

SDS FIRE

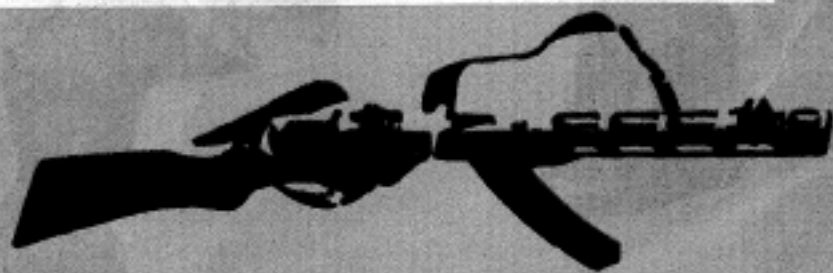
VOLUME 1

DECEMBER 6, 1969

NUMBER 3

During the 1960's the American government was on trial for crimes against the people of the world.

We now find the government guilty and sentence it to death in the streets.



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WHEN

the hand picked jury of
American Fascism goes out
to
have their sayso
on what the CONSPIRACY
will be doing for the NEXT TEN YEARS

by Stu Albert

WE

will decide for ourselves
by SEIZING THE SPACE
anyplace
by the THOUSANDS
(lecture halls, Rock Halls, Churches, open fields, park lots
IBM offices, the WHITE HOUSE, etc etc etc)

ALL OVER FUCKED UP DYING AMERICA

to stick together
as SISTERS and BROTHERS
to get stoned
make love
make rock
impersonate boring speakers
liberate NUNS
make PRIESTS confess
and
PLAN OUR ACTIONS
when the FIG jury
returns a *verdict*
and at the beginning of a new deed
write up
rehearse
and carry out
our

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF INHUMAN EVENTS

from
the FIG EMPIRE
of
DEATH
EXPLOITATION
RACISM
TIGHT ASSIDITY
AND
YOUR old made uncle

AMERICA

has been on TRIAL for TEN years
the COURTROOM has been
the streets
the universities
the ghettos
the be ins
the WASHINGTON MONUMENT

the government offered a defense of

teargas
mad dogs
billy clubs
shot guns
jail
mace
many fences
and
SPIRO agnew

WE the PEOPLEs JURY Find the GOVERNMENT

GUILTY
of genocide
against everybody
except
pigs
bankers
CHIANG KAI CHEK
war criminals
demagogic politicians
JULIUS HOFFMAN
high school principals
the CIA
the POPE of ROME
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CAPITAL
J. EDGAR HOOVER
the CHICAGO TRIBUNE
effete snobs
and
TRICIA NIXONS scrapbook

We sentence the GOVERNMENT TO

DEATH
by REVOLUTION
In the 1970s
in our life time
to Fight-in
LOVE-IN
WIN-IN

WE WILL BE
as part of a CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of REVOLUTION
INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF SELF DETERMINATION

WE will meet
ANYPLACE
YOU and YOUR FRIENDS
LIBERATE!

JUDGE HOFFMAN is dying
JOHN MITCHELL is dying
Herr Klendientz is dying
the Empire is dying

We are its ORPHANS
We are its EXECUTIONERS.



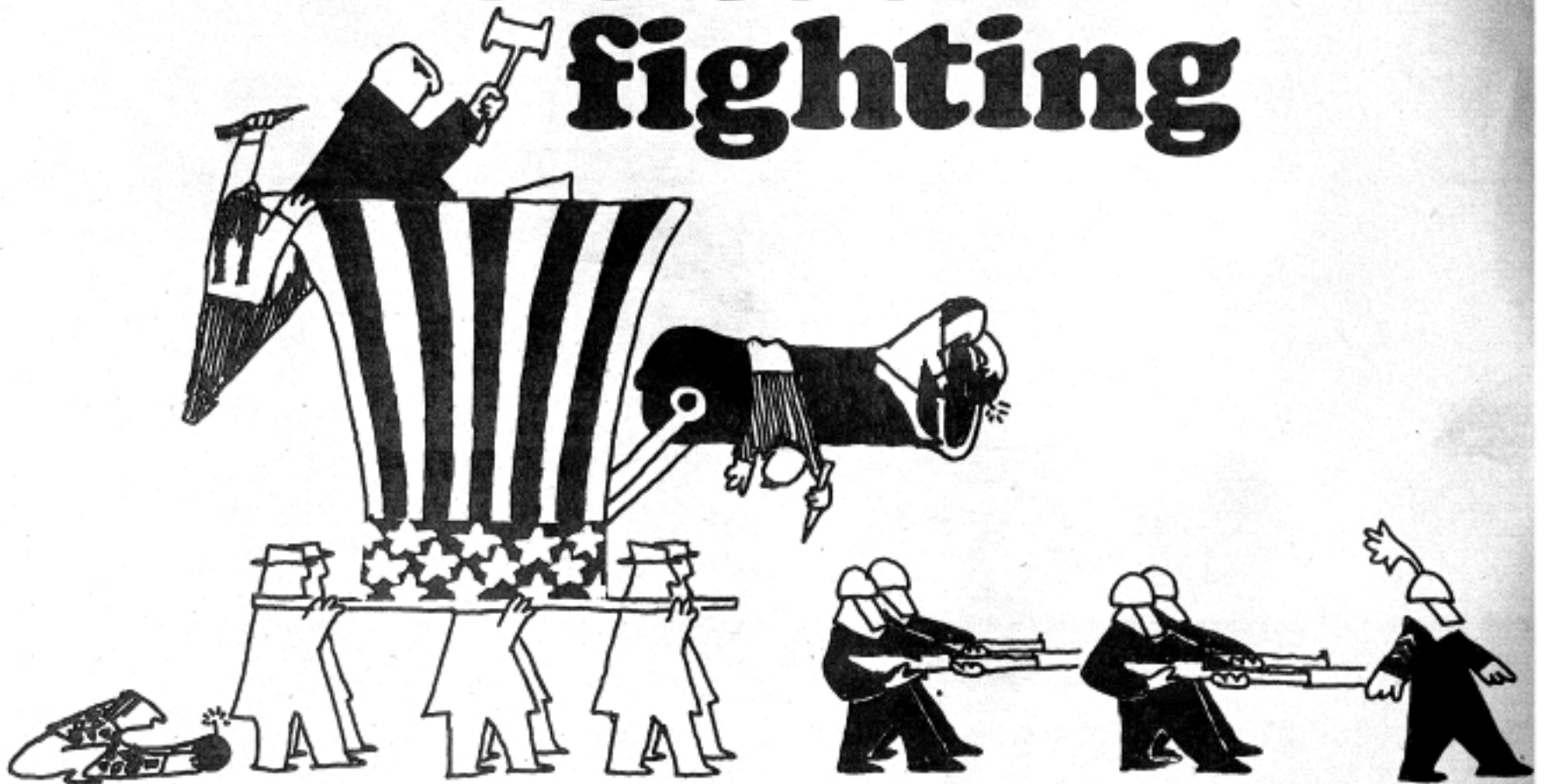
FRED HAMPTON MURDERED BY THE PIG

DECEMBER 4, 1969

We know that with all the bullshit out there, you can come to consider yourself on the mountain top. I may even consider myself one day on the mountain top. I may have already. But I know that in the valley there are people like Benny and there are people like me, people like Mickey White and people like Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale. And that below the valley are people like Bobby Hutton, people like Eldridge Cleaver. We know that going into the valley is a dangerous thing. We know that when you go out to the valley you got to make a commitment.

A lot of people think the revolution is bullshit, but it's not. A lot of us think that when you get in the revolution you can talk your way out of things, but that's not true. Ask Bobby Hutton, ask Huey Newton, ask Eldridge Cleaver, Mickey White, and Dennis Mora. Ask these people whether it's a game. If you get yourself involved in a revolutionary struggle, then you've got to be serious.

It's all over but the fighting



"Amerikan justice is like Amerikan money;
once you stop believing in it, all hell breaks loose."





Conspiracy

It was a different trial when Bobby Seale was there. A trial that spoke clearly to the racism of pig Amerika: One black man roped in on Conspiracy charges for giving a speech in Lincoln Park. The State's continuing attempt to annihilate the Black Panther Party, to jail—or murder—its leaders, to up the ante on the Black Liberation struggle as a whole. And the image of Bobby Seale busting the trial wide open. When Hoofmouth Hoffman had Seale gagged and shackled in the courtroom, it was not only something out of the barbarism of the 1850s, but something as well out of the very contemporary slavery black people face in Watts and Detroit and Harlem today. The scene of Seale in the courtroom was an image that spanned the whole history of American racism and black rebellion.

But now only the past is on trial in Chicago's Federal Building. While there are still some elements of the present within it (Hayden's militancy, Abbie's "Woodstock Nation"), the trial is most of all an anachronism—a morality play out of the history of the middle '60s, when some of us still believed the State could be changed by words and signs and marches—by anything short of the gun. It is a trial of the innocence of the white peace movement—an innocence which died with the Detroit

riots, with Tet, with Columbia, with the tear gas explosions of the Democratic Convention itself.

One morning in the courtroom—3/4 full with movement celebrities, Chicago red squad pigs, a few hippies—defense attorney Lenny Weinglass was putting in a motion to get White Panther John Sinclair out of jail to testify at the trial. John is busted inside a Michigan prison for possession of some grass. He'll be there for 9 1/2 years. So the Conspiracy 7 was trying to get him a couple of days off.

The motion was denied by Magoo Hoffman as everybody knew it would be. Then the festivities began.

"He's critical to the defense," Jerry Rubin mumbled angrily—and a bit too loud—to lawyer Bill Kunstler.

"Who said that?" Hoofmouth snorts.

"My name is David T. Dellinger and I said that, and what's more..." Dellinger is on his feet giving a speech about "What Bobby Seale meant when he called this place a fascist court". The marshals restrain Dellinger and sit him down, while Hoofmouth foams and Rennie Davis sneers:

"You gonna gag all of us, too, Judge?"

"Who said that?"

"Bobby Seale."

"Let the record show that the remarks have been made

by Defendant Davis." Hoofmouth is now getting furious.

"Are you gonna let the Prosecution carry out our defense, too, Judge?" This time it's Abbie on his feet heckling.

"Who said that?"

"I did. My name is Abbie. I don't have a last name. I lost it."

And that's how it goes. Little plays within a play. Outbursts now and then, long silences, boredom. The defense will open its case soon and attempt to prove that the demonstrations and Festival of Life were planned to be peaceful. Hayden describes it: "During the 1960s the American government was on trial for crimes against the people of this country and the people of the world. And we now find the government guilty, and condemn it to death in the streets."

The trial that should have happened two years ago will go on for several more months. In the balance is the next ten years of seven people's lives. But it is the last trial of its kind. It has been and will continue to be war from here on in, all the way home.

Like Abbie said: "American justice is like American money: Once you stop believing in it, all hell breaks loose."



ZIONIST MILITARY CONQUEST

These Zionist policies show that the widely held concept of Israel as a refuge for the persecuted is mistaken and tell us much about the character of the Zionist settler movement in Palestine. Zionist callousness to the Jewish masses was matched by Zionist callousness to the indigenous Palestine population, and Zionist "self-segregation" in the "land of exile", where assimilation is the main enemy, by Zionist "self-segregation" in the "land of destination" (Palestine), where the indigenous Arab population has always been the main enemy. Hence the practice of racial exclusiveness and indoctrination of schoolchildren both with hatred of the Arab and with contempt for people of Jewish faith living in the Diaspora.

The Zionist state goal required, as the King-Crane Commission pointed out already in 1919, "practically complete dispossession" of the indigenous inhabitants. The 1942 Biltmore program demanded an exclusively Jewish State in all Palestine, unlimited immigration, and a Jewish Army. The 1943 "enlarged program" of the Zionist Organization in Palestine called for a Jewish State embracing all Palestine "and probably Transjordan", removal of the Arab population to Iraq, and "Jewish leadership for the whole Middle East in the fields of economic development and control". In 1944 the British Labour Party National Executive backing a Jewish Palestine State advocated forcible removal of the Arab population and extension of Palestine's borders at the expense of neighboring Arab states.

Plans to implement this program got under way during the war if not before: "Boastful revelations made after the birth of the State of Israel proclaimed that practically everything that happened between 1945 and 1948 was part of an impressive overall plan...."

The US Minister in Cairo in 1944 reported Zionist arms purchases over a two-year period from the Vichy French and Zionist determination to establish the Jewish State "despite any opposition from the one million Arabs living there". In 1945 David Ben-Gurion, visiting New York, succeeded in mobilizing millions of dollars from 18 Jewish millionaires to buy arms industries at cut-rate prices from the United States.

A terrorist campaign directed first to evicting the British and then the indigenous Arab population began in 1944. A longtime Zionist, I. F. Stone, acknowledged that: "In the case of Palestine, as of other such struggles, the Mother Country was assailed because it showed more concern for the native majority than was palatable to the colonialist minority." Illegal immigration, seizure of arms and explosives, demolitions carried out by the Haganah, the Stern and Irgun gangs aimed at the Arabs as well as the British. The Haganah's destruction of all Palestine's rail and road communications with its Arab neighbors in June 1946 was, for example, timed to coincide with the Arab League conference on Palestine at Bhudan.

Because the Zionist campaign was a settler revolt

with powerful backing from its American-European home base, British reaction was highly restrained. Eventually the Zionist terrorist campaign inside Palestine and Zionist pressures outside coupled with US support for Zionist demands induced Britain to hand the "Palestine problem" to the American-dominated UN. In 1946 the Jewish Agency had proposed a partition plan to the US and British Governments, and the Majority UNSCOP Report now also advocated partition. Scandalous Zionist and US pressures on UN delegations (ranging from milk coats for delegates' wives to promises of economic aid and threats of economic reprisals) succeeded in compelling the General Assembly—where the necessary votes had been lacking three days earlier—to adopt the Partition Resolution, November 29, 1947, by the narrow margin of three votes. Only three Afro-Asian states voted for it: South Africa, and in a last-minute switch achieved by US arm-twisting, Liberia and the Philippines. To the Arabs and other Afro-Asians the partition vote was only a new form of European-American diktat.

The resolution provided for internationalizing Jerusalem and creating an independent Jewish State (498,000 Jews and 497,000 Arabs) and an independent Arab State (725,000 Arabs and 10,000 Jews). It awarded the Jews, barely a third of the population and owning less than 6% of the land, 56% of the total area of Palestine, including its most fertile parts.

The Arabs rejected partition on the grounds that 1) partition of a country against the will of the majority of its inhabitants violated the UN Charter, the right to self-determination, international law and practice; and 2) the Jews exclusively were to rule a state that was 50% Arab and in which Arabs owned more than 90% of the land. Arab and Asian demands for a plebiscite in Palestine and for a World Court decision on the competency of the UN to decree partition were brushed aside.

The Zionists embraced partition "with all the fervor of a commandment born on the crest of Mt. Sinai" not because they were satisfied with this allocation, but because it offered a bridgehead for the seizure of all Palestine and eviction of the Arabs. Already in 1946 the Haganah had told the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry: "If you accept the Zionist solution but are unable or unwilling to enforce it, please do not interfere, and we ourselves will secure its implementation." In the month before the UN partition vote, the Zionists, by their own admission, decided to hold on to all 33 Jewish settlements outside the boundaries of the proposed Jewish State as well as other isolated settlements. Former Haganah Commander Netanel Lorch, pointing out the "far-reaching implications of this decision", said: "It was realized that the defense of Tel Aviv must start at Revivim in the Negev; of Jerusalem at Etzion in the Hebron Mountains (Arab State area); and of Haifa at Yechiam in Western Galilee (Arab State area). Those settlements were defensive barriers and potential offensive bases of the State which was about to be established."

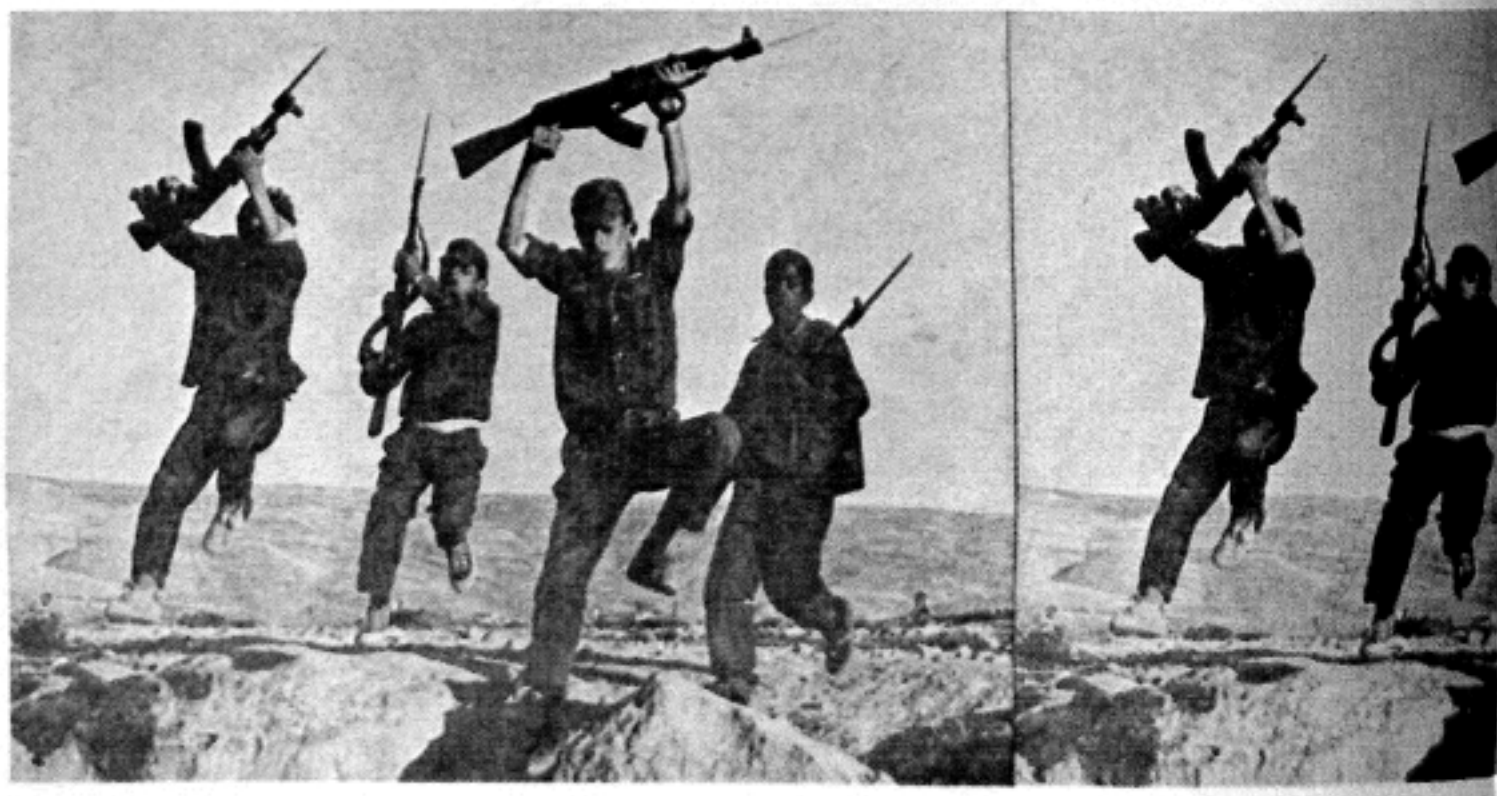
This decision and the reference to the "defense of Jerusalem" show that the Zionists intended to respect neither the partition boundaries nor internationalization of Jerusalem and already pointed to the military offensive they were to launch six weeks before Arab armies entered the Arab State area (never the Jewish State area) to prevent Zionist seizure of all Palestine and eviction of its Moslem and Christian population. Of this so-called "Arab invasion" which Israel claims "set aside the 1947 Partition boundaries by force", UN Commander Burns said: "It would seem that the Arabs outside Palestine should have as much right to come to the assistance of Arabs in Palestine as Jews outside Palestine to come to the assistance of Jews within."

Israel asserts that the "Arab aggression" rendered "all UN resolutions null and void", including, as Burns wryly remarked, those adopted long after the alleged aggression. Israel has used the pretext of "Arab aggression" to free itself of all legal restraints to expand as it likes ever since and to refuse repatriation of the evicted Palestinians.

The half-year period between the partition vote and May 15, 1948, in Professor Hocking's words, "contains the key to all that followed." The partition decision, wrote Professor Walid Khalidi, "was a revolutionary decision, designed to effect a radical territorial redistribution in favor of the Zionists. To succeed the Zionists had to revolutionize the status quo, and action, initiative, and offense were therefore the sine qua non for the realization of Zionist objectives."

Vis-a-vis the Palestine Arabs, Zionist military power was overwhelming. In Palestine, wrote Clare Hollingworth, ill-organized, unruly groups of Arabs were faced by a powerful, efficient, and utterly ruthless machine: there was never any doubt of the result. Lorch concedes that the Palestine Arabs "had no full-time military force, no consolidated organic units, no unified command" and "no naval strength"; and that their "most powerful military installation" was the age-old system by which a sheik or village chieftain could call up his followers for a specific purpose for a few days. But, Hollingworth said, "not one Arab in a thousand had any experience of modern warfare or warfare at all." Palestinians were armed, if at all, with rifles left over from the 1936 rebellion. In January 1948 volunteers from other Arab States began crossing into Palestine. This so-called "Arab Liberation Army" was "non-descript" and badly and inconspicuously armed with out-of-date rifles and pistols dating back to the First World War if not earlier. (Some had been captured by the Wahabis from the Turks in the 19th Century.) These volunteers, who eventually numbered perhaps 4,000, made only two major attacks before May 15, both unsuccessful. Lorch described "Arab actions" by the end of February as "still sporadic, directed from various centers, and often the result of 'private enterprise'." In short, the efforts of a people without military training or experience and without unified leadership to hold on to their country and home in face of a ruthless Zionist machine powered by aliens

Palestine, the Arabs



in place. To achieve its aims the Zionist machine had to dislodge them. On the morrow of the partition vote, Professor Hocking pointed out:

"Disorders broke out from both sides. In the confusion a pattern began to emerge, an organized military campaign systematically directed toward two major objectives: first to confirm Jewish domination over the Arabs within the proposed limits of the Jewish State, and second to enlarge these limits. The Irgun, the Stern gang, and the Haganah...began openly to attack Arab villages and cities, driving out the inhabitants or massacring those who stood by their homes and fields.... That this was a planned military maneuver there is no longer the slightest doubt."

Israeli sources—Ha Sefher Ha Palmach, Volumes I and II, and Qarvot 1948 (Battles 1948)—describe this military campaign—Plan C and Plan D—in detail. Zionist strategy was based on the timetable of British withdrawal. The British decision to maintain de jure authority over Palestine, but to evacuate their forces from successive areas by stages, permitted the Zionists to evict the Arab population and seize strategic points within the Arab State area behind the shield of Britain's authority, which prevented any interference from regular Arab armies. The Zionist offensive was facilitated by the fact that the British handed over more and more Jewish areas but lingered in Arab areas where they impeded Arab defense preparations and did nothing to stop Zionist attacks on the Arabs.

Plan C, the first phase of the Zionist strategy, involved 1) putting constant pressure everywhere against the Palestine Arabs (raids on villages and terrorist attacks on Arab quarters in the cities), and 2) maintaining contact with the Jewish settlements outside the Jewish State area. Palmach Commander Yigal Allon explained that this contact was necessary for the coming offensive to unite with these settlements. Plan D, the second phase, was an all-out offensive to conquer and hold territory in the wake of the withdrawing British forces. Qarvot 1948 defined Plan D's purpose as "control of the area given

penetration of our forces into Arab areas.... If it wasn't for the Arab invasion, there would have been no stop to the expansion of the forces of the Haganah, who could have, with the same drive, reached the natural borders of Western Israel...." (our emphasis)

On May 15, 1948, the Zionists were indeed on their way to complete military dominance of Palestine, and had expelled 300,000 Palestine Arabs. Zionist propaganda maintains that the Arabs left on orders of their leaders, although in 1948 it said nothing whatever about these alleged orders and has never produced a single piece of primary evidence. Erskine Childers' study of the records of the BBC—which monitored all Middle East broadcasts throughout 1948—and Professor Khalidi's study of the Arab press and Arab radio broadcasts during this period, have completely refuted this Zionist claim. Childers found not even one appeal or order from any Arab leader calling on the people to leave, but many appeals, even flat orders, to the civilians of Palestine to stay put. Zionist sources themselves, moreover, describe the terrorist and psychological warfare used to evict the Palestinians. Of the effect of the massacre of Deir Yassin, April 9—called by Toynbee "comparable to the crimes committed by the Nazis against the Jews"—Menachim Begin boasted: "Of the about 800,000 Arabs who lived in the present territory of Israel, only some 165,000 are still there. The political and economic significance of this development can hardly be overestimated."

Palmach Commander Allon described the tactics he used before May 15 "to clean the inner Galilee": "I gathered all the Jewish mukhtars, who have contact with Arabs in different villages, and asked them to whisper in the ears of some Arabs that a great Jewish reinforcement had arrived in Galilee and that it was going to burn all of the villages of Huleh. They should suggest to the Arabs, as their friends, to escape while there was still time.... The tactic reached its goal completely.... The wide areas were cleaned...."

UN delegation, then arguing for a UN truce over Palestine, was unaware.

The outcome of the war between Israeli forces driving to seize all Palestine and Arab armies which tried to prevent this was determined by the support Israel received from its European-American home base. In violation of UN truce orders prohibiting import of arms, Israel imported tons of proscribed weapons from West and East. In violation of UN directives stipulating no alteration of battle lines and no gains for either side during the truce, Israel gained immensely from military offensives in the Negev, to the Aqaba Gul and through Central Galilee, while the British cut off ammunition supplies to Arab armies.

THE PALESTINE ARABS

By the end of 1948, Israel had evicted nearly a million Palestine Arabs—shorn of their homes, lands, and most personal property. Even if one chooses to believe in face of the evidence that the Arabs fled "voluntarily" before—to use the words of the Zionist Jan Kimche—"the orgy of looting and wanton destruction which hangs like a black pall over almost all the Jewish military successes"—what of it? Since when, asks Professor Erich Fromm, is flight "punishable by confiscation of property and by being barred from returning to the land on which a people's forefathers have lived for generations?" International law and equity guarantee the rights of individuals in such circumstances whatever their nationality or creed. Moreover, because there were to have been as many Arabs as Jews in the Jewish State, the Partition Resolution had specifically guaranteed the civil, political, economic, religious, and property rights of the Arabs.

Of the first 370 Jewish settlements established after 1948, 350 were on the property of evicted Arabs. Israel took over 388 Arab towns and villages containing nearly half the buildings in Palestine, 10,000 shops, businesses,

, and Zionism

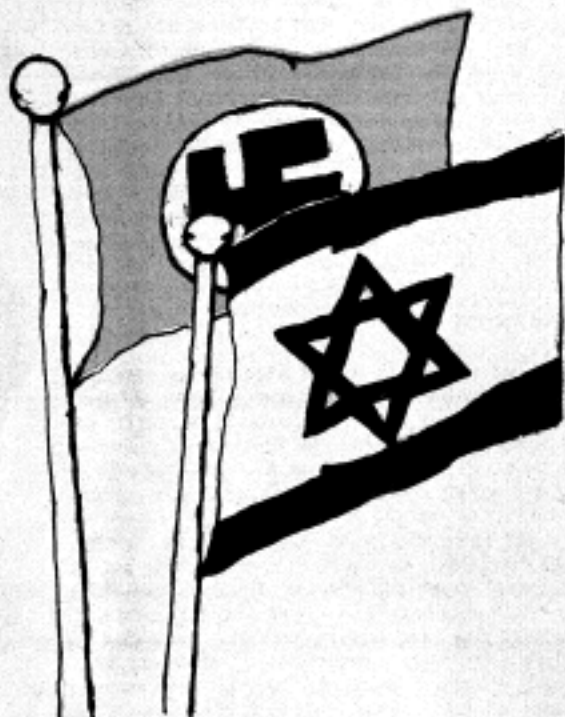
by Tabitha Petran
reprinted from TRICONTINENTAL

second of two parts



and stores, and some 30,000 acres of citrus groves (from which it drew a fourth of its foreign-exchange earnings). Arab losses in property and revenue had by 1962 reached over \$2,000 million. This, in Toynbee's words, is robbery and "all Israel is implicated in the matter of the massacre and expulsion of the Palestine Arabs because they have taken the land and the property which is legally and rightfully still that of the Arabs." Most of the Arabs to whom all this belongs have lived for 20 years in refugee camps on a dole of 1500 calories a day and without a penny of compensation.

Israel's policy of placing all responsibility for the refugees on the Arab states is designed to hide its own crimes against these people and to confuse the real issue: that the Palestine dispute is, first of all, a dispute between Israel and the Palestine Arabs, citizens of a nation that has been obliterated from the map but which lives in them and which they are determined to restore; it is only secondarily a dispute between the Arab states and Israel.



THE ARAB STATES AND ISRAEL

The Arab State conflict with Israel has to do primarily with Israel's expansionist character. "To maintain the status quo will not do," said Ben-Gurion. "We have set up a dynamic state bent upon expansion." This proved no idle boast. The Partition Resolution allotted the "Jewish State" 5500 square miles of Palestine. By the end of 1949, Israel occupied 7100 square miles. By 1952, 7800. By 1955, 7993. Today it occupies more than 30,000 square miles and has proclaimed its intention to reclaim much if not all of this area. Israel's bent for expansion has been throughout its existence the sum and substance of its policy toward the Arab states.

Israel's first application for UN membership was rejected in December 1948 because it occupied land outside the Partition boundaries and had expelled the Arab inhabitants. Israel tricked the UN into approving its second application by pretending to accept the provisions of the Partition Resolution: on May 12, 1949 it joined the Arab states in signing the Lausanne Protocol in which both sides agreed to negotiate a settlement within the framework of the Partition Resolution. Ben-Gurion later explained that this was done only to influence the UN to approve Israel's admission. Once it was admitted to the UN, almost coincident with its signature of the Protocol, Israel promptly repudiated its obligations under the Protocol. The UN, however, made Israel's admission conditional on its compliance with the Partition Resolution (on territory and internationalization of Jerusalem) and the December 11, 1948 Resolution demanding that it repatriate the refugees. Since Israel has never complied with these resolutions, its membership in the UN is illegal.

THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS

"Every step in the establishment of the Zionist State has been a challenge to justice," wrote UN Commander Elmo Hutchison. "It was an attempt partially to right this wrong that led to the Armistice Agreements of 1949. The intention then was to implement the UN Partition Plan."

The Security Council clearly defined the Armistice Agreements as "provisional", "dictated exclusively by military not political considerations", and the Armistice demarcation lines as "not to be construed in any sense as a political or territorial boundary." Israel, however, in an effort to compel the Arab states to recognize the fait accompli of its military conquests, claimed the agreements ended the state of war and until the June 1967 war claimed the Armistice lines as its political boundaries. The Arabs maintained that the Agreements provided only a suspension of hostilities. This position is supported by international law, the plain language of the UN resolutions and of the Agreements themselves.

For 20 years Israel's propaganda has pictured its existence as constantly threatened by the Arab states. UN records and the fact of Israel's territorial aggrandizement show that it is the existence and territorial integrity of the Arab states that have been constantly threatened and encroached upon by Israel. Taken together, Israel's violations of the Armistice Agreements reveal a calculated policy of provocation and aggression. General Dayan called it a policy of "calculated violations which we had to weigh carefully

against political risks".

In the period mid-1949 to April 1967, Israel was condemned by the UN for more than 30 military attacks by its regular armed forces into Arab territory, attacks often involving massacre of civilians and destruction of homes and villages. No Arab state has ever made an attack by its regular armed forces into Israeli-held territory. Arab violations of the Armistice have consisted in the main of individual crossings by farmers and villagers who return to their homes to retrieve crops and belongings. Responsibility for such violations lies with Israel since it bars the refugees' return and with those who draw the demarcation lines in such a way as to cut off villages from their water sources or fertile lands. Israel used these infiltrations and incidents inside Israel which could not be attributed to the Arabs as a pretext for "retaliatory raids" by its army. These raids, General Dayan told Army officers in August 1955, aimed to compel the Arabs to accept "peace" on Israel's terms. Israel's aggressions also served to assure financial support from abroad and to acquire springboards for future and larger aggressions.

Israel has always talked peace to hide its aggressive policy from world public opinion, and is never more eloquent on this subject than just before or just after some military attack or massacre. If Arab leaders have talked war they did so only to hide their impotence before the international power alignment protecting Israel and its aggressions.

THE JUNE 1967 WAR

The hidden dynamic of Israel's June 1967 aggression is revealed in Premier Eshkol's Foreword to the 1966 Israeli Government Yearbook, where he declares that it will not be enough to bring "two or three or even four million Jews to Israel", since Zionist goals and "the needs of the State are involved."

Israel's propaganda build-up for its new aggression began in January 1964 coincident with the Arab Summit decision to divert the Arab headwaters of the Jordan River for Arab use. Of the Jordan's flow, 77% originates in Arab states which therefore have a right to these waters. The planned Arab diversion would have appropriated roughly 40% of these waters—less than the 60% share allotted to the Arab states in the Johnston proposals 1953/5. Yet Israel campaigned against the plan as "a direct menace to its existence", and threatened military action to prevent its execution. The plan posed a threat only to Israel's Jordan-Negev diversion, which is based on appropriation of most if not all of the sweet waters of the Jordan for use outside the river basin and which is necessary to fulfill Israel's ambitions for unlimited immigration and economic-military expansion. The Johnson Administration encouraged Israel's aggressive reaction, and a new Western arms build-up of Israel now began. In April 1965 the US Ambassador in Tel Aviv apologized to Foreign Minister Meier "for recent declarations of high State Department officials that US arms deliveries to Israel were linked to promises not to react with force in the Arab diversion". Israel's threats, bombardments of the diversion works, and US refusal to condemn these attacks induced President Nasser to announce abandonment of the Arab project, May 31, 1965.

This should have satisfied Israel and the US if their aim was solely to protect the Jordan-Negev diversion. On the contrary, Israel's aggressiveness increased. With US and British backing it began a campaign to open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping as demanded in a 1951 Security Council Resolution. Egypt's position has consistently been that it would comply with this resolution if Israel would comply with the UN resolutions applying to it. These include the following which remain unimplemented to this day: Partition; Repatriation and Compensation of the Refugees (May 11, 1949); Internationalization of Jerusalem (December 9, 1949); Protection of the Rights, Properties, and Interests of the Refugees (December 14, 1950). As President Nasser stated in 1959: "The resolutions concerning Palestine are an indivisible entity... it would be unfair if only we are asked to implement the one resolution on our side while Israel does not implement those on her side."

Israel found another pretext for its war build-up in 1965 when Palestinian fedayin (commandos) began to make small raids into Israel. The fedayin, said the Journal de Geneve, are "a concrete and living expression of the Palestine people which has itself decided to fight and die in order to recover its usurped country." Israel, in line with its policy of denying the existence of the Palestine people, chose to hold Syria responsible and escalated its attacks and threats against Syria throughout 1966 and the first half of 1967.

In May 1967, when President Nasser asked UNEF's withdrawal, partially reimposed the Aqaba blockade, and moved his troops into Sinai, he was acting within Egypt's sovereign rights, seeking to wipe out the last vestiges of Israel's 1956 aggression, and above all to counter repeated Israeli threats to overthrow the Damascus government. His offer to reactivate the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, his proposal for a global review of the Palestine question at the UN, his acceptance of U Thant's proposals, and his answers to President Johnson's messages made perfectly clear the defensive character of these actions and his desire for a political solution.

Israel refused, as it always has, to submit its case to international law or the UN since its existence is based on the right of conquest: "Not one inch of land! Not one refugee!" Hence there is nothing to "negotiate" except total Arab surrender. Israel's 1967 aggression was another step to attain this end. Closure of the Aqaba Gulf provided only a long-sought pretext, Israel's presence on the Gulf is illegal and in violation of the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement, which specifically excludes Israel from the Gulf. Israel seized its position on the Gulf by armed force 13 day after signing the armistice in one of its many "calculated violations" to occupy additional Arab land. Enforcement of the Armistice Agreement would compel Israel's withdrawal from the Gulf. The question of whether or not the Tiran Strait is an international waterway should be referred to the World Court. Closure of the Strait, through which passed no more than 5% of Israel's external commerce, posed a threat not to its existence but, as the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review (June 2, 1967) revealed, to its plan to build an oil pipeline from the Aqaba Gulf to the Mediterranean to compete with the Suez Canal and break its monopoly. (This project is now underway.)

Statements of Israeli leaders since the war and Israel's systematic policy of attempting to empty the occupied territories of Arabs show clearly that its demand for "direct peace negotiations" is simply a smokescreen behind which it will hang on to most if not all these territories. The US fully supports Israel's diktat. A State Department official commented after the June War:

"Israel has probably done more for the US in the Middle East in relation to money and effort invested than any of our so-called allies and friends elsewhere around the globe since the end of the Second World War. In the Far East we can get almost no one to help us in Vietnam. Here the Israelis won the war singlehandedly, have taken us off the hook, and have served our interest as well as theirs."

The Arab peoples, above all the Palestinian people, will not and cannot accept the existence of Israel, a colonial-type creature imposed by forces outside the area. This does not mean—and the Zionists know this—that they plan the genocide of its Jewish inhabitants. Theirs is a political goal no different in character from the goal of the liberation movement in South Africa. In this goal they should have the support of all democratic and progressive peoples, including the Jewish masses, who have also been victims of Zionism, and are being led by Zionism toward another disaster.



When we expelled PL from SDS last June, we for the first time put our politics above bourgeois notions of how to carry on political struggle. That act opened up the possibility of SDS becoming a vital revolutionary form for mass movement. Since then, the Chicago national action, followed by tremendous motion during the Washington Mobilization and general development of political theory and strategy, have created a context in which the National Council meeting, December 26-31, will be the birth of the new SDS.

The last five years has been a succession of isolated flashes. Every instance in which motion has been expressed through individualism, (individual or collective) self-interest, or narrow issue orientation has proven sooner or later to be a defeat. We have never been able to sustain masses of people's involvement in struggle. The growth of political consciousness among kids in general has happened not because of any coherent strategy of our own, but despite its non-existence.

The most striking characteristic of the failures of the past is that those struggles—the majority—which were not victories and did not raise the level of action and consciousness suffered from a fundamental misunderstanding of power. "Political power grows from the barrel of a gun." People's movements around the globe have understood where power is, and it is their armed struggles for liberation which will bring American imperialism down. Our task is twofold: to understand and pinpoint where power is, and to make ourselves part of the international war which is a self-conscious strategy for seizing it. The success of the revolution—the realization of our highest aspirations for a better world—demands of necessity a strategy of international armed struggle.

The role of SDS as a national revolutionary mass organization is crucial. The youth movement, until now incoherent and fragmented, has to become a strong and offensive political force. We need SDS as a forum for the ideological struggle that will build our understanding of how we move among youth, how we can provide political leadership for the white kids in this country.

Our program should provide a context for the support and interpretation of the highest levels of struggle in the country and the world. This is especially key to building a revolutionary movement in the mother country. In Watts or Bolivia, when a bank is blown up, everyone can dig it: living as colonial subjects gives them a basis for understanding US imperialism as their enemy, and for seeing attacks upon imperialist property and power as a part of their struggle. But part of the pacifying effect of our white skin privileges is our inability to clearly define the source of our own oppression. White Americans do not immediately see an act of sabotage or a colonial people's war of liberation as a blow against our same enemy. For us in the mother country, blowing up property also needs some blowing of minds.

Changing people's consciousness can only happen if at the same time we are changing the political reality of the country. We should be leading large numbers of young people on the campuses and in the streets in struggles that focus on fighting for power. The highest acts of armed struggle, of course, do the most damage to the man. But lower level actions, like violent street actions, have a real effect on the ability of pig Amerika to function all over the globe. We have to create chaos and bring about the disintegration of pig order. The future of our struggle is the future of crime in the streets.

Through the practice of struggle we become revolutionaries. The concrete-steel reality of fighting an urban/technological/mothercountry revolution is teaching us the identity between survival and transformation. The honky social forms we come out of turn out, not surprisingly, to be totally counter-revolutionary. Creating new forms for living—collectives, communist relationships—and destroying the bourgeois consciousness in ourselves that keeps us from being able to touch, love, and struggle with each other against the man is part of and necessary to destroying imperialism.

We see the NC as a coming together of people who are out front in building the revolutionary youth movement. With all the shit that kids are bringing down, it's absurd to get hung up in parliamentary forms and the old notion of what a political convention should look like. We'll use plenaries, resolutions, and parliamentary procedure when that helps us teach each other. But we see other forms too, a lot of flexibility, and time for different groups of people to meet together, things like films, music, etc. It oughta be a gas. See you there.

INTERNATIONAL WAR



We had a lot of people busted in Chicago—high ball and some pretty heavy charges. And because we stayed together we were able to stand up to the man's meat grinder and come out of the courts with fewer losses than if we hadn't. Being together meant we all demanded immediate jury trials. And the last thing they wanted was tying up their courts. As one presiding pig said at our first arraignment: "You're not going to use my courtroom for a political sounding board. I feel like I'm in the middle of a mob action right now."

Our strategy forced them to give us good deals to avoid bringing all of us to trial. But some have gone to trial, and most of them have been exemplary. The courts haven't frightened us or shut us up. We all work together in the courts, even when we are being tried separately, and many have defended themselves in court. We took a lot of strength from the way Chairman Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party stood up to fascist judge Magoo Hoffman, and we dug on how Hoffman had to hold Seale in contempt to finally shut him up and get him out of court.

We can all gain strength, now, from the way those who have gone to trial have acted. Don Cavellini was one of the best. The judge knew that he couldn't scare Don, and the questions Don was asking were so right that each one of them tore another chunk out of the guts of the judge, the courts, and the whole fuckin' system.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)
CITY OF CHICAGO)

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO
First Municipal District
of
THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

THE PEOPLE OF THE)
STATE OF ILLINOIS)
- vs -)
DONALD CAVELLINI)

EXCERPT OF PROCEEDINGS on the above-entitled cause before the Honorable CHESTER STRZALKA, held on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1969.

APPEARANCES:

MR. LAWRENCE CHAMBERS,
Assistant Corporation Counsel,
Appeared on behalf of the People;

MR. DONALD CAVELLINI
Appeared on behalf of himself.

MR. CAVELLINI: Mr. Hanson?
MR. HANSON: Yes.
Q Skolde. Is that within the city limits?
A Just outside the city, northern suburbs.
Q Is this Edison Company that you work for affiliated with consolidated Edison?
A No, but it is a power company, same as Consolidated Edison.
Q But it is not the same company?
A No, it is not the same.
Q I see here that an address that was originally on here has been crossed out. Have you moved recently?
A Yes.
Q Grand Avenue?
A Straight west.
Q You have a family?
A No, I do not.
Q Says here that you are married.
A Yes.
Q Reside with family.
A Reside with family?
Q Yes.
A My wife and myself.
Q Oh, that's a family.
A I suppose you could say that.
Q Do you have any relatives, nephews, nieces, or close friends that are on the police force?
A No, I do not.
Q Do you have any nephews that are in the armed services presently?
A No.
Q Do you read the newspapers regularly?
A Yes, I do.
Q Which newspaper do you read.
A Chicago Tribune.
Q Did you read any headlines, articles about the SDS demonstrations on October 8, 9, 10?
A No, I did not.
Q You didn't?
A No, I didn't.
Q They were there.
A We weren't here.
Q You weren't in Chicago?
A I was not in Chicago.
Q Did you read any other papers outside of Chicago?
A No.
Q May I ask where you were?
A Utah.
Q How long were you there?
A Three weeks.
Q Three weeks?
A Three weeks.
Q And the papers in Utah didn't report, you didn't read the papers in Utah?
A We were on a hiking vacation.
Q Wasn't it cold?
A No, not that time of year. We were in the desert region.
Q Would it be too personal to ask you why you moved from Grand Avenue to Morris Avenue?

A We wanted a larger place to live in. We were living in a three-room apartment, and wanted our own home.
Q Do you know what SDS is?
A Yes.
Q What do you know about it?
A Just Students for a Democratic Society.
Q Do you know what we stand for?
A No, I do not.
Q You know nothing about what we stand for?
A No.
Q Did you hear what I said before, what the SDS Weatherman faction believes in and supports?
A I don't believe I heard you say that.
Q I did say they support the Black Panther Party.
A Yes.
Q And would you be able to support a position like that?
A The Black Panther Party?
Q Yes?
A No sir.
Q Would you be able to support a position in support of the Viet Cong?
A No sir, I would not.
Q If I were to tell you that I support both those positions, do you think that would prejudice you in making a judgment on the facts in this case?
A No sir, it would not.
Q What do you think about the people in the organization of SDS?
A I don't know anybody personally, so I can't have any opinions.
Q But you disagree with their opinions?
A Yes, I do.
Q How much do you disagree, vehemently?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: Were you here last summer, Mr. Hanson?
JUROR: Where, in Chicago?
Q In Chicago.
A Yes.
Q Did you watch the Democratic Convention on the radio?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: You know who Mark Ruff is, Mr. Hanson?
JUROR: No, I do not.
Q Have you ever heard his name before?
A Yes, I have.
Q In what context have you heard his name?
A He is a member of SDS.
Q Did you know he is an officer?
A No.
Q What did you hear about him?
A He is a member of SDS.
Q Have you ever heard the name Bernardine Dohrn before?
A I don't recall that name.
Q What do you think SDS is?
A I really couldn't say. What do you mean, what their philosophy is? I really don't really know what their philosophy is.
Q Are they Communists?
A I wouldn't know.
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: But, you have formed an opinion about SDS?
A No, I have not.
Q You haven't?
A No.
Q But you do disagree with their opinions?
A The opinions expressed up to date, yes.
Q And you still think that you can give me a fair and impartial trial?
A Yes, I can.
Q Knowing full well that I am a member of SDS?
A Yes.
Q From what you heard of what happened during the dates October 8 to 11, and I assume you have heard something about that from your friends, maybe people you work with.
A I have heard very little about it except what I have heard in this courtroom.
Q From what you have heard in this courtroom, do you agree with what has been alleged to have happened during those days? Do you think it was right, it was wrong?
A Do I think what was right or wrong?
Q What has been alleged to have happened.
A I really don't know how to answer that.
Q Mr. Palmer said he heard there was property damage on the near north side.
A Then I disagree with that.
Q Does the knowledge that—possibly some other knowledge of what happened during those days, do you think that would prejudice you in making a decision on the facts in this case, considering that I am a member of that organization, considering that I do believe the things you disagree with, considering that I am alleged to have been with the people who have committed—who are alleged to have committed those acts of violence? You are not prejudiced in this case?
A No, sir.
MR. CAVELLINI: Your Honor, I think it would tend to prejudice Mr. Hanson.
THE COURT: No, no.
MR. CAVELLINI: I would ask he be dismissed on cause.
THE COURT: You are denied on that point.
MR. CAVELLINI: Would it take a great deal of evidence, Mr. Hanson, to change your mind, your opinion, about SDS?
MR. CHAMBERS: I am going to object at this time.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: There is going to be a police officer testifying in this trial and he will describe certain facts as he saw them. That will be part of the case for the city.

Do you think that you would believe the police officer over how I might describe what happened?

A No.
Q In other words, you think that you would consider the description of what was supposed to happen here as believable when said by the police officer and as said by me?
A Absolutely.
Q You don't think there is anything in your opinions, your differences of opinion with me that would keep you from being impartial in judging the facts?
A No, sir.
Q You understand that the fact that he is a police officer doesn't necessarily mean that he is telling the truth, nor that he is lying; and that it is possible that he might be mistaken?
A I agree with that.
MR. CAVELLINI: Okay, thank you, Mr. Hanson.
Mr. Wozney, is that how you pronounce it?
MR. WOZNEY: Wozney.
Q You work at International Harvester. How old are your children, Mr. Wozney?
A One is ten and a half, one is two and a half, one is one and a half.
Q Have you worked at this national office for a long time?
A Almost seven years.
Q Do you like your work?
A Yes.
Q Do you know that during that period of October 8 to 11 there were activities?
A Yes, I do.
Q Did you agree with the activity during that time?
A Well, actually, we were so protected we didn't even see any activity. All we saw were policemen. They entirely formed a cord around.
Q Did that prevent you from leaving the building?
A No.
Q But prevented people from going in the building?
A Yes, I didn't actually see them.
Q Did any of your fellow employees, did they leave the building during the time that people were outside?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection, Your Honor. I fail to see the relevancy of this question to the juror's qualifications.
THE COURT: Objection sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: I can show that, Your Honor—
THE COURT: Objection sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: It is extremely important to establish whether this prospective juror was involved in this demonstration.
THE COURT: I am glad of what you think. Go ahead. Let's go.
MR. CAVELLINI: The fact that he was part of a co-ordinated demonstration in the city at the time is extremely important that he answer.
JUROR: Is my occupation listed there?
MR. CAVELLINI: It says time study.
A That's right. I have only had this job for two and a half years. I don't work in the shop is what that means.
Q You are telling me that guys who work in the shop did have an opportunity to leave the building?
A Yes.
Q But you didn't?
A No.
Q Would you have left if you had an opportunity?
A No.
Q Then am I right in believing, in thinking that you disagree with the purpose of that demonstration?
A As I understand them, yes. As I understood them, yes.
Q What did you understand it to be?
A Well, protest against the company, and also a protest against the Viet Nam War.
Q Do you want to see the plant—
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: I think that's a logical question, Your Honor.
THE COURT: No, it isn't. Ask him about his qualifications.
MR. CAVELLINI: Do you understand what the closing of the plant means to the other people who work in the shop?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: Despite the fact that it would mean the loss of many jobs to black workers, you would still not support that demonstration?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
JUROR: It's my job, too.
MR. CAVELLINI: Do you understand what International Harvester does when it divides—when it is concerned about your family and their jobs?
MR. CHAMBERS: Objection, Your Honor. I am going to ask the Court to admonish the defendant in asking these lines of questions.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CAVELLINI: I think it is important to establish what his opinions are about this demonstration, which was, in fact, part of the co-ordinated cities.
THE COURT: I told you not to be a sounding board here. Just ask questions.
MR. CAVELLINI: Your Honor, I am interested in—
THE COURT: I don't care what you believe in. Keep it to yourself.
MR. CAVELLINI: It is not what I believe in, Your Honor, it is what the prospective jurors believe in and my ability to have a fair trial in this case.
MR. CHAMBERS: Your Honor, I have—
THE COURT: Just answer the questions.
CLERK: Order in the courtroom.
MR. CAVELLINI: I don't understand, Your Honor, why subjects I happen to mention, like the Vietnamese War—
THE COURT: You are charged with a simple disorderly conduct.
MR. CAVELLINI: That simple disorderly conduct may

land me in jail, Your Honor.
 THE COURT: No, it only calls for a money fine.
 MR. CAVELLINI: And if a person is unable to pay that fine, he ends up in jail, Your Honor.
 THE COURT: That's the final rule. Get with the questions here.
 MR. CAVELLINI: Mr. Wozney, would you have difficulty finding another job if that plant closed down?
 MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
 THE COURT: Sustained.
 MR. CAVELLINI: Do you have any friends or relatives who are now members of the police department?
 JUROR: My cousin, who graduated high school last June, is a cadet.
 Q Have you talked to him recently?
 A No.
 Q Does he live near you?
 A No.
 Q Do you know why he wants to be a member of the

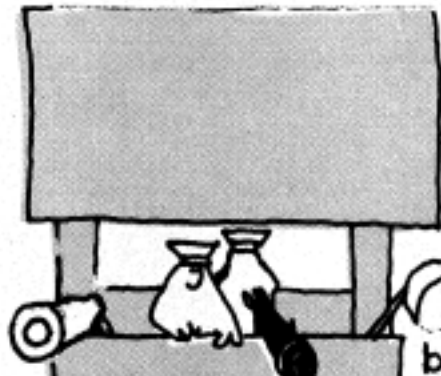
police department?
 MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
 JUROR: No, he is seventeen years younger than I am. So there is a divider there.
 MR. CAVELLINI: Is that generally true in terms of how you are able to relate to cousins?
 JUROR: No, well, yeah, my family is—I don't see them. We don't associate. We don't go to the same places.
 Q But when you do see them, it's difficult to—
 A No, not necessarily. I asked him why he wanted to be a policeman.
 Q What did he say?
 A He said he wanted to try it.
 Q Do you think he was—it was a good idea?
 MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
 THE COURT: Sustained.
 JUROR: I don't know.
 MR. CAVELLINI: Have you ever served in the armed services?

A No.
 Q Any relatives served?
 A Yes.
 Q Are they now serving?
 A Yes, I have two cousins who are career sergeants.
 Q They are in Viet Nam?
 MR. CHAMBERS: Objection.
 JUROR: No.
 THE COURT: Sustained.
 MR. CAVELLINI: There is no—
 THE COURT: Mr. Defendant, will you step up here? I am declaring a mistrial. Thirty days contempt of court. Take him in. You have been advised plenty of times. Take him right in, in the back room here. Get the order. I don't care what you think.
 Take the jury back.

WHICH WAS AN EXCERPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED CAUSE.

This is the text of the letter we got from Don

Comrades,
 "The monster is belching and choking on its own oppressive sputum." I wish everyone could have seen how real that M.F. pig representative of jurisprudence was when he blew his cool. The steam and stench just bursts out from under them black curtains behind which are hidden the last decaying remnants of the "white ivory tower." Dig I'm on high tier. Who wouldn't be, under the circumstances!!! Those rooms of decorum and hypocrisy are now punctuated with shouts of Kim and ever Gi and Il sung with true fervor. R-on! The sounds need to be made louder and more incessant, but with more skill louder and consciousness until they become a



deafening roar! I was in the bullpen with a hip y.c. pacifist druggie, - a lakeview Rym to be, accused of throwing a blade at a pig (he missed), - a Jehovah's W. up for 3-5 on draft refusal (he suggested I head their "little blue book") what a quartet much org. work to do - it's abit limited up here, sorry to miss Queens party on the 17th. Power to the people.
 Don



"CALL ME MR. PARADISE"

On November 17 24 Boston Weather people were busted on charges of conspiracy to murder. Earlier in the day the pigs had busted and beaten a 16-year-old friend, Jimmy Paradise, who had been running with us and digging our politics and our collectives. Jimmy allegedly gave the man information linking Boston Weatherman with a sniper attack on the Cambridge pig station.

The hearing began when pig Judge Viola called for the State to present its case calling up Jimmy Paradise. Jimmy had been held in "protective" custody for two weeks, alternately beaten and bribed.

Next to the witness stand stood a dozen pigs whose fists and clubs Jimmy had been in touch with during the previous 10 days. The DA started questioning Jimmy. With the strength of the revolution in front of him in the packed courtroom, and the collective he'd run with depending on him, he came through. Pointing his finger at the DA, he told the greasy hog to "Call me Mister Paradise, not this Jimmy stuff." and to speak to the female defendants as "women, not girls". He began cross-examining the DA: "Didn't you tell me last night I'd be one sorry kid if I didn't play ball with you?" 20 pigs' jaws hit the floor, and Jimmy went on when the

piglet DA signed the affidavit he was waving in the air: "Of course I did, under force. Those four pigs right there had just beaten me. That big fat one—Could you please identify yourself?—He put them up to it. He put a ten on the table after they hit me." Pig Scarese—the BIG FAT ONE—shook his head in disbelief and tried to smile nervously, but the revolution had him squirming. Judge Viola called a recess, but afterward Mr. Paradise went right on, right over those pigs—busting their cases wide open. Our lawyers moved again to suppress the State's evidence, since the warrant and the whole case was obviously such a frameup and because Jimmy had been beaten and denied counsel. The judge, getting desperate, called it off until Saturday morning.

Although most charges were dropped (one attempted murder charge remains), Jimmy will be in jail for some time for violating juvenile probation.

Many people have been inspired by Jimmy's dynamite strength, and brought close to Weatherman.

THE YOUTH WILL MAKE THE REVOLUTION,
THROUGHOUT AMERICA AND THE WORLD.
BE STRONG!
BE BEAUTIFUL!



FIRE!

FIRE is published bi-weekly by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312-666-3874). Second-class postage is paid at Chicago. Subscriptions are \$5 included with the SDS membership fee or cost \$10 for non-members. Signed articles are the responsibility of writers; unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editor, Marion Delgado. FIRE is affiliated with Underground Press Syndicate and Liberation News Service.

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