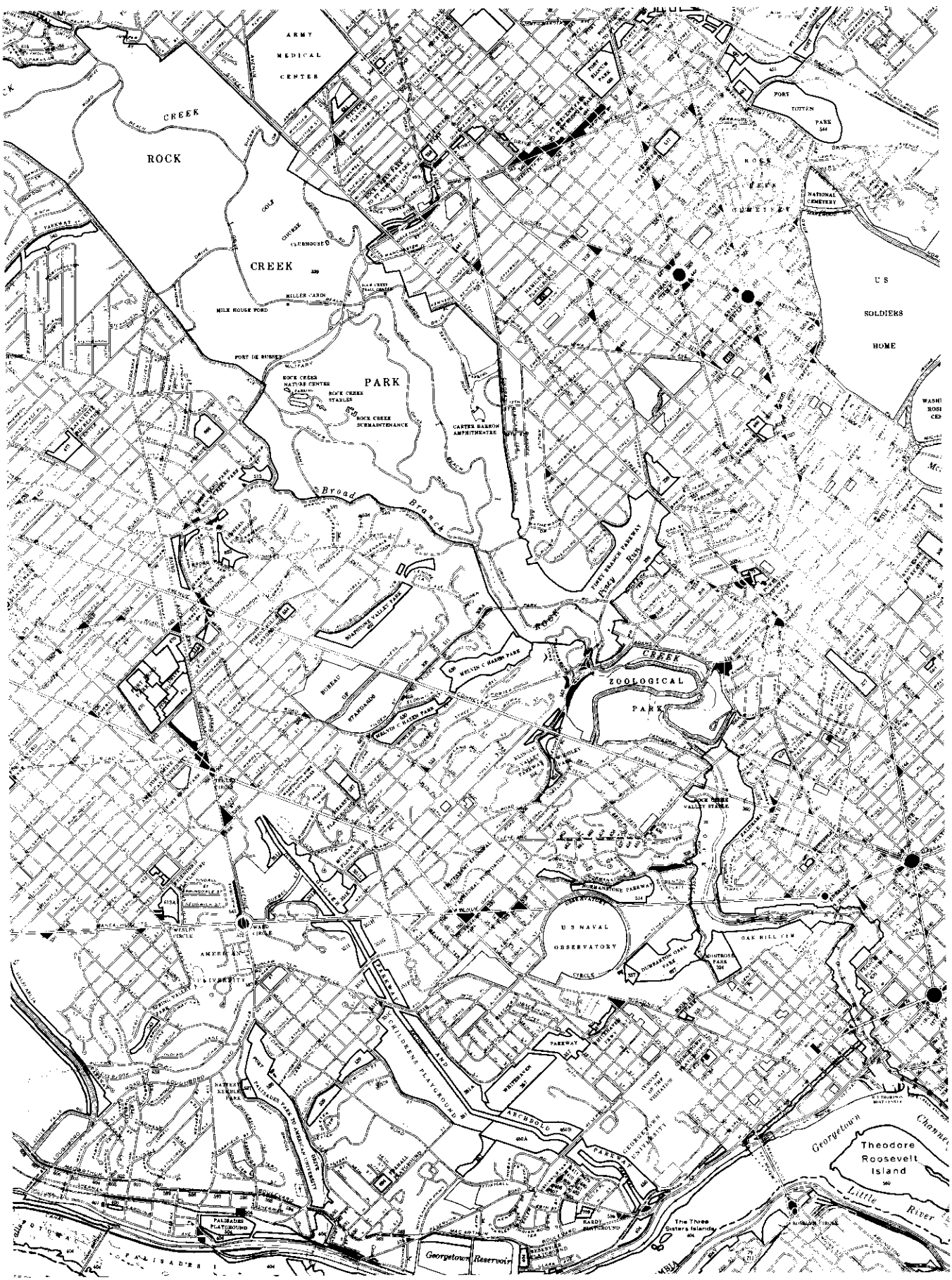


**MAY
DAY**



**TACTICAL
MANUAL**





INTRODUCTION

This manual is a first for a national action. The Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace decided to organize Mayday on a regional decentralized basis. This means no "National Organizers." You do the organizing. This means no "movement generals" making tactical decisions you have to carry out. Your region makes the tactical decisions within the discipline of nonviolent civil disobedience laid down by the Ann Arbor Conference. That is why this manual was produced.

This manual is a supplement to the **Mayday Orientation Sessions**, which will be held April 3, 10, 17. If it is impossible for your region to send representatives to one of the sessions this manual will give you the basic information you need.

Coordination is being handled by the Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective, in D.C. The last page of this manual has a form you should send in as **soon as you can answer the listed questions** about your region. If you fail to mail or call in the answers to the questions there will be no D.C. logistical support for your region.

The words and target photographs in this manual were done by the Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective. The Mayday Collective is politically responsible to the Student and Youth Coordinating Committee which grew out of the Ann Arbor Conference. The Ann Arbor Conference is responsible for Mayday.

All graphics, layout and production work on this manual was done by brothers and sisters from **WIN** magazine, located at 339 Lafayette St., N.Y.C. 10012. We were lucky they thought enough of Mayday to do this manual. **WIN** is published every two weeks and relates to what's happening—the anti-war movement, counter-culture, ecology, etc.—from a nonviolent perspective. Subscribe if you can. It only costs \$5.00 a year.

Love from the Mayday Collective,
Jerry Coffin

P.S. As you read through you will see that Mayday is an action, a time period, a state of mind and a bunch of people. Be free.

I. ON NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This is not a polemic. It is not designed to convince you to become a pacifist or argue against the theory of armed revolutionary struggle or people's war. It is an explanation of the tactic we will be using during the Mayday actions. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. It was decided by the Ann Arbor Student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace which issued the call for the Mayday actions that this was the most valid tactic for this period.

In brief, the aim of the Mayday actions is to raise the social cost of the war to a level unacceptable to America's rulers. To do this we seek to create the spectre of social chaos while maintaining the support or at least toleration of the broad masses of American people. It is felt that given the current political climate in this country, it is suicidal to isolate ourselves from the 73% of the American people who wish an immediate end to the war.

The strategy that was developed at the Ann Arbor Conference sought to build support among the American people through the mass distribution and ratification of the People's Peace Treaty. With that basic "base building" well under way we would engage then in disruptive actions in major government centers, primarily Washington, D.C., (creating the spectre of social chaos) that would be supported by the "base". The tactic of nonviolent civil disobedience was chosen because it could be used effectively to disrupt government functions and yet still be interpreted favorably to the broad non-demonstrating masses of Americans. Also by engaging in **nonviolent** disruptions we severely limit the containment and dispersal options of the government and lessen the likelihood of coming into violent conflict with the G.I.s who will be ordered to disperse us and who we wish to win to our side.

America is a violent country. We are raised on a diet of violence, and therefore we feel we understand it. Nonviolent civil disobedience on the other hand is widely misunderstood and the extent of most people's knowledge is inaccurate characterizations. We need to be clear that we are not talking about an exercise in martyrdom; we are not talking about negotiated arrests; we are talking about using a tactic to attain an objective. The tactic is nonviolent civil disobedience. The objective is to close down the Federal government sections of Washington, D.C., by blocking traffic arteries during the early morning rush hours of May 3 and 4.

A working definition of nonviolent civil disobedience in this context would be A) the actions we engage in are **non-violent** which means we don't trash or street fight; B) we are "civil" which means we will try to express our solidarity and friendship with G.I.'s and attempt to see the rank and file policeman as a member of the working class who's simply on the wrong side; C) We will be disobedient which means no matter what anyone says, no matter what laws we break we are going to reach our action target—the roads, bridges, and traffic circles leading into the Federal areas of Washington—and we will not leave our action targets until we have succeeded in our target objective or until we are arrested.

In earlier days the small pacifist groups developed out of necessity and preference a type of nonviolent civil disobedience that we could call the traditional school. Crudely put,

this involved a very small group of people engaging in a "moral witness" or action that involved them breaking a specific law, almost always with advance notice to authorities. Much of the early civil rights actions—such as lunch counter sit-ins—followed this model. Recently another form of nonviolent civil disobedience has developed. This conforms more with our new life style. It is free, joyous, exciting, fun. It's yuppies throwing money on the floor of the N.Y. Stock Exchange, draft card burnings in Central Park, the invasion and takeover of the N.Y. Tass offices during the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Sgt. Sunshine of the S.F. Police dept. lighting up a joint in front of the S.F. Police Building.

At the same time this new mode of action was developing among the white youth movement, nonviolent civil disobedience was being used in new ways by third world groups. Martin Luther King, Jr., pioneered the use of mass nonviolent civil disobedience in this country to challenge government racist policies. The Birmingham movement is perhaps the best example of these actions. Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee consistently broke injunctions and picketing laws as they organized California farm workers and used nonviolent civil disobedience including sit-ins and shop-ins to enforce the grape and now the lettuce boycott. We're talking of combining this experience with our life culture to create Mayday in Washington.

Flash on Ghandi—An organic food vegetarian, a stone Indian culture freak who met the English Viceroy of India in a loincloth and organized civil disobedience campaigns which paralyzed entire sections of India—what comes to mind is thousands of us with bamboo flutes, tamborines, flowers and balloons moving out in the early light of morning to paralyze the traffic arteries of the American military repression government nerve center. Creativeness, joy, and life against bureaucracy and grim death. That's nonviolent civil disobedience; That's Mayday.

Finally, if for philosophical, political, or emotional reasons any people feel they cannot adhere to the tactic adopted by the Ann Arbor Conference we strongly urge them to stay home or engage in actions they organize at other times or other places. We feel it is reprehensible and manipulative to expose people who respond to the Mayday call for nonviolent civil disobedience to be exposed to forms of actions for which they are not prepared. In addition we expect large numbers of agent provocateurs to be present during Mayday. We think it would be unfortunate for brothers and sisters who are unable to adopt the style, discipline and tactics decided on through a long collective process to be mislabeled and dealt with as agent provocateurs.

II. THE SPRING PERIOD

The Mayday actions are to occur in the May 1-7 period. Mayday, however, should be seen in the context of an entire spring offensive that will begin the first week of April, reach a high point in May and continue on into the summer.

The schedule for the Spring Offensive is:

APRIL 2-5: "Tribute in action to Martin Luther King."



These actions are organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Welfare Rights Organization and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. There is a special emphasis on New York with a march on Wall Street on Monday, April 5, led by the SCLC Mule Train.

APRIL 10: Women's March on the Pentagon

APRIL 18-23: Operation Dewey Canyon III organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War will take place in Washington, D.C. Vietnam vets, their families and the families of POW's and GI's killed in Vietnam will engage in intensive lobbying, vigils and guerrilla theater depicting search and destroy missions, torture and other activities of US forces in Indochina.

APRIL 24: "Algonquin Peace City," the encampment area for Mayday, opens in Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C.

April 24: Mass, legal, peaceful anti-war demonstration in Washington D.C. by National Peace Action Coalition and PCPJ.

APRIL 26-30: Peoples Lobby in Washington, D.C. organized by People's Coalition for Peace & Justice. Will include civil disobedience at selected government buildings and congressional offices.

MAY 1-7: Mayday International—Major demonstrations will take place in large cities around the world. These actions will express solidarity with our Mayday and will focus on U.S. foreign policy. In South Vietnam the people of the large cities will rise up in massive street demonstrations challenging the U.S. presence.

MAY 16: Armed Forces Day. Support for anti-war GI actions at bases across the country.

MAY 25-28: NATO International Conference on Cities in Indianapolis. Nixon and other heads of state will be greeted with massive demonstrations.

THE MAYDAY SCENARIO

Saturday, April 24: Algonquin Peace City Opens

The first national implementation of the peace treaty is planned in Rock Creek Park, an Indian woodlawn area of 1,754 acres about 4 miles long and one mile wide in Washington, D.C. Algonquin Indians were the first inhabitants in this ancient mountain range. In late April, we'll settle again, along the drier ridges with the pignut and mockernut, hickory, white ash, black cherry, the yellow poplar and beech, being careful and loving of nature. Regions and constituent groups can set up living communities or villages in one of the 70 odd picnic groves where there are tables, benches, sanitary facilities and usually a fireplace. People should bring their own tents, blankets, flashlights, transistor radio, rice and other foods, along with a cooking pot.

To cut down on confusion and ecological injury to our peace city, cars should not be driven into Rock Creek Park. Some people may want to park on the edge of Washington and walk into the city. Others may want to drive into the downtown Washington area and take buses to their villages. Bus transportation between the Washington Monument Grounds and Algonquin Peace City will be provided at 11:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. every day by Mayday Motors. Detailed maps showing the village of every region in Algonquin Peace City will be available from information centers on the Monument Grounds. Any large group wanting to be listed on the map should call Mike Maslow (202) 347-7613.

It is in the interest of the government to provide us this park, for training in nonviolence and to keep us out of the streets at night. Should police clear the park at any time during the two weeks, however, it will be necessary that we know the various exits from our area of encampment. There are 15 miles of trails through Algonquin Peace City. Maps will be provided.

Algonquin Peace City is opening early in order to provide housing areas for the thousands of people staying after the demonstrations of April 24. Many of these people, as well as early Mayday arrivals will participate in the P.C.P.J. People's Lobby. Others will act as construction battalions to prepare the park for the massive May 1 influx of people.

Map number one in this manual shows you the layout of Rock Creek Park. Two weeks prior to May 1st, maps will be available from the Mayday Washington office giving the location of regional campsites.

If bloodroot, fawnlily, toothwort and spring beauty bloom doesn't turn you on, Mayday has secured housing for twenty-two thousand people in churches, universities and private homes.

SATURDAY, MAY 1: CELEBRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S PEACE

Most Mayday participants will arrive on May 1st. People will be coming in by chartered bus, car caravans, and long walks. The morning will be devoted to the May 1st arrivals setting up camp in their regional area villages and getting to know the land.

In the early afternoon the celebration will begin. The Mayday Collective is currently assembling a list of well-known rock groups that will play. The list of groups playing for the Peace Treaty Celebration Rock Show will be released as soon as possible.

The Celebration, with rock bands, and dancing, singing, and smoking in the fields will last late into the night. Bring along bamboo flutes, drums, guitars and tamborines, and the woods will be filled with people's music.

Sometime during the day of May 1st the SCLC Mule Train and hundreds of people who marched with them from Wall Street to Washington will arrive in Algonquin Peace City. They'll set up camp and join us in the Celebration of the People's Peace.

SUNDAY, MAY 2:

We'll sleep late. In the late morning, the population will follow the SCLC mule train out of the park to the Sylvan Theatre near the Washington Monument grounds. We will march down Rock Creek Parkway.

At the Sylvan Theatre we'll join SCLC, National Welfare Rights Organization and the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee in a rally calling for an end to the war against American Poor People. This will be the last opportunity for Nixon to announce an end to the war before we fulfill our promise: If the government won't stop the war, we'll stop the government.

In the evening we march back to Algonquin Peace City for food, cultural activities and turning in early for a good sleep.

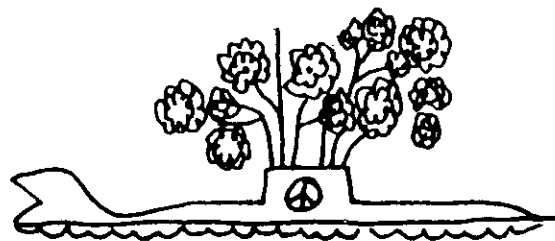
MONDAY & TUESDAY, MAY 3 and 4, at 6 A.M.: NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The population of Algonquin Peace City will disperse in regional groups to their target areas for Nonviolent Civil Disobedience (see section III, IV, VI, for details). PCPJ joins with us along with religious forces, such as Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, SCLC, NWRO, and pacifist organizations, such as the War Resisters League, and the American Friends Service Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5-7:

All across the country, on May 5, people respond to the call for "No Business as Usual" in a massive people's strike Against the War. At Algonquin Peace City the people not arrested on Monday and Tuesday take camping gear and food and move camp to the Capitol Building where we lay a nonviolent siege demanding that congress ratify the Peoples Peace Treaty (See section VI for details).

We will be joined by masses of people from the PCPJ, SCLC, NWRO, AFSC, WRL, CALCAV, Women's Strike for Peace, and other groups. We'll stay at our siege encampment until the treaty is ratified or all are arrested.



III. ORGANIZATION FORM

The decision of the Ann Arbor Student & Youth Conference on a Peoples Peace was that the organization for Mayday be decentralized with organizational forms being decided on a regional basis. Because of this the entire Tactics and Logistics section of the Mayday Collective in Washington is oriented toward providing information, support and coordination only. There are no movement "generals" sitting in closed rooms making decisions binding on any participant.

All organizing and preparation for the action must be done at the regional level. No "National Office Organizers" will do it for you (or to you). What the Tactics and Logistics section has done is number the targets, prepare this manual, prepare intensive orientation sessions for regional representatives, and act as a coordination center for various regions which have selected targets.

Once you have established a regional structure and begun organizing for Mayday, contact the Tactics and Logistics Section of the Mayday Collective at (202) 347-7613 (ask for Jerry Coffin, Lynne Shatzkin, Nancy Fowler, or Rick Lubin).

Arrange to send two or three regional representatives to Washington on Saturday April 3, Saturday April 10 or Saturday April 17 to attend a Mayday orientation session. The subjects covered will include an overview of the Mayday actions, discussions of specific targets, Algonquin Peace City information, medical and legal information. In addition there will be tours of Washington and Rock Creek Park. Following the orientation sessions the regional representatives will be asked to select a target for their region and, on the basis of projected numbers of people from their region, select a campsite in Rock Creek Park.

Every phase of the Mayday actions is organized on a regional basis. Individuals coming into Washington will be asked to join with whatever apparatus represents their region in Washington. Prior to Mayday, maps and leaflets will be published listing the target areas and campsite locations of every region the Mayday Collective is in touch with.

This May we will see the culmination of an exciting and important experiment. Can national actions dependent on self motivated regional organization succeed? Our politics, our style and our instincts say it will work. Mayday will be the test.

Note: There are several constituency groups (Gays, Women, Third World) planning to function as distinct groups outside of the regional structure. These groups will function much the same as the regions with their own targets and campsite areas.

IV. MAYDAY NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: THE TACTICAL OVERVIEW

OUR APPROACH

Washington, D.C., is a colony. It is ruled by a committee of Congress made up of racist white southerners. The overwhelming number of people living in Washington are black. Virtually the only industry in Washington is the Federal Government with the overwhelming majority of the em-

ployees being white and, with a few exceptions, all upper echelon employees being white. This means that most employees of the Federal government commute to work each day from the suburbs of Virginia and Maryland.

Because of the racist nature of the Federal government, closing down the apparatus that controls the War against Indochina and America's oppressed is a relatively easy operation if it is coordinated.

Twenty-one targets have been selected for the Mayday nonviolent civil disobedience. The targets (see Map no. 2) are broken into two general categories: (1) traffic circles and (2) bridges. These targets if blocked during the early morning rush hour will seal off the Federal Triangle area of Washington and the Pentagon. All of the targets selected deal directly with the Federal Government and blocking these targets will have a minimum impact on the surrounding black community. These targets were specifically chosen to minimize disruption of the black community. **No disruptive actions will take place North of Massachusetts Avenue NW or East of 6th Street, SE and NE, which are the boundaries of the black community.**

Actually sealing off a section of an American city through nonviolent direct action has never been attempted before in an organized fashion. The experience of May, 1970, however, shows that it can be done. During the Cambodian crisis many cities had main thoroughfares blocked by nonviolent actions, including sit downs and street parties. In several instances the thoroughfares were six and eight lane expressways. It can be done!

From a propaganda point of view, and to minimize the number of enemies we will produce, the style and method of our actions are crucial. Our disruption of Washington must be seen as an attack on the Federal Government, specifically those sections dealing with the war against the people of Indochina and America. It **must not** be seen as an attack on the employees of the Federal Government. We wish to win them as allies and so we need to minimize their antagonism towards us.

To divert our attention from institutions to persons employed in those institutions would be a serious political error.

Therefore, the days of May 3 and 4 are being projected as a government employees strike against the war. Our non-violent civil disobedience actions are enforcing a two day strike of government employees.

By May 3 every government employee will know that to attempt to get to work he or she will have to brave a six hour traffic jam. We are attempting to create a "four-day weekend" consciousness among government employees. If this is successful any employees caught in traffic jams will **blame themselves** for attempting to get to work and therefore, not us. In the happy event that the government orders all federal employees to be on the job, those caught in traffic jams will **blame the government**, and not us. One benefit of this will be an unconscious gratitude towards the anti-war movement for getting government employees a two day holiday.

Our tactical approach to stopping the government is **decentralization and concentration**. By this we mean that the targets are decentralized and our demonstrators are concentrated. No target will have less than a thousand demonstrators and no major target (see map no. 2, targets bearing

asterisks) will have less than three thousand demonstrators. Our targets are decentralized to a) insure the total halt of traffic and b) to increase the difficulty of Federal forces containing our demonstrations.

Our numbers are concentrated in an effort to defeat the Federal forces' primary defensive tactic which is dispersal (dividing us into small units) and containment (isolating the small units).

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

On the basis of a careful reading of public and confidential government plans for containment of Mayday type actions and information secured from our sources inside the Federal bureaucracy and the military, the following is a general overview of the Federal Government's efforts to deal with Mayday. Specific late intelligence will be supplied by the Mayday Tactics and Logistics section on May 1st.

General

The current plans call for a cooperative force of US Military (National Guard & Federal troops) and the DC police force. There will be no outside civilian police called in for Mayday. Agent provocateurs will say that Virginia and Maryland State Police have been called in to D.C. This is a lie designed to spread panic about the supposed brutality of Virginia and Maryland State Police.

Because of the limited number of D.C. police (5100 total, including clerks and 1000 headquarters personnel) the bulk of the defensive activities will be handled by the military.

The central tactic of the defensive forces will be psychological warfare. There will be a maximum display of military hardware; agent provocateurs will seek to spread panic and exacerbate normal tensions in Algonquin Peace City (Rock Creek Park) in order to break our morale. There will be extensive use of helicopters to attempt to intimidate us and rumors will be spread that a helicopter equipped with gas spraying devices (M 5 disperser) are about to attack Algonquin Peace City and/or target areas.

GI's, meanwhile, will be subjected to intensive "Psychological preparation" and indoctrination. They will be told we are armed, we intend to verbally harass troops, we intend to throw shit and bags or urine at them, that we will throw bottles, rocks, and we will all be carrying clubs.

Prior to moving into defensive positions, GI's will be told that Mayday forces have beaten several GI's. This is designed to create fear and resultant hostility among GI's and overcome their natural feelings of solidarity with us.

While temporary detention facilities are being prepared the general defensive tactic will be dispersal and containment. Through the use of troop movement (wedges, etc.,) there will be an attempt to break our concentrations into easily contained small units and gas may be used at low levels and selectivity (large amounts of gas will block the roads more efficiently than we could).

The primary removal tactic will be short term detention. This means people will be "arrested" and then released on the promise that they leave town. Threats of severe punishment for those breaking the promise will be made. The threats will be phony since they cannot be legally supported. In a last resort people will be arrested, booked and jailed in temporary detention facilities. Because of limited detention facilities an intense effort will be made by the Federal gov't to get everyone to bail out within twelve hours and leave town under "bail conditions", threatening severe punishment. Once "bail conditions" are set, the severe punishment can be carried out.

Because of the volatile condition of the Washington Black community and the active participation of SCLC and NWRO forces, physical brutality against demonstrators will be avoided unless defensive forces feel themselves physically threatened. Small scale selective brutality may be used to panic and disperse demonstrators. Weapons on troops will be plainly displayed as well as jeep mounted machine guns (up to .30 calibre) and other armor, but because of the experience with the Kent-Jackson reaction, ammunition will not be issued. Rumors to the contrary will be encouraged by agent provocateurs.



Command

The main command for the Washington defense will be located in the Pentagon in a special "Washington Situation Room." Three additional command centers are projected but the number may be expanded. An effort will be made to maintain "Unit Integrity" with certain military units being responsible for the defense of certain Mayday targets. These units will be under a "decentralized command" with the highest ranking officer on the scene being responsible, within defined limits, for the defense of the Mayday target using his own discretion.

Issuance of ammunition will be tightly controlled by the command centers.

Overall command will rest with the military, though our intelligence reports Chief Jerry Wilson and Mayor Walter Washington will be given the "illusion of control."

Intelligence

Many Mayday regions have already been infiltrated. An intensive Army intelligence operation is underway. In addition, there is close cooperation with the Justice Department and the FBI. The intelligence objectives are to identify leaders, numbers of participants, unstable elements, target areas, etc.

Agent provocateurs are assigned to project the image of Mayday as an undisciplined violent action. Mayday radio communications will be monitored and in some instances jammed with static or police information.

Logistics

Helicopters will be used extensively. Chinook helicopters are projected for use in the event of Mayday "stall-ins" to airlift cars off roads. Helicopters and small spotter planes will be used to track our movement. Jeeps will be equipped with barbed wire fences mounted on the front and machine

guns for psychological purposes. Other armor up to, but at this time not including, tanks will be highly visible.

There will be extensive use of fencing and barricades including, but not limited to, chain link, concertina and barbed wire.

Troops will be housed in government buildings and on selected billet sites in and around Washington. There will be hot food for troops in most cases.

Bridge Defense

Troops will be used in large concentrations to line roads and prevent entry to bridges by pedestrians where practicable. In most cases troops will be behind barricades. Efforts will be made to prevent communication between troops and demonstrators.

Traffic Circle Defense

Defense of circles will be left mostly to D.C. police though military reinforcements will be used. Attempts will be made to prevent concentrations of demonstrations with gas and arrests used as a last resort.

OUR RESPONSE

In essence, our response is to maintain communications, prevent panic, and not allow ourselves to be chased out of town. We cannot prevent infiltration so efforts at keeping information "secret" will only serve to confuse participants. It is important that we consistently project that Mayday is a nonviolent action. Any fuzzing of this point will lend legitimacy to the rumors spread by provocateurs and cause people to stay away from Washington. The worst thing that can happen is a small, politically isolated action.

We need to work actively with GI's prior and during the action. At this time we can't expect a mutiny but we can expect the overwhelming majority of GI's to be sympathet-



ic. A few GI's will be outright hostile, but we should recognize that they will be isolated.

We need to educate all participants to the fact that attacks on GI's will reinforce the propaganda they're being fed by the brass and turn friends into enemies; thus increasing the probability that some of us might get hurt. Participants need to be educated about the role of agent provocateurs and how to deal with them.

For communications, we suggest regions secure bull horns and short range walkie talkies. The walkie talkie operators need to be familiar with the equipment and establish codes to prevent interception and false information from being beamed in on their frequencies. The radios can be easily jammed or be made useless by false messages being beamed in, so you should establish an alternate system such as runners. The Mayday tactics and logistics section will maintain several coordination centers and is setting up several alternative means of communication. We will monitor all police and military frequencies to provide up to date information for all participants. The information will be sent out over AM radio frequencies from special mobile transmitters. These transmitters will broadcast May 3 and 4 over clear channels and cover all twenty-one target areas. Every participant should bring a transistor radio.

Our own logistic preparation should be oriented towards individual self contained units. People should bring wire cutters for fences, squeeze bottles of water for gas, bamboo flutes, tamborines for people's music, balloons and flowers for joy, dope and food to share with the GI's and fellow demonstrators. And a transistor radio so we are all informed of what is happening.

V. TACTICAL APPROACHES TO TARGET AREAS

The following are a few of the nonviolent civil disobedience tactics being planned by various regions.

WAVES The regional groups will be broken into units of 10-25 people. Monday morning the units will move in waves one unit in each wave, onto the road. They will sit down in a circle, and pass the pipe and play music until arrested. The next wave will then move to the road. This will last until noon when the remaining people will return to Algonquin Peace City. The same thing will happen Tuesday. Any people remaining will move on Wednesday to the Capitol and stay until everyone is arrested. This tactic is particularly useful at traffic circles where there are many roads leading into the circle.

STREET PARTY The regional group will move in mass to their circle target playing music and dancing getting as close as they can to the target. They will disperse if gassed or charged with batons but always regroup. They stay put if threatened with arrest.

TROOP TEACH-IN The region will encircle troops guarding a circle or line up several deep along troop lines protecting bridges. They will establish a one to one relationship to GI's and demonstrate solidarity. Food and dope will be passed. If a large group of GI's come over to our side the breach will be filled with demonstrators moving through and sitting in on the target road. The Mayday legal facilities will have

special sections to serve troops who join us and a special GI counseling center will be located in Algonquin Peace City. These regions are bringing wire cutters to get through fences to the GI's. Wedges and other formations sent to break up the concentration of demonstrators will be absorbed amoeba-like and given intensive arguments about why they should join us.

SIT-IN The region will march up a street towards a circle or bridge and when confronted by police or troops will sit down. They will maintain their ground until arrested.

VI. TACTICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Lay of the Land

The District of Columbia is most likely one of the easiest cities to understand and travel within, for it was one of the few which was laid out by a city planner.

The district is sectioned off into four areas, designated North West, North East, South West, and South East. Base lines for these sections are North, East, and South Capitol Streets and an imaginary line extending West from the Capitol Building.

Numbered streets run north to south; the lettered streets travel east to west. House and buildings number for each section start at each base line. For example, the 900 block on "C" Street, NW, is between 9th and 10th Streets, NW. The 300 block on 7th Street, SW is between "C" and "D" Streets, SW.

As one travels North, and the single lettered paths and trails in D.C. end, a new sequence appears, of one syllable words, starting with "A" and continuing in alphabetical order. Once this order is finished, two syllable words, starting again with "A" begins. For instance, in one part of NW Washington, Benton, Calvert, Davis, Edmunds, Fulton, Garfield, etc. appear, following "W" Street.

Pennsylvania Avenue is numbered the same as lettered trails; Connecticut Avenue is the same as a numbered path. Most other diagonal paths and trails have no standard pattern.

The plans of D.C. were made, based upon the lessons and experiences of the French Revolution of 1789. The architect for the city, an aristocratic Frenchman, designed the District so that it could be easily defended against a general insurrection of the populace.

All the main avenues were purposely built wide, with all the original streets being fed into a series of circles. The Paris experience showed that the avenues needed to be wide so trees felled from both sides would not meet and block the street.

For the defenders of the city, this enabled cavalry charges, one of the fiercest tactics of the period, to be used to clear the avenues of insurrectionists and maintain communications. The circles joining every street were designed for the purpose of mounting cannon.

With cannon in the circles, every street of the Capitol could be swept with grape and chain shot, in the event of street demonstrations or insurrections.

Washington was the most militarily secure capitol of the Nineteenth Century. That security, however, is now its insecurity, as the following tactical descriptions will reveal.

1 Site One* (Asterisks denote key target)

Site one, Rosslyn Plaza, is on the Virginia side of the Francis Scott Key Bridge, which connects George Washington Parkway, Lee Highway, Route 66 and Fort Myer Drive. It is probably one of the most heavily traveled single areas in the entire Metropolitan area.

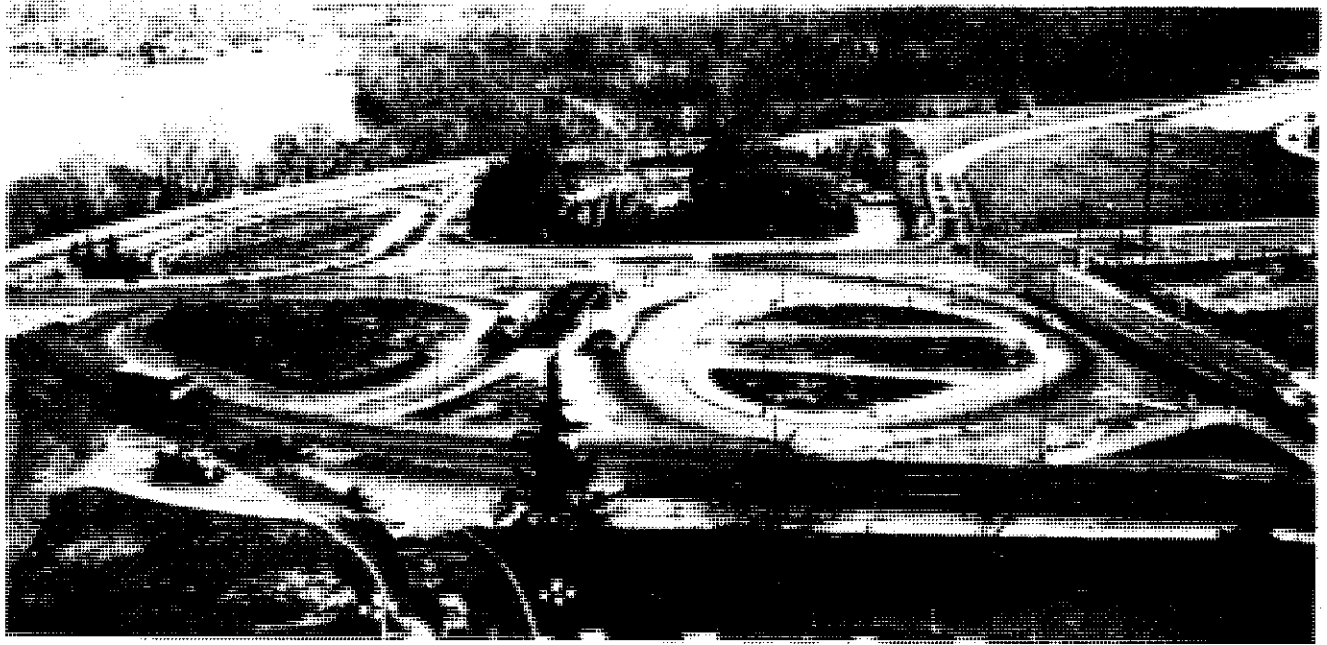
Site one affords excellent, low, flat, open areas which are adjacent to or near all the aforementioned major highways from Northern Virginia.

North of Rosslyn Plaza is the Marriot Hotel, where it was found, the "High Command" of the Pentagon regularly dine. As one leaves Key Bridge, travelling West, the Marriott Hotel is clearly visible on the right and it provides an

excellent staging area and superb parking facilities.

Traffic, during rush hour, is normally stalled and it is believed that it would present extreme problems for the defense forces of the Federal Government to prevent any disruption from occurring. Massive defense of Rosslyn Plaza would normally disrupt traffic, one third of which travels to the Pentagon, and the defense forces would thus be doing our job.

Also, use of gas in Rosslyn Plaza may be impossible since it is directly adjacent to the business section of Arlington and the "prestigious" Marriott Hotel. Their reluctance of using gas, however, is naturally not certain; we are merely speculating on probability.



Rosslyn Plaza, leading to Key Bridge. The traffic flowing toward the bottom of the picture is moving onto Lee Highway. The four lane avenue, traveling east, towards the Potomac River is Lynn Street. The major artery in the upper right-hand corner is Route 66, which flows into Lynn Street, and which also by-passes Rosslyn Plaza. The major road which borders Rosslyn Plaza, flowing from left to right, behind Route 66, is the George Washington Parkway. The traffic can be seen leaving GW Parkway onto Key Bridge in the upper left-hand section of Rosslyn Plaza.

2 Site Two

Site two, the D.C. side of Key Bridge is restrictive in area and severely limited in mobility. "M" Street can be easily secured by defense forces.

Thirty-fourth and thirty-fifty streets are extremely steep, and can be easily blocked by police without affecting the flow of traffic at all.

The traffic both to and from Key Bridge is intense; congested traffic is normally a problem during rush hour. Whitehurst Highway, which travels under Key Bridge is a major thoroughfare and can be relatively easily disrupted from a flat, open area which is directly adjacent to Key Bridge, "M" Street and Whitehurst. One word of caution: this open area is extremely small, perhaps supporting only several hundred people.



"M" Street, facing east. Traffic in the right lane, traveling east is leaving Key Bridge.

2



Key Bridge, filmed from the D.C. Side of the Potomac. The open area lies adjacent to "M" Street, leading to Georgetown. Not visible, but traveling beneath Key Bridge is Whitehurst Highway.

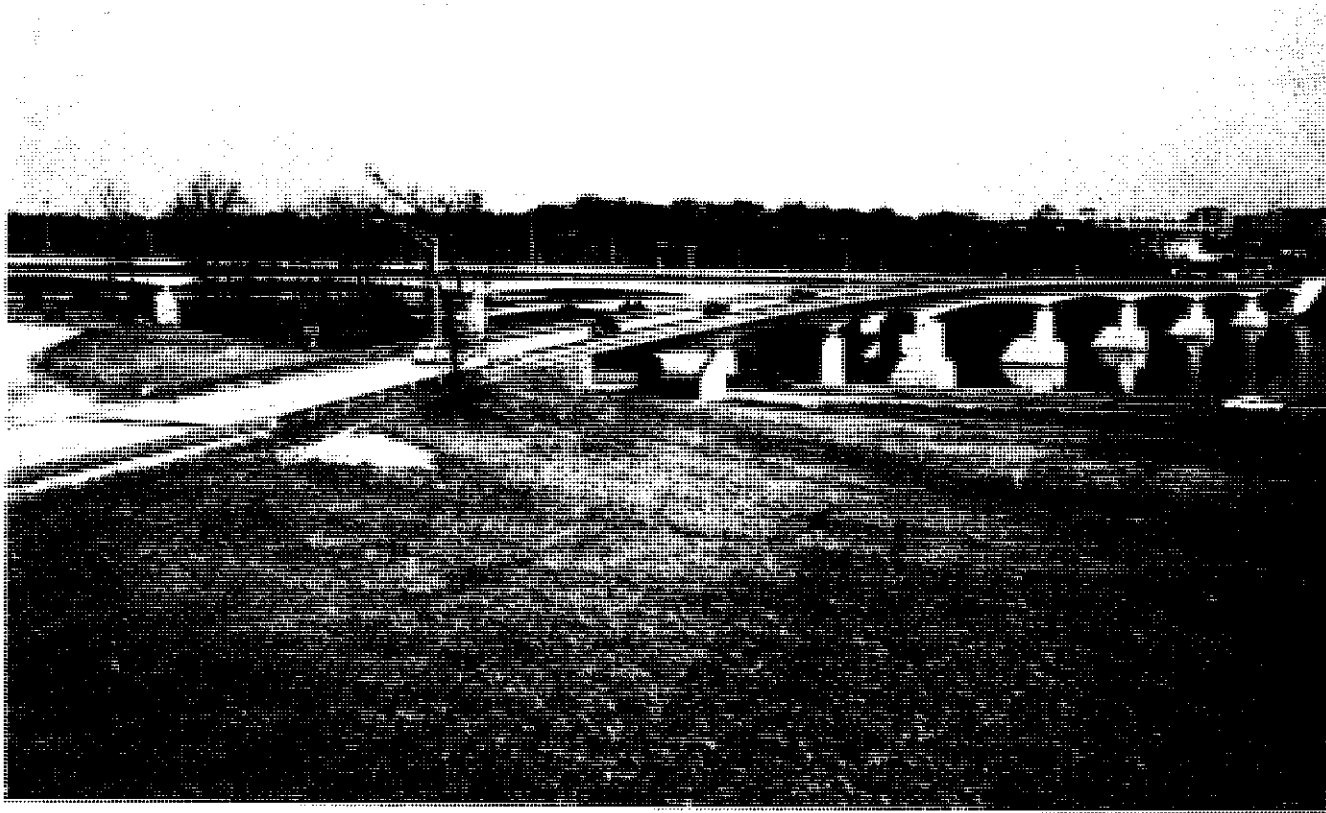
Site Three

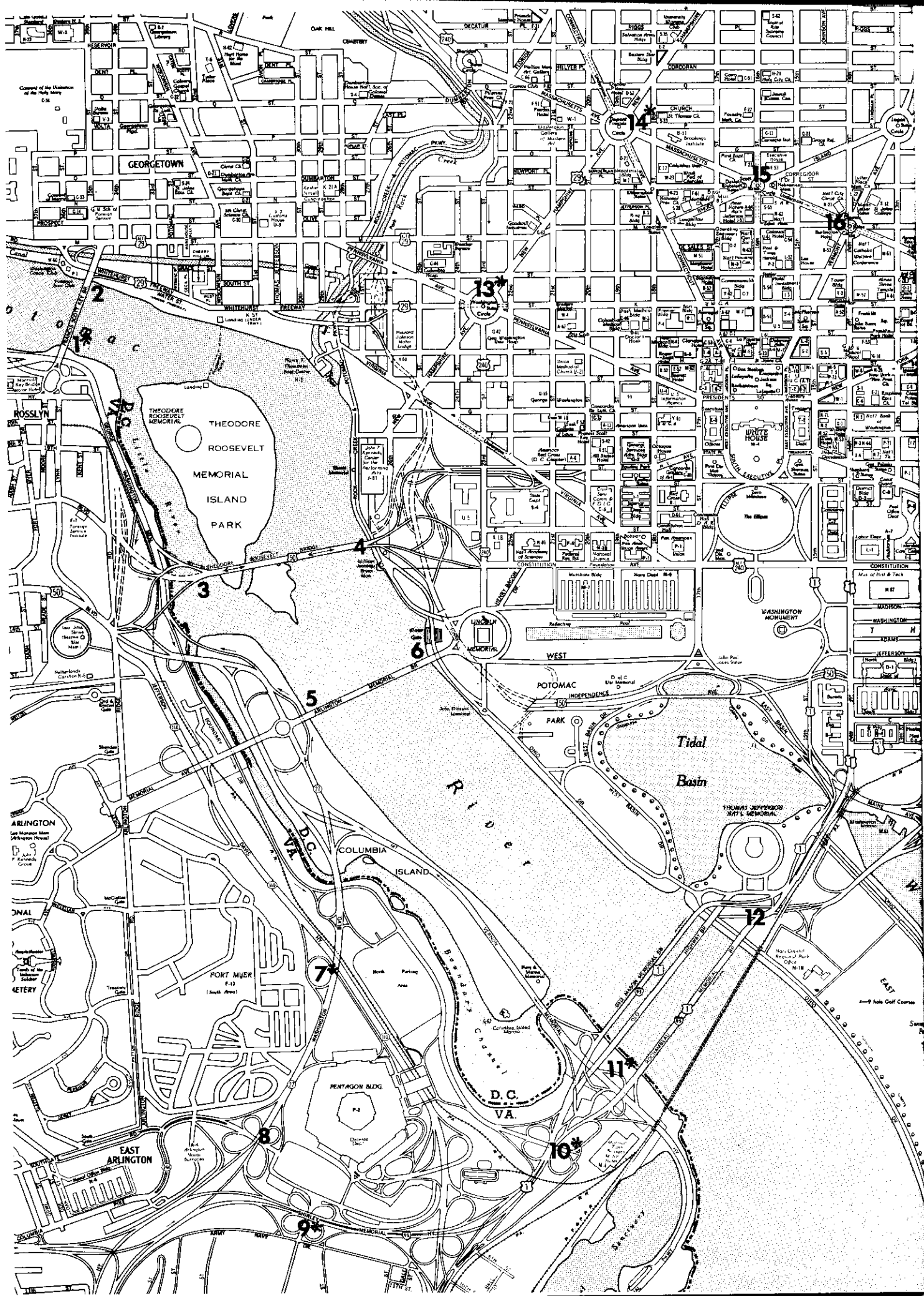
This area is a comparatively isolated region, leading to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge from the Virginia side. There is a very great expanse of open grassy plains which lies next to the George Washington Parkway, Arlington Blvd., which leads directly to the Pentagon, and Route 66, which directs traffic onto the TR Bridge.

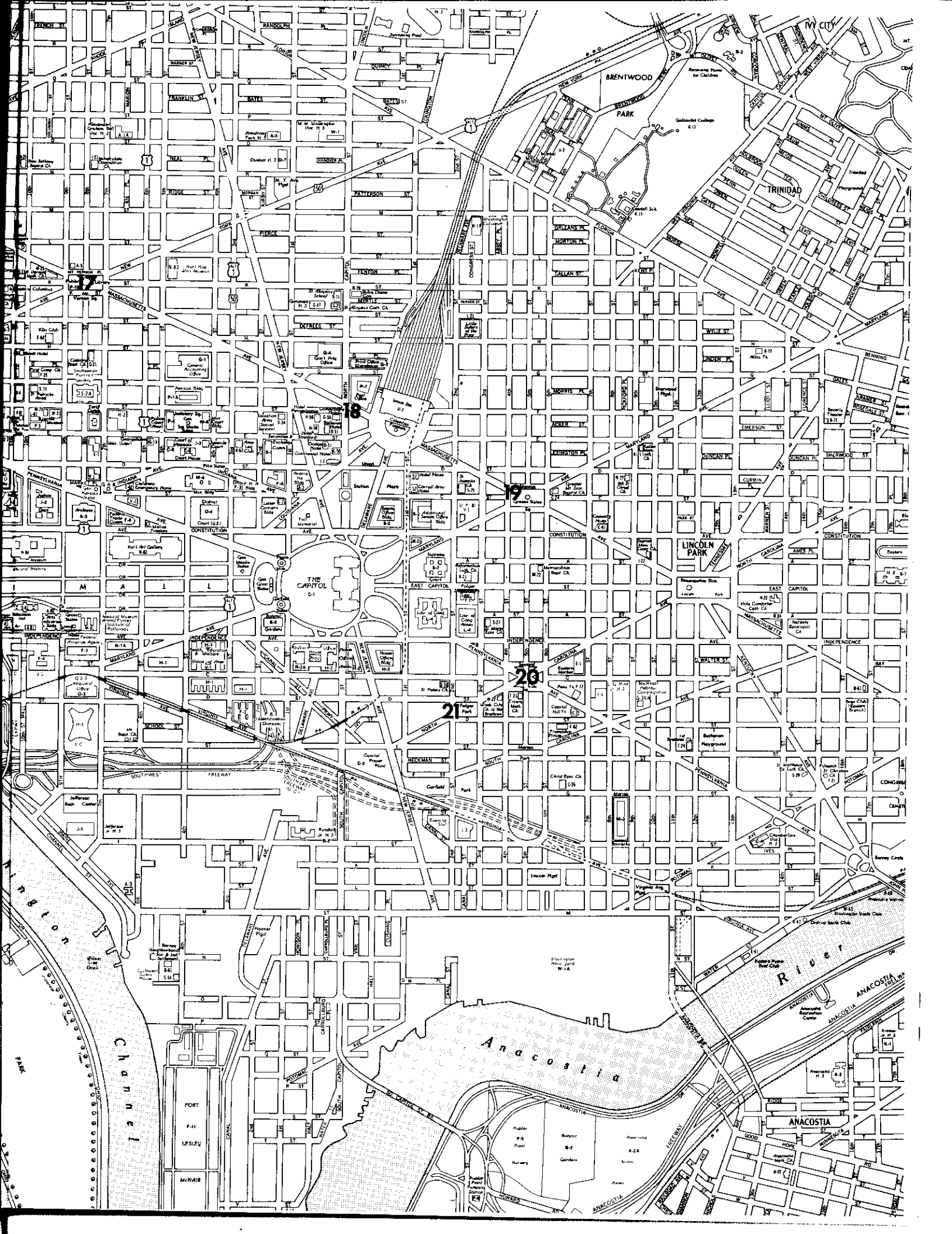
This area, normally, carries relatively little traffic. However, if Rosslyn Plaza is disrupted, there is the possibility that traffic could be diverted to TR Bridge via Route 66.

3

Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, as viewed from Va. side of the Potomac. The ramp with four vehicles travelling East, toward D.C., is fed from Arlington Blvd. The ramp in the background directs traffic primarily from Route 66, although access from George Washington Parkway, "South", is possible. The main artery running parallel to the Potomac River is the G.W. Parkway.







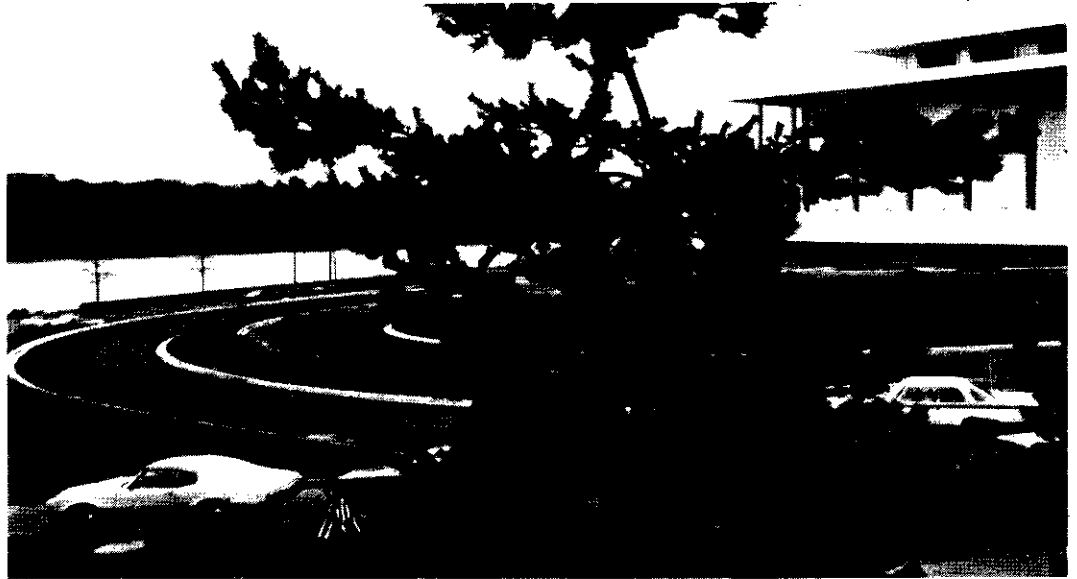
4 Site Four

The D.C. entrance to the TR Bridge has one open land area which can accommodate large numbers of people. This area is the grounds for the Kennedy Performing Arts Center, presently under construction.

presently under construction.

The Kennedy Arts Center lies adjacent to Rock Creek Parkway, a major interchange.

The Kennedy Performing Arts Center, just north of the T.R. Bridge. In the background is the Potomac River. The Center is adjacent to the ramp feeding traffic to the T.R. Bridge. The major artery in the background, running parallel to the Potomac River, is Rock Creek Parkway.



5 Site Five

The Virginia side of the Arlington Bridge contains acres upon acres of open space leading to the bridge. In the event that Fort Myer Drive is disrupted at Rosslyn Plaza (see Site one), Memorial Drive may be used as an auxiliary road to

Fort Myer by Federal authorities.

Also, in the event all points South are effectively disrupted, Arlington Ridge Road, which changes into Route 110, may be utilized as one of the prime access roads from Northern Virginia to the Pentagon.

6 Site Six

There is much land which can sever the Arlington Bridge entrance from the Lincoln Memorial grounds and the entrance to Rock Creek Parkway, and Ohio Drive South. There are very large grassy areas west of Lincoln Memorial facing the Potomac adjacent to Ohio Drive.

The Arlington Bridge, as seen from the Lincoln Memorial.



Site Seven*

Washington Blvd., containing the only direct access roads to the Pentagon from northern points, contains large expanses of flat open areas.

Specifically, the first access route, fed from Arlington Blvd leads to the Pentagon North Parking Area, where tens of thousands of cars arrive daily. The terrain is flat and open and is bounded from the north by the Boundary Channel.

The second access route, Highway 110, leads from the area near Rosslyn Plaza directly to the Pentagon grounds



To the right is the Pentagon North Parking Area. The Washington Blvd. is the overpass adjacent to the Parking Area and Arlington Ridge Road passes under.

itself. It travels under Washington Blvd. and splits off into a small operational access road which leads onto the Pentagon grounds itself.

There exist, in and around the Pentagon grounds, very large flat open spaces, particularly the area just north of the Pentagon.

Resistance from authorities is expected to be very rough, although it will be difficult to execute without a general disruption of traffic, which achieves our potential goal.



The Pentagon, as viewed from Washington Blvd., facing south

7

Site Eight

The loop just west of the Pentagon serves the Naval Annex, the US Marine Corps and the Pentagon personnel via Washington Blvd., north to south, from the Arlington Bridge, Columbia Pike, and Shirley Highway, East and West.

Just south of the loop, massive road construction is underway. There are acres upon acres of flat open space at

the loop on Washington Blvd. and the access ramp from Shirley Highway "West" are vulnerable to disruption particularly.

The Loop, specifically, is the main feedin to the Pentagon South Parking Area, and disruption of this general area could have demonstrable effects.

8



Loop in Washington Blvd. "North" from Arlington Naval Barracks and Columbia Pike. South Parking Area of the Pentagon can be seen at the right. The exit from Shirley Highway is in the foreground.

9 Site Nine*

Shirley Highway, just south of the Pentagon South Parking Area boasts large flat open areas of land. Bordering the Pentagon Parking Area are large bushes which tend to obscure visibility of the Pentagon Parking Area considerably.

Shirley Highway is probably the key road to the Pentagon, the US Naval Annex and Henderson Hall, headquarters for the US Marines, the latter two both off Washington Blvd, west of the Pentagon South Parking Area.

Expect, however to find tight restrictions on mobility, as Federal, local and military authorities will attempt to keep these areas, particularly Shirley Highway open.



The Pentagon South Parking Area. The road in the foreground is Shirley Highway ramp "West" onto Washington Blvd. "North."



Shirley Highway, facing east. The ramp on the left is an access to Washington Blvd., "South", which leads to Arlington Naval Barracks and Henderson Hall of the US Marine Corps headquarters. Directly to the left is the Pentagon South Parking Area. In the background, the Potomac River can be seen.

10 Sites Ten and Eleven*

The Rochambeau Bridge and George Mason Bridge are possibly the two most heavily travelled bridges leading to and from Washington, D.C. The Rochambeau Bridge directs traffic into D.C. and the Mason Bridge delivers traffic into Virginia. Both bridges, for simplicity, are known as the 14th Street Bridge complex.

In addition, the 14th Street Bridge is added greater importance because over 70% of the traffic flows to and from the Pentagon.

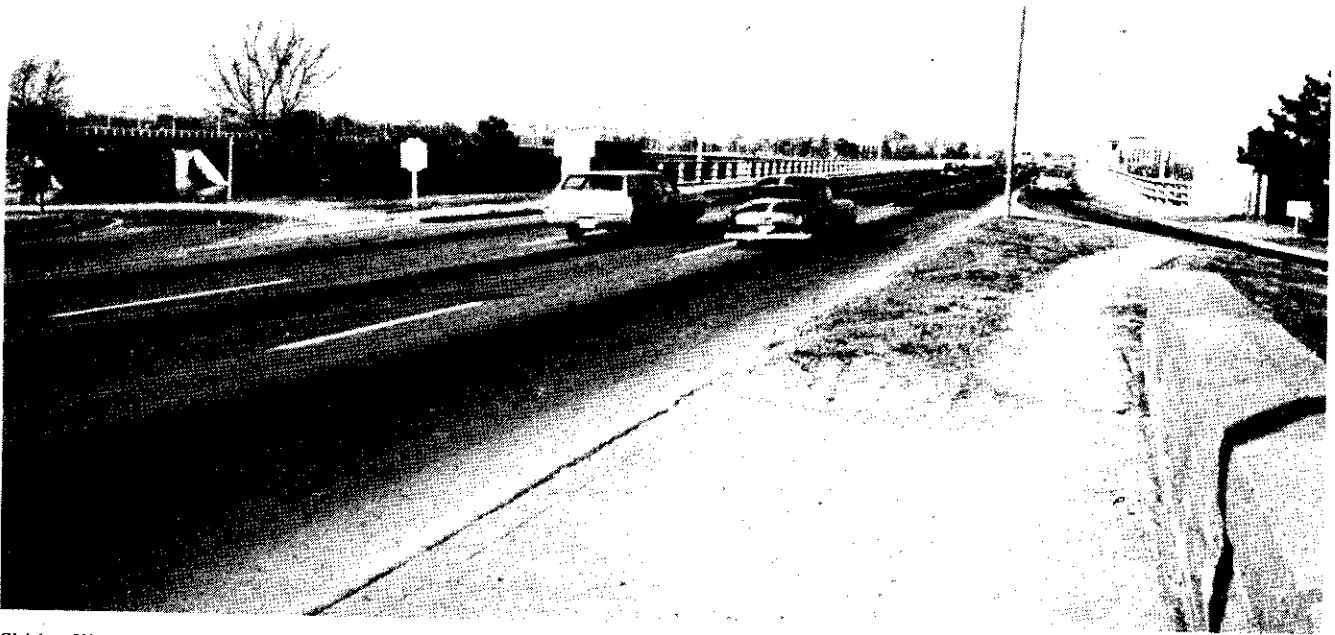
The two main arteries are the George Washington Parkway and Shirley Highway. There is a large open area of several acres between both the Rochambeau and Mason Bridges, which also shares its borders with the George Washington Parkway and the Potomac River.

Just north of the 14th Street Bridge is the Marriot Hotel which offers a large parking lot. East of the Marriot Hotel and south of Shirley Highway, an additional several acres of open flat land exists.

There appears little likelihood that gas would be utilized here, because of the proximity to the Pentagon and the Marriot Hotel.



Shirley Highway, facing west. The road bearing left is a ramp leading from George Washington Parkway to Shirley Highway. The underpass seen delivers traffic from Arlington Blvd. and North Parking Lot of the Pentagon to Shirley Highway for access to 14th Street Bridge (Rochambeau and Mason Bridges).



Shirley Highway, leading to 14th Street Bridge. The road to the left leads to GW Parkway "North." The road to the right delivers traffic from GW Parkway "South" to 14th Street Bridge.



Traffic flows towards D.C. on 14th Street Bridge. Main access road onto bridge is Shirley Highway. The ramp on the left brings traffic from GW Parkway "South" to 14th Street Bridge.

Site 12

The D.C. side of the 14th Street Bridge is one of the more heavily travelled thoroughfares in D.C. Approximately 70% of the traffic here will be Pentagon Personnel.

The Hefferson Memorial grounds provide low level open spaces for massive gatherings. The area, however, will provide many logistical problems as the dispersal and containment tactic the federal authorities can employ can be ideally

implemented at the Jefferson Memorial grounds.

The importance of this juncture is the fact that an enormous rate of traffic flow will be traveling to the Federal Triangle, where most of the government operates.

Specifically, the most vulnerable area is the exit of the 14th Street Bridge leading to the Case Memorial Bridge and 14th Street. There is one intersection which joins both immediately following the exit of the Bridge.

12

13

Site 13*

Washington Circle itself is massive and can accommodate large numbers of people. However, other than the Circle, there is little room for gathering. Adjacent to the circle is the George Washington University Hospital, with its emergency entrance facing Washington Circle.

There are several prestigious luxury apartments north of the circle which occupy most of the immediate land. K Street, in addition to intersecting with the circle, travels under the circle which might provide other complications.

It is, however, a major site, intersecting Pennsylvania, six blocks from the White House, with main artery, New Hampshire Avenue.



Washington Circle: facing east, the avenue to the left is "K" Street and the major thoroughfare to the right is Pennsylvania Avenue. The building to the extreme right is GW University Hospital.



Washington Circle: facing west, the roads evident are "K" Street (with the cement railing) and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington Circle: The building in the center is "One Washington Circle," a luxury high rise apartment left and right of the apartment building at 23rd. and New Hampshire, respectively. This view is facing north.



Washington Circle: looking south, the two major thruways are New Hampshire Avenue and 23rd Street.



14

Site Fourteen*

Dupont Circle, a crucial intersection where much traffic flows from the downtown "Federal Triangle" to the affluent, predominantly white NW section and Maryland suburbs.

The circle itself is open and provides easy accessibility

to any of the particular arteries joined at Dupont.

Some of the more notable landmarks at Dupont are the Iraq Embassy, Riggs National Bank, the Washington Club and a Peoples Drug Store.

Some caution must be exercised at Dupont for Connecticut Avenue travels under the circle, from north to south.



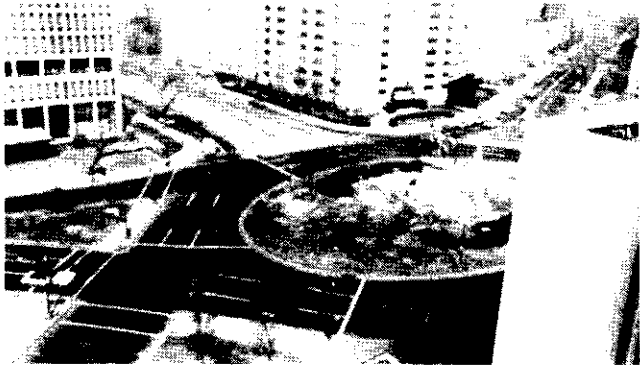
Dupont Circle: in clockwise order—Massachusetts Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, 19th Street, New Hampshire Avenue. Riggs National Bank is to the right of Massachusetts, while the Washington Club is situated to the left of New Hampshire.

Dupont Circle: in clockwise order—"P" Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, "P" Street. The white house located left of "P" Street is the Iraq Embassy.



15 Site Fifteen

Scott Circle, three blocks from Dupont Circle sports much open land not only on the Circle green itself, but also in front of the Gramercy Hotel, which is south of the Circle on Rhode Island Avenue. Also, there is a small lot adjacent to Scott Circle where the abandoned Phillipines Em-



Scott: in clockwise order—Rhode Island Avenue, "N" Street, Massachusetts Ave., 16th Street and Rhode Island Ave. The Australian Embassy can be seen left of Connecticut.

bassy stands.

The main arteries, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Avenues and 16th Street are often heavily travelled.

There is also much open space in front of the Australian Embassy and the infamous National Rifle Association, which are at opposite ends of Scott Circle on 16th Street.



Scott: looking from Rhode Island Avenue, 16th Street can be seen in the extreme right corner and Massachusetts Avenue is right of Rhode Island.

16 Site Sixteen

Thomas Circle is a key junction for Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues. Massachusetts Avenue runs beneath Thomas Circle, yet there is a large open area, capable of sustaining several hundred people, directly south and adjacent to the Western end of the Massachusetts underpass.

Thomas Circle green is long and thin, divided into three

separate areas by the circle access roads.

The Sonesta Hotel provides some area for mobility, which lies directly north of Thomas Circle.

Between 14th Street and Massachusetts Avenues, just east of the Circle green is a large parking lot which is unrestricted.



Thomas: beginning in the lower left hand corner, the streets in clockwise order are "M" Street, Massachusetts Avenue, 14th Street, Vermont Avenue. Right of "M" Street and left of Vermont Avenue at the bottom of this photo the dome of the indoor swimming pool of the Hotel Somesta appears.

17

Site Seventeen

Mt. Vernon Square, joining Massachusetts and New York Avenues with K Street, provides a large area for maneuverability in the green itself, where the D.C. Public Library is located. Directly west of the Library there is much land, which is increased by a church on K and Massachusetts Avenues, overlooking the Library.



Mt. Vernon: facing east, the D.C. Library is visible in the upper right-hand corner, displaying the intersection of 9th Street and Massachusetts Avenue.



Mt. Vernon: facing east, the D.C. Public Library can be seen between Massachusetts Avenue, on the left and "K" Street on the right.

Mt. Vernon: facing west, the D.C. Library can be seen at the intersection of "K" and 7th Street.



Mt. Vernon: facing west, at the intersection of Massachusetts Ave., and 7th, the library can be viewed on the right.



18

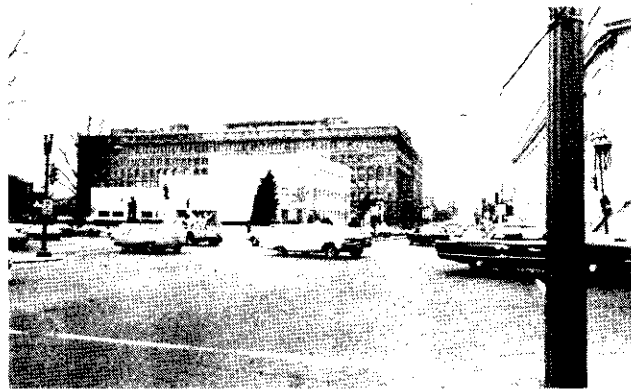
Site Eighteen

The Commodore intersection, near Union Station has a large open area directly across from the US Post Office and the National Guard Headquarters.

The two main arteries at Commodore, Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, lie adjacent to this open area, where perhaps 1/2 acre of land is available. The area is also several blocks from the Senate Office Bldg.



Commodore: looking to the south, the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, North Capitol, and "S", facing the Commodore Hotel.



Commodore: viewed northward up North Capitol Street. To the right is the D.C. Post Office; to the left is the National Guard Headquarters.

Commodore: viewed from the D.C. Post Office, across Massachusetts Avenue. To the right is North Capitol Street. In the distance, the Capitol and Senate Office Building can be seen.



19

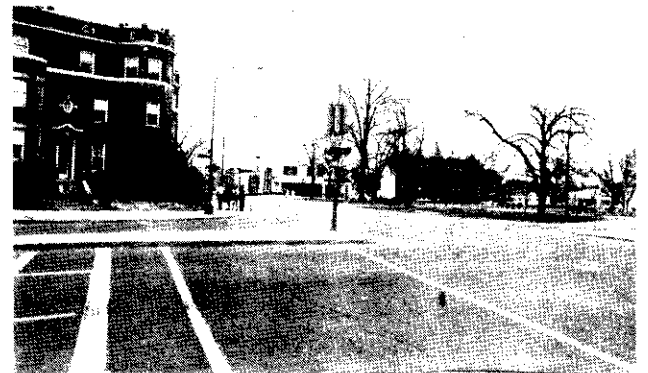
Site Nineteen

Stanton Park, a lower-middle class residential area, two blocks east of the Senate Office Bldg., is a small open area, measuring approximately 75 yards in length and 20 yards in width.

With the exception of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues, which intersect at Stanton Park, there is little of importance. A gas station, a small church and a laundromat fill its borders.



Stanton Park: the major road traveling from left to right is 4th Street, intersected by "C" Street and Massachusetts Ave.; the brick pillar building lies between "C" Street and Massachusetts Avenue.



Stanton Park: the Stanton Park Greene, as viewed from the corner of Maryland and 4th Streets, facing northeast.

Stanton Park: the intersection of Maryland and 4th Streets and a view of the Stanton Park Greene.



Seward Square, two blocks away from the 5th precinct of the D.C. Police Department, and three blocks away from the House of Representatives Office Building, has a small area of open land, where North Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues intersect.

It is one of the major crossroads into the Federal Triangle from points east and southeast of D.C.

One disadvantage is that Seward is divided into four sections, thus forcing any large group to be vulnerable to the dispersal and containment strategy of the defense forces.

Folger Park, although seemingly insignificant, does serve a vital purpose. Should the Seward Square disruption succeed, all eastbound traffic would be detoured to Folger. A tie-up at Folger would prevent much traffic arriving from eastern points to the Federal Triangle from reaching their destination.

Folger is a small park in a semi-residential, semi-commercial area. It is relatively isolated and is two blocks south of the House Office Buildings.

CAPITOL BUILDING

On May 5, Algonquin Peace City will shift its camping grounds from Rock Creek Park to the US Capitol Building.

There, it is expected that we will lay a nonviolent siege of the Congress, forcing it to remain in session until it ratifies the People's Peace Treaty or until we are all arrested.

At the present time, it seems very unlikely that the defensive forces of the Federal Government can do anything substantial in deterring us. The Capitol Building is endowed with massive areas of low, flat open space which logistically

is difficult to defend.

If the Federal defense forces attempt to lay a 360 degree ring around the Capitol Building, we can merely ring them. If however, such a dubious plan is implemented by the Federal Government, they will have accomplished our task.

Come prepared to stay, bringing tents, blankets, etc. so that we can exist together and be as self-sufficient as possible.





VII ARREST AND JAIL

It is said that the level of civilization of a society is measured by the quality of its prisons. It is certainly true in America that you cannot appreciate what repression and oppression are about until you have done a bit of time in jail.

The mere threat of jail has traditionally been an effective weapon against movements for social change. So long as our actions are limited to easily controlled "legal dissent" they are easily dealt with. Mayday is nonviolent civil disobedience. We expect most of the participants to be arrested and all participants to be prepared for possible arrest. It greatly enhances our tactical position if the jails and detention facilities are filled with demonstrators. The spectre of thousands of people jailed in the government's unsuccessful attempt to control Mayday will graphically demonstrate the political isolation of the warmaking government. The stopping of Washington will show our power. Tens of thousands of us risking jail—going to jail—will make the choices painfully clear to America's rulers; End the War or face social chaos. On the other hand if we allow brief detention and/or the threat of arrest to chase us out of town Mayday may be contained.

Given our numbers, arrest, booking, detention, and courts procedures will be run on an assembly line basis. Upon arrest demonstrators will be photographed with their "arresting officers." When arrests occur in areas defended by the military, U.S. Marshals will be the "arresting officers." The photographs will be for identification purposes in the event of court actions. After arrests people will be put in buses and transported to a booking area, usually adjacent to the detention area. Prior to busing men and women will be segregated. All arrest and booking procedure will be observed by the Mayday legal cadres. There will be, with rare exception, the same misdemeanor charge laid

against all people arrested. Any people booked with an unusual charge (such as someone beaten by police and then charged with assaulting an officer) will immediately have his or her case assigned to a Mayday lawyer.

Detention facilities will be of a barracks variety. Upwards of 250 people will be housed in the same dormitory. This presents the opportunity for high energy non stop raps, political education, singing etc. At this point it is important that group solidarity be developed and maintained. The food and facilities will be shitty. Extreme pressure will be placed on individuals to bail out immediately. Recognizance bail (meaning free) will be offered to those who will leave immediately. If solidarity is maintained and only those who absolutely must bail out leave everyone will be released together when Mayday is over. In jail, organization and solidarity can defeat efforts to divide and control us.

Experienced cadre will be present in all detention facilities to interpret the actions of the special courts that will be convened to deal with us. All Mayday lawyers will have special identification cards. Be wary of lawyers not holding these cards since they will not be aware of the politics and purposes of Mayday.

Finally, rumors of extreme fines and jail terms will be rampant. **Ignore Them.** The maximum fine levied in Washington in mass arrest situations has been \$25. In most cases the fine and bail has been \$10. If we maintain our solidarity we should all be released with no charges.

NOTE: As with everything in this manual this section will be updated and copies available in Algonquin Peace City on May 1.

Conclusion

You've read the Manual. Now a list of things that need to be done.

1. If you don't have a regional organization, organize one. When it's done, let us know. Call 202 347-7613
2. Send regional representatives to an orientation session. Call 202 347-7613 to set it up.
3. Fill out the following form and get it into the Mayday Collective, Tactics and Logistics Section

Logistics Preparation Form

1. Area your region covers _____
2. Name of region _____
3. How many from your region will be in D.C. Mayday (best estimate) _____
4. What is your target _____
5. Who's your regional contact person?
name _____
Address _____
Phone _____

Mayday Collective
Tactics and Logistics
1029 Vermont Ave., N.W. Rm 906
Washington, D.C.

or call: 202 347-7613 (Coffin, Lubin, Fowler, or Shatzkin)