

Richmond Times

FREE SPEECH FORUM

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184

Richmond College of the City University of New York

Wednesday, December 10, 1969

UN Pres. Speaks On African Role

By JOANNE PELLEGRINO

"The role of developing African countries is, in my opinion therefore, determined not only by the strength of its vote on the various critical issues before the United Nations, but also by its first hand knowledge of the problems."

Time:—Monday, November 10, 8 p.m.

Place: Brighton Heights Reformed Church, only one block from Richmond College.

Occasion:—President's lecture series.

Speaker:—A woman who should know—Miss Angie Brooks for Liberia, recently elected President of the United Nations General Assembly.

About 75 persons from the college and the Staten Island community heard Miss Brooks speak and enunciate her views on the United Nations and Africa's role in it.

She first cited the part played by African states in the United Nations operation in the Congo as a constructive example of their potential, and then moved to a discussion of current world problems to which African states could apply their efforts.

Miss Brooks saw among these problems, the arms race, population explosion, negative by-products of modern technology, as water and air pollution, and the cleavage between rich and poor nations, or as she termed it "what has been called the North and the South."

She asserted that the South can be considered to encompass approximately 75 votes, more than half of which include Africa's developing nations. However, instead of forcing a division between rich and poor nations, Miss Brooks advocated a greater willingness on the part of industrial countries to help developing ones. She also stressed that: "Development is primarily the task of those who most benefit from it," and cited the United Nations role in it.

Miss Brooks also emphasized the role of African nations as moderator between East and West, and asserted that they should stoically resist pressures or influence from both sides, although she realistically recognized the existence of such pressures.

In a question and answer period moderated by Dr. Francis Botchway, director of the Afro-American Institute at Richmond, who had introduced her, Miss Brooks diplomatically fielded questions on the Middle East, Angola, Nigeria-Biafra, and Communist China's admission to the UN.

In the realm of education, she said that this was the primary need of the African states and that they experienced no estrangement from an "intellectual elite."

In her opening address to the General Assembly, Miss Brooks said she had "asked members to



Miss Angie Brooks

take a good look at ourselves, to probe our souls and search deeply into our minds to ascertain whether or not we have given and are giving to the United Nations course the best and most of ourselves."

Some of that commitment was evidenced by Miss Brooks' address and audience reaction to it, and much is evidenced in her own career.

Miss Brooks is the second woman to be elected President of the United Nations General Assembly. She has served for 15 years on Liberia's delegation to the United Nations and is currently assistant secretary of state of that nation. Miss Brooks received her college education in the United States and her law degree from University of Wisconsin.

New Constitution Nearly Completed

The Student Council made further progress in drafting the revised Student Constitution at its Dec. 1 meeting. The document, nearly in its final form, will soon be available for ratification by the student body.

The new Constitution will expand participation into student affairs considerably. It will divide the work of government into a number of committees with separate and autonomous functions. The entire make-up of the present student government will be altered.

After the Constitution has been ratified, general elections will be held to fill the new positions made available.

Non-Violence Club Formed

In another action, the Council approved the club charter and budget of the WIN (Workshop in Non-Violence) Group. This club will schedule speakers on Pacifism and Non-Violent Resistance.

—R. R.

CPA and You

The Cultural and Public Affairs Committee, a prime example of a successful Student-Faculty Committee, recently unanimously elected one of the student members, Sandra Zummo, as Chairman. Its membership is comprised of four faculty members, Richard Barsam, Oleh Fedyshyn, Victor Mattfeld and David Woodman, four student members, Jaimo Beuchler, Elizabeth Eggeling (secretary), Ben Sayles and Sandra Zummo (chairman) and Fred Tidwell who is the Manager of the Lectures and Concerts Office.

The Cultural and Public Affairs Committee, whose self defined aim is "to expose the Richmond College Community to the widest possible spectrum of cultural events," is a kinetic body seeking to please the student body and planning innovative programs.

As a demonstration of the Committee's willingness to give students a greater voice, in planning future programs, a questionnaire is presently being distributed. Students filling out the questionnaires are asked to take into account not only their personal preferences but also the needs of the college community and the financial funds available. The results of the questionnaire will be used as a guide line in selecting upcoming events.

In an effort to keep the Student Body abreast of impending occurrences, the CPA is considering publishing a monthly newsletter. The bulletin will contain biographies and reviews of upcoming guests and concerts thereby allowing students to familiarize themselves with them.

CPA is also planning to expand from the present President Series Lectures, Dance, Drama and Chamber Music to include also Films and Popular Music. Since pop groups must be booked in advance, the Committee is trying to have its budget approval moved up to February in order to begin planning for the next year.

One of the more exciting developments on the CPA is the planned consortium with the other Staten Island Colleges, Staten Island Community, Notre Dame and Wagner. Jaimo Beuchler is presently negotiating plans with Wagner College for a Pop Concert to be held in the Spring. This partnership combining manpower and money will enable more top groups to be presented for less money.

—M. C.

The Broader Bind - Pete Hamill

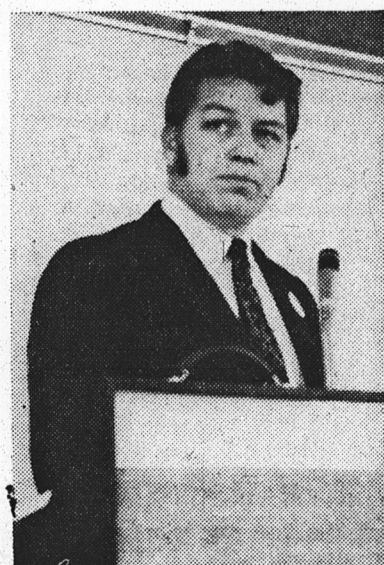
By KATHLEEN DEE

The hope for an American revolution lies in the coalition of various factions working within the political system for social change. Pete Hamill, noted political commentator and columnist for the New York Post, voiced this opinion to a large group of faculty and students at Richmond College on Thursday, November 20.

Intensely critical of both Washington policies and far-left tactics, Hamill, who calls himself a social democrat, pointed towards a "marshalling of the forces of liberalism;" a pouring of energy through the moderate-left into the political party system in order to apply leverage in a meaningful way. Responsible revolution in America, he feels, will be achieved by a take-over of political parties on a county by county level. This revolution would involve hard core political activity and massive reforms motivated by social need towards the ends of destroying business and rural domination of wealth and returning of power to congressional representatives.

In his criticism of the radical left Hamill pointed to the overuse of collapsed symbols and platitudes wrung dry of value, and cited irresponsible radical violence as a means of alienating valuable liberal support thereby retarding the process of social change.

Hamill was equally critical of American "politics of men on white horses" and asserted that the politics of the leader must give way to the politics of ideas. It is on the issues that all the factions of the left, liberals, blacks and Spanish speaking citizens can unite to produce candidates committed



Pete Hamill

to ideas rather than to petty political interests and the American "image."

Commenting on the Washington Moratorium Hamill spoke of another vital force capable of activating and uniting the masses. "The music," he said, "is the broader bind." The speeches are like ads on WNEW-FM. The music appeals to the depths of human emotion, which is, after all, the real stimulus for political action. It binds the generation to the time and to the needs of the time.

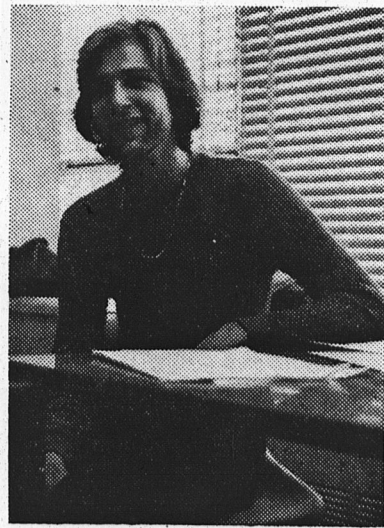
Faculty Undecided On Grades

The Faculty of Richmond decided on Nov 17 that further research on the question of grades was a necessity. The Faculty was presented with the results of a recent poll of the college community on grades by the Committee on Admissions and Standing. After reviewing this poll, they refused to adopt the Committee's proposal that three grading systems, HPF, ABCDF and Credit/No-Credit be operative.

The Committee had reasoned that because substantial minorities of respondents had preferred either HPF-Cr/No-Cr or HPF-ABCDF, both options should be available. Members of the Faculty, however, noted that according to the poll only 9% had expressed a desire for all three systems.

The Faculty instructed the Committee to undertake a thorough "evaluation of the HPF experiment." Dr. George Fischer of the Sociology Dept. recommended "systematic institutional research and discussion" on the matter.

—russ rueger



Mark Hertzan

"Peace"

Mark Hertzan, Student Council Chairman since June, '68 decided to step down from his post on Nov. 19. Citing personal reasons as the explanation for his departure, he wished the students of Richmond "Peace."

The elections which followed Mark's resignation resulted in: Abe Levy, Chairman; Barry Shapiro, Vice-Chairman; Glenn Sanford, Treasurer.

Schueler Speaks on Campus Disorders

Statement by Dr. Herbert Schueler, President of Richmond College of the City University of New York before the Temporary State Commission to Study the Causes of Campus Unrest.

There is no doubt but that the campus unrest of the last year has shaken the complacency of the University, hopefully for a long time. It is indeed tragic that lawlessness and violence provided the stimulus and made urgent a need that had been growing for decades, the need to examine the purposes, the programs and the governance of the University. It is time, therefore, to look forward rather than to wring hands over past occurrences and failures.

One of the consequences of past events has been the rediscovery by the University of the student. True, the student has always been there, his number has always far exceeded the numbers of his professors. True, he has been talked at, examined, graded, given a degree. But the tendency has been, as the University grew larger, more complex, and consequently more and more impersonal, that he was talked at more and more, and listened to less and less. And as the University very properly began opening its doors wider and wider to admit students heretofore unable to attend — the students from impoverished minorities cast from different molds, with differing life styles and backgrounds than the ones the University was used to and felt comfortable with, the communication gap became even wider. The ancient, honorable ideal of the University as a community of students and scholars, both elements committed to the common, shared ideal of development of self, the expansion and transmission of knowledge, and the pursuit of free and critical inquiry, became lost sight of almost entirely. One cannot have a shared relationship with a human being unless one knows him and cares about him. I am sorry to say that the University by and large, rooted in individual and institutional research commitments, feeling self-satisfied and noble in its contributions to the advancement of knowledge and the fulfillment of its industrial and governmental research commitments, had ceased to care about the student.

Unfortunately it took the disruptive tactics of a vociferous and in many cases unprincipled minority to reawaken the conscience of the University, to rediscover that essential community the University was created to serve — the student. Thus there is hardly a campus, whether with a recent history of disruption and disorder or not, that is not engaged in some significant process of self-appraisal involving the place and role of the student in the university. And what is most heartening in this process, is that the student, for essentially the first time in a very, very long history is being given the opportunity of being a participating partner in this process. In varying degrees, and in varying ways, the student is now participating in the appraisal and development of University purposes and commitments, of programs and courses, of community service, and of University governance.

The City University of New York has taken giant strides in this direction, both in its central organization and on its many campuses. It is listening to the responsible voices in its student body in a great variety of fundamental and far-reaching ways. At the urging of students and of many of the college presidents, spurred on, I am proud to say, by the initial suggestion made by a student leader at Richmond College, which has tolerated me since its founding a few short years ago as its President, the University has established a Student Advisory Council representing the student bodies of all the University units. Only recently, Mayor Lindsay appointed to the Board of Higher Education in June, 1969, a graduate of Richmond College, and formerly a student at the Borough of Manhattan Community College. Two major University Commissions — the Commission on Admissions, and the

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'Representative' News Coverage

If anyone happened to be watching Channel 7 at 11:15 Saturday night, the 29th, they would have seen a brief reference to atrocities in Vietnam, a statement by a bearded man as to why the witnesses were not produced at the news conference, and a closing wrap-up by the commentator stating that the bearded man was Ralph Schoenman of the "so-called" International War Crimes Tribunal (this said with a sneer). The actual content of the press conference was dramatically different from the fragment represented in the media. I happened to stumble on this press conference at Town Hall, while in search of a bathroom. The conference was, in fact, partly over.

Conrad Lynn was also there, and they both spoke of various practices which are policy in Vietnam such as: electrical torture, taking no prisoners (this means shooting them) and free fire zones. They gave names and addresses of witnesses of these acts, and said the sole responsibility for atrocities was not with individual soldiers, but with those in a position to formulate policy. The part of the conference that I witnessed lasted about 15 minutes. One reporter asked why these things happen in Vietnam and Schoenman replied that it was the nature of a war that is waged against a whole people, and that the Nazi occupation of Denmark had many similar characteristics. The fragment of the news conference that was chosen for presentation by ABC-TV was the one that showed Mr. Schoenman to the worst advantage, and the one which could be used to cast doubt on the credibility of this testimony. One of the reporters was using innuendo and smear tactics, and this wasn't shown either. Martha Ozizmir

Deadline for Spring Semester Applications for Independent Study Projects is December 17

Richmond Steps Up Black Studies Program

Reprinted from Staten Island Advance, Nov. 2

Until this fall there was always a scattering of African and black oriented paperbacks on the shelves in the Richmond College bookstore — "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," "Native Son" and the nation-wide best seller, "Soul on Ice," to name just a few.

But don't be surprised today to walk into the bookstore and find an entire section devoted to over 50 selections including "The Negro in the Making of America," "Black and White" and "The Betrayal of America."

This added emphasis is a direct result of the Institute for Afro-American Studies at Richmond, the first breakthrough at a Staten Island college from what has been until now merely a handful of isolated black studies courses.

Courses in other Island colleges on history or literature are a far cry from a black studies institute, whose eventual aim will be to offer a degree in that field.

Richmond, by taking the giant step this fall, now joins Columbia University, the University of Southern California, Harvard and others which have established Middle East, Far East and Latin America institutes.

Richmond's program is headed by Dr. Francis A. Botchway, a 32-year-old bachelor and native of Accra, Ghana, who until June was a lecturer in politics and international affairs at the New School for Social Research in Manhattan.

What makes the institute unique is that students were given a strong say, not only in how it was to be set up, but also who would head the program.

According to Joseph Granderson, a 21 year old pre-medical student who heads the black student club, Amistad, four professors were selected as possible choices to head the institute.

"We were looking for someone with at least a master's degree and who was up on current events and the black movement in America," said Granderson.

In the end it boiled down to Botchway and Calvin Hicks, who taught a black literature course at Richmond last year and has since accepted a full time teaching posi-

tion at Brandeis College in Waltham, Mass.

Both candidates were screened by a student committee and, emerging with glowing recommendations, the two appeared before a committee of four students, three departmental chairman and the dean of the faculty.

When the students learned of Hick's appointment, that automatically gave the job to Botchway.



Dr. Francis Botchway

"He couldn't be at Brandeis and Richmond at the same time," concluded Granderson.

Botchway's selection came as no surprise.

He is a graduate of Columbia University and holds a master's degree and a doctorate from the New School. Shortly after coming from the Ghana Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia, in 1960, he served as an intern in an agency of the United Nations.

At present three courses are being offered in the institute and each was filled soon after registration began.

"Afro-American Cultural Revolution" and the "New Ethnic and Afro-American Literature" are

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Military-Industrial Complex Simplified

George Thayer, noted critic of the "military-industrial complex," lectured on the implications of the international arms trade at Richmond on Dec. 2. He noted that current arms sales total five billion dollars, with the U.S. accounting for two billion and the Soviet Union one billion.

Mr. Thayer attributed many of the explosive situations in the world today to this weapons trade. He explained how "conventional warfare" could conceivably escalate out of control and result in a nuclear disaster. He cited the Middle East conflict, where the prestige of the Soviets and the United States is at stake, as an example of this possibility.

Mr. Thayer's analysis is contained in his book *War Business*. His speech was sponsored by the "President's Series" of lectures at Richmond.

—rr

Final Results of Grade Questionnaire

		Committee on Admissions & Standing							
		Hum	S & E	SS	PS	Int	Tls		
1. Are you satisfied with the present P/H/F system?									
1 Yes									
Undgrad	108	69	245	27	15	464			
Graduate	36	31	31	317	5	420			
Faculty	7	5	8	8	2	30			
Alumni	10	4	11	11	3	39			
Totals	161	109	295	363	25	953	62%		
2 No									
Undgrad	76	135	174	10	6	401			
Graduate	15	15	8	86		124			
Faculty	8	10	18	9		45			
Alumni	3	6	7	5		21			
Totals	102	166	207	110	6	591	38%		
2. If given a choice, which one system would you prefer?									
3 H/P/F									
Undgrad	79	55	189	24	10	357			
Graduate	31	21	19	265	3	339			
Faculty	8	3	8	9	2	30			
Alumni	9	5	8	9	2	33			
Totals	127	84	224	307	17	759	48%		
4 ABCDF									
Undgrad	43	140	101	6	6	296			
Graduate	11	18	7	48	1	85			
Faculty	8	8	13	3		24			
Alumni	2	4	5	5		16			
Totals	56	170	126	62	7	421	31%		
5 Credit / No Credit									
Undgrad	60	13	114	8	6	201			
Graduate	8	4	10	69	1	92			
Faculty	6	1	4	4		15			
Alumni	2	1	4	1	1	9			
Totals	76	19	132	82	8	317	21%		
3. Would you like to be able to use more than one grading system?									
6 Yes									
Undgrad	98	140	231	22	5	496			
Graduate	17	21	14	91	2	145			
Faculty	9	8	10	5	1	33			
Alumni	5	7	10	6		28			
Totals	129	176	265	124	8	702	48%		
7 No									
Undgrad	77	70	172	14	6	339			
Graduate	31	26	25	281	2	365			
Faculty	6	5	14	12	1	38			
Alumni	8	3	9	10	3	33			
Totals	122	104	220	317	12	775	52%		
4. If a multiple system is adopted which would you prefer?									
8 H/P/F & Cr / No Cr									
Undgrad	71	21	170	15	6	283			
Graduate	26	15	20	218	3	282			
Faculty	2	2	9	8	1	22			
Alumni	5	2	5	7	2	21			
Totals	104	40	204	248	12	608	42%		
9 H/P/F & ABCDF									
Undgrad	58	140	148	17	6	369			
Graduate	14	26	10	107	1	158			
Faculty	2	7	5	3		17			
Alumni	7	3	6	8	1	25			
Totals	81	176	169	135	8	569	39%		
10 ABCDF & Cr / No Cr									
Undgrad	22	28	25	5	6	86			
Graduate	5	1	2	19	1	28			
Faculty	4	5	7	3		19			
Alumni	3	4	1	1		8			
Totals	34	38	35	43	8	141	10%		
11 All three in #2 above									
Undgrad	25	19	33	1	3	81			
Graduate	4	3	5	19		31			
Faculty	7		3			10			
Alumni	1	1	2			4			
Totals	37	23	43	20	3	126	9%		

SCHUELER . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Commission on Governance, have student membership, the latter is even chaired by a student from Brooklyn College. Locally, on the campuses, in varying ways, students are being given unprecedented opportunities to share responsibilities for the determining of curriculum, appraisal of instructional practices, and more and more meaningful control over their own affairs.

We are now, at last, listening and offering to students the opportunity to develop ways of making the University the kind of community it should be, with each element within it, students, faculty, administration, and the Board of Trustees, exercising meaningful and shared responsibilities.

I must caution that what I am describing is not necessarily an assured panacea, and that from this point on, there will not be hard problems, and indeed even disruptions. What I am saying, however, is that such reform by which the student is restored to his rightful place as an active participant in rather than merely a passive consumer of higher education will replace many of the festering grievances which have lent themselves so readily as foci for infectious disruptions.

In addition, I must emphasize that if the University properly fulfills its mission to develop the desire and the ability to engage in free and critical inquiry in its clientele, if it develops effective and dedicated idealists committed to social action, it will also effectively shake the complacency of a public that prefers to believe in the holiness and the unassailability of the status quo. The best of our youth is still uncorrupted by the hypocrisies of our affluent society, and is still motivated by ideals leading to constructive, necessary, and orderly change. Please, for all our sakes, listen to them.

African Concepts

Dr. S. W. Rohio, who is from Kenya, and is now teaching at Fordham University, gave a lecture sponsored by the Afro-American society on Wednesday, Nov. 26th at Richmond College. His topic was "The Conceptual Basis of Traditional African Thought."

The Doctor compared western thought, which postulates an experienceable reality which is only the expression of universal ideals and essences to African thought, which assigns directly experienceable reality the most central position, and holds that the world is, in essence, formless until given shape and meaning by experience of it. Western thought tends to be theoretical and deductive while traditional African thought is intuitive and introspective. The concept of universal man, who lives by universal laws, as postulated by British empiricism, does not exist in Africa. Man is man in interaction with others, not in the abstract.

The conceptual basis of traditional African thought has certain effects on the political and legal systems in Africa. Age is revered because it is a holder of more experience. Authority derives from successful experience in efforts at actualization of communal har-

mony. Individual direct experience is the basis of the organization of authority; the ends of the political authority are actualization of harmony. The size of the community tends to be defined as the horizon.

In disputes, the effort is directed towards mediation, rather than punishment. The parties talk to each other in the presence of elders and, in effect, often determine their own solution to the problem. The postulated abstract world of crime and punishment does not exist. Political decisions are arrived at by discussion rather than by majority vote.

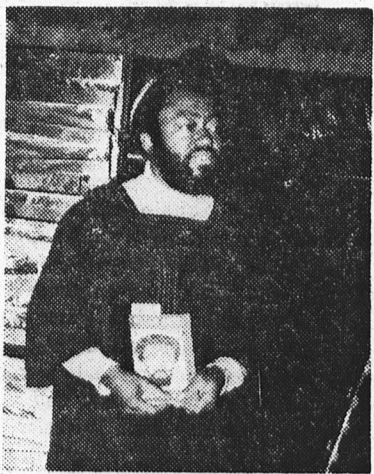
Intuitive feelings are difficult, or impossible to communicate, he said. The most intensive intellectual experience of oppression is not the same as direct experience of it. Dr. Rohio said that he thought that both conceptual systems could learn from each other, and that a synthesis of the two would benefit both the West and Africa.

Martha Ozizmir

On The Struggle

By JANICE BROWN and WINII NEBLETT (AMISTAD)

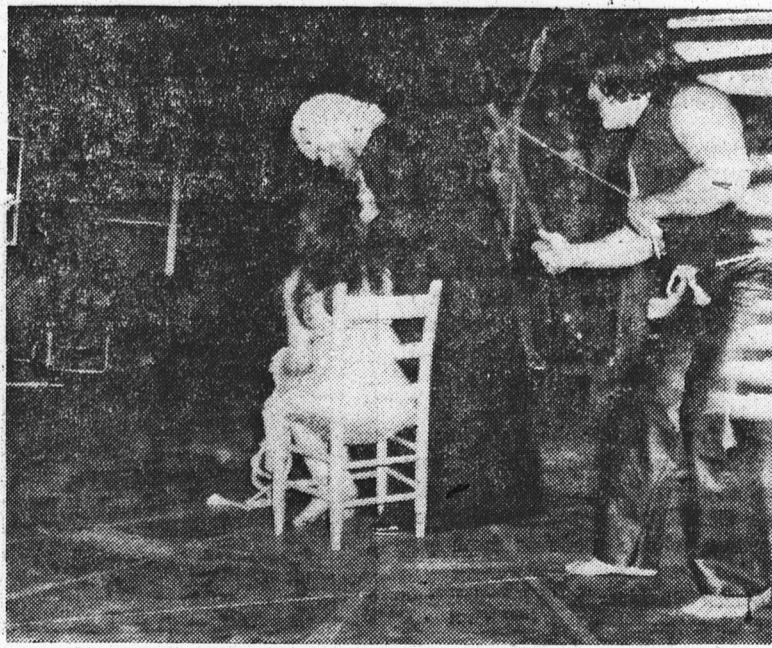
December 2, 1969, Amistad and The Institute For Afro-American Studies proudly presented Brother Askia Muhammad Touré, a Black revolutionary poet of the Bandung movement. Brother Askia presented



Askia Muhammed Touré

in the movement. Brother Askia read his poetry. The audience re-

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A scene from the student play "The Balcony" presented at Richmond in November.

"The Balcony"



Another "Balcony" scene.

NOTE: We regret that a play review does not accompany these photographs. The Richmond Times (College) is in need of drama critics.

Nausea

By BILL PIZZO

"The King is Dead . . . Long Live the King"

The Richmond College Board of Directors finally voted to dissolve that contemptuous "Revolving Loan Fund," Mark Hertzan and Stu Cooperman have resigned from Student Government. The Student Council is considering taking action against three of its members for absenteeism. And so goes . . .

You fools, you dumb stupid bastards — you deserve no more, you deserve no less; but Mark knew, ". . . a perversion of man, a perversion by man . . ." How easily you chose to accept the condemnation of Mark T. Hertzan. It is you who are guilty. You are the seeds of corruption!

Mark lies sacrificed upon an altar of political hypocrisy for having accepted the burdens of those responsibilities which you yourselves chose to ignore. This and this alone is Mark T. Hertzan's "guilt."

You fools, you dumb stupid bastards . . .

The betrayal of M.T.H. lies not with me but with you. You, his "friends" on council, his "friends" on the faculty, and too, his family . . . DIG IT!

Mark could never have succeeded, nor can I. But, I choose not to accept "Your Responsibilities" and fail as Mark has failed. But, that's not true, for it was not he who failed, but rather you. It is not he who is responsible for the "trash" I've written — but you! I will employ this newspaper to mirror my disgust and my contempt of those who necessitated my action against

Mark. The dissemination of this newspaper extends throughout the entire N.L.C. University system, into our communities and our homes.

Take pride in your contribution — At Nausea, and so it goes . . .

Editor's Note:

Mr. Pizzo is the Times' Nominee for Hypocrite of the Semester. He has openly admitted that his articles are "trash" and the students of Richmond should look at them as such.

His previous article about Mark Hertzan was a collection of half-truths, distortions, and outright lies. He maliciously took advantage of the Free Speech policy of the Times, knowing full well that his piece would not be censored in any way.

His current article is a bland attempt to shift the burden of blame for his perjury of Mark Hertzan to the students of Richmond. No one should fall for this weak-willed ploy.

The Times does not intend to have Mr. Pizzo "employ this newspaper" for his ends any longer. If he cannot keep his journalism honest and responsible, then the editors will be forced to analyze and criticize his contributions.

**VISTA Workers
Going To The People**

NEW YORK (LNS) — VISTA volunteers have been working too hard. This is the general opinion of the government higher ups, as reported in the Wall Street Journal, when confronted with the local organizing many VISTA people have recently gotten into dealing with the local agents of national repression the volunteers are doing more to help the communities they're working in use political protest to get what they need. This is directly contrary to government policy, which prohibits volunteers from organizing political, as opposed to social, activities. That is, they're supposed to help the poor enough to keep them both happy and oppressed.

In Texas working with the Chicago population on welfare rights, in Arizona hassling school board officials over high school curriculum, VISTA volunteers are learning through experience what it means to deal with the American monster. The frustration these liberal young people feel when they face the State's unyielding exploitation of the poor is obviously affecting their roles as government operatives. The more you deal with the government, the better you know just how rotten it really is. As they move to organize the people the government gets uptight about paying them to do it. Something's got to give.

In San Antonio, where 28% of the families live on an annual income of less than \$3,000, VISTA workers were busy this summer organizing support for a proposition raising the annual state ceiling on welfare assistance. The measure was defeated in 1968. It passed this time. A local Congressman accused the organizers of distributing "hate-gringo" literature, and two VITA staff people were forced to resign.

In Phoenix, organizing was done around local demands for change in public school curriculum. The battle was so fierce that 22 VISTA volunteers handed in their resignations rather than accept the board's decision, and their supervisor was fired.

Despite the fact that volunteers are increasingly of post-graduate age, more "mature," and that an effort has been made to recruit skilled professionals such as lawyers into the force, VISTA's future is less than certain. As long as volunteers take matters out of their own hands (where they are told they belong) and put them into the people's (where they're not) the program presents a threat to the government's hard-sought tranquility.

Even reformist action disturbs the men upstairs — particularly when they're footing the bill. You're supposed to lead the poor, not let them assert their own power. Apparently some of the VISTA volunteers don't fully understand this.

The Wall Street Journal, in reporting this tendency, offered no insight into whether or not President Nixon intends to let VISTA continue on its present course, alter it, or disband the operation entirely. As of now VISTA is in limbo, and active volunteers are organizing to their hearts' content.

BHE Adopts Open Admissions Plan

Seniors in every high school of New York City who are in the top half of their graduating classes or have earned academic averages of 80 per cent or better will receive top consideration in allocation of freshman seats at the City University of New York next September under an open admissions plan proposed by Chancellor Albert H. Bowker recently and adopted unanimously today by the Board of Higher Education.

The university expects about 19,000 freshmen to be entering its senior colleges and some 17,000 new first-year students at its community colleges next September. Included in this estimate is a significant expansion of the university's SEEK program, providing remedial and supportive services for senior college students from poverty areas of the city.

According to board Chairman Frederick Burkhardt, "The plan represents a fair and practical solution that incorporates the best features of our present admissions system and the principal allocation criterion contained in the recent report of the university's special Commission on Admissions."

Under the new plan, which is subject to approval by the State Board of Regents, all June, 1970, high school graduates will be classified into ten groups based upon percentile rank in their individual high school graduating classes or their overall high school grade averages. The highest of either criterion earned by each student will be used in assignment of his admissions group. The groupings will then be used by the university in determining the priority to be given the individual student's choice of a college program.

Thus, based upon the university's estimate of incoming 1970 freshmen, all applicants who chose a senior college program as their first preference and are classified in the top five admission groups will be guaranteed admission to a CUNY senior college.

The classifications adopted by the board are:

GRADE/RANK GROUPINGS

Group	Percentile Rank in H.S. Class	H.S. Average
I	Top Tenth	90% or higher
II	Second Tenth	87.5%
III	Third Tenth	85%
IV	Fourth Tenth	82.5%
V	Fifth Tenth	80%
VI	Sixth Tenth	77.5%
VII	Seventh Tenth	75%
VIII	Eighth Tenth	72.5%
IX	Ninth Tenth	70%
X	Last Tenth	Under 70%

On the basis of the university's statistical estimates, high school graduates who are in the top half of their graduating classes or have earned a grade average of 80 per cent or better will be placed in some CUNY senior college program if they have indicated that choice in their admissions application.

Combining academic grade averages and class ranking, according to the board, "will assure the choice of college and program to those admitted under past academic criteria who have excelled in previous (Continued on Page 11)

Open Enrollment Fraud

By the Ad-Hoc Caucus of Radical Faculty, CUNY

The City University was, is, and in all probability will remain "relevant." It neither exists in nor in spite of American society but actively serves it. Indeed service has been its proudest claim. Over the years, the nature of C.U.N.Y.'S

enrollment has shifted and its curricula been transformed, but one thing has remained constant: the group or groups in dominant positions in New York life—have generally held power within the University, with the result that educational change has been bound to the needs and desires of these same groups. Conversely, the groups that had little or no voice in the power structure—black and Puerto Rican—have had their needs suppressed or forgotten. We are reminded once again that education—like war—is an extension of politics.

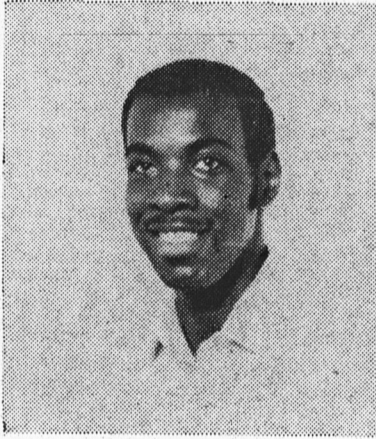
Amidst the ruins of the myth of the ivory tower we find a university that supplies personnel for the corporate economy! that develops the plans and planning techniques to perpetuate it; that subtly elaborates and reinforces cultural values rooted in exploitation and racial injustice; and that fosters a competitive ethic and a rigid formalism which predisposes not only an educated elite but an entire society to regard the ideals of human community and psychic liberation as idle fantasies or

utopian claptrap. Its only saving grace resides in the potentially subversive character of the critical skills it has been necessary for the university to impart to its students and tolerate in its teachers if its service-bureau function is to be fulfilled and the illusion of freedom retained.

At CUNY itself the children of New York's lower middle class have traditionally played out their own version of the American Dream. The municipal colleges have rewarded their hard work and ambition with an entree into the professions and a dose of the liberal arts sufficient for the patient to confuse absorption by the power structure with acceptance on one's own terms and by one's own initiative. When the imperatives of national growth dictated the expansion of municipal education, the city created a university umbrella with a dual function: first that of coordinating and channeling federal, state and city funds; and second that of coping with the uncertainties of the market for

(Continued on Page 11)

Richmond Student In "Jobs Abroad"



Ronald Dixon

Ronald Dixon, of Richmond College has been accepted as a participant in the JOBS ABROAD Program for 1970.

Mr. Dixon is one of the 1,500 students who are accepted every year in this Program, the aim of which is the discovery of the world through work. All participants hold salaried jobs, living with Europeans side by side while learning a lot and making new friends. Some do farm work in Switzerland, or wait on tables in resorts in England, Scandinavia or France, some even do such jobs as selling antiques in a Belgian market. Most students find that although the work might be hard, cultural fringe benefits are an important compensation. They reap the rewards of tourism without its drawbacks, earning enough money for living and sightseeing expenses, polishing up a foreign language, and just having fun.

Struggle . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

acted positively to his more reactionary poetry, especially the ones where he "shot people down." "Hey Roy Wilkins, what's this about taking Black students to court." This is where Brother Askia radiates his dynamic writing style. He attacks this educated "negro," who is in a position to do something for his people, but instead he takes them back 400 years. Unfortunately, praises have been sung for the wrong heroes of our times. People like Uncle Roy Wilkins (Head Negro In Charge) have not used the tools of their trade effectively, according to Brother Askia. In his poetry he deals with all aspects of the struggle.

He also expounded on the Black woman. She must be respected, loved, and must not copy the oppressors image of beauty, because Black women have their own individualistic characteristic of beauty. "Here's to you a drink of love, do not say goodbye coco woman."

In Berkeley, California, some white students wanted to build a "People's Park," but the pigs wouldn't let them." The city did not like People's Parks, Hippies, students and hated Niggers. One student was shot in the pancreas, another was blinded with shot gun pellets while another was killed. When dealing with mad people with tall shot guns who stop white people from building People's Parks, what do you say to what they will do to niggers?

"The death camps are waiting; keep on jiving around."

Would-Be Members

"An Open Letter To Would-Be Members of Amistad"

Amistad is a Black orientated organization within Richmond College. The purpose for the existence of Amistad is as follows: to foster Black leadership; to bring about meaningful dialogue between the members and students at large; to work within the community in order to bring about meaningful change; and expose the Staten Island community and Richmond College community to the intellectual, cultural, and social dynamics of the Black community.

Black students have been and

still are disenfranchised from student life for various reasons. Amistad is run by Black students to meet the needs of Black students, and vows that the Black students at Richmond College will no longer be disenfranchised.

The membership of Amistad invites all "would-be members" to get off their asses and work to improve themselves and help their brothers and sisters to do their thing. Our meetings are on Mondays 11-12 o'clock in room 801. Come and give your time to help yourself. Give a damn!

Joseph Granderson,

Mayor Slashes CUNY Budget

(CPS) Cutting CUNY's budget request by \$41 million this week, Mayor Lindsay dealt what is considered by some to be a staggering blow to Open Admissions.

The Board of Higher Education requested an operating budget of \$371 million for the fiscal year 1970-71. Lindsay certified a budget of \$330 million.

In addition the Mayor's budget request for the University provides for an enrollment in September 1970 of only 32,500 students — a figure 2500 lower than anticipated by the Board of Higher Education under Open Admissions.

"Frankly the Mayor's letter is deeply disappointing and fills me with foreboding," was Dr. Albert Bowker's immediate reaction. "It seriously threatens our entire open admissions program more than it supports it by asking the state to pay for almost all of it." Dr. Bowker is the University Chancellor.

Another danger to Open Admissions is posed by the Mayor's qualified certification in that Lindsay's budget provision for an increased enrollment is contingent upon Governor Rockefeller's approval of the Master Plan amendment which incorporates open admissions for next September.

In a statement released earlier this week the Governor expressed dissatisfaction with the University's plan of implementing Open Admissions. Governor Rockefeller suggested that the plan is not viable and that it would damage the academic standards of the University.

The plan calls for those students with an 80 average or better or those students who graduate in the top half of their class to be guaranteed admission to a senior college. All others are guaranteed admission to a community college.

The Board of Regents is scheduled to move on this plan December 18-19. The final approval rests with Governor Rockefeller who hinted in his statement that he would present his own state-wide plan for open admissions but that this plan would not be implemented in September 1970 as the City University is planning.

Of the \$330 million certified in the Mayor's budget, \$35 million for open admissions was made contingent by the Mayor upon Rockefeller's approval of the University's plan.

The \$330 million certified by the Mayor represents an increase of \$89 million over this year's budget. Of that \$89 million increase, the Mayor, in his letter of certification to the Governor, proposed that the state allocate \$42 million to the University by increasing its allocation for state programs in remedial education — such as SEEK (Search for Elevation, Education and Knowledge) and College Discovery.

The Mayor also proposed that \$15 million of that \$89 million increase be assumed by increasing student fees. He suggested that 60 per cent of this be absorbed by graduate students.

Dr. T. Edward Hollander, Vice-Chancellor for Budget and Planning, noted that the Mayor's proposal would also force the undergraduate fees to be raised.

The remaining \$32 million of the \$89 million increase would be shared by the city and state under existing funding formulas.

SAC, Faculty Senate Endorse Open Admissions

Joint Statement by the Student Advisory Council and the University Faculty Senate Regarding the City University Open Admissions Policy.

The Student Advisory Council and Faculty Senate affirm their common commitment to an Open Admissions Policy for the City University. We differ on some details for implementing that policy. But we are in full accord regarding the fundamental principles on which it is based and the important goals which it seeks to achieve.

Specifically we agree that any Open Admissions Policy must increase the number of black and Puerto Rican students in University's senior colleges; and that it must be designed to provide the

fullest remedial, supportive and counseling services for all students who may require them.

We are committed to an Open Admissions Policy which will equalize educational opportunity for all the young people of our city while it also maintains the standards of excellence of our University.

We believe that if both students and faculty will pledge their energies and if both the city and state governments will provide the resources these can be achieved.

The Student Advisory Council and the University Faculty Senate commit themselves to a common effort to secure the student-faculty cooperation and the necessary funds to make Open Admissions a reality and a success.

Chicago is a State Of Mind

By STUY GREEN

About a month ago I had the opportunity to go to Chicago. The main reason for going was to see the wheels of American injustice in action, particularly against the Chicago Eight. The sixteen hours spent in the midwestern capitol of police power were more than enlightening.

Everything I saw and felt reaffirmed the notions I went out there with. To start with, airlines are ridiculous. I guess I look like some kind of freak, judging from the treatment we got at the airport and on the plane. The stewardesses were little paranoid plastics, they thought we would hijack the plane and congratulated us for behaving like "real people" when we deboarded the bird. That was the two hour Toonville Trolley. The stupids that we were forced to sit near, kept driving us crazy with their taunts and insults, but I'm deaf and me brother Baby is mute.

We couldn't wait to get to the Northside to check out the great American revolutionaries from the SDS peoples, the dreaded rymb'l'ers. Insanity flowed freely at their headquarters: they are taking themselves seriously. The barricades were real, even through the acid haze. The two or three pop guns were injurious looking enough for me not to stand in front of them. And these self styled saviors were literally itching to do the Chicago pig a solid. After hearing their stale rap, actually it sounded a bit like something out of the Russian Revolution spoken by Trotsky, we split as fast and as

far as possible, right to Old Town. Finally got to walk on those streets and feel the bad vibes again. I was in Chicago the Fourth of July and done got done in by the pig in Grant Park. Roaming around this depressing city brought us down sufficiently to go check out the Federal Court. Whatever the press (underground) reported is true. We had press cards from the Queensborough CC paper and tried to use those to get in. Needless to say, we were denied admission for some funky reason, so we parked on a bench in the hallway and attempted to hear the goin' ons.

After being hassled by federal slobs, court hanger oners, and other assorted stooges the trial set down to do some serious lunacy. All that was heard for the first half hour was the judge droning on 'bout contempt of court. There must have been sixty contempts called, must have been some session. Finally the head hog came over to give the benediction of leave or be interred. Sooooo, it was on the streets again.

The atmosphere thickened where we were walking. A blow on the head and kick in the ribs kind of changed our direction of flight. A cab to the airport and a ticket to San Francisco sure felt damned goooooo . . .

Black Teachers Lose Jobs

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The black principal and the black school teacher may be a vanishing breed in the South — and the cause is the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The act requires Southern school districts to desegregate their classrooms. Desegregation frequently means closing down formerly black schools. And school closings are just the excuse that many districts need to fire their Negro personnel — rather than transfer them to "white" or integrated schools.

Thousands have lost their jobs through this "displacement," according to the National Education Association (NEA). The practice doesn't always end in firing, NEA says; sometimes school staffs are simply demoted — given lower pay, less satisfactory assignments. Sometimes, for example, principals of black schools are reassigned as assistants to white supervisors in central offices.

"Then," as an NEA spokesman put it, "they'd better not let their cars break down, because they would miss their most important assignment — driving the supervisor to lunch."

The pattern — pupil integration and black staff displacement — was evident as early as 1954 after the border states began compliance with the Supreme Court decision (Brown vs. Board of Education) which ruled that racial segregation could no longer be tolerated in the schools of the nation. It picked up steam and moved south after 1965 when the implementation of the civil rights act penetrated into the southern states.

According to an NEA task force on the subject, "In 1965, implementation of that act accelerated the pace of integration and increased the number of children attending

integrated classrooms . . . In general, the more extensive the desegregation of students, the greater the chance that Negro teachers will be adversely affected by demotion, displacement, or dismissal."

The techniques employed by school districts in the South to displace their teachers and principals are many and devious. They include: wholesale dismissal, failure to renew contracts, using other "reasons" to justify firing on an individual basis, and requiring certain scores on the National Teachers Examination (run by the Educational Testing Service) before certification is granted. An additional device recently uncovered is: Reclassifying general teaching positions under such special federally aided categories as Title I (poverty aid under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act), then failing to comply with federal civil rights requirements. When federal funds are cut off (as a result of noncompliance), the teachers are told simply that their jobs have been abolished.

The displacement pattern is particularly hard on principals. It's bad enough, many Southerners feel, to have black teachers instructing their children but nearly impossible to countenance black principals supervising their teachers.

A precedent-setting ruling by a federal judge in July (in the Mississippi case) held that the wholesale dismissal of 71 black teachers and teacher aids was illegal discrimination on the grounds of race. In this instance, the largest mass firing to date, the board of education followed the reclassification technique mentioned earlier.

In a second case, which went to

(Continued on Page 7)

Peace Corps Sinking

WASHINGTON, D. C., (LNS)—

The Peace Corps, tentacle of the American Empire is nervously wincing. The number of applicants to the corps and the number of requests for volunteers from foreign countries has declined. The number of trainees has decreased from 8,500 to 6,500 over the past three years. The corps is losing its hold on American youth and on the colonial world, so the Government is now looking for ways to reinforce it.

Joseph H. Blatchford, the director, announced recently that the organization would recruit skilled craftsmen and experienced farmers. Foreign governments have said that they no longer want or need college students with a general education and no technical skills. The corps will allow families to go overseas. Previously, dependents were not allowed to follow volunteers. Blatchford also announced that blacks would be brought into the nearly lily-white corps. Two new programs have been started to service Kanya and the French-speaking countries of West Africa; they will be filled mostly by blacks.

The Peace Corps continually faces political problems. After a recent coup in Libya, all the Peace Corps volunteers in the country were out of work. They had taught English in primary schools and the new government abolished the teaching of English. It was another small example of the irrelevance of the Peace Corps, of the counter-revolutionary role it plays throughout the world. No small changes Blatchford makes can transform the Peace Corps into a people's organization. Only when the volunteers fight against the role of the U.S. in foreign lands and join in struggles at home will volunteers be able to work for the ideals that attracted them in the first place.

Black Studies . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

both being taught by Mrs. Audrey Johnson, who was recommended to Richmond by Dr. Botchway.

The third course, taught by the director, is entitled "Politics of Change and Development in Africa."

Aside from Botchway's credentials in the academic world, the students were impressed by the fact that he left the New School because there was the opportunity to build an Afro-American Institute from scratch.

"Hopefully we can have a major in the field in the next few years," he indicated.

Botchway expressed a deep concern for the unlimited expansion of the institute and Granderson went even so far as to say that he is hoping for three or four additional courses by next spring.

Immediate plans call for a separate library—the institute is presently using the college's—and a list of tentative guest lectures including Leroi Jones, the poet, and Mrs. Angie Brooks of Liberia, president of the U.N.'s General Assembly.

Spectrum

Listening to a couple of dozen records, several times each, and then deciding which ones to cover can be pretty wicked. Why, there's so much static electricity on my turntable that the foam cushion adheres to the disc each time I take it off.

Worse than that, albums are being produced in such quantity that I don't play my old ones any more! Nevertheless, I can still seek comfort curled up in my big armchair, contentedly bathed with sounds by: the Sir Douglas Quintet, **Mendocino** (Smash SRS 67115); John Stewart, **California Bloodlines** (Capitol ST-203); Jackie Lomax, **Is This What You Want?** (Apple TS-3354); the Dillards, **Wheatstraw Suite** (Elektra EKS-74035); Jerry Jeff Walker, **Driftin' Way of Life** (Vanguard VSD-6521); Bread, **Bread** (EKS-74044); Sea Train, **Sea Train** (A&M SP 4171); Fairport Convention, **Fairport Convention** (A&M SP 4185); and lastly, **Save the Children**, with Joan Baez, Judy Collins, Barbara Dane, Mimi Farina, Janis Ian, Odetta, Buffy Sainte-Marie and others, from the Women Strike for Peace, 20 South

12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107, \$4.

All of these albums have, to my knowledge, been unnoticed by the music papers — **Rolling Stone**, you see, is more interested in chronicling the adventures of Blind Faith and Led Zeppelin. But you should listen for these records and make your choice, because it's up to the discerning purchaser to see that the noncommercial products are not left buried in the record racks.

Received too late to read thoroughly was the mammoth-sized **Rock Encyclopedia**, by Lillian Roxon, published by Grosset & Dunlap at \$10 (probably sold for considerably less at a place like Marboro's on 8th Street in the Village). See next issue.

—by Jaimo

Boycott COKE

By RANDY SHANNON

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (LNS) — Black and white workers, community people and students have formed the Nashville Labor Support Committee, which has called for a boycott of all Coca-Cola products. The Committee is working to familiarize the Nashville community with the criminal working conditions at Coke, which are especially repressive for black workers. The community has responded by effectively boycotting Coke in Nashville and by mobilizing for demonstrations and pickets led by Coke workers. Teamsters have also joined the Coke workers and they are in the streets to stay until their demands are met.

However, the Coke empire has many resources at hand to use to defeat the organization of the Coke workers. The company has spent huge sums of money to hire a strike-breaking firm of former National Labor Relations Board members. They are trying to starve the workers into submission, while using racism, lies, and intimidation to split the Coke workers and demoralize their supporters. The most recent rumor spread by the Company was that the Teamsters bought off the students of Fisk University with \$50 of grass and

then intimidated them somehow at a march for the Coke workers. To combat the illegal anti-labor tactics of the company, the Labor Support Committee is calling for the help of all citizens in a nationwide boycott of Coca-Cola. Can you resist the brainwash of incessant Coke ads? The Coke workers have.

There are two important reasons for winning this strike at Coke, in Nashville, in the South. The South is the last outpost of the open shop, where every union shop is won by tireless, hard work. And now, the labor movement is coming South, but like integration, it will be over some dead bodies. All the reactionary forces are combined in a last ditch effort to retain an anti-labor, open shop base in the United States. It will take all the forces of the people's movements to defeat them.

Secondly, the South is the last colonial playground-at-home, along with the black and brown colonies, for the international corporations like Coca-Cola. To Coke workers in Nashville it means eating lunch in the bathroom and taking home \$90 for 82 work hours in one week. The big business of making Coke a way of life for America has little to do with the ability of Americans to live.

Arizona Editor Fired, Then Reinstated

TEMPE, Arizona—(CPS)—The editor of the Arizona State University State Press, Larry Ross, has been reinstated. He was fired last month for insubordination when he challenged an advisor's consoling of a column which was to appear in the paper.

Ross was re-hired when he agreed to a policy statement worked out by a faculty committee which stated the paper should not employ techniques of inuendo or harrasment in its stories and should live up to the ethics of journalism. At the same time, Ross convinced the Board of Student Publications to initiate hearings on the role of a student newspaper.

The Journalism Department has operated the State Press as a

laboratory training ground for student journalists and has said it does not intend for the paper to be a political voice for students.

The firing of Ross came after the paper began a campaign against Arizona Republic Publisher Eugene Pulliam's decision not to sell advertising to non-rated and X-rated motion pictures. A column by a staff writer on the subject was censored by the paper's advisor and the faculty head of the publications board.

Ross walked out in protest, taking ten staff members with him, and he was fired. After negotiations, Ross was reinstated. The ten staff members also returned to the paper.

You Bet! HA, KIDDIES... IT'S HERE!!
 THE ALL NEW '70 DRAFT!!! NO
 LONGER WILL YOU BE SUBJECT TO
 THE PETTY WHIMS OF A NASTY
 DRAFT BOARD!!
 NOW YOUR
 COUNTRY
 WILL MAKE
 YOU A
 HIRED KILLER
 BY FAIR,
 ARBITRARY
 CHANCE !!!



Draft Counseling At Richmond

Information and assistance regarding the new draft lottery system and how it will affect Richmond students will soon be available through the efforts of Mr. Ramon Hulsey. A meeting is being planned for all anxious draft troubled students whose lives are being threatened by their birth date. Mr. Hulsey is deeply concerned over the problems faced by these students and is gathering details on the outcome of the lottery and contacting counselors from the American Friends Service Committee who will be available for general comment and individual counseling. The date for the meeting has not yet been set but it is planned for late this month.

* * *

Interpretations of the new draft lottery system are both tentative and varied. Whenever a change is initiated in the selective service system a certain time lapse is necessary in order to correctly read between the lines for the loopholes and catch-alls that will mean life or death to thousands of draft eligibles. To those students who are lucky enough to be on the bottom third of the list: be cautious. The government is anticipating a large percentage of drop-outs in this group of students who are apt to feel that they have no worry about the draft even without their student deferments. Tricky Dick is not going to let them get away with that if he can help it... so Number 366 2S now — watch out, don't drop out.

* * *

Richmond students should be aware that in many technical draft situations a draft counselor is simply not adequate. The real assistance to the conscientious objector or to any student in serious draft difficulties can only come from a draft lawyer. The possibility of retaining a draft lawyer at Richmond should be seriously considered. The protection of the lives and already sufficiently qualified liberties of our students would certainly constitute a much wiser use of the Student Activity Fee to RCA, the funding of which is subject to much criticism.

—kid

Lottery Carnival: Death Row

By RICK FITCH
 College Press Service

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Y'all step raht up 'n takes you'self a seat. The show'll be on the road any old tahn now. Keep yo' eyes on the bowl. Yassuh, the magic bowl. In goes the arm, out comes the shiny blue capsule. Some wins, some losses, but ev'rybody has fun. Isn't that right General Hershey? Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha.

The place was the National Selective Service Headquarters; the time, Monday night, Dec. 1; and the event, the draft lottery.

Outside the headquarters, a small crowd assembled. Later there were stop the draft signs, chants of "kill, kill, kill" when Hershey emerged from the building to enter his chauffeured limousine, and distribution of pieces of a symbolic birthday cake to underscore the morbidity of using birthdays as the cornerstone of the new system for feeding the war machine.

Inside, separated from the demonstrators by at least three walls and a dozen armed police, festivities were getting underway. Staring at the hundred or so newsmen, military officials, and imported token youth in attendance was a big red-white-and-blue board mounted vertically at the front of the room. Imprinted on it were the words, "Random Selection Sequence."

Numbered 1-366 for each day of the year, it resembled the scoreboard of a new TV quiz show.

To its right was a smaller board numbered 1-26. This was employed at the end of the drawing of dates as the display for letters of the alphabet randomly selected for the purpose of determining — by the first letter of the last name — the order of induction of those with the same birth dates.

Both boards, with their letters and numbers, represented convenient abstractions by which players in this game of life and death could escape the moral implications of their actions, escape considering the lottery in human terms. Letters and numbers, after all, were harmless. What could be fairer than conscription by chance?

A Marine chaplain had no sooner given the invocation, taking a dig at the media ("Grant us a clean press in the spirit of service.") and proclaiming grandiloquently, "Bless us so we may bless the world," when plastic capsules were heard tumbling into the 36-inch high tumular glass bowl, rattling against the sides.

Congressman Alexander Pirnie, a New York Republican, reached in and pulled out the first blue capsule, handing it to a sitting woman in blue with carefully set brown hair, black-frame glasses and a blue scarf wrapped around her neck who pressed her deeply red lips tightly together while opening the walnut-sized pod, and released them while extricating the slip of paper.

She gave the slip to Col. Daniel O. Omer who had a Mayor Daleyish face, deep jowls, and a chipmunk mouth that took great pains to pronounce each syllable in the drawn date succinctly. "September Fourteenth. Omer handed the slip to another elderly colonel who bellowed Sept. 14 is 001. (Get the military jargon.)" and pasted it to the board.

Subsequent to Pirnie's first, historic pick, the pickers were young people. One represented each of the 50 states, plus a few U.S. possessions such as Puerto Rico and Guam. All were members of Youth Advisory Committees established at President Nixon's urging by state Selective offices to suggest improvements in the draft.

During the day, they had been given tours of the White House, according to Stephen Hughes of Maine, an Army veteran. Hughes, who was a picker midway through the drawing, said he and the others had been warned by officials beforehand not to extend their criticism of the draft to the act of picking.

The Alaskan and Michigan delegates decided they couldn't in good conscience serve as pickers, Hughes said, and when they informed the officials of this, they were excluded from the night's activities. This resulted in a minor show of dissent during the actual picking. Larry McKibben of Iowa read a statement signed by 14 of the pickers charging that the advisory committees were being used as "rubber stamps" for the lottery to lend an "air of legitimacy" to it.

However, the statement also reaffirmed the basic faith of the signers in the progress made by the Nixon administration in reforming the draft, and when he was through reading it, McKibben joined in what he had just condemned by participating in the picking.

The pickers were kept in a sideroom off the main meeting room. Police stood at the doors and military officials entreated the youths not to leave the room to mingle with reporters, though some did. Approximately 10 of the group had sideburns, three beards, and everyone's hair was neatly trimmed. Upon completion of their turn, pickers walked by Hershey, who grasped them by the elbows, whispering congratulations in the ear.

At the conclusion, Hershey joked with reporters, telling them he had done quite a few "non-educational" things in college, like drinking and making time with the girls. He said of the lottery, "People at the front will be sad; people at the end will be happy." He winked at reporters.

When he walked outside, escorted by two policemen, into freezing temperatures and saw 20 to 30 persons yelling "kill" at him, you could tell he was a little taken aback. But he must have been storing up all that he saw for use in a future quaint tale for newsmen.

While he stared directly at his provocateurs, some spit on his car and some called him a murderer. Most gave him the finger.

DRAFT NOTES

THE PERFECT GIFT

BERKELEY (LNS) — If you happen to be in the U. S. Army and don't particularly like it, you might be interested in a pamphlet called "Military Duty, Service or Subservience?"

It costs 25 cents and is published by Student Research Facility, 2214 Grove St., Berkeley, California 94704. The pamphlet describes legal rights GIs are supposed to enjoy according to the Universal Code of Military Justice, and how to fight the army when those rights are denied.

Appeals Court Overturns Draft Ruling

SAN FRANCISCO, — (CPS) — A Court of Appeals here this week overturned a draft ruling of Boston judge Charles Wyzanski last April that had softened Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's memorandum making conscientious objector status more stringent.

John Sisson, 22-year old draft resistor in Boston won the favor of Wyzanski's court contending that his draft board denied him a CO because he didn't base his pacifist beliefs on religious grounds and that this was unconstitutional. The act challenged Hershey's early dictum that CO's must base their belief in religious dogma.

Numerous other draft cases have since been based on the Wyzanski ruling but now a higher court has overturned the ruling and the Supreme Court has also agreed to make judgment on the case.

In the local case, Private Louis A. Negro lost his appeal from a lower court.

New Book For Draft Resisters

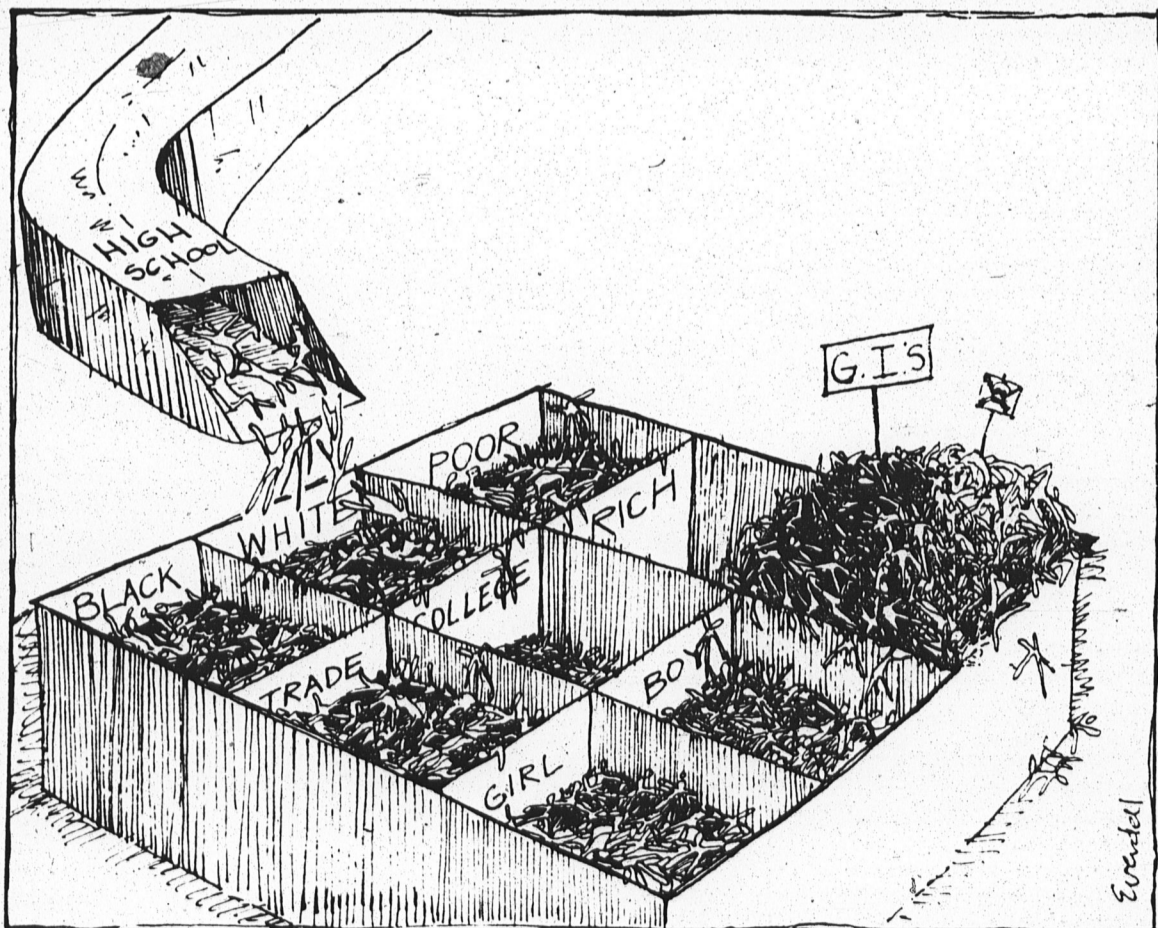
TORONTO (LNS) — The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme has published a revised edition of its Manual for Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada. Copies are available for \$2 from their office at 2347 Young St., Suite 14, Toronto 12, Canada. If you can't afford \$2, send whatever you can; if you're really broke, the Canadian Comrades will send you a free copy.

Tri-State College Given Hershey's Memorabilia

Selective Service Headquarters in Washington has announced that Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is giving personal mementos of his career as Selective Service director to his alma mater, Tri-State College in Angola, Ind. The memorabilia will be housed in the General Lewis B. Hershey Hall under construction on the college campus. Gen. Hershey received degrees from the college in 1912 and 1914 and has served on its board of trustees since 1950. He is to retire from his post as Selective Service director on Feb. 16. The announcement said the college will receive Gen. Hershey's collection of medals, flags, awards and letters.

Movement Speaker's Catalog Available

NEW YORK (LNS) — The catalog of the Movement Speaker's Bureau is now available. To obtain a copy for your political group, college program office or club, write to Move/Speak, 333 E. 5 St., New York, N. Y. 10003. The catalog contains the names of scores of movement people who will speak on many different topics.



News and Notes

CANADIAN COLLEGE PAPER ATTACKED

CAIGARY, Canada (LNS)—Student politicians at the University of Calgary are attempting to withdraw financial support from the school newspaper, in an attempt to quash the paper's left-wing editorial policy.

The school's student government succeeded in pushing through a student referendum in favor of cutting school funds from *The Gauntlet*, whose editor, Jim Rudy, has promoted an anti-capitalist policy on the pages of the paper.

The referendum against *The Gauntlet* was initiated after the paper ran a front page story analyzing the financial backgrounds of recent appointees to the university's board of governors. The headline over the article said: "Three Capitalists Appointed to Ruling Body."

Many Canadian college papers have a radical approach to journalism even through they receive funds from official school sources. As the Canadian radical movement grows, however, moderate students and administrators can be expected to attack those newspapers for their point of view. Canadian student radicals may find it necessary to set up financially independent "underground" papers, like those which exist on many U.S. campus.

WOMEN'S REVOLT AT N.Y. POST

NEW YORK (LNS)—Two woman reporters on the New York Post have decided not to take any more shit, and they've gotten support from most of the New York daily's writers. The whole thing started when 25-year-old reporter Lindsay Van Gelder was assigned to write one of those woman-behind-the-man profiles of Mrs. Gil Hodges. Van Gelder refused to have her byline on the story because she doesn't dig stories that are written about a woman only because she comes attached to some famous man.

Lindsay got support from another 25-year-old Post reporter, Bryana Taubman. Both met with Post editors to explain their views; both were fired by the next day—"gross insubordination," the Post explained.

Other Post employees got themselves together enough to force the Post to rehire both women. And until further notice, most of the Post's writers are refusing to let the paper use their bylines on articles.

PAYING AND PEEING

CHICAGO—(CPS)—A bill in the Illinois legislature to ban pay-toilets is facing opposition from the manufacturers of locks for rest-room doors.

Frank Rouse, president of the American Con Lock Co. in Pawtucket, R. I., calls the bill "un-American and un-constitutional". James McNutt, president of Niko-Lok Co. of Indianapolis said that "any hippie who wants to will be able to take free shower in your restroom".

But the man who introduced the bill, Edward Wolbank of Chicago, is sticking to his guns. He says that "When Mother Nature calls, we must respond and should not have to pay for the privilege." Other states are considering similar action against pay toilets.

Mexican Poster Display Available

NEW YORK (LNS)—A traveling exhibit of original protest art from the Mexican student movement will be in the United States soon.

These posters graphically tell the story of the struggle in Mexico and its repression by the Mexican government. The exhibit, including 30 posters, is available to interested groups for a fee of only \$10.

For full information and schedules, write to National Information Network on Latin America (NINOLA), No. 655, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10027.

From: A.P. Kankas, Ecology Action of San Francisco, 1830 Fell St., San Francisco, Calif.

I am organizing a watch dog bureau on the industries that are presently polluting Amerika cause we suspect they are starting to move the dirty industries out of this country into the Third World—the same way they moved them into the Third World communities. Anyone wanting to become part of the info network or who knows info on this subject, write or call.

Anti-War Protest In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (LNS)—Students in New Zealand are engaged in a spring offensive against the war in Vietnam. More than 1500 students demonstrated recently in front of New Zealand Army Headquarters in Auckland to demand the withdrawal of New Zealanders from Vietnam, where they are fighting in collaboration with the U. S. Army.

Demonstrators also gathered in front of the U. S. Embassy and the Saigon Embassy in Wellington. They demanded that all U. S. troops be withdrawn from Vietnam and that all of the people in the Saigon Embassy get out of New Zealand.

STANFORD WON'T SCHEDULE BYU

PAL OALTO, Cal.—(CPS)—Stanford President Kenneth S. Pitzer said this week he has instructed athletic supervisors at the school to schedule no further football games with Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young has been the target of recent attacks on its discrimination against blacks, who aren't allowed to hold offices in certain sections of the Mormon Church, the sponsoring institution.

Pitzer's instructions were made after he reviewed the recommendations of a committee he set up just previous to the Stanford-Brigham Young football game last Jan 3. At that time, Pitzer announced he would prefer that the school not engage in cooperative activities with a school that discriminates. The committee's findings indicated that Brigham Young did in fact discriminate.

Brigham Young Assistant to the President Heber Wolsey said Pitzer's action was "unfair" and "discriminated" against the school.

From: Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, 22 E. 17 St., Room 1525, New York, N.Y. 10003.

AVAILABLE: A pamphlet entitled "Preventive Detention in American Concentration Camps." Free Contributions welcome.

National Ecology Teach-In Planned

WASHINGTON (LNS)AA National Teach-In on the Crisis of the Environment is planned for college campuses for Wednesday, April 22, 1970. The objective of the teach-in is to mobilize young Americans in support of a campaign to halt the "accelerating and destruction of the environment" according to the teach-in's planners.

LITERATURE ON AFRICA

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (LNS)—A variety of literature about Africa is available from the Africa Research Group, a new left organization formed last year. For a free literature list, write to ARG, P. O. box 213, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Former USSPA Director; LNS Head Dies

LEVERETT, Mass.—(CPS)—Marshall E. Bloom, executive director of the U.S. Student Press Association in 1967 and founder of Liberation News Service, was found dead in his car Friday, Oct. 31.

His death has been ruled a suicide by medical examiners. Bloom was found in his car dead of carbon monoxide poisoning.

He had left USSPA in the middle of his term to form Liberation News Service in New York and later he formed the second Liberation News Service in Massachusetts.

Voters in Two States Reject Lower Voting Age

Voters in New Jersey and Ohio rejected proposals Nov. 5 to lower the voting ages in their states. The proposals would have reduced the voting age to 18 in New Jersey and to 19 in Ohio.

Graduate Student, 22, Elected Vassar Trustee

A 22-year-old alumna of Vassar College has been elected to Vassar's board of trustees to serve a three and a half year unexpired term of a trustee who resigned. Miss Alison R. Bernstein, now a graduate student at Columbia University, becomes the youngest trustee in the college's history.

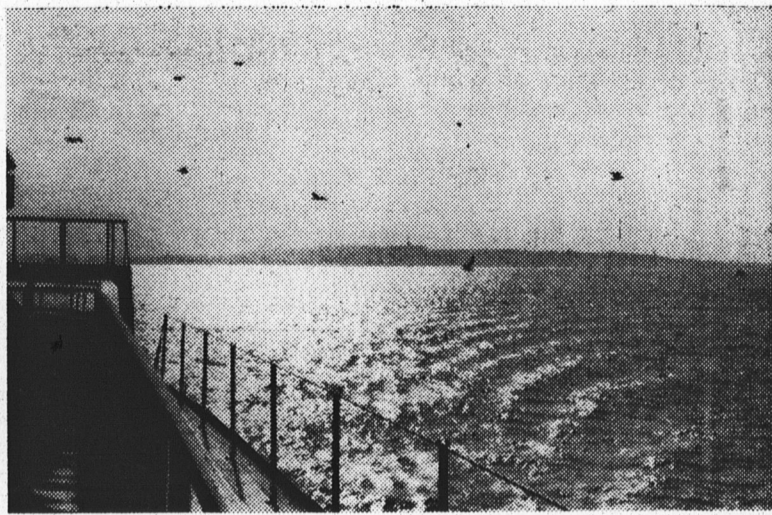
VIETNAMESE STUDENTS DIG US

HANOI (LNS)—Students in North Vietnam held a special rally last month in support of American students who have demonstrated against the war in Vietnam. The Vietnamese students also expressed their protest against the oppression which has affected the anti-war movement in the U.S., *Prensa Latina* reported.

WMCA Youth Endorsed Pot, Birth Control

EAST LANSING, Mich.—(CPS)—The Young Adult Conference of the YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association) has endorsed legalization of marijuana and has called for using YWCA facilities for the dispensation of birth control aids to married and single women like.

The YWCA members, all under 35 years of age, also endorsed in heated sessions: the repeal of all abortion laws, conjugal rights for prisoners of all sexes, the Black Manifesto, and the Vietnam Moratorium.



*I spat on the sea and it was like moon glow to you
where it sizzled on the surface the only spark
in the dark sea world of ice —
one last buoy for the lone captain lost
looking for love or treasure bent
on finding where the bottom was already scraped and the sun
long set in fathoms of broken dreams of the sea.
I have turned away of late as crossing over the bridge I saw
your empty ships wandering in and out of shadows still
lit for a moment by a vision of the soiled white moon.*

—kid

Student Revolt In Italian Universities

By ALVISE CHEVELLARD
(Collettivo CR)

TURIN, Italy (LNS) — The Italian government and its academic cohorts are running scared. Fast on their heels are students whose demands for radical university reform and social change have not been met. It looks as if the long bitter

struggle initiated by the formation of the Italian Movimento Studentesco (Student Movement) two years ago may soon reach a climax with the powerful coalition that is developing between workers and students.

Students have occupied two universities in Milan, the state-run University of Milan and the church-run Catholic University of Milan, as well as both the departments of political science and of law at the University of Pisa. The Schools of Architecture at the University of Turin has been shut down indefinitely after two years of student disruption and protest. Professors at the University of Rome refuse to begin the academic year until the government takes steps to improve the inadequate physical facilities (the University, designed to house some 15,000 students, now "accommodates" over 90,000).

Although issues and tactics may vary widely according to the peculiarities of each of Italy's 26 principal universities, there is a common goal and impetus to all these student protests: to establish a link, a working relationship, between students and the massive forces for social change at play in Italy.

In particular, this means that the students are seeking ways to ally themselves with workers. They are in the process of integrating themselves into the struggle of the workers at the Pirelli Tire monopoly in Milan and at FIAT in Turin.

During a recent workers' general strike in Milan, the students proclaimed and implemented an occupation of the two universities for an indefinite period in order to make the university buildings available to the workers for assemblies and organizing. In Turin, the rector of the University of Turin responded to the Milan seizure by ordering police to be stationed inside the university

buildings to prevent any attempt at occupation on the part of the students.

Through confrontations in which they contested the class character of the university and by attacks on the academic power structure, students at Turin became aware that the real struggles for social change would not take place within the confines of the university. In student assemblies they now discuss their objective of how to transform the university into an effective service center for the people.

The university is seen as potentially both a cultural center and also a center for mass organization and the formation of political cadre. Current meetings of students, workers, technicians and intellectuals all over the country are dealing with the problem of how best to unite the fast-moving insurgent forces.

The academic power structure is blatant in its tactics of repression: lock-outs and police. Vastly more subtle are the advices of the "liberal, progressive" professors who are attempting to co-opt the student struggle by channeling its motion into petty reform and strictly student demands.

The Italian students, however, have refused to be bought off. More important, they have managed to single out the real enemy behind the institutional mask, a discovery which enables the students to play a vital role in the struggle of the Italian people.

Teachers . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

the Supreme Court, the court ruled in favor of an "above-average" teacher dismissed because of her voting-registration and other political activities. The decision established the right of all teachers — no matter what their race — to exercise their political rights without reprisals.

Brown U. Makes Academic Revolution

By RICK FITCH
College Press Service

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (CPS) — During the late 1700's, Brown University aided the American Revolution by housing French and American soldiers in its University Hall. Today, another quite different revolution is taking place on Brown's "country college" campus.

A revolution in education. Prompted by the demands of zealous student reformers, the alma mater of such statesmen as John Hay and Charles Huges has adopted what is in many respects the most progressive undergraduate curriculum to be found in any major U.S. institution of higher learning.

Freshmen, once forced to attend huge introductory courses in numerous specialized disciplines in the interest of achieving a "liberal" education, are given new freedom. There are no university-required courses, and small, informal "Modes of Thought" courses have been instituted to combat depersonalization.

"Modes of Thought" courses are interdisciplinary. A course on the subject of revolution, for example, might draw on the alienated writings of Tolstoi, Sartre and Camus, empirical political theory, history and political philosophy. The courses are taught independently of departmental sponsorship by individual faculty members who are free to abandon a particular course at their wish. This helps to insure enthusiastic instruction.

"Modes of Thought" courses have 20-student enrollment ceiling.

Upper-division students at Brown no longer have to conform to a pre-established pattern of study. A "Committee of Concentrations" has been formed to aid students in determining study program tailored to individual needs. The old concept of "majoring"

in one subject and "minoring" in another has been done away with. Students are expected to plunge into a few areas of study more intensively than others, but there are no numerical constraints on the quantity of courses to be taken. Subject to the approval of the committee, a student might fulfill majoring in an area by taking four or five courses in it.

"The effect of the new system is simply to remove the artificial restraints which have, to some degree, encouraged students to think of 'education' in terms of specified numbers of courses symmetrically apportioned into distinct courses," explains a pamphlet put out by the administration.

The most radical change is in grading—or, rather, the lack of it. All course work is evaluated after on an "A, B, C", "unsatisfactory" basis or simply as "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory." A student may choose the method he prefers. No credit is given for unsatisfactory work, and no notation of a student's unsatisfactory performance is entered on his transcript.

A student must complete six courses satisfactorily by the end of his freshman year, 13 by the end of his second year, 21 by the third year and 28 in order to graduate. The administration calls the retention of the "A,B,C" system possibly only a "transitional measure" until the satisfactory-no credit system can be evaluated.

This reform curriculum is (Continued on Page 9)

Duke Blacks Take Action

DURHAM, N. C. (LNS)—When Duke University refused to grant its black students an acceptable black studies program, some of the blacks decided to set up a school of their own.

On Oct. 27, Malcolm X Liberation University was opened in Durham's large black ghetto. A wall painting in the school's entrance hall proclaims it, a school for what Malcolm called the "new generation of black people who have become disenchanted with the entire system and who are ready now and willing to do something about it."

The school has opened with 59 students. They will be studying the history of their people, and of their oppression, in Africa and the United States—from slavery to neocolonialism.

Students will spend months in Africa, after a ten-month preparation period. But, says the school's 28 year-old director, Howard Fuller, "this is not a back to Africa thing."

"We're going to provide knowledge relevant to the needs of the black community, and the struggle for black liberation," he said "we are beginning to build a nation."

The school got started on a \$45,000 grant from the Episcopal Church. Students pay \$300 a year if they can afford it, otherwise they pay according to their ability.

The school is being investigated by a Federal Grand Jury in Greensboro, N. C. Says a Durham police spokesman, "We're keeping an eye on them, of course. We'd be crazy not to."



Student Protest

California Presidents Withhold Student Monies

By JIM HECK
College Press Service

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) — The State Administration has devised a new tactic in squashing student dissidence. It's rather old fashioned and comes right from the home: tighten up the purse strings.

Two major California state colleges are utilizing the tactic. At San Francisco State President S. I. Hayakawa is holding more than \$40,000 in student allocations from the student government and at San Jose State College funds are being held back from a slate of black candidates that swept student government elections there last April.

In California colleges there is no tuition but student fees that are explicitly directed to various departments. The student government is allocated a certain share in this "tax" but a recent State Attorney General's ruling gave the presidents of state colleges virtual last say on whether or not to hold up student fees.

At SF State last year, radicals swept all but one of the student government posts, but Hayakawa had voided the election before it

was held. Most of the 39 candidates had been suspended or expelled along with 400 others on Hayakawa's black list. The tam-shanter president rigged up another election that got very little support. The candidates were moderate to conservative and the elected president of the student body supported the emperor of the state college. Hayakawa went to court and in two successive rulings validated the election and got control over the monies allocated to the student government.

Even though the new student government was not hostile to Hayakawa, the president refused to release the \$40,000. In a compromise gesture, the student government requested \$9,000 last week in order "to continue to operate at all" (Continued on Page 11)



From The Hart

APOLOGY FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO ATTEND THE PEACE PARADE

I can not walk among you
For I was never born;
My father to be was killed in the war

Every so often I visit a gay bar, near my pad, just to interact with some people who are involved in something that I find quite interesting.

This past Saturday evening, I took it upon myself to visit said premises. Upon entering the bar, I was disappointed to find that the only vacant seat was at the end of the bar; in addition, the adjacent seat was occupied by an apparently drunk, old lady. Finding myself tired and thirsty, I hesitated (but for a second), climbed up to the seat and ordered a Singapore Sling.

After a sip of my drink, I leaned over and asked the old lady for a cigarette. She obliged and offered the following conversation.

Old Lady: I was talking to some of these boys here and do you know, they're all homosexuals?

Me: (smiling) I know.

O.L.: You're not one of THEM. Are you???

Me: No — I prefer women. I've tried it though; but I really didn't enjoy it.

O.L.: (only partially coherent) I've never seen so many of THEM at once.

It wasn't like this in my day — the boys use to chase the girls.

(at this point she began to slowly bend in my direction).

I do believe in personal freedom, but still, I find it disgusting. (she bent a little more).

I find it disgusting.

She continued to bend in my direction and must have half-shouted, "I find it disgusting" about ten times before she finally rested her head on my shoulder. Many of the people at the bar stopped their private conversations and witnessed her crying out and then leaning on me.

I was rather embarrassed being the focus of attention under such circumstances. Perplexed, I propped the old lady up in her seat and excused myself to go to the telephone. There, I called a friend to see if she was home yet. You see, I was killing time at the bar while waiting to visit a friend of mine. As it turned out, there was no answer; so I returned to my seat determined to finish my drink and kill time elsewhere.

But before I could lift the drink to my mouth, she started up the conversation again.

O.L.: Why do you come here if you're not a homosexual?

Me: Do you know what Sociology is?

O.L.: Oh, I know all about Sociology.

Me: Well, I'm a sociologist. I came here with the intention of observing and perhaps participating in the interactions that occur in this bar. And maybe writing about them.

O.L.: Write about them?

Me: Ya, I write something along those lines for each issue of my school newspaper.

O.L.: You know something — back in the forties I used to write for a weekly Catholic newsletter. But I stopped because the editor refused to publish a peace poem that I submitted. Would you like to hear it?

Me: Sure.

O.L.: It's called, Apology for not being able to attend the peace parade.

I can not walk among you
For I was never born;
My father to be was killed in the war.

Me: That's good. That's very good. I really like it.

O.L.: (with smiling bloodshot eyes)

I can not walk among you
For I was never born;

(louder) I can not walk among you
For I was never born;

(even louder) I can not walk among you
For I was never born;

This outburst caused everybody at the bar to stop and listen. Quickly, the still air was filled with riotous laughter.

I interrupted her babbling and informed her that I was leaving. Then I offered to call a cab for the old lady and she accepted.

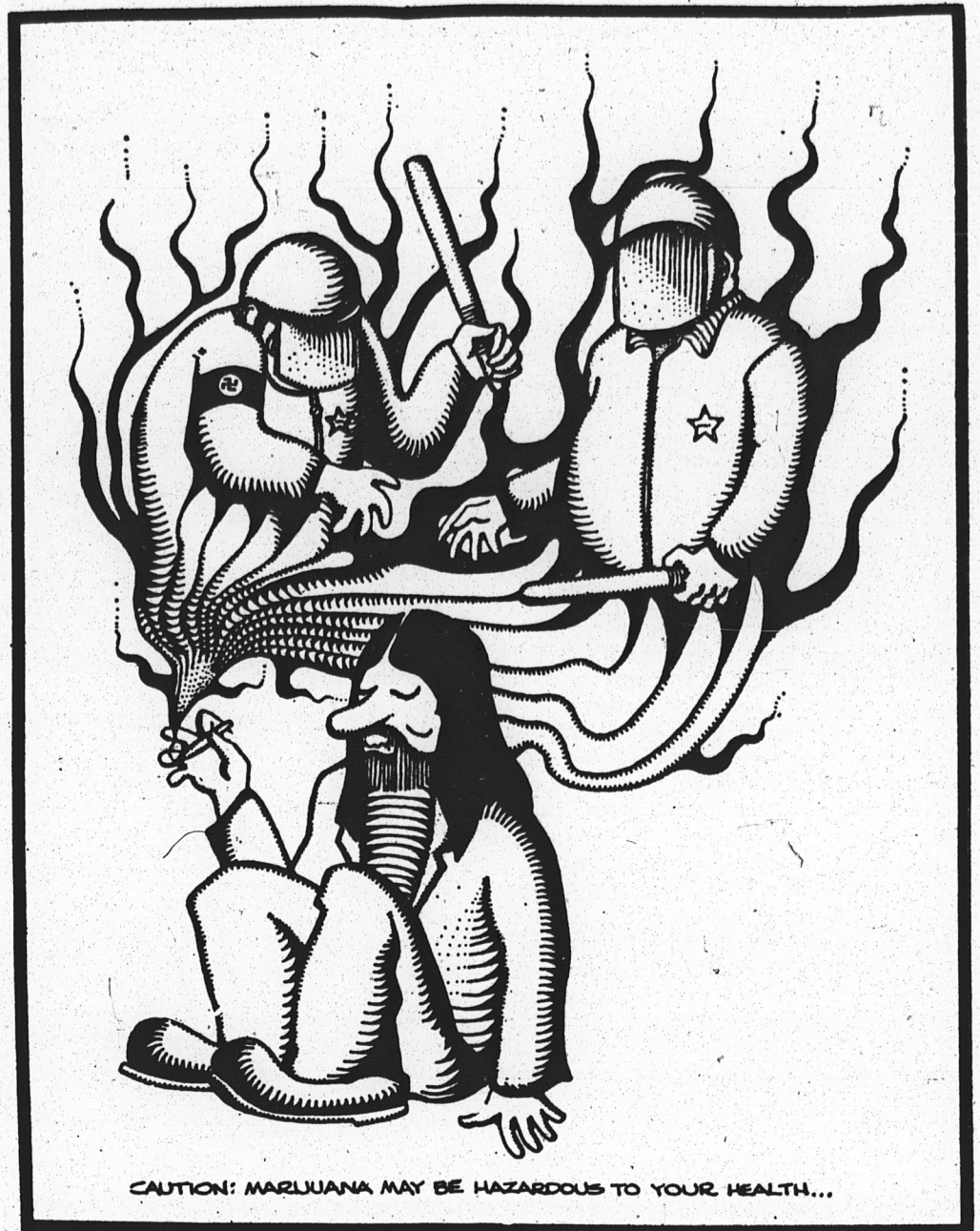
About 10 minutes later, I helped her into the cab, and waved goodbye with the sign of PEACE.

—John

Progress

It's here—the age of the machine to do everything! Now life will be totally mechanized—and of course all work will be eliminated. I would like to recommend the new S. I. Machine to everybody who likes things like the automatic pencil-is-now-perfect-sharpness light on the new modern electric pencil sharpeners that our modern school is partially equipped with. S. I. stands for Sexual Intercourse (or Staten Island if you prefer) Machine. It is attached electronically to the male penis and the female nipple and it eliminates all

the work of intercourse. The brightly illuminated panel of flashing lights tells both participants the exact moment of excitement, erection, insertion, ejaculation, and climax. With future improvements, this progressive machine will probably be able to give a five (or any other number) second warning of each phase, plus, other necessary data useful in taking all the work out of sex. This machine makes sexual intercourse one more thing that man can now do perfectly—what other way is there? MARK DAUGHERTY



Martin Sostre vs. N. Rockefeller Brown U. . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

NEW YORK (LNS) — "I envision a democratic socialist economy where the exploitation of man by man will be abolished . . . At present the world revolution has entered a new era . . . The struggle of black

people is part of the struggle of all people in the world against U.S. imperialism." These excerpts from Martin Sostre's prison writings were read to the court by his lawyer, Victor Rabinowitz, as part of evidence that Sostre had been treated by the State as a political prisoner and that he had received cruel and unusual punishment at the hands of New York State prison officials.

The warden of Green Haven State prison, Harold Follette, once punished Martin Sostre for having written down these and other thoughts, charging that Sostre had been keeping "contraband racist literature." "Racist" for the warden meant that it mentioned the names of Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver.

After reading the excerpt, Rabinowitz asked Follette, "Do you consider that racist?" Follette, replied.

"That may not be racist, but it is revolutionary, it upsets the other prisoners." He went on, "I am concerned about the possibility of insurrection 24 hours a day."

Rabinowitz pursued the point. "Were you afraid that Martin Sostre was organizing an insurrection?"

Follette oinked: "Not after I put him in segregation (solitary confinement)."

This kind of treatment isn't new to the American prison system. But for the first time, a judge is being asked to rule on the techniques the government uses to silence opposition, and if the decision goes for Martin Sostre, the loser is Nelson Rockefeller.

Sostre wrote the brief for his suit against Gov. Rockefeller and three other state prison officials during the 13 months he spent in

solitary confinement from August, 1968, to September, 1969. Just as he had been placed in solitary for his political actions, he was originally jailed after the 1967 Buffalo black rebellion for being a political activist. The police framed him up on narcotics charges for continuing to be active even after they destroyed his revolutionary Afro-Asian bookstore. Since he had served time on similar charges as a youth, he was slapped with a 41-year sentence.

The prosecution painted a dreary but not at all unusual picture of solitary confinement. Sostre explained that after spending twelve months in solitary in Green Haven prison, he managed to talk to a prison inspector who was walking past the cell.

"I told him about Ray Broderick (a prisoner in the next cell) who was terrorized into committing suicide. I told him I was being tortured and oppressed in solitary confinement for over a year. I complained about the starvation on short rations, about how we had to go for seventeen hours a day without food. I told him about having no winter underwear. I told him about the obstruction of my mail to my attorney and to the courts."

Sostre also described the "privilege" of one hour a day exercise, and that it carried the requirement that the prisoner submit to a "dehumanizing" search and physical examination; so Sostre never went to the yard for exercise. "They will never dehumanize me," he said. He also described the problems of sleeping in solitary confinement when a guard would

(Continued on Page 12)

largely the product of students' efforts. In 1966, a group of Brown students, meeting in an independent study project, set out to examine undergraduate education. Fifteen months later, they released a 450-page report on the shortcomings of higher education in the U.S., with specific recommendations for Brown.

President Ray Heffner appointed a student-faculty committee to consider the report. Then he established a Special Committee on Educational Principles to formulate proposals for reform. Last May the committee released its report, and the school's faculty met for three days to debate it. Classes were suspended so students could participate. The report was adopted.

Wrote one faculty member who helped compile the report: "The new curriculum makes a number of radical departures from past practices and principles, but the underlying motivation is the desire to modify an existing tradition rather than to subvert it."

"In the same manner in which constitutional amendment preserves the integrity of political order, curricular reform, even the most 'revolutionary,' is an expression of trust in the capacity of existing institutions to change in order to pursue new purposes."

The Special Committee on Educational Principles is continuing to function. In prospect for the future are "multidimensional" courses for upperclassmen, similar to the "Modes of Thought" courses; and a much-expanded counseling program concerned with the non-academic as well as the academic lives of students.

Mathematics and The Engineer

By ROBERT E. KING

Traditionally the Engineer has been concerned with devices and systems, their design, construction and installation. It is not surprising therefore that in the past the training of Engineers and technicians had much in common. The Engineer was required to think in terms of visual representations and his principal means of communication were working drawings and circuit diagrams.

While there is no doubt that there is still a place for the 'conventional' Engineer, there is an overwhelming need for a new type of Engineer, the 'Engineering Scientist.' The accent here is on the 'Scientist,' a person who in order to understand and use new developments and devices, the outcome of our fast and changing technology, has had to adopt more the approach of the physicist and mathematician. Thus our Engineering Scientist is truly an applied scientist and it is not at all surprising that Engineering curricula have undergone drastic changes in the past decade or so in order to meet this challenge.

At the turn of this century the Engineer was very much practically oriented, learning much from experience and 'playing it by ear,' rather than through formal training. It was not uncommon for textbooks of that era to boast that they were written with a minimum of mathematics (we see this today in technicians' text and manuals), the assumption presumably being that engineering students were just too stupid to understand anything but the most elementary! Indeed, I would venture that this factor had very much to do with the very poor image that the professional engineer had and still has in society. The image of an engineer as one with a spanner in hand, not much removed from his technician brother, is only now beginning to fade.

The modern 'Engineering Scientist' is a much more competent and versatile analyst than his predecessor, whose training comprised endless hours in the steam or machines lab or painfully pushing a pencil in engineering drawing and design. The modern Engineer is more able to put his basic college training to use in other areas with pressing social needs. This is evidenced by the large numbers applying their talents to such problems of society as air and water pollution, traffic control and blood distribution.

For much of his work the modern engineer needs to think in terms of abstract concepts rather than concrete devices. From this viewpoint the natural language of expression and communication is mathematics. A thorough grounding in the fundamentals of mathematics is therefore highly desirable, indeed essential for any student wishing to rise above the technician level and join the ranks of the modern engineering scientist. The stage of learning about specific devices must be left to the non-academic world, the engineering concerns dealing with specific equipment.

A thorough grounding and understanding of classical mathematics such as differential and integral calculus, complex variables, vector analysis and differential equations to name but a few, is barely enough. For the student wishing to rise above mediocrity and be able to contribute significantly to his chosen field through graduate studies more is needed. Modern (linear) algebra, statistics and probability, complex analysis are but a few of the languages of modern engineering, essential in developing the student's capacity to think in generalized abstract terms.

Much of this material is difficult and at times may appear somewhat irrelevant to the student battling to keep abreast with his purely 'engineering' subjects at college. But it is essential training for this student, training designed to make the student think quantitatively and precisely, so necessary in modern-day technology. Students of Engineering should not view mathematics as a curse but rather as a language, frustrating yet delightful, whose mastery rarely comes overnight or without much sweat and toil. It is like a nutcracker which when pressed by a computer is capable of cracking the nut containing so many of man's needs and ills.

To those students of engineering in our midsts, the ones who walk about us with the characteristic 'what hit me' look, I say persevere, for maybe some day, somewhere, some of you will come to the shattering conclusion that traffic control, air pollution or even riot control can be described quantitatively with the mathematics you learned while pursuing Engineering. A Nobel prize was awarded this year for just one such effort . . .

**Richmond
College
Music Society
Ensemble Group
Practice**

Mondays and Wednesdays
at 4:30 PM

Chorus Practice

Tuesdays and Thursdays
at 4:30 PM

Room 506

350 ST. MARK'S PLACE
All are invited.

I. Q. Tests Abandoned?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CPS)—Standardized intelligence tests will go the way of school segregation if some educators have their way. IQ tests now given in schools, they argue, are designed for White, middle class children, and represent an alien world to kids who grow up in the ghetto.

Questions asked on standardized IQ tests, for instance, assume that all children have fathers, know what a tree is, and live in middle class surroundings. But a substantial number of ghetto children have no fathers, rarely see a tree in their asphalt world, and are more familiar with rats than ponies or other creatures that middle class children learn to know. Even the language used on IQ tests is alien to ghetto residents.

Our present IQ tests are not likely to "judge fairly" the abilities of ghetto children, say Frank B. Womer in a National Education Association sponsored book, "Test Norms: Their Use and Interpretation." Existing tests generally assume equal educational backgrounds, while learning opportunities vary greatly between middle class and ghetto children, he says.

Robert Coles, a Harvard psychiatrist, feels standardized IQ tests are a mockery when used with ghetto children. "My children would flunk their IQ tests" if one were devised on the experiences and the "rich vibrant" language of the ghetto, he declares. Dr. Coles goes further and charges the intelligence testing in general is a "naive and simple-minded way of looking at human beings" of all colors and races.

The mounting controversy over IQ tests has spilled over into the entire field of testing. There is a growing body of educators who feel all, or at least most, tests should be discarded. It is argued that tests stifle the joy of learning and the drive to find out the "why" of things—particularly among ghetto children who find white, middle class-oriented tests to be all but insurmountable obstacles.

**Richmond
Recreation Night**

Mondays 7-10 PM
SICC Gym

Fired Black Studies Head Builds Up Radical Department

By JIM HECK
College Press Service

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) — San Francisco State College president S. I. Hayakawa is in a real jam. Despite his best efforts, the college's Black Studies Department is flourishing.

It is flourishing so well it is autonomous. It is headed by a man fired in June by Hayakawa; it gives credit to students for publishing a newspaper banned by the university; and more than 1,000 students are enrolled for its courses.

Not a single administrator outside of the department itself can tell what is happening on the inside. The college's public affairs office refuses comment. Hayakawa is unusually reserved. And the dean of undergraduate studies, Urban Whitaker, spends most of his time in New York where he is collaborating tactics with university officials there who were successful last year in securing control over their resistive black studies department.

The department is becoming so popular and well-known among revolutionaries in the Bay Area that Hayakawa could remain silent no longer. At a hastily produced news conference last week, Hayakawa lamented "a reign of terror," which he said was plaguing the school.

"A small clique is attempting to seize control of the department in order to convert it into an agency for revolutionary propaganda," he declared.

The tam-o-shanter president hinted he might just shut the department down.

"If only he could," pronounced one administrator who insisted on remaining anonymous.

The possibility of closing the department for the winter is fairly remote. The announcement was probably a curve thrown tactfully at the press so that the California public won't lose faith in their hard-line Fuhrer who boasts his mail runs 25 to 1 in favor of his policies.

An attempt to close the department would bring riots. The department had its genesis out of demands during last year's student-faculty strike. Moreover, it continues to function with policies directly opposed to Hayakawa's, serving five times the anticipated student load with less than half the promised funds.

Nathan Hare, the negotiated chairman, was fired June 30 by Hayakawa, but continues to function as "chairman in exile." A Black Panther dominated publication, "Black Fire," was banned earlier this year by the administration but the department gives students six credits for working on it.

Classes, administration, schedules, assignments, grades, and credit are all completely conducted by a tight core of revolutionaries under Hare.

At a news conference, Hare announced, "We will soon blossom to become the most meaningful and relevant institution in educating black people to the contradictions and gross hypocrisy that prevail in this oppressive country."

"Our endeavors are to nurture and revolutionize the educational process by being committed to the intellectual and emotional needs of black students."

When asked about Hayakawa's threatened closure, Hare responded, "We will do whatever is necessary to build the department into the best in the whole world."

According to "Black Fire," which Taylor has admitted is the official spokesman organ for the department, all classes lead to revolution. Classes are typically filled with heavy revolutionary rhetoric seasoned with a pinch of soul.

"We are becoming the hub of the classroom revolutionaries. We are preparing the way for a transfer of power to the people."

The Black Panthers, securing control over Black Fire, have also claimed virtual control in the selection of course topics and instructors. There doesn't seem, however, to be any friction between the Panthers and the departmental heads.

Those who disobey department dictums become the target for extreme mental intimidation and sometimes physical abuse. But the reign of terror Hayakawa talks about just doesn't exist. The level of violence is at the lowest the college has seen in many years. This is no doubt due to the control the department is securing over militant groups.

One leading college administrator, still talking off the record, said, "It may take another riot to break the hold they've got."

It may at that. But the mustached linguist will have to pull off the rebellion mighty quick. The association of western colleges has threatened to discredit the college if the department does not become more open to scrutiny. And Hayakawa is still coverting with the idea of challenging George Murphy for the Senate.

But he will first have to regain the reign of the department. "I will not permit any self-appointed spokesman to dictate classroom procedures," Hayakawa says of Hare.

"He is a puppet . . . he is nothing at all," Hare says of Hayakawa.

Peace Pills

LOS ANGELES (LNS) — One of the new "commercial-of-the-absurd" suggests that it's necessary to take a Compoz just to be able to endure the nightly dose of Huntley-Brinkley — Vietnam, the Middle East, riots, nerve gas leaks, bomb tests, earthquakes, the Dow Jones Average, and the rest of the grisly drama. If you are so calloused as to be able to retain your composure throughout the news, by the time you're half way through the Late Show, with maybe twenty interruptions graphically exposing jangling nerves, twisted intestines, stopped-up colons, pounding brains, they've got you. You're nervous, right? Good! There's plenty of money to be made off the TENSION, TENSION, building UP, UP, UP.

He: I need to sell my '69 VW—\$1,800. Call 447-8354. I am flexible.

She: I need to buy your VW—only have \$50. Can you help me?

He: I'm not that flexible. Is anyone else? Call same number.

Is your soul quotient getting low?
If it is, come to Amistad's first dance,

"A BLACK EXPERIENCE"

On Dec. 27, 1969 (SAT.) 10:00-3:00 AM.

IN THE CAFETERIA

Refreshments, Live Music, D.J.

Donation \$2.00

A free bottle of Scotch will be given
to some lucky person.

Tickets will be available on Dec. 8th.

SEE ANY CLUB MEMBER OR
COME TO ROOM 801

All Students Are Invited.

Student Complains of Poor Publicity

To the Editor:

—On November 30, a concert given by tenor John Miles was sponsored by the Richmond College Association. Not one Richmond College student, except for the usher attended. The reasons for such poor response can be attributed to various factors, one of which is insufficient and inefficient publicity.

The Richmond Times has been negligent in its responsibility to serve and inform the student, inasmuch as it neither announces and explains upcoming events, or reviews these concerts or lectures afterwards. The Series is for the benefit of the students and community, and for the Richmond Times to take no notice of these events, favorably or otherwise, is not only bad newspaper reporting but an actual disservice to the students.

Luisa Stellini '71

Editor's Note:

All too many of the concerts scheduled this year by the Cultural

and Public Affairs Committee have been totally irrelevant to the interests of the vast majority of students. If a dance or popular rock group is to appear at Richmond, students will show up in large numbers regardless of the publicity given. Conversely, even if the Times was to go overboard with publicity of "high brow" happenings, students will still not attend concerts in which they do not have the vaguest interest in.

The Richmond Times staff is overburdened and overworked. We must set priorities in some respects, and our staff has its hands full with events that large numbers of students attend. Consequently, we suggest that the student who took time to write this letter take time to cover the concerts she is interested in. We also suggest that the Cultural and Public Affairs Committee release to the newspaper advertisements, photos and biographical data about all future events of this nature.

Open Enrollment . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

professional and technical labor by adjusting curricula and services, as its constituent units, to demand. The Master Plan foreshadows no change; it is less a design for educational innovation than it is a blueprint for integrated economic growth.

Open admissions—as defined by Chancellor Bowker and sanctioned by the Board of Higher Education—is only the latest manifestation of conservative social engineering. Under present plans university tracking of students will compensate for the failures of the high schools by institutionalizing them. The community colleges are destined to join the vocational high schools as educational terminal wards for the city's Black, Puerto Rican and white working class youth. Brouwerism presages not increased opportunity but greater institutional efficiency: more students will be kept off a shrinking job market longer; and a large number of New York's poor will be fed economic and social fantasies which lead at best to low order bureaucratic, clerical and technical employment, at worst into automated oblivion.

We accept Open Admissions but we reject its misuse by an establishment less interested in a better life for the people of New York than in defusing their discontent.

We propose:

1—That higher education, full or part-time, of whatever sort desired, be the right of every high school graduate.

2—That all high school graduates have free choice in selecting their school and their curriculum.

3—That in order to eliminate the "class" distinctions in CUNY, all units be made four year units and all curricula be offered at each unit.

4—The creation of a comprehensive remedial program for all students who need it.

5—Substitution of cooperative for competitive learning with the ultimate goal of ending grades, exams and degrees.

6—Acceptance of action as a legitimate form of learning: work in the community to be given full credit.

7—An end to mechanical, arbitrary and artificial definitions of professionalism as criteria for the hiring and retention of faculty.

8—Joint control of units of CUNY by students, faculty and community.

9—That stipends based on need be available to all students so that no choice need be made between an education and survival for the individual and his family.

10—Free, client-controlled day care centers so that no woman is forced to choose between education and family.

11—A tax on corporations located, or functioning in, the United States to help finance the above program.

As immediate measures we propose:

1—Immediate abolition of degree time limits and minimum course loads and dismissal for academic failure.

2—Reduction in course load required for full-time status.

3—Free transfer into and out of existing programs.

4—A massive campaign to expose the fraud inherent in the Bowker plan.

Hulsey Takes On More Responsibilities

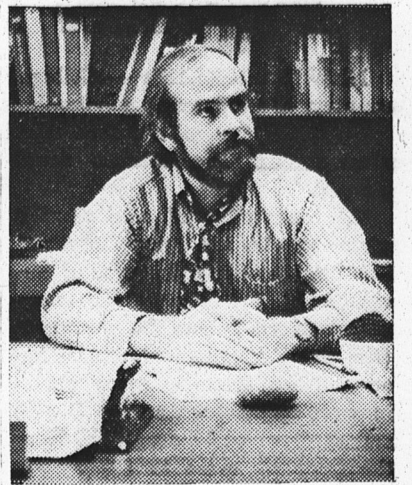
Ramon Hulsey, Assistant to the Dean, took on an additional title and function in Richmond's Administration this past November. This is the position of Supervisor of the Registrar's Office, an unofficial Registrar.

Mr. Hulsey aims to give the office a student personal orientation rather than that of a bureaucracy which any office can easily develop and decrease into.

Many, many forms is the first manifestation of Hulsey in the Registrar's Office; ten in the first three weeks, devised and formulated by the man himself.

One is that for change of address; R.C. students are an extremely mobile group. It comes with three copies which can be quickly and easily forwarded to the appropriate, other offices. All forms will be NRC (no carbon required), a very fine and practical touch when one recalls ones last profane hassle with carbon paper.

Another factor designed to free the professional staff for more pressing problems will be an increase in students aides; Hulsey



hopes with more funds in January to take on more. They will be utilized for filing, answering phones and routine inquiries.

Mr. Hulsey is still maintaining his other responsibilities as Assistant to the Dean; these include counselling students, coordination of the SEEK program and draft counselling. Next time you're in the Registrar's Office, take note of any change; Mr. Hulsey will be interested to hear your comments pro or con.

BHE Adopts . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

high school work," and "introduce a critically needed incentive for competitive academic effort within those high schools of the city which relatively small numbers of students have previously been able to gain admissions as matriculants in the university."

High school graduates classified in the sixth through tenth groups "will have opportunities to attend programs in the community colleges which may lead to completion of the first two years of the baccalaureate program and automatic transfer to a senior college in their junior year; or they may choose to attend career-oriented programs," according to the board resolution.

Chancellor Bowker asserted, "The important consideration which must be emphasized, is that every June, 1970, graduate of a New York City high school who wants to attend City University will be admitted and be given a genuine opportunity to advance toward a degree.

"The rate of a student's progress will partially be influenced by the remediation resources the university can bring to bear for those who have been denied adequate secondary school preparation. The overriding factor, however, will continue to be the individual student's motivation as measured by work, effort and performance. We are committed to enhancing, not eroding, the academic standards of this university. The board's plan provides the framework for accomplishing that objective."

The board plan calls for 2,500 SEEK freshmen next September, an 85% increase over this year's entering SEEK enrollment. Noting this sharp increase, the board's policy statement asserted, "To do otherwise would be to make the community colleges into a second-track system to which the majority of Black and Puerto Rican students, who have not been adequately educated in the secondary schools, would be assigned. We emphatically reject any approach which would lead to de facto segregated institutions, either community colleges or senior colleges."

Chairman Burkhardt declared, "We sincerely hope that the plan we have adopted will unite the diverse interests, within and outside the university, so that we can get on with the urgent task of obtaining the necessary fiscal resources and physical facilities to make open admissions a reality in September of 1970."

Mr. Burkhardt described the \$35 million cost of implementing open admissions, included in CUNY's proposed 1970-71 operating budget, as "well within the fiscal capability of city and state government."

The board chairman said he was encouraged by the report of Deputy Chancellor Seymour C. Hyman on obtaining the necessary space for increased freshmen enrollment on the university's campuses. Now under construction, under CUNY's present campus development program, is more than one million square feet of additional space scheduled for completion by next September. Another 1.7 million square feet, including some rental space, is expected to be ready for occupancy by September, 1971.

Dr. Hyman, who is now working with City Real Estate Commissioner Ira Duchan to identify additional rental space for next fall, noted that the university's Task Force on Open Admissions is also considering other space utilization possibilities including:

- stretching out daily class schedules to combine day and evening sessions and reach a high level of space use from early morning to late evening,
- adopting an annual trimester system,
- erection of temporary classroom facilities.

"It is in our clear intent," Dr. Hyman said, "to accomplish open admissions in 1970 without additional congestion of our already overburdened campus facilities. We should be able to maintain approximately the same ratio of space per student at a given time in 1970 as in 1969, then, as our building program accelerates, begin to achieve the space ratios not enjoyed by other institutions of higher education."

B'klyn Students Seek School Board Election

Following the creation of community school boards under the New York City school decentralization law, a Brooklyn College Committee to Elect College Students to Local School Boards has been formed by a group of graduate and undergraduate students on the campus.

The candidates, who are all residents of Brooklyn, are Alvin Bluthman and Marvin Spruck for the 18th district school board, Leo Salzman for the 21st, and Paul Kerner for the 22nd. Mr. Bluthman of 31 E. 55 St. is a senior majoring in political science. Mr. Spruck, who lives at 1604 E. 94 St., is a former public school teacher and a graduate student in political science. Mr. Salzman of 1777 E. 7 St. has also taught in public schools and is a graduate in education. Mr. Kerner, who

resides at 2464 E. 14 St., is returning to school at the age of 31 to complete his studies for a degree in political science.

Local school boards comprise seven to 15 members, depending on the size of the school. Elections are slated for January 27, 1970.

When asked why Brooklyn College students should be represented on the community boards, Mr. Bluthman replied, "Many people criticize Brooklyn College as a commuter school. We know it is a community school, and we believe that our students should have an active part in community affairs.

"Students are more directly affected by the working of the school system than anyone else," he added. "Graduates of the public schools will be entering colleges, including Brooklyn College, in record numbers. And how well prepared will they be? We, who have gone through the ordeal, know what is required for success in college, and we know how badly the public schools prepare their students for college."

BHE Names Commission

A blue ribbon commission to study the future governmental relations and financing of the City University of New York has been authorized by the Board of Higher Education.

In making the announcement Chairman Frederick Burkhardt said the commission members would be named "within the next week or two."

Among other questions the board will be asking the commission to answer are:

—What is the extent of SUNY's responsibility for higher education in New York City?

—What should be the relationship of CUNY to the New York City public school system, the State University, the Board of Regents and the State Department of Education?

—To what extent should CUNY's growth be financed by state, city, federal funds and/or private and student contributions?

In its resolution, the board described the demand for higher educational opportunities in New York City as "an explosion which can neither be denied nor contained."

California Press . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

But even though the request failed to insult or intimidate Hayakawa, he gave it only \$6,800.

In what appears to be a following of Hayakawa's financial tactics, San Jose State president William Burns held up monies ostensibly because the black slate of candidates got less than a majority vote. The Black slate won 41 per cent, SDS received 20 per cent, and various other groups mustered the rest.

Under a ruling that followed the election, a run-off was to be held between the two highest winners. SDS refused to participate, however, and Burns interpreted this as stalemating the election. As a result he has held up all the student allocations from student government.

Robert O. Kelly, the 29-year-old presidential candidate on the black slate, finally appealed personally to the 13-campus board of trustees at their meeting this week. The board played ignorant to the goings on and passed a study over to Chancellor Glen S. Dumke.

Pigskin Review: The Big State Game

NEW YORK (LNS) — College football, as the country is becoming aware, is big business. High school players are recruited all over the country, offered great scholarships, freedom to do exactly what they want to do; play football and nothing else. Now it seems college football players are looking around them and finding some things are more important than lugging the pigskin alma mater. The coaches aren't pleased.

The economics of major collegiate sports are very intricate. Scholarships abound, training and equipment are expensive, transportation costs can be enormous (the entire squads, including hangers on, are flown to away games in such conferences as the Big 8) and stadium costs are high. Even the footballs come to \$25 apiece. A losing season or so, attendance down, and the money begins to slip away.

More importantly, the old alumni spirit, the longing for youth and stature which prompts old men to find large sums of money for their schools—the Class of '02 syndrome, begins to let down. It's not just the pressure of school spirit and the desire to win that makes college coaching such a tension-filled job. There's the Board of Trustees looking with displeasure over your shoulder if you should lose to the Traditional Rival.

Football players are to the large University what showgirls are to Las Vegas. Strut your stuff, but don't stop to think about.

But these are strange times now. Political times. Black runners brought politics into the synthetically pacific environment of the Olympics by raising black-gloved fists, and took shit for it. The Olympics themselves were boycotted in part, as were various track meets last year, in protest of the racist policies of the athletic clubs which sponsor (use) black athletes for their own needs. Now, black college football players are recognizing their positions and are making their protests known.

At the University of Indiana, 14 black members of the football squad boycotted practice because of what they called "assumptions made by the coaching staff based on stereotyping of the black." The atmosphere they were playing under was "mentally depressing and morally discouraging." All 14 were summarily dismissed from the varsity football squad, ostensibly for failing to abide by the coach's policy prohibiting two practice

cuts—but obviously for reasons which go much deeper. The scholarships will not be renewed.

Emphasizing the group nature of the protest, the black Indiana players issued a statement saying, "The 14 of us felt as though we were not being treated as men. This by no means was the first time we had taken steps to remedy racial matters on the squad."

This is not an isolated incident. Last Spring 20 black players skipped Spring practice at the University of Iowa for political reasons. This fall at the University of Washington 13 black players boycotted the team, though 9 of the men were intimidated into rejoicing by threat of the loss of their scholarship. The coach called for "100% commitment to Husky football." The school's Black Athletes Alumni Association called for the firing of coach Jim Owens on the grounds of his "uncompromising bigotry." A black assistant coach has resigned from the staff because of what he called the "inaccuracies and omissions" in the head coach's statements regarding reinstatement of the athletes.

There has been another, equally political row going on in this year's college football scene. The entire black segment of the Wyoming University football squad, 14 in all, was kicked off the team when they participated in a protest demonstration against the racist policies of one of their opponents, Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young is Mormon School. The Mormon Church denies full membership to blacks on the grounds that they are descendants of Cain and are inevitably damned for Cain's sin. The Director of Admissions of BYU came more to the point. "Their ideals of moral chastity are different," he said.

Despite the fact of BYU's blatant racism, the Wyoming coach, Lloyd Eaton, insisted on strict adherence to his personal rule against athletes taking part in any political demonstration. Presumably this is to prevent any

such embarrassment as happened at the Olympics. Many white players would have liked to have participated in the Moratorium but were intimidated by their coach and stayed home.

The 14 players wore black armbands and took part in a rally against BYU. Blaming "outside agitators," coach Eaton then suspended the team members. (Other action Eaton has taken in the past, reported one of the 14 suspended players, include refusal to let a black player marry his white fiance, and insistence on injured blacks playing while injured whites were excused.)

After their suspensions the black players tried to discuss the issues with the coach. Ronald Hill, one of the 14, reported "He didn't even give us a chance to speak. Whenever one of us tried to speak he cut us off with 'bullshit' or 'shut up'—He said that we had defied him so we could all go back on colored relief."

All 14 stand to lose their scholarships next year if they remain off the team.

The Wyoming 14 has consulted with the American Civil Liberties Union and are now suing the University for \$1.1 million in damages, as well as asking for a court order forcing the coach to reinstate them on the team.

In other actions, the San Jose State football team wore black armbands when they played against BYU. The Western Athletic Conference has also been asked to expel BYU from its ranks because of the school's ties to the Mormon Church and its racist policies.

College athletes are notoriously exploited. Only about half of all college athletes actually graduate with degrees from the schools they compete for. Ushered about, given little or no encouragement or time to study, they are used and discarded like so much heavy-duty Kleenex, sopping up money and prestige for their schools before being squeezed dry. It's a good life for a while, before

the pressure gets on you. And all that scholarship money and potential professional athletics cash is hard to pass up.

Sports is one of the few areas where black people are permitted to excel. It goes along with the strong, dumb nigger routine. It fits the stereotype and is therefore less threatening than pure strength would otherwise be. This opportunity is often accepted gladly by black athletes who see no other path to the top of white America, and who accept the prescribed vision of the white pinnacle. Athletes have almost invariably been among the most vociferously conservative individuals. Each is a Horatio Alger. Each is thankful for the opening which sprung him to the top. Each wants to keep what he's got, and being vocal can only blow it. Each knows what it is to be a nigger.

It's a tremendously difficult decision to deny the graphic potential of the American Pie-in-the-Sky. Pro contracts can be so fat—the life so seemingly good. But black athletes are increasingly rejecting this as false vision. The athletes' demonstrations, and the hysterical, tyrannical reaction to them, are vivid statements that the days of Boola-Boola are indeed gone the way of all pigskin.

Now, when blacks play they mean to win.

Martin Sostre . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

come by every half hour to awaken him by shining a powerful flashlight in his eyes.

"If your head is covered, he will kick the wall to wake you. If you don't wake up, he'll come into the cell and wake you, shake the bed or take your blanket away to punish you."

Sostre brought out clearly the racism of the prison system, citing that 80% of Green Haven's prisoners are black and brown.

But the racism of the prison system is part of the racism of the society. These are men who the society has no room for—no jobs, no decent places to live, no way of providing for themselves or their families—because of their race and class, and who were forced to survive by means of crime. Private property doesn't mean too much to you if you've never had any, so even though attacks on it by these people are not consciously political, they are still an attack on the society and the class structure that rely on private property.

Sostre also pointed out that 90% of the prison guards are white. And he accused the the State of running concentration camps for black and brown people.

The defense tried to show that Sostre's treatment wasn't cruel and unusual, and tried to discredit the testimony of Sostre and other prisoners. What they succeeded in showing is that the New York State prison system consistently deprives prisoners of their legal and human rights.

The trial ended on Nov. 7, and the attorneys filed all of their briefs and motions with the judge, Constance Baker Motley. A decision is expected on Jan. 7. Prisoners all over the country are watching this case, and if Judge

Black Athletes Controversy

By JOHN SIMPSON
College Press Service

LARAMIE, Wyoming (CPS) — It all started when Coach Lloyd Eaton suspended 14 blacks from the University of Wyoming football team for participating in a protest against Brigham Young University's (BYU) alleged racist policies. Out of that has come more protests, counter-protests, and a court case.

The "Black 14" at Wyoming have lost their first attempt to be reinstated or receive \$1.1 million they requested in damages, as a Cheyenne court ruled against them. But they are appealing the decision to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

The University of Wyoming and the rest of the Western Athletic Conference (WAC) is not the only athletic group involved in racial turmoil, however. Ten blacks were dropped from the University of Indiana's football team November 6 for boycotting practice. Nine of the players had said they would not return and the tenth did not report for practice.

Coach John Pont said, "we'll miss them but sometimes decisions have to be made like this." He had met with the blacks and told them they would be accepted back on the team without penalty if the showed up for practice; those that failed to return were to be suspended under a rule that prohibits a player from missing more than one consecutive practice session unexcused. Reasons for the blacks' original boycott are unclear; but university spokesmen said reports that the blacks were displeased with Pont were untrue.

Meanwhile, at Los Angeles State College, black Head Coach Walt Thurmond suspended eight white members of the football team. Thurmond ordered the players suspended November 6, after consultation with the rest of the athletic staff, and said they would be off the team for the rest of the year. Thurmond said that there were no racial implications to the dismissals, but would not amplify on the violations.

Transcendental Meditation

as taught by
**Maharishi
Mahesh Yogi**

Introductory Lecture

Presented by

Rick Stanly

Wednesday, December 10
at 11:30-12:30

pudding

"A CONTRACT'S A CONTRACT! YOUR POWER IS MINE
BODY AND SOUL!!!"



MORATORIUM: PEOPLES PROTEST

FRIDAY

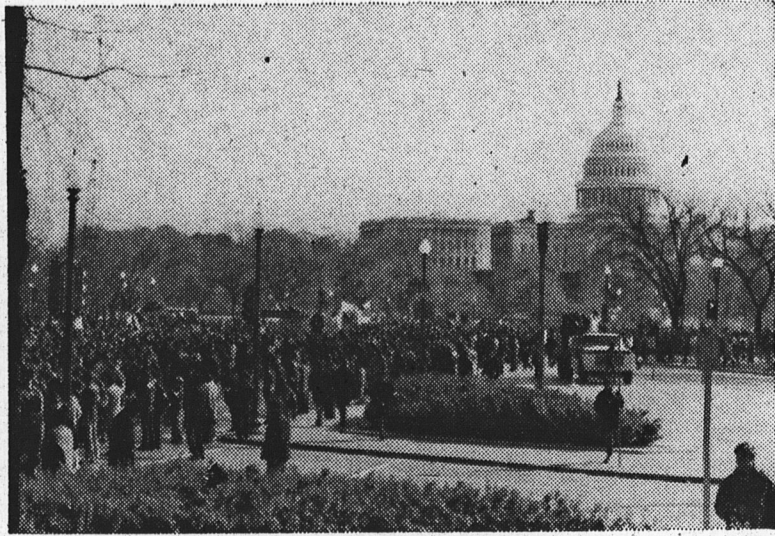
Theodore Dougherty . . . Thomas Brown . . . Dieghton Daniels . . . Donald Lucas . . . Peter Toune . . . Standing in front of the Capitol Building watching the marchers file past me one by one, trying not to be overwhelmed by the implications of what is going on around me. The long line of candles flickers away into the distance toward the Washington Monument, every light representing a marcher, and every marcher representing a death (or was it a murder?). The Capitol Building is very dark inside, but all lit up and white on the outside. The flag is drooped at full mast in front of the dome. Everything — the air, the people, the police, the trees, the buildings the marchers — seems so quiet and peaceful. Why can't it be like this all over the world, especially in that far off place called Vietnam? Joseph Dyor Jr. . . Lenard Demeo . . . Philip Linsey . . . Bay Byrne . . . John Welch . . .

There is a light drizzle seeping downward off and on. Occasionally an eerie sort of siren will go off to the west somewhere. The police stand around in small groups in, I suppose, strategic locations — no helmets or any of that stuff, only the usual night-sticks. They look sort of unworried and bored with all the proceedings, wonder what they are thinking about — wonder if it is about the symbolic death

and white armband and he tells me that the first marcher left Arlington Cemetery -at 6:00 PM Thursday, reached the Capitol Building two and a half hours later, and have been coming over since. He also mentions that one cop had been hurt so far — but that that was by an auto accident, and the police haven't blamed the protestors for it. He said the police have been helpful and unusually nice so far. He tells us of a place — St. Mark's Church — where we might find a place to sleep. As I start to walk away toward the church, I look back for one final impression: the city seems quiet — waiting, and the people seem quiet — hoping. Vinh Le . . . James Sincere . . . Stephen Kostanski . . . Donald O'Lettie . . . Walter McDonald . . . Albert Provost . . . Vinh Thuong . . . Vu Liet . . . Frank Nevarro . . . Antonine Kociper . . . Joseph Femco . . .

Wandering around looking for St. Mark's we hear a siren (awful sounding, like the ones the Nazis used to take the Jews away in old World War II movies) and turned to see a lone ambulance go flashing by. I think to myself "Do you suppose someone died? Certainly death has lost some of its meaning to all of us — we see and hear about body counts, assassinations, mass murders, etc., so often that we don't even notice or care about single deaths anymore."

—Mark D.



The sight of the Capitol.

WAITING FOR WEATHERMAN

Friday turned out to be a day of lots of little events all of which were overshadowed by the waiting to see what the Weathermen are going to do at the South Vietnamese Embassy. Dupont Circle . . . Violence . . . 8:30 . . . Trouble . . . Police . . . etc. . .

However, while waiting for evening, other things did get done. Sue and I met her boyfriend Jim and his friend Barry and we waited on a long line to get something to eat. Finally found St. Mark's church. It was a Movement Center, and was very busy. People were swarming all over the place trying to keep things organized and give out the free food and information needed to help keep up the momentum of the activities.

Barry was an old hand at being at the right place at the right time. He showed us how to get passes to sit in the Senate Chambers and watch the proceedings of the Senate. Barry's leg was hurt at the Chicago Convention and he was using a cane, which worked wonders in getting us in elevators and other places where we weren't supposed to be without waiting on long lines.

After we left the Senate, Barry and I wandered out to the front of the Capitol just in time to see the army setting up a sandbag machine gun emplacement behind the front steps. When they saw that we had seen them they got the police to chase us away, but we took the hint and split even before the police could get to us. Barry cursed for not having his camera there. Right about then there was a tremendous thunderstorm and everybody stopped and took shelter — all except the marchers, I guess because death doesn't stop for rain.

We all got into Barry's station-wagon and decided to go over to Mobe headquarters at 1029 Vermont Ave. where I was going to try to get a press pass. Mobe H. Q. was very hectic, people had packed the 4th, 8th, 9th, and 10th floors and each office was a center of a different part of the Moratorium. Finally found the Press office, only to find out they were out of Press Passes — some guy said to come back early tomorrow morning. Elevator was too busy and crowded so I walked down. The stairs were jammed with people and everybody looked very tired and a bit confused.

We went over to the Washington Monument to see if we could meet some friends. On the way over we got stuck next to an army truck, and when they saw Barry taking a picture the driver gave us the peace sign — what a great picture. By the time we got to the

Monument it was dark, cold, deserted, and very haunted looking. Barry and I walked up to see if his friends were there. All the flags around the monument were down and the wind was whipping the ropes around. The metal clips were clanging against the poles and it reminded me of the rattling of bones. Barry mentioned that Abbie Hoffman had called the monument the nation's phallic symbol, where upon Barry commented that the Capitol, the White House, the Jefferson, and the Lincoln domes must be attributed to its potency. Headed back to the place where we were going to spend the night — it just happened to be right in back of the South Vietnamese Embassy. Passed more marchers. David Davies . . . Robert Hill . . . Alfred Stevens . . . Joseph Morasco . . . Got to where we were going to stay, turned out to be some guy's apartment that he had turned into a crash pad, and about 25-30 people were staying there. Supper was in the making, so we went out for a walk to see how things were developing. The police around the Embassy were OK. Noticed for the first time C.D.U.s (civil disturbance unit) helmets and gas masks were lying near by every cop. We couldn't walk in groups any larger than three, and we had to keep moving, but they let us take pictures and were generally pretty friendly. Right in front of the Embassy there were a few cars full of plain-clothes men (F.B.I., C.I.A., or something) with cameras taking pictures of all the

(Continued on Page 14)

THE LAST DAY

It wasn't easy but I got up because we all wanted to watch the last marcher leave Arlington. We had a little coffee and headed over to Mobe headquarters to get my press pass and catch the press bus over to Arlington. It was cold outside and if we passed anybody on the road they were wrapped in blankets and anything they could find — most were still shivering though. Got the press pass and got on the bus. The bus got to Arlington, but the last marchers had already left. The bus followed the route of the marchers and we caught up with them just as they were reaching the White House. As the marchers got to the front gate they shouted the name they were carrying. Larry Gilford . . . Due Ninh . . . Hi Taiy . . . James A. Arrowwood . . . Richard Boyle . . . Lee Roy Taylor . . . Sandra Hesev . . . Dick Devine . . . George Anderson . . . Thor Xh . . . Mark Judge . . . James John Brennan . . . Then all of a sudden the T.V. cameras and everybody focused on one very cold girl — Susan Miller — she carried the last name of the march — Vinh Linh. Don't know why there was so much commotion, there would be more names if one just waited till the next thursday's statement from the military (in fact, there were more names the next week — 92 more to be exact). We walked with the last groups of marchers to the caskets covered with black shrouds and American flags. I was very moved by it all, and the rest of the day was sort of anti-climatic.

We all went and waited on line to get something to eat at a restaurant. Then headed over to the staging area for the mass march. Passed Arlo Guthrie on the sidewalk. He too was bundled up, but looked cold anyway. Got to the area where the march was supposed to begin and tried to find a section from NYC or something we could associate with, finally just got in line and slowly headed toward the Washington Monument. There were a lot of people marching. We gave the peace sign to everybody who looking out the windows. Every once in a while we would shout "Peace, Now" or some other appropriate remark. The army and news helicopters were constantly flying overhead, and we even saw some National Guard troops inside a square in the Commerce Department Building. Got to the Washington Monument and after trying to see from a tree we had climbed,

(Continued on Page 14)



Those who have been through it, demonstrate.

that is passing before them? Now and then a police walkie-talkie will rasp out its message — it sounds apologetic, almost like it is trying to whisper, but can't. Everything is, or is trying, to be quiet.

Trying to concentrate on the marchers. They seem to be not marching in an even single file, but passing by in groups of ten or fifteen, this seems truer to the facts of their deaths anyway — soldiers don't die at an even pace, they are killed all at once in an ambush or battle then the survivors all live, just out of reach of death, until the next ambush or firefight. The marchers appear as different as the people they really are: some have a funeral-like expression, others just look exhausted from the long march, others have no apparent expression, a few look like cub scouts on their first march or like boy scouts with many marches under their belt, other socialize, some are ven laughing, and one even holds a baby boy in his arms—wonder what he is thinking about? Most marchers seem in their early twenties or late teens. Talking to a Mobe marshal with a blue

PEOPLE

Ordinarily people are just people — some interesting, some not — but on that night everybody seemed to me to be some reflection on the Moratorium. My first experience proved to be the exception to the rest. While sitting on the # 107 bus out to the Gothels bridge, Sue and I got stared at by everybody on the bus, especially one well dressed lady with lots of jewelry who stared out of the corner of her eye for the whole length of the ride, hadn't they ever seen people who looked different than they did?

The bus driver was (I think) somewhat typical of a great many people, he cared, but was admittedly a little confused. He agreed that Johnson was the worst kind of deceiving president, that Nixon's "eight month peace plan" was a election lie, and that peace was necessary, but he didn't want to just pull out. He had no idea how to end it all.

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High School Students Demonstrate Against the War.



Tear Gas permeates all at the Justice Department.

Police Tactics And The Justice Department

By JOHN SIMPSON
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS) — It's not fun to be tear gassed, but it sure beats the hell out of being clubbed by a police officer. And thus despite what militants might say about Saturday's demonstration at the Justice Department and the "pigs" reaction, it will for the most part be termed a textbook example of police restraint.

I say this only after I was clubbed and gassed in incidents that grew out of the Yippie sponsored "Stop the Trial" demonstration at the Justice Department.

Everyone involved with the anti-war protests here viewed the disorders surrounding the march on the South Vietnamese (Saigon) Embassy Friday night as a prelude to what would occur the next day at the Justice Department. Police, in particular, were of that opinion. So when about 15,000 demonstrators and other interested parties—press, Mobe marshals, and curiosity seekers—moved away from the main rally at the Washington Monument towards the Justice Department Building, the police were quick to react.

An impressive number, perhaps more than 500 were deployed around the building. All wore helmets and carried gas masks. A few had small American Flags on the lapels of their coats. And while the demonstration was building the cops were friendly, even jovial. This was particularly true of the black police. For a while it even appeared as though the same sort of working rapport that had developed earlier between police and Mobe marshals might prevail. But nobody really expected that—least of all the Mobe marshals who tried on several occasions to restrain the Yippie sponsored demonstration.

The militants showed their feelings about Mobe as the demonstration got under way. They pelted marshals, as well as the Justice Department with bottles, stones, and cans of paint. When it became clear that the Mobe marshals couldn't control the demonstration, the police began to exercise some of their "restraint." The is to say they opened up with tear gas.

Washington Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson later acknowledge police may have in fact been too hasty

in their application of gas, but its liberal use was surely the factor that allowed them to exercise their now widely hailed restraint.

The police were not particularly interested in making arrests. Instead they aimed at dispersing crowds with gas. And after one has been gased once or twice, his revolutionary fervor fades. Thus with a minimum of physical violence the police were able to disperse a relatively large crowd.

Demonstrators went in several directions, some towards the Washington Monument, others towards the business district. Acts of vandalism—window smashing and the like—were committed as the demonstrators retreated. For several hours during the afternoon and evening, tear gas hung over downtown Washington, an omnipresent symbol of police restraint.

The primary use of physical violence came when the police in a wide single line swept slowly through the park that surrounds the Washington Monument where the main afternoon rally had been held. After repeated warnings that anyone in the area would be arrested the police slowly moved in.

Mobe marshals were desperately trying to get people to heed their warnings, and were urging people to leave through the press tent. Almost everyone did. But this reporter assumed that a member of the press trying to make a phone call in the press tent had nothing to worry about. The first officer that was encountered, as about 10 or fifteen burst into the tent, didn't bother to ask questions but struck a well controlled blow to the back of the neck.

He threw me to another officer, who seemed similarly inclined until he saw press credentials and became almost friendly considering the circumstances. A third started the same routine as the first, but somehow I broke away with only a few proddings with the butt of a shotgun. At that point, I split.

Love America . . .

(Continued from Page 18)

carrying the "Russia is the Quarterback" sign, pointed at a freaky-looking person and said, "You are next, you are the next victim of Communist."

But antiwar people stayed away for the most part, as did young people. Perhaps one person in six at the rally was under 21. The 64-year-old Rivers, white hair blowing in the wind, said in a cracked and crusty voice, "There are more of us patriotic Americans than those pro Hanoi-crats. Keep up the fight. Spiro Agnew is helping us. You back up Spiro and he will continue to pour it on." Whistles, cheers.

The placards in the crowd reflected a startling political orientation. One said, "Spock has colic," another, "100,000,000 dead from Communism, will You be Next," another, "Kill the Commies." People passed out buttons saying "Tell it to Hanoi," and "America — Love it or Leave it."

A pamphlet entitled, "It's Time for Reason . . . not Treason," called upon businessmen to stop all production that might eventually aid Communist countries.

Everyone awaited Tower of Texas, and his speech was country lickin' good, as they say. "The silent majority has become very vocal indeed," he said in deep-throated, manly tones, gazing commandingly down at the crowd. Though we all know the war is ugly and despicable, he said, those who are against it are cowardly.

"We did not ask to be a great military power," he said. "It was the Communist aggressors after World War II who started the arms race." He lost a few points when he declared, in the midst of thousands of greying veterans, that, "This generation of fighting men is the greatest this nation has ever seen."

But he gained the points back when he said Americans would rather die as free men than live as slaves, and intimated that "some men in public life who should know better" are Communist sympathizing, sell-out artists.

The rally ended after 2½ hours with everyone singing "God Bless America," and people passing out bumper stickers with these words: "Thank you for Loving America."

Weatherman . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

people — we became movie stars. All was quiet so we went back to the house, stopping to talk to a few cops by the entrance to our block so they would get to know us and know that we lived there, even gave them some hot coffee later.

Dinner was really delicious — two huge pots of spaghetti and two gallons of burgandy wine. Got to talking with the people there and found out something interesting; everybody there had been to some similar mass protest before (Pentagon 1967, Boston Commons, Chicago, etc.) and about half had been to the Woodstock thing this summer. Pretty soon we heard some sirens going and the tear gas and pepper gas canisters exploding and we rushed out to see what was happening. The weathermen had marched up Mass. Ave. to Dupont Circle where the police met them with orders to disband. After the second warning the gas canisters began to explode and the crowd retreated to form again. I wandered around behind the police lines (we were staying inside the circle of defense that the police had set up around the embassy). Talked to the police who didn't seem to be disturbed by the marchers — they felt that the gas would keep everything at a rather non-violent level, they didn't want to do any head splitting. Things quieted down a little, but nobody

was relaxing. We went back inside to get warm. All of a sudden we heard a great commotion outside, and looking out the window we saw the police chasing a large group of people down the street in front of the house. We went downstairs to the street but the gas was to bad, and we stumbeled back upstairs to wait for the gas to be scattered by the cold wind. Barry and I wandered out after about five minutes and heard some police lieutenant bragging about the trap they had set and how it had worked so well. But most of the cops just wanted to avoid trouble and tried not to encourage it. We walked over to an aid station where we saw volunteers treating people with lemon juice for the gas they got in their eyes. Nobody had heard of anyone being hurt, except for gas. Someone had seen a few broken windows on cars and had seen a cop bust somebody's camera as he was taking pictures, but didn't remember seeing anyone (cop or protestor) getting hit. Endured the cold a while longer, then decided that things had quieted down for the night, (it turned out we were right) and we went up to the apartment where everybody tried to get some sleep. We set the alarm for 4:30 so we could get up and watch the last of the march-on-death marchers leave Arlington. Floor wasn't to comfortable but I was tired. —Mark D.

Last Day . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

we decided to try and use our press pass to get up-front. It worked. We got inside the press area right in front of the stage. Was sort of exciting being not more than ten yards from the stage and still plenty of room to walk around. Barry got to talking with Paul O'Dwyer, whom he had campaigned for and Paul had remembered. I went over and sat on a BBC film and camera case. It was cold. The speakers were a little disappointing, except for Dick Gregory, who was pretty funny—"he (Spiro Agnew) is to dumb to walk and chew gum at the same time" The V.P. got an unfair proportion of the nasty comments (sounded more like a chop session than a peace demonstration), and besides that the speakers said nothing new. The people wanted to hear nasties about the V.P. and listen to music—so that's what they got. Well, the music was good and rather than sulk I decided to enjoy myself. Peter, Paul, and Mary were on a lot and got a warm response. The crowd went wild with Richie Havens and again later with the cast of Hair; a lot of people were jumping up and down and dancing and singing. There was some worry, at one point, that some radicals would rush the stage because they didn't like the speakers. But this threat passed when they all got up and went over to the Justice Department to do their thing. The remaining people cared more about recreating a Woodstock then worrying about the ending of the war or the necessity of obtaining peace. Only when the two were in common—as when the cast of Hair released a dozen or so white doves—did peace enter many minds. Latter on I went inside the coffee tent and talked to a few of speakers who had also sought refuge from the cold. Timothy Leary was right in front of me on the coffee line, so rather than gape at him I got into a conversation with him about the unpolitical mood

of the crowd. At 5:00 it ended with some guy saying something about showing RMN that we could get out of D.C. faster then he could get out of Vietnam. Big deal—I thought that was pretty obvious. But exit we did—we had to go out of our way to avoid the Justice Department; we had gotten enough gas for our curiosity and besides, the mood of the moratorium was broken and we, like most people, just wanted to get home. We were tired, cold, and hungry.

Luckily Barry felt that N.Y.C. wasn't to far out of the way from his destination of Buffalo and he gave us a ride to Staten Island. The traffic heading north was impossible, the police wouldn't even let cars into the way-stations, because they were too full already. Finally got to Staten Island at about two in the morning and Barry dropped us off at a bus stop by the expressway. I stuck out my thumb and about twenty minutes later I got a ride from some guy who was going the other way but turned around so he could ask me about Washington (guess I looked like I had been there). He said that he really cared about peace and all that, but because of a date he couldn't go. I guess that's where it is at. People care—but not enough.

Walking up to my door I tried to think back on the last 60 hours, and all I could think of was Theodore Dougherty . . . Thomas Brown . . . Deighton Daniells . . . Donald Lucas . . . Peter Towne . . . Joseph tanski . . . Don Dyor, Jr. . . Leonard Demeo . . . Philip Linsey . . . Bay Byrne . . . John Welch . . . Vinh Le . . . James Sincere . . . Stephen Kostanski . . . Donald O'Letie . . . Walter McDonald . . . Albert Provost . . . Vinh Thuong . . . Vu Liet . . . Frank Nevarro . . . Antonime Kecip . . . Joseph Fenco . . . David Davies . . . Robert Hill . . . Alfred Stevens . . . Joseph Morrasco . . . Larry Gilford . . . James A. Arrowood . . . Richard . . . James John Brennan . . . Vinh Linh . . .

I cried.

—Mark D.

Army Seeks Different Ways to Crush Rebels

FORT CARSON, Colo. (LNS)— Sending anti-war soldiers to the stockade for long terms is one way they've tried to stop the GI rebellion. But that's not the only method the brass used. One of the most important techniques used by the brass is designed to keep the GIs from getting together to rap in the first place. Intimidation, harassment and tight regulations—much of it strictly illegal and unconstitutional—characterize this approach.

In early October, General Westmoreland sent a special memo to base commanders warning that the Moratorium meant an "explosive situation" and charging them to prevent "adverse actions or publicity."

The commanding officers at Fort Carson tried to prevent known anti-war activists from the base from taking part in an October Moratorium rally scheduled for Acacia Park in nearby Colorado Springs. The brass fabricated excuses for confining several men to post—men known for their anti-war feelings. A memorandum, stamped "For Official Use Only," was smuggled out of the base later by a friendly GI. It is proof of an illegal conspiracy on the part of high-ranking officers to keep American citizens from exercising their First Amendment rights of free speech and free assembly.

The memo shows the brass carefully planning out the Moratorium Day for "all five of our potential problem children."

The brass wanted to keep an eye on each of the GI rebels, even if it meant conjuring up special assignments for them. (As it turned out, it was not possible for the brass to keep all five men on base, though military intelligence people watched them closely off base.)

Similar memos must be circulating at every post, singling out anti-war GIs for special harassment and punishment.

Some 5 soldiers at Fort Lewis, Wash., were busted in October for holding an American Servicemen's Union meeting at a service club on post. Though they have not been court-martialed (they did nothing illegal), they are currently being subjected to harassment and reassignment.

Dock of the Bay, a radical weekly from San Francisco, explained the phenomenon this way: "The army, having been embarrassed by the court-martials of 1968, is now trying to stifle dissent in the dark of night—where fascists have preferred to operate."

* * *

(Editor's note: The underground press is interested in spreading the word about the brass's attempt to keep GIs from exercising their rights and moving against the war. We'd like to have first-hand accounts and documentary evidence of punitive reassignment or harassment of anti-war servicemen. Send to: GI Editor, Liberation News Service, 160 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10027.

Army Brass Ponders New Repressive Move

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ALCDGB

SUBJECT: Preparations for Vietnam Moratorium - 15 Oct 69

14 October 1969

(1) Roberts: 46th Arty cannot come up with any sound, above criticism type reason to keep Roberts on post. The best they have to offer so far is that Roberts may accompany LTC Munson (XO) on an evening Army Aircraft flight and be forced into an RCN. This is pretty flimsy at best.

(2) Stocker: 47th Hosp cannot devise any logical, reasonable action to be taken which would not be highly suspicious (Comment: I believe there is good reason to expect Stocker's appearance in Acacia Park during the evening of 15 Oct, since this area is his old "stomping ground").

(3) Tipton (169th Engr Co): EM is a POL man in unit which is preparing for CMMI. May be employed thusly on evening of 15 Oct or may be engaged in a platoon "GI Party" as a result of a poor showing during Co Cmdr's inspection (This is a normal activity during the week).

(4) Rozier (115th Petrol Co): EM will be on guard. He was due either today or tomorrow. This situation helped make the decision.

(5) Boyd (5th Med Bn): Acting as a clerk in the company. With the influx of new officers and NCO's, Boyd will be engaged in cutting new unit orders (eg, CBR Off/NCO etc) which will occupy him until approximately 2200 hrs.

c. It is obvious from the above that the two most sensitive personnel (Roberts and Stocker) are also the ones for which it is the most difficult to justify detention. Certainly any reason for detaining from going downtown will be liable for scrutiny in Aboveground. Rather than detain or deter these two from the rally, another approach might be to let them go. They are within their "legal rights" to decry the Vietnam War. However, if they overstep their bounds and counsel insubordination or disloyalty they are then liable for punitive action.

7. In summary:

- a. A "Huey" with bull-horn is laid on.
- b. The Garden Plot company is alerted.
- c. Coverage of the rally in Acacia Park is planned.
- d. There is some difficulty in "profitably engaging" all 5 of our potential problem children.

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Security Committee Hisses MOBE

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security has charged that the New Mobilization Committee is "dominated by Communists," and that the Vietnam Moratorium Committee is "part of a propaganda maneuver designed and organized by Communists and other revolutionaries."

Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), said it is not surprising that "Americans have backed away from the November demonstrations of New Mobe" since, "90 per cent of the revolutionizing Marxists in this nation" participated in the Oct. 15 Moratorium.

His committee, which used to be called the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) has released a "staff study" on the so-called fall peace offensive: Saturday's March on Washington, sponsored by New Mobe, the strikes for peace Nov. 13 and 14 organized by the Student Mobilization Committee, and locally-inves-

(Continued on Page 16)

Congressmen Attempt to Outlaw Concentration Camps

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Twenty-six senators and 127 representatives have jointly sponsored a proposal to repeal title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which allows law enforcement officials to "preventively detain" individuals in the event of a presidential declaration of an "internal security emergency" in the U.S.

According to Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), it is necessary to repeal title II now because, "Widespread rumors have circulated throughout our nation that the federal government is readying concentration camps to be filled with those who hold unpopular views and beliefs."

The Internal Security Act of 1950, also called the McCarran Act, gives the President the power to declare an emergency if (1) the U.S. were to be invaded, (2) if Congress were to declare war, or (3) if there was an insurrection in the U.S. in support of a foreign power.

Title II provides for the de- (Continued on Page 16)

WASHINGTON (LNS) — The week before the Washington march, a full-page ad appeared in the Sunday New York Times, urging people to take part in the march and signed by 1,365 active-duty servicemen. The statement read in part:

We are 1365 active-duty servicemen who are opposed to American involvement in the war in Vietnam.

We resent the needless wasting of lives to save face for the politicians in Washington.

We speak, believing our views are shared by many of our fellow servicemen.

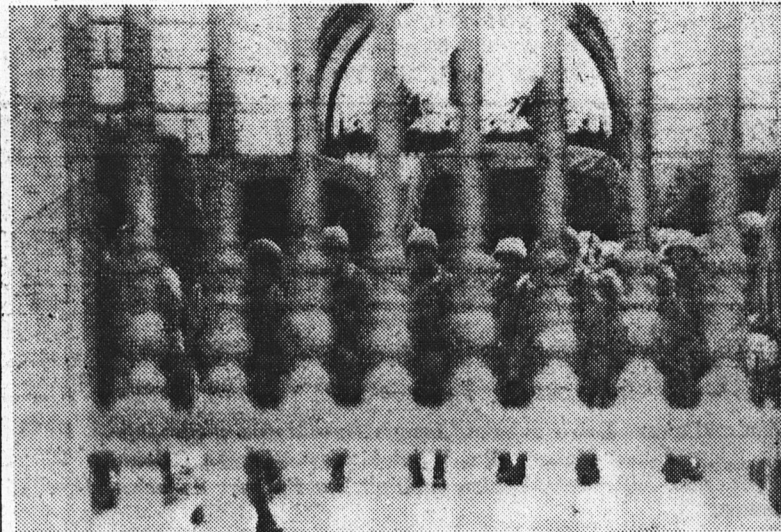
Join us!!!

Now the Army is in a bind. There is nothing very illegal about taking out a newspaper ad supporting a fully legal demonstration in a country that professes freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly. But the Army has never held the Constitution in very high regard and it has always had a policy of screwing dissident GIs as much as possible. The problem is just what charge the GIs can be hit with.

One Pentagon official confided to a reporter from the Chicago Daily News that, "They are finding it difficult to nail it as an illegal act."

Yes, it's been difficult. But never fear, military laws is especially designed to take care of such difficulties. The Uniform Code of Military Justice has a magnificent clause for punishing people who haven't broken any laws, Article 134. It prohibits "all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces" and makes it punishable by court martial with no limit on the sentence.

Many of the Pentagon brain-trust are now considering using this clause to hit back at the signers of the Times ad. But they've come up against another problem. With the growth of the GI movement indicated by the number of soldiers willing to commit themselves in a public ad against the war, they are beginning to worry about whether or not such action would be counter-productive. And as a spur to their fears, the GI Civil Liberties Defense and other government officials have moved to block persecution of the GIs.



Military Units in Washington during the Moratorium.

Reality Reflections

By RUSS RUEGER

Recently, on the corner of Nassau and Wall Street, I came upon an unusual sight — a sidewalk discussion. There, in the middle of Manhattan's business district, people were taking time to talk about the Vietnam War. The discussion included plainly-dressed workmen, suit-and-tie businessmen, youths with peace and Moratorium buttons and nondescript passers-by.

One fellow, in his forties with a receding hairline, looked like the stereotype of a Wallace-supporting blue collar worker. But his speech proved him otherwise. He denounced the hypocrisy of Nixon, the powerlessness of the average American, and the idiocy of the war. An old fellow with a cap on vigorously agreed that we should send Nixon and the rest of the rulers to Vietnam to fight their war. One neatly dressed man, the image of a Wall Street young executive, craftily argued against the war with a member of New York's Conservative Party sporting an "Honor America" button.

What significance, one may ask, is a street-corner bull session on Vietnam? It shows that people of all walks of life are breaking the shell of apathy and refusing to accept the prescriptions of their rulers. It shows how far this stinking, rotten war has pervaded the consciousness of Mr. Average American.

The present administration seems bent on a suicidal course. There

is no logic in continuing the Vietnam conflict and people are becoming increasingly alienated from the government. The self-image of Americans is beginning to change rapidly; increasing numbers are realizing that the USA may not be the haven of freedom and democracy. People are questioning formerly accepted values and looking beyond facades. A radical consciousness is developing which may not dissipate after war's ending — this is why Nixon's unresponsiveness is so self-defeating.

The explanation may lie with the unyielding, stubborn obstinance of the president. An American military "loss" may be unthinkable for one who was born and raised on the ideology of America's invincibility.

But eventually, Nixon's "silent majority" may dwindle down to a handful of Jingoistic, hard-boiled, "know-nothing" Minute Men-types. When this situation occurs, the government will be isolated from support and will have to rely upon naked force to keep the people in line. Faced with a huge, militant anti-war movement, Nixon will have the choice of ending the war or starting the revolution.

Security Committee . . .

(Continued from Page 15)

igated Moratorium activities.

The study says Student Mobe is controlled by the Young Socialists Alliance, which is the front organization for the Socialist Workers Party, which is the front organization for the Trotskyite Communist Party in the U.S., which has been proven to be subversive.

Although many of the Moratorium leaders are "sincerely motivated," the study says, they have unfortunately become "intimately allied with a distinctive pro-Communist program and leadership."

The study calls Dave Dellinger, co-chairman of the New Mobe, a "self-styled non-Soviet Communist." Two news organizations present at New Mobe planning sessions, Liberation News Service and the National Guardian, are referred to as Communist organs, proving New Mobe's domination by Communist types.

The pattern of the fall peace offensive "is not one of legitimate, sincere protest against presumed

inadequacies in our Vietnam policies," according to this study. "Rather, it is one of blatant Communist manipulation, exploitation and subversion . . .

"In the words of the Communist Party's west coast newspaper, the People's World, 'The Moratorium is being viewed, not as the climax or high point but the opening shot of the fall offensive against the war.' The usage may have been inadvertent but it is nonetheless apt; the fall offensive is indeed a shot — a shot at the heart of America during a time of crisis.

"Let those who continue to participate in the fall offensive do so with no illusions. No matter what their intentions, the result will only be aid to the cause of the Communists in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi — and their adherents and agents here at home," the study concludes.

This study was paid for by your tax dollars.

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People . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

Started hitch-hiking and experienced the first of many very good people. He didn't want to talk politics because he didn't want to argue after a long day of work, but he said that if we felt so strongly about going to D.C., he would take us to the first way station on route 95 (even though he was going the opposite way and it would cost him extra money to go through the extra toll booths). People can be so great sometimes! Why not all the times?

Our next ride was from, of all things, a big truck. The driver stuck his head out the window and said, "We're going to North Carolina, do you want a ride?" Fantastic, they were going right through D.C. The thing about this ride that was unusual was that neither men had heard or knew anything about the Moratorium — and even more important, after I tried to explain the meaning of it all, they didn't care one way or the other what happened because they felt it was none of their business what the government was doing. I wondered if there were many other people in this country who felt this way, and could ignore an issue so large as the war? They dropped us off on Pennsylvania Ave. right in DC.

Our next ride was a reinforcement of the last two. Not only did he take us out of his way to drop us in front of the Capitol Building, but he knew so very little of what was happening — and he lived right there in D.C.

The next two people were proof that there is hope for the human race. After Sue and I had left the front of the capital, we were wandering around, very lost, looking for St. Mark's Church, a very straight looking man was walking towards us on the sidewalk and instead of ignoring us (a common practice in N.Y.C.) he smiled and asked us if he could help. While he was giving us directions another straight looking man walked by — overheard the conversation — and said that we could sleep in his living room if we wanted. He turned out to be a congressional aid and he told us a few things that were happening behind the scene at the capital. For instance that the press and the people knew very little about what's happening in the government; and that, although most congressmen were in support of the president, there was tremendous pressure on the non-supporters to not support the moratorium. The next morning when we woke up he was gone — he had even trusted us in the house without him being there. —Mark D

Concentration Camps...

(Continued from Page 15)

tention of a person "if there is reasonable ground to believe that such a person will engage in acts of sabotage or espionage." If a person is detained under title II, he has no right to a trial, either by judge or jury.

Sen. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii) called the provision "an ugly symbol of totalitarianism. It is well known that during World War II, 117,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, many of them loyal American citizens, were detained in so-called relocation camps under the authority of this law."

Numerous attempts have been made to repeal title II in the 19 years it has been on the books, but they have blocked by a coalition of Southern and Republican legislators. Despite the initial support given this attempt, it is not expected to succeed.

Nixon's Speech . . . And Other Things

By BOB FELDMAN

"And I say to my people's masters: Beware, Beware of the thing that is coming, beware of the risen people, Who shall take what ye would not give. Did ye think to conquer the people, Or that Law is stronger than life and than men's desire to be free?"

We will try it outwith you, ye that have harried and held, Ye that have bullied and bribed, tyrants, hypocrites!"

P. H. Pearse, Irish revolutionary leader
—killed by the British on May 3, 1916.

Despite the mass anti-war sentiment within the United States. Despite the opposition of many liberal corporation executives to continuation of the genocide on economic and political — not moral or human — grounds. (The War in 1969 is fuckin' up the economy by creatin' inflation, balance of payments and international monetary stability problems, and consequently hurtin' the foreign trade activities of American business. It's also failin' to help buy off rebellious black people with token antipoverty money or rebellious white youth with token morality actions and plastic liberation programs).

Despite the military and political fact of 1969: the National Liberation Front cannot be beaten — unless Nixon and the other war criminals drop nuclear bombs throughout the countryside of South Vietnam and on Hanoi, Haiphong, and all across North Vietnam.

Despite the increasingly favorable exposure which the corporate liberals who control CBS and NBC have been givin' to the anti-war movement and anti-war people recently (even Joan Baez can get on NBC nowadays).

Despite all this:

NIXON AIN'T GONNA END IT!

He and Agnew and the generals and his advisors and the section of America's ruling class which controls the Far West, the South-west, the Mid-West, the South, and the large corporations which manufacture the weapons. Insane, immoral, brutal, stupid, piggish, racist, male chauvinist, profit-hungry, insensitive men. They have the political power in this country.

They're unwilling to pull out. Unwilling to accept defeat in Vietnam. They still seek to crush the Vietnamese mass-based revolutionary socialist movement.

And despite the talk of token "troop withdrawals" and "Vietnamization programs" (i.e., "Let our yellow puppets fight and die alone. In Asia, life is cheap. Why spill anymore white blood. We'll just send those lazy, shiftless, backward, incompetent Vietnamese all the weapons, planes, bombs, and money; they need to keep killing the commies."), they still hope to use young American people as their obedient cannon fodder or passive coddlers and baby-sitters. Dr. Strange-love is president.

Even though Spiro Agnew's daughter turns on and Julie Nixon and David Eisenhower presumably fuck frequently and Attorney General Mitchell, often takes a shit, look what this government is still doing. And look again at what this country and this society is all about.

The Conspiracy 7 are going to be locked away for 10 years. Judge Magoo acts like Adolf Hitler. Bobby Seale has already been imprisoned without a trial for 4 years simply because he exercised his free speech rights in a federal courtroom. John Sinclair is in for 10 years because he was a political activist, as well as a head. 30 Panther Party members shot to death by police within the last year. Over 300 other Panthers across the country in jail without having had fair trials on a variety of trumped-up charges. Thousands and thousands of other white and black and Latin brothers crowded into unsanitary and brutalizing prisons and stockades for violating drug laws, draft laws, military laws, relatin' to the political scene, or liberating property from the custody of the rich. (95% of all incidents of police reported "crimes" relate to poor people liberating property from richer people).

America is still an imperialist nation:

510,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam;
33,000 U.S. troops sailing the seas of Southeast Asia;
56,000 U.S. troops in Korea;
47,000 U.S. troops in Thailand;
45,000 U.S. troops in Okinawa;
30,000 U.S. troops in the Philippines;
40,000 U.S. troops in Japan;
10,000 U.S. troops in Turkey;
1,600 U.S. troops in Ethiopia;
15,000 U.S. troops in Panama;
24,000 U.S. troops throughout the rest of Latin America.

More than 4,200 American corporations controlling and operating over 14,000 foreign business enterprises all across the globe in 1966. The value of American corporate overseas investments is currently over 80 billion dollars and growing. The value of the sales of foreign-based manufacturing affiliates of corporate America is currently over \$40 billion dollars and growing.

The U.S. troops protect the U.S. investments and the U.S. foreign markets. Over 14,000 people die every day of starvation throughout the non-communist "Free World." In addition to Vietnam, revolutionary socialist guerrillas are now waging or beginning to wage liberation struggles in Mozambique, Zambia, Guatemala, Brazil, Angola, Thailand, Laos, occupied Palestine, and Northern Ireland.

The racism, male supremacy, economic exploitation, poverty, authoritarianism, and plasticity of the society within the borders of the United States is quite obvious. The increasing unemployment rate and coming economic recession is less obvious. Last month unemployment within the United States increased by 365,000. 365,000 lives. 365,000 more men and women over the age of 16 who want jobs to get bread

(Continued on Page 17)

PRESS TENT HAS CARNIVAL FLAVOR

By BILL SIEVERT
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The press room was a green-striped circus tent and the press camp a carnival, as the Washington press corps and visiting reporters from around the globe watched—and in many cases participated in the Mobilization rally.

While tens of thousands of persons could not get close enough to the rally stages to see, the press had the best seats in the house. But the press, on other hand, could not see all the hundreds of thousand of peace people who stretched far beyond the eye's view.

Reporters climbed every camera tower, pole, and tree in sight to find a way to estimate the crowd size, but most gave up after while and left it to the television helicopter crews or the "modest" police chief to figure it out.

Instead, reporters visited with the dignitaries who visited the tent to endorse the Mobilization's goal of "Peace Now".

Family television's June Lockhart ("Lassie," "Lost in Space," and Petticoat Junction") stood beside LDS's Timothy Leary. Miss Lockhart, who came with part of the Los Angeles cast of "Hair," termed the rally an "extraordinary experience." Leary called it, "out of sight."

Sen. George McGovern accompanied Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. "We want to reach the people who were skeptical before about this operation (the Mobe march and rally)," he said.

McGovern criticized Vice President Agnew for his attempt to influence coverage of the Mobilization in a recent speech which criticized broadcasting's handling of the news. And he included Nixon in placing the blame.

"I can't imagine the vice president speaking without the approval of the president. The president said he regards him (Agnew) as a great vice president and he repudiates nothing Agnew says," McGovern told reporters.

Agnew was the blunt of much criticism both on stage and in the press area. While a great deal of college, underground, and political press was present, the mood of the press section was one of seriousness and "objectivity" for the first hour or so of the rally.

It was Dick Gregory who first brought some emotion from the press with his on stage remark, "If Agnew was a stupid as he'd make you think, he wouldn't be able to walk and chew gum at the same time."

Abbie Hoffman joked with reporters.

"Did you come to start another riot?"

"I'm going to try" . . . You know I just went to bed with Agnew's daughter. She's here . . . But it's alright. She's on the pill."

One European correspondent turned from Hoffman and said seriously, "You know, I have really come to know Abbie Hoffman. He's a medical insanity case."

"Maybe so," came a response. But what does that make Agnew?"

As the rally proceeded, the press became more a part of the mass. By the finale, many in the entourage had let themselves go enough to sing along with Mitch Miller and the Hair cast to "Let the Sunshine In" Some reporters were wearing "Media for Peace" buttons and some of the television camera men joined in the flash of the "V" sign.



Richmond Students Cramped in a hired van for the Washington Trip.

Nixon's Speech . . .

(Continued from Page 16)

but can't find jobs. By the middle of 1970, over 4 million American workers will be unemployed — 1 million more than when Nixon took office. The past 2 years have witnessed more wildcat strikes than in the previous 20 years. Over 5,000 wildcat strikes in 1968.

Does the Nixon speech, American imperialism, suffering but increasingly revolutionary masses in the Third World and in the Afro-American and Latin-American ghetto colonies of this country, domestic fascism, and the coming economic recession affect us?

Obviously it does. The question is what do we do in response to these things both now and in the future. Are we going to consciously relate our lives to attempting to change the American social reality for the betterment of all mankind? Are we going to ignore it as much as possible? Are we going to passively fill the slots which the system wishes us to fill or teach and bullshit in the boxes the system is willing to give apolitical hip people — and thus help provide the manpower combination needed to keep plastic, imperialist, racist, male supremacist, militaristic, exploitative, fascist America going with business as usual — until those most oppressed by the monster rise up?

Are we going to drop out? Work within the system? Are we going to sell out, cop out, make one compromise after another? Are we going to become hypocrites — people who rap well but do nothing? Are we going to play the career, get money, prestige, power within the existing system games? Are we going to adjust or are we going to rebel? Are we going to live in accordance with our knowledge of what this country is really all about and according to our most humane values?

Are we going to live bourgeois or socialist lives? Are we going to collectively fight back? Are we going to live like our parents do — except for the fact that we'll fuck more often, use psychedelic drugs, have lots more fun, and find much more beauty? Will the historical process permit such choices — or will the 1970's bring more violent socialist revolutions throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and in Ireland and black and Latin revolution within the United States — coupled with economic catastrophe for the American capitalist system? Key questions I think.

Yes, it's important to change your own head first and try to relate to all your friends in an open, honest, sensitive, sensual, and — if need be — critical fashion. Remove masks and end all self-deception. No game-playing, ego-tripping, or inter-personal cruelty.

Yes, drugs, fucking, love, music, pursuing beauty and truth, dancing, playing and living together peacefully all provide valid ways of escaping from the plastic society; and from the loneliness and alienation fostered by the meaningless and empty life patterns most white Americans are conditioned to uncritically accept and forced through economic blackmail to conform to either part-time or full-time.

And, yes, relating to the political scene is a drag. Too many political people are into the power games or Weatherman-type trip in which being violent is seen as some moral virtue; and getting clobbered while trying to clobber police in the streets when the majority of the American people are not behind you is viewed as sound, life-affirming, political strategy. And besides, getting into the political bag threatens your ability to keep going your liberated private scene with its small circle of hip friends. And maybe it's all futile anyway.

Yet, part of the reason the whole world is fucked-up is because most people either daily ignore the cruelties being inflicted upon other men and women unless they, themselves, become the victims of such cruelties — or else most people fear that to daily fight against acts of injustice throughout the world is too dangerous and futile a thing to get into.

I feel, however, that people who recognize what's happening in the social reality now should devote part of their daily lives to both spreading awareness throughout the rest of white America, as well as confrontin' and actin' militantly together whenever possible to demand that the oppression be stopped now. (Why not keep holding demonstrations at the draft board across the street from Richmond College?)

If the people who understand how rotten the system is, don't spread the word daily and act together politically whenever possible, I think it's going to be more difficult for human beings to continue to survive, let alone achieve justice, freedom, and peace for all by creating communist social systems throughout the world. (Communist societies where the people in truth control all the economic, political, and social institutions, and run them for the equal benefit of all men, women and children throughout the world). Venceremos.

- The moral equivalent of war
 - Top answer for the military-industrial complex problem
 - For application to Vietnam NOW
- * * * * *

SEE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

THE WASHINGTON POST Sunday, Feb. 9, 1969 B7

LET FREEDOM'S BATTLE CRY BECOME BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS. How RMN Can Win The Peace And With Honor Quickly End The Vietnam War With A Massive Moral Consensus.

THE ANSWER IS CLEARLY STATED IN TWO LETTERS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS PRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (12-18-67 on pages A6282-3)

The outstanding inaugural remarks on peace by RMN deserve realistic implementation, not mass lip service. The following excerpts from my recent LBJ letter supply this great need.

December 16, 1968

Dear President Johnson:
How you can become the greatest peacemaker in White House history in the next 30 days is absolutely possible. THIS IS NOT RUBBISH. Let me briefly outline a workable answer giving approximate dates.

• Part 1 . . . On Dec. 23, 1968 you could announce to the government of S. Vietnam and to the world that American armed intervention will cease after Jan. 11, 1969 unless the people (in S. Vietnam) indicate in a national plebiscite that they want America to continue military intervention. You could ask them to pray for divine guidance before they vote. If the vote indicates that the U.S. should leave, we can do so with honor.

• Part 2 . . . If the vote in Vietnam indicates that our armed forces are wanted, then you could ask the American people to vote on Jan. 15 or 18, 1969 in a U.S. plebiscite as to final approval. If our voters approve of using American military power to bring the war to an end, then we can turn on the power.

• Right now you have this power. You do not need a Supreme Court decision or a Congressional resolution. Vietnam is essentially a political war. By all standards, it ought to be settled with BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS.

That this simple but realistic plan is in complete harmony with the following statements by President Eisenhower and General MacArthur should be as clear to you as it is to me.

• PRESIDENT EISENHOWER . . . Its winning (the peace) cannot be left to the diplomat and the soldier. . . . There should be a reminder to each of us that cause of peace needs God. We should come to know also that responsibility for peace or conflict rests in some degree with each of us. (8-20-54).

• GENERAL MACARTHUR . . . I believe that the great tragedy of the world today is that we have not been able to establish the mechanics to carry out the will of the common people that war shall be nonexistent. Now, the masses of the world are far ahead of their leaders. . . . I believe it is the massed opposition of the rank and file against war that offers the greatest possible hope that there shall be no war. (5-5-51).

• The above BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS plan is how you (or RMN after 1-20-69) can in one move set in motion forces that can both change the course of human history and with honor quickly end the Vietnam War. This is how America's image as a "nation under God" can be revitalized and how it can recapture the moral leadership of the world.

• It may interest you to know that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (12-18-67 on pages A6282-3) contains this plan—my 2 LBJ letters. It was most timely in view of your AFL-CIO speech 12-12-67, "But I only wish that those who bewail war would bring me just one workable solution to end the war."

• Would you not like to have future generations read that LBJ was the greatest peacemaker rather than the darling of the trigger happy members of the MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX? This plan may give Saigon the political lifters to such an extent that the Paris talks will get moving.

• The question now is—can you afford to deprive all mankind of the blessings wrapped up in this solution and what it can do for your own public image in history. All I can do is pray that you will be divinely guided to accept this plan. Never before has one person been able to do so much with so little effort.

• When is America and the world going to wake up to the simple fact that (except to repel armed invasion) KILLING X NUMBER OF PEOPLE DOES NOT SOLVE POLITICAL, SCIENTIFIC OR MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS? ONLY RIGHT THINKING CAN DO THAT.

• IN THE BATTLE FOR THE MINDS OF MEN, LET FREEDOM'S BATTLE CRY BECOME BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS.

• If you really have sufficient vision and courage, YOU CAN STILL BECOME THE GREATEST PEACEMAKER IN WHITE HOUSE HISTORY and alone for some of your political sins at the same time.

• I can only hope that you appreciate the spirit in which I send this friendly message, designed to bless all mankind.

PLEASE PRAYERFULLY PERUSE in conjunction with this message. AN HONORABLE END TO VIETNAM WAR, in C.R. (12-18-67 on pages A6282-3). WITH ALL BEST WISHES . . . YOURS FOR PEACEMAKING BY ALL, CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON

P.S. A Summit Conference Resolution (HCR 39) and one for UN Charter Revision (HCR 30) were introduced in Congress in 1959 and both were based on the BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS plan.

The BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS plan provides the mechanics for effectively utilizing massive instead of minute applications of prayer to promote peace. By using this plan to resolve the tragedy in Vietnam, America will be actually taking the first step to establish the MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR by indirectly harnessing the power of all religions to minimize wars of aggression. BY USING SUCH A MORAL CONSENSUS AS THE CHIEF PROVISION OF ANY SETTLEMENT STRATEGY, AMERICAN BLOOD AND TREASURE WILL NOT HAVE BEEN POURED OUT IN VAIN IN VIETNAM and the U.S. will have taken a giant step towards destroying the threat of aggressive militarism in U.S.S.R. by ballots instead of bullets. (Please read article, WHAT UN NEEDS MOST—PEACEMAKING BY ALL, see N.Y. TIMES, INT. EDITION, 12-9-56 on page 9).

Letters to President Nixon, members of Congress, newspapers, etc., can bless America and bring lifesaving results. Right to reproduce this AD anywhere is freely given.

PRAYERFULLY PREPARED AND PATRIOTICALLY PAID FOR BY CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON, 106 CAMPUS RD., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.C., 10301 BY ALL MEANS PLEASE PERUSE REFERENCES IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AND THE N.Y. TIMES AS LISTED ABOVE. . . . BE CONVINCED!

UN + U + PRAYER + BALLOTS = PEACE + WORKABLE DISARMAMENT + UNLIMITED BENEFITS FOR ALL + LOWER TAXES LET AMERICA REVOLUTIONIZE THE WORLD'S SEARCH FOR PEACE. PEACEMAKING BY ALL = BALLOTS BEFORE BULLETS

Support The Moratorium For Peace On Earth

— the editors

Who's Afraid of Spiro Agnew?

By MICHAEL MEEROPOL

MADISON, Wis. (LNS) — It has been suggested that Vice President Agnew is being built up as a hatchet man, a right wing demagogue, so that Nixon will appear mild and liberal and "responsible." This two-faced administration would then be able to appease both the Right and Liberals. Meanwhile, Nixon will continue to maneuver his way out of Vietnam very slowly (too slowly for the liberals but too fast for the Right).

On the basis of this view, all the liberals (and probably numerous radicals) have been laughing at Agnew, clucking their tongues, and ignoring many of the things he has said. This could be a serious mistake.

In particular, one aspect of the second speech should not remain in the joke-box, along with "moral eunuchs" and "effete impudent snobs." That is a statement that "if we have to have a polarization it is better to have it and be done with it." We didn't believe it when the Panthers told us last summer, brothers and sisters; can we recognize fascism when it's coming now?

The problem with the hypothesis of the "two-faced" administration is that it ignores Nixon's alienation from the liberals on the Vietnam issue, and his fear that Middle America, the middle-aged, white, middle class backbone of his support, is swinging over to the Right, easy pickings for George Wallace. The liberals are ready to write Vietnam off and hope to establish a different Pacific Rim, utilizing Indonesia, Malaysia, and Japan, not to mention South Korea, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand. They will accept quick victories like the Dominican Republic and/or inexpensive ones like Bolivia.

Nixon, on the other hand, supports the view that endless war is a better deal than the loss of Vietnam. His characterization and attack on the liberals' "cut 'n' run" strategy in the recent speech should leave no doubt that this difference is fundamental.

At the other end of the squeeze, Middle America is getting more and more fed up.

Agnew's speeches are not mere sops to this latter group. Taken together with the attempt to put reactionaries on the Supreme Court and the Neanderthal behavior of Mitchell, Hoffman and Co., in the Chicago Conspiracy case, not to mention the continued annihilation campaign against the Panthers and other revolutionary Third World groups, the Agnew speeches can only signal a new strategy for Nixon.

Instead of "bringing us together" by "lowering our voices" the strategy is "isolate the left" and "cow the liberals." An offensive against the Left is brewing.

Calculating that the liberals like only one thing less than not having power, namely, being linked with radicals, Nixon thinks such an attack will club them back into line on Vietnam (or at least separate them from active opposition to the war, returning them to a muzzled state as in 1966-67 when Martin Luther King was the late-blooming exception).

At the same time, the chauvinism so obvious in Nixon's recent speech was calculated to keep Middle America in line while the Right greedily laps up every crumb of invective from Agnew.

On top of this, Nixon's scarcely veiled threat to resume the bombing of North Vietnam bodes even more ill. We might very well see a turn towards repression at home coupled with escalation abroad.

This is not to say that Nixon will succeed. The liberals have so far not taken the bait offered (like when Agnew demanded that they repudiate Pham Van Dong's letter), though people like Harriman who "supported" the October Moratorium have publicly opposed the November March on Washington.

The point is we should recognize the occurrences for what they are. Personal attacks ridiculing Agnew will not convince Middle America that the attack on the Left is a smoke screen for endless war. We cannot afford to be buried by our own liberal snobbishness towards Agnew's ranting, but must clearly see how this is Administration strategy both to split the anti-war coalition and to divert Middle America's anger from the war, taxes, and inflation to the "traitors" who support Hanoi.

We must keep hitting away at America's consciousness, asking them, "Who got us into the war?" "Who is keeping us there?" and then suggest that Middle America not be taken in by Nixon's attempt to blame the Left for their dead sons.

Another side to this problem is radicals hiding their radical politics so that liberals will not be scared into "reactionary" politics. Thus, to keep the anti-war coalition together in the face of the Administration's blasts, radical organizers of the Mobilization might choose to tone down or even gag their own voices in order to capture the "prestige" of having Senators and other "acceptable" elements join their ranks. This just won't work. It is no more practical than liberals toning down their remarks about Constitutional rights in order to pick up fascist support. Before long, they find themselves fascists in practice if not in their hearts.

In short, political integrity is of the highest importance. At the same time, radical dissenters ought to know what the enemy is planwisely instead of flabbily spoofing so they can counteract it until it's too late.

Saturday . . .

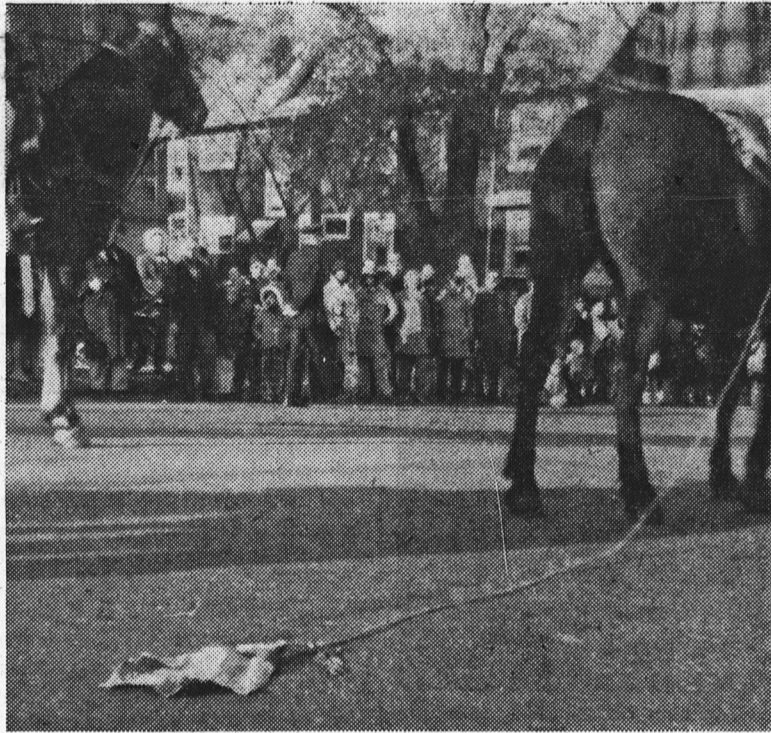
(Continued from Page 20)

find they could not get within sight of the rally stage.

As Dr. Timothy Leary put it as he gazed at a crowd that stretched to the horizon, "One Woodstock, two Woodstocks, three Woodstocks . . . cut of sight."

Persons of every age and every political persuasion participated. Viet Cong flags flew next to American flags. Mothers with children in their arms cried for "Peace Now" along side of Yippies.

And the collection of signs, slogans, and buttons showed their heads were all together. They were for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Not President Nixon's "honorable," eventual peace, but peace now.



A mounted horse drags an NLF flag in the street.

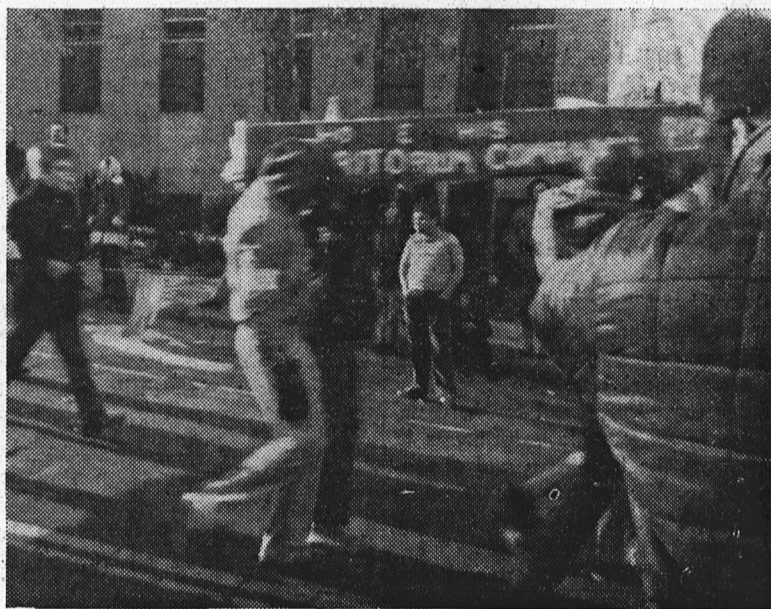
Anti-Moratorium - Staten Island Style

There's one sure thing about Staten Islanders — they know how to run a parade. While thousands of "moratorium people" haphazardly roamed the streets of Washington, patriotic Americans on Staten Island struck up the band for the Honor Day Parade.

"Leave your cocktail parties and Sunday afternoon T.V." the ad read, "show your support for Nixon's policy in Vietnam!" So they were all there with flags and cracker-jacks watching the boy scouts and the sea cadets, the American Legion, the Youth for Conservatism Club, and the Palbaton twirlers do their thing in gay array. There it was The Silent Majority finally saying its piece — cowboys in full dress, little boys carrying rifles, even a motorcycle club — and of course children's

marching bands in perfect step. They cheered proudly as relatives went by and clapped for the mock casket carrying the vanquished enemy — the Moratorium Peace Committee. And when a brave group of teenagers ran by waving balloons with hand-painted peace symbols they jeered contemptuously. After it was all over they rubbed their hands together like after a good football game, satisfied with a winning team and good turnout. Good show!

—kid



Coffin Reads: "Ho and His Moratorium Committee R.I.P."

Meetings Are Now Being Held

For The

Workshop on Counterculture

Check Out The Posters
On the Eighth Floor

or see

Larry Mitchell Rm. 829

Let's All Love AMERICA

By RICK FITCH

"Oh, we don't smoke marijuana, don't take trips on LSDec, don't burn draft cards.
on Main St.
we like livin' right and free."

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Let's hear a big round of applause for J. W. Martin and the Starlighters. In fact, forget that. Let's all clap for good old America. Don't be bashful. We are proud to be Americans.

The place was the Washington Monument, the time, Veterans Day, and the event, a "Freedom Rally" sponsored by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) to show that silent American is behind President Nixon's Vietnam Policy.

The homespun country lyrics of the Starlighters, curiously enough, drew more response from the crowd of approximately 10,000 than the rhetoric offered by the rally's "big guns" — Sen. John Towers (R-Tex.), Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), and Rep. Donald Lukens (R-Ohio).

The sights were slightly surreal. Just to the south of the monument, a dozen or so people stood silently on an elevated wooden platform holding American flags and three posters which read like Burma Shave signs: "Communism is the Enemy/Russia is the Quarterback/Peace through Victory."

Flags were everywhere. Miniature ones sprouted from thousands of breast-pockets; ladies put them in their hair. Many more red-white-and-blue armbands. A small flag representing the Republic of South Vietnam provided the backdrop for the stage.

Lukens told the gathering it is not enough for the U.S. to be concerned with providing freedom for the people of South Vietnam, South Korea and West Germany; we must make North Vietnam, North Korea and East Germany free too. He compared our previous dealing with the Communists to a man who sits in his front room talking to a burglar, discussing when it would be convenient for the burglar to leave.

"He's got no right to be there in the first place," Lukens shouted.

A southern business executive took the podium and cried out that "The south has risen again, this time under the banner of the stars and stripes." He accused those in the peace movement of spreading the "lie" that God is dead in order to subvert the country's morals. Another speaker declared there is "more goodness" in one boyscout holding an American flag than in the whole antiwar protest.

There were scattered contingents of the enemy. Longhaired Mobilization workers handed out leaflets and engaged in occasional arguments with the "loyalists." Back at the wooden platform, one man,

(Continued on Page 14)

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Friday, December 12
2:00 PM

Come to Concert Office in the Lobby for details.



More Moratorium People.

Dead GI In Viet-Nam Jungle

By THANH HAI
(South Vietnamese poet)
Translated from Vietnamese

Green are Viet-Nam's forests,
And red is Viet-Nam's soil.
Who lies there, dead,
In deep jungle forlorn?
An American G.I., dead,
His home state, who knows?
Fair hair tinged with red,
Eyes closed forever,
Lonely in jungle remote.
Back home across the ocean,
His wife goes out for a stroll,
And his little boy writes to Dad.
As in days gone by, his mother so old
Sits lost in prayers, sad:
—Oh, Virgin Mary, have pity on us!
Home may he soon return!
~~In the Viet-Nam jungle, this summer,~~
Dead leaves come fluttering down,
Oh, G.I. hugging the earth,
Do you hear your mother's prayer?
Green are Viet-Nam's forests,
And red is Viet-Nam's soil.
G.I. who lies there, dead,
Did you know at home the streets are in turmoil.
In days and days of protest
Marches your silver-haired mother,
your wife and little toddler,
In front of troop trains they lie fearless!
How magnificent, that gold-starred banner
In Americans hands clasped tight!
In the jungle, eternal night
Has descended upon your eyes.
May I ask: how many of America's youth,
Can look straight at the clear sky,
And see the truth?
—No, your foe is not in Viet-Nam,
But right there,
In America.



Demonstrators catch some sleep between marches at a Movement Center in Washington, D.C.

Loyalty and Protest

By MARK DAUGHERTY

While down in Washington, D.C., on November 14 and 15, watching thousands of people express their political and/or emotional feelings toward the policies of Richard M. Nixon, I was constantly hearing from onlookers that this show of disapproval of government policies was disloyal and could only serve to hurt the country. This is not true, and it occurred to me that these people who disapproved of the demonstration should have gone into the National Archives and read a particular passage from one of the great legal foundations of our country, "... that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness) it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it." I am not concerned with abolishing it—it is one of the best in existence at the present—but, I am concerned with altering (improving) certain parts of the government because it is obviously far from being a perfect or complete system.

As to loyalty to this country, what is loyalty? Is it: waving a flag, conforming to the present administration, adhering to the ideals of the constitution and subsequent laws, or working toward the betterment of all mankind? Hopefully people will realize it is the last two, and not the first two which determines loyalty. I feel I am loyal to this country, and I don't prove it by going around waving the American flag—this is no more the meaning of loyalty then signing an oath or saying the pledge to that flag; it's not only the action that dictates loyalty, but the thought and reasons behind the action. I would like to compare present day flag wavers with the Tories of the 1776 Revolution. Most of the protestors have ideals of an even better and greater country, while the flag wavers are hiding their fear of social and political change behind the facade of loyalty, as did the Tories hide behind their loyalty to George III to oppose change for the betterment of man. As to conforming to the wishes of this present administration, this I will not do unless they start concerning themselves more with the needs of the people of this country and the world, and stop playing god (which they have not the power, intelligence, talent, or RIGHT to do) on the international political scene. If being loyal to the ideals of our government and the betterment of man means that I have to be disloyal to R.M.N., then so be it, because R.M.N. certainly does not represent the better of the two choices.

Unfortunately, too many people confuse loyalty with conformity. Because I don't wear a suit and tie and aspire to the great business success-orientated world, people have actually called me a "rotten commie traitor". These are the same people who discriminate against Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Italians, ...! will people ever learn not to judge people by the color of their skin, the length of their hair, or the style of their clothes?

People tell me that dissent against R.M.N. is bad. How can they say that? This very country was born of and became great through dissent, and this democracy would become stagnant if there was no dissent; when there is no opposition on controversial issues there will be no progress, abuses will go unremedied, and the people

of this country will be ready for a dictatorship to lead them like sheep where ever the dictatorship wants them to go. This brings to my mind that favorite saying of the flag wavers, "America, love it or leave it." What if all the men who loved their country, but did not approve of the present state of affairs, had left this country? Where would we be without some of these men like Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Franklin Roosevelt, Henry Thoeau, Jacob Riis, ...? Sometimes the present isn't good enough, and in order to insure a better future, change is needed! Richard Nixon should be glad people spent their time, money, and energy to march in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. These true patriots are trying to eradicate what they feel is wrong with their country, they realize democracy needs involvement to stay a democracy.

Many people have criticized me for protesting. They have said that the protest won't accomplish anything. But does a little idealism ever rust? Myself and lots of other protestors felt nothing would be accomplished by our protests, but still we had to protest, even if just for our own conscience. Peo-

ple he is wrong—this should go for countries too. People have also said that I should not say anything about Vietnam because I have not been there. This is pure foolishness. This is like saying that I shouldn't be outraged at murder because I've never been murdered. Often times a person can see more from a distance (where he can see the whole picture with all its consequences) then can be see from right in the middle of things.

People have also said it's terrible that all the young do these days is protest. Well, don't they realize that the young of this country are in a terrible dilemma. They can not vote on these policies or the men who make them, yet the young are the ones who are asked (sometimes told) to fight and die for these same causes, and live in a system of laws that they feel are unjust and way behind the times. Eventually whenever anyone talks about protestors, they mention the violence that has arisen out of protest. Well, violence (very unfortunately) is sometimes the only course of action that works, and it does work. Violence is not the fault of those protesting, it is the fault of administrations (schools, state, gov-

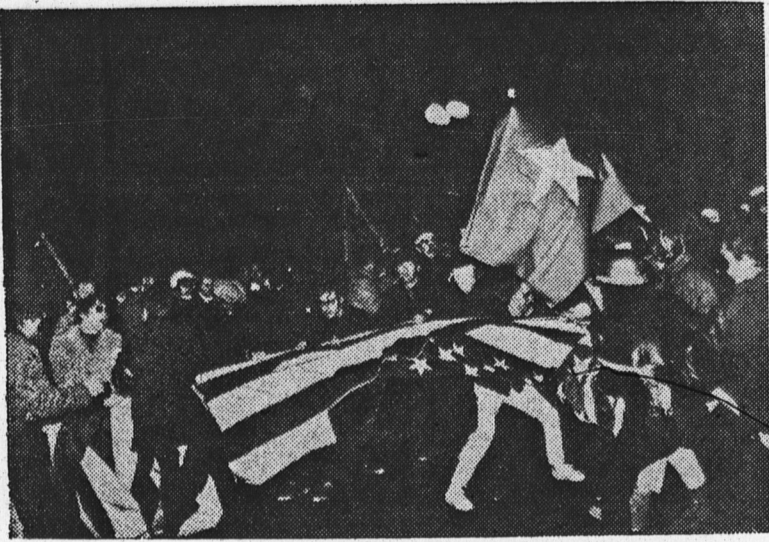


Typical Tolerant Americans.

ple have said that (my) protesting is only dividing the country—that's what I want. This country is presently on the wrong track and division is needed to get it headed back toward the true ideals of our democracy; it also reminds people that there is a better direction then the way we are going now. Also people say I have no reasonable alternative. The definition of reasonable is at point because I feel that a reasonable alternative is to admit we were wrong to be there in the first place, and that we should just leave and let the Vietnamese (North, South, and Viet Cong) decide their own domestic troubles. It this means admitting that we lost, then we must do it. I am sure our national security is not menaced by the loss of that part of the world. As to the scholical impact of being wrong, I've been told often that it is the sign of a strong man who can admit

ernment), who for so long have ignored legitimate protest so that protestors have found that the only way to get what they wanted was to burn a few ghettos, throw a few rocks, and occupy a few buildings. But this the administrations brought upon themselves because of their blindness and stubbornness to reform.

So, don't be swayed by flag wavers and so-called patriots who offer nothing to this country but blind support of those in office. Look instead to the really loyal Americans, the hard working men and women who are fighting racism, apathy, poverty, and illiteracy in the people and fighting injustice, callusness, and corruptness in the government; these are the people in the long run whose loyalty to the cause of reform—whether through dissent in the streets or an appropriate job—will make this country the great country it is capable of being.



Radicals tear apart a Justice Department American Flag.

Increased Violence Indicates the Future

By RICK FITCH
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS) — All but obscured by the flood of news concerning the New Mobilization's peaceful protests here Nov. 13-15, were two independently organized actions which, though attracting smaller crowds, nonetheless served as evidence of growing militance among American youth.

The actions were the march to the Saigon embassy the night of the 14th and the Justice Department demonstrations the evening of the 15th.

The former, coordinated by the Weathermen, Mad Dogs, Crazies and assorted radical splinter groups for the purpose of protesting against South Vietnam's role in the Vietnam war, was attended at its peak, by approximately 4,600 people.

The latter, coordinated by all the groups named above plus the Yippies for the purpose of stopping the trial of the "Conspiracy" in Chicago, was attended at its peak, by approximately 10,000 people.

In both, rocks, bottles and bricks were employed as weapons.

The march to the Saigon embassy began at 8:30 PM in Dupont Circle in the northwest part of the District. Led by a contingent of youths carrying Vietcong flags, the crowd surged up Massachusetts Ave. toward the embassy several blocks away. About 1,000 dropped out along the way.

Within minutes, there was a confrontation. The police, deployed throughout the vicinity of the embassy, responded to the hurling of rocks, bottles and pieces of pipe by firing tear gas into the crowd, which responded, in turn, by retreating to Dupont Circle.

The initial gassing reduced the ranks of the demonstrators to about 2,000. In and around the

Circle on fashionable Connecticut Avenue the battle raged on. Those remaining would gather, be dispersed by volleys of tear gas, regrouping in the circle and be dispersed once more. Each time, fewer people appeared to make the stand.

When the gas cleared and the last of the demonstrators had given up for the night, a survey of damages revealed that windows in many shops had been broken, and dozens had been injured: several policemen from thrown objects and demonstrators from inhalation of gas. A police motorcycle was burned.

The march on the Justice Department began shortly before 5 PM from the Washington Monument grounds. After marching around the building once, the crowd arranged itself on the south side, where windows were broken, a red smoke bomb was set off, and the American flag was hauled down and a Vietcong flag substituted in its place.

When some began knocking on the metal doors of the Justice Department, the police shot several smoke bombs into the crowd, and then tear gas, which sent some fleeing into the down town district to break windows and some into the grassy mall area. The police followed the crowd along and eventually pushed their way down Constitution Ave. shooting gas all the way and forcing the demonstrators to disperse.

In the hours that followed, small groups of militants committed acts of vandalism, breaking the windows of several banks and other places of business.

Though there was widespread dispute over whether the militant tactics employed constituted an effective political means of achieving a goal, there was no questioning that the number of those ready to throw a rock or a bottle has vastly increased from a year or two years ago.

The Chicago, People's Parks, and Pentagon marches have taken their toll on the non-violent protest movement in the U.S. As more people protest practices and policies that defy them by remaining unchanged, more people become more radicalized.

The "forgotten" events in Washington, D.C., raise the specter of increased violence in the months and years to come.

Washington D.C.

by JAY TETTEMER

Rush to Long Beach, the Queens, Lower Manhattan and finally Staten Island. Riding down to Washington, nothing but freaks between here and there all going to Washington to rally for peace, to march for peace to sing for peace. We're walking down this street looking for a place to stay Friday nite, some kid yells from the street, hey you need a place to stay and he leads fifteen of us to his house and then apologizes for not having enough beds. Hot coffee and tea with Saltine crackers and it's thirty-five degrees out. Larry asks him if it is okay if we smoke here and he says sure and hands him an ashtray. It's a nice house with three stories and five guys who are law students at Georgetown University. In the morning Bary made oatmeal which he called cement and we buried it in sugar and ate. At ten A.M. we left and walked towards the Elipse with a few friends. One million five hundred thousand people from the Washington Monument to the steps of the Capitol and three quarters of a mile wide all together shoulder to shoulder beside me a girl who came from Minneapolis Wednesday nite and got here Friday morning. She said some kids went to California instead because we're right in the middle of the country. There were a half a million people between us and the stage and my friends split but Karen wanted to get closer so she pulled me through five hundred thousand people up to the stage. It was great when Arlo yelled it's farout huh and sang. Leonard Bernstein said we should see ourselves because we were beautiful then David Dillinger and Dick Gregory and some others swooped down on Spiro and that was groovy too. We sang Give Peace A Chance and Let The Sunshine In forever and waved the peace symbol around and it felt good to be doing this all together. We left later that nite at 8:30.

TAKE NOTE

When the Vietnam War Crime Trials take place, will YOU be guilty of

FOLLOWING ORDERS?

MARK D.

Saturday - Never The Same

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Despite advance government predictions of wide spread violence and the last minute cancellation of buses in some cities, the capital experienced the largest protest rally in the nation's history Nov. 15.

Exactly how big the massive crowd that gathered at the Washington Monument to protest the Vietnam War was is impossible to determine. Police Chief Jerry Wilson termed his department's estimate of a quarter of a million people as "modest." He added that it is impossible to tell the size of a crowd larger than 250,000. There are few precedents to judge by.

The New Mobilization refuses to estimate the crowd. But estimates have ranged as high as two million participants with various media reporting "more than a half million" and 800,000 participants.

3 Day Moratorium To Stress Christmas

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The Vietnam Moratorium Committee continues to make good its pledge of an additional day of protest each month until the war is ended.

December's Moratorium will be three days long. And while there will be no attempt to equal the spectacle of the mid-November mass protest, there will be a central theme: Christmas.

"Traditionally, Christmas has been a time when people turn their attention to peace on earth," Sam Brown, one of the Moratorium's four coordinators, said after the mid-November protests. "This year, in addition to turning their attention to peace on earth, they will be asked to turn their energies to this task."

Individual community efforts are again being stressed with public meetings, visits to military bases, and talks with congressmen being encouraged. Specific organizing is being left to the local communities.

For the first time the Morato-

rium dates will not be successive. There will be two days of mid-month anti-war activity Dec. 12 and 13, with the third day of protest scheduled for Christmas Eve.

As during the first two Moratorium days, there will be public rallies in the nation's capital. And the idea of demonstrating for peace on the eve of the celebration of Christ's birth could continue to bring more of the silent people—middle-class businessmen and housewives—into the streets, this time for a silent night peace vigil.

There is hope here that President Nixon will announce another, perhaps significant troop withdrawal shortly before Christmas, despite the Administration's continuing statements that anti-war demonstrations do not affect him.



How many moratoriums will it take to end the war?

S. I. Plans For Dec. Moratorium

By JAMES McLAUGHLIN

At an executive meeting of the newly formed Staten Island Peace Coalition, the following events were planned for this month's moratorium. The group consisted of representatives from the four colleges, the high schools, church groups, Women's Strike for Peace, the liberal and democratic parties as well as committed independent Staten Islands against the war.

December 13 — A plea to the

community to refrain from attending work and school and to support activities of the independent peace groups on Staten Island. One such activity at Wagner College will be an actual demonstration of Napalm and its effects.

December 14 — An automobile funeral procession through shopping areas on Staten Island. Cars will be draped with black sheets. The sheets will carry appropriate messages and symbols. The procession will meet at the parking lot on Seaside Blvd. and Sand Lane in South Beach. It will drive slowly through the major shopping areas of Staten Island to give maximum visibility to the event and it will finish at Wagner College with refreshments.

December 24 — The Staten Island ferry will be more than a city transportation artery. It will be a peace ship carrying hundreds and possibly thousands of Staten Islanders who will seek to make those who back the President's Vietnam policy understand that the generation they are forcing to fight this war is not interested in violence and the pursuit of war, but is concerned about life and the pursuit of happiness.

(Continued on Page 18)

Interested
In
December
MORATORIUM
ACTIVITIES

Come To
Room 524