

WCPR



The Peoplemover

A demonstration poem

Mary Ellen Solt

THE PEPELMOVER 1968

A Demonstration Poem

Mary Ellen Solt

by

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1978

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Published by
WEST COAST POETRY REVIEW
1335 Dartmouth Drive
Reno, Nevada 89509

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The PEOPLEMOVER posters were first published in OPEN POETRY, Edited by Ronald Gross and George Quasha with Emmett Williams, John Robert Colombo and Walter Lowenfels. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973. They were silk-screened for exhibition purposes by the Finial Press, Urbana, Illinois in 1970.

Photographs and cover by Timothy Mayer.

For Cathy and Susie
who
cut, sawed, painted, pasted
and
demonstrated.

About THE PEOPLEMOVER

The original PEOPLEMOVER posters were made during July-August 1968 when the mood of frustration and anger against policies relating to the Vietnam War and the rapidly deteriorating quality of American life and institutions in general was about to erupt in total disorder: the violent confrontation of police and demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago the week of August 26. Out of the holocaust machine the politics emerged battered but triumphant with heir-apparent Hubert H. Humphrey as the presidential nominee. The Republicans, on the other hand, jubilant over almost certain victory in November, convened in Miami the first week of August, blew up balloons and nominated Richard M. Nixon, who promised to end the war and to restore law and order and respect for our great democratic institutions.

I felt a great need to express my own anger and frustration in a poem. A need to express the sorrow: part of a deep, national sorrow for what we were doing to Vietnam and consequently to ourselves. Sorrow for our martyred leaders: the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (shot in Memphis 4 April 1968); Senator Robert F. Kennedy (shot in Los Angeles 5 June 1968); and before them President John F. Kennedy (shot in Dallas 22 November 1963). All over the United States equally angry, frustrated and sorrowful people were exercising their democratic right to protest. There were demonstrations against the war. Demonstrations against racial and economic injustice. Demonstrations against the Republicans. Demonstrations against the Democrats. Demonstrations against the universities. Demonstrations against the Establishment and the way things were going in the United States in general. Why not a demonstration poem?

THE PEOPLEMOVER takes its title from the famous conveyance in Disneyland. Day and night The Peoplemover transports hordes of fun-seeking Americans around a world of fantasy and fake history. In the real world of 1968, the peoplemover was the demonstration. Seeking its place in that world, the PEOPLEMOVER poem grew in response to the demands of particular performances. It was first performed by Donald Bell's experimental design class at Indiana University on 7 August 1968. There was no text: only a dadaesque "demonstration" performed to "The Stars and Stripes Forever" by John Phillip Sousa. A second pre-election "demonstration" was held on James Brody's lawn in the country near Bloomington on 22 September. The demonstrators were members of the Fiasco group: painters, poets, composers, musicians, sculptors, dancers who met on Sunday afternoons to admire and criticise their works. No one else was aware that a demonstration was being held, but the demonstrators enjoyed letting off steam and Timothy Mayer took the photographs included in this printing. Some of the participants, particularly Franz Kamin, felt that some kind of text was needed to give the "demonstration" more of a structure. So when THE PEOPLEMOVER was next performed at The Owl in Bloomington on 16 November, following the election of Richard M. Nixon as President of the United States, a short historical text containing statements from the past was read by myself as the posters were shown to the audience. At the end of the reading, patriotic music was played and the audience "demonstrated."

On 20 February 1970, THE PEOPLEMOVER was again performed as part of a program devoted to expanded forms of concrete poetry during a month-long exhibition EXPOSE: CONCRETE POETRY held in the Indiana Memorial Union, Indiana University. On the same program Emmett Williams presented his multi-media poem 5,000 NEW WAYS and Vagn Steen of Denmark a dance poem. On this occasion THE PEOPLEMOVER received fuller multi-media treatment. A longer historical text, the basis of the long montage of historical utterances presented here, was read by Rose Daley, William H. Harris, my husband Leo and myself while Joseph Zentis projected historical names, titles, dates and places on a screen. Throughout the reading a quiet demonstration took place in the aisles. When a particular poster was being featured in the reading, that demonstrator stood facing the audience. Fragments of patriotic songs and marches were played at the beginning and end when the members of the audience were invited to join the demonstration. Most declined to do so. Ideally THE PEOPLEMOVER should have been performed in the street or on the courthouse lawn.

The events of THE PEOPLEMOVER belong now to the past. But the problems of that world are, for the most part, still with us in a context of new tragedies, complications and frustrations. As Coretta King reminded us on April 4, the anniversary of the death of her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King, the world has not yet learned the lesson of love and non-violence which he taught and lived and for which he died. We become increasingly appalled and dismayed as the terrible tragedy of Vietnam deepens and continues. The suffering of the poor increases as the economy sickens and their number increases. Our minorities still suffer from discrimination and injustice despite some advances in the cause of civil rights. Our political parties have not yet reclaimed our trust. We still have a crisis of leadership. Violence continues to stalk our streets.

Looking back Eugene J. McCarthy has characterized 1968 as "The Year of the People." The people were heard. President Lyndon Baines Johnson chose not to seek a second term in the face of opposition to and demonstrations against his war policies. And while reaction to the demonstrations and protests of 1968 undoubtedly contributed to the success of Richard M. Nixon at the polls, it is now, since Watergate, apparent that his own inability to deal psychologically with the democratic right of citizens to differ, to protest, contributed greatly to his failure in office. The 1968 movement of the people — despite its immediate political defeat — was not, then, inconsequential.

The Fiasco demonstrators were right. THE PEOPLEMOVER needed a script. But could the voice of the poet be heard above the lying political rhetoric and the roar of protest that was destroying political parties and heads of state? It did not seem likely. I remembered that William Carlos Williams used to listen to the speech of American people and read historical documents in his search for the American idiom. He said he was searching for those rare instances when some American — some human being — achieved in words an articulation of the truth: spoke as a poet. It seemed that surely there must be an authentic, fragmented poem in the utterances of the people deeply involved in the events of 1968. Above the shouting, despite the ever-widening gap between the truth and the public statements of the powerful, anguished and soul-searching outcries by people like Martin Luther King, Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy could be heard. Their words interwoven with words spoken or written

during other periods of crisis in our history could, it seemed, provide a truer insight into the events of 1968 than any text a poet might create. And it is perhaps a comfort to be reminded that we have had and hopefully will have again national leaders spiritually and morally as well as rhetorically tuned in to our original democratic sources and ideals: leaders who could rise above partisan politics, who could speak in a manner credible to the people and challenging to their finer impulses: leaders who could sometimes speak as poets. Not that our first non-elected president does not speak the truth when he tells us as we approach our bi-centennial year that the State of the Union is "NOT GOOD."

Most of the words in THE PEOPLEMOVER were chosen more or less at random from statements and documents in the public domain — words that belong to the people of the United States. Whenever possible they have been recorded verbatim. But the linear arrangement needed to provide a rhythmic movement of accents and pauses necessary to the heightened speech of poetry made it sometimes necessary to re-arrange syntax, omit words and in a very few instances find synonyms. Techniques of repetition and other devices were also used. Adaptations generally had to be made of the longer passages. The words and signs on the posters were also incorporated into the text along with a minimum of transitional words. The intent was not to explain or to proffer solutions but to weave a series of tapestries of American words — some in a new context of time — that could hopefully serve to illuminate to some degree tragic events that occurred during 1968, a year of great crisis in our lives and in our history.

Bloomington, Indiana
6 April 1975

THE PEOPLEMOVER

1968

A Demonstration Poem

THE CAST

Readers: (1) White Man
(2) White Woman
(3) Black Woman
(4) Black Man

Poster Carriers
Cube Carriers
Flag Carriers

VOICES FROM HISTORY:

Presidents: George Washington
Thomas Jefferson
Abraham Lincoln
Theodore Roosevelt
Woodrow Wilson
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Dwight David Eisenhower
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Lyndon Baines Johnson
Richard Milhous Nixon (as presidential candidate)

Vice-Presidents: Hubert Horatio Humphrey (as convention delegate, senator and presidential candidate)

First Ladies: Pat Nixon (as First-Lady-Elect)

Senators: Robert F. Kennedy
Eugene J. McCarthy
Stephen M. Young

Representatives: Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

Supreme Court Justices: John Marshall Harlan

Black Leaders: The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Stokely Carmichael
William Ricks

Citizens: James Otis
Chancellor Kent
J. B. Stoner
A Catholic Priest
A Law Student
A McCarthy Worker

A Minister's Wife
An Observer
A Student
A Weeping Woman
A Woman
A Young Attorney

DOCUMENTS:

- Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions to Patroons, 7 June 1629.
The Cambridge Agreement, 26 August 1629.
The New England Confederation, 19 May 1643.
Answer to Mr. Solicitor's Objections as to What is Defective in the Laws of the Colony, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 2 October 1678.
Concessions to the Province of Pennsylvania, 11 July 1681.
Resolutions of Germantown Mennonites, 18 February 1688.
Instructions to the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts on the Stamp Act, 14 October 1765.
Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County, North Carolina, 9 October 1769.
New York Sons of Liberty Resolutions on Tea, 29 November 1773.
New York City Resolutions on the Boston Port Act, 6 July 1774.
Journals of the Continental Congress, 20 October 1774; 29 May 1775; 6 July 1775.
Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms, 6 July 1775.
Petition of London Merchants Against the Stamp Act, 17 January 1776.
Instructions from the Town of Malden, Massachusetts for a Declaration of Independence, 27 May 1776.
Virginia Bill of Rights, 12 June 1776.
The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776.
The Massachusetts Bill of Rights, 1780.
Protest Against the Caucus by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1823.
Populist Party Platform, 4 July 1892.
Democratic Party Platform, 1940.
Civil Rights Marchers Song, c. 1965.
Statistics on the Watts Riots, 11-15 August 1965.
RIGHTS IN CONFLICT. A Report Submitted by Daniel Walker, Director of the Chicago Study Team, to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, 1968.

THE SETTING

There should be some kind of platform for the readers to suggest a patriotic occasion or a political rally. On the platform: four high stools, four reading stands and a screen upon which to project names, dates, faces, places, scenes or any other visual material suggested by the text. Slides of the posters may also be projected when the poster words are being read. Throughout the entire reading a quiet demonstration by the poster and cube carriers should be going on in the aisles. The two flag carriers should stand one on each side of the platform unless a more elaborate setting is used. A tape of fragmented patriotic songs and marches should be prepared to accompany the demonstration before the reading begins and at the end when it is hoped that the audience will also participate. Musical fragments and interludes could also be interwoven with the text. It is hoped that the text will suggest other performance and presentation possibilities, such as the incorporation of chorus and dance.

PART I
Introduction

As the four readers take their places on the platform, a demonstration involving all of the posters, the four cubes with the numbers 1 9 6 8 and the two American flags should be taking place in the aisles and along the front accompanied by music associated with patriotic occasions. By the time the reading of PART I begins, the entire group of demonstrators should have gathered in front of the platform. The two flag carriers should be standing at stage right and stage left and should remain there during the reading of the entire text. The cube carriers should be standing so that the numbers 1 9 6 8 can be read by the audience in the proper order. When the reading of Part I has been completed, all of the demonstrators and cube carriers except the person carrying the CIVIL RIGHTS poster should resume the demonstration in the aisles.

I

Readers	Text	Slide and Poster Sequence
(1)	Fellow citizens we cannot escape history	Abraham Lincoln Message to Congress 1 December 1862
(2)	history is . . .	
(1)	This country its institutions belong to the people who inhabit it	Abraham Lincoln First Inaugural Address 4 March 1861
(3)	history is people	
(1)	Solely with the American people rests the duty of self-preservation	Abraham Lincoln Reply to the Workingmen of Manchester, England 19 July 1863
(2)	history is self-preservation	

Abraham Lincoln
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1861

(1) So grave a
matter as the des-
truction of our
national
fabric

(4) history is des-
truction

(1) Every generation in A-
merica has
questions to ask the
world

(2) history
is
questions

(1) But every now and again a
different kind of
question pre-
sents itself

(3) history is the future

(1) a question that
asks
not
about the
future
of an indi-
vidual
or
even of a
gener-
ation

but about the
future of the
country
the
future
of the A-
merican
people

(4) history is to-
day

(1) Again to-
day
the young
men
the young
women of A-
merica
ask
with greater anx-
iety than be-
fore:

What is to be-
come
of the
country we
know

(2) history is i-
deals

(3) — the ideal of indi-
vidual
liberty

(4) — the ideal of free
franchise

(1) — the ideal of
peace
through
justice

(3) history is anx-
iety

(1) Perception of danger to our insti-
tutions

(2) history is
danger

(1) may come
slowly
or with a
rush
and
shock

(4) history is

SHOCK

(1) as it has
come
in the
past
few
months

(3) We per-
ceive
the
peril:

(4) The world is under-
going

Democratic Party Platform
17 July 1940

VIOLENT
CHANGES

ALL history is

VIOLENCE

PART II

The demonstrator carrying the CIVIL RIGHTS poster should remain prominently at the front throughout the reading of Part II. The back of the poster should be turned to the audience when the word JAIL is spoken and displayed until the front of the poster is again shown when the sentence "It is obvious that America has defaulted on a promissory note" is read. The front of the poster should remain in view until the demonstrator rejoins the others at the end of Part II after the final words: ALL NOW and HERE.

Poster: CIVIL RIGHTS

Back Ideogram: JAIL

Original: H. 40½" w. 27"

Front: Black, red and white plastic sign letters on black and white poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with black acrylic enamel on red poster board.

Note: The back ideograms on all of the PEOPLE-MOVER posters were designed as extensions of the lattice wood carrying sticks.



VIOLENT CHANGES

(4)

(1)

in this
sweltering
summer
of discon-
tent

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

(4)

of the
Negro's le-
gitimate
discon-
tent

(3)

CIV
ILL
RIOTS

CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

ALL

Burn, baby, burn!

Catch Phrase of Black Rioters
Watts Riots
Los Angeles, California
11-15 August 1965

(3)

We cannot solve problems with
we must
meet
with
non-violence

VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Statement when his
house was bombed
Montgomery, Alabama
30 January 1956

(4)

No!

BLACK POWER

CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

ALL

Burn, baby, burn!

(4)

The fires of frustration and
discord are
in
every
city
North
and
South

BURNING

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Speech on Radio
and Television
11 June 1963

(1)

We will not let
take
over

VIOLENCE
and
LAWLESSNESS

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Speech on Radio
and Television
28 March 1968

ALL

Burn, baby, burn!

CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

(2)

Watts statistics:

Dead: 35 PEOPLE
Injured: 883 PEOPLE
Jailed: 3,598 PEOPLE

(3)

(4)

(1)

TOTAL: 4,516 PEOPLE

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1)

Fire Damage: 175,000,000 DOLLARS
Property Damage: 46,000,000 DOLLARS
Merchandise Looted: 1,000,000 DOLLARS
TOTAL: 222,000,000 DOLLARS

(3)

CIV
ILL RIOTS

CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

All

(Singing) Jingle bells
Shotgun shells
Freedom all the way
Oh, what fun it is to blast
A trooper man away

March on Route 51
Mississippi
June 1966

(4)

JAIL

Back of
CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

(2)

Have these poor
negers
not
as much
right to
fight for their
freedom as
you

Resolutions of
Germantown Mennonites
18 February 1688

(1)

There was a protest by
Germantown
Mennonites in
1688
the
first
protest a-
gainst
slavery:

ALL

BLACK POWER

BLACK POWER

(2)

Here are those op-
pressed
which are of a
black col-
or

Resolutions of
Germantown Mennonites
18 February 1688

(4)

I'm not going to
beg
the
white
man for
anything I de-
serve
I'm going to
take
it

Stokely Carmichael
After the shooting
of James Meredith
on Route 51 Mississippi
Memphis, Tennessee
8 June 1966

(3)

Consider
well this
thing
who
do
it

YOU

(3)

It is obvious that A-
merica has de-
faulted on a
promissory
note

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

(2)

if
once these
slaves
should
join themselves --
fight
for their
freedom

(1)

I
say
we are
172 years
late

Hubert H. Humphrey
Democratic National Convention
14 July 1948

(2) To the blacks we say:
This cup of

LIBERTY

Abraham Lincoln
Last Public Address
11 April 1865

which

these
your
old
masters

HELD

to your

lips
we will
dash from you and
leave you to the

CHANCES

of

gathering
the
spilled and
scattered

CONTENTS

in some

vague
and
unde-
fined
when?
where?
how?

ALL ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER THE
NEGRO

STILL
IS NOT
FREE

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

(4) Burn, baby, burn!
That
flag
does not repre-
sent
you

William Ricks
March on Route 51
Mississippi
June 1966

(1) When the Consti-
tution
said

it
wasn't
talking
about
niggers

ALL MEN ARE CRE-
ATED
EQUAL

J. B. Stoner, Lawyer
Slave Market
St. Augustine, Florida
June 1964

(2) It's not just
Negroes
really it's
all of us
who must over-
come the
crippling
legacy
of
bigotry
and in-
justice

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Address to a Joint Session
of the House and Senate
15 March 1965

(4) We shall not
flinch

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Nobel Peace Prize Lecture
Oslo, Norway
11 December 1964

(3) We shall not be
cowed

(4) We no longer are a-
fraid

(3) We will wear them
down
by our ca-
pacity to
suf-
fer

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Mass Meeting
Shiloh Baptist Church
Albany, Georgia
16 December 1961

ALL ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER THE
NEGRO

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

STILL IS NOT FREE

(4) If any man claims the Negro should be content or satisfied let him say he would willingly change the color of his skin and go to live in the ghetto

(3) People cannot be abused without repercussions

(1) We are literally unaware even of the existence of a million negro men

ALL

NEGRO AMERICANS

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
University of California
at Berkeley
22 October 1966

Hubert H. Humphrey
Senate Debate on Civil Rights
30 March 1964

Robert F. Kennedy
Remarks before a
Senate Subcommittee
10 December 1966

(1) Our census system social security nowhere records the names faces identities of a million Negro men

(2) Drifting about our cities living without families of no more concern to our daily lives than so many sparrows or spent matches

(1) We owe them we owe ourselves a better country than that

(4) America has given the Negro people a

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Speech on Radio
and Television
11 June 1963

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

bad
check

(1) Impending Judgments
loudly threaten and gaze
upon us with every
emblem of merited destruction

Petition of the Inhabitants
of Anson County, North Carolina
9 October 1769

ALL ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER THE
NEGRO STILL IS NOT FREE

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

(2) Our Constitution
is

COLOR-BLIND

John Marshall Harlan
Dissenting Opinion
United States Supreme Court
Plessy v. Ferguson
1896

(3) The Negro today
asks

JUSTICE

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Address
Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania
30 May 1963

The Negro says:

NOW

(4) ALL
NOW
and

HERE

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Montgomery, Alabama
5 December 1955

PART III

The demonstrator carrying the MARTIN LUTHER KING poster should stand prominently at the front as the reading of Part III begins. The front of the poster should be displayed until the back is turned to the audience on the sentence "The poor inhabitants are much oppress'd." The back of the poster should remain in view until the words "ResurrACTION CITY" are spoken, when the front is again displayed for the remainder of Part III.

Poster: For MARTIN LUTHER KING

Back Ideogram: RESURRECTION CITY

Original: H. 32" w. 40"

Front: Wood type letters printed in black and white on rice paper pasted on green poster board.

Back: Human hand and foot prints in red, black, yellow and white on green poster board. Lattice wood painted with black acrylic enamel.



- (3) FOLLOW THE ARROW TO THE RIGHT → MARTIN LUTHER KING Poster
- (2) What a scene does this open! James Otis Speech Against the Writs of Assistance 24 February 1761
- (3) RESURRECTION CITY Back of MARTIN LUTHER KING Poster
- (1) We might do better than turn our backs in embarrassed anger Robert F. Kennedy Address Ellenville, New York 19 April 1966
- (2) The poor inhabitants in general are much oppressed Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County North Carolina 9 October 1769
- (1) We might listen to them Robert F. Kennedy Address Ellenville, New York 19 April 1966

(3) The business of the people is often transacted without the least degree of fairness

(2) And the sufferers left to

(1) How can you say that we can deal with the problems of the poor by sending them to Vietnam

(4) Resurrection

(3) They demand that the hand of pity should wipe the tear from their eye

Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County North Carolina 9 October 1769

MOURN

Robert F. Kennedy Presidential Campaign Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska 13 May 1968

MARTIN LUTHER KING Poster

Instructions from the Town of Malden Massachusetts for a Declaration of Independence 27 May 1776

(2) and that their country should avenge their wrongs

(4) FOLLOW THE ARROW

TO THE RIGHT →

ALL We hold these truths to be self-evident

MARTIN LUTHER KING Poster

Thomas Jefferson The Declaration of Independence 4 July 1776

NOTE: In the following passage the words read by ALL should be read as responses of a congregation to the words of a minister.

(3) He had a dream

(4) The Reverend Martin Luther King

(3) He had a dream

ALL Yes!

Martin Luther King, Jr. "I Have a Dream" March on Washington 28 August 1963

MARTIN LUTHER KING
Poster

(4) Thy KINGdom
come

ALL Yes!
Yes!

(4) He had
been to the
mountaintop

ALL Yes!

(4) He had a
dream

ALL Yes!

(4) deeply
rooted in the A-
merican
dream

ALL Yes!

(4) He had a
dream

ALL Yes!

28

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Last Address
Mason Street Temple
Memphis, Tennessee
3 April 1968

Martin Luther King, Jr.
"I Have a Dream"
March on Washington
28 August 1963

(4) that
one day this
nation

ALL Yes!

(4) will
rise up and
live out the
true
meaning of its
creed

ALL Yes!

(4) that
one
day
down in Ala-
bama

ALL Yes!

(4) with its
vicious
racists

ALL Yes!

(4) with its
governor

29

ALL Yes!

(4) his lips
dripping with
words

ALL Yes!

(4) of interpo-
sition

ALL Yes!

(4) and nullifi-
cation

ALL Yes!

(4) that
one day
right
there

ALL Yes!

(4) in Ala-
bama

ALL Yes!

(4) little black
boys

ALL Yes!

(4) and
black
girls

ALL Yes!

(4) will be
able to join
hands

All Yes!

(4) with
little white
boys

ALL Yes!

(4) and
white
girls

ALL Yes!

(4) as
 sis-
 ters

ALL Yes!

(4) and
 broth-
 ers

ALL Yes!

(4) Oh
 land where our
 fathers died
 land of the
 Pilgrim's
 pride
 sweet land of
 liberty let
 freedom
 ring

ALL Yes!

(4) from Stone
 Mountain
 of
 Georgia

ALL Yes!

(4) Let freedom
 ring

ALL Yes!

(4) from Lookout
 Mountain
 of Tenne-
 see

ALL Yes!

(4) Let freedom
 ring

ALL Yes!

(4) from every
 hut
 and
 molehill
 of Missis-
 sippi

ALL Yes!

(4) from every
 mountainside

ALL Yes!

(4) Let freedom

ALL ring
ring
ring

(4) and when
this
happens

ALL Yes!

(4) when we al-
low
freedom
ring
ring
from every
village

ALL Yes!

(4) and every
hamlet

ALL Yes!

(4) ring
from every
state

ALL Yes!

(4) and every
city

ALL Yes!

(4) we will be
able

ALL Yes!

(4) to
speed up that
day

ALL Yes!

(4) when
all of God's
children

ALL Yes!

(4) black men and
white men

ALL Yes!

(4) Jews
and
Gentiles

ALL Yes!

(4) Protestants and
Catholics

ALL Yes!

(4) will be able to join
hands
and
sing

ALL Yes!

(4) FREE at
last

FREE at
last

Thank God al-
mighty

FREE we are
at
last!

PART IV

The demonstrators carrying the VIETNAM and NAPALM posters should take their places at the front as Part IV begins. The front of the VIETNAM poster should be displayed until Reader (4) says "Jet Peace" near the end. The back of the NAPALM poster should be turned to the audience on the phrase "Equals the Question" and remain in that orientation throughout the reading of Part IV.

Poster: VIETNAM

Back Ideogram: JET PEACE

Original: H. 40" w. 32½"

Front: Wood type letters and exclamation marks printed in red and white on rice paper pasted on black poster board along with cut white-inked and torn red-inked rice paper.

Back: Lattice wood painted with white acrylic enamel on black poster board.

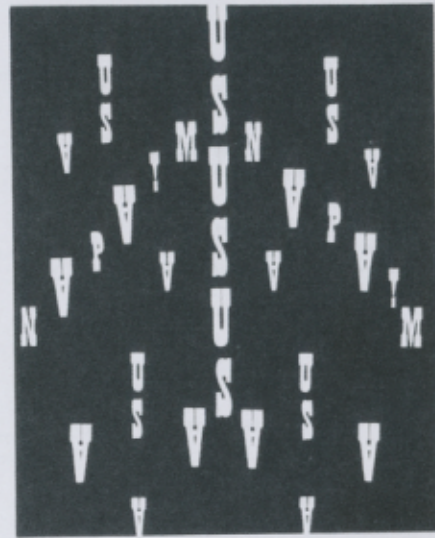
Poster: The USnApalm!

Back Ideogram: EQUALS THE QUESTION

Original: H. 28" w. 22"

Front: Wood type letters and exclamation marks printed in black and aluminum on rice paper pasted on red poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with aluminum paint on red poster board.



(2) Stars falling

VIETNAM
Poster

(3) Blood

(1,4)

VIETNAM

(2) Armies are
dangerous to
liberty

The Massachusetts
Bill of Rights
1780

(1,4)

VIETNAM

VIETNAM
Poster

(2) The justest
wars may be of
dangerous
consequence

The New England Confederation
19 May 1643

(1,4)

VIETNAM

VIETNAM
Poster

(3) We hear their
blood
crying to us
from the
ground

Instructions from the
Town of Malden, Massachusetts
for a Declaration
of Independence
27 May 1776

ALL

40

CHARGING US

(4) The U S
nApalm!

NAPALM
Poster

(1) EQUALS THE QUESTION

Back of
NAPALM Poster

(2) Who can unfeelingly
hear
of the
slaughter

Instructions from the
Town of Malden, Massachusetts
for a Declaration
of Independence
27 May 1776

(1,4)

VIETNAM

VIETNAM
Poster

(2) and com-
posedly sleep

(1,4)

VIETNAM

(2) with their
blood
upon his
soul

(1,4)

VIETNAM

(3) There are more than
3 million Vietnam-
ese
in
miserable
refugee
camps

Stephen M. Young
Statement in the Senate
17 June 1968

(2) They have been
bombed out
of their
homes
driven
from their
villages

(4) Their
homes
the
shrines of their
ancestors des-
troyed
and their
fields de-
foliated
by our
Armed
Forces

ALL

VIETNAM

VIETNAM
Poster

(1) They caused me to
think
about
Dachau
and
other
concentra-
tion
camps

Stephen M. Young
Statement in the Senate
17 June 1968

ALL

VIETNAM

(3) It is time that we
cease
our defoli-
ation

42

napalm
bombing
and
cluster bomb oper-
ations

ALL

The U S
nApalm!

NAPALM
Poster

(4) Time and a-
gain
governments have a-
bused the
fields of this
earth
by
staining them with
blood
and
scarring them
with the
weapons
of
war

Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech to the Indian Parliament
New Delhi
10 December 1959

(1) We do not
have the sup-
port
of the
decent o-
pinion
of man-
kind

Eugene J. McCarthy
"The Moral Aspects
of Foreign Policy"
1968

ALL

VIETNAM

VIETNAM
Poster

(3) The indignation of the
Americans is a-
roused
it is

Journals of the
Continental Congress
6 July 1775

43

our defoli-

true

- (4) Vietnam is not vital to American security

Eugene J. McCarthy
 Presidential Campaign
 1968

- (2) The course we are following is deeply wrong

Robert F. Kennedy
 Presidential Campaign
 Kansas State University
 Manhattan, Kansas
 18 March 1968

- (1) War begets conditions that beget further war

Dwight David Eisenhower
 As Supreme Commander
 North Atlantic Pact Nations
 21 October 1951

- (4) WAR SETTLES

NOTHING

Dwight David Eisenhower
 "Quote"
 4 April 1965

- (1) Our country is in danger above all from our own misguided policies

Robert F. Kennedy
 Presidential Campaign
 Kansas State University
 Manhattan, Kansas
 18 March 1968

- (3) It is at root a question of the

national soul

ALL

WE MUST BRING THE

WAR

Eugene J. McCarthy
 Presidential Campaign
 1968

TO A

HALT

(4)

JET PEACE

Back of
 VIETNAM Poster

(2)

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field

Abraham Lincoln
 First Inaugural Address
 4 March 1861

and

patriot grave

to every living heart

and hearth-

stone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus

when again touched

as surely they will be

by the better angels

of our nature

PART V

The demonstrator carrying the PEACE TALKS poster should stand at the front throughout the reading of Part V. The back of the poster should be turned to the audience when the sentence "It's five past midnight" is spoken. It should be kept in that position until the question "And what the consequence?" is asked. At that time the front of the PEACE TALKS poster should be turned to the audience until the carrier joins the demonstration again at the end of Part V.

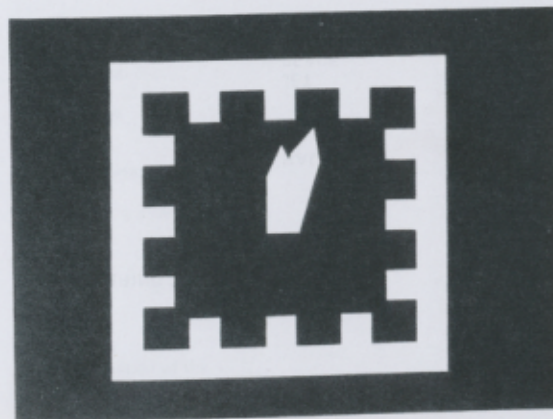
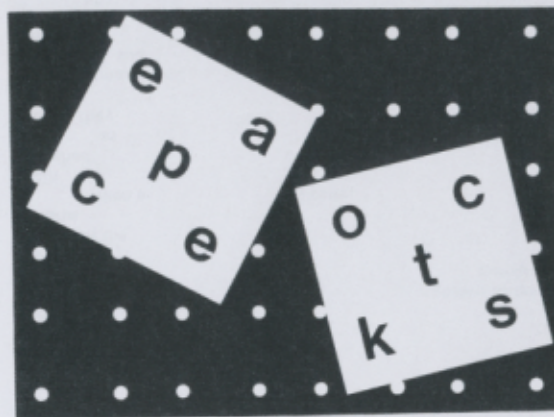
Poster: PEACE TALKS

Back Ideogram: FIVE PAST MIDNIGHT

Original: H. 22" w. 28"

Front: Black instant type on white bristol board and pieces of dowel rod painted with white acrylic enamel on grey poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with white acrylic enamel on grey poster board.



V

(3) TICK TOCK
PEACE TALKS

PEACE TALKS
Poster

(4) LOADED

(3) on all
sides:

(2) It's FIVE
PAST MIDNIGHT!

Back of
PEACE TALKS
Poster

(1) Stratagems and man-
oeuvres of
peace

Journals of the
Continental Congress
29 May 1775

(3) We can no
longer for-
bear
com-
plaining

Instructions to the Town
of Braintree, Massachusetts
on the Stamp Act
14 October 1765

(4) This nation lies
now
under such
difficulties
and dis-
couragement

Petition of London Merchants
Against the Stamp Act
17 January 1776

(2) And what the
conse-
quence

Instructions to the Town
of Braintree, Massachusetts
on the Stamp Act
14 October 1765

(4) PEACE TALKS
PEACE TALK
PEACE TAL
PEACE TA
PEACE T

PEACE TALKS
Poster

ALL PEACE

(1) HONOR

Journals of the
Continental Congress
6 July 1775

(3) JUSTICE

(2) HUMANITY

(4) Our innocent pos-
terity
to receive from
US????

(1) We must in-
sist upon
a
purifi-
cation
and
honest
use
of
language

Eugene J. McCarthy
"Moral Aspects of
Foreign Policy"
1968

(3) We must try to use the
old
words
to main-
tain in them
the
meaning they have
always
had

(2) Because
once we allow de-
basement of the
currency of
language
any possi-
bility
of communi-
cation is
lost
all
hope
is
lost

(4) George Orwell pointed
out
a
common
practice to-
day
if you're
dealing with something
most
un-
pleasant give
it a
Latin
name

(3) Latin
words
fall
ing

50

like
snow
on an ob-

scene and
dirty
land-
scape

(4) He de-
fined some new
words:
One
was
"pacifi-
cation"

(1) What you do is:
bomb the
village

(2) burn the
houses

(3) kill the
cattle

(1) drive the
people
out
into the
wilderness

(4) This
is called
"pacifi-
cation"

51

(3) A matter of serious concern
George Washington
Farewell Address
17 September 1796

(4) Let us never FEAR to negotiate
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Inaugural Address
20 January 1961

(2) International problems can be solved at the council table
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace in Europe
14 April 1939

(1) It is therefore no answer to the plea for peaceful discussion for one side to plead that unless they receive assurances beforehand that the verdict will be theirs they will not lay aside their arms

(4) We refuse to believe that the world is a prisoner of destiny

(1) No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Commencement Address
American University
Washington, D. C.
10 June 1963

(4) The leaders of great nations have it in their power to liberate their peoples from impending disaster they have it in their power not to inflict the consequences of war on their own or on any other people
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace in Europe
14 April 1939

(1) We look upon this shaken earth and we declare our firm and fixed purpose the building of a peace with justice in a world where moral law prevails
Dwight David Eisenhower
Second Inaugural Address
21 January 1957

PART VI

The demonstrators carrying the NIXON and HUMPHREY posters should face the audience as the reading of Part VI begins. If it is not too distracting, they could demonstrate in front of the platform quietly throughout the reading. The backs of both posters should be displayed prominently when the letter "X" is pronounced at the very end.

Poster: HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY

Back Ideogram: VOTER'S X

Original: H. 28" w. 22"

Front: Wood type letters printed in yellow on rice paper pasted on black poster board. Design incorporates the Humphrey campaign logo: HHH.

Back: Lattice wood painted with yellow acrylic enamel on black poster board.

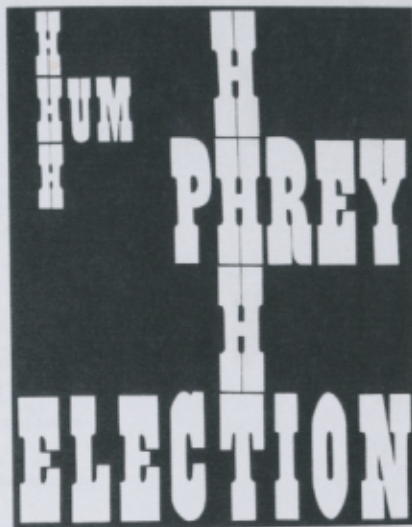
Poster: NIXON

Back Ideogram: VOTER'S X

Original: H. 28" w. 22"

Front: Wood type letters printed in black on rice paper pasted on yellow poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with black acrylic enamel on yellow poster board.



VOTE

VOTE
SON
NIX!
ON



(4) The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States
being
not
far
distant
your thoughts must be employed to designate the person to be clothed
with that important trust

George Washington
Farewell Address
17 September 1796

(1) I shall not seek
and I will not accept
the nomination of my party
for another term
as your President

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Address on Television and Radio
31 March 1968

Good
night
and
God
bless you

ALL

(2) The country is involved now in a deep crisis of leadership

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign
1968

(3) No one is listening

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1967

(4) Nobody's got the charisma

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

(1) The time has come for honest government

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

(3) No one is listening

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1967

(4) Nobody's got the charisma

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

(1) Time is running out for the merchants of crime and corruption

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

(2) There IS trouble in America

Hubert H. Humphrey
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Chicago, Illinois
29 August 1968

(3) No one is listening

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1967

(2) Riot makes for ruin

Hubert H. Humphrey
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Chicago, Illinois
29 August 1968

(1) Our political institutions can be made to work

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign
1968

(4) Nobody's got the charisma

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

(1) To substitute a leadership of
hope
for a leadership of
fear
is
I believe
the
deepest
hunger
of A-
mericans

(4) But nobody
nobody's
got
the cha-
risma

(3) Lead us
Oh, lead us
NOT
into dis-
aster

(1) Time is running
out

(4) Nobody
NOBODY'S
got
the cha-
risma

60

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign
1968

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

ALL NOBODY

(3) Ho
Ho
Hum

PHREY ELECTION

in this great
American de-
mocracy

(1) The only safe
course
is to pro-
vide for
making
the
popular
judgement
really ef-
fective

(4) It is a
false consti-
tutionalism
a
false
statesmanship
by
exercise of a per-
verted ingen-
uity
to
seem to give the
people

HUMPHREY Poster

Theodore Roosevelt
Speech before the Ohio
Constitutional Convention
21 February 1912

61

full
power and at the same
time
to
trick
them
out of
it

ALL CHICAGO

- (1) Let me warn you in the most
solemn
manner against the
baneful ef-
fects
of the
spirit
of
party
generally

George Washington
Farewell Address
17 September 1796

ALL CHICAGO

- (2) It is seen in its
greatest
rankness and is
truly their
worst
enemy

ALL CHICAGO

62

- (3) It agitates the com-
munity
with
ill-founded
jealousies
and
false
a-
larms

- (1) Kindles the ani-
mosity of
one
part
against an-
other

- (4) Foments oc-
casionally

RIOTS
and INSUR-
RECTION

ALL

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

- (1) Violence erupted near the
bandshell
during a
speech
against the
draft

- (3) A hippie in an army helmet
shinnied up the
base
of a
slim
flag pole

Based upon the report
of Daniel Walker, Di-
rector of the Chicago
Study Team for the
National Commission
on the Causes and Pre-
vention of Violence.
Eyewitness accounts of
the violent confronta-
tion between police
and demonstrators in
the streets and parks
of Chicago, Illinois
the week of the Demo-
cratic National Con-

63

vention beginning
26 August 1968

ALL TEAR DOWN THE
FLAG

(1) NO

ALL LEAVE THE FLAG A-
LONE

(4) LEAVE IT AT HALF
MAST

DE-
MOCRACY IS
DEAD

AT THE DEMO-
CRATIC
CON-
VENTION

(1) One
white-shirted
officer

(2) Two
blue-shirted
officers

64

(4) Two
plain-
clothesmen

(3) grabbed the
hippie
and
beat upon his
body
with their
nightsticks

(1) The crowd cried
out:

(3) Look what they're
doing to your
brother!

(2) PIGS

(3) LOUSY
PIGS

(4) KILL the
FASCIST
PIGS

(1) MOTHERFUCKERS

(3) They threw bricks
(2) sticks
(4) chunks of con-
crete
(1) bags of what looked like

65

- (2) paint
pieces of
park bench
- (3) firecrackers
- (1) floor tiles
- (4) flaming
rags
- (2) kotex
- (3) clods of
earth
- (1) placard sticks
- (4) rocks
- (3) soda cans
- (1) eggs
- (2) asbestos
- (3) tomatoes
- (1) balloons filled with
urine and
paint
- (4) shit in
cellophane

- (3) Then six
burly-looking
youths
pulled down the
flag and
raised a red
banner

- (1) a knotted
cloth maybe
or a
girl's
slip

- (2) Some
older ladies
started
cry-
ing

- (1) The feeling was
nonap-
proval
According to a
Catholic Priest

- (4) To take the
flag
down was
not ac-
ceptable

- (3) The po-
lice
charged
According to a
Law Student

- (1) People
panicked
and
ran

- (2) A girl
beaten se-
verely
cried
hys-
terically

- (3) The officers were
hit
too

- (4) One rubbing his
nightstick
on the
edge of the
crowd
said
to a
minister's
wife:
According to a
Minister's Wife

"There's one for
you
BABY!"

- (1) Another told a
hippie-looking girl
of
fourteen or
fifteen:

"Get yer dirty
cunt
outta here!"

- (4) A neatly-dressed soci-
ology
student
from Minne-
sota
said

when he
stepped off the
sidewalk two
officers pre-
pared

to
swing:

"Get your
ass off the
grass
or I'll put a
beautiful
goddam
crease

in your
fucking queer
head."

- (2) The police put on
helmets and
gas
masks:

According to a
Student

- (3) "If I were
you
I'd

get the
hell
outta here"

one said
to a
"cautious"
matron

- (1) Tear gas ex-
ploded
in the
center
of the
crowd

According to a
McCarthy Worker

- (4) A teenager
threw
a
smoking gren-
ade
back
at the po-
lice

- (1) He wore
heat-resistant
gloves

- (3) The police ad-
vanced
like a
well-drilled
marching unit
jabbing
toward the
sky
at each

According to a
St. Louis Newspaper
Correspondent

step with their
nightsticks

(1) They stopped
suddenly
flailing in
all di-
rections

(2) People who had
only
listened
were
beaten or shoved
backward
in their
chairs

(3) They hit and
shoved
anyone in their
path:

(1) Men
(2) Women
(3) Clergymen
(4) Newsmen

(3) White-coated
medics
with
red
armbands

According to a
Non-demonstrating
Observer

According to:
A Young Attorney
A Woman on the Stage
A St. Louis Newspaper
Correspondent

(2) Some were
beaten
and
clubbed
on the
ground

(3) They went down
screaming
cursing
moaning

(1) The flag was
not
re-
stored

(4) Pegasus
pig candi-
date
for
president
also

"spoke"

Held to the
mike
he e-
mitted
a
stirring

OINK

(3) The whole
episode
took less than
twenty
minutes

(2) After the crowd calmed
 down
 Allen
 Ginsberg
 the
 bearded
 poet
 who had a sore
 throat
 led the
 throng
 humming his
 crowd-calming
 song:

ALL om-om-om-om
 om-om-om-om
 om-om-om-om
 om

(1) interesting and a-
 larming state
 of the
 liberties of A-
 merica
 the
 common
 liberties
 are in
 danger to be sub-
 verted

New York City
 Resolutions on the
 Boston Port Act
 6 July 1774

New York Sons of Liberty
 Resolutions on Tea
 29 November 1774

(3) It seems
 hard that wee
 may not have

LIBERTY

Answer to Mr. Solicitor's
 Objections as to What Is
 Defective in the Laws of
 the Colony
 2 October 1678

Concessions to the
 Province of Pennsylvania
 11 July 1681

NIXON Poster

(2) Balloons!
 (3) Balloons!
 (4) Balloons!
 (1) Balloons!
 (2) Balloons!
 (3) Balloons!
 (2) Balloons!
 (3) Balloons
 over Miami!
 (4) Blown-up beautiful balloons!

(2) It's true! It's true!

(1) AT LAST!

(2) THE A-

MERICAN

Mrs. Pat Nixon
 Post-Election Statement
 on Television
 November 1968

DREAM

can

still

come

TRUE!

(1) (Pinch me) it's
really TRUE!

(3) And but a
heartbeat a-
way --

(4) We make history to-
night --
Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

(3) Know ye that we do
nominate
MARYLAND
The Charter of
Maryland
20 January 1632

(4) The next Vice-
President
is a
man who
fully
shares
my con-
viction
Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

(1) We have witnessed the
struggles
of the
two great political
parties
for
power
Populist Party Platform
4 July 1892

(4) I have
news for you --
This
time there's a
dif-
ference

(1) Grievous
wrongs
have been in-
flicted upon the
people

ALL THIS
TIME
THERE'S A
DIF-
FERENCE

(4) The controlling
influences
dominating
both these
parties
have per-
mitted the ex-
isting
dreadful
conditions to de-
velop
without
serious
effort
to pre-
vent or re-
strain
them

ALL THIS
TIME
THERE'S A

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

Populist Party Platform
4 July 1892

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

Populist Party Platform
4 July 1892

Richard Milhous Nixon
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination

DIF-
FERENCE

- (1) Neither do they
now
promise us
any sub-
stantial re-
form
- (3) There IS
trouble in A-
merica
- (2) A powerful combin-
ation
of influ-
ential
men
may
fix upon the A-
merican
people
their
highest
officers
against the con-
sent
of a
clear ma-
jority
- (1) When politics
becomes the mo-
nopoly of the
few
and ceases to be the
business
of
every
citizen

Miami, Florida
8 August 1968

Populist Party Platform
4 July 1892

Hubert H. Humphrey
Acceptance Speech
Presidential Nomination
Chicago, Illinois
29 August 1968

Protest Against the Caucus
by the General Assembly
of the State of Tennessee
1823

Dwight David Eisenhower
Presidential Campaign
Indianapolis, Indiana
9 September 1952

the result is:

government by
bureaucrats

government by
cronies

government by ma-
chines

- (3) Our political insti-
tutions
can be
made to
work

- (2) The A-
merican
people want a
government which
merits their
trust
because from
top
to
bottom
it is
trustworthy

- (3) Not a
single
man
of
those who as-
sume
it is
chosen
by
us

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign
1968

Dwight David Eisenhower
Presidential Campaign
Columbia, South Carolina
30 September 1952

Declaration of the
Causes and Necessity
of Taking Up Arms
6 July 1775

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (1) | ELECTIONS
OUGHT TO BE
FREE | Virginia Bill of
Rights
12 June 1776 |
| (4) | ALL ELECTIONS
OUGHT TO BE
FREE | Massachusetts
Bill of Rights
1780 |
| (1) | And all the in-
habitants have an
equal right to e-
lect officers | |
| (4) | VOTE
son! | NIXON Poster |
| (1) | NIXI
on | |
| ALL | X | Backs of NIXON
and HUMPHREY
Posters |

PART VII

The demonstrator carrying the KENNEDY poster should come forward to stand in front of the platform. The back of the poster should be turned to the audience when the words "past the Lincoln Memorial" are spoken. The poster should be turned to the front again after the statement "but history would not permit it."

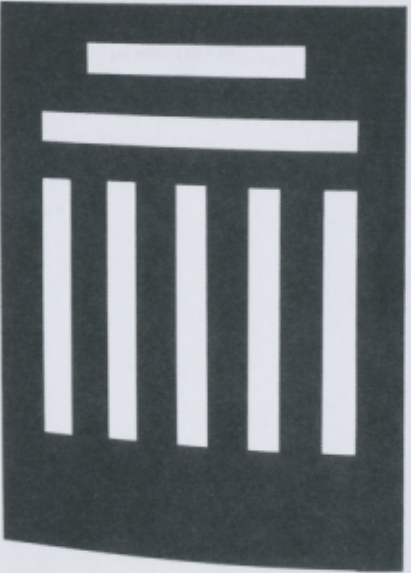
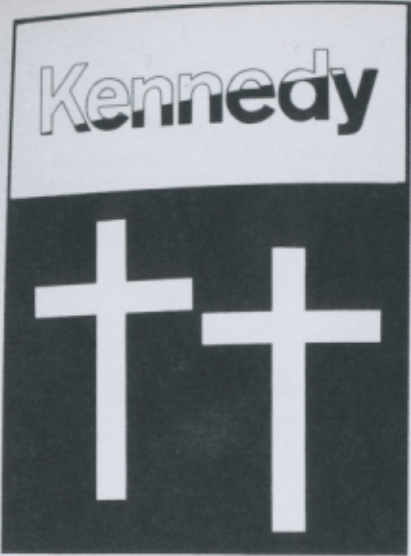
Poster: KENNEDY

Back Ideogram: THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Original: H. 28 1/8" w. 22 3/8"

Front: Cardboard letters painted with black and white tempera pasted on white poster board. Design incorporates the Robert Kennedy campaign logo (which in life was red and blue) and the black-edged stationery used by Jacqueline Kennedy after the death of the President. Lattice wood crosses painted with white acrylic enamel on black poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with white acrylic enamel on black poster board.



Journals of the
Continental Congress
20 October 1774

(3) To think that
any of our
families
will go into
any
further
mourning
dress:

(2) a black
crape
or
ribbon on the
arm
or
hat
for
gentlemen a
black
ribbon and
necklace for
ladies

(4)

K E N N E D Y

KENNEDY
Poster

(3) Two
graves
on a
green
hill

(2) past the
Lincoln Me-
morial

(1) We would like to
live
as we
once
lived
but
history would not per-
mit
it

Back of
KENNEDY Poster

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Last Address
Fort Worth, Texas
22 November 1963

(4) But history per-
mitted them to
know
when they
lived

KENNEDY Poster

that there ex-
ists
in the e-
conomy and
course
of
nature
an indis-
soluable
union
between
duty and ad-
vantage

George Washington
First Inaugural Address
30 April 1789

(1) Should they have been mis-
taken
as to the
quality
of the
land?

Charter of
Freedoms and
Exemptions to Patroons
7 June 1629

PART VIII

The demonstrator carrying the AMERICAN ENVIORNMENT poster should stand at the front as the reading of Part VIII begins. The front of the poster should remain in view until the very end when the back should be turned on the words "Change American Dollars."

Poster: THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT

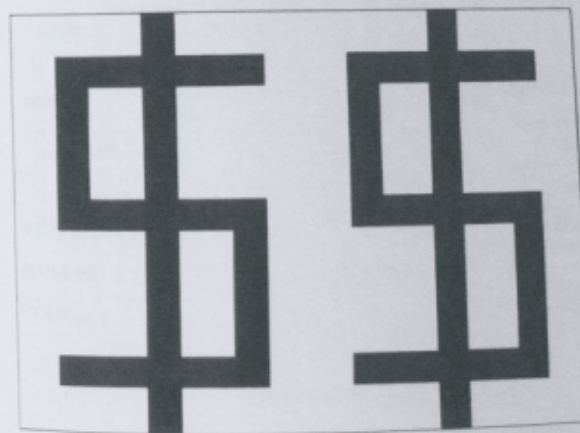
Back Ideogram: DOLLARS

Original: H. 32" w. 40"

Front: Cardboard letters painted with green, red, yellow, black and blue acrylic enamel on white poster board.

Back: Lattice wood painted with green acrylic enamel on white poster board.

CHANGE the guns
snipers AMERICAN
EN VOIR ENMENT
ASSASSINATION



(3) Our own native land

Journals of the Continental Congress
6 July 1775

ALL

MY COUNTRY

George Washington
First Inaugural Address
30 April 1789

(2) whose
voice I never hear
but with veneration
and love

(4) the
voice of my country
called me

(1) suf-
ficient to awake
in the wisest
and most experienced
citizens a distrustful
scrutiny:

TO SEE
THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT

AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
Poster

(2)

(4) GUNS
SNIPERS
ASSASSINATION

(3)

The
people
are

A Weeping Woman
after the assassination
of Senator
Robert F. Kennedy
5 June 1968

HURT

(1)

What has
VIOLENCE
ever ac-
complished

Robert F. Kennedy
Speech in
Cleveland, Ohio
the day after
Martin Luther King, Jr.
was assassinated
5 April 1968

(2)

What has it
ever
CREATED

(3)

No MARTYR'S
cause
has ever been
stilled
by his AS-
SASSIN'S
bullet

(2) No WRONGS have
 ever been
 righted by
 RIOTS and
 CIVIL DIS-
 ORDERS

(4) A
 SNIPER is
 only a
 COWARD not a
 hero

(1) An
 UNCONTROLLED
 MOB is
 only the
 voice of
 MADNESS not the
 voice OF THE
 PEOPLE

(4) This
 MINDLESS
 MENACE of
 VIOLENCE
 STAINS our
 land and
 EVERY
 ONE of our
 lives

ALL THE WHOLE
 NATION
 IS DE-
 GRADED

(4) WE CAN
 CHANGE
 THE AMERICAN
 ENVIRONMENT

AMERICAN
 ENVIRONMENT
 Poster

(1) Whenever
 any A-
 merican's
 life
 is taken by an-
 other A-
 merican
 unneces-
 sarily

Robert F. Kennedy
 Cleveland, Ohio
 5 April 1968

(4) in the
 name of the
 law
 or in de-
 fiance of the
 law

(2) by
 one man
 or a
 gang

(3) in cold
blood
or in
passion

(1) in an at-
tack
of
VIOLENCE
or in re-
sponse
to
VIOLENCE

ALL THE WHOLE
NATION
IS DE-
GRADED

(4) And there is an-
other kind of
VIOLENCE

ALL CHANGE
THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
Poster

(4) slower but just as
deadly as the
shot or
bomb in the
night
Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968

90

ALL THE WHOLE
NATION
IS DE-
GRADED

(4) VIOLENCE It is the
of insti-
tutions

ALL CHANGE
THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
Poster

(1) VIOLENCE It is the
of in-
difference in-
action slow de-
cay
Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968

ALL THE WHOLE
NATION
IS DE-
GRADED

(3) VIOLENCE It is the
that af-
fects the
poor

91

(4) poisons re-
lations between

(4) VIOLENCE This
is the
making

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio

(4) poisons re-
lations between
men because their
skin has a
different
color

ALL WE CAN
CHANGE

THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT

AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
Poster

(2) VIOLENCE is the
slow des-
truction of a
child by
hunger of
schools without
books of
homes without
heat in
winter

ALL WE MUST
CHANGE

THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968

(4) This
VIOLENCE is the
breaking of a
man's
spirit

ALL THE WHOLE
NATION

IS DE-
GRADED

(1) The whole nation is de-
graded whenever we
tear at the
fabric of
life which another
man has
painfully
clumsily
woven for him-
self and for his
children

(3) I think the United
States
can do
better

ALL

WE CAN CHANGE
\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
THE AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT

AMERICAN
ENVIRONMENT
Poster

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968

Robert F. Kennedy
Presidential Campaign
Topeka, Kansas
18 March 1968

(2) Down the
 long lane of
 history
 yet
 to be
 written A-
 merica must a-
 void
 be-
 coming a com-
 munity of
 dreadful
 fear
 and
 hate

Dwight David Eisenhower
 Farewell Address
 17 January 1961

ALL

WE CAN CHANGE
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
 THE AMERICAN
 ENVIRONMENT

AMERICAN
 ENVIRONMENT
 Poster

(4)

CHANGE
 AMERICAN
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$
 DOLLARS

Back of
 AMERICAN
 ENVIRONMENT
 Poster

PART IX

Although no posters are featured in this concluding section, the demonstration in the aisles should continue. The demonstrators carrying the cubes 1 9 6 8 should position themselves in the proper order at the front between the two flags and should remain there until the close of the reading. As the readers leave the platform to join the demonstration, the demonstrators carrying the cubes and flags should disperse and begin demonstrating.

Four Cubes: 1 9 6 8

Originals: H. 10" w. 10"

The numbers on the cubes were printed in green on rice paper and pasted on white bristol board. The sides of the cubes were joined with white plastic tape. The cubes were mounted on lattice wood sticks painted with white acrylic enamel.

Robert F. Kennedy
Chicago, Illinois
21 June 1961

(1) Ours is a
time when
many
things are
just
too
big
to be
grasped

(4) We have
heaped-up e-
nough ex-
plosive
power
to
blow-up the
world

(2) We have
probed into the
floor
of the
sea

(3) We have
flung
men
far
into
outer
space

(4) The imagin-
ation bogs
down
loses its
grip

on the es-
sential re-
ality
of such fan-
tastic
things

(1) We must
not let the mysteries of
outer
space di-
vert our
eyes
our
energies
from the
harsh re-
alities

(3) Still we
see
that in
many
things
LIFE
is
very
great

(1) It is in-
comparably
great
in its ma-
terial
aspects
in its
body
of
wealth

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
United Nations
25 September 1961

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

(4) in the di-
versity and
sweep of its
energy

(1) in the
industries con-
ceived and built
up by the
genius of indi-
vidual
men by the
limitless
enterprise of
groups of
men

(4) It is
great also
very
great in its
moral
force

(1) We must
not un-
do the ac-
complishments of the
past

(3) But we have been
deaf to the
voice of

98

Robert F. Kennedy
Salt Lake City, Utah
28 June 1967

Thomas Jefferson
The Declaration of
Independence
4 July 1776

JUSTICE

(2) There has been something
crude
heartless un-
feeling in our
haste to suc-
ceed and be
great

(3) We have
not stopped to
count the
human
cost:

(4) Lives
snuffed
out

(1) Energies
 over-
taxed and
broken

(2) The fearful
physical
spiritual
cost to the
men
women and
children upon whom the dead
weight

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

99

(1) Our duty is to
cleanse to recon-

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

and
burden has
pitilessly
fallen

(1)

We
face
therefore a
moral
crisis
as a
country
and as a
people

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Speech on Radio
and Television
11 June 1963

(4)

Our
nation falls
short
of its
highest po-
tential

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Amherst, Massachusetts
26 October 1963

(3)

Every gener-
ation inherits a
world it never
made
and so becomes the trus-
tee of that
world
for
those who come
after

Robert F. Kennedy
Columbia, South Carolina
25 April 1963

(4)

We
owe it to man-
kind
to make
every
possible
effort

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Speech on Radio and
Television
6 June 1961

and
children
upon whom the dead
weight

(1)

Our duty is to
cleanse
to recon-
sider
to re-
store
to cor-
rect the
evil
without im-
pairing
the
good

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

(2)

To
purify and
humanize
every
process
in our
common
life
without
weakening
or senti-
mentalizing
it

(4)

Until
racial
justice and
freedom
are a re-
ality in this
land
our
Union will re-
main
pro-
foundly im-
perfect

Hubert H. Humphrey
Senate Debate on
Civil Rights
30 March 1964

(1) The
Constitution and the
Declaration can
live
only as
long
as they are en-
shrined in our
hearts
and
minds

(3) It they are
not so en-
shrined
they would be
no better
than
mummies
in
glass
cases

(2) They could be-
come
idols
whose
worship would be a
grim
mockery
of the
true
faith

(1) This is pre-
eminently the
time
to speak the
truth
the
whole
truth
frankly

102

Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech at the
National Archives
15 December 1952

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

and
boldly

(4) Nor need we
shrink
from facing
honestly to-
day
con-
ditions in our
country

(1) Do we not expose ourselves to the
danger
of being de-
prived
of the
blessing we've en-
joyed

(4) Dare we flatter ourselves that
we
are a pe-
culiar
people
who can
run the ca-
reer of
history
exempted from the
passions which have dis-
turbed
and cor-
rupted the
rest
of man-
kind

(3) We face
arduous
days
seeking

Chancellor Kent
New York Constitutional
Convention
1821

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

103

(1) We must
look with
clear and under-
standing

Dwight David Eisenhower
As President of
Columbia University

old and
precious
moral
values

(1) If we are like
other races of men
with

similar
follies
and
vices
then I greatly
fear
that our pos-
terity
will have reason to de-
plore in
sack-cloth and
ashes
the de-
lusion of the
day

Chancellor Kent
New York Constitutional
Convention
1821

(4) This great nation will en-
dure
as it has en-
dured
will re-
vive
and will
prosper

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

(2) All a-
round
us
the old
order of
things
is
crumb-
ling

Robert F. Kennedy
Day of Affirmation
University of Cape Town
South Africa
6 June 1966

(1) We must
look with
clear and under-
standing
eyes
at the
world situ-
ation

Dwight David Eisenhower
As President of
Columbia University
Opening of the Crusade
for Freedom
Denver, Colorado
4 September 1950

(4) Neither a
wise man
nor a
brave man lies
down on the
tracks
of
history
waiting for the
train
of the
future
to run
over
him

Dwight David Eisenhower
Presidential Campaign
Cincinnati, Ohio
22 September 1952

(3) The pace of
change
has made us
all
mariners
on an un-
charted
ocean

Robert F. Kennedy
Day of Affirmation
University of Cape Town
South Africa
6 June 1966

(1) We con-
tinue to
live
on the
edge of dis-
aster
or until civili-
zation
is des-
troyed

Eugene J. McCarthy
"The Moral Aspects of
Foreign Policy"
1968

(2) The
seeds of
hate
and dis-
trust
can be
borne on
winds
that heed
no fron-
tier
or
shore

(1) Plainly the world is moving toward the
moment
when this situ-
ation must
end in ca-
tastrophe
unless a more
rational
way of
guiding e-
vents
is
found

(2) We live
not in an
instant of
peril
but in an
age
of
per-
il

(4) Let us call a
truce
to
terror!

106

Dwight David Eisenhower
Statement Commemorating the
63rd Anniversary of the
Founding of
Pan-American Union
19 April 1953

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace
in Europe
14 August 1939

Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech
Minneapolis, Minnesota
10 June 1953

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
United Nations
25 September 1961

(1) In this
conflict of e-
motions
we simply must be-
gin with
and
mould from dis-
organized
and dis-
cordant
elements

(3) A new world so-
ciety
is
painfully
struggling to take
shape

(2) Nor is it a
small
ad-
ditional em-
barrassment
that
we the loyal
people
differ among our-
selves
as to the
mode
manner
and
measure

(3) It is of the
utmost im-
portance that
each of us under-
stand the true
nature
of the
world
struggle
now taking

George Washington
First Inaugural Address
30 April 1789
Abraham Lincoln
Last Public Address
11 April 1865

Robert F. Kennedy
Day of Affirmation
University of Cape Town
South Africa
6 June 1966

Abraham Lincoln
Last Public Address
11 April 1865

Dwight David Eisenhower
State of the Union Message
6 January 1955

107

place

(1) While much re-
mains to be
settled
before the situ-
ation can be

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
News Con-

place

(1) It is
 not a
 struggle
 merely
 of eco-
 nomic
 theories
 or
 forms of
 government
 or of
 military
 power

(4) The
 issue
 is the
 true
 nature
 of
 man

(2) Let us dedicate our-
 selves
 to what the
 Greeks
 wrote
 so
 many
 years
 a-
 go:
 to
 tame
 the
 savageness of
 man
 and to make
 gentle
 the
 life
 of this
 world

Robert F. Kennedy
 Remarks Upon Learning
 of the Assassination of
 Martin Luther King, Jr.
 Indianapolis, Indiana
 4 April 1968

(1) While much re-
 mains to be
 settled
 before the situ-
 ation can be
 termed satis-
 factory
 we can
 hope that
 tensions will
 ease

(2) The torch has been
 passed
 to a
 new gener-
 ation

(3) It is a
 torch that men will
 pass
 from
 hand to
 hand
 into every dark
 place
 where
 slavery of
 one
 kind
 or an-
 other
 ex-
 ists

(2) Their
 destiny
 is tied up with
 our
 destiny

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
 News Conference
 8 May 1963

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
 Inaugural Address
 20 January 1961

Robert F. Kennedy
 Kentucky's Centennial of the
 Emancipation Proclamation
 Freedom Hall
 Louisville, Kentucky
 18 March 1963

Martin Luther King, Jr.
 "I Have a Dream"
 March on Washington
 28 August 1963

(3) Their
freedom is in-
extricably
bound to
our
freedom

ALL

WE CANNOT
WALK A-
LONE

(4) Together we shall save
our
planet or to-
gether we shall
perish in its
flames

(1) It is from
numberless and diverse acts of
courage and be-
lief that human
history is
shaped

(4) Each time a man stands
up for an i-
deal or acts to improve the
lot of
others or
strikes out against in-
justice he
sends forth a tiny

110

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
United Nations
25 September 1961

Robert F. Kennedy
Day of Affirmation
University of Cape Town
South Africa
6 June 1966

ripple
of
HOPE

(3) And crossing each other from a
million different centers of
energy and daring those
ripples build a
current which can
sweep down the
mightiest
walls of op-
pression and re-
sistance

(1) The most
heartening
hopeful phe-
nomenon in the
world to-
day is that
people have ex-
perienced a
great a-
wakening

Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech to the Indian
Parliament
New Delhi
10 December 1959

(2) They see
evils of the
past as
crimes against the
moral
law
injuring the of-
fender as
well as the
victim

111

(4) charged We are

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Prayer Breakfast
7 February 1963

sacred
honor

(4) We are
charged
you and
I
with obli-
gations to serve the
great
re-
public in
years of great
crisis

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Prayer Breakfast
7 February 1963

(3) What
happens to the
country
to the
world
depends on
what
we
DO
with what
others have
left
us

Robert F. Kennedy
"The Last Campaign"
1968

(2) The limits of
mere
human en-
deavor
become more ap-
parent than
ever

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Prayer Breakfast
7 February 1963

(1) We need the
faith which our
founding
fathers
proudly pro-
claimed
pledging their
lives
their
fortunes
and their

sacred
honor

.....

(4) And now for the better encouragement of
ourselves and others that shall joyne
with us in this action:

The Cambridge
Agreement
26 August 1629

ALL

Let us move

PEOPLE!

NOTE: The readers and audience should now
join in the demonstration as music
suitable to patriotic occasions is
played.

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