

draft program rolls: viet exam program

BULLETIN #3

It is now assured that we will be present at the majority of the 1700 test centers on May 14th. That date is just the first of four; chapters should contact the nearest printing center to place orders for tests for the subsequent three dates, and to pay the printing centers for the paper they are using.

In Davis, Cal., an all-night vigil is planned for May 13 in front of the Chancellor's residence, to highlight a faculty-student petition asking that the exam not be held there.

At the State U. of N. Y. at Buffalo, SDS has pushed hard for an official statement renouncing ranking and barring the SRA test. After the President refused to address a public meeting concerned with the draft, twenty-one Buffalo students conducted a forty-three hour sit-in in his office. Finally, he agreed to send two administrators to a public meeting, where they declared that the administration makes the decisions and the opinions of the students are irrelevant.

This triggered a huge uproar, uniting students of all political hues. At a 1500-student rally Friday, 700 pledged to sit-in unless the University changed its stand. The President then agreed to "seriously consider" the recommendation of the Faculty Senate, which has an open meeting Thursday. The Arts and Sciences college faculty has already recommended that ranking not occur.

At the U. of Chicago, SDS and others have demanded that the university not rank, and 750 students signed a newspaper ad with that position. Mass meetings have been held, and in light of university intransigence, a sit-in is planned for Wednesday to render the administration building inoperable.

It is clear that tremendous pressure can be generated on this issue; it may be possible to have the test called off at a large number of schools by the second date.

The American Civil Liberties Union, meanwhile, has announced its hope to provide legal assistance in case of any constitutional violations on Saturday. Its statement is as follows:

"The right to express political opinion is guaranteed by the First Amendment. That expression can take many different forms including the SDS plan to publicize its opposition to the draft and the Vietnam war by distributing its National Vietnam Examination to students taking the Selective Service College Qualification test. Distribution of material in public to interested pedestrians is one of the classic forms

nac minutes

1) Finances: We have debts of over \$3000. At this time the fund-drive is a failure. Booth was mandated to send out the emergency fund-drive letter to the chapters. At the next NAC meeting he should bring back a draft of a fund raising program.

Staff: Speck will stay editor, but efforts will continue to find a new editor for the summer. Nick Jones will stay until June 1. Eric Chester and Sue Robbins will be off staff May 14.

New Left Notes: Speck should draw up a form letter to advise members what will be done with the articles which they send to NLN. Booth will put together a committee to solicit articles and position papers for the convention. These should be submitted to NLN.

Office Location: Speck and Condit will look into places, ways and means, etc. for buying a building for the NO, if it is less expensive than renting.

Conference for New Politics: There will be a board meeting this coming weekend in Washington D. C. Due to the draft exam, it was decided that Booth should not go.

Draft program: The NO is encouraging chapters to pass out the Vietnam test on all three exam dates.

of political communication. The Supreme Court had held that it cannot be prohibited. Nor should it be.

"The right to freedom of political expression is of particular relevance in universities and colleges. Academic freedom implies that the very purpose of higher education is to instruct, but not only in the classroom. Therefore university and college administrators have a special responsibility not only for permitting but for encouraging free political debate on campus specifically including the distribution of the National Vietnam test."

ON SATURDAY, call 312/667-6050 for Eric Chester if you have legal problems. Call for Bob Speck, New Left Notes, if you have news.

AVANTI!
Paul Booth

southern cal

The Southern California Region is mobilizing itself for the next few weeks. Much of the activity will be focused around the Selective Service College Qualification test. On May 14, the National Vietnam Exam will be passed out at nearly all of the testing centers in Southern California. In conjunction with the passing out of the SDS exam, rallies will be held throughout Southern California.

On May 21 and 22, Riverside SDS will march to the Marsh Air Force Base. They will then march to Pomona for a rally. From Pomona, they will proceed in a Torch-Lite Parade to Los Angeles which is 30 miles away.

On May 28, Southern California SDSer's will picket the Dow Chemical Corporation, which is a manufacturer of napalm.

U of c sit-in

Chicago, May 11

A large contingent of University of Chicago students, with leadership from the SDS chapter there, sat-in at their Administration building Wednesday afternoon and has retained control of the building up to this moment.

Their move came as the result of an exhausted campaign through "normal channels" to obtain satisfaction for the demand that ranking not be done for the use of the Selective Service.

The official head count for the first night's sit-in was 452 students. 11 professors held classes in the student occupied Ad building today.

The action of the U. C. group sparked other efforts around the country. City College SDS and other groups marched on the Administration building to demand no ranking; there was a considerable possibility of a sit-in today or tomorrow.

Other sympathy demonstrations were being held from Maryland to San Francisco State.

Meanwhile, the UC students voted to hold out in the Administration building until a satisfactory decision was reached.



Science Research Associates Demonstration May 7th. photo by michael james

SUMMER COORDINATION

The Spring N. C. mandated the national office to try to assure continuity of SDS activity during this summer. Chapters that will continue to function during the summer, either on campus or through a summer news-

sds new left notes

an internal newspaper of
students for a democratic society

103 e. 63rd st.

chicago, ill. 60637

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let the people decide

May 13, 1966

nc ballot

PROPOSAL A

Bay Area National Council meeting and Midwest Convention.

Argument

SDS has developed a large west coast constituency which must have a national meeting or it will never develop the kind of national identification afforded by such an event. Better that it should be the June NC than a meeting during school, or a convention; this would get more Eastern delegates than any other California NC. Also, there is a possibility for travel grants to the electoral conference. Also, there is the student 1/2-fare plan to remember when thinking of cost. Also the West has more than its share of electoral activity. Anyway, a good number of SDS Easterners go West in June.

PROPOSAL B

Eastern-Midwest NC and Northern Midwest Convention

Argument

We should continue the practice of locating meetings at the points most central for our membership distribution. The added attraction for the convention is the almost-free island site near Minneapolis located by the U. of Minn. Chapter.

PROPOSAL C

Mid-Atlantic NC and Rocky Mountain Convention

Argument

The East Coast has not had a meeting

fund drive

The spring National Council meeting established an emergency fund-raising goal of \$10,000, or roughly \$2 a member. The campaign is aimed at clearing away back debts of the organization at national, regional, and project levels, and providing a base of support for the new programs adopted by that meeting. With the understanding that the costs of a movement must in the long run be carried by those who best understand the need for that movement, the NC decided that this fund-raising campaign would be the responsibility of the membership of the organization, through their chapters, regions, etc.

It was decided that each chapter would appoint a fund-raising coordinator, and that he would be placed in communication with the national office (and regional offices where possible) to carry out the campaign. In addition, chapters are being assigned quotas as rough estimates of the share of the \$10,000 goal (this is being computed on a pro-rate basis). Please select a coordinator at your next chapter meeting or executive committee meeting, and inform the N. O.

in the last six or seven months and it retains the largest chunk of the SDS members and chapters. This is slightly more true in the summer because of the East Coast students who go to school in the Midwest. A Colorado convention meets the California problem halfway; it is a mountain site, cheap, and, according to the U. of Colo. folks, beautiful. It would also be in closer reach for the Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas folks than any other site -- they've always had to travel for days to get to meetings.

PROPOSAL D

Midwestern City NC and East Coast Convention

Argument

This is probably the most convenient for the most members and chapters. The last four meetings have been in the Midwest. The attendance has been reduced at the most inaccessible sites like the state park near Spencer, Ind. (9-65). A Midwest city would get the largest attendance, but an East Coast convention would probably be the best attended ever.

OTHER

Chapters not agreeing with any of the four proposals are invited to submit their own alternatives, with arguments.

PROPOSAL A PROPOSAL C
PROPOSAL B PROPOSAL D

NAME _____

Paul Booth

awoc comments

Upon reading the section on AWOC in the recent grape strike report published by SDS, I kept getting the strange feeling that it was ghost-written for SDS by the California Council of Cannerymen and Growers. At a time when FWA and AWOC are making every effort to maintain and strengthen their alliance in Delano, SDS chooses to publish a rather vicious and distorted attack on AWOC. I find it difficult to understand why SDS would want to attack AWOC while the strike is still being jointly conducted, and I find it even more difficult to comprehend the amazing lack of knowledge concerning AWOC which the author displayed.

This is not to say that AWOC's record has been particularly notable. Both their strategy and tactics are open to justifiable criticism, and I will comment on them shortly. But the implications of the article and specifically the sentence which reads, "AWOC has developed a pattern of hot-shot organizing -- hitting a town, collecting a year's dues, calling a strike, then pulling out leaving workers behind in jail," does a great injustice to the organization. Another particularly interesting section reads, "Almost all boycott action outside the Valley has been conducted by FWA, not AWOC. Some speculate that that's because the AFL-CIO sees AWOC as a holding organization, there to preserve corporate unionism's claim of concern for farm workers until such time as the Labor Relations Acts can be extended to agricultural workers and unionizing made easy. Green, in cooperation with the Teamsters has begun an organizing campaign among orange pickers just north of the Delano grape area, probably an effort to preempt the turf from FWA, which had begun some tentative efforts in that area."

Did it ever occur to the author that

(continued on page 2)

LOCATION FOR TWO MEETINGS

National Council With Politics conference and Summer Program workshop.

The conference on electoral politics and the summer program workshop would be four days long, running simultaneously, and followed by a three-day National Council. The dates would be something like the 10th to 16th. The politics conference will discuss electoral politics on both theoretical and technical levels; the workshop will be a skills workshop for people taking

local responsibility for summer programs.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

This will be around five days long, and will be held the last days of August. It will discuss basic organizational policy.

This ballot will set the location for both gatherings. Chapters should vote on where they think the meetings should take place.

comments on awoc

(continued from page 1)

FWA, because of their excellent relations with SDS, SNCC, etc., as well as their particular appeal to students, and liberal groups in general, might be more efficient than AWOC in coordinating boycott activity? Or perhaps that AWOC feels that it is important for them to concentrate their efforts in Delano, the locale of the strike? Isn't it also possible that AWOC is organizing the orange pickers simply because they are sincerely interested in doing just that -- organizing the orange pickers?

The author takes one sentence to deal with the 1960-1961 Imperial Valley lettuce strike. It would take ten pages to even begin to describe the tragedy of that strike. AWOC was not even involved in that strike at the beginning, since they were supposed to be concentrating in the Stockton area. AWOC joined with the Packinghouse Workers and the jurisdictional dispute was with the Meat Cutters. It would be more accurate to say that the strike collapsed not because AWOC pulled out, but because organized labor (as usual) simply did not give to the Packinghouse Workers the support they needed.

Now let us take another look at the AWOC approach to the organization of farm workers. The author seems to imply that AWOC is little better than a racket set up to milk farm workers for dues. (He didn't state AWOC's purpose in leaving workers in jail.)

My own impression of AWOC is that it is simply an inept attempt to apply the principles which have been successful in other sectors of the economy to the organization of farm workers. In certain areas, notably soft fruits, they have had some "success" because growers simply cannot afford the economic losses that even a brief strike will cause. Sometimes all that is needed is a brief show of strength directed at one grower, and all the growers in an area will meet unique wage demands. But this top-down organizational approach, even when successful, leads only to improved wages, and does little in the way of building a lasting institution. Thus, though the workers often gain higher wages they develop little loyalty to AWOC. The workers move on to another crop and there is no longer any function for AWOC to serve in the area. Both their traditional trade union bread-and-butter approach and their shortage of funds effectively preclude AWOC's building a permanent, lasting organization in these areas. Chavez, on the other hand, wisely concentrated his initial efforts to a relatively stable and permanent work force.

During the course of an AWOC strike, people do often end up in jail. Especially when the strike is lost. Usually the jailed include AWOC organizers. After a crop has been picked and the work moves to another area, people may still be in jail (including AWOC organizers). They are always defended by AWOC lawyers, however.

AWOC does collect dues (often high ones). Perhaps if their original budget of \$250,000 per year had not been cut to \$60,000 this wouldn't be necessary. Rather than being the result of a plot against farm workers, though, the fact that AWOC leaves an area following a strike after having collected some dues, and with people possibly in jail, is a function primarily of the seasonal nature of the work and the apparent inability of the AWOC leadership to grasp the fact that the traditional trade union approach can-

not simply be transferred from the factory to the field.

I do not know when this report was written, but the UAW has long since come through with their promised financial assistance. It also should be pointed out that the recent hearings by the Senate Sub-Committee on Migrant Labor which were conducted in California were largely the results of efforts by Walter Reuther.

I never thought that I would be put in the position of defending AWOC. I have no particular love for their organization.

But they deserve better treatment than SDS has given them in this report. Perhaps, if instead of relying on "reports we've yet to hear contradicted," or what "some speculate," an honest attempt had been made to present the AWOC position, the author might have drawn a different conclusion. As an organization that has been subjected to the slander of Katzenbach, SDS should be especially sensitive to publishing damaging remarks about an organization until an honest and thorough research attempt has been made. In this particular case, even if everything in the report were true, its publication does little good for any of the parties involved. Let us rather concentrate our efforts against the very real and powerful enemies of the farm worker.

Steve Engleman

Steve Engleman is a Berkeley graduate student in economics who has worked extensively in the area of farm labor (last year he testified at hear-

grapes of love

Washington, D. C.

In the article on the grape strike in NLN #12, it is said that "the growers can be beaten". This brings to mind the following thoughts:

First: Without in the least bit meaning to apologize for those who so inhumanly exploit their fellow men, I am concerned with the effect of organizing on a largely negative basis -- of being against people, or, in some cases, hating them, as an organizational technique (and, indeed, as a human reaction). I am aware that concern with nonviolence and loving people can often be a cover for not facing squarely the conflicts in society and between people, and for not declaring oneself in those struggles. Nonetheless the pacifist's concern with the effects of both physical violence and hatred on both parties is a valid one, one which we in SDS should concern ourselves with more than we have in the past. (I might add that I've been in SDS since mid-1962.) I know that it is difficult to remember this where exploitation is most severe and naked, but even there ways must be found of working toward a community which embraces all men: after all, assumedly we do believe that all men are of value. (And it will not suffice for people to outragedly answer that exploiters must be expropriated before community can be developed; I know that very well. That fact doesn't relieve us of the duty to seek ways now for the future -- and present -- community.) I also know the value of the liberation which can come only with the expression of built-up hatreds whose repression would be a repression of the very men themselves. But I also know the dangers there. Furthermore:

Second: Because so many SDS members are not themselves poor and are not likely to spend most (if any) of their time organizing in poor neigh-

borhoods, they will but rarely have to deal with situations where exploitation is sharp and clear. Instead, they will be organizing among people who are both exploited and exploiters, as is true of most of the middle class and, indeed, many workers, who have or wish to attain middle class status. There, the problem of a differentiated approach to people -- seeking to appeal to the good in them while somehow rejecting or expurgating that which is bad and exploitative -- is a very real one. There it is a necessary tool of organizing to find means of attaining community with exploiters. American society is not sharply bifurcated into the few evil exploiters and the exploited many (though this is more true than American mythology would have it); instead, there is a many level system of exploitation and alienation, in which the people of each level take from those below but must give some to those above. And ghettoized people are not necessarily blessed with an immediately clear picture of the power structure and who is really exploiting them: they see welfare workers, cops, the local grocer, city hall, often fellow ghetto residents, as the ones oppressing them. Or, to put the whole thing another way, the problem in both middle and under class (though for different reasons) is false consciousness -- a false consciousness too often shared by SDS people.

I know it's not easy to develop a 'balanced' view of an individual, recognizing that he combines good and bad in himself and his social actions -- just as it is difficult to do with a nation containing so much evil as the U. S. -- but this is just what we mean by saying in the Port Huron Statement that "man is infinitely precious".

Don McKelvey

NEW LEFT NOTES

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let the people decide

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projects & announcements

rep programs

The last two issues of New Left Notes reprinted the first draft of the Radical Education Project outline. In this issue there is a reply form in which SDS members can indicate their willingness to participate in the project.

Specifically, we need the following information:

- (1) Do you wish to participate in a study group?
- (2) If so, in which group -- or on what specific topic area do you want to work?
- (3) What specific jobs do you wish to undertake:
 - (a) writing -- topic?
 - (b) research -- on what?
 - (c) bibliography -- what area?
 - (d) other
- (4) Can you do fundraising for the project?
- (5) Can you take responsibility for

ings dealing with minimum wages for women held by the Industrial Welfare Commission). He has been to Delano and worked with such strike support groups as SCAL, Agricultural Workers Support Committee, etc.

organizing a study group -- or the particular topic area you indicated?

(6) How much time will you have this summer to work on REP activities?

The organizational form with which REP will begin is that of the topic area "study group". These study groups might be organized nationally, with interested people from around the country or abroad being in touch through correspondence and occasional conferences, or locally around a core of SDS people in a particular chapter, university, city, or region. Each study group would be made up of people interested and working on a particular topic or problem. The composition of the study groups is important. Ideology and political strategy will not be discovered by a solely intellectually based enterprise. There must be a dynamic between theory and practice, reflection and involvement. People should be participating in these groups who have experience in the grassroots of the movement, as well as people who can bring certain intellectual competences that heretofore had not been involved in the movement. More specifically the functions of each group would be:

- (1) to write on the study group topic and criticize one another's writing
- (2) to speak to SDS or other "movement" groups on the topic
- (3) to undertake original research developing important aspects of the topic
- (4) to serve as consultants in the formation of action programs, strategies and ultimate goals related to the topic area
- (5) to review and make available existing knowledge
- (6) to organize conferences, develop special educational materials, serve as liaison between the movement and other groups
- (7) to publish papers, pamphlets and discussions which, in the opinion of the group, merit wider distribution

Each group will have a coordinator responsible for maintaining communications within the group and liaison with the general program.

The Radical Education Project is only as wide as the study group members desire. If there is interest in all of the individual programs outlined here and people take responsibility for them, the whole program with all of its facets will be accomplished. If interest

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newark elections

by Dave Gelber

Newark, May 11. The Newark Community Union Project, which half fell and half jumped into the Negro insurgent wing of Newark politics, won an important victory in yesterday's municipal elections.

NCUP support provided the margin which enabled Earl Harris, a militant independent candidate, to defeat a machine-financed and directed Negro aspirant.

Harris won the right to oppose a conservative Jewish incumbent who has fought NCUP from its inception for the South Ward seat on the city council. Negro registered voters outnumber whites 2-1 in the ward.

(more to follow next week).

PLEASE INDICATE SPECIFIC STUDY GROUP(S) IN WHICH YOU WANT TO WORK OR ADD TOPICS

I. COUNTER-CURRICULUM PROGRAM

- Economics Sociology
- History Anthropology
- Political Science
- Exact Sciences

II. RADICALS IN THE PROFESSIONS

- Architecture Law
- Clergy-Ministry Dentistry
- Social Work School Teaching
- Medicine Management-Business
- City Planning-Urban Development
- Labor Relations-Union activity
- Newspaper-Journalism
- Science and Engineering

III. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, IDEOLOGY, AND STRATEGY

- American Ideology Seminal Thinkers
- Pictures of Utopia Social Movements
- Radical Orientation Papers
- New Conditions of the Modern World
- Strategies

IV. THE AMERICAN REALITY

- A) Structure of Power
- Community Power Structure
- Military-Industrial Complex
- The Corporate Economy
- Finance
- The Federal Government
- The State Governments
- B) Political Integration
- Political Decision-Making
- Welfare Institutions
- Public Education
- Communication Media
- Making Foreign Policy
- Police & Investigation

- C) Class in America
- The Underclass
- The Workingclass
- The Rural Class
- The Middle Class
- The Upper Class
- The Intelligensia

V. AGENTS OF CHANGE

- The Democratic Party Churches
- Labor Organizations Peace Movement
- Universities
- Intellectual Centers
- Civil Rights Movement
- Youth & Student Organizations
- Marxist-Ideological Groups
- Social Democratic Groups
- Liberal-Reform Groups
- Third Party Movements

VI. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

- A) Nations (indicate country)
- China India
- USSR Japan
- Cuba Mexico
- Canada
- Western Europe
- Scandinavia
- Eastern Europe
- Southeast Asia
- Middle East
- North Africa
- Sub-Sahara Africa
- Southern Africa
- South America
- Central America
- B) International Intelligence Networks
- C) Topics
- Imperialism
- Communist Foreign Policy
- Approaches to Foreign Policy
- Toward World Order
- International Student Cold War

VII. THE ARTS

- Criticism Agitprop
- Magazine Young Writers Series
- Traveling Workshops

Return to: Radical Education Project
510 East William Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

rep programs

(continued from page 2)

is more restricted, less than this will be accomplished and the program will be tapered to the human resources invested in it.

The following is a brief abstract of the REP prospectus which appeared in NLN.

The task of SDS and indeed the whole left movement, now, is not only to seek immediate political objectives -- locally and nationally. It must begin, or set its eye on, a longer term role; to create, or coalesce anew, a generation of democrats who will maintain a radical value commitment and identity and who will extend the movement into new arenas. To accomplish this task it is necessary to bring about opportunities for communication which allow those on the left to build on one another's thought, to learn from another's experience and to reinforce one another in action. It is with this in mind that the SDS Radical Education Project is founded in order to serve educational needs of the members and groups now in SDS and to provide in the long run a means for radicals and democrats not now centrally involved in the activism of the movement to interact, to stimulate one another and to define for themselves a larger identity and program appropriate to their social location.

The project does not start with a "political line"; its intent is to develop an analysis which is adequate for our times. The unifying thread in its work will be the insistence that conclusions stem either from experience or research (or both) and not simply be extrapolated from a dogmatic framework. It should seek to make explicit the meaning of radical democracy for America; the institutions and conditions that must be changed and the nature of the institutions and conditions that need be created in their place, as well as those aspects of contemporary life that are important to preserve and strengthen.

The Radical Education Project is neither modest in its goals nor in its diversity. Its ambitious beginning attempts to outline the several areas of research and education crucial to

the left which have remained undernourished in terms of intellectual involvement and analysis. It tries to encompass both the needs and the desires of those on the left in way of research and education--forging the communication tools for widespread interaction between those at the "grass-roots" of the movement, between those in academic pursuits and between these two groups themselves. Its major areas of concern are:

I. **The academic disciplines:** In this area REP programs will attempt to systematically reconstruct the tools and products of the academic world producing "thinking man's guides" and counter-curricula to the present university-centered academic disciplines, forming "caucuses" in the professional societies serving academia, preparing pamphlet and textbook materials for high schools, developing critiques of educational philosophy and method, organizing conferences and programs to explore the "real world" in terms of specific fields and "interdisciplinary" areas, organizing "doctoral committees at large" to aid graduate students in research relevant to the left, and in even beginning new universities. In essence programs here will attempt to make knowledge relevant to the public and the basis for social change.

II. **Radical in the professions:** At present the professions not only give poor service to those who need it the most, but they also enshrine conservative values and function as institutional bulwarks to the status quo. Yet many, if not most of the present campus radicals will, in a few years, themselves hold positions in the professions in order to counterbalance the natural tendency which flows from this--the tendency of society to isolate and transform the individual before he can organize and transform the society. Value issues in the specific profession must be formed committed to radical social involvement. Specific REP programs will have the initial task of preparing a pamphlet series on particular professions dealing with the structure of the profession; the dominant values of the profession; its links with and relation to the status quo; the range and limits of freedom within the profession; and a guide to oppor-

tunities and ways of operating in the profession which contribute to the social-change ideals of democratic radicalism. Professionals in each field will be encouraged through REP to do research in their area, speak, and organize conferences.

III. **Political Philosophy, Ideology, and Strategy:** It is necessary to continually research the left ideology or ideologies in order to point up the contradiction between myth and reality, between American ideology and the "true interests" of the individual. To sustain this process of revealing myths, uncovering reality, and producing new solutions REP programs will include the compilation of "Radical Orientation" papers designed to research human nature and human possibility, debate the varied "images" of the "good society", define more explicitly our social criticism, and discuss definitively major issues such as "freedom," "power", "capitalism", "profits", etc/ In the second part of the REP programs an attempt will be made to discuss and research the major components of the present American "ideology" concentrating on the preparation of a series of pamphlets on seminal thinkers who act as reference points for current left thinking. The last four parts of this area deal with: developing and debating concrete models of utopias; researching with a historical perspective the social movements of the past and present in America and around the world; discussing the "new conditions" of the modern world with an eye to present and future problems in society brought by technological and social change; and finally working out alternative models of social change strategy.

IV. **The American Reality:** In this area REP will attempt to bring together for students and activists vast amounts of already published material, develop bibliographies and course syllabi, and encourage research in three basic fields; (A) The structure of power including analysis of community power structures, the military-industrial complex, the corporate for, and government procedures and structure (B) Issues of political integration including political decision-making, control and content of education, communication, etc. and (C) Class in Amer-

ica, including an analysis of poverty.

V. **Agents of change;** REP will do reserch here in the area of organizational structure, the character of leadership and internal factions, the recruitment and retention of membership, and so forth looking at specific movements and organization as examples. A pamphlet guide to organizations will be prepared in addition to establishing contact with democratic radicals in other organization and providing information as to the activities of the various organizations on the left. Special emphasis will be placed on looking at the university and other intellectual centers as sources of significant ideas and social change.

VI. **International Education:** In order to counteract the ignorance of the left as it pertains to knowledge of the rest of the world, REP will attempt several major programs of international education. One will be to prepare a "nations series" of education pamphlets dealing with the economic, social, and political environments of individual countries. A second program will be to encourage and support international exchanges of students in left movements and the establishment of regular and frequent correspondence with radicals the world over. All of this will lead toward the development of an international intelligence network for the peace movement. Another major part of the REP program in this area will deal with an analysis of specific problems such as imperialism, communist foreign policy, world order, and so forth.

VII. **The Arts:** REP will attempt in this area to aid in the establishment of "fraternities" of radical artists who want to maintain a relationship with one another and with the movement. Art groups could experiment with new forms of criticism and cultural education. A magazine of "radical sensibility" including poems, essays, photographs and so forth could be produced. In addition audio-visual aid "agitprop" could be created for the movement; a "young wipers series" could be published and traveling exhibits and workshops established.

Return your completed questionnaire to:
RADICAL EDUCATION PROJECT
510 East William Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

