The Peoplemover

A demonstration poem

Mary Ellen Solt
THE PEOPLEMOWER 1968

A Demonstration Poem

Mary Ellen Solt

by

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For Cathy and Susie

who

cut, saved, painted, pasted

and
demonstrated.

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

Photographs and cover by Timothy Mayer.
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 Daisy, 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 and demonstrations 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. The rest of the audience was 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 lessons of love and non-violence which he taught and lived and for which he died. We become increasingly appalled and dismayed at the terrible tragedy of Vietnam continues 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 dissent, 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 Fisco 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 dream. He said he was searching for those rare instances when some American - some human being - achieved in words an articulation of the truth: "speak 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, anthemic 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
leaders who could speak in a manner credible to the people and challenging
 politically, and that the State of the Union is "NOT GOOD."

Most of the words in THE PEOPLEMOVER were chosen more or less at random from state-
ments 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 rearrange 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
pages 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 1976

THE PEOPLEMOVER

1968

A Demonstration Poem
THE CAST

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

Poster Carriers
Cable 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 P. Gibson

Citizens: James Oles
Chancellor Kent
J. B. Stoner
A Catholic Priest
A Law Student
An 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 Patrons, 7 June 1629.
- The Cambridge Agreement, 26 August 1629.
- The New England Confederation, 18 May 1643.
- Answer to Mr. Selleiter'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 Merchants, 18 February 1688.
- Instructions to the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts on the Stamp Act, 18 October 1765.
- Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County, North Carolina, 9 October 1769.
- New York Sons of Liberty Resolutions on Tax, 26 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 Maiden, 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. 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 posted. The four cubes with the numbers 1 9 6 8 and the two American flags should be standing on the platform, 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 stage right and stage left should be standing up 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 flag carriers except the person carrying the CIVIL RIGHTS poster should resume the demonstration in the aisles.
Abraham Lincoln
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1861

but about the future of the country
the future of the American people

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Address
Charlottesville, Virginia
10 June 1940

history is today

Again today
the young men
the young women of America
ask with greater anxiety than before:
What is to become of the country we know

history is ideals

the ideal of individual liberty
the ideal of free franchise
(1) the ideal of peace through justice

(3) history is anxiety

(1) Perception of danger to our institutions

(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 perceive the peril:

(4) The world is undergoing violent changes

VIOLENT

CHANGES

ALL history is VIOLENCE

Democratic Party Platform
17 July 1940
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. 40"  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 NOVEMBER posters were designed as extensions of the lattice wood carrying sticks.
II

VIOLENT CHARGES

(1) in this sweltering summer of discontent

(4) Negro's lament of the discontent

CIVIL RIOTS

CIVIL RIGHTS

ALL Burn, baby, burn!

(3) We cannot solve problems with violence we must meet violence with non-violence

VIOLANCE and LAWLESSNESS

(1) We will not let take over

Watts riots

Los Angeles, California

11-15 August 1965

Catch Phrase of Black Riots

(2) Watts statistics:

Dead: 36 PEOPLE

Injured: 893 PEOPLE

Jailed: 3,500 PEOPLE

TOTAL: 4,516 PEOPLE

(3) Fire Damage: 176,000,000 DOLLARS

(4) Property Damage: 46,000,000 DOLLARS

Merchandise Lost: 1,000,000 DOLLARS

TOTAL: 222,000,000 DOLLARS

BLACK POWER

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Speech on Radio and Television

11 June 1963

Lyndon Baines Johnson

Speech on Radio and Television

28 March 1968

Martin Luther King, Jr.

"I Have a Dream"

March on Washington
28 August 1963
CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

JAIL

CIVIL RIGHTS
Poster

(1) There was a protest by Germantown Mennonites in 1688. It was the first protest against slavery.

(2) Here are those oppressed which are of a black color.

(3) Consider well this thing who do it.

(4) I'm not going to beg the white man for anything I deserve. I'm going to take it.

(5) It is obvious that America has defrauded on a promissory note.

(6) If these slaves should join themselves together for their freedom.

(7) I say we are 112 years late.

(8) March on Route 61 Mississippi June 1966

(9) Resolutions of Germantown Mennonites 18 February 1688

(10) BLACK POWER

(11) Stokely Carmichael After the shooting of James Meredith on Route 61 Mississippi Memphis, Tennessee 8 June 1966

(12) Marlin Luther King, Jr. "I Have a Dream" March on Washington 28 August 1963

(13) Hubert H. Humphrey Democratic National Convention 14 July 1948
(1) When the Constitution said it wasn't talking about niggers

(2) It's not just Negroes really it's all of us who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice

(3) We shall not be moved

(4) We no longer are afraid

(5) We will wear them down by our capacity to suffer

(6) ALL ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER THE NEGRO

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

(8) ALL ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER THE NEGRO

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

(10) Abraham Lincoln
    Last Public Address
    11 April 1865

(11) J. B. Stoner, Lawyer
    Slave Market
    St. Augustine, Florida
    June 1864

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

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

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

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

(16) William Ricks
    March on Route 61
    Mississippi
    June 1966
Robert F. Kennedy
Address
University of California
at Berkeley
22 October 1966

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

We are literally a nation of a million Negro men, women, and children.

People cannot be abused without repercussions.

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

We owe them we owe ourselves a better country than that.

America has given the Negro people a

Robert F. Kennedy
Remarks before a Senate Subcommittee
10 December 1968

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

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

ALL NEGRO AMERICANS

Stills is NOT FREE

[Page ends with the words "America has given the Negro people a"]
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 oppressed." The back of the poster should remain in view until the words "Resurrection 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.
THY KING COME...

RESURRECTION CITY

(1) We might do better than turn our backs in embarrassment.

(2) What a scene does this open!

(3) Follow the arrow to the right.

MARTIN LUTHER KING Poster

James Otis Speech Against the Writs of Assistance 24 February 1761

Robert F. Kennedy Address Ellenville, New York 19 April 1966

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

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

(2) And the suffering left to MOURN.

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

(4) Instructions from the Town of Salem, Massachusetts, for a Declaration of Independence, 27 May 1776.

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

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

(2) and that their country should avenge their wrongs.

(3) They demand that the hand of pity should wipe the tears from their eyes.

(4) FOLLOW THE ARROW TO THE RIGHT.

MARTIN LUTHER KING
Poster

ALL

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

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.

Robert F. Kennedy
Presidential Campaign
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Creighton University
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(3) He had a dream.

(4) The Reverend Martin Luther King.

(3) He had a dream.
The KIN@dom come

ALL Yes! Yes!

He had been to the mountain

ALL Yes!

He had a dream

ALL Yes!

deepl seen in the American dream

ALL Yes!

He had a dream

ALL Yes!
(4) his lips dripping with words

ALL Yes!

(4) of interposition

ALL Yes!

(4) and multiplication

ALL Yes!

(4) that one day right there

ALL Yes!

(4) of interposition

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) Alabama

ALL Yes!

30
Oh, land where our fathers died
Land of the Pilgrim's pride
Sweet land of liberty
Let freedom ring

ALL Yes!

(4) Let freedom ring

ALL Yes!

(4) from Lockout Mountain of Tennessee

ALL Yes!

(4) Let freedom ring

ALL Yes!

(4) from every hight and mickle hill of Missisippi

ALL Yes!

(4) from every mountaine side

ALL Yes!
(4) Let freedom
ring ring ring
(4) and when this happens
ALL Yes!
(4) when we allow 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
(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
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) Start falling

(3) Blood

(1,4) VIETNAM

(2) Armies are dangerous to liberty

The Massachusetts Bill of Rights 1788

(1,4) VIETNAM

(2) The justest war may be of dangerous consequence

The New England Confederation 19 May 1643

(1,4) VIETNAM

(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

(1,4) VIETNAM

(3) There are more than 3 million Vietnamese in miserable refugee camps

Stephen M. Young Statement in the Senate 17 June 1968

(4) The U.S. napalm!

EQUALS THE QUESTION

(2) Who can unfeelingly hear the slaughter

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TOWN OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS FOR A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 27 MAY 1776

(1,4) VIETNAM

(2) and composedly sleep

(1,4) VIETNAM

(2) with their blood upon his soul

(1,4) VIETNAM

(4) NAPALM Poster

Back of NAPALM Poster

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

ALL

CHARGING US
They have been bombed out of their homes driven from their villages.

Their homes, the shrines of their ancestors desecrated and their fields decimated by our Armed Forces.

Time and again governments have abused the fields of this earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with the weapons of war.

We do not have the support of the decent opinion of mankind. It is time that we cease our delusional.
true

Vietnam is not vital to American security.

The cause we are following is deeply wrong.

War begins conditions that beget further war.

WAR SETTLES NOTHING

Our country is in danger above all from our own misguided policies.

It is at a question of the national soul.

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign 1968

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

(2) The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus when a- gain touched as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign 1968

Back of VIETNAM Poster

W. W. American
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1861

The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field 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.

Abraham Lincoln
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1861
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 are the consequences?" 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" X 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

(2) And what the
consequence

(2) TICK TOCK
PEACE TALKS

(4) LOADED

(2) on all
sides:

(2) It's FIVE
FAST MIDNIGHT!

(1) Stratagems and naje.
measures of peace

(3) We can no
longer bear
complaint

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

(2) HUMANITY

(1) PEACE TALKS
PEACE TALK
PEACE TALK
PEACE TALK
PEACE TALK

(3) JUSTICE

(1) ALL PEACE

(1) HONOR

(4) PEACE TALKS
Poster

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

(3) Journals of the
Continental Congress
29 May 1775

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

(4) Our innocent por-
terty to receive from
US????

(1) Petition of London Merchants
Against the Stamp Act
17 January 1774

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

(1) Eugene J. McCarthy
"Moral Aspects of
Foreign Policy"
1966
(3) We must try to use the old words to maintain the meaning they have always had.

(2) Because once we allow debasement of the currency of language any possibility of communication is lost.

(4) George Orwell pointed out a common practice today. If you are dealing with something Marx unpleasant give it a Latin name.

(1) What you do is: bomb the village.

(3) Kill the cattle.

(1) Drive the people out into the wilderness.

(4) This is called "pacification".

like snow on an ob- scene and dirty land- scape

He de- fined some new words:

One was "pacifi- cation".
(3) A matter of concern

(4) Let us never fear to regret

(2) International problems can be solved
    at the council table

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

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

---

George Washington
Farwell Address
17 September 1796

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Inaugural Address
20 January 1961

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace in Europe
14 April 1939

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Commencement Address
American University
Washington, D.C.
10 June 1963

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace in Europe
14 April 1939

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. It is not too distracting, they could demonstrate in front of the platform quietly throughout the reading. The backs of both posters should be so played prominently when the letter "X" is pronounced at the very end.

Poster: HUBERT HORTON 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
SON
NIX!

(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.

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

Good night and God bless you ALL.
(2) The country is in a deep crisis of leadership.

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign 1968

(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 1968

(3) No one is listening.

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

(4) No body's got the charisma.

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1968

(4) No body's got the charisma.

Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign 1968

(1) Our political institutions can be made to work.

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1968

(1) Our political institutions can be made to work.

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

(2) Riot makes for ruin.

Robert F. Kennedy
Address
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
27 February 1968

(2) Riot makes for ruin.

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

(4) No body's got the charisma.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969

(4) No body's got the charisma.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1969
Eugene J. McCarthy
Presidential Campaign 1968

(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

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Statement on Television
January 1965

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

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

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

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

Humphrey Poster

PHREY ELECTION

Theodore Roosevelt
Speech before the Ohio
Constitutional Convention
21 February 1912

(3) Ho
Ho
Hum

All
Nobody

Nobody
Nobody's
got
the cha-
risma
full power and at the same time to trick them out of it.

ALL CHICAGO

Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baseless efforts of the spirit of party generally.

ALL CHICAGO

It is seen in its grossest form, and is truly their worst enemy.

ALL CHICAGO

It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms.

George Washington
Farewell Address
17 September 1796

Kinds the animosity of one part against another.

Riots and insurrection.

ALL CHICAGO

Violence erupted near the bands of a speech during a draft.

A hippie in an army helmet climbed up the base of a flagpole.

Chicagoland

Based upon the report of Daniel Walker, Director of the Chicago Study Team for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Eyewitness accounts of the violent confrontation between police and demonstrators in the streets and parks of Chicago, Illinois during the week of the Democratic National Con
ALL TEAR DOWN THE FLAG

(1) NO

ALL LEAVE THE FLAG ALONE

(4) LEAVE IT AT HALF MAST

DEMOCRACY IS DEAD AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

(1) One white-shirted officer

(2) Two blue-shirted officers

(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 concrete

(1) bags of what looked like


1. The feeling was nonacceptance.

2. To take the flag down was not acceptable.

3. The police charged.

4. People panicked and ran.

5. A girl beaten severely cried hysterically.

6. The officers were hit too.

7. One rubbing his moustache said to a minister's wife, "I was there and I saw it happen."
“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 sociology student from Illinois said when he stepped off the sidewalk:
“Get your ass off the grass or I’ll put a beautiful Goddam crease in your fucking queer head.”

The police put on helmets and gas masks.

(3) “If I were you, I’d get the hell outta here.”
one said to a “cautious” matron

(1) Tear gas exploded in the center of the crowd

(4) A teenager threw a smoking grenade back at the police

(1) He wore heat-resistant gloves

(3) The police advanced like a well-drilled marching unit jabbing toward the sky at each
According to a Non-demonstrating Observer

(1) They stopped suddenly flailing in all directions.

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

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

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

(1) Some were beaten and clubbed on the ground.

(3) They went down screaming, cursing, moaning.

(1) The flag was not restored.

(4) Pigasus pig candidate for president also "spoke".

Held to the mike be emitted a stirring

QINK

(3) The whole episode took less than twenty minutes.
After the crowd calmed
down
Allen
Ginsberg
the
bearded
poet
who had a song
that
led the
throng
humming his
crowd-calming
song:

ALL
om-on-on-on-
on-on-on

interesting and a-
claiming
state
of the
liberties of A-
merica
the
common
liberties
are in
danger to be sub-
verted

it seems
hard that we
may not have

and
there
suffer the
test

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

New York Sons of Liberty
Resolutions on Tax
29 November 1774

Answer to Mr. Solicitor's
Objections as to What It
Defective in the Laws of
the Colonies
2 October 1672

Concessions to the Province of Pennsylvania
11 July 1681

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

NIXON Poster

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!

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Balloons!

Balloons!

Balloons!
(1) (Pray me) it's really TRUE.

(3) And but a heartbeat + 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

(4) The next Vice President is a man who fully shares my conviction

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 difference

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

(1) Grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the people

Populist Party Platform
4 July 1892

ALL THIS TIME THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

(4) The controlling influences are dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them

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

ALL THIS TIME THERE'S A
DIF-
FERENCE

(1) Neither do they
now promise us
any sub-
stantial re-
torm

(3) There is
trouble in A-
merica

(2) A powerful com-
bin-
nation
of influ-
ential
man
may
fix upon the A-
merican
people
their
highest
officers
against the con-
sent of a
clear cri-
son

(1) When politics
becomes the mo-

Dwight David Eisenhower
Presidential Campaign
Indianapolis, Indiana
9 September 1952

the result is:
government by bureaus-
crats
government by cronies
government by ma-
chines

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

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

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 1776
ELECTIONS ought to be FREE

ALL ELECTIONS ought to be FREE

And all the inhabitants have an equal right to elect officers

VOTE

NIXON

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 tamps 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.
To think that any of our families will go into any further mourning dress:

(1)

a black
crepe
or
ribbon on the arm or
hat
for
gentlemen
black
ribbon and necklace for ladies

(2)

(3)

(4)
that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indis-solvable union between duty and advantage.

We would like to live as we once lived but history would not permit it.

Should they have been mistaken as to the quality of the land?

Chapter of Freedom and Exemptions to Ptens 7 June 1629
PART VIII

The demonstrator carrying the AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT 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 (decoration): DOLLARS

Original: H. 32" x 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.
VIII

Our own native land

ALL

voice I never hear
but with veneration and love

voice of my country called me

sufficient to a wake in the wisest and most experienced citizens a distrustful scrutiny:

Journals of the Continental Congress 6 July 1775

George Washington
First Inaugural Address
30 April 1789

TO SEE

THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT

(1) GUNS
SNIPERS
ASSASSINATION

(2) The people are hurt

(3) What has VIOLENCE ever accomplished

(4) What has it ever CREATED

(5) No MARTYR'S cause has ever been stilled by his ASSASSIN'S bullet

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

Robert F. Kennedy Speech in Cleveland, Ohio the day after Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated 5 April 1968
No WRONGS have ever been righted by RIOTS and CIVIL DISORDERS.

A SNIPER is only
COWARD not a hero.

An UNCONTROLLED MOB is only the voice of MADNESS not the voice of THE PEOPLE.

This MINDLESS MENACE of VIOLENCE STAINS our land and EVERY ONE of our lives.

ALL THE WHOLE NATION IS DEGRADED.

WE CAN CHANGE THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT.

Whenever any AMERICAN's life is taken by another AMERICAN unnecessarily in the name of the law or in defiance of the law by one man or a gang.

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
6 April 1968
(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
Foster

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968

(4) slower
but just as
deadly
as the
shot
or
bump
in the
night

(4) VIOLENCE
This
is the
problem

(1) VIOLENCE
It is the
in-
difference
slow de-
cay

(1) VIOLENCE of
in-
action

ALL THE WHOLE
NATION
IS DE-
GRADED

Robert F. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio
5 April 1968
VIOLENCE is the breaking of a man's spirit. The whole nation is degraded whenever we tear at the fabric of life which another man has painfully and clumsily woven for himself and for his children. I think the United States can do better.
PART IX

Although no posters are featured in this concluding section, the demonstration in the aisles should continue. The demonstrators carrying the cubes 1968 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 dispense 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.
Ours is a time when many things are just too big to be grasped.

We have heaped upon enough explosive power to blow up the world.

We have probed into the floor of the sea.

We have flung men far into outer space.

The imagination bogs down, loses its grip.

Robert F. Kennedy
Chicago, Illinois
21 June 1961

Our talk of new space ventures has become a means to an end, with the end not yet in sight.

Still we see that in many things LIFE is very great.

We must not let the mysteries of outer space divert our eyes from the harsh realities.

It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth.

We must not let the mysteries of outer space divert our eyes from the harsh realities.

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
United Nations
25 September 1961
Justice

There has been something crude, heartless, unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great.

We have not stopped to count the human cost.

Lives snuffed out.

Energies overtaxed and broken.

The fearful physical spiritual cost to the men, women, and children upon whom the dead weight.

Our duty is to cleanse to reconcile.
(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

(2) Our nation falls short of its highest potential.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Amherst, Massachusetts
26 October 1963

(3) Every generation inherits a world it never made and so becomes the trustee of that world for those who come after.

Robert F. Kennedy
Columbia, South Carolina
25 April 1963

(4) We owe it to mankind to make every possible effort.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Speech on Radio and Television
6 June 1961

(1) Our duty is to cleanse to reconsider to restore to correct the evil without impairing the good.

Woodrow Wilson
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1913

(2) To purify and humanize every process in our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it.

(4) Until racial justice and freedom are a reality in this land our Union will remain profoundly imperfect.

Hubert H. Humphrey
Senate Debate on Civil Rights
30 March 1964
Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech at the National Archives
15 December 1952

4) Nor need we shrink from facing honestly today conditions in our country

1) Do we not expose ourselves to the danger of being deprived of the blessing we've enjoyed

4) Dare we flatter ourselves that we are a peculiar people who can run the career of history exempted from the passions which have disturbed and corrupted the rest of mankind

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

1) This is preeminently the time to speak the truth whole truth frankly

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

1) We must look with clear and understanding eyes north and west

We face arduous days seeking

Chancellor Kent
New York Constitutional Convention 1821

They could be conval seeds whose worship would be a grim mockery of the faith

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

and boldly

If they are not so enshrined they would be no better than mummies in glass cases
If we are like other races of men, with similar follies and vices, then I greatly fear that our prosperity will have reason to deplore in sackcloth and ashes, the dissolution of the day.

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.

The pace of change has made us all mariners on an uncharted ocean.

We continue to live on the edge of disaster or until civilization is destroyed.

Chancellor Kent
New York Constitutional Convention 1821

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
First Inaugural Address
4 March 1933

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

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

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

Dwight David Eisenhower
Presidential Campaign
Cincinnati, Ohio
22 September 1952

Eugene J. McCarth
“The Moral Aspects of Foreign Policy”
(2) The seeds of hate and distrust can be borne on winds that need no frontier or shore.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Appeal for Peace in Europe
14 August 1939

(1) Plainly the world is moving toward the moment when this situation must end in catastrophe unless a more rational way of guiding events is found.

Dwight David Eisenhower
Speech
Minneapolis, Minnesota
10 June 1953

(2) We live not in an instant of peril but in an age of peril.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
United Nations
25 September 1961

(1) In this conflict of emotions we simply must begin with, and mould from disorganized and discordant elements.

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

(2) A new world society is painfully struggling to take shape.

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

(2) Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we the loyal people differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and measure.

Abraham Lincoln
Last Public Address
11 April 1965

(3) It is of the utmost importance that each of us understand the true nature of the world struggle now taking place.

Dwight David Eisenhower
State of the Union Message
6 January 1955
It is not a struggle merely of economic theories or forms of government or of military power.

The issue is the true nature of man.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to spare the savagery of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

While much remains to be settled before the situation can be termed satisfactory we can hope that tensions will ease.

The torch has been passed to a new generation.

It is a torch that men will pass from hand to hand into every dark place where slavery of one kind or another exists.

Their destiny is tied up with our destiny.
Their freedom is inexorably bound to our freedom.

WE CANNOT WALK A LONE

Together we shall save our planet or together we shall perish in its flames.

It is from numberless and diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped.

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope that builds a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

And crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

The most heartening hopeful phenomenon in the world today is that people have experienced a great awakening.

They see evils of the past as crimes against the moral law, injuring the offender as well as the victim.

It is from numberless and diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped.

We are charged with the sacred honor of freedom's trust.
(4) We are changed you and I with obligations to serve the great re public in years of great crisis.

We need the faith which our founding fathers proudly proclaimed pledging their lives for their fortunes and their sacred honor.

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

The limits of human endeavor become more apparent than ever.

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

Let us move PEOPLE!

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


THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.


