

Death is here and death is there,  
Death is busy everywhere  
All around, within, beneath,  
Above is death — and we are death.

Death has set his mark and seal  
On all we are and all we feel,  
On all we know and all we fear.

First our pleasures die — and then  
Our hopes, and then our fears — and when  
These are dead, the debt is due,  
Dust claims dust and we die too.

All things that we love and cherish  
Like ourselves must fade and perish;  
Such is our rude mortal lot —  
Love itself would, did they not.

— Shelly, 1820

# DEATH ISSUE

*Music, when soft voices die,  
Vibrates in the memory,  
Odours, when sweet violets sicken,  
Live within the sense they quicken.*

*Rose leaves, when the rose is dead  
Are heaped for the beloved bed;  
And so thy thoughts, when thou are gone,  
Love itself shall slumber on.*

—Shelly, 1821

## “Il Faciste Canadien”

By BRIAN JOHNSON (CPS)

TORONTO (CPS-CUP)—Despite reassurances from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to the contrary, police are using the War Measures Act to deport Americans seeking political asylum in Canada.

George Harrington, an American citizen living in Toronto, was arrested by police here Wednesday under the Act and was told he would be extradited to the United States, where he would face charges resulting out of last May's protest at Kent State University against the American invasion of Cambodia.

Harrington was living at Kent State as a non-student when four students were murdered by National Guardsmen. He fled to Canada last month after receiving a subpoena from state authorities. "And ever since, Canadian and American police have been following me from Vancouver to Toronto," Harrington said.

Two Toronto police picked up Harrington at a boutique in Yorkville Village (a favorite hangout) and arrested him on a false charge of assault and battery, the charge — an excuse to get Harrington down to the station — was dropped as soon as he arrived.

"When I asked what I was being charged with, a cop told me that under the War Measures Act he didn't have to tell me anything,"

Harrington said. "The cop then said, 'We don't like Americans'."

Harrington said when he asked to call his attorney the policeman replied: "You call your attorney and I'll kick your balls right up your throat."

"I looked at him," said Harrington, "and he was ready to do it."

Police released Harrington and told him he would be extradited as soon as possible. "But since then, I've been followed everywhere I've gone. My sister-in-law has also been watched. And there's a cop car outside of my apartment all the time." Police broke into and ransacked the apartment of Harrington's girl friend, Carol Grafton. They told neighbors they were looking for a member of the FLQ.

On the advice of his lawyer and friends and parents in the United States, Harrington flew out of Toronto Wednesday night to return to Ohio before he could be extradited. "The police will be waiting for me at Cleveland Hopkins airport," he said. "They'll know, because all my friends' phones are tapped in the U.S."

"If I stayed here, they'd try to throw me in jail for being with the FLQ and I'm not going to be able to prove my innocence. I would have to sit in jail here, and then again in the States. I might as well just eliminate one stage. My main objective is to get politi-

(Continued on Page 3)



THE EFFIGY OF THE DEAD PERSON

(1. Mirror. 2. Conch. 3. Lyre. 4. Vase with flowers. 5. Holy Cake.)

*"... in almost any week you can read the obituaries of good dead friends... The company of jerks is neither stimulating or rewarding, so for a long time you have tried to avoid it. There are many ways to do this and you learn most of them. But the jerks and twerps, the creeps and squares and the drips flourish and seem, with the new antibiotics, to have attained a sort of creeping immortality, while people that you care for die publicly or anonymously each month. Those that make the New York Times in death are gone away as far as, and are probably little happier than, those that made the Key West Citizen or the Billings (Montana) Gazette."*

— Ernest Hemingway, 1956

## PROMETHEUS

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# PROMETHEUS



## Draper Named President

OCT. 28 — Dr. Albert H. Bowker, chancellor of the City University of New York, today announced the appointment of Dr. Edgar D. Draper as president of CUNY's Borough of Manhattan Community College, which enrolls 7,000 students. The appointment was made by the Board of Higher Education and this morning (10/28) confirmed by the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York.

Dr. Draper has been acting president of the two year college located at 134 West 51 Street since May, having served as dean of the college from 1966 until that time. Dr. Draper's appointment was recommended by the board's Presidential Search Committee, including student, faculty, and alumni representatives after a five-month, nation-wide search.

Dr. Draper is the third president of the college, which opened in 1964. He succeeds Dr. Murray H. Block, who resigned in May and is currently deputy to the chancellor for campus relations at the State University of New York.

In announcing the appointment of the 49-year old educator, Dr. Bowker said, "Dr. Draper's devoted and skillful service to the college and his perception of its vital educational mission have identified him as an ideal leader for an institution that is virtually a show window for two-year community colleges in the heart of Manhattan. The college's innovative and sound service to the business community, its growing impact in medical services, and its liberal arts transfer work are well known. It will be a significant force in the development of lower Manhattan as the permanent campus in the Washington Market area is built and occupied."

Dr. Draper holds the B. A. degree from Howard University and the M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from New York University.

Before his appointment as dean of the college, Dr. Draper was program associate for education in the Office of the Governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller.



Pres. Edgar Draper

His previous positions include that of deputy chief of party for the United Nations in the Institute of Public Administration of the Sudan; executive secretary of the African-American Trade and Development Association; assistant director of the Conference on African Resources at New York University; and president of Tubman College in Liberia. He has also been associated with Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland, and with Texas Southern University in Houston, Texas.

In an interview today, Dr. Draper expressed his gratitude to Chancellor Bowker and to Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer of State University of New York, to the Board of Higher Education and its presidential search committee for the opportunity being afforded him.

"The task of a comprehensive community college like BMCC," he said, "is particularly difficult in this highly heterogeneous metropolitan community where aspirations and environmental circumstances differ so greatly. But therein lies the challenge and the opportunity I hope to meet successfully."

"Thanks to the new open admissions policy of City University, we now hold our doors open to all young people who have the ability and desire to pursue a college education. At BMCC we will attempt to provide the kinds of educational programs that our students desire for meeting their life goals. We will continue to offer programs so varied that they will provide a place for students who wish to become lawyers, doctors, teachers, and businessmen as well as for those who wish to be secretaries, accountants, machine technicians, nurses, or serve in one of the paramedical fields."

Speaking of his college's students, Dr. Draper said, "BMCC students represent a microcosm of our metropolitan society. Some come from affluent middle class families while others come from the very lowest levels of social deprivation."

"It is my dream," he said, "to have BMCC provide each of its students with the means to develop to the highest potential in the chosen field, and to help every one of our students build bridges to a tomorrow where each individual will find his place among his peers for a better and more rewarding life."

Dr. Draper was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He is married to the former Emma J. Williams. Dr. and Mrs. Draper have three children and live in Huntington, New York. Mrs.

(Continued on Page 14)

## FBI Evidence Questioned

By RENA STEINZOR

Madison, Wisc. (CPS) — Two weeks after the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC) blew up, the FBI issued an affidavit accusing four men of the bombing.

Almost everything that the people of this country know about the alleged involvement of those four men with the bombing is contained in that one 16-page document.

Building on the FBI's calculated public image of being omniscient, and omnipotent, the affidavit has had the widespread effect of prejudging the four guilty. In addition, using the affidavit as a justification, the FBI has alerted law enforcement agencies and the American people at large that the four suspects are "armed and dangerous" thereby possibly setting up the atmosphere for a shoot out at the scene of their apprehension.

Just how accurate and complete is this powerful affidavit?

Four major areas of evidence as presented by the FBI are questionable:

the identity of and the link between the alleged getaway car the bombers used and the car the four men were allegedly using the day after the bombing.

(Continued on Page 12)

## SPORTS

The wrestling team will begin its fourth full season with a match at Bronx Community College December 12th. The Grapplers have scheduled seven dual meets and will participate in two tournaments.

Co-captains of this year's "Panthers" will be Eddie Laracuenta and Ahmed Tekay. Both wrestlers saw action last season and their experience will prove helpful. Other wrestlers showing great promise include Mike Gonzales at heavyweight and Renee Hernandez at 191 lbs.

There are still open spots on the varsity and if anyone is interested in participating he should contact Prof. Fazio. The team works out every Monday from 12-2 p.m. in Rm. B504. Everyone is welcome to join in with no experience necessary.

\* \* \*

David Vasquez, BMCC sophomore, lost his first in six fights at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, Oct. 6th, fighting Ricardo Delgado, Olympic gold medal winner. The fight was for the semi-finals in the flyweight division. The "New York Times" described the fight as "a toe-to-toe slugfest" between the two boxers.

Vasquez was a member of the American team at the Mexico City Olympics and has been a pro less than a year. He had won all his five fights before Tuesday, three by knockouts.

## Canadiene

(Continued from Page 2)

cal asylum in Canada, but that's impossible now."

Harrington is charged back in Ohio on nine counts: first degree riot, outside agitation, intention to incite a riot, inciting a riot, arson, obstruction of justice, assaulting a police officer, assaulting a fireman, and illegal flight to avoid prosecution.

Eleven students are already in jail on charges arising from the protests at Kent State University and 14 more are being sought.

Although a federal grand jury, a presidential commission, and the FBI have found the national guard guilty of murder, the state authorities have found them innocent and are charging students and professors instead.

The Editors and Staff of PROMETHEUS wish to extend their congratulations to the newly elected representatives of the Student Body and sincerely hope that they experience success in all of their future ventures.

The Students for Academic Justice wish to congratulate the Third World Coalition and to thank all those who supported us during the Student Government Election.

# POLLUTION

## PROOF!!

By JOHN HAMER (CPS)

(CPS) — This week nearly 400 very special Americans will die needlessly.

Not in Indochina, not in airplane accidents, not on the nation's highways.

They'll die on the job, in American industry. In the 25 years since World War II, America's factories, foundries, mills, plants and shops have been killing their workers at the incredible average rate of about 15,000 per year.

In addition, every day 8,500 workers are *disabled* on the job.

Every day, more than 27,000 workers are *injured* on the job.

And every year, some 390,000 workers contract occupational *diseases*, many of which are crippling, chronic, or fatal.

That this carnage still goes on and the conditions which cause it are not eliminated is a damning indictment of corporate indifference, governmental inefficiency and, until recently, labor apathy.

But the move to clean up and make safe the industrial environment, where some 80 million working Americans spend half their waking hours, is beginning. Small groups of union members, college students, environmentalists, doctors, scientists, and even legislators are coming together to form strong, active alliances. The problems are immense; the obstacles formidable. But the many horrifying hazards of America's workplaces have engendered great dedication among the new crusaders for the health and safety of American workers.

A few selected examples of the lethality and toxicity of industrial environments may demonstrate why:

ITEM — Union Carbide's plant in Tonowanda, New York, near Buffalo, manufactures the "molecular sieve," an absorbent chemical powder with many commercial uses. Last spring, union examinations of 18 workers who had been employed in that department showed that all 18 had acute bronchitis, all 18 had suffered from dermatitis, 7 had emphysema and 2 had circulatory problems caused by ulcerated sores. Yet Union Carbide claimed none of the men had "any occupationally incurred pulmonary (lung) problems," according to company medical records.

Harvey Cowan, a chemical operator at the plant for more than 5 years, left in 1967 totally disabled from emphysema. He filed for workmen's compensation in 1969 after suffering 2 heart attacks, but Union Carbide refused to bring the case before the compensation board. On Sept. 26, 1970, Cowan died, at age 55.

A union representative who approached management got this reply from one executive: "I'm not in the business of safety, I'm in the business of making molecular sieves."

ITEM — Workers in the American textile industry are almost unanimously assaulted by a trio of dangerous hazards in weaving mills, most of which are located in Southern

states. Clouds of raw cotton fibers cause a serious respiratory ailment known as byssinosis, from which 100,000 workers are now suffering and to which another 50,000 are exposed. Breathing tiny particles of asbestos, a hazard in textile mills since the 1800's, results in asbestiosis, a loss of lung function, or mesothelioma, a deadly form of lung cancer which is unique to those who have breathed asbestos dust. And finally, eardrum-damaging noise pollution in mills is among the worst in American industry, with workers constantly exposed to decibel levels above 100, when 85 decibels are harmful.

Nonetheless, a textile industry trade journal recently described byssinosis as "a thing thought up by venal doctors who attended last year's International Labor Organization meetings in Africa where inferior races are bound to be afflicted by new diseases more superior people defeated years ago." The industry continues to deny that conditions in their plants have any relation to lung diseases and breathing problems among workers.

Acoustical engineering studies indicate noise could be reduced in mills for about 50 cents per month per employee. Yet the industry does nothing, despite the convincing evidence and relatively low cost of correction.

ITEM — Proponents of American nuclear power — both for industry and defense — have consistently maintained that mining large stockpiles of uranium is more vital than protecting miners by setting strict exposure standards for radon, the cancer-producing gas emitted in mines. Environmentalists familiar with the Atomic Energy Commission's long reluctance to establish truly safe standards for radiation exposure were not surprised when the industry's Federal Radiation Council dragged its feet in demanding proper ventilation of radon gas in uranium mines.

For mining operations on the Colorado Plateau, the FRC set "standards" that were 10 to 100 times the levels set by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, a neutral, non-industrial agency. Still, compensation claims by disabled miners or the families of deceased miners are often denied because "little is known" about the correlation between deadly radon gas and cancer. But much is known, it seems, about the profit-making potential of the uranium industry, for which the AEC and the FRC have both lobbied in Congress.

Who is at work to begin correcting such shocking and criminal conditions in American industry?

Among student efforts, one which shows promise is a newly formed project by Environmental Resources, Inc., one of two lasting organizations which grew out of the Environmental Teach-In and Earth Day last April 22. In their head office in Washington, D.C., the five initial members of the project have started building a working resource library, establishing a general handbook on the problem and several brief booklets on specific problems and diseases.

Led by Rick Atkins, a third-year medical student on leave from Stanford, and Paul Witt, a Stanford political science graduate, the group stresses "sensitization" to workers' problems and local initiatives by coalition groups of students, workers, and community members. They have received a \$20,000 grant from the Stern Foundation to begin work, and their advisory board includes Leonard Woodcock, Stewart Udall, Willard Wirtz, and George Wald.

Among specific student activities they will help organize and promote are:

- conducting inventories of local industrial hazards and applicable laws;
- holding seminars and teach-ins on the problem of in-plant pollution;
- making university laboratories and skills available for analyzing gas and particulate matter found within plants;
- setting up regional, week-long training sessions at medical schools for union representatives and university students.

In addition, the project members hope to interest the national media in the problem, perhaps eliciting a network documentary. They also want to establish a national toll-free telephone number for workers to call for specific answers on industrial hazards.

Another student group begun this summer is Youth Projects, led by former University of Pennsylvania instructor Jim Goodell. Also working with foundation grant money, they have several projects underway, one of which is a content analysis of news media in coal mining regions of Appalachia. The horrors of Black Lung disease among miners and the callousness and corruption of owners and union leaders have been nationally documented, but the local media in those areas have been largely silent. Goodell hopes to gather evidence on how the industry-dominated ownership of newspapers and television stations results in bias in the news.

Among labor unions active in occupational environment problems, the most militant is probably the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union (OCAW). Led by their tough, experienced legislative director, Tony Mazzochi, the OCAW has sponsored several regional conferences to hear its members' grievances about hazardous working conditions, managerial unconcern, and to recommend courses of action.

"Things are far worse in American industry today than they've ever been," Mazzochi tells OCAW participants, "and that's because modern technology is taking us rapidly along new paths without anyone having checked in advance to see what the consequences of these new activities would be. . . . You have been hearing about the rise in cancer, heart conditions and emphysema in our society. . . . We, the oil, chemical and atomic workers, are becoming among the chief victims of these kinds of crippling diseases because we work in the very industries that contribute most to their development.

"Though we've talked about health

and safety for a long time in the trade union movement, the emphasis has been on the safety aspect of it — whether a fellow gets his hand caught in a machine, or whether a gal gets her hair caught in a ventilating device. . . . But the industry we work in has a danger that most people are unaware of, and it's insidious. It's the danger of a contaminated environment, the workplace; sometimes we don't feel, see, or smell, any of which most of us become contemptuous, because it doesn't affect us immediately."

Glen Paulson, a young Rockefeller University scientist, has accompanied Mazzochi to explain to workers the chemical and medical implications of the substances to which they are exposed. Paulson was working on air pollution problems in New York City last year when Mazzochi asked him to visit the National Lead plant in Sayreville, N.J., which had just had a series of carbon monoxide (CO) accidents. One worker had been killed, two suffered extensive brain damage and several collapsed on the job. None of the men was older than 25.

National Lead management installed several monitoring devices which they insisted would prevent future accidents. But when Paulson and Mazzochi toured the plant, they became suspicious of the monitors. Supposedly set to go off when the CO level reached the danger point of 50 ppm (parts per million), the first device Paulson inspected was set at 100 ppm. Others were found set at 200 and one at 400!

This blatant disregard for workers' safety was enough to convince Paulson, who began devoting considerable time and effort to the OCAW cause.

One valuable OCAW source is a book, *The Documentation of Threshold Limit Values*, which sets exposure levels for many dangerous common industrial chemicals. Put out by the Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the book has helped workers learn and set standards in their factories.

One problem, however, is that of the approximately 6,000 industrial chemicals in use today, only 500 have been researched fully enough to have set standards. And through expanding technology, at least 1,000 new chemicals are brought into use every year! This hampers union efforts to protect workers.

Another problem is that international standards sometimes differ from U.S. levels. One example Mazzochi often cites is toluene, a substance used extensively in oil refineries. The American standard is 225 ppm, but Russian scientists have set a level for their workers at 25 ppm!

"Now I don't know who's correct," Mazzochi says, "but if there has to be an error, let the error be on the side of the worker, instead of on the side of the boss. . . . I say, let's have the lower level, and if it's over-safe, fine, because once you've been exposed to the higher level, it's irreversible."

Another union legislative represen-

# KILLS

tative, Frank Wallick of the United Auto Workers, has also been active in the battle for strict occupational health and safety standards. He believes that fundamental changes in the attitudes of corporate management will be necessary.

"The only way out is for industry to redesign its factories from the ground up to minimize pollution," Wallick declares. "But companies won't do this on their own. They need to be prodded. And for that, unions need allies. We need the environmentalist, the scientist and the student."

Wallick feels that the scientific and academic communities do have common grounds with workers, and the industrial environment issue is a unique opportunity for them to build an alliance. This would be a "really meaningful way" for students of medicine, law, engineering, architecture and journalism, among others, to use their training, Wallick says. He is very enthusiastic about Environmental Resources' new project — "My hope is this will really open eyes in the labor movement."

Still another labor group at work on the problems is the Alliance for Labor Action, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The ALA has recently organized students to assist UAW members on strike against General Motors. But they are also deeply concerned about occupational health and safety.

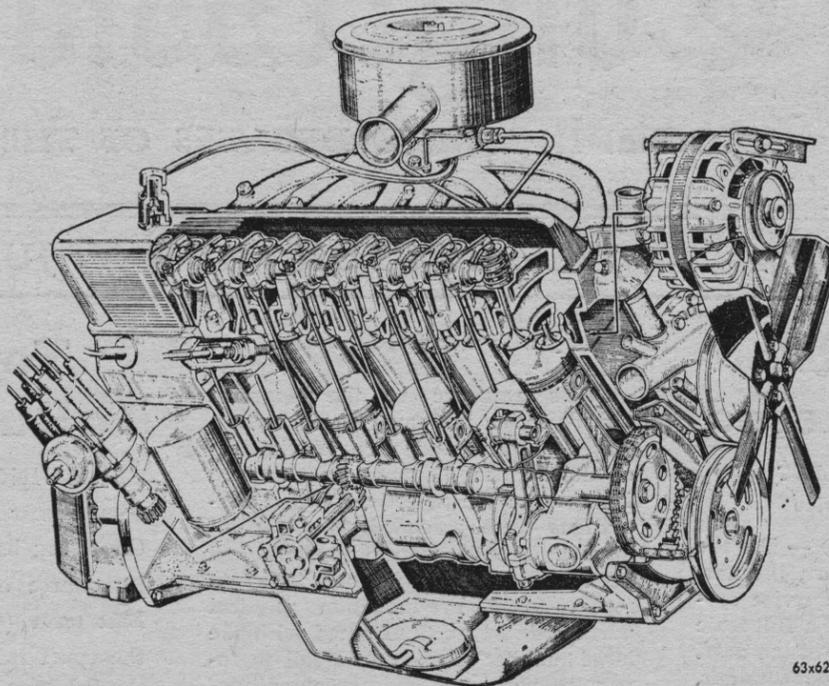
One young ALA intern, Jim Branson, from the Antioch School for the Study of Basic Human Problems, has compiled a handbook on noise pollution. Branson, who formerly worked for the Black Lung Association in West Virginia, has also become active in the Environmental Resources work environments project.

The absence of effective federal laws has long been a major hindrance to workers' efforts. The Occupational Health and Safety Bill, introduced this year in the Senate by Harrison Williams and in the House by Dominick Daniels, both New Jersey Democrats, shows considerable promise. The bill was described by former Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall as "the most far-reaching work of environmental legislation (disguised as labor legislation) to come along in decades."

A telling comment on the bill's potency is the fact that it has been vehemently opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other industrial lobby groups. The bill is strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, Environmental Action and other informed organizations.

Among its provisions, the bill would:

- give industry the "general duty" of providing workers "a place of employment which is safe and healthful";
- empower the Secretary of Labor to set national health and safety standards for work environments;
- call for unannounced federal inspections of workplaces and prompt disclosure of the findings to workers;
- allow the Secretary of Labor to



## The Garden of Proserpine

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

*Here, where the world is quiet,  
Here, where all trouble seems  
Dead winds' and spent waves' riot  
In doubtful dreams of dreams;  
I watch the green field growing  
For reaping folk and sowing,  
For harvest time and mowing,  
A sleepy world of streams.*

*I am tired of tears and laughter,  
And men that laugh and weep  
Of what may come hereafter  
For men that sow to reap:  
I am weary of days and hours,  
Blown buds of barren flowers,  
Desires and dreams and powers  
And everything but sleep.*

*Here life has death for neighbor,  
And far from eye or ear  
Wan waves and wet winds labor,  
Weak ships and spirits steer;  
They drive adrift, and whither  
They wot not who make thither;  
But no such winds blow hither,  
And no such things grow here.*

*No growth of moor or coppice,  
No heather-flower or vine,  
But bloomless buds of poppies,  
Green grapes of Proserpine,  
Pale beds of flowering rushes  
Where no leaf blooms or blushes,  
Save this whereout she crushes  
For dead men deadly wine.*

*Pale, without name or number,  
In fruitless fields of corn,  
They bow themselves and slumber  
All night till light is born;  
And like a soul belated,  
In hell and heaven unmated,  
By cloud and mist abated  
Comes out of darkness morn.*

*Though one were strong as seven,  
He too with death shall dwell,  
Nor wake with wings in heaven,  
Nor weep for pains in hell;  
Though one were fair as roses,  
His beauty clouds and closes;  
And well though love reposes,  
In the end it is not well.*

*Pale, beyond porch and portal,  
Crowned with calm leaves, she stand.  
Who gathers all things mortal  
With cold immortal hands;  
Her languid lips are sweeter  
Than love's who fears to greet her  
To men that mix and meet her  
From many times and lands.*

*She waits for each and other,  
She waits for all men born;  
Forgets the earth her mother,  
The life of fruits and corn;  
And spring and seed and swallow  
Take wing for her and follow  
Where summer song rings hollow  
And flowers are put to scorn.*

*There go the loves that wither,  
The old loves with wearier wings;  
And all dead years draw thither,  
And all disastrous things;  
Dead dreams of days forsaken  
Blind buds that snows have shaken,  
Wild leaves that winds have taken,  
Red strays of ruined springs.*

*We are not sure of sorrow,  
And joy was never sure;  
To-day will die to-morrow  
Time stoops to no man's lure;  
And love, grown faint and fretful  
With lips but half regretful  
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful  
Weeps that no loves endure.*

*From too much love of living,  
From hope and fear set free,  
We thank with brief thanksgiving  
Whatever gods may be  
That no life lives for ever;  
That dead men rise up never;  
That even the weariest river  
Winds somewhere safe to sea.*

*Then star nor sun shall weaken,  
Nor any change of light:  
Nor sound of waters shaken,  
Nor any sound or sight:  
Nor wintry leaves nor vernal,  
Nor days nor things diurnal;  
Only the sleep eternal  
In an eternal night.*



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

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## Draft TARRed And Feathered

By BRUCE LOVELETT  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — For the last five months Curtis Tarr, the new director of the Selective Service system, has been engineering a full-scale drive to convert the image of the draft machine from one of the inept, unfair, discriminatory bureaucracy it was under Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, to an efficient, modern, benevolent agency which is seeking to meet the needs of the military while being as fair to everybody as it possibly can.

The image is a good one, with a face-lifting on every level. The new image doesn't change the fact that the Selective Service System is in the business of deciding which young lads are going to become cannon-fodder or pencil-pushers for the armed forces.

But Tarr has eliminated the most obvious and blatant inequities and rhetoric that used to anger liberals about Gen. Hershey's operation.

One area in which this is especially clear is the respect which the new director has shown for the unfavorable rulings recently handed down against the Selective Service System by the Supreme Court. In June, when the Supreme Court ruled that conscientious objectors need not base their claims of religious grounds, Tarr swiftly responded by drafting the first interpretation of the law and regulations ever done by the Selective Service System, embodying the spirit, and indeed, in several instances, the actual words of the Supreme Court decision.

In contrast, when, in 1965, the high court ruled that church membership and belief in a Supreme Being were not prerequisites for CO status, Gen. Hershey's only response was to issue, unexplained, three years later, a new version of the CO form which eliminated references to church membership and belief in a Supreme Being.

The system's new "liberal and modern" image is also reflected by changes which have been made in the system's house organ, *Selective Service News*. Gen. Hershey's amusing but grisly front page, right-wing editorials have been eliminated and the News has taken on a totally new look. The format has changed from an old-fashioned, four-column letterpress job to a more fluid three-column offset format, printed in dark blue ink on pastel blue paper. Tarr has moved his column to the inside pages, and the copy has lost its humorous nature. The News used to be packed with wonderful trivialities which read like a *Ripley's Believe It or Not* for the war machine. This fascinating copy has been dropped, and the News now concentrates on hard news about the functioning of this system. Tarr also makes sure that the articles mention recent court decisions which have come down against the system whenever they are relevant, another innovation of the News.

These changes, however, are merely deceptive shirts of the system's image. Under all the new, liberal rhetoric, the system still continues to concentrate on its dual role of channeling the

military with men to be converted into killers.

Tarr's response to the Supreme Court's action in January, which eliminated punitive induction of violators of draft rules, became clear in late June, when the Selective Service regulations were amended to allow induction of men whose numbers had been reached but who had failed to report to a Pre-induction physical when ordered to. Confronted with the large number of men who fail to report to physicals, and the unwillingness of the Justice Department to prosecute these men for violation of the draft law, Tarr amended the regulations in such a way that serious resisters could be weeded out from procrastinators and men who are not certain that they are willing to face prison.

Under the new regulation, men who fail to report for the physical will be ordered to report for induction, and

## Top Court To Rule On Draft

WASHINGTON (CPS) — For the second year in a row, the Supreme Court can be expected to be the major source of reforms in the draft. Last term (October 1969-July, 1970) the court ruled on several cases that the Selective Service System was overstepping its legal authority in its day-to-day functions. The Court found that Selective Service Regulations, which are written and put into force by proclamation of the President, gave many powers to the system which were not provided for in the law as passed by the Congress.

Under the leadership of Chief Jus-

tive conscientious objection to a particular war.

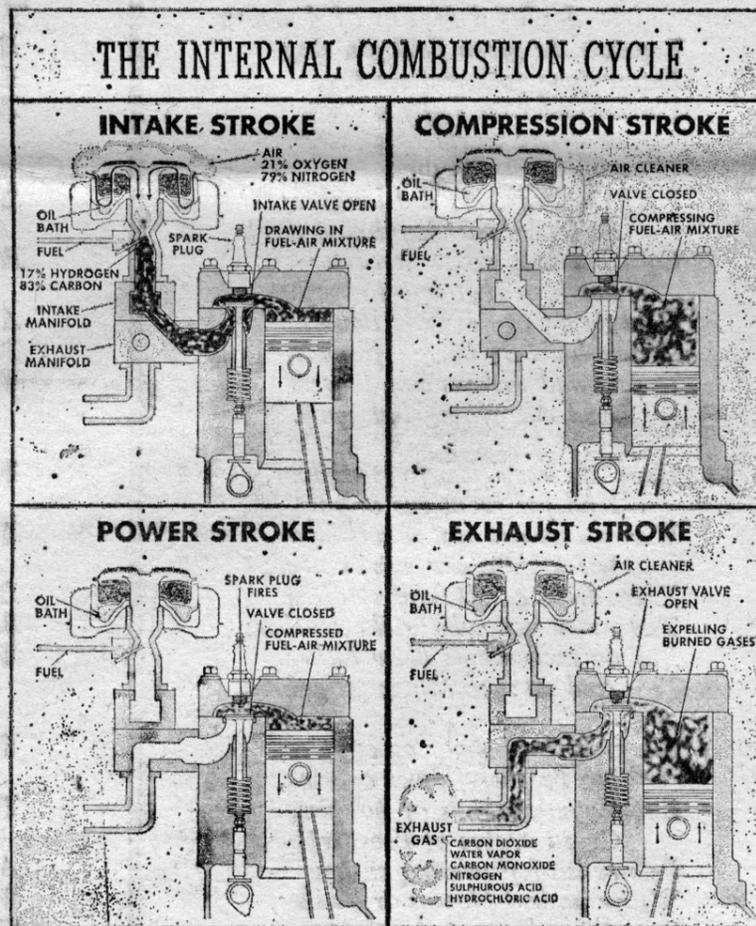
In *Weller v. United States*, the Court is being asked to overturn a finding by Judge Peckham of the North District of California which dismissed an indictment against Weller for failure to report for induction. The District Court ruled in favor of Weller's claim when he found that a registrant may assume that he has any right which is not specifically deny registrants the privilege of legal counsel at their appearances before the local board, the system has traditionally held, both in regulations and less formal documents, that the meeting between the local board and the individual registrant is not a formal, legal confrontation, and therefore specifically excludes legal counsel from participation at such meetings.

Judge Peckham, however, agreed with Weller's contention that the personal appearance before the local board is far more serious in terms of its potential effect on a registrant's life and liberty than many other forms of administrative hearings where counsel has been regarded as a right such as security clearance investigations. "Certainly, failing to establish a conscientious objector claim is as serious as the impact of loss of access to classified information," he said, "hardly what most people would consider a 'right.'"

In the other major case, Guy Porter Gillette is appealing his conviction for failing to submit to induction on the grounds that his religious training and belief is unconstitutionally discriminated against by the requirement in the draft law that conscientious objectors be opposed to all wars, not just the specific wars in which they might expect to fight.

This "selective objection" is the crux of a major dispute over the whole conscientious objector status. On one hand, some churches hold as a doctrine of faith that their members must decide for themselves whether a specific war is in conflict with their beliefs or not. These faiths hold that there are situations in which war is a justifiable means of resolving conflict, and that the individual is responsible to determine for himself and act in accordance with his determination as to the morality of a particular conflict.

The draft law specifically excludes from exemption these adherents to the just war doctrine, and has traditionally required opposition to all wars as a primary precondition for recognition. Presently, Selective Service officials oppose extension of this exemption to selective objectors because of difficulty in determining their "sincerity." They seem to feel



given a complete physical at the induction station. Those who fail to show up, or who refuse to step forward when their name is called will then be reported to the Justice Department for refusal of induction. Many men who skip the physical are apparently expected to report for induction, thereby accomplishing the system's purpose without the expense and hassle of a criminal prosecution. In this way the number of draft law trials is kept low, which was the function of the more blatantly oppressive delinquency rules in the first place, and yet the system is able to efficiently deal with the failure of men to report for physicals.

While the new Supreme Court ruling, and Tarr's guidelines for judging CO cases have doubled the number of new alternative service registrants per month over the summer and have caused several draft board members to

Warren Burger — but usually over his strong objection — the Court found that a number of regulations in conflict with the intent or actual working of Congressional action, including regulations providing for priority induction of draft law violators, punitive reclassification of college students, prosecution of men who fail to register beyond their 23rd birthday (after the statute of limitations expires) and excluding non-religious objectors to all wars from conscientious objector status, were in conflict with the Congressional action.

This year the Court is being asked to focus on two draft issues: the right of registrants to be represented by a lawyer during dealings with their

# “Quebec LIBRE!”

(This story was written Wednesday, Oct. 7 and telexed from Ottawa in time for our release — that's one reason why there's so much copy. The lead may be a little outdated by the time you get it, but certainly the main part of the copy isn't. I strongly urge you to run this, re-writing the top of the story from local press accounts for timeliness if necessary. Or, you can call us here in DC where we will have the latest scoop. But it is really important to give people the background for this action which deals with the struggles of people in our exploited neighbor nextdoor. The story was written by Canadian University Press, our counterparts for the Canadian student press. Very good people by the way.)

By WILLA MARCUS and  
JENNIFER PENNEY

College Press Service — Canadian  
University Press

MONTREAL (CPS) — The struggle between government and police officials and the Front de Liberation Quebecois (FLQ) has escalated almost hourly since the FLQ kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner James Cross on Monday of this week (Oct. 5).

On Tuesday night, after a day of secret meetings with harried Quebec and British officials, the Canadian federal government announced its refusal to accept the conditions for the release of Cross, instead letting loose a full-scale sweep of police raids and arrests in Montreal.

In another police effort to come down on radical and revolutionary separatists, the “combined anti-terrorist squad” of the Montreal Police, Quebec Provincial Police, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police rounded up 25 FLQ members and sympathizers Wednesday morning and is holding them without charge, though none is suspected of having connections with the kidnapping.

On Monday following the abduction police had made raids without warrants on homes and offices of left-wing activists and separatists in Montreal. While the raids had ceased Tuesday in lieu of less overt police activity, many separatists are still being kept under close surveillance.

The kidnapping was the first successful attempt by the FLQ in the wake of a series of diplomatic abductions by other liberation groups throughout the world. Two others had apparently been planned for last February (Moshe Golan, Israel's Trade Commissioner) and in August (American Consul Harrison Burgess) but had been broken up by the secret police squad.

Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette has refused to release the document which contained the FLQ demands to be met for the return of Cross, and ordered the confiscation of as-yet-unopened copies of the declaration sent to newspapers and other media in the area. As a result the people of Quebec have no version other than Choquette's as to the rationale of the kidnappings.

The demands as Choquette released them are:

- An indefinite number of Quebec's political prisoners (FLQ mem-

bers mainly, who have been jailed under convictions of bombings and of “sedition”) must be released from jail, and immediate arrangements made for their flight to Cuba or Algeria. This demand is to be subject to the ratification of the prisoners individually;

- Payment of \$500,000 in gold — a “voluntary tax” to be placed aboard the aircraft ferrying the released prisoners;

- The publication of the FLQ political manifesto in all the Quebec mass media;

- The Post Office Department must reinstate all former employees of Lapalme Ltd. (450 truck drivers were fired by the government last year during a militant strike);

- The identification by police of the informer who broke up the planned kidnapping of American Trade Consul Burgess;

- Immediate calling off of any police activity in the hunt for Cross and the FLQ kidnapers;

The demands were accompanied by very specific instructions for the televised release and flight of the prisoners and the gold. The FLQ emphasized that their political objectives be clearly defined to the public by the release to the media of their political program written this spring, by a one-hour telecast of the released prisoners, and by an invitation which was to be issued to the public to meet the prisoners and attend their departure.

Robert Lemieux, a member of the Movement for the Defense of Quebec Political Prisoners and lawyer for several of the FLQ prisoners said that he has seen the document which FLQ members sent to police and that it reads almost identically to the one found by police in connection with the planned American kidnapping.

That statement reads: “With the kidnapping of Consul Burgess the FLQ wants to underline its revolutionary solidarity with all countries who are fighting against economic, social and cultural holds of the Americans throughout the world — in other words, an unconditional support to the revolutionary movements in Latin American and Palestine — support for American Blacks and all the people of Africa and Asia who are working for their liberation.”

The statement also calls for “manufacturing workers, miners and forest workers, service workers, teachers and students, unemployed, take what belongs to you: your work, your determination, and your liberty.”

Lemieux has been attempting to see 21 of the political prisoners who are referred to in the demands, but has been refused access to nine of them. Of those he has been able to see, Lemieux says most are willing to be part of the agreement and be flown to Cuba or Algeria.

He said of the government's refusal to negotiate: “There is no doubt in my mind that James Cross will be executed if the demands are not met. That is my personal opinion, based on my experience.”

He said he has known many FLQ members since terrorist activity began in Quebec in 1963, and he had noticed that members of the move-

ment developed a deeper commitment to the revolutionary cause with each passing year.

The FLQ was created in the early sixties in Quebec in response to growing awareness of the Quebecois that they were being severely oppressed both culturally and economically by the English-speaking Canadians and Americans.

From a terrorist organization which planted bombs in mailboxes to illustrate its defiance of Federalism, the organization has now developed a political program which includes working with trade unionists, tenants organizations and other groups in Quebec against the English monopoly of power. “The enemies of our enemies are our friends,” their manifesto reads.

While clashes between French and English have been an ongoing part of Canadian history, it has not been until recently, with the decline of the Catholic Church (the Roman Capitalist Church, the FLQ calls it) and the defeat of the corrupt and dictator-like 20-year regime of Premier Duplessis, that the French have recognized the extent of the erosion of their culture and their self-determination.

The separatist Parti Quebecois, formed only last year received 24 percent of the vote in the provincial election in the spring. The party has a large Socialist wing.

Meanwhile, the salaries of the French in Quebec are only 65 percent of the English there and the French suffer the brunt of the 15 percent unemployment. English Canadians and Americans are the managers of industry and of the banks and of the big universities in Quebec. Over three-quarters of the industry in Quebec (Canada's most industrialized province) is American-owned. And the Liberal government has been escalating the fight against the growing left-wing separatist element in Quebec even as they gather strength. Sedition laws against the advocacy of separation or over-throwing of the government have been used for years to keep the French in their places. And in the past years, laws against demonstrations in Montreal were passed to stop the massive protests against new laws which favor the English language for Quebec immigrants in the schools.

Two months ago the provincial government passed a “no-knock” law so that police who “suspect individuals of illegal possession of explosives” can enter and search homes and offices of left-wing activists at will.

Quebec has been infamous for its locking up of prisoners for months at a time without a trial or hearing. It is in this context that the FLQ has resorted to the tactics of other liberation movements throughout the world. James Cross is a representative of one of the oldest of colonialist regimes, and that which first began its oppression of French people over two centuries ago.

MANIFESTO OF THE FRONT  
DE LIBERATION QUEBECOIS  
MONTREAL (CPS-CUP) — The following is the Manifesto of the Front de Liberation Quebecois, a document discovered by police authorities in August, 1970. It was written in May, 1970, and has never been printed in English in Canada or the

United States. The publication of this document is one of the demands made by the kidnapers of the British attaché Cross. The Manifesto was obtained by Canadian University Press from a bi-lingual sister in Montreal.

## OBJECTIVES

1. We want to answer the challenge of the status quo. We want to answer the challenge of the businessmen who believe they can maintain the current political and economic system by sowing the fear of change among the population.

To the threats of the Royal Trust we oppose real bombs. All we are doing is answering their violence with counter-violence.

We are defending ourselves against the constant attacks of the anti-worker, anti-Quebec forces that make up the financial institutions, the big companies, the Chamber of Commerce, etc., who are all maintained by the Liberal Party and Trudeau-Bourassa.

2. We are attacking the economic organs that use puppet politicians who speak French (like Trudeau-Bourassa-Drapeau) to protect their interests, and with whom people periodically have “dialogue” in that phony exercise of democracy — elections.

3. We are fighting this clique of exploiters who make up the capitalist bourgeoisie that is dominated by Anglo-American financiers, and which some ambitious French-Canadians have been collaborating.

4. We are fighting all forms of exploitation, the most blatant being linguistic segregation: the necessity to speak two languages because we are Quebecois. Our colonialist bosses are responsible for this.

5. We are fighting all sorts of racism, discrimination and segregation. We are in solidarity with all struggles being waged by people who are victims of American imperialism. We support the struggle led by those first exploited on this continent, the Indians. We are in solidarity with the American Blacks and Puerto Ricans who are fighting Yankee capitalism.

6. We are with all workers who immigrated to Quebec and with whom we want to fight our common enemy: Anglo-American capitalism. We want to wage the struggle for nation liberation with all workers.

7. While supporting all trade union struggles, the FLQ hopes unionized workers will throw themselves vigorously into the second front. As soon as possible workers' representatives must replace the people's phony representatives in Parliament. When a real workers' party is created, the FLQ will no longer have a reason to exist.

8. The FLQ is fighting the owners of the means of communication (*moyen d'axinformation*) who are trying to make us believe that the current government serves all of society. The current government serves only those who finance it.

We are fighting these capitalists who monopolize all the major means of information, and who are trying to make it seem that we are the enemies of the people of Quebec. It is up to the free intellectuals (freethinking)

(Continued on Page 14)

# LAW AND

## An Open Letter To College Students

from  
John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

As a 1970 college student, you belong to the best educated, most sophisticated, most poised generation in our history.

The vast majority of you, I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country.

You do have ideas of your own — and that's good. You see things wrong in our society which we adults perhaps have minimized or overlooked. You are outspoken and rank and hate hypocrisy. That is good too.

There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy. Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

But there is real ground for concern about the extremism which led to violence, lawlessness, and disrespect for the rights of others on many college campuses during the past year.

The extremists are a small minority of students and faculty members who have lost faith in America. They ridicule the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife, and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan of the future either for the university or the Nation.

The extremists are of wide variety: adherents of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) including the Weatherman; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Trotskyist youth group; the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), a Trotskyist-dominated antiwar group.

Many are not associated with any national group. The key point is not so much the identification of extremists but learning to recognize and understand the mentality of extremism which believes in violence and destruction.

Based on our experience in the FBI, here are some of the ways in which extremists will try to lure you into their activities:

1. They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation. This will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

2. They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration often is bitter, arrogant, and unreasoning. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards.

3. They'll ask you to abandon your basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't blindly follow courses of action suggested by extremists. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.

4. They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

5. They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know that when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer protects your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

6. They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if it's "sincere" or "idealistic" in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of New Left appeals — that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for "humanity" or a "higher cause," then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

7. They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this Nation through change. Public opinion time after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not helpless or caught in "bureaucracy" as these extremists claim.

8. They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: "He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas." Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weatherman. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence — these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society.

Personally, I don't think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some phophets of pessimism proclaim. The situation at some colleges is serious, but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I'm betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm about certain basic principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others, and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

## FBI QUILTS JOHN JAY

By DAVID BURNHAM

(From the N.Y. Times, October 24, 1970) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has forced a group of its agents to drop out of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice because a professor there criticized the FBI.

Donald H. Riddle, president of John Jay, a branch of the City University, said yesterday that he had been informed by the New York office of the FBI that its director, J. Edgar Hoover, had decided that no agents would study at the college as long as the professor who had criticized the agency continued to teach there.

"They said they were not trying to force me to fire the professor but they just wanted me to know Mr. Hoover's feelings," Dr. Riddle said. "I told them the professor was staying."

Immediately after the conversation, 15 agents left the college. The president said one of them showed the registrar a letter from the New York office "directing this individual to resign from the college."

Spokesmen at FBI headquarters in both New York and Washington refused to comment on the matter.

The subject of Mr. Hoover's annoyance, Dr. Abraham S. Blumberg, described the FBI's action as "Kafkaesque" and said it had had a "chilling effect on free discussion at the college."

Dr. Blumberg has a law degree from Columbia University and a Ph.D. in sociology from the New School of Social Research, and is the author of three books on criminal justice. He said his criticism of the FBI was made last July, during his 30-hour graduate course at John Jay on law and society.

"One day," he said, "there was a 25-minute discussion during which many of the old critical chestnuts about the FBI — such as that they had been a bit slow on civil rights — were aired. At one point, I said something about the cult of personality and that Mr. Hoover had been in power too long."

Three months later, Dr. Blumberg said, one of the summer-session students who was an FBI agent called him to say that he was writing a letter to the professor with a proposed outline or his thesis about the FBI.

"Several hours later," the professor said, "the agent called to say he was

in big trouble. He explained he had sent the draft of the letter to the FBI typing pool and that it had immediately been 'sent upstairs.'"

Dr. Blumberg said the agent later told him that the FBI had taken his badge, his gun, and his membership card in the FBI Association, had questioned him for several hours and had kept him under virtual house arrest.

The professor said the agent, who has since resigned from the FBI, later showed him a copy of the letter.

(Continued on Page 13)

.....  
Prof's Blast Hoover Withdrawal .....  
Of FBI Agents From John Jay ....O..

City University's professors on Oct. 26, called the FBI's removal of 15 agents from John Jay College "a threat to the teacher's right to teach and the student's right to learn."

In a telegram to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who ordered the resignation of the students on October 23, CUNY's Legislative Conference said:

"We urge you to apologize to the entire academic community, and we further urge that the agents who

were ordered to leave John Jay College be re-enrolled without delay."

The Conference, which is the official representative of the City University's career faculty, labeled Hoover's move a "rejection of the freedom to criticize."

The agents were ordered by Hoover to resign from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, a branch of CUNY, as a result of criticism of the agency and its director by Prof. Abraham S. Blumberg.

The New York office of the FBI told John Jay President Donald H. Riddle that no agents would be allowed to study at the college as long as Prof. Blumberg remained there.

Dr. Riddle has said the professor would stay.

The Conference told Mr. Hoover that it commended Dr. Riddle "for his forthright stand against your attempted intimidation."

The Conference's telegram said, "We re-affirm our unalterable opposition to infringements on academic freedom, whatever the source."

# ORDER

## Nixon Rejected

Nixon's peace plan of October 8, 1970 like all the American peace plans since the Indochina war began, is a camouflaged proposal for the Vietnamese people to surrender.

The Vietnamese people understood it, and rejected it today.

The American people also must understand it and reject this "peace initiative."

On July 28, 1965 Lyndon Johnson told the press about "America's willingness to begin unconditional discussions with any government at any place at any time." Many liberals were heartened by this offer but on second sight it became obvious that Johnson was refusing to talk with the National Liberation Front doing the fighting; he was only proposing to talk with a "government" somewhere presumably that of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Sometime later at Manila Johnson offered to withdraw "American troops" six months "after the other side withdraws its forces north and that of its so-called subversive forces as well — i.e. the "Viet Cong." Again many liberals at first hailed the offer until it became clear that what Johnson was suggesting was that six months after the "enemy" stopped fighting and left South Vietnam the United States would withdraw its forces leaving the government in the hands of General Ky for a total victory for the American puppets.

Nixon's present plan is in the same tradition. It is in effect a call

for surrender and it would mean that the quarter of a century struggle by the Vietnamese people against imperialism would end in total failure.

The two key sections of the Nixon Offer are: a "cease-fire-in-place" and a willingness "to negotiate an agreed timetable for complete withdrawals as a part of an overall settlement." This is with some modifications nothing more than the Korea-formula.

Under a "cease-fire-in-place" the various armies would presumably stay where they are. According to Washington the "Viet Cong control less than 10 percent of the country. Assuming the U.S. would be willing to let it control a larger area, say 20 or 30 percent, the real issue is who would have police power in South Vietnam. The shooting would stop which means that the roads and railroads now closed to the puppet Thieu regime and villages that are "insecure" after nightfall (the vast majority) would come under Thieu's dominance. It would mean the same kind of bloodbath of thousands of nationalists as Diem conducted from 1954 to 1960 — and which actually caused the civil war. It would mean the end of the Provisional Revolutionary Government infrastructure which reaches into every nook and cranny of the country, including Saigon right up to the palace.

Anticipating this problem the PRG has stated that a cease-fire is impossible unless there is a coalition government reflecting the na-

tional will, that will rule in the interim period between the cease-fire and some form of elections. The difference may be subtle but it is overriding. If the order of peace-making includes a cease-fire first and without a coalition government, then the Vietnamese nationalists will be totally destroyed before the next stage of peace-making takes place. If the order of priorities is agreement on a coalition and on U.S. withdrawal and the will of the people can be fairly expressed. In one case—Nixon's—we are talking in the reality of surrender; in the PRG proposal of a true settlement.

This becomes even more obvious when one examines the "withdrawal" suggestion. Nixon's exact words are: "We are prepared to withdraw all our forces as part of a settlement BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES I SPELLED OUT PREVIOUSLY. . . ." The principles spelled out previously call for "mutual" withdrawal of U.S. and "North Vietnam" troops simultaneously — not much different than Johnson's offer at Manila, because the U.S. would undoubtedly demand withdrawal of "irregulars"—e.g. "Viet Cong" as well. What this means in effect is this — there would be a cease-fire, during which Thieu could wreak vengeance on his enemies and any attempt by the "Viet Cong" to defend its comrades would be called a violation of the cease-fire. After the cease-fire went into effect there would be endless negotiations — for two decades in Korea — over the next step, during which time the U.S. troops would

remain endlessly in Vietnam as they have in Korea. In other words, the war would not end, it would be indefinitely stalemated under permanent occupation by the U.S. and its puppet forces.

The great tragedy of the Nixon offer, insofar as opinion in the United States is concerned, is that it has immobilized the liberals and created a false concept of "national unity." Many liberals favor the Nixon plan sincerely because they do want a Korean type settlement, so that the United States saves both face and power. Others are afraid to speak out against it because the cease-fire idea is enormously attractive to many citizens who will not look deeper into the problem. To oppose an end to the killing would be like opposing motherhood or virtue.

As a corollary to this tragedy the sudden national unity gives Nixon and Mitchell a wonderful camouflage for accelerating repression. If the American people truly believe that Nixon "sincerely" wants to end the war, those who continue to fight it will be read out of polite society and be considered fair game for repression.

The American people should realize the impotence of this **Election Year** strategy and denounce the continued suffering on both sides that such attempts only prolong.

The National Coalition Against War, Racism, and Repression intends to pursue a real peace initiative and will announce the formation of a Peoples Peace Treaty Negotiating Team.

## PROOF

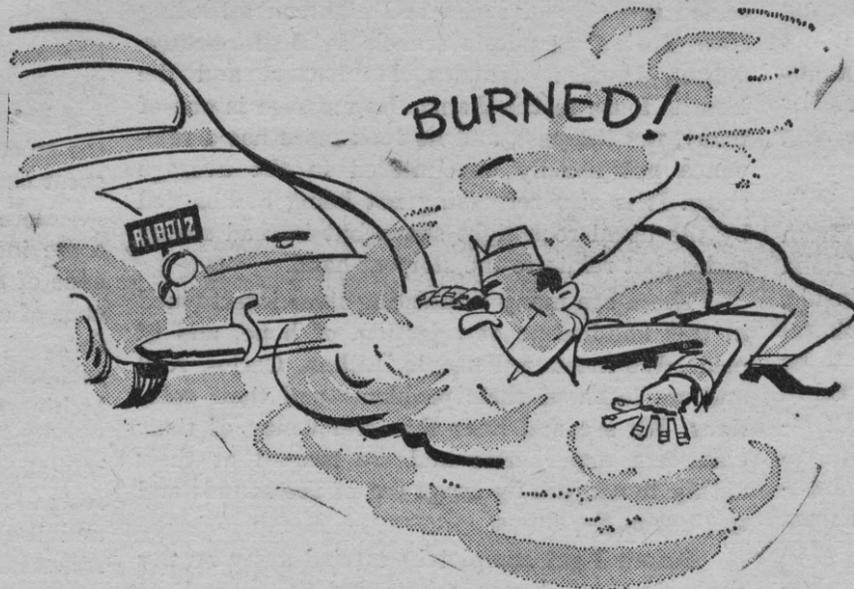
(Continued from Page 5)

impose fines and seek court action against employers who violate the "general duty" or specific standards;

- permit the Secretary of Labor to close down all or part of any plant where workers are in "imminent danger" of injury or disease;
- direct the Secretary of HEW to publish a list of all known or potentially toxic substances — including those workers specifically request;
- allow employees to refuse work, without loss of pay, in areas where toxic substances are found at dangerous concentrations.

Passage of this bill would go a long way towards realization of the goals industrial environmentalists dream about. But the bill's future is not at all clear, partly because it has not won widespread, active support among the bulk of traditional environmental groups.

"The environmental groups are rightfully up in arms about air pollution in the Delaware Valley and oil slicks along the Gulf Coast," Mazochi once charged, "but they are blind to the places where blue collar employees earn a living. They think the 'environment' begins out here in the trees. They really don't believe industry is killing its workers."



## TARRED

(Continued from Page 6)

resign, the overall effect of these actions on the efficient functioning of the system has been nil. Less than one percent of the current registrant pool is involved in the issue of conscientious objection. These few are easily ignored by the system, which carries on with its main function of manipulating the lives of 22 million registrants into socially useful channels.

(Ed. Note: This will be the first in a series of articles concerning the many aspects of the draft. In the next issue, we will publish the first part of a two-part article on draft resisters and military deserters in Canada.)

## DRAFT RULE

(Continued from Page 6)

that many opponents of the war in Vietnam might take advantage of this difficulty in sorting the "sincere" from the "insincere" as a springboard to escape service without meeting the system's rigorous requirements which are now applied to applicants for the exemption.

Draft counselors agree that an anti-system ruling in a case of this sort would greatly increase the number of COs. They feel, however, that the present regulations unjustly discrim-

inate against registrants whose convictions prevent them from engaging in wars such as the war in Vietnam which violate deep moral scruples against such self-serving wars, but who would fight in a war to defend their country against an overt threat or would defend their faith from a similar incursion.

What will actually happen with these cases is up for serious question because of the uncertainty of newly appointed Justice Harry Blackmun's effect on the Court's outlook on draft cases. Although the Court's recent rulings against the system have generally been by a margin of 5-3, it is entirely possible that Blackmun may be not only personally conservative on this issue, but also able to convince other justices to adopt a more conservative stance.

Petition  
on  
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## Super Eric

By ROB LANDSMAN

New York musical fans were treated to excellent shows the nights of October 23 and 24, when Eric Clapton and his new band, "Derek and the Dominoes," rolled into town.

Clapton, considered by many to be the finest blues-rock guitarist today, had previously played with the Yardbirds, John Mayall, Cream, Blind Faith, among others, and had also recently cut an album as a solo artist.

The new band, however, whether they make it or not, is all his baby, and by the way things look, he shouldn't have much to worry about.

When Clapton decided to form the Dominoes, he chose musicians he had worked with on his recent tour with Delaney and Bonnie. They include Bobby Whitlock on piano, Carl Radle on guitar, and Jim Gordon playing the drums. Clapton sings and runs off those fantastic licks on lead guitar.

At the Saturday nite set at the Fillmore East, they performed numbers from their forthcoming double album (Eric shining of course on his magic guitar). Also included was an oldie that Eric wrote from Blind Faith days, "In the Presence of the Lord," which was warmly received by the sell-out crowd.

Clapton is really into his music, and his performances are always a delight to the ears. Play on!

## Broadway For Bella

By RICHARD KORNBERG

Since the principle reason for our just concluded two week recess was to work for the political candidates of our choice, I thought I would be hard pressed to find something to review in that mode. As fate would have it, my prayers were answered, for on the evening of November 1 a benefit entitled Broadway For Bella stormed its way into the Felt Forum of Madison Square Garden.

Stormed is also a good way to describe Bella Abzug's (congressional candidate in the 19th district) rise to prominence. Before she defeated Leonard Farbstein (the incumbent representative) in the Democratic primary, she was the type that was always behind the scenes. Well, Mrs. Abzug sure learned quickly and now it is difficult not to bump into Bella on one of her campaign jaunts. She is loud and pushy, the perfect qualities for someone to have when she wants to get something done.

The evening had all the spirit of the individual herself. Outside the arena pickets from the Jewish Defense League protested that Bella was anti-Israel and soft on Communism. Inside, the audience was served a mixture of liberal discourse and Jewish schmaltz. (There seems to be a contradiction between outside and inside.) There were excerpts from Broadway shows (1776, COMPANY, CABARET, HAIR, PURLIE, and FIDDLER ON THE ROOF) and speeches and performances by many of the candidate's followers from the entertainment world. Mayor Lindsay even showed up and received a tumultuous reception.

George Segal, Lauren Bacall, Robert Vaughn, Buck Henry and Phyllis Newman were but a few of the many guest hosts. Jimmy Breslin contributed a speech in which he told those present that "the least you can do is get your ass out of bed on Election Day and vote." Alan Alda did an excellent William Buckley imitation and when he was asked if he (Buckley) wore a Spiro Agnew watch he answered, "I don't wear watches. They break when you try to wind them backwards."

Even with all this entertainment, it was obvious that the audience had come to see the two B's, Bella and Barbra (Streisand, that is). Miss Streisand sang six songs (People, Don't Rain On My Parade and Happy Days Are Here Again were three of her selections). Her screaming fans (I

## The Me Nobody Knows

Second Ave. is in a state of flux. For years it was a major thoroughfare of Jewish life. Then, when the Lower East Side became the East Village, many Jewish families escaped and were replaced by that infamous breed — the hippie — largely of the same extraction as the fleeing populace, but scorned because of their "new ideas."

Today, many of the older residents still remember their avenue as the one Barbra Streisand fondly san about in her "Second Hand Rose" — but to the new arrivals it was a place to hang out. The Fillmore East was born out of the old Loew's Commodore and with this birth came kids from all over the city. Just three blocks north of Bill Graham's rock emporium stands the Orpheum Theatre, outwardly tacky but inwardly proud, for it is the home of THE ME NOBODY KNOWS. From its four walls emit the voices of the ghetto. In their struggle lies their hope, and ours. They are the voices of change.

This is a musical that is different in many ways. For a starter, it has the unusual distinction



Douglas Grant & Company  
The Me Nobody Knows

of having its spoken text written by children between the ages of seven and eighteen attending New York City public schools in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, Jamaica, Manhattan, and the Youth House in the Bronx. Its message is one of today, not the past, and its rock score has a relevance not usually encountered in the average show. It is also refreshing not being bombarded by the usual rock light show, but instead seeing slides that relate to the story at hand.

There are many interesting lives intertwined in this kalidiscscope of rejection, of hope, and of pride. We meet real people, Lillian, Carlos, Neil and we learn of their problems and their solutions. We see and hear the irrelevancy of their classroom experiences and we marvel at their ability to conjure up songs out of the sounds and feelings of the slums.

Before I get completely carried away on my euphoric cloud, I must admit that the second act does not approach the beauty, charm, and humor of the first. Oh well — this me might be too picky, for as anyone will know who sees it — This is where it's at!!

RK

noticed our own Prof Lois Adler in the audience but she was more restrained) were delighted but when Barbra tried to leave the stage a group of her devotees tried to follow her. If it wasn't for the quick response of her security guards, the singer might have damaged that famous appendage that has brought ruin to the local plastic surgeons.

An evening of politics — yes. An evening of entertainment — definitely.

## A Theatrical Day

By RICHARD KORNBERG

Once upon a time, years ago, everything was peaceful, happy, and gay. In this make-believe world that parents create for their children, there were always dreams of enchanted princes and magical fish. Nothing was Grimm except the tales.

Well these dreams can now become reality by the simple task of marching yourself over to the Ambassador Theatre and buying tickets to the STORY THEATRE. It will be one of your wisest investments.

Paul Sills, the creator of this wonderful offspring, has taken several Grimm's fairy tales — some familiar, others not — and has brought them to life in a theatrical form. We can now actually see Henny Penny, Cocky Locky and the rest of the gang and relish the sight of our dreams brought to life.

The entire evening can best be described as a potpourri of joy. This is not a mere staging of fairy tales; in actuality it is a touching, funny, heart-warming review that is both whimsical and relevant. Mr. Sill's direction and the company's acting can best be described as simple yet overwhelming. Also good sense was shown in the choice of appropriate music ("Here Comes The Sun" by George Harrison, "Dear Landlord" by Bob Dylan, and "Fixin To Die Rag" by Joe McDonald are but a part of the not so incidental music) which ably compliments the stage action.

There aren't any adjectives praiseworthy enough to describe the joy I experienced during the show. When I arose at the conclusion of the performance to give the cast its well deserved standing ovation, it was with a sense of release. There were tears streaming down my face and it was as if I had just experienced a catharsis — a liberation from the everyday trouble and woes. Even though children will love this show, at the performance I attended, it was the adults who were shouting bravo and begging for more.

I saw STORY TELLER at a Saturday matinee. Before the day was over, I had the pleasure of attending two more theatrical undertakings.

Now we go from fairy tales to tales of fairies. THE DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN is steeped in homosexuality. This is not evident during the first third of the evening, since playwright Tom Eyan has opted to cool the sexual aspects and mostly concern himself with air and water pollution. Unfortunately, this segment is deadly dull and seems like a phoney attempt at intellectualism. When the show's skirt does fall, the nudity comes hot and heavy. (This is not meant to be a crack about the actors or actresses who for the most part have great bodies.)

Both the female and the male anatomy become increasingly more evident. This non-existence of clothing seems to give birth to the existence of a comedy. The lines become much funnier, for Tom Eyan has changed his writing style in mid-stream. The verbose is replaced with comic bichiness.

While much of the sex play is of the heterosexual school, the dialogue these people espouse seems homosexual. Gay humor can be very funny and the mostly Broadway-type audience at the Astor Place Theatre seemed to eat it up.

For my third show of the day, I traveled to the Theatre Four and saw SENSATIONS. In its playbill is the claim that it was suggested by Shakespeare's ROMEO AND JULIET. (This version's sexual preference make it seem that it was also suggested by THE DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN.)

The term suggestion is important for this is not the ROMEO AND JULIET purists expect. Its only relation to the original is in its basic story (the love of Romeo for Juliet). What we do have is an expansion from the source. Taking five or six of the Shakespearian characters, Paul Zakrzewski seems to have given them new personalities and relationships. The Friar is now a circus buffoon but with a mad and macabre touch

(Continued on Page 11)

# MOVIE REVIEWS

By RICHARD KORNBERG

The coming of autumn seems not only to change the color of leaves, but also the type films playing in and around Manhattan. Already "Five Easy Pieces" has captured everyone's fancy and before the last leaf has fallen from the soon to be denuded trees, there will be numerous other films on everybody's must see list.

Surely the strangest and hopefully one of the most popular will be WHERE'S PAPA. Carl Reiner, its director, has made a hilarious comedy that will anger some and please many.

The hero, Gordon (George Segal), has the unfortunate task of having to take care of his crazy mother, Ruth Gordon. This woman makes Mrs. Portnoy seem like a dream, not a complaint. Gordon is unable to find a nurse to help him with his burden. (He interviews one past employee and explains to the woman that his mother has improved. She responds, "How, has she died?") Finally he discovers his dream nurse and girl (it's love at first sight) and things look like they are brightening.

Unfortunately, mother has other ideas. Whenever she sees a girl becoming too close to her son, she has some subtle ways of screwing things up. The dinner table seems to be her main field of action. At one point, she lets her head fall into the bowl of mashed potatoes and at another she pulls her son's pants down and starts kissing his behind. These are not actions that a prospective daughter-in-law appreciates.

The family unit is not the only target of script writer Robert Klane's comedic barrage, for this is a film which touches many phases of society. This movie has the feel and sound of today. (The script is so liberally sprinkled with so-called four letter words that it would make the French chef blush. One character even has the dubious distinction of having the name, Muthafucka.)

In its ad campaign, the distributor of WHERE'S PAPA has been making reference to the supposedly infamous "tush scene." All I can say is that it certainly fosters the idea of close relationships between mother and son.

Another part that is guaranteed to raise a few eyebrows is the Central Park rape scene. Gordon's brother Sidney is at first coerced and then willingly submits to attacking a beautiful woman. Unfortunately, this woman turns out to be a man, and a policeman to boot, and Sidney ends up in the can (the jail, that is).

Carl Reiner's lunacy, a hilarious screenplay



The Little Fauss and Big Halsy Menage

and a wonderful cast make WHERE'S PAPA one of the funniest pictures of the year.

### OTHER NEW ARRIVALS

LITTLE FAUSS AND BIG HALSY — or in other words, little results and big talent. The acting cannot be bettered and some scenes, especially those involving Michael J. Pollard succeed, but the overall result is one of sameness. This film seems like a copy of every recent successful youth-oriented movie. Since it has the benefit of Robert Redford's name, I am sure audiences will come in droves.

WUSA — Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Anthony Perkins head the cast of this unusual movie which surprisingly seems to be a cross between "The Manchurian Candidate" and "Rachel, Rachel." Even though this movie, which is about a southern patriotic radio station, starts slowly, it builds to an engrossing climax.

BURN — Even though this Marlon Brando starrer is set in a politically repressed, predominantly black country, its mind is in the old West.

That is the only way I can explain its pedestrian good-guy — bad-guy predictability. While its sentiments are in the right place, it will only impress the most naive, with its heavy handed parallels to today's problems.

"a.k.a. CASSIUS CLAY" — While primarily a sports documentary, it also captures the flavor of the man. Much of the world famous Clay humor 'Even Tarzan, king of the jungle in black Africa, is white,' and "Angel food cake is the white cake — Devils food cake is the black cake," is now captured for posterity.

The owl is really a pussycat

## A Theatrical Day

(Continued from Page 10)

thrown in. Mercutio is homosexual and his desires extend to Tybalt and Romeo. (This is but one of the several hints of mint in this production.)

Radio announcements, war statistics, and soap opera (Verona Place) are interspersed in this unusual production. Many plays are described as a show with music. This one is music with a show. No less than twenty songs have been composed by Wally Harper and this is the evening's greatest asset. Never before has the rock medium been used with such success. Each song has a terrific beat, yet also is beautifully melodious. It is a full-bodied, musically rich, memorable score.

Where this production disappoints is in its direction. This highly imaginative musical is decidedly left wing — Jerry Dodge, a right wing director, does not bring out the show's full potential.

Even though this musical is not as great as it could be, let us listen to our sages and "don't look a gift horse in the mouth (This expression may not be as old as Shakespeare but it definitely fits in this case.)

What a day of theatre that was!!

### ABORTION COUNSELING, INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

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# GENOCIDE

It has become increasingly evident that the United States has embarked on a course of blatant and subtle Genocide against people of color here in America and around the world, especially in Indochina. The Nixon-Agnew Administration has become the prime spokesman for the manifestation of Genocide, racism, division, sexism, and fear-peddling within our nation. Oppressed peoples — black, white, red, brown, and yellow people — throughout the world are compelled to demand that the United Nations act on the problem of America's violent and racist acts against mankind.

The National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression is issuing a call for a week of Confrontation and Education on the issue of Genocide beginning November 15, 1970 and ending with a massive nonviolent march and rally on November 21, 1970. The march and rally will be a prelude to acts of nonviolent civil disobedience. This week of action shall place before the peoples of the world through the General Assembly and through public demonstrations the question as to whether the policies of the American government shall continue to deprive, not only people of color, but also freedom seeking whites, the basic right to conditions of life unencumbered by situations of Genocide, or whether the U.S. will continue its racist wars of repression and aggression unchecked. To show our solidarity with the Indo-Chinese people who are suffering at the hands of America's international policies we are in personal contact with and will invite to address the November 21st rally the following individuals: Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and Prince Norodon Sihanouk, deposed leader of the Cambodian people.

We do not use the word Genocide loosely, by any means. Genocide was defined by the U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide which was adopted by the U.N. on December 8, 1948, but which the U.S. government has never ratified. Furthermore, the U.S. has never ratified three other significant conventions of the U.N. dealing with Genocide and discrimination — "Convention on the Political Rights of Women," March 31, 1953; "Convention on Slavery," September 7, 1956; and the "Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor," June 25, 1957. The U.N. definition of Genocide is "not only killing members of the victimized group, but also inflicting measures which cause serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group and inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part."

We recognize that the effectiveness of the U.N. has been historically hampered since it has been dominated by the "great powers" of the world. If the U.N. is to fulfill its mandate as the world organ for peaceful settlements of conflict, then it must resist the pressures of those "world powers" and deal honestly with the greatest threat to the peace and equality of mankind — the United States Government.

Our cause is just and serious. The daily conditions of life of non-white people within this country is constant proof of the racist subjugation and slavery this nation maintains within its own borders, as well as throughout the world. Indians, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Blacks are given the choice of poverty, squalid housing, butcher-style medical treatment, edited non-education, or emasculation of their dignity and heritage to "fit into the mainstream of American life." When any of them resist these choices, as witness the Young Lords, the Black Panther Party, and the National Chicano Moratorium, they become the targets of violent police aggression, "lawful murder," kangaroo justice and countless daily acts of intimidation and harassment. As these acts of

racist repression have continued throughout our nation's history, many of us have seen this "disease" spread to other sections within our society. We now recognize that it has gone beyond its racist origins and into the entire fabric of the country. The advent of the Administration's repression of the struggles of Women's Liberation, Students, Gay Liberation, and Rank and File Labor, illustrate the consequences of leaving this racist and militarist disease unchecked.

People of color share a deep understanding of the common struggle of all those who have become the victims of America's oppressive and militarist policies. We, in this country, unite together in this common action with people throughout the world who are fighting for a just and free community of peoples regardless of color, sex, or class.

\* \* \* \*

## SPEAKERS LIST

The following is a partial list of available speakers for the Nov. 15-21 Genocide Action of the National Coalition.

WILLIAM DOUTHARD — Coordinator of Nat'l Coalition  
 DR. JOHN FROINES — Chicago Conspiracy  
 J. METZ ROLLINS — Director, Nat'l Committee of Black Churchmen  
 RENNIE DAVIS — Chicago Conspiracy  
 WILLIE JENKINS — Social Service Employees Union  
 ANGIE DICKERSON — Committee to Petition the U.N.  
 ROBERTO ELIAS — Chicano Moratorium  
 FATHER TOM HAYES — Vietnam Peace Parade Committee  
 DR. ROBERT GREENBLATT — New University Conference  
 BILL BRIGGS — National Welfare Rights Organization  
 AL EVANOFF — District 65 of the Retail and Wholesale Dept. Store Union  
 DORIS TURNER — Local 1199 Drug and Hospital Workers Union  
 JANE LOGAN — Harlem Committee Against Genocide  
 REV. JAMES BEVEL — Making A Nation  
 FLO KENNEDY — Attorney  
 REV. F. D. KIRKPATRICK — Chairman Peoples Platform  
 HAYWOOD BURNS — Nat'l Council of Black Lawyers  
 RON YOUNG — Fellowship of Reconciliation  
 TRUDI YOUNG — Women Strike for Peace

Our Week of Protest is outlined as follows:

November 15, 1970 — Day of Prayer and Meditation

November 16, 1970 — Presentation of Petition and documentation to U Thant and Mr. Hambro, President of the General Assembly.

After the presentation of the petitions and documentation, there shall follow five (5) days of demonstrations that will illustrate the specific history of oppression of groups by this Nation.

November 16, 1970 — Indians

November 17, 1970 — Chicanos and Puerto Ricans

November 18, 1970 — Blacks

November 19, 1970 — Asians

November 20, 1970 — Women's Liberation, Gay Liberation, Students and New Life Style people.

November 21, 1970 — National Mass March and Rally followed by an Organized Act of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience.

11:30 A.M. - 1 P.M. — Staging at Columbus Circle

1 P.M. - 2 P.M. — March to United Nations

2 P.M. - 4 P.M. — Rally at 1st Avenue between 42nd and 44th Streets

4 P.M. — Act of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience

## Jock Strap

Various Peace and anti-Racism groups around the country have formed the New National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression. In a letter from them that we have received was included a statement on the Nixon "peace" proposal (see page 9) and a calendar of national peace events.

Seattle will be the scene of another Conspiracy trial on Nov. 9. In mid-November there will be a trial of anti-draft demonstrators in Rochester, N.Y.; Nov. 15-23 will see a number of demonstrations at the UN.

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The big thing happening right now within the new National Coalition is the Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention (Nov. 4-7) in Washington, D.C., organized by the local Black Panther Party Chapter.

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The SEEK students at Queens Col-

lege have begun a culturally-oriented program titled MBARI SEEK. The program was conceived as a memorial to Dr. Lloyd Delany, the late Interim Director for Q.C.'s SEEK program. All events are free and open to the public. Nov. 6 — 4 P.M. (Queens College Theater): Max Roach; Nov. 13 — 4 P.M. (Queens College Theater): Ornette Coleman; Nov. 19 — 1 P.M.: (Queens College Theater): Program of Third World poets Nov. 20 — 4 P.M. (Queens College Theater): Leon Thomas, formally vocalist with Pharoah Sanders.

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Letter received recently:

Dear Sir:

I am a home typist with some experience in typing term papers for college students. I understand many students from your school would be interested in such a service at reasonable rates.

If you will inform me by mail as to how I may advertise my services at your school, through school paper or otherwise, I will send you my

rates and the number at which I can be reached for typing service.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Patricia Amado

Ed. Note: The letter was handwritten.

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## NEW DEATH STATISTICS

WASHINGTON (CPS) — A total of 840,057 people have died in the U.S.-Asian War, not including losses among Southeast Asian civilians and troops in Laos and Cambodia according to the current U.S. Department of Defense figures. American lives lost in the Southeast Asian conflict number 43,674 "resulting from action from hostile forces," and 8,554 from other war-related causes. Saigon government casualties are listed at 114,544, in addition to 4,096 among American allied forces. The Defense Department claims that the North and the NLF have lost 671,742 soldiers since the death count began in January, 1961.

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The Christophers today announced publication of "God's Good Earth — and Ours," a 20-page booklet dealing with the environmental crisis.

Written by Dr. James Megivern, formerly Chairman of the Theology Department of St. John's University and currently a consultant with the United Nations, the publication explores the impact of the Judaeo-Christian attitude toward creation on Western man's treatment of his environment. The booklet also analyzes the Biblical themes that can foster a new, more responsible attitude toward creation and recommends specific steps that individuals can take to reverse water, air and land pollution.

"God made the world, but He entrusted it to man's keeping," said Father Richard Armstrong, discussing the reasons for this new Christopher publication. "We hope that 'God's Good Earth — and Ours' will stimulate those who read it to take positive steps, individually and in groups, to halt the degradation of the environment."

Individual copies of "God's Good Earth — and Ours" may be obtained, free of charge, from The Christophers, 12 East 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

# Strike Struck

By GUS KOUTSOFTAS  
& GAIL MERCER

On May 14th, 1970, fifty-six BMCC students, along with Professors Friedheim and Perlstein, were arrested for unfounded reasons. Some rather strange circumstances led to the bust.

On the morning of the 14th, some of the more concerned members of the faculty and student body picketed in front of the "A" building, demanding, among other issues, free education. On that day's agenda a meeting was scheduled to take place in the auditorium. At that meeting approximately 200 students were discussing problems concerning this school in relation to the society and how to go about solving them. At one point Leon Cohen, ex-dean, announced, with the aid of a bullhorn, that everyone must leave because our presence was violating the Henderson Law, a law which no one had previous knowledge. The fact that he was accompanied by "New York's Finest" prompted the students and faculty to leave the building in "retreat" to the Unity Center, opposite the "A" building.

Approximately three o'clock that afternoon, Deputy Inspector Fink, with what seemed to be a regiment of storm troopers ready to blitz a V.C. stronghold, blocked the main entrance to the "A" building and several of the doors leading to the auditorium. Mr. Fink then instructed his men to arrest four students at a time.

We were then 'hussled' off to the 18th precinct house in police wagons and buses, where we were booked and photographed. Each photograph included the arresting officer, four 'desperate criminals' and the plaintiff. The plaintiffs were ex-deans Mascola, Cohen and Draper (who, incidentally, is now president of the school). The crime we were accused of was criminal trespassing. We all felt confident the police couldn't hold us very long, but after eight hours, we found that they were quite capable of holding us as long as they desired. After arraignment in evening court we were released about 11 P.M.

The next morning the faculty of BMCC overwhelmingly decided to demand from the administration the dropping of all charges. Unfor-

tunately for all concerned, the Board of Higher Education refused.

A pre trial hearing was set for June 16, but was postponed and re-postponed, forcing the BMCC 58 to remain in the city during the entire summer for a possible hearing. Of course the deans that issued the complaints didn't have to be there. A final hearing was then set for October 22 at 9:30 A.M.

On the morning of the hearing we waited impatiently for our case to be called. An hour later the defendants were individually identified, and bench warrants were issued for absentees. At twelve o'clock our lawyers, Jethro Eisenstein and Eliot Wilke informed us that we should leave and return at two-fifteen. The reason: the prosecuting attorney was not ready. The assistant district attorney had to meet with his witnesses and rehearse their coinciding and obvious lies. This delay angered everyone because two weeks earlier, when the defense was not prepared, the judge threatened to waive the hearing and try the case directly. The judge could delay the hearing for the prosecution and threaten the defense for doing the same thing previously. This, in itself, proved to be a mockery of justice.

The hearing finally did start, and the prosecution, led by assistant D.A. Robert Tanenbaum, called its first witness, Mr. Philip Gaynor, assistant to the Dean of Administration.

Mr. Gaynor stated under oath that he patrolled the halls the day of the bust, keeping a steady eye on the auditorium entrances. He said the school was open for classes and that the students' meeting in the auditorium was preventing scheduled classes from being held, although attendance was limited throughout the day. He further stated that no one had permission to be in the auditorium and denied that Dr. Gustave Manasse, head of counseling services, or any other member of the administration sanctioned our returning. The judge, the Honorable Judge Kidder, then began questioning Mr. Gaynor. He asked if the students had any right to be in the auditorium. The witness answered, "No." Judge Kidder then asked if Mr. Gaynor made any effort to stop anyone from entering the auditorium or at least say something

to them, and again he answered no. At this point the judge became rather upset and said loudly, "Do you mean to tell me that you stood there like a cigar store Indian and did nothing." It became obvious to the judge that Mr. Gaynor and other members of the administration were not interested in keeping people out of the auditorium, but however, were anxious to keep them in, thus setting up the bust. It seems that the administration wanted to harrass and punish those with backbone enough to take a stand against them. Mr. Gaynor went on to make an even bigger ass of himself when asked the number of students in the auditorium before the three p.m. bust. He said that there were about 65 students in the auditorium before the arrests were made. This brought a moan from the defendants because Mr. Gaynor previously testified that many students left the auditorium as the arrests were being made. With fifty-eight students being arrested and still others being left behind by the police, it was ridiculous to claim that only 65 students occupied the auditorium. Student support of the strike was much greater.

Mr. Gaynor also said that he didn't know if any of the students scheduled in the auditorium complex even appeared for classes. Judge Kidder interjected that, because of all the noise and confusion, he couldn't see how the students could possibly know what was going on.

The next star witness for the administration was Patrolman Russell, who was so well informed that he thought the auditorium was the library. The witness testified that Mr. Fink was in street clothes. Why? Probably to avert attention and make it as hard as possible for the strikers to know what was going to happen. Officer Russell then testified that Deputy Inspector Fink stood in the doorway of room 235 and announced to the students that they would have to leave or be arrested. None of those arrested remember any such warning. Officer Russell also said that none of the exits leading out of the auditoriums were blocked, another misconception on his part.

How could this all happen when the school was officially open?

It was now getting late and the defendants were faced with the possibility of another long day of hearings when, following a short

recess, attorney Tanenbaum, after conferring with Mr. Gaynor, said that no witness for the prosecution could add anything to the testimonies of the previous witnesses and that there were no witnesses who could testify that any member of the administration told the strikers in the auditorium to leave. He therefore dropped the charges. No matter, the judge would have thrown the case out of court. The judge went on to say that we received a fair trial.

Was it a fair trial? Did fifty-six students and two professors have to suffer throughout the summer for totally ridiculous reasons? Did the plaintiffs have the right to ignore the hearings completely? Did the Court have the right to give the prosecution special treatment? There is only one answer. Their kind of justice is no justice at all.

Special thanks to Attorneys Jethro Eisenstein and Eliot Wilke, and the Legal Aid Society.

## FBI

(Continued from Page 8)

### 'Terribly Sad'

"For the most part, it was a very reserved discussion about the internal problems of the bureau," Dr. Blumberg said. "The letter was rather pitiful in a way, because it appeared to be written by a man who was troubled by his role in life, who had some questions about the institution which he was working for, but was basically loyal."

"The best analogy for what occurred," President Riddle said, "is the Garden of Eden. One of their men was tempted by the apple of knowledge, he raised questions and he was thrown out of the garden."

"I think the FBI's reaction is terribly sad because we have something to offer them," Dr. Riddle continued. "About half of the agents who resigned had been sent by the FBI to John Jay to prepare them as instructors at the FBI's expanding police-training program." The others were studying on their own time.

"It is terribly naive of the FBI to think they can send their agents to any college in America and not find someone who is critical of the bureau," Dr. Riddle said.

Dr. Blumberg said: "The issue is freedom of inquiry — can we examine issues rationally. What disturbs me most — in a way — is the crude, red-neck quality of the FBI's reaction. They came in swinging a meat-cleaver."

Both Dr. Riddle and Dr. Blumberg asked that the name of the former agent not be disclosed.

The John Jay School of Criminal Justice has 5,000 students, 600 of them at the graduate level. A majority of its students are New York City policemen attending college on their own time.

# PETITION ON PAGE 17

# EDUCATION

## NSC Resolution

This resolution was passed by the 23rd National Student Congress, on Sept. 15, 1970.

### INEQUITIES AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

FACT: 1) As of Sept. 1970, the senior colleges of the City University of New York (CUNY) will be instituting an Open Admissions Program. This program will permit students who have achieved either an eighty percent average grade in high school or who have graduated in the top half of their class to enter the CUNY senior colleges. These students will have the same status as matriculated CUNY students in that they will pay no tuition, pay the same fees, and have the same accreditation as matriculated students. 2) The CUNY School of General Studies (SGS) program, while somewhat more selective in its choice of students than Open Admissions, is designed to accomplish the same ends as Open Admissions and serves between 75,000 and 100,000 students. SGS students are required to pay tuition in order to participate in this older program. A large number of these students are Blacks, Puerto Ricans, or members of other underprivileged minority groups. Students who are now part of the SGS program will not be permitted to participate in the Open Admission Program.

DECLARATION: USNSA believes in the equality of all students and is opposed to any discrimination on the basis of age, class, race, or sex. 1) By requiring that SGS students, who are themselves under great hardship, pay part of the cost of Open Admissions and obtain none of its benefits, the trustees and administrators of CUNY are engaging in age, class, and racial discrimination. This policy, in effect, causes divisions among the needy people of New York City. 2) The 23rd National Student Congress and its officers condemn the trustees and administrators of CUNY for their blatantly discriminatory policies against SGS students, and demand that these policies be ended at once by including SGS students in the Open Admissions Program. 3) NSA demands that the New York State and Federal Governments adequately fund the city colleges, provide financial assistance to all underprivileged students and that this assistance be provided without any reservations concerning the political activities of these students.

MANDATE: 1) The 23rd National Student Congress mandates that its officers and staff work to change the Federal Government's priorities so that the City University of New York as well as other institutions like it may receive adequate funding and financial assistance for all of their working class students. 2) The N.Y. Metropolitan Regional officers of the USNSA shall work to end discriminatory policies of CUNY's administrators and

trustees by working for the inclusion of SGS students into the Open Admissions Program. 3) The USNSA's Met. N.Y. regional officers shall work to obtain adequate local funding for CUNY and financial aid for its working class student.

## Nat'l Ed. Policy

ST. LOUIS (CPS) — The American Council on Education has commended the Scranton Commission "for its fair and factual definition of the problem of campus unrest."

The commendation was first announced at ACE's 53rd annual meeting here October 7-9 and urges that the Commission's "full report should be widely and thoughtfully read" and that "serious and open-minded consideration be accorded the recommendations in the report."

This year's ACE convention was convened around the subject of open admissions but resulted in no general endorsement or plan of action on the theme: "Higher Education for Everybody?"

In the wake of this spring's anti-government turmoil on the nation's campuses, the Council held eight panel discussions focusing on problems of "Higher Education" using background papers from various sociologists, political scientists and administrators. Student representation on the panels was limited to two students from Washington University in St. Louis. None of the demands or issues of last spring's student strike were discussed.

The main task confronting "Higher Education," issued in pleas by two separate keynote speakers, is the development of national leadership in the academic community in pressing for legislation to establish universal higher education.

Daniel P. Moynihan, special counselor to the President, suggested that college and university administrators could begin to solve problems on their campuses by responding to the Nixon administration proposals for higher education. He lauded the Higher Education Opportunity Act which would provide federal subsidies to be "used in such a way that the resources available to poor students are brought up to the level of middle income students." It would also provide loan funds for upper-income students. Last year Moynihan called for reforms in the secondary education system which would emphasize "vocational" training, particularly for "minority" groups, to help build "a stable working class population."

Moynihan suggested that "the universities are so preoccupied with internal problems — the difficulty of managing what now exists — that they cannot for the moment give much thought to the larger problems of expansion."

Noting that the Nixon administra-

tion is addressing itself to this need to "expand" access to colleges and universities to solve their problems, Moynihan described the proposal for creation of a National Foundation for Higher Education, to be administered by a semi-autonomous board and director appointed by the President, whose purpose it would be "to redress the imbalances that earlier forms of federal aid have wrought." The Foundation would provide funds to support "excellence, new ideas and reform in high education;" would strengthen institutions which "play a uniquely valuable role" or are "faced with special difficulties;" and would provide an organization concerned with "the development of national policy in higher education."

In another speech at the convention, Samuel B. Gould, who most recently resigned as chancellor of the beleaguered State University of New York, chided administrators for forgetting they are educators as well. "There are four kinds of presidents left," he said, "—those in transition, those in flight, those in desperation, and those who are newly anointed." SUNY has four university centers.

(This story was written from three CPS reports filed by the staff of *Student Life* at Washington University, St. Louis.)

## Draper

(Continued from Page 3)

Draper is an instructor at Manasquan Elementary School in Huntington.

Dr. Draper served in the U. S. Army during the Second World War. He has traveled extensively in Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan, India, Japan, Thailand, Burma, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Canada.

His public service has been extensive and varied. He is chairman of the National Program Advisory Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; secretary-treasurer of the New York State Association of Junior Colleges; and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hanson Place Methodist Church. He is a member of the Joint Legislative Committee to Revise and Simplify the Education Law in the state, and a member of the board of the Alumni Association of the NYU Graduate School of Public Administration. He holds membership in the American Society for Public Administration, the British Royal Society for Public Administration, the American Political Science Association, and Phi Beta Sigma.

## FBI Evidence

(Continued from Page 3)

the testimony of ace informant Max Sliter.

the purchase of materials allegedly used to make the bomb.

the alleged letter to Elliot Silberberg which establishes the alleged involvement of Burt and Fine in the bombing.

Taken in chronological order, the first point that must be examined in the FBI affidavit is the identity, make, and position of the alleged "getaway" car on the morning of the bombing.

A Dane County Sheriff, Harry L. Nye, claims he saw a "light colored Chevrolet Corvair" driving on Park Street near the scene of the blast immediately after it occurred. "A light colored Corvair" was later stopped on Highway 12, leading north through Sauk County. In the car allegedly were the four suspects — David Fine, Leo Burt, and Karl and Dwight Armstrong.

The four told a county sheriff that they were on their way "to camp" at Devil's Lake. As a final fact in their set of evidence tying the four to the bombing through their "getaway car," the affidavit reports that Donald Armstrong, Dwight and Karl's father owns a "light colored" Chevrolet Corvair that his sons might have been using the day of the bombing.

It would be difficult for anyone to estimate how many Chevrolet Corvairs of a light color exist in Dane County. The number probably runs in the hundreds. Any police department showing even a minimal degree of responsibility would stop every one of a number of cars traveling out of Madison on any one of a number of roads the morning after a bombing. Fine, Burt and the Armstrongs, if the party stopped was indeed them, were possibly one of many parties of people traveling in that make car on the morning of the bombing. No concrete connection can be made between their car and the Park Street car seen directly after the bombing as the facts are presented in the affidavit. In fact, no legitimate connection can be made between the Park Street car and the bombing itself.

Point two. Maxim Sliter — the prime informant. Or so it would appear from the affidavit.

Sliter is a sixty-year-old man with a long criminal record. Rumor has it he is a family friend of the Armstrongs. He was stopped by the FBI on his way out of his home town, Minneapolis.

The FBI alleges, in the affidavit, that Sliter had a conversation with

## "Quebec"

(Continued from Page 7)  
to denounce this monopoly of information.

9. The FLQ is in solidarity with all Quebecois movements that are militating for real economic liberation of Quebec workers and are fighting for the political emancipation of Quebec workers and are fighting for the political emancipation of Quebec. It will be independence or destruction.

MEANS (MOYEN D'ACTION)

1. To fight the reactionary forces who are effectively working against the Quebec people it is urgent that we form a common front (*front commun*) of all the progressive forces in Quebec. It is necessary to end our isolation which plays into the hands of the Establishment. We must continue the fight together. The enemies of our enemies are our friends.

2. This common front will reunite the numerous movements, committees and popular associations that are currently militating in favour of a real democracy, real economic liberation, cultural revolution and for in-

dependence and socialism in Quebec.

3. The leaders of all these movements in coordination with the political committees of trade unions must meet together to establish a base together to participate in the publishing of a Manifesto and to elaborate a total strategy (*strategie globale*) that will respect the particular characteristics of each of the movements.

4. This committee of the common front that will unite all the delegates of the different movements, associations, and small groups will orient action, coordinate and mobilize for it. To do this it can:

"Work for the diffusion of documentation and furnish analysis and propaganda;

"Organize peaceful demonstrations (*manifestations pacifiques*), the aim of which is to politicize large numbers of people;

"Contact militant trade unionists and put themselves at the service of workers' struggles;

"Explain the political action of the FLQ."

5. Help the Front de Liberation Quebecois to diffuse this manifesto in your area and explain the political objectives of the FLQ.

the Armstrong brothers during which they told him "they were responsible for the bombing of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant on January 1, 1970." According to the FBI, the brothers also told him they used a nitrate bomb on the munition plant.

Sliter denies ever telling the FBI that the Armstrong brothers confessed the first New Year's Gang bombing. In a story by Jim Hougan printed in the *Capital Times*, Sliter is quoted as remarking that young people like the Armstrongs would never tell "anything like that (the bombing) to an old man like him.

Sliter claims he is being "used and reused." Other observers of the scene, familiar with FBI methods, contend that the release of the name of a prime informant is very rare in cases like the bombing. Further speculation contends that Sliter is being used by the FBI to cover up for their true informer, if indeed they have one.

In any case, Sliter's credibility as a witness, should the case ever come to trial, has already been seriously undermined.

Point three — the purchase of the fuel oil and the alleged hideout of the alleged bombers.

The FBI has yet to concretely determine, in the affidavit or elsewhere, precisely what kind of bomb was used to blow up the AMRC. They suspect that it was made out of a mixture of fuel oil and ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

The affidavit says that the U-Haul trailer was rented at the Forest Harbor ENCO station on 6130 University Avenue by Karl Armstrong. The son of the station's manager — Dennis Wipperfurth told the FBI that he then saw Armstrong purchasing fuel oil at a station up the road and loading it on the U-Haul.

A quick check of the two stations by Cardinal reporters revealed that they are a third of a mile apart with a hill in between. It is absolutely impossible for Wipperfurth to have observed Karl Armstrong purchasing fuel oil at the second station from his own station. Wipperfurth was not available for comment.

An employee at the second station, the Owens Service station, told the Cardinal that Wipperfurth was nowhere near his station at the time of the purchase. He added that he did, however, observe Karl Armstrong purchasing six barrels of fuel oil from a fellow employee. He stated further that the FBI visited several service stations who may have sold large quantities of fuel oil to different people near the time of the bombings and that his station was just one of many that the FBI called upon during the course of their investigation.

Further, even grating the possibility that the bomb used on the AMRC was a mixture involving fuel oil and fertilizer, there are other much more prosaic reasons that Armstrong might have had for purchasing the fuel oil. Farms all around Madison use large quantities of fuel oil for heat in winter.

Point four — the opened letter to Elliot Silberberg which, the FBI claims they found near his trash can in front of his former residence of 947 Spaight Street.

The letter included a personal note to Silberberg allegedly signed by Fine and Burt and a political statement

signed by the Marion Delgado collective which explains the bombing.

Silberberg told an out-of-town newspaper in an interview the morning after the warrants came out, "As far as I am concerned, the only people who saw that letter were the FBI."

He never received it and the FBI has yet to divulge how and where they got it.

In addition, a legal question remains open as to whether the letter can be introduced as court evidence. Even assuming that the letter is legitimate, a search warrant is required to open first class mail by anyone other than the addressee.

In conclusion, we have then a compilation of totally circumstantial evidence in four major areas: the cars after the bombing, the testimony of Sliter, the purchase of alleged bomb materials, and the alleged letter to Silberberg.

Reactions to the affidavit have been varied. The Armstrongs' father stated to the media that he felt the FBI "wouldn't issue a warrant unless it had a good reason to."

People within the movement have said that they feel the affidavit is being used to pressure potential informants.

Legally, the affidavit was prepared in order to obtain warrants for the arrest of the four suspects. No indictments have been handed down by the Grand Jury as yet. But in the minds of too many American people the affidavit is a trial and a conviction.

(From the CPS Midwest Bureau—*The Wisconsin Daily Cardinal*).

## ABORTIONS

Dear Sir,

MPAS has in the past few months assisted a great number of students obtain low-cost abortions in New York State.

Through careful research, and cooperation with hospitals and hospital-affiliated clinics, we are able to advise prospective patients of the best possible medical help, when distressed as the result of a problem pregnancy.

Referrals are made to Board Certified Gynecologists at hospitals and clinics in the City, and to a private gynecological clinic on Long Island, to which a limousine service is provided from this office, (at no expense to the student).

Students who telephone this office are given all the necessary information, and a complete explanation of the various medical procedures. Appointments are made with doctors for the same day as the girl's arrival at this office, so that waiting is eliminated.

If the patient is less than twelve weeks pregnant, the operation takes place in the morning, and providing the gynecologist agrees, she may leave in the late afternoon, following her post-operative examination. Contraceptive advice will then be given if requested. Patients more than twelve weeks pregnant will be required to stay overnight.

A charge of \$10.00 is made by MPAS for administrative work involved, information and referral. Pregnancy tests will also be arranged if necessary, at no cost to the student.

As a guide, the total fee, payable to the doctor, would vary from \$300.00 to \$375.00, but could be higher if the woman is more than twelve weeks pregnant, and/or admitted to a hospital.

For students in need of our services, we can be contacted day or night by calling (212) 288-4500.

Yours very sincerely,  
John Stanley, Director

## THE DOCTOR'S BAG

By ARNOLD WERNER, M.D.

Address letters to Dr. Arnold Werner, Box 974, East Lansing, Mi. 48823.

**QUESTION:** I am bothered by the habit of masturbation. I try to fight it off and am sometimes successful, but never entirely. Could this be harmful to me in the future, and what can you suggest to help me with this problem?

**ANSWER:** Feelings of guilt, anxiety and depression accompany masturbation for a great many men and women. Disturbing feelings of this nature often begin in early childhood and are another reflection of the way misinformation and repression has guided us in the development of sexual attitudes. The vast majority of men, and a not much smaller percentage of women, have masturbated for varying periods of time during their sexually mature years.

Not only is masturbation harmless, but it is beneficial in situations where intercourse is not available or not practical. The ability to masturbate without feelings of guilt, anxiety or depression provides safe release for sexual tension and does not lead to any harmful effects. In fact, women who have achieved orgasm through masturbation have a greater tendency to achieve orgasm in sexual intercourse. The need for sexual release is a highly individual matter. The person who experiences guilt with masturbation might have problems of loneliness, isolation and fears that contribute to his or her lowered self esteem. Help with these problems are advisable.

Considering the long years of sexual maturity most of us spend single, society should have stopped frowning on masturbation as a form of sexual release a long time ago. This whole topic is dealt with in greater depth in a book by Albert Ellis called "Sex Without Guilt," published in paperback by Grove Press. While Dr. Ellis goes overboard in parts of the book, the chapters dealing with masturbation and petting are especially good.

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**QUESTION:** I have an embarrassing problem: I perspire heavily. I have tried everything and have even perspired after taking a shower! I'm afraid this is nervous perspiration. Can a doctor give me some sort of pills? I'm ruining all of my clothes. Help!

**ANSWER:** There is considerable variation as to how much a person perspires. In addition to temperature, individual idiosyncrasy plays a considerable role. In certain medical conditions, perspiration is increased. We've all experienced this with a fever, but people with hyperthyroidism also perspire heavily. A visit to your doctor can usually rule this out.

Anxiety often causes increased sweating (perspiration always struck me as being a little too dainty). If you are suffering from severe anxiety you might want to talk with a professional mental health worker. I understand that Arrid extra dry is a particularly effective underarm deodorant. A word of caution: use it only under your arms or you run the risk of skin irritation.

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**QUESTION:** If the birth control pill is "medication," are its effects in any way altered by the consumption of other medications such as aspirin, cold tablets or prescribed drugs, such as penicillin, or by the consumption of

alcohol which supposedly has increased effects when taken along with medication?

**ANSWER:** None of the drugs which you mention will affect the action of birth control pills. It would always be a wise move to tell a doctor you are on birth control pills at the time he is prescribing any new medication for you. Certain medicines which have an effect on hormone production might be contraindicated if a person is on birth control pills. Incidentally, it is probably not advisable for the nursing mother to be on oral contraceptives, as the drug comes through in the milk.

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**QUESTION:** I have just had a baby. It is two weeks old and I am breast-feeding her. If I were to return to taking mescaline or amphetamines, would my milk be harmful to my baby in any way?

**ANSWER:** A variety of drugs do appear in mother's milk. Usually they are not there in a very high concentration. Accurate data is difficult to come by on the subject of amphetamine and mescaline excretion in milk. But there is little reason to doubt that some drug gets through. The situation is complicated by the fact that "street" drugs vary tremendously in content and some contain fairly potent poisons, which may enter the milk in large amounts.

An important consideration should be the potential difficulty that could arise for your helpless infant if you were to be out of commission on a bad trip. In addition, amphetamines markedly decrease one's appetite, and the nursing mother needs a fair amount of food above her own requirements to keep the milk factory running. It is very important that the mother have an adequate amount of milk, fruit, vegetables and protein in the form of meat, poultry or fish. Nursing mothers are also given vitamins.

Breast-feeding has been gaining in popularity again in recent years. It has tremendous practical advantages as you always carry the food supply with you and there is no fussing with bottles, etc. It is economical and many women find it very gratifying. My own careful observation of babies at the breast makes me think that they have a good thing going for them and they know it. La Leche League is an association of volunteer breast-feeding mothers. Check your local telephone directory.

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**QUESTION:** I live off campus and have a limited amount of refrigerator space. Which of the following types of things would it be safe to keep out of the refrigerator without spoiling (as long as months): catsup, peanut butter, barbecue sauce, jelly, pickles, relish, mustard, pickled beets?

**ANSWER:** My, but you have a limited diet. Many food containers are marked indicating whether they need to be refrigerated after opening. Pickles, relish and pickled beets probably should be refrigerated after opening. Some mustards should be as well, but this is easily beaten by using dry mustard and mixing as much as you want each time. The other items on your list that do not require refrigeration include dried fruits, halvah and certain types of salami. You can also save on refrigeration space by using dry milk and mixing a serving at a time; it's also very cheap. Processed cheeses (ask your local grocer) also do not require refrigeration.

Most things made from milk, cream and eggs, such as mayonnaise, custards and cream pies as well as potato salads, etc., must be refrigerated at all times. Many people get serious food poisoning from these products which

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Petition  
on  
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# INFLATION BLUES

## Chancellor's Message

Members of The Board of  
Higher Education  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

As Chancellor of the City University of New York, I have prepared for your consideration a budget request for the 1971-72 fiscal year totaling \$462.9 million. This request represents an increase of \$140.0 million over the budget allocation approved by the City for the current fiscal year. A large part of this increase will finance the second year of open admissions.

In September of this year, the University enrolled 34,500 freshmen in its nine senior and seven community colleges now in operation. This represents an extraordinary increase in enrollment of 15,000 students, which is 81 percent over the total number of freshmen enrolled in the fall of 1969. Primarily as a result of the increase in the freshman class, total enrollment in the University has gone up 24,000 to just short of 200,000 students; full-time day session enrollment has reached a new high of more than 100,000 students.

The University was funded in 1970-71 for only 30,000 freshmen because the City and the State reduced the University's estimate of its 1970-71 freshman class from 35,000 to 30,000 freshmen. As a result, the current budget is underfunded by \$11.0 million. Large numbers of students are on reduced programs and a high proportion of regular day session classes are being taught on an emergency basis by part-time faculty. This budget request, therefore, includes \$11.0 million to cover the underfunding of the 1970-71 budget.

In the second year of open admissions, we expect a freshman class of 36,000 students. We also expect enrollment to grow as a result of increasing numbers of transfer students and veterans returning from the armed forces. The 1971-72 Budget Request includes \$50.3 million to finance a total enrollment increase of 27,601 students at all levels. An additional \$22.0 million is requested to recruit new faculty trained in remediation and counseling to provide extra support for students who are admitted with below-standard reading and mathematical skills. The total workload increase in the 1971-72 budget amounts to \$83.3 million.

The 1971-72 budget reflects the opening of two new colleges: College No. Seventeen, which will offer four-year and two-year programs, and Community College No. Nine, to be located in Long Island City, Queens. In addition, the total request reflects continued expansion of SEEK and College Discovery programs, the addition of a second year at E. M. de Hostos Community College, and continued expansion of both the Institute of Health Sciences at Hunter College and The City College's School of Nursing.

Despite the opening of two new colleges, the University's open admissions program has created a nearly catastrophic space problem. Every

college is desperately overcrowded and has been forced to rent space off campus to accommodate the enormous increase in enrollment. Classrooms are used steadily from eight in the morning until ten at night. Large numbers of faculty members do not have office space on campus; cafeteria space and study space on campus are inadequate to serve all the students. While the statewide average for space for all colleges and universities (excluding residential space) is 183 square feet per student, the City University's campuses operate at 48 percent less, or 95 square feet per student.

Construction of some facilities will be completed in the course of the next 12 months, but we shall be required to rent at least another million square feet in 1971-72 only to maintain the present minimally tolerable conditions without further deterioration. My request, therefore, includes a total of \$13.0 million to provide funds for the rental and maintenance of space required for the new enrollments.

A special study of the University's security needs has identified the urgent need for \$5.0 million for expanded guard service and security equipment. Theft of property and assaults on faculty and students have increased to the point where the City can no longer ignore the problem. The City has never financed security services for the colleges. The small security forces at some of the campuses were established from funds diverted from educational uses.

Mandatory cost increases continue to account for a substantial proportion of the rise in the University's budget. The increase of \$45.6 million over the current year will cover increments for staff and across-the-board salary increases required under existing collective bargaining agreements; cost increases for library books, supplies, equipment and other purchased items; and the increased costs of pensions, health plans and other employee benefits.

This year's budget request, while showing a very large increase of \$140.0 million, is nevertheless one of the tightest that the University has ever requested. With workload and mandatory increases accounting for \$128.9 million out of the \$140.0 million increase, the 1971-72 budget request contains only \$11.4 million for deficiency adjustments and new programs — the smallest request for these purposes in recent years.

In preparing their individual requests, most of the colleges limited their budget increases to amounts absolutely necessary to cover mandatory and workload increases, with only small amounts requested for deficiency adjustments and new programs.

I should report to you that several private institutions in the City have indicated an interest in helping with open admission students. While many problems need to be worked out, it may be possible to use some resources

(Continued on Page 19)

## Looking Ahead

By GEORGE X. MC GOUGH

University Campus (October 20). According to my calendar, the next Spring is due to arrive sometime in April, 1971. With the exception of the machinations and wiles of Mother Nature, much of the budding flora and fauna witnessed during the advent of the Vernal Equinox is a result of the intervention of the naked ape.

Other things that rise in Spring are also often due to the acts of man. CUNY students have been very fortunate in the past few years in that many of the issues that contribute to the recurrent Spring scene have been sown and nurtured on their behalf. All things being equal, including recurring life cycles and institutional cycles, CUNY students can expect hyperactive reactions at the end of the Winter tunnel to fee increases and possible tuition charges.

The information/rumor mill at the University is carrying the story that the University budget request is in the neighborhood of \$450 to \$470 million. For those of you with short memories, last year's request was only \$370 million which was subsequently reduced by our prudent City and State fathers to \$320 million. The City and State reductions were based upon their respective estimates of 32,500 and 30,000 incoming freshmen under Open Admissions. It is known now that the actual enrollment is a hair short of 35,000 which means that some 5,000 have not been budgeted for, or the University's appropriations are short approximately 8-10 million dollars. But that's a problem for this year's budget.

the i/r mill also carries another message about next year's near half billion dollar budget: No increases in fees; Never, Never, Never, No, No, No Tuition. However, this is not reality. Remember this message is in the University's budget request. And a request is all it is to the elected leaders of the City and State who ultimately determine the actual appropriations to the University.

One needs only to recall the chain of events last year. The University initially requested a budget of \$370 million based upon a freshmen enrollment of 35,000 students under Open Admissions. Hizzoner the Mayor reduced the enrollment figure to 32,500, made other cuts in the request and recommended that fees and tuition charges to graduate students be increased. Big John based this recommendation on the fact that fee charges and tuition charges have always been in some direct ratio to the total budget of the University. Governor Rockefeller could hardly tell the Leader of the Big Six that he did not agree with him. The Guv went even further. He cut the CUNY enrollment estimate to 30,000 and recommended that level of funding

to the State Legislature. That is why today, City University's budget is 8-10 million dollars shy. We did indeed enroll 35,000; 5,000 of whom have not been budgeted for.

And what about next year. Current information indicates that the University's budget request will approach \$470 million, or \$150 million more than we actually received for this fiscal year. Naturally, the University will not include recommendations for fee increases (and CU officials never, never mention tuition). However, considering the political climate of the public and its attitude toward campus disruptions, radiclubs, and other assorted higher education undesirables, we can expect some facsimile of the following scenario:

On December 1, 1970 Mayor John Lindsay in a letter to the Governor (whoever he is) certified the City University's budget at \$420 million citing the facts that the University could make savings of \$15 million through economics and that the University's enrollment estimates were overexaggerated. The Mayor further recommended fee increases for graduate students and a \$20 increase in non-instructional fees for all undergraduates.

On January 15, 1971 Governor Whatsisface announced that he was recommending a \$389 million budget for the City University. The Governor further recommended that the University submit a proposal for tuition to be paid by students of families who could afford it. The Governor re-iterated the State's commitment to the City University and the concept of Full Opportunity and Open Admissions. The Governor expressed his regret that current fiscal circumstances have forced him to recommend the tuition concept.

Sometime in the Spring of 1970, when the word finally filtered down to the campuses, students protest, disrupt, demonstrate, etc. Spring will have sprung. Campus hyperactivity will assume a proportion in relation to the amount of fee increases, on which groups of students (day session undergrads are in line for the most heat this year), and how many of last year's fee fight leaders still have what it takes to mount yet another campaign. There will, of course be the usual walk on eggs by the University administration, the BHE, and the college presidents about their inability to control such protests because in all actuality the Mayor and the Governor are responsible. Other forebodings will predict that any violent protests will result in a pollution of the academic environment through repressive state legislation and reprisals by way of further budget cuts. So, keep quiet, lump it, and like it.

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## THE BERNARD M. BARUCH COLLEGE

OF

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

17 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

673-7700

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 22, 1970

Dr. Frederick Burkhardt  
Board of Higher Education  
535 East 80th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Burkhardt:

This is to submit my resignation as President of Baruch College effective September 1, 1970.

When in January, 1969, I accepted the presidency of this college, I did so in the context of the Keppel Report, which outlined a challenging mission for the new institution, and of the Board of Higher Education's announced policy that the primary responsibility of the president is to conserve and enhance the educational program of the college. In other words, I accepted the task of building the college into an instrument capable of fulfilling the mission assigned to it.

To date, largely because of uncertainty and inadequacy of financing from the City and State, it has been impossible for me to make substantial progress toward this goal.

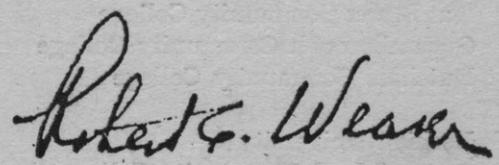
In each of the past two years, at precisely the season when most academic recruitment is done, grave questions have loomed as to the level of University funding for the coming year. Established colleges are inconvenienced by this, but ones with a major new academic curriculum are greatly stymied in their recruitment and educational planning.

More discouraging is the fact that in both years the funds provided to the City University by the City and State of New York have been inadequate. Baruch, as a new city college attempting to establish a curriculum in Liberal Arts and to upgrade its ongoing Business and Public Administration offerings, has been particularly penalized by the inadequacy of the CUNY budget. Needing proportionately more, it has received proportionately less in terms of relative need than longer established institutions.

The rigors of college presidencies in these days of rapid change, confrontations, and conflict are difficult enough when there is adequate support. When they are accentuated by financial uncertainty and what seems to be chronic financial inadequacy, I find the results not commensurate with the effort.

I want to express appreciation for the courtesies you and your colleagues on the Board of Higher Education have extended to me.

Sincerely yours,

  
Robert C. Weaver