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Rpt# 18  
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SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

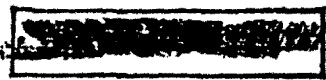
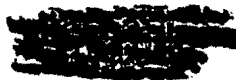
Campus unrest is definitely in the air again. The antiwar sentiment has been replaced by the teachers' drive for security and the students' desire to influence policy decisions.

In recent weeks, elections have been held among faculty on a number of American campuses to determine whether professors wanted a collective bargaining unit to deal with the administration. Fordham, Michigan State, Temple, Rhode Island, and Hawaii were among the universities where faculty were asked to decide. In some cases the vote was clearly against union representation, in others the outcome either favored a particular union or was indecisive, necessitating runoff elections now pending.

The trend is unmistakable. The state university systems of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have collective bargaining. Most Massachusetts state colleges and a great many two-year community colleges are in the union fold.

The upsurge in collective bargaining dates from 1968 when an estimated 10,000 teachers in higher education were covered by such contracts. Today, some 100,000 faculty have this status, about one-eighth of the national total, and it is rising. This development has surprised many college administrators and trustees.

Faculty members usually have a great deal of freedom and authority in their work. They and their department heads largely control what is taught and how, and they have a strong voice in campus affairs. Once given tenure (normally after seven years),



they are virtually guaranteed lifelong job security. In addition, their income has been rising. While salaries are not comparable to those of executives in industry or government, they are substantial. Furthermore, faculty members often augment their paychecks by writing for publications, serving as consultants or addressing meetings.

Since pay and job security do not appear on the surface to be the burning issues, why the campus agitation? The fact is that times have changed. The situation described above is less true than formerly for many faculty, and it hardly applies to the burgeoning numbers of instructors in community colleges. Full professors, well-established and with the shield of tenure, are not prone to support collective bargaining, but their colleagues with lower status often feel a need for the protection which unionization seems to offer.

Competing for faculty favor are three organizations: the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), the National Education Association (NEA), and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), an AFL-CIO union.

The AFT made the initial effort to organize teachers in the early 1960's in the New York City schools. The communist-influenced AFT has a history of supporting leftist causes dating back to the early 1950's. More recently, the leftist union has been actively organizing faculty in community colleges across the nation.

The NEA, best known as a professional association of school teachers and administrators, announced this year at its national convention an all-out drive to unionize U. S. college faculty. It should be noted, that the formation of a National Coalition for Teacher Unity was announced on 11 December 1972 by leaders of the AFT union and a 400,000 member branch of the NEA union.

Full merger of the NEA and the AFT foundered last June when NEA voted to stay out of any affiliation with an AFL-CIO union.

Marge Beach, president of the National Council of Urban Education Associations, made up of 150 NEA locals, advised that the new Coalition will work for a NEA-AFT merger "within the next two or three years."

AAUP, the long-established professional organization of the nation's faculty, has countered by becoming more aggressive in the collective bargaining fray.

What will come of all this? There seems little doubt that a new era is coming to the American college campus. In the immediate future, this will materialize as a time of unsettled relations and uneasiness as administrators, faculty and students jockey for power positions.

Students faced with a loss of recently acquired gains in curriculum selection and policy determination are turning toward the collective bargaining process to maintain their position of power. The National Student Association which has produced such leadership as Tom Hayden, Rennie Davis, Jesse Jackson, Sam Brown and Allard Lowenstein, has gone on record supporting student unionization. The out-going president of NSA, Marge Tabankin, said at NSA's twenty-fifth annual congress this past summer, "The next direction NSA must go to survive is to organize student locals on individual campuses, especially given the new found muscle of faculty unionization."

With the decline and eminent demise of the antiwar movement, U. S. revolutionaries are seeking new issues to rally their forces behind. The college unionization confrontation between administration, faculty and students appears to be a ready-made issue for the radical forces to seize upon.

*S.D.S. Newsletters*  
*Wash Post 21 Aug 72 - 12 Dec 72*  
*Wash Star - 26 Aug 72 - 9 Dec 72*  
*N.Y. Times 6 Dec 72*  
*Christian Science Monitor 15 Nov 72*  
*USA Post 11 Dec 72*

Once again the spotlight will be on the Nation's Capital, focusing on the upcoming Presidential Inauguration. The following New Left organizations have made tentative plans for this event:

Students for a Democratic Society

Representatives of the Students for a Democratic Society/Workers Student Alliance held an Executive Committee Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio on 11 November 1972. These representatives decided that SDS would hold a large demonstration in Washington, D.C. on Inauguration Day. Tentative plans call for a general rally at a presently undetermined location, followed by small rallies at each block along the parade route. The theme of the demonstrations will be "Indict the U. S. Government for Genocide and Racism."

Officials of SDS/WSA are expecting 1,500 to 3,000 to participate; however, the Metropolitan Police Department is doubtful that more than a fraction of that estimate will turn out. It is possible that members of SDS will use illegal and disruptive tactics during the Inauguration.

SDS's parent organization, the Progressive Labor Party, has thus far made no plans to participate in this action.

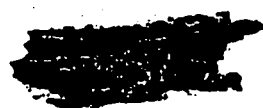
Members will begin arriving in Washington, D.C. the week before the demonstration to assist in the preparation of the protest.

-FBI NY 768 372 - 2nd 2-1572  
FBI LA 75 8 7 52 13012 11

Attica Brigade

The Attica Brigade, a loose coalition of militant left organizations in New York City, was present at the Republican Convention in Miami Beach and participated in a disruption at the U. S. Capitol Building resulting in approximately 80 arrests.

Various factions of the Attica Brigade are planning some type of action at the Inauguration and at present it is too early to determine their strength.



Youth International Party

Recently, a Yippie Congress was held in Columbus, Ohio on 23-26 November 1972. Members of the congress agreed to send demonstrators to Washington, D.C. for the Inauguration and tentative plans call for acts of guerrilla theater.

*FBI IV 773 499 3 Nov 72*

Vietnam Veterans Against the War

The VVAW held a regional conference in December at which time they decided that they will send representatives to the Inaugural ceremonies in Washington, D.C. Demonstrations will be formulated at a national steering committee meeting which will be held in Chicago on 4 January 1973.

*FBI 77770 (6 Dec 72)*

People's Coalition for Peace and Justice

The PCPJ held a national conference in Chicago over the Thanksgiving weekend. The purpose of the gathering was to revitalize an inefficient organizational structure and to make policies and plans in the context of "President Nixon's victory, anticipated settlement of the war in Vietnam, and the forthcoming Presidential Inauguration." Much concern had been voiced in the past that the PCPJ would die a natural death at the conclusion of the war.

At the conference a new interim committee was elected composed of David Dellinger, Sidney Lens, Cora Weiss and others. The interim committee will set up five commissions dealing with peace, racism, repression and political prisoners, poverty, unemployment, and women. The commission will be headquartered in cities throughout the country. PCPJ headquarters will remain in New York City. Under the auspices of the PCPJ, a national petition campaign to compel President Nixon to sign the Vietnam cease-fire agreement was announced at a news conference in New York City on 4 December.

Recently, David Dellinger stated that if the agreement is not signed by Christmas, then the U.S. peace movement will move into more active confrontation with the Nixon Administration. Actions would then focus on the opening of Congress on 3 January and the Inauguration. The week of 17-23 December was designated for additional demonstrations to intensify pressure on the Nixon Administration.

*Delayed 26 Nov 72 -  
" " 6 Dec 72 - Guardian 6 Dec 72*

# Sign the 9-Point Peace Plan

President Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

*We the undersigned agree that a just and honorable war settlement is at hand in the nine-point peace plan.*

*We urge you to keep your pre-election promise by not only signing but implementing the agreement without further delay."*

	Name	Address	State
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____

*Handwritten notes:*  
- P. 1 of 100  
12/20/72

### Sample of the "Sign Now" Petition

Information regarding possible disruption of the Presidential Inaugural ceremonies by dissident organizations will be provided in the Situation Information Report distributed in January 1973.

SOURCE: Government and News Media  
RELIABILITY: Probably True