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Freedland visits a Monkee

Dope smoking: state of the art

Hayakawa criticizes the new left

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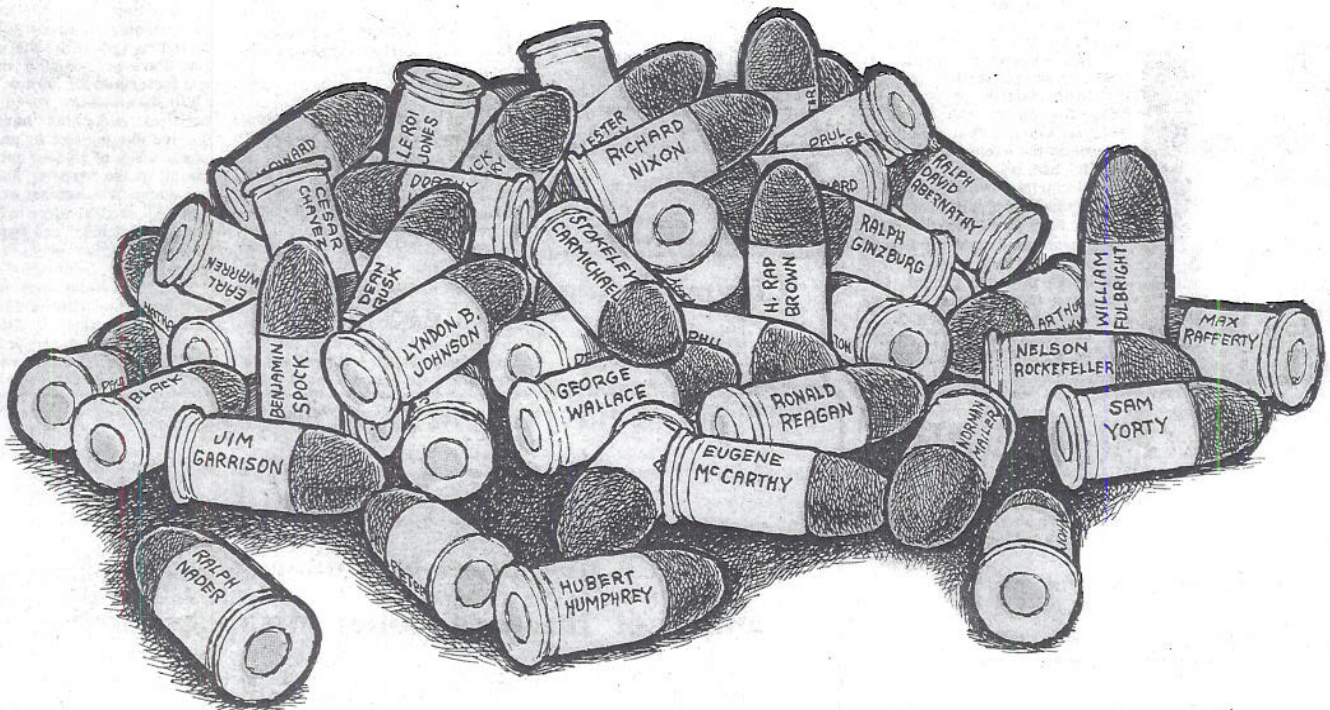
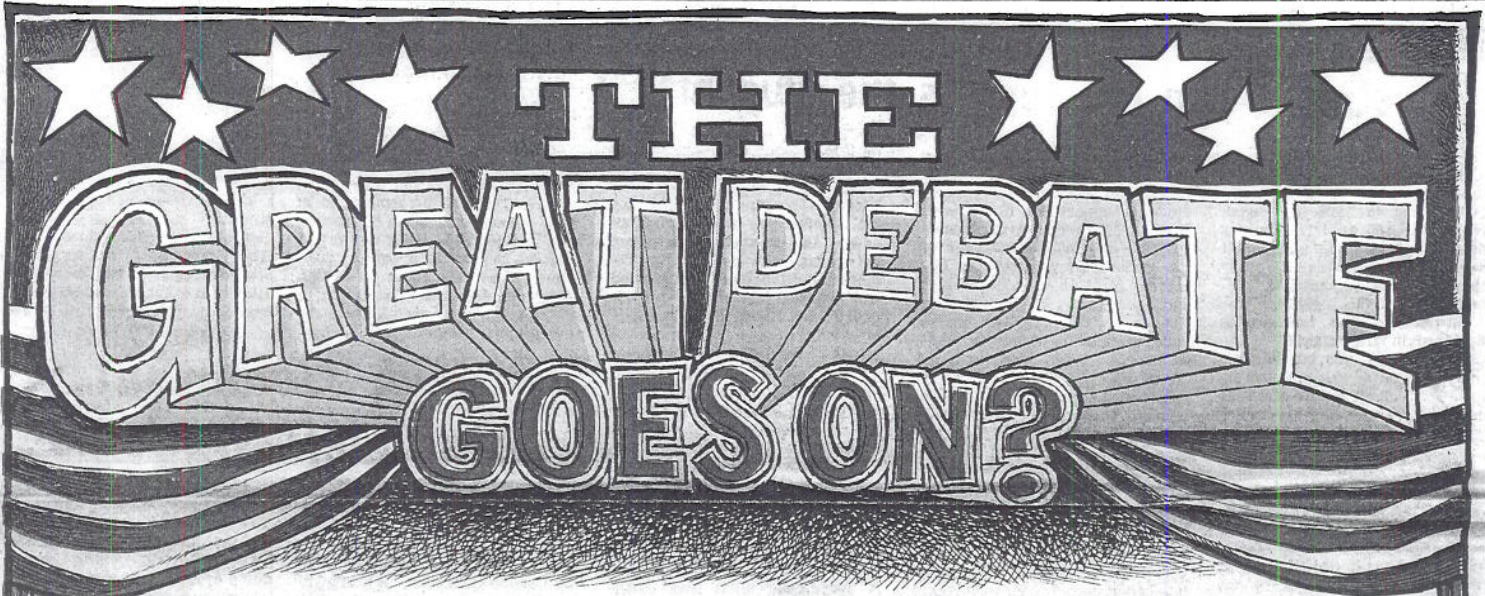
Robert Gover: WHO WANTED KENNEDY DEAD? See Page 17

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PART ONE

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Democratic School—After the various committees of students (15-20 each) have met on issues, the whole student body of the Ecole des Beaux Arts meets and votes on each measure. The Ecole has not allowed press photographers into their meetings since early in the course of the revolution. Their photos had been plastered on the front of local newspapers, and they had been insulted or attacked in their own neighborhoods. This photo was given to Roy Walford after he showed the students his earlier articles about their revolt which have appeared in the L.A. Free Press.

Sartre interviews Danny the Red

(Daniel Cohn-Bendit has red hair) Ins/le nouvel observateur
SARTRE: In a few days, without any call for a general strike, France has been practically paralysed by work stoppages and factory take-overs. All this because the students took control of the streets of the Latin Quarter. What is your analysis of the movement that you have let loose? How far can it go?

COHN-BENDIT: It has taken on proportions that we could not foresee at the beginning. The goal, now, is the overthrow of the regime. But it is not up to us whether or not this is achieved. If this is what was really wanted by the Communist Party, the OGT and the other labor federations, there would be no problem: the regime would fall within two weeks because the regime has nothing to show in opposition to the full strength of the workers if it comes to a showdown.

SARTRE: At the moment, there is an evident disproportion between the massive character of the strike movement, which is such as to permit a direct confrontation with the regime, and the union's demands, which are relatively modest: salaries, hours, retirement, etc.

COHN-BENDIT: In labor combats there has always been a gap between the vigor of the action and the initial demands. But it can happen that the success of the action and the dynamism of the movement modify the nature of the demands along the way. A strike begun for a partial conquest may transform itself into an insurrectional movement...

In any case, I don't believe revolution is possible, just like that,

from one day to the next. I think it's only possible to obtain a series of improvements and adjustments, of greater or lesser importance, but these improvements can only be imposed by revolutionary action. This is where the student movement, which whatever happens, will at least have brought about a significant reform of the University, even if it temporarily loses some of its energy, serves as an example for a lot of young workers.

By using the traditional means of action of the labor movement—the strike, the occupation of the streets and working places—we overcame the first obstacle: the myth according to which "nothing can be done against this regime." We proved it wasn't so. And the workers have flooded into the breach. Perhaps they won't this time, carry through to the end. But there will be other explosions later on.

The important thing is that the proof has been given of the efficacy of revolutionary methods... For my part, it isn't a matter of metaphysics or of figuring out how to make "the revolution." I think, as I said, that we are rather moving toward a perpetual change in society, spurred on, at each stage, by revolutionary actions.

A radical change in the structures of our society would only be possible if, for example, all of a sudden there occurred simultaneously a serious economic crisis, a powerful upsurge in the labor movement and a strong student action. Today, these conditions are not combined. At the most, one can hope to make the (Continued on Page 10)

The revolution in France

DeGaulle can not repress the students

ROY L. WALFORD

(Paris, June 4) Lord Dunsany tells a story about a young knight going forth to battle a dragon. It's a hell of a big, ferocious dragon, but the young knight isn't scared. He asks himself a question to which he knows the answer, "In all the legends of the troubadours, has foul dragon EVER slain true knight?"

A good story, yes, but the real-life question of the moment is, Has General de Gaulle slain the

(Dr. Roy L. Walford is professor of pathology at UCLA's Medical Center. Author of articles appearing in the Free Press and other publications, Walford is presently our on-the-scene correspondent in France.)

clear-eyes youth of France? For the political right, led by the General in a master-series of quick, well-coordinated maneuvers, rallied its almost discredited self and, on the afternoon of 30 May 1968, marvelously counterattacked the revolutionary forces of students, faculty and labor.

Let us reconstruct the major events.



Cohn-Bendit, leader of the "movement of 22 March," had gone to Holland and Germany to rally student support for his French comrades. Whereupon the French government, making another of its grand policy blunders, declared him an "undesirable" and decreed his exclusion from France. A German Jew whose parents came to France in 1933 to escape Hitler, he has lived 20 of his 23 years in France, but is still technically a German citizen. Technically! Saying "This arbitrary procedure demonstrates the true nature of the regime," he announced he would contest the exclusion-order at the border station at Saarbrücken. Arriving there with 800 German students, with lines of French police on one side and German police on the other, he simply laughed at the holy writ and promised to cross later at a point of his own choosing. Nobody doubted that this could be done by the active young man. The government had simply put itself in another unenforceable, ridiculous position.

On 22 May two large manifestations took place in Paris: one on behalf of big labor which in the late afternoon marched its half million supporters towards the south-western portion of the city. The other, called by the National Union of French Students to protest the exclusion of Cohn-Bendit, had its ranks of 20,000 swelled further by young workers leaving the larger parade of labor. At the Gare St. Lyon the youth movement came suddenly against the police legions of the C.R.S. and broke into two groups. One retreated back across the Pont Sully to reform in the Latin Quarter on the left bank. The other outflanked the police and popped up again in the general area of

the Paris Stock Exchange.

Here the first and really major blunder of the student left occurred. For the police had not yet arrived on this particular scene. And the students had never yet engaged in destructive violence until actually confronted and attacked by the "service d'ordre". But among the larger body of students are a number of smaller, far-left, radical, violent splinter groups - Trotskyites, Maoists, so-called "blouson noirs" (Hells Angels types), others. Fifty of these succeeded in temporarily setting fire to the Paris Stock Exchange.

The whole contingent was beaten back across the bridges of the Seine by the arrival of C.R.S. units. The two groups of students and young workers now rejoined in the Latin Quarter. A ferocious, night long battle raged in the quarter, up and down the Boulevard St. Germain and along all the side streets of the left bank. Next morning the Boulevard St. Michel was strewn with burnt-out automobiles, large branches and trunks of trees, metal grillwork, piles of paving stones - the remnants of the final barricades of the night.

Heavy fighting had also taken place in Nantes, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Strasbourg. Next day George Pompidou, Prime Minister of France, threatened instant and intensified police action against any further riots.

And indeed the students were themselves concerned about the ultra-radical venturing of the (Continued on page 3)

French Communists fight left students

(The Free Press is reproducing the following excerpts, edited by Intercontinental Press (June 3), from an article, datelined Paris, that appeared in the May 26 London Observer. It is signed by Observer reporters Patrick Seale and Naureen McConville. The liberal weekly sees a dim future for de Gaulle, but sees new revolutionary forces, rather than the Communist party, bringing him down. Intercontinental Press's correspondents in Paris warn, however, that reports of urban "guerrillas" such as contained here are exaggerated and possibly provocative.)

A new revolutionary power, born and grown to manhood in three weeks, has brought to its knees the most majestic Government in Europe. General de Gaulle still battles pitifully on—for how long?—but Gaullism has been slaughtered, like a horse, beneath him...

It the crisis of the past fortnight means anything, it represents a violent liberation of the French mind from official control: De Gaulle could think of nothing better than to ask for a

renewal of his old sweeping mandate. Shouts of astonished derision greeted his speech broadcast to the demonstrators in the streets. Suddenly, before everyone's eyes, he seemed a tired and bankrupt politician.

What is being decided in France this weekend is not whether de Gaulle should go, but how he should go. The old bastions of opposition—the great trade unions, the Socialists, the Communist party itself—all clamour for his departure, but they want the transfer of power to be effected by constitutional means. But there are younger men who run faster and hit harder.

With bewildering speed, these political guerrillas have been hurled into politics by an anonymous surge of student unrest. By taking to the streets, they have set themselves against every organized political force in France. Both Government and Opposition last week tried desperately to contain them. Both failed...

This extremist movement is formidable for two main reasons. Firstly, because it cannot be clearly identified. One or two tiny factions work at its heart—their (Continued on Page 15)

Cinema Guide on p. 15

BEGINNING IN THE FREE PRESS IN THREE WEEKS

J.C. SAVES

A new novel by Robert Gover,

author of 'Hundred Dollar Misunderstanding'

'J.C. SAVES' will be published by Simon and Schuster this fall. By special arrangement with the author, the Free Press will print two chapters each week until the full novel has appeared in these pages. Find out what happens to Kitten and J.C. of 'Hundred Dollar Misunderstanding' and 'Here Comes Kitten' fame as they get involved in a race riot. Would you believe Kitten turning J.C. on to pot and acid in one of the funniest and insightful novels of our generation? Be sure not to miss copies of the Free Press for the two months it will take to serialize this important new novel.

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