM

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1970

## Administration Declares College Will Open Today

### America's Campuses Are In Turmoil

A mysterious chain of telephone calls involving students at many colleges in the city may lead to traffic tie-ups at bridges, tunnels and major arteries this morning.

According to rumors circulated by radio and television stations last night, students from New York University, Hunter, Columbia, and City College will block the East and West Side Drives and the Queens Midtown Tunnel to prevent business as usual.

At Columbia, students definitely planned to meet at Wall Street for an action in the financial district.

At the Courant Institute of Mathematics on NYU's Washington Square campus, about 200 students are holding for ransom a \$6-million computer belonging to the Atomic Energy Commission.

The students have threatened to destroy a CDC 6600 computer, valued at \$6-million, if the university does not put up \$100,000 bail to free one of the Black Panther 21. In a telegram they sent yesterday to the administration, they warned that they will move on the computer unless the bail money is provided by 11 AM today.

At Hunter, students have the choice of either blocking Park Avenue or the East River Drive.

More than 200 colleges are shut down either by students or by order of their administrations for at least the rest of the week.

The City University has no plans for closing any of its 19 units for the rest of the semester, according to Chancellor Albert Bowker. But at Hunter, City and elsewhere, classes will be turned over to discussions of the Indo-China war, the Kent state murders, and university complicity with the war.

Other universities across the nation have closed their doors for the entire spring. The University of California, with 26 branches, has been closed by the state's regents until September. However, 15,000 students at the Berkeley campus have reportedly seized the campus and are planning to hold it all summer to organize for a renewed strike in the fall.

All schools in Ohio and Michigan are closed today and Kent State, Boston and Princeton have been closed for the rest of the term.

National Guardsmen have been sent to the universities of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, where the guardsmen are said not to have live ammunition in their rifles. They are armed with fixed bayonets, though.

A geology building under construction at Syracuse University was burned last night, destroying equipment and leaving the concrete and steel skeleton standing.

Striking college, high school and junior high school students in Chicago have formed a council which is approaching labor unions for support.

High schools in New York were jumpy this week, with many shutting down Tuesday, and several others shutting down yesterday. Students at the High School of Music and Art, which has been shut down for two days, joined rallies and participated in actions at the College.



### Students End Seizure of South Campus

The College is open today, according to the administration.

About 100 students ended their two day occupation of South Campus late last night, responding to an 11 PM deadline set by the administration. Police were massed on Convent Avenue, but no arrests were made.

In the ensuing confusion, half the students marched to Curry Garage to join a dozen architects who were staying overnight in the building.

About ten to fifteen minutes after the students arrived at Curry Garage, the building was ordered closed by Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer. Someone yelled that police were entering the building. Some students panicked and ran; others screamed at each other to freeze. Another minute's discussion resulted in a decision to adjourn to a nearby fraternity house.

Classes are scheduled to resume at the College today, with teachers giving their students the choice of continuing course work or discussing the events in Southeast Asia and in Ohio.

Acting President Joseph Copeland announced yesterday that no students would be penalized for failing to attend classes today or tomorrow.

The Faculty Emergency Action Committee meets at noon today to discuss proposed activities for the remainder of the term.

The body, at its first meeting Tuesday, voted to halt classes for the past two days and asked for the immediate ouster of ROTC from the campus.

The activities will culminate in Lewisohn Stadium noon Monday at a memorial for the four students slain at Kent State University.

The Faculty Senate will also meet in Room 200 Shepard at 3 PM today and is expected to consider taking stands on Cambodia and Kent State.

The faculty began moving into action Tuesday following the ransacking of ROTC offices in Harris Hall by hundreds of students.

In two successive rallies on the steps of Cohen Library and in Buttenweiser lounge, the students then voted to declare South Campus "liberated."

"We plan to use the university as a base for mass political action and education on the issues raised by the national student strike organized in New Haven," a statement they issued explained. Four demands were also issued:

- That the US government cease its escalation of the Vietnam war in Cambodia and Laos; that it unilaterally and immediately withdraw all forces from Southeast Asia.

- That the U.S. government end its systematic repression of political dissidents, and release all political prisoners, especially Bobby Seale and other members of the Black Panthers.

- That the universities end their complicity with the U.S. war machine by an immediate end to defense research, ROTC, counter-insurgency research, etc.;

- City College has also voted to support the true instrumentation of open

(Continued on page 3)

# kent state: middle america murders its kids

by jeff gerth

Liberation News Service

KENT, Ohio—William Schroeder, Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandy Scheuer.

Four brothers and sisters were murdered by the Ohio National Guard on the Kent State University campus Monday. At least 15 others were wounded. Three are on the critical list. Injuries to police officers were minimal.

The massacre lasted scarcely ten seconds. Three of the four died instantly. Within a few minutes the Guard had disappeared from sight. Their murder had all the efficiency of a cold blooded killing.

Official statements to the contrary, the four days of protest started spontaneously last Friday night, when some 600 students swarmed out of bars in the downtown areas, trashed the windows of three banks, two credit companies, an army recruiting office and a few assorted high price stores. That afternoon there had been rallies on campus, denouncing the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, and calling for higher black admissions.

The next night, students gathered on the University commons, defying some hastily patched together "emergency regulations," including a curfew. Marching through the dormitories the crowd quickly swelled to about 4,000 and returned to the ROTC building adjacent to the commons. The building was attacked with stones and railroad flares and the 30 policemen on hand were defenseless as the building burst into flames. By the time firemen could get water on the fire (many fire hoses were severed by demonstrators) the building and its contents—including files, weapons and ammunition—were destroyed.

## calling in the guard

Sunday was relatively peaceful. Students gathered around the burnt ruins and admired their handiwork. The extension of the war had radicalized many students. One organizer commented, "Last year only 15 or 16 of us marched around that building (ROTC) at a demonstration. Last night there were 4,000 people rejoicing at its destruction."

Following Saturday night's blaze, Ohio Governor James Rhodes called in the National Guard. The National Guard is a form of state militia, under state control, but financed, equipped and trained by the Defense Department. About 600 troops were brought in from nearby Akron and Cleveland where they were being used against a wildcat Teamsters strike. The Teamsters strike was settled on Sunday, allowing for the release of more National Guard to augment the original three companies of the 1st Battalion, 145th Infantry, and two troops of the 2nd Squadron, 107th Mechanized Cavalry.

The makeup of the Guard was typical, all white, from the surrounding area, with hair not too long, but not too short. Most were uneasy about being there and this may account for the use of the Ohio Highway Patrol to accompany most Guard units. Many Guardsmen were simply afraid.

The mood on campus late Sunday was mixed. People were acutely aware of developments around them; the outbreak at Ohio State University in Columbus that week, the New Haven Black Panther demonstrations and the escalation of the War. On the other hand, people were wary of the massive police presence.

There were only scattered outbursts on Sunday night, with about 60 arrests, mostly for curfew violations. People were looking ahead to the noon rally on Monday.

## no more tear gas ...

The gathering on Monday was an anxious one. The Commons, where the rally was held, is a large meadow fronted by the ROTC building and extending into steep slopes on the three rear sides. Monday noon found about 800 people on the commons, with about 2000 people spread out along the nearby slopes. There were no speeches, partially because there were no leaders, and also because an order came from the police for people to disperse shortly after they had gathered on the Commons. The demonstrators responded to the order with shouts of "On Strike, Shut It Down," and "1, 2, 3, 4, We Don't Want Your Fucking War."

Within minutes the Guard began firing rounds of tear gas into the crowd on the Commons. This proved ineffective since the slope provided a natural retreat and protection from the gas. Realizing this, the Guard moved out from around the ROTC ruins (which served as their main base of operations) and across the Commons. Students fled over the hill to a nearby practice football field and parking lot. There were a number of dormitories and one classroom building, Taylor Hall, nearby.

For the next 15 minutes the students and the Guard tossed tear gas at each other in the vicinity of Taylor Hall. Rock throwing was minimal. Down the hill from Taylor Hall, on the Commons, there is a large bell, usually rung for football victories. Students used it as a clarion to announce the rally and during the course of the skirmish a few students would run broken-field through the Guard and ring the bell for a few precious seconds, a symbolic victory. Finally the Guard commandeered the bell.

2 A few minutes later, on the other side of Taylor Hall, OF a group of Guardsmen (approximately 15 men) opened 5/7 fire on a group of about 1,000 demonstrators. Firing



about 50 rounds from their .30 caliber rifles, the 15 Guardsmen gunned down over 20 sisters and brothers. Many were shot in the back as they turned to run from the Guardsmen. The rapid staccato sounded like fire-crackers. There were no warning shots and the bullets were all real—no blanks. There were bodies scattered across the lawn in front of Taylor Hall and in a parking lot between Taylor Hall and a women's dormitory, Prentice Hall. Many shells went through cars, one passing through the windows of three cars.

The shock of the next fifteen minutes was beyond



description. Without provocation and probably because they had run out of tear gas, the Guard had opened up in full view of 1,000 people. Everyone of those 1,000 were eyewitnesses to murder.

Statements from Guard officials about snipers are ridiculous.

By the time people realized what had happened, the Guard regiment had withdrawn to the ROTC area. Ambulances took forever; people were stunned, then grieving and then angry. For most, the anger came much later, and realizing this the Guard moved quickly to empty the whole campus. A spontaneous gathering of 3,000 students and faculty was dispersed peaceably. By 2:00 people had begun to leave the city. There were no arrests, no people to bail out. Only the dead and the wounded.

The University shut down indefinitely and attempted to send students home immediately. The authorities hoped to fragment the 20,000 angry students lest the students begin to make that anger collective.

In addition, authorities attempted to stop the outflow of any information. All phones within 30 miles were disconnected for at least 12 hours. A phone company repairman remarked, "The lines are needed for police emergencies."

Thousands more troops and highway police were brought in quickly. Kent and the nearby towns of Stow, Strongsville and Twinsburg were sealed off under martial law. School children and factory workers were sent home. The killings had been swift. The subsequent massive attempt to cover up, silence and prevent any protest was equally swift.

## nothing new here ...

It is clear that the Kent State massacre fits the pattern of increasing repression at home. Because the U.S. is losing the war for control of Southeast Asia, it must run a tight ship at home. The war abroad and repression at home are inextricably linked—Kent State has shown that once again.

Once again, because shooting people down is nothing new to America—especially not to Black America. Two years ago, on Feb. 9, 1968 three black students at South Carolina State College, in Orangeburg, S.C. were shot and killed by state highway patrolmen during a peaceful demonstration.

The dead at Orangeburg were "shot down like dogs" said the sister of one of the victims. There was no warning, no order to disperse, no shot in the air. People began to understand then, if they hadn't understood before, that the government has declared war on black people. The Massacre at Kent State may well signal its declaration of war against young white people also.

Here at Kent State, 20,000 sons and daughters of Middle America have been thrust into the front lines.

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# "I'm not going to let you kill me!"

by jonny neumann

Twelve hours after the Kent massacre, Paul Holland, a sophomore at New Paltz State College, slammed the front doors of that college's Administration Building shut with 1200 students behind him. "You're not going to shoot us," Holland screamed out into the empty midnight air, "I'm not going to let you kill me!"

Holland, a non-political biology major, is from Plainview, Long Island. He was a friend of Jeffrey Glenn Miller, one of the slain Kent students, also from Plainview. When he died Monday with a U.S. Army bullet in his chest, Holland became political.

"We're living in a police state and we've got to learn how to protect ourselves...quickly," Holland said as he began organizing the New Paltz strike. "The radicals have been right all along. I only wish I'd listened before instead of laughing at them."

Holland, demanding that all the doors be chained closed and windows barricaded, was asked in a telephone interview whether he wasn't being paranoid.

"No, I'm not paranoid," he answered angrily. "Paranoid? Jeff was murdered today. Killed on his own campus. Oh, God, I'm not being paranoid; they shot my friend to death today."

New Paltz, like scores of other colleges across the country, is a small, quiet, unactive school which rarely gets excited by anything. But last Tuesday morning, 2000 of the 5000 students at New Paltz were marching, shouting against the creeping American war in Southeast Asia and the massacre at Kent. The students—in the same spontaneous way they did all over the nation—occupied two buildings, the Faculty Tower and

the Administration, symbols of college power.

It was after midnight when the action began and outside the night was still and silent; the fear and tension, which was felt by everyone who watched the television news that night, could be seen in the small knots of faculty who spoke of supporting students, and striking and rallying.

Students somberly, steadily entered the seized building, bitter and angry. Most were completely unaware of what they would do once in the building. Many had never taken part in a political action before.

2 a.m. They kept coming, all night, 3 a.m. The numbers kept increasing until the students simply had to take over another building. 4 a.m. something was belting those students in the head, making them think, feel, care about what was coming down. Self-styled cynics, beer drinkers, smokers, athletes—students who only a week ago seemed almost proud of their apathy, were now moving, and talking about action.

They were afraid, of course. The sight—just the thought—of students fired upon and bleeding to death on their lawns—would shock anyone out of his apathy. But there was more than fear. Because after the massacre, students had the choice of running away and shutting up, or joining together to be strong enough to be heard and believed. They did not chose to remain silent. For most, actually, it seemed there was no need to choose at all: we must join together if we are to survive, was the feeling these students had. Almost as though it were instinctual, necessary, students came out from their dorms or apartments, and, with no one organizing or giving commands, they joined together

in their building.

They might not have been able to say why, but they knew they had to be there.

Roger Barton, a junior, was one of the first students to enter the Administration building. He sat, at 4 a.m., shaking his head in disbelief. "I'm stunned, shocked. I'm the last person I would have expected to take over a building. I mean, who ever gave a shit before...but after Cambodia, and now Kent...well, here I am."

"I'm scared," said 18 year old Janis Freidlander, who sat on one of the plush couches of President John Neumier's office. "What if they call police here? What if they call the Guard? But, well, I'm going to stay in this building anyway; I'm so upset...I have to do something."

Holland grew more upset as the students continued to fill the building. And more angry.

"I really don't care whether the public thinks we're trouble makers or communists or bums," Holland said. "I can't politely forgive this country for killing my friend. His death was no accident; the government knew what was going to happen. I think Nixon and Agnew are actually happy about the whole thing."

President John Neumier warned late last night that the National Guard may be called onto the New Paltz campus "within 24 hours" if students do not abandon the Administration Building. Now over 2,000 strong, the students have responded by strengthening the barricades, saying they will stay "until Nixon ends the war in Southeast Asia."



A ROTC uniform burns outside of Harris hall Tuesday morning.

## Cops Left Guarding Dead ROTC

by peter grad

Several score of the city's Tactical Patrol Force (TPF) have remained stationed in Harris Hall following the destruction of ROTC headquarters by college students last Wednesday.

Little was left standing after ROTC protestors destroyed files, burned uniforms and smashed equipment stored in the college's military unit.

This was one of several incidents that erupted here the day following the murdering of four Kent University students.

The fee abolition campaign has been practically forgotten as Nixon's hard line in Asia and the U.S. has become the center of protest action.

The first incident Tuesday occurred before most students arrived to face picket lines set up in front of Shepard Hall and other North Campus buildings. Striking students and spectators encircled two officers who were holding a student for allegedly spraying paint on a wall. The officers, apparently unsure of how to handle

the situation, were awaiting further orders from their captain when the student managed to slip away, disappearing into the surrounding crowd. The police soon left.

By 10:30 AM it was clear that this was to be the year's first successful boycott as nearly a thousand students stood or sat on the walls, sidewalks and streets, blanketing the space between Shepard and Harris Halls. Sporadic marches passed through Shepard, Steinman and Compton Halls as strikers urged those few attending classes to join with them.

Attention soon focused on "the university's complicity with the Indochinese genocide," as one speaker described it, and "the permitting of the military to recruit college men and teach them to use weapons for the purpose of killing people in foreign, and now our own, countries."

Tension was spurred as one leader pointed to Harris Hall and shouted for an end to ROTC. Someone finally stood up and

posed the question straightforwardly to the crowd, now numbering around 3,500: "Well, do we want to destroy ROTC or not?" After an overwhelming affirmative answer, scores of students marched in the building. With an iron bar, they broke through the steel barricaded doors and entered the ROTC office. The action took only a few minutes. Army uniforms were liberated, lockers were overturned, windows broken, pictures of war heroes smashed on the ground and paper files were destroyed, while in the background, hundreds let out wild cheers.

Victory was proclaimed as one student came out carrying a salvaged United Nations flag. Two others marched out with a ROTC uniform that had been torn in half. One woman mentioned that the high quality army boots that had been taken were given to people in the community.

Students then gathered around a pile of ROTC uniforms and military papers. The pile was lit with a match and as people left Harris Hall, they dumped anything they might have picked up in the ROTC office into the fire.

Students were now split as to what to do next. Some wanted to protest peacefully; they seated themselves along Convent Avenue, halting a bus for a few minutes. Others wanted to spread the success of the ROTC demonstration to other buildings. Some suggested taking the Administration Building while others spoke about halting traffic on Broadway. The crowd finally got together at noon for a massive rally in front of Cohen Library.

## Peaceful Takeover Ends Before Midnight

(Continued from page 1)

admissions policies in the City University. This means free college admissions for all people requiring it, no fee, no SEEK cuts. The money is to be raised by taxing banks and corporations.

In the meantime, Copeland announced the cancellation of all classes Tuesday and Wednesday and asked that the campus be cleared by 5 PM Tuesday.

The student group, by this time, had assembled in the Grand Ballroom and elected a 32-member temporary steering committee in a tedious and tumultuous meeting.

The approximately 300 students began barricading the entrances to South Campus, anticipating a police raid. But Copeland, under reported pressure from other administrators, agreed to allow the demonstrators to stay on South Campus through the night.

Approximately 3,000 Columbia students marched a mile up to Finley Center for a brief rally in solidarity with the occupation at the College. They sat on South Campus lawn as two famous lawyers spoke

in the darkness.

Jerry Lefcourt, defense attorney for the Panther 21, spoke first: "We cannot be torn apart by race or political view. We are together."

Bill Kunstler, defense attorney for the Chicago Seven, began by declaring, "Right On and Do It! It is no longer a time for words.... Now is the time to act."

"No college campus should remain unliberated. The only commencement that can take place this spring is the commencement of the coalition of students with every segment of society that has the guts to join them in the fight against racism, the war in Southeast Asia, and every element of American totalitarianism."

He concluded, "Now is the time for all of us to hang together.... As Jerry Rubin said in his book, 'For the love of heaven, Do It.'"

As a speaker then outlined the Columbia students' demands for Panther bail funds, they got up from the lawn and began marching back to Morningside Heights to support another building occupation by the

Third World Coalition.

Students from the College returned the favor yesterday, when they marched down to Columbia for an afternoon rally.

Upon their return, they broke up into small groups to discuss the threatened police raid. When all eight groups voted to leave the campus as soon as police were sighted, arguments immediately broke out about whether students would have time to avoid arrests.

This debate was ended quickly when someone announced that a thousand students from New York University, as well as contingents from Columbia and Brooklyn, were on their way to the College. The body voted to reconsider the vote to leave and narrowly decided to stay and wait for the reinforcements.

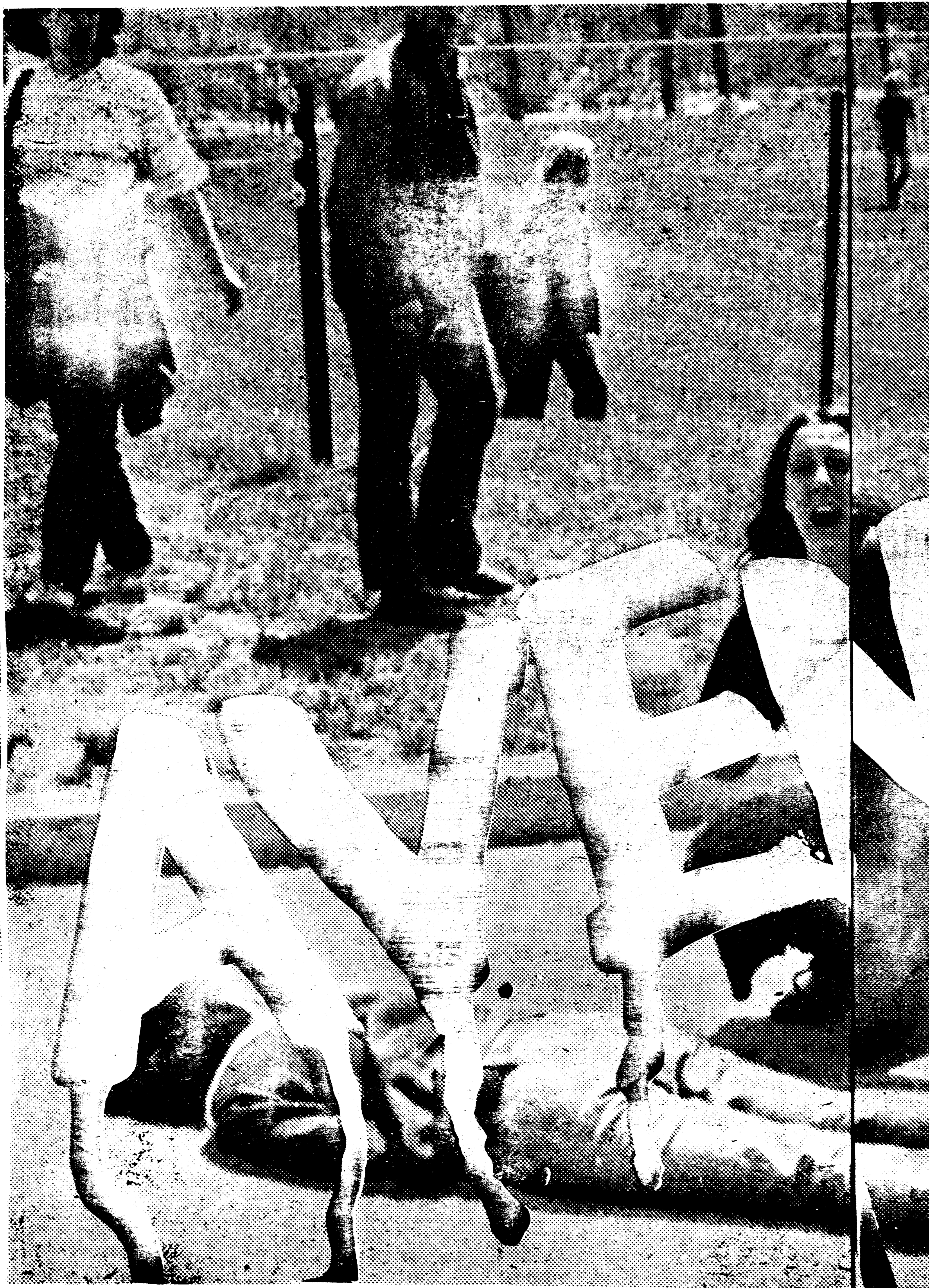
A number of speakers, however, challenged the validity of the reports from the other colleges. Debate was cut short at 10:20 PM, when Security Director Albert Dandridge appeared outside of Butterweiser Lounge with a bullhorn telling all people to evacuate the College.

## Buell

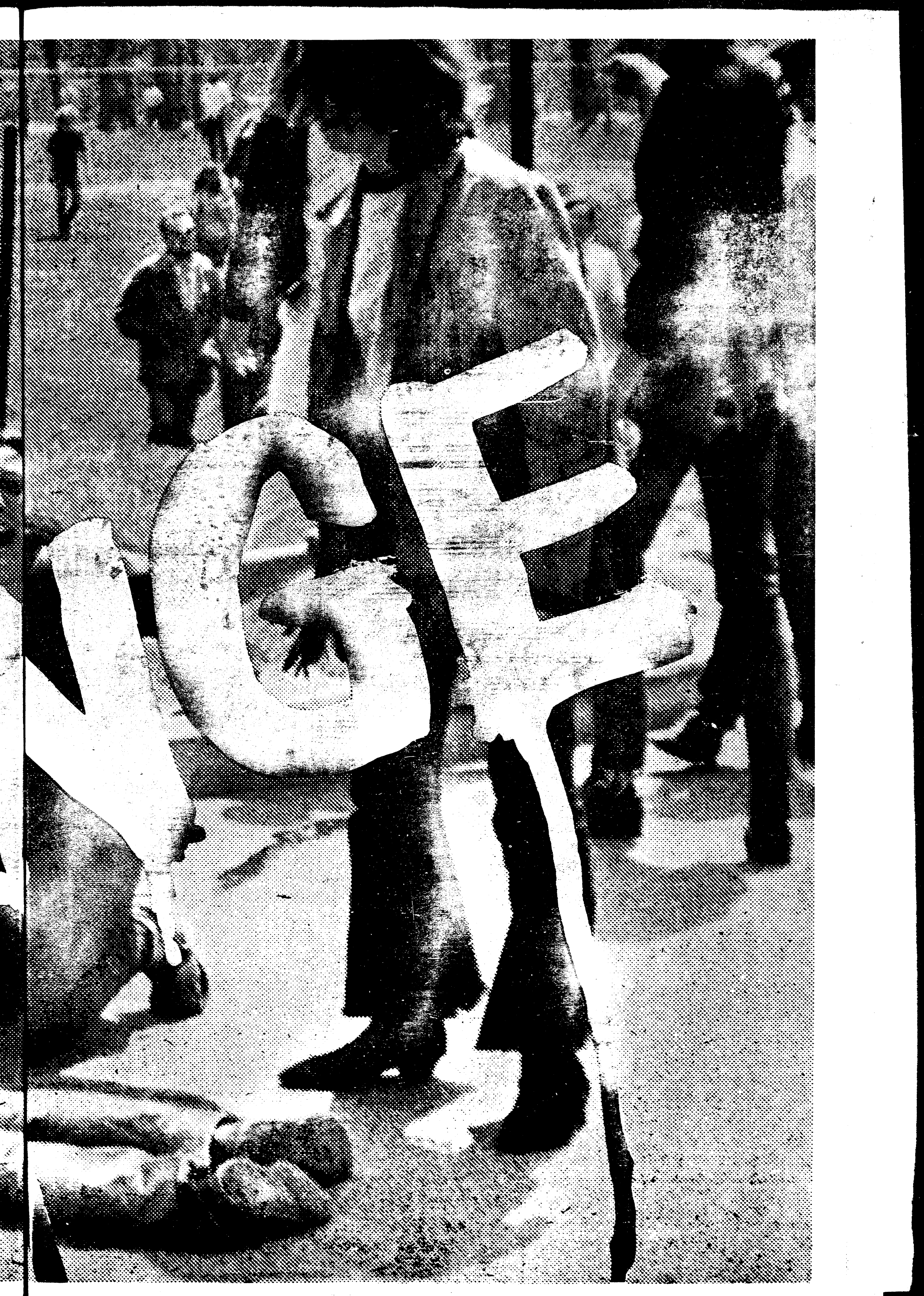
Buell Gallagher, the College's ex-president, denounced the invasion of Cambodia and the shootings at Kent State at a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday night.

"Those students in Ohio were not murdered by the President of Kent State. The trigger was pulled on Pennsylvania Avenue," he declared.









# Blacks & Puerto Ricans Issue Statement

What follows is a statement issued yesterday by a group calling itself Concerned Black and Puerto Rican Students of the City College of New York

The killing of four students by the National Guard at Kent State University was an appalling, irrevocable and heinous act. This was not the first time the U.S. National Guard has fired upon and killed students.

Six Black university students were murdered in Orangeburg, South Carolina in 1967 and more Black lives were lost at Texas Southern University in 1968. The imperial United States presence on the island of Puerto Rico, and a demonstration denouncing that presence, resulted in the killing of a coed at the University of Puerto Rico.

Richard Nixon's press statement following the killings said, in guarded terms, that students are now getting what they deserve: DEATH.

Death for demonstrating against an unlawful, expansionist war, that we are forced to fight.

This Indochinese War is and has been killing off our Black, Puerto Rican and Chicano youth and genius in a calculated attempt to stunt the growth of oppressed people in the country by committing our young manhood to die in a racist war against others who are struggling to get out from under U.S. imperialism.

We will not let ourselves be

immobilized through fear or intimidation.

We will continue our protests until the cessation of U.S. racist and murderous policy within and without her borders.

We, the Black and Puerto Rican students of C.C.N.Y., are morally committed to support the nationwide movement against U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and more specifically, the prolonging of the Viet Nam situation and the recent escalation of warfare in Cambodia. The Indochinese war has moved from an economic and racist offensive to a personal vendetta. This new aggression launched by Richard Nixon is without the consent, not only of the oppressed peoples in this country who are dying in far greater numbers than their proportion in the population but also without the consent of white America.

We further realize that this extension by Nixon is possible only because of the history of racists and murderous offensives committed throughout the history of the United States. We call for the withdrawal of troops from the colonized nation of Puerto Rico and of all imperialist influences from Trinidad.

We also depounce the repressive measures taken against students across the country: in New York specifically, the present increase in admission fees in the City University system, the lack of permanent appropriations for the SEEK program, as well

as the closing of the SEEK Dorm. We feel that these measures have been taken in retaliation against the rising voice of indignation in opposition to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

While we morally support the strike, we caution the white students to contain their sphere of influence to within City College campus and to no way endanger or involve the Harlem Community.

We have seen the extent to which the repressive forces have gone to stifle white student dissent in the last few days. We remember what those same repressive forces have done to our people in the past.

It must be made profoundly and conclusively clear that our primary concern is the lives and safety of the people of Harlem.

Signed: Leroy C. Richie, Frances S. Covington, Estella Parrott, Carlos Benjamin, William E. Robinson, Jerry Mondesire Timothy Williams, Linda Eisenhout, Louis Riveria, Jordon M. Ford, Felix Flores, Tony Tejada, Gregory S. Holder, Paul B. Simms, Barbara Justice, Ardela Jones, Lena Romon, Rick Rhodes, Kenneth Irvis, Sally Matthews, Darryl Chisolm, and James R. Williams.

"To hell with posterity,  
I write for today."  
- Berolt Brecht

## The other odor

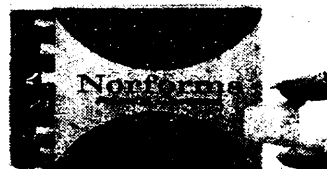
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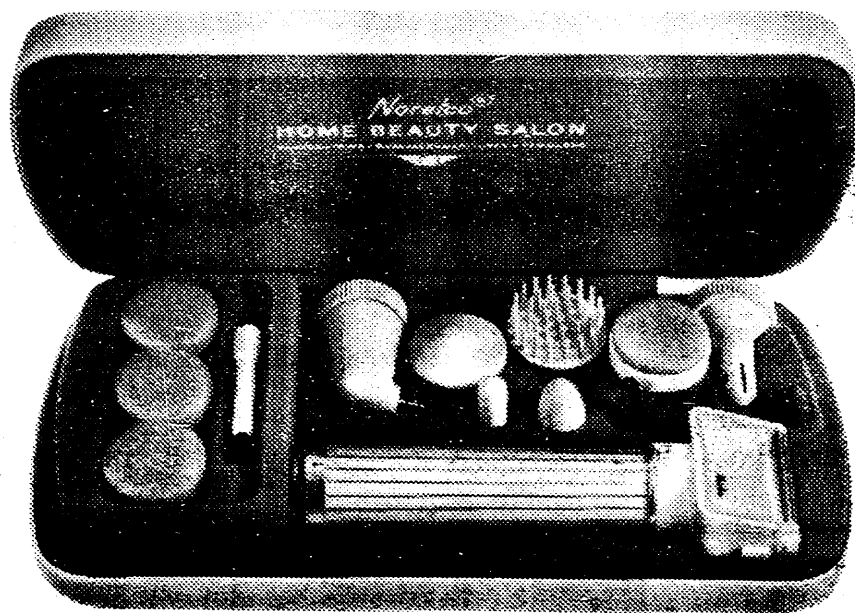
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## COMING SOON MICK JAGGER



## "NED KELLY"

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# Strike In Boston: But Death's In There, Too



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BOSTON, April 6—The flag reads in colors: "We are a People. We will be Free," it reads. Who is that? Why, Who're they talking about?

Sometimes it's life that brings it all together. Be-ins, celebrations, making love without the whips and leather underwear of John Hancock Rockefeller. Some people make a fetish out of life as the source of coming together. Call it non-violence, pacifism, hip capitalism, whatever. But Death's in there too. A people gets attacked, right?

The death of four brothers and sisters at Kent State University brought that energy to Boston and a lot of other places yesterday. So it goes. In Boston, where the long stretch of Commonwealth and Second Avenue and the side streets around it give rise to a dozen towers filled with kids and classrooms, it isn't hard to make your connections.

Boston is on strike. Boston is a college town, more colleges and other "institutes of higher education" than any other city in Pig Empire.

For old Tight-Asses that means

more pretty girls per square inch than anywhere. For a looser crowd, it means 15,000 kids together in the Boston Commons on an hour's notice on Tuesday afternoon. Boston was the site, two weeks ago, of the largest moratorium demonstration in any city, which ended with the largest and most violent New Nation trashing party in recent memory. The trashing and Pig-fighting took place in and around the Boston Commons. The Commons area is a mixture of Central Park, Fifth Avenue and City Hall. About 6000 kids took part.

It looked good to everyone outside it, and while it was taking place, to the people inside it. The kids in Boston have a lot of doubts about violence. They talk about getting together, and when the shit hits the B-52 propeller, they get themselves to the streets. But, especially in the light of the national guard shootings, a lot of talk is going down about responsibility and the 'value of trashing.' Not that it's new, it's just more intense. For two days during the last week Boston had its People's park. The Austin-

Brighton section of the city, about 10 minutes walk from the west campus Boston University (BU) dorms, is a low-income working class community where a few hundred freaks have moved in. Austin-Brighton has the only non-landscaped trees-and-grass authentic park within a lot of miles.

A private development corporation of liberals bought the land from the city for about six cents an acre a while back and immediately went about sending in bulldozers to tear apart the land and put up a hot new boys' club. Women's Lib and the freaks went ape-shit and got a people's park spirit going. Some revolutionary grease joined in and when the bulldozers came 13 freaks sat down in front of them while other freaks and the grease waited up on a hill with rocks in hand. The 13 people were busted, but no heads. The rocks went temporarily unthrown but the dozers pulled out anyway.

A negotiating crew for the community promised a bit more trouble to the builders than they thought they could handle and, unlike Berkley, this park will

stand. The dozers have been called off along with the boys' club and the freaks in the area have begun the job of getting together with the community to make the park the peoples'.

The People at the park had the possibility of violence pretty clear in their minds. As one freak said, "The Grease who had been beating up on long hair before now were coming over because they saw longhairs who were willing to fight."

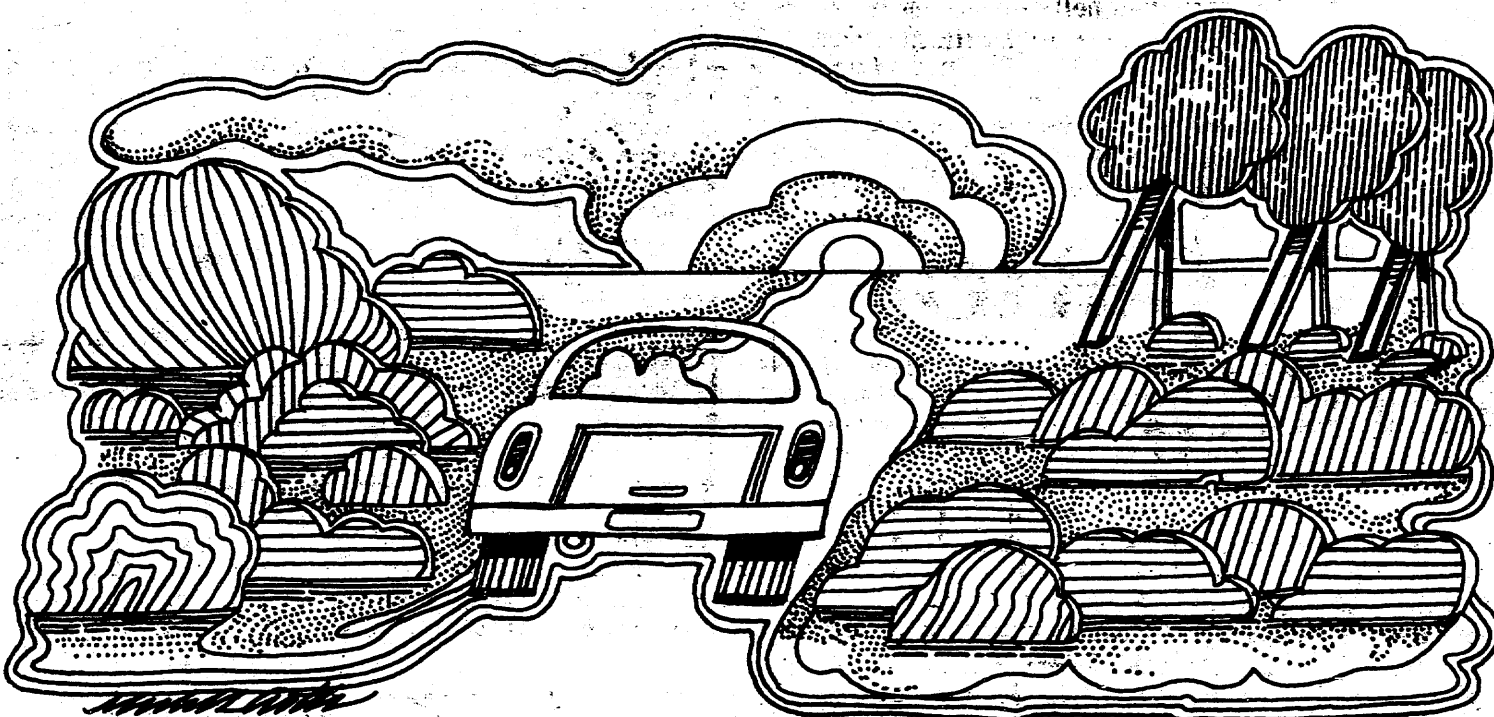
Then the shootings. As the strike here began to form, a weird kind of relationship developed between the speakers and information people with the bullhorns and the crowds in the street. After the Tuesday afternoon rally at the Commons, many of the gathered 15,000 began at 3 PM to make the 25-minute walk back to Commonwealth Avenue. A separate crowd of about 200 awaited them there. Commonwealth is absolutely incredible when it crosses Gafney Street, a block down from the BU dorms. Used car palaces line both sides of the street. Trolley cars run down the middle. A huge National Guard and Massachusetts Militia armory squats grayly on one side of the street. Police headquarters (read: Department of Public Safety) sits directly across from it. A double nightmare. Zap. Within minutes, pigs crawled out of those holes into the streets. A truckfull of TPF pulled up, leading their few thousand-full march from the Commons. It was good timing. In the midst of the crowd, you could feel the fear of the pigs. Why the fuck not? 'What should we do? What if they shoot?' Solid, reasonable fear. But people passed out joints and there was nothing bad about the crowd. Up front with the speakers, you could infer a fear of the cops, but you could feel their anxiety about the crowd facing them. 'What are they going to do? Will they get us shot?'

Anyway, trashing, rioting, the uncontrollable freak-yipple inside every student who builds worker-student alliances and canvasses communities with short hair in the name of the revolution was controlled. And that's the way it's been.

Christ-Janer (that's really his name), the president of BU, is reportedly giving \$10,000 to the Panthers in the school's name. Boston University dormitories are temporarily staying open, although the school itself is closed at the insistence of students who want to stay and work here on the strike. At MIT, the Teamsters Union has refused to cross student picket lines and MIT is effectively closed down. This Friday, the first city-wide Boston strike meeting will take place at the Harvard stadium, which looks like the Roman Coliseum. Just about every college in the Boston area, including Brandeis, is on strike.

Today, the Grateful Dead played at MIT. It was poorly attended, but there was room for everybody on the stage and the Dead were out of sight. Pun, of the White Panthers-YIP, says there are two things to remember about the revolution. One is that we're going to get our asses kicked. The other is that we're going to win. People in Boston are being real careful right now about getting their asses kicked. But the strike is definitely a success. <sup>7</sup>OP

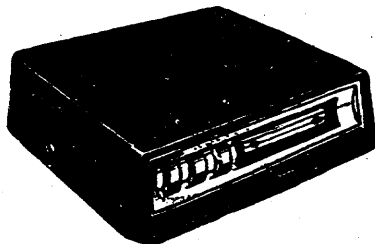
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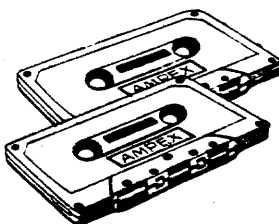


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**AMPEX**

# New Haven Panther Verdict: 'We're going to bleed if...'

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A Black Panther, Doug Miranda, looked out over the crowd of thousands and said, "We're waiting for the white Huey P. Newton to appear." He paused. "You're obviously ready for it. You're ready to take some pigs."

The New Haven Black Panther rally last weekend was the beginning of a struggle to keep Bobby Seale, Chairman of the party, and eight other Panthers alive and out of jail. They are being framed on conspiracy and murder charges centering around the death of Alex Rackley, a former Panther.

The rally attracted as many as 35,000 people at different times during the weekend. They were students, housewives, workers, street people, Yuppies, blacks from the local New Haven ghetto.

Robert Scheer, editor in chief of Ramparts Magazine, told the assembly Friday that the Black Panthers were a threat to the state because they rallied not only blacks to their cause, but also whites. Scheer said that the government would work with white racists and they would work with black racists, but they live in mortal terror of the united coalition of blacks and whites who form the nation-wide network of Panther supporters.

## the black community

New Haven's sizable black community and large Ivy League University have been the scene of continuous action since pre-trial motions began two weeks ago at the courthouse where the Black Panthers will spend most of the summer going through the motions of "justice."

The last few weeks have seen high schools and community colleges on strike, mysterious fire bombs in the black district and strike activity at Yale.

Two weeks ago, David Hilliard and Emory Douglas, two of the highest officials in the party still free or not in exile, were jailed for a week on contempt of court charges when a scuffle broke out in the court room.

The sentences directly affected Yale, and a strike was called. Kingman Brewster Jr., the University's President, said that he was "skeptical" of the possibility that blacks had any chance of getting an impartial trial in American courts.

The New York Times and other establishment media began running exaggerated and inflammatory stories about chances of "violence" in New Haven. Spiro Agnew said that Brewster should be removed. Mitchell sent paratroopers to New Haven, where 4,000 National Guardsmen and New Haven cops—known locally for their brutality and beastiality—were already mobilized.

The town was uptight—windows of shops in all directions from the Town Green, the center of the town which Yale fronts on, were boarded up and most businesses were completely shut down.

Friday, when the people arrived, the atmosphere was calm and cool. A rock band was playing on one side of the Green. There were no cops in sight.

Abbie Hoffman, at the large rally that afternoon, said "Bobby Seale was the hero of the Chicago conspiracy trial.... We'll picket on Monday, we'll picket on Tuesday, we'll picket on Thursday, we'll

picket on Friday. And if Bobby isn't set free, we're gonna put that fuckin' court house on the moon!"

The Panthers reiterated their threat to "turn off the electricity in Babylon if Babylon tries to murder our Chairman," and somehow, one couldn't help but get the impression they were willing to do the ultimate to free Bobby.

Friday evening, the forces which had assembled for the weekend dug in at the liberated Yale colleges. Dinner was free if you had no money for a donation—rice, bread, salad and tea. There were beds, mattresses and blankets.

There were meetings too. The Conspiracy Seven broke up and delivered raps in different sections of the University. Tom Hayden led a meeting at Jonathan Edwards College at which 150 students asked each other, "What are we doing here?" "We came to free Bobby, so why are we meeting in peaceful rallies on the Green?" "We ain't done shit to free Bobby."

Hayden suggested that New Haven was just a meeting place to organize forces which would carry the problem back to communities across the country. Following the lead of a Boston action, he suggested that everybody should form Bobby Seale Brigades.

Some people wanted to free Bobby that night. (Bobby was an hour and a half away by car, in another prison; the police had moved him, obviously fearing the weekend rally.)

That night, while the Knicks played the Lakers on color TV in Jonathan Edwards College, 500 people ventured out into the Town Green to visit the National Guard which had magically appeared from their hiding places that afternoon to intimidate the crowd. They had not succeeded then in forcing the crowd to move and endanger the gathering.

But that night, the Guard, acting on the slightest provocation, fired tear gas—CS, the strongest—at the 500. Wild rumors spread throughout the Yale campus, which served as the people's sanctuary for the weekend. Two Panthers have been arrested. The people are trapped at the other end of the Green. They're beating them. All the rumors were false.

After the Knicks were defeated, the

revolutionary forces returned to within the confines of the campus—several people had been badly gassed. But the National Guard—just as nervous, just as itchy around the trigger finger, as the Guard at Kent—had not chosen to take advantage of the suicide wish people exhibited that night.

Nobody was really sure why the foray into the Green occurred—was it to free Bobby or just to make "a show of strength"?

The next day, at small meetings throughout the campus, Panthers came to call the adventurers in the Green the previous night, "provocateurs and pigs."

"We don't want you here," the Panthers told the people, "if you're going to get a whole bunch of people arrested and offed by the pigs. We're here to organize support for the Chairman of our Party, Bobby Seale. If you want to off a pig, get together with your friends and get one on a dark street, not when you're surrounded by thousands of them. Only a pig would lead

the people into that kind of confrontation."

The Panthers said that the rally must be kept cool in addition because the black community would get any of the police violence prompted by the "visitors."

On a moment's notice, 1000 people met in Dwight Chapel on the "old campus" Saturday afternoon. "The purpose of this meeting is to call for a national student strike," a student told the meeting.

Three demands were settled upon early in the meeting: Free Bobby and the New Haven Nine, and all political prisoners; get U.S. Armed Forces out of Indo-China immediately; and end university complicity with the war machine, including ROTC, military research and corporate recruiting.

## national strike

The meeting called for an indefinite strike with the campuses being opened up to local and working communities with the purpose of organizing support for Bobby Seale and the Panthers.

The national strike was coming already that weekend. Cambodia was the immediate cause of a strike at Princeton last Friday and Ohio and Indiana State Colleges were in turmoil.

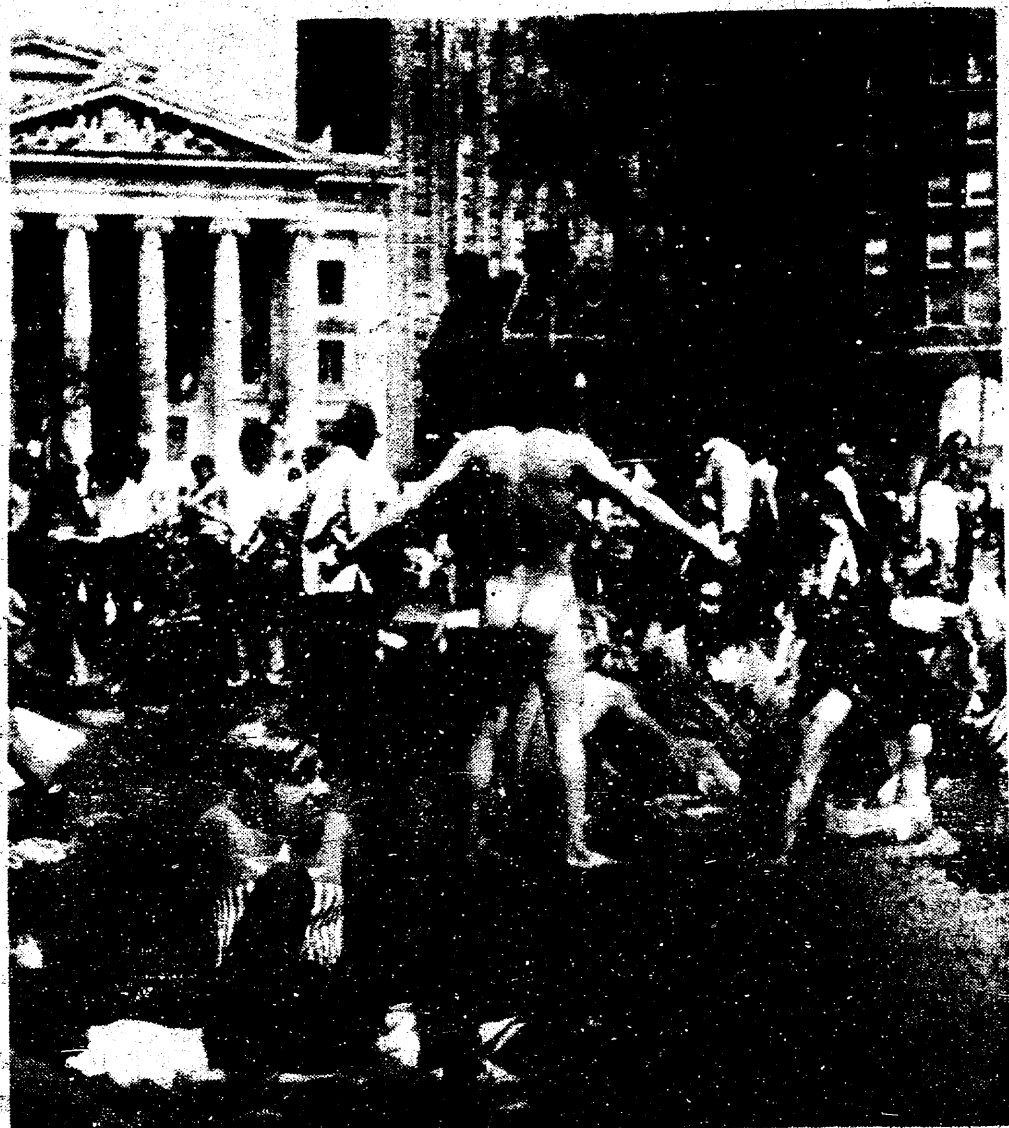
The three New Haven demands and the commitment to work on a national level gave the weekend the conclusion that it needed. People at the meeting hoped that the national student strike would spur a general strike including workers at all levels and all classes of people.

When Tom Hayden announced the national strike plan to the large rally on the Green Saturday, the entire weekend was crystallized. Suddenly it all had a purpose and a direction. That night there were further small skirmishes with the Guard, but most of the people there had committed themselves to a firm alliance with each other with the Panthers as their leaders; and not to suicidal confrontations with the Guard.

At Saturday's rally, Miranda told the people that "we're going to bleed more if we don't begin to deal with these pigs in the correct manner. Spontaneity is beautiful. But spontaneity leads to suicide if you don't organize it and you don't discipline it."

The first call to return to New Haven has been set for July 26, a Sunday. Be there and bring as many people you know you can trust and depend on.

The New York Panther 21 are sitting in jails, held on \$100,000 bails. They are being tried on charges of conspiracy to blow up train stations, police stations, department stores and the Bronx Botanical Gardens. The trial is already in progress.



## observation post

### BUMS:

Jonny Neumann  
Steve Simon

H. Edward Weberman  
Fred Miller

Richie Black, Syd Brown, Peter Bozewicz, Peter Grad, Paul Hillery, Judy Hyman, Zeev Kranzoff, Bob Lovinger, Sam Miles, Alan Milner, Barry Pollack, Larry Rosen, Karen Smith, Howard Sundwall, Sheila Zakowsky, Tom Friedman, Gil Friend, Ken Kessler, Josh Mills, Mike Muskal, Gregor Owen, Rebel Owen, Howard Reis, Jonathan Penzner, and Arthur Volbert.