

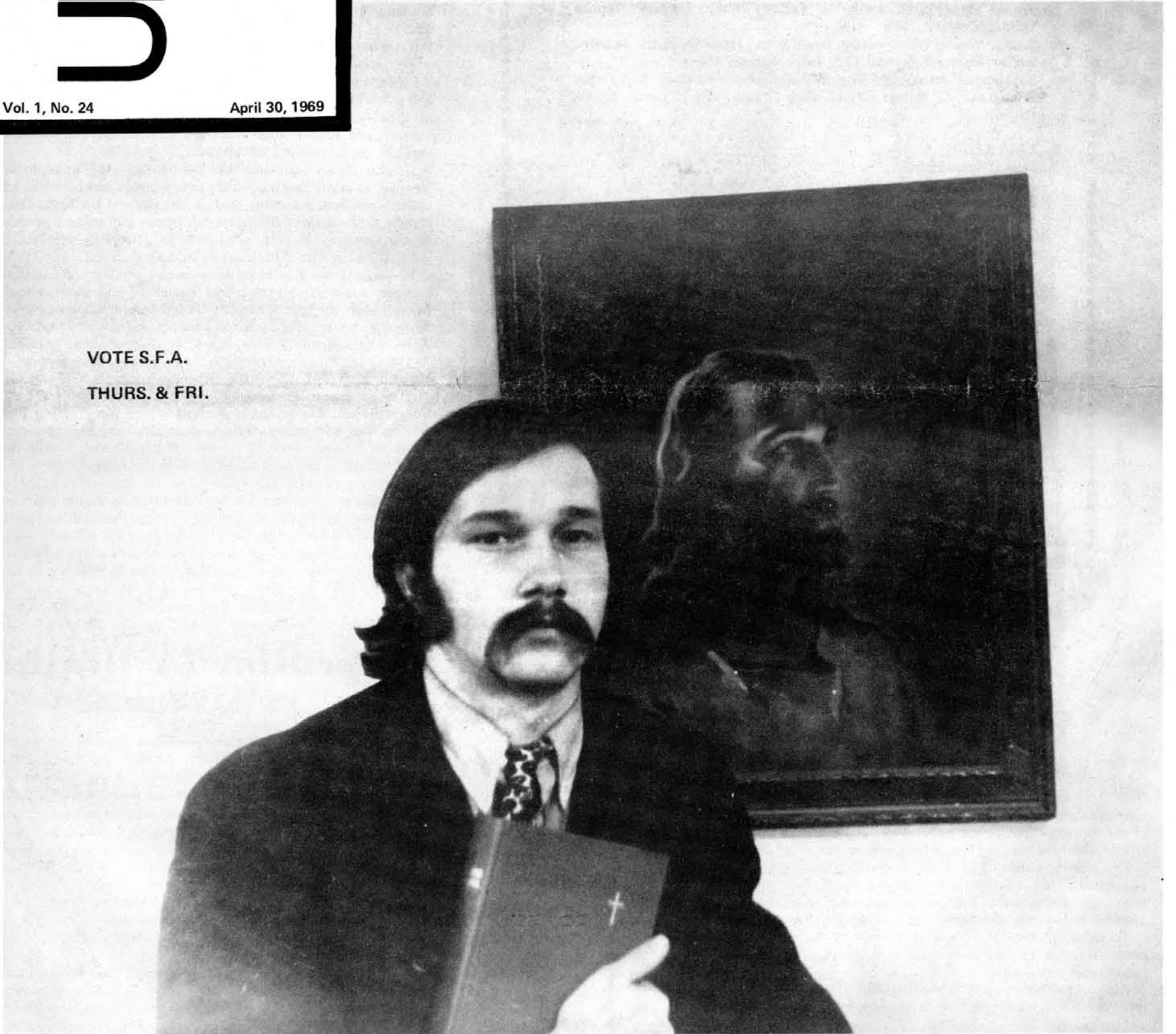
UHN NEWS

liberated
press

Vol. 1, No. 24

April 30, 1969

VOTE S.F.A.
THURS. & FRI.



Hardy Re-Elected for Another Year

Dig It!

H.H. News Liberated Press

SFA Elections

As this has proved to be the best turnout ever for S.F.A. candidates, I find no way to make endorsements. All that I can do is to present the list of candidates and hope that the enthusiasm carries over into the election and into the new cabinet.

*Love and Kisses
The Jack of Hearts*

S.F.A. CANDIDATES

ARTS & SCIENCES

At Large: Ben Holden, William F. Fleming, Clark F. Smidt
Senior: Claude Schleuderer, Neil Portnoy, Wayne Fleming, Norman Wilson, Claudia Booker
Junior: William Bueneventura, Susan Silver, James Diamond, Jackelyn Becker, Stanley P. Starzial, Greg Turek, Michael Ahlers
Sophomore: Peter Blum, Virginia Welles, Henry Mishkoff, Sara Owen, Brian Lord, C. Robert Ohmen, Rick Lederer, Angelo Lewis, Robert Halpern

EDUCATION

Senior: Susan Eberle
Junior: Maggie Patterson, Thomas De Vita, Gayle Kelley
Sophomore: Barbara Ann Ally, Richard Desormier, Eugene Bowski

BUSINESS:

At Large: Jon Rosenthal, Brenda Anderson
Senior: Peter Furman, Terrence Mears, Robert Gomez
Junior: Paul Tieger, Ronald Lasky
Sophomore: Terry LaDuca, Richard Bloch

MUSIC:

Senior: Scott Campbell
Junior: Thomas Winter, William Grant
Sophomore: Helen Watson, John Farrar

ART:

At Large: Murray John Silan (soph.), Anne Pytho (jr.), Howard Gross

ENGINEERING:

At Large: Paul Sommers, Barry Wax, Randy Mayer, Robert Walker, Robert Cascone

LOVE AND
KISSES

Wake Up Jews

by Mark Persky (Mayer ben Yaakov)

Note: Due to space limitations, this article was deleted from the last issue's Indian feature. Please do not limit its applicability to the plight of the American Indian, but feel free to include all non-white minority groups who have been victimized by American airs of racial superiority.

Egyptians subjugated you. Romans, Babylonians, Assyrians conquered your country and tried to extinguish your culture. Spaniards, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans expelled you from adopted homelands and stole your possessions. Russians and Nazis methodically murdered you and your way of life. Always, you have been victimized by hatred, violence, thievery, exclusion, poverty, and airs of racial superiority.

America has been a better home. You have enriched your bodies, but lost your Jewish souls. You have forgotten what it means to BE Jewish, and instead only act the part: Passover tells you that in each generation, the Jew has a duty to extend the limits of freedom and justice for ALL. From Abraham to Moses, from the Maccabees to Jesus, from Bar Kochba to Marx to Bob Dylan (ne Zimmerman), the Jewish people have continually revolted against tyranny, injustice, and ignorance.

Now, you have foresaken your heritage for the mass senility of America. Others starve and freeze while you enjoy Passover seders and wear new mink coats to High Holiday services. Others endure the suffering you have known for centuries while you practice racial hatred, cheat the poor, and move homes and synagogues away from "bad" neighborhoods. By your disinterest and inaction, you condone every crime America has committed against humanity. By your disinterest and inaction, you have become Nazis.

THERE WILL BE ANOTHER MEETING OF THE LIBERATED PRESS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT ON THURSDAY BETWEEN 1-2 P.M. ALL INVOLVED ARE REQUESTED TO COME. THIS THURSDAY, MAY 1st.

announcement

Dismantle the War Machine

dismantle the war machine
america has become a militaristic and
aggressive nation

by Dan Hazelton

The above statement has been heard and disbelieved for many years. The significance and added credulity of this particular statement is that it is quoted from General David M. Shoup, a hero of the Battle of Torana in 1943, who rose to become Commandant of the United States Marine Corps until his retirement in December 1963.

General Shoup has been aware, while most civilians have been unable to see, that since World War II, America has increasingly relied on military power to protect our interests, i.e. corporate investments, abroad. The U.S. now maintains 1,517,000 uniformed Americans overseas in 119 countries, we have entered into eight treaties to defend 48 nations if they ask us to, or if we choose to intervene in their domestic affairs. It has taken the deaths of 34,000 Americans to make some of us realize that we should not have intervened in Vietnam.

The military and its intelligence agencies support corrupt dictatorships in Spain, Formosa, South Africa, and Greece. When the Marines invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965 and the CIA murdered Che in Bolivia, our government was acting against the popular leaders of other countries in the interest of the American investment. But it is not quite that simple.

The roots of American militarism are firmly embedded in our domestic industry. The war machine which arms our soldiers is huge and powerful. To many congressmen the support of the defense plants in their home districts is the decisive factor in elections. Weapons research and development is often the most important function on many of the nation's college campuses.

General Shoup maintains that the military uses situations such as Vietnam to create conflicts where new weapons can be tested and the military can raise its status through the glory of the battle field. The climate that sustains military appropriations and unquestioned loyalty to the Generals has been, until recently, effectively provided for by political leaders who instill paranoia in the population.

In the next two months we will witness a monumental confrontation between the "military industrial complex" and those who would de-emphasize the role of warfare hatred and suspicion in our society. When the Senate votes on Nixon's proposed 7 billion dollar Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile System, it will be clear what our leaders value. Assuming the President ever gathers the courage to leave what is left in Vietnam may go to the ABM rather than to the desperate needs of domestic housing, poverty, hunger, and education. Nixon's Congressional lobbyist, Bryce N. Horlow, has pledged to use "all the conventional and proper, the unconventional and improper means of persuasion" to win approval for the ABM. If the Very Foolish Warriors again succeed in diverting attention from our domestic needs, we may have no country left to defend.

Our militaristic culture has been nurtured by Korea and Vietnam. Basic appeals to "national security", anti-communism, and patriotism provide the foundation for the perpetration of the military industries and military leaders are the experts consulted on how to solve world political problems. Warfare becomes an extension of war games and field maneuvers. War, then, justifies the existence of a predominant military. And it will continue until we all declare that these make-believe wars are over and "we ain't marchin' anymore."

A Peculiar Institution

by Dr. Darryl Baskin, Political Science

Black separatist demands continue to spread from one campus to the next; now they are here at UofH. Administrators and faculties confronted by the charge of the disappearance of the black man in the curriculum are quick to admit the truth of the indictment. They are not always as quick to admit however the remedial imperative of separate black courses, black faculties, black dorms, and related participatory rights for black students. Such separatism on campus, the professors contend, threatens to displace objective inquiry and the diffusion of knowledge with thought control and group therapy. What is more, separatist demands seem to contradict the "American Dream" of racial equality based on the ideal of color blind institutions. It is now fashionable to argue that black separatism is racism in reverse, segregation with a new twist, and nothing more.

Black separatism IS NOT segregation in reverse. This is apparent if we consider for a moment the meaning of some critical terms relevant to this issue: segregation, integration, assimilation, and pluralism. Segregation as a morally repugnant pattern of policy may be said to occur whenever separation is used as a means of imposing disadvantage and inequality. Closely related to the anti-egalitarian intent of separation as a test of segregation is the denial of freedom to choose between facilities separated so. Because the separation of blacks from whites in American society was premised on the supposed inferiority of the earlier group -- a truth the doctrine of "separate but equal" could never successfully disguise -- the Supreme Court rightly ruled that in this case unequal is as separate does. However, wherever separation appears apart from the premise of inequality and the denial of freedom of choice, as to some extent in the case of the private-public, secular-confessional mix of American education, it is applauded as an expression of a cherished American value: pluralism -- the

TOLERATION of a VARIETY of institutions serving as the carriers for a DIVERSITY of cultures enjoying EQUAL status along with the right of the individual to FREELY CHOOSE from among these. Because blacks lack sufficient resources in their own communities to bring into existence high quality educational alternatives that could provide them such a real pluralism, they have turned to create pluralism within dominant white institutions, to make a RELEVANT variety WITHIN institutions serve the defect of the lack of such a variety AMONG institutions.

Why pluralism? Choice without options is of course an illusory freedom. Equally important, pluralism in this case means the creation of culture producing institutions, the generation of a degree of cultural identity and unity necessary to meet the requisites for authentic integration. This point is crucial: Integration is the dialectical process of accommodation between separate but to some degree equal structures; all participating agencies are effected by their encounter with one another and no one is in a position to dictate terms to the others. What whites most frequently think of as integration is in fact little more than partial assimilation, limited changes in blacks, without reciprocal changes among whites, to the degree necessary to meet the tests of acceptance set unilaterally by the latter group. Assimilation is surrender by the powerless. Integration, in contrast, is very much a two-way street. Whites of course have not been particularly interested in integrating with blacks since black culture, from what they can see of it, is only a caricature of white culture with all the painful distortions that invariably attend the overcompensating behavior of those made anxious by their exclusion. The whites have been teaching blacks to demand "integration" and have been giving them assimilation, the experience of pseudo-whiteness in white controlled institutions. The black separatist, if this honkey radical understands him correctly, now is saying he will accept no longer as the price for "integrated" education forced assimilation; he no longer will aid and abet the university as one of white society's means for coopting promising blacks while leaving the oppressed behind in the ghetto without leadership or hope of escape. The black separatist is serving notice he expects his education to create cultural resources and self-respect for those who are not chosen by the scholarship committees as much as for those who are, so that if the unsponsored black does not have the opportunity to assimilate, or the sponsored black does not want to assimilate, a viable cultural alternative will be available to him. Assimilation based on the unarticulated premise of the naturally greater attractiveness of whiteness in the absence of adequate alternatives necessary for real freedom of choice must be as psychologically painful and morally repugnant as segregation to those looking at things from the bottom.

Blacks are demanding separation within the university so they may be able to define and nurture their own culture free of white interference. The resulting black culture would give a greater psychic pay-off to all blacks and be equally attractive to whites by virtue of its authenticity and novelty. Then the black would enter into the integrative dialectic on a par with the white, a parity reflected in expressions of self-esteem and mutual respect. Without separation, black identity will lack the essential component of self-confidence and continue to flounder as the inauthentic product of white liberal tutelage. Such tutelage produces only in-group self-hatred and vulnerability to assimilation by a white world whose dimensions the black have little voice in shaping. Without necessary institutional supports, authentic black culture will remain nascent and undiffused, and the promise of the integration of black and white as an alternative to processes of assimilation without choice now operative within the universities, corporations, and public bureaucracies that are the carriers of white domination will remain undeveloped.

In sum, campus blacks appear to advocate separatism not to impose inequalities but to lay the foundations for eventual equality. In this context, with blacks free either to join an authentic culture of their own, assimilate to the whites, or integrate into a truly common culture, it is unreasonable and cruel to characterize black separatism as segregation. In the developmental perspective delineated here, black separatism is a pluralist stratagem, not a segregationist one. The future of American democracy may very well rest with our own willingness to recognize that in responding to the legacy of our "peculiar institution," contemporary American institutions, as the case for black separatism indicates, may have to develop some accommodative and appropriate peculiarities of their own.

According to the revised AAUP statement accepted by this newspaper we proudly admit the following: THE VIEWS OF THIS NEWSPAPER DON'T REPRESENT ANYONE.

STAPH BOX

- ARIES -- mike (First house) drouilhet, mark (sabu) persky, starsiak, suzan, ulster
- TAURUS (bull) -- brown, clement (the better half) & clement, stern, weitzner, the Yale yearbook.
- GEMINI -- donneily, katz (?) nepon
- CANCER -- martin
- LEO -- cronin, ellsworth, diamond
- VIRGO -- greenberg, kowalski, mitsos, oviatt, therrien
- LIBRA -- bramesco, cunningHAM, nabors
- SCORPIO -- johnson, pierce, therrien
- SAGITTARIUS -- hardy (he and Christ), booth, winsten
- CAPRICORN -- roth, holden
- AQUARIUS -- farrell, smyzer, owen, zanzal
- PISCES -- furman, vonder porten

Letters to the Editor

Apology Demand

To the Editor:

The UH "NEWS" has managed to sink to a new low in the intellectual gutter. I refer to the "story" by Mr. Kowalski on the appointment of Dr. Theodore Smith to the Faculty. In that piece Mr. Kowalski states, or clearly implies that:

1) Dr. Smith received his appointment only because of his prior association with the Chancellor.

2) Dr. Smith's position involves less than the normal responsibilities, and thus may be called a sinecure.

3) Land reform in the under-developed countries is simply the Chancellor's pet project, without academic legitimacy or social relevance.

These and the other assertions in the story constitute character assassination by lies.

Since we do not have a department of public administration at present, that program and faculty are housed, for administrative purposes, in the Department of Economics and Finance. Thus I know the facts in this case. These same facts have been available to anyone with enough interest and personal integrity to pick up the phone and make one or two calls. The facts are these:

1) Despite Dr. Smith's appointment to the faculty, not one cent of his salary is being paid from the general budget or funds of the University. Dr. Smith is being paid entirely from a special grant from his postdoctoral research and professional development. If Dr. Smith were not here, neither would the funds which support him be here. This is a perfectly legitimate and fairly common arrangement.

2) Although Dr. Smith is not being paid out of the University budget his appointment went through the normal channels. I reviewed his credentials, and interviewed him before any offer was made. So did others in the normal administrative structure. Far from attempting to influence me to give a favorable decision, the Chancellor leaned over backwards to make sure that his prior knowledge of Dr. Smith would not influence my decision. Even a brief reading of the University's release should convince anyone that Dr. Smith is fully qualified for his position, and that his appointment will strengthen the University and enrich the educational opportunities of its students.

3) Due to a lack of qualified manpower, the Department was unable to offer the course in Economic Growth and Development this year although there were students interested in the problems of under developed countries. Dr. Smith's appointment will make it possible for us to offer that course next year to undergraduates as well as to graduate students. His field experience, as well as his academic training, will enable him to make the course both realistic and meaningful.

4) Land reform is no-one's pet project, but is universally recognized as one of the major keys to economic growth in under-developed countries. In case you hadn't heard, most of mankind still lives under conditions which make our own poverty problems, serious as those are, look like a picnic.

On behalf of Dr. Smith who is not here to defend himself, I demand a public apology from Mr. Kowalski. On my own behalf I suggest that Mr. Kowalski, and any others like him, shut their mouths until they grow up enough to have a little respect for the truth, and a little respect for people who have already accomplished more for humanity than Mr. Kowalski shows any signs of doing in his entire life.

Dr. Richard Martin,
Chairman,
Department of Economics
and Finance

(Editor's Note: In last week's editorial (not "story"), no mention was made of the academic or social relevance of land reform, nor was Dr. Smith said to have been hired on the basis of his prior relations with the Chancellor. It was contended only that the Chancellor had managed to get a helper in his land-reform research onto the university staff.

I have refrained, and shall continue to refrain from the use of personal invective, as it has no academic legitimacy or social relevance. I am mildly disappointed that other have not done the same. D.K.)

One Man's Views

After listening intently to the militant ramblings of the Black Panthers, I wish to state the following: what right do these people have to wreak havoc with the University of Hartford administration? The claim for a black dormitory is not only assinine, but ludicrous. Do these people really believe they can make demands and get them? This is not a state university. It is a privately endowed school, and, as such, do these Panthers think they can demand, and receive, a black dormitory with funds supplied by the whites? If they want a black dorm, let them subsidize it with their money. A minority, I feel, has the right to bring forth proposals, but a minority cannot demand, outright, to have all its wants reckoned with. The same is true of their claim of non-ostracization without peer judgement. Whites do not rate this type of treatment, and neither should blacks. Expulsion is, and should remain, the right of the administration alone. If we remember that all men are created equal, then all men are to be judged equally.

There is, however, one point that these radicals have brought forth. This is the establishment of a scholarship for the needy. However, there should be a fund whereby all needy students may benefit from it, not blacks alone, and not whites alone. Again, this remains the discretion of the administration, and no group or faction, large or small, should be able to influence through devious tactics, the decision of the administration.

These Panthers may speak their minds, and I, for one, will be happy to hear them. But I cannot sit calmly impassive to the viciousness that runs rampant among these radicals. To fight for a cause is fine, but to fight for the sake of fighting, is not only ignorant, but useless.

Signed,
Mark Lowy

Blacks Gain

The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents passed a resolution a week ago, as you know, asking the administration to give special attention, and to set up a Task Force for dealing with, the recent proposals of the Afro-American Organization, The Regents spoke in particular about a Black Studies program.

I asked the President of the AAO, Paul Britto, to come in, and I expect that he and others will be in shortly so that we can get started on how to reach whatever goals we are aiming for.

As to the Black Studies program in particular, and other suggestions as well, I cannot say for sure how the position of the AAO might differ from our position, that is, the position of the faculty, administration and the Regents. My impression is that some of the

students want a different approach from what is implied in the Regents' resolution. I think that some of the black students will want to make a running of their own educational facilities and programs. This could be something like the administrative problem of setting up a new department or school only in a much more complicated and expensive form. It means getting down to specific questions like courses, number of students, admissions policy, scheduling, staffing and budgeting.

We will let you know as soon as anything develops, that is, after we have had some talks with representatives of the AAO.

There is a whole other side to this, however, which is the steps taken and to be taken to enrich the University's program for both black and white students, giving more attention to Black Studies in the regular curriculum. We can take some steps along these lines without waiting for the Task Force, so as to make their studies and campus life more meaningful for any black students who feel the need, including, for instance, arrangements for black students to room together in dormitories if they wish to.

We are taking immediate action on the following two points without waiting for the Task Force to report:

1. Dr. Jensen, Chairman of the Department of History, has agreed to the setting aside of enough places in the course, History 537, "After Slavery, Black America since Emancipation," to accommodate all black students who wish to take this course next semester. He expects to receive from the black students themselves a list of those who wish to register for the course.

2. Present housing policy is to give students freedom to choose their own roommates. Mr. Moore has agreed that we should interpret this policy to include the provision of appropriate accommodations for groups of students desiring to live in adjacent rooms. It is recognized that the implementation of this policy will require extra effort and some advance planning.

Having a separate section of the library devoted to Black Studies is another subject on which we could also go ahead with or without the Task Force. I am asking Mr. Britto to have members of the AAO work out a plan to implement their Black Studies library proposal.

Hector Prud'homme

Value Judgment

To the Editor, U.H. News:

What kind of perverted sense of values allows a kid to take every article he lays his eyes on????? I'm sure the person who took the photograph of the train tracks the second day of the exhibit feels justified by the same rules that seem to prevail all over this campus: if you see something you want, take it, since your money probably pays for it in the long run. What a JOKE!

Lydia S. Speit

ps: Hope the kid who took the Monk Record Cover and ruined the last exhibit is equally satisfied with his acquisition.

Too Late?

To Whom It May Concern?

Once again it is advanced registration time at the University of Hartford. In other words, time for mass chaos. It was hectic before but now the education department(?) has made it easier for us with the new "Core" program. But

(Continued On Page 10)

Tompkins Resigns

Alan Tompkins, University of Hartford vice chancellor for the visual arts and for the past 12 years director of the University's Hartford Art School, announced today he has asked to be relieved of his administrative responsibilities at the Art School.

Tompkins said that he informed his faculty, the Art School Board of Trustees, and the Executive Committee of the University Board of Regents this week of his decision. He has offered to continue as director until a new administrator is appointed.

Tompkins noted that the average length of service for art school directors across the country is six to ten years. "After 12 years in this role at the Hartford Art School, I firmly believe that it is time to pass this responsibility on to a younger man with the vigor and energy the position requires. My decision was based on this belief, and my desire to devote more time to my painting, to teaching and to lecturing."

Dr. A. M. Woodruff, UofH Chancellor, stated that Tompkins has agreed to continue to serve as vice chancellor for the visual arts, and, in that capacity, to devote extensive time to assisting the University in its future development in the arts, "with particular emphasis on the changing role of the arts in modern society."

Dr. Woodruff said that, in agreement with the Art School Trustees, he will name a special committee to assist in selection of a new administrator for the School.

Mrs. George C. Capen, president of the Hartford Art School Board of Trustees, said that the Board has expressed its "sincere appreciation to Alan Tompkins for his many contributions to the development of the Hartford Art School for more than a decade, particularly during the crucial period in which the School became a part of the University of Hartford."

A similar resolution was adopted by the Regents Executive Committee.

Tompkins, a painter and illustrator, is a graduate of Columbia University and the Yale School of Fine Arts. He joined the Hartford



Alan Tompkins, vice-chancellor for the visual arts

Art School in 1951 as instructor and assistant director. In 1957, the year the University of Hartford was chartered, he was made director of the School and later became vice chancellor for the visual arts for the new University.

Tompkins studied abroad on the Winchester Fellowship in 1933-34. Before coming to Hartford, he had taught at the college level at the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, and at Cooper Union and Columbia University in New York.

He has done many mural commissions for the United States Government, notably in post offices in Indianapolis, Martinsville and North Manchester, Indiana, and in Boone, North Carolina. He has also painted murals in the Columbia University Club in New York, the General Electric Company in Bridgeport, and the Central Baptist Church in Hartford. He has done many portraits and book illustrations and has exhibited widely in this country and abroad.

Phi Sigma Kappa Inducted at UofH

Continuing progress in the American fraternity system depends, to a major degree, on the strength of the contribution which fraternities will make, in the years immediately ahead, to the college experience.

That was the keynote thought in the main address which Herbert L. Brown, former grand president of Phi Sigma Kappa, made at the installation banquet of Upsilon Pentaton Chapter, Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, University of Hartford.

The charter presentation dinner took place April 19 in the Pond House at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, as the climax of weekend initiation ceremonies, David P. Bernabeo, chapter president, officiated.

On behalf of the Council of the Grand Chapter, Walter H. Sodano, vice president of Region I, presented the official Phi Sigma Kappa charter to Bernabeo.

The new UofH chapter was formerly Upsilon Xi Colony of Phi Sigma Kappa. Upsilon Xi, the first UofH fraternity, was organized in 1954. The UofH fraternity system gained formal administrative recognition in 1960. There are now eight fraternities on campus.

Brown came from Drexel Hill, Pa., national headquarters of Phi Sigma Kappa, to take part in the installation rites. He has spent 56 years in fraternity work, and is now editor of "Signet," the Phi Sigma Kappa magazine. The fraternity was founded in 1873 at Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts. Ninety-three chapters are now in existence, including the initial Alpha Chapter at UMass.

Brown has participated in some 40 Phi Sigma Kappa installation events. In his talk to the UofH collegians, he stressed three guidelines as paramount for fraternity men.

The first, Brown said, is responsibility in scholastic work, in leadership, and in compliance with the spirit of fraternal rules and regulations. The second, he stressed, involves pride in the fraternity chapter and in personal conduct. And the third, said the Phi Sigma Kappa editor, involves the concept of brotherhood.

Fraternity membership today, Brown pointed out, is judged in the light of service -- not in the narrow confines of social advantage.

Sodano declared that acceptance of the Phi Sigma Kappa charter is a challenge, in effect, to live a productive life. Bernabeo, in receiving the charter, replied that Upsilon Pentaton Chapter would fully uphold the tradition of Phi Sigma Kappa at the UofH.

Guest of honor was Dr. David D. Komisar, UofH dean of faculties.

Phi Sigma Kappa chapters at Quinnipiac College and the University of Connecticut both sent delegations, which also took part in the weekend induction rituals. The UofH was similarly represented at the dinner by fraternal and sorority groups.

Master of ceremonies at the dinner was Prof. Edgar L. Klotten, director of the University Players. Guests included Benedict M. Holden III, president, Student-Faculty Association, and four UofH personnel who, with Prof. Klotten, have been honorary members of Upsilon Xi.

They are Prof. S. Edward Weinswig, director of teacher education; Prof. Edward M. Wall, assistant dean, School of Business and Public Administration; Arthur W. Shippee, assistant professor of philosophy, who has been Upsilon Xi advisor, and Louis H. Sampliner, UofH publicist.

Alumni guests were Theophil A. Begansky, Jr., who became an Upsilon Pentaton charter member, and John Scott Repass, UofH director of sports information.

S.D.S.
THURSDAY, MAY 1
11:15 Room B

Two Urban Teachers Join UofH Staff

Two faculty appointments to the School of Education, effective Sept. 1 were announced today by Dr. David D. Komisar, dean of faculties, University of Hartford.

Mrs. Delores P. Graham was named associate professor of urban education. Since 1967, she has served as supervisor for off-campus elementary student teaching at Central Connecticut State College, New Britain.

Mrs. Alice A. Davis will be an instructor in elementary education. Currently she is employed at the UofH in a part-time capacity as a supervisor of pre-service teachers. She has also assisted in teaching courses in methodology.

Mrs. Graham was born in Memphis, Tenn. In 1954, she earned a Bachelor of Science degree in elementary education at Le Moyne College, Memphis. Subsequently she received a Master of Science degree in education, in the field of school psychology, from the University of Wisconsin. She has completed the sixth year of UofH graduate education plan, specializing in school administration and supervision.

In her post at Central Connecticut State College, Mrs. Graham is supervisor and resident coordinator of a project at the Barnard-Brown School, Hartford. The project is designed to train teachers to work effectively in inner-city schools. Mrs. Graham also teaches a course at Barnard-Brown on work in the inner-city classroom.

During the 1969-70 college year, Mrs. Graham will teach two UofH graduate courses in urban education -- "Sociology for Teachers of the Inner Cities" and "History of Minority Groups." She will coordinate the UofH urban education program, and will serve as liaison aide with neighborhood groups and community agencies.

Last fall, Mrs. Graham taught on the UofH adjunct faculty. In 1966, she wrote a monograph for the Hartford Board of Education on "Self-Concept and Learning Characteristics of the Disadvantaged." She contributed two chapters to "Perspectives on Teacher-Aides," edited by Dr. Martin D. Godgart and published by the Journal Press, Meriden, in 1968.

Mrs. Graham has lectured on Negro history in Connecticut

school systems. She is a member of the Urban League of Hartford and several professional organizations, including the National Council for Social Studies. She has consulted with teachers in Greater Hartford's Project Concern program.

Mrs. Davis attended Hartford schools, studied at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and in 1957 earned a Bachelor of Science



Mrs. Delores P. Graham

degree in education at St. Joseph College, West Hartford. She took her major program in child study, with a minor in sociology. She will receive a Master of Education degree at the UofH commencement June 8.

In 1957, working in various primary grade levels, Mrs. Davis began her teaching career in the Hartford schools. For three years, she represented the Hartford Federation of Teachers in her building.



Mrs. Alice A. Davis

At Hartford's Vine Street School, Mrs. Davis was a member of the Professional Growth Committee. This summer, she will serve on the UofH staff for a Teachers Corps pre-service program.

Mrs. Davis is Hartford scholarship chairman for Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, a professional women's organization. She is a volunteer teacher in the experimental Montessori program for young children, under sponsorship of the Blue Hills Civic Association.

attention
anyone interested in
working on
next year's yearbook
meeting
yearbook office
gcc
thursday, may 1
11:30

A Review: Scorsese: A New Waver in American Cinema

Coming April 31st to the Art Cinema Theatre is a film closely related to the nouvelle vague (if we steal the post war French term) directing of John Cassavetes. "Faces." The film which uses and carries through successfully the new techniques of the current new wave anti-Hollywoodian directors is Martin Scorsese's "Who's That Knocking At My Door?" The similarities of the two reside mainly in their contributions in creating a cinema which places realistic presentation before elaboration (which is so typical of Hollywood). To get into a complete understanding of what constitutes the new "reality" of these new wave directors, it would be more easy for the individuals to see the movie rather than to read elaborate definitions of it. What it does do, in an American way, is to follow the post-war French and Italian school in presenting reality as close to the possible truth as can be conceived. Instead of multi-complex-interwoven-super-plots of Hollywood, the new cinema takes life as it is -- confusing, bitter, and painful. They incorporate almost an Existentialist attitude in describing life. It is no Hollywood pseudo-dramatization as can be found in "The Graduate." It is simply life as close to reality as possible.

When I reviewed "Faces," I was very critical of it on artistic grounds. I welcomed it as a refreshing break from Hollywood, but it failed to materialize in any direction other than in "newness." It however did help to establish the foundation for further films which developed more artistically and successfully. The most successful in this new wave category would have to be "Who's That Knocking At My Door?"

The plot revolves around JR, who growing up and being conditioned in New York's East Side, is continually torn between the world he knows and the world he desires. Unemployed, deeply religious, intelligent, JR becomes

estranged from the world of whoring, drinking, and empty drifting when he falls in love with a nameless girl. She comes from another reality; one alien to him, but one in which he fights to belong to. He desires another life, but he can't separate himself completely from the world of "Little Italy." In order to survive he plays with both, until one destroys the other. The girl is his answer; she holds the total possible fulfillment of his desires. Yet, coming from the jungle, he desires a world too pure and too sweet. She is not a virgin; she is the victim of rape. But in JR's conditioned eyes, if she isn't a virgin she must be a whore. Refusing to believe

otherwise, he returns to accept her as a whore, but the girl seeps futility in such a naked relationship. Alone again, JR enters the church which he has, since childhood, been indoctrinated in, and searches for a pseudo-salvation.

On a limited budget, Scorsese has created an American masterpiece. It is humorous, alive, representative of the American culture, and artistic. "If everyone watched Westerns," JR informs us, "there wouldn't be any problems." Photographed in black and white, Scorsese has given us some of the finest photography outside of Ingmar Bergman. Realizing the limitations and needs of black and white, Scorsese has produced some of the finest contrasted compositions I have ever seen. Like Cassavetes, Scorsese also uses, to a large extent, the hand held camera. But unlike Cassavetes, Scorsese delicately controls it, and uses it to his complete advantage. His ability to manipulate and control this technique is a lesson in itself. Cassavetes used unwritten and spontaneous dialogue which came off as exactly that -- boring. Scorsese uses written dialogue that comes off as unwritten; another factor to his credit. Diversification in total film technique is also more impressive in Scorsese. He has in fact taken all

the qualities of a new unpolished cinema, refined them, and brought into being a film which is totally artistic and brilliantly executed.

Contrary to popular belief, all the films which make their way into the Art Cinema are not skin flicks or trash. I will not pretend that this film doesn't have its moments of nudity; the simple reason is that it does. However, ever since "I Am Curious" Yellow" opened in New York, and "Che" opened on Broadway, there has been a tremendous denunciation of nudity up to the absurd zenith of having youth rallies for decency. All I have to say is first, before becoming pseudo-decent yourself, see nudity presented beautifully and in fine middle class taste. In "Who's That Knocking At My Door?" Scorsese presents some of the most beautiful and tasteful shots of the nude; his artistic taste is as superb as Michaelangelo's David -- nude but decent.

Hollywood can continue to make Hollywood films. They can continue to make as many variations of "Oliver", "The Lion in Winter," or "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" as they desire. However, if America ever hopes to reach the level of artistry as did the French and Italians following WW II, they have to make some form of break with Hollywood, or as Scorsese wishes to do, change it from within. However, until that happy day somewhere over the rainbow, all we can really do is to support our young new wave directors. I would

like to see great support for this great film.

Now playing at the Rivoli is Truffaut's "Stolen Kisses." This film is very enjoyable, has fine photography, and is well worth seeing. A sequel to his "The 400 Blows," "Stolen Kisses" continues the adventure of Antoine, who now is alive and well in Paris. Searching for no universal truths, or any such worthy cause, Antoine is simply anxious to resume life, after a disastrous try in the army. What Truffaut does that is extremely exciting is to show the confusion and almost mysterious qualities of life. Confusing us with details and relationships, Truffaut surprises us by showing us that we really didn't understand what was happening. It is a beautiful love story that is almost similar to his short which played here at the New Cinema show entitled "All the Boys Named Patrick." Coming soon to this theatre is Bergman's "The Shame" which should be on everybody's list.

(Continued from Page 7)

- of the men.
- 3. Racial equality.
- 4. Rank and flier's control of court-martial boards.
- 5. Federal minimum wages.
- 6. The right to free political association.
- 7. The right of collective bargaining.
- 8. The right to disobey illegal orders -- like an order to go and fight in an illegal war in Vietnam.



3rd Annual Kite Flying Contest

The third annual Kite Flying Contest was held last Friday on the lawn between the Art and Music Schools. Contest regulations specified that all kites must be home made. They were. A good show was put on and when the kites took to the air, one came flying down. Kim Schroeder won the award for Best Crash.

Special attractions were Gini Welles' Budweiser advertisement kite, Marlin Gow's highest flying kite, Phil Statlender's best de-

signed kite, and Pi Lambda Phi's largest kite.

Not too many students turned out to view the spectacle, but the few who did had fun. One student attached the frame of his kite to his girl's back, as she flapped her arms and ran across the field the audience shouted, "A living kite."

Those who missed this spring's Kite Flying Contest really missed quite a show, and blew their chance to get a picture taken. Oh well, next year there will be another one.



Rally of Righteousness To Motor City Revolution

by Angelo Lewis

... And there came Thursday with its quiet rain. For once awake early alive into the world. Gazing intently through the open window. Mind message in black thought. Concepts moving in mental universe. Gazelle grazing on an open field. Nibbling on the flowers of a timeless wisdom. The wisdom of teachers long since gone.

& what wisdom to move minds? This being the last attempt at education. Please pry yr ears loose & listen. For our projections are real & true. Conceived in all seriousness. Practical, pristine & pure. In this burning country of america. Where justice is a deviant thing. & the wrath of the wretched is taking form.

We had dealt in open channels. Parliamentary type procedure. Visiting regents & shaking hands. Explanation. Tireless explanation. Wanting commitment to a concept. Realization of a goal. Black studies in a white world. Whiteness of chalk with blackness of blackboard. To make this a relevant university. Linked up to the Third World. Everyday people everywhere. Community of armed love. Reaching the roots of everything.

& the speakers came to speak. Lights & newsmen in the flow. Open minds sprinkled through closed channels. Counter-revolutionaries in the mainstream. Berets with Greek letters. Arrows of optic hate & wrongeous indignation.

Media cannot message unmovable minds. Televisions can program but not inspire. Still the masses remain stagnant. They being the middle class. They being the apple pie majority. To speak is to stir emotion.

White radicals as products of disillusionment. Fighting the forces of mental oppression. James O'dell as much better than most. Having lived the changes. Having fought the war. Revolution as no-nonsense solution. Grasping the pulpit to speak the word.

Speaking specifically to white students. Time to get out of yr western bag. Black studies as benefitting white students. & why the blacks can't wait. Obligation of whites to support the black students. Blacks being at the vanguard of the thing. Making the changes shape the school.

Samuel Schley with an approach to reason. & yes we're dead serious about this thing. Education as relevant to the black experience. Give the people up. . . unto themselves. Give unto them. . . what is rightfully theirs. & so as for there to be no mistake. Let them mold their concepts into a university. Give them a chance to fulfill their needs. Let them move. AT THE VANGUARD OF THE THING.

Angelo as outlining an underlying philosophy. We must attack the structure of the thing. That structure being decadent & corrupt. The problem being america. "America is dying & we're here to help it die." & die it must. To create our own structure. Of integrity & perspective. Black studies as an attempt at structure. & are there any questions?

White students responding. Some even rejoicing. Laughter & aura of revolution. Theater in the streets. Applause & faces smiling. Greeks with cold stares through the thunder. Righteous thunder rolling on.

Schley unto the podium. "Happy Day" upon the airwaves. Clapping hands & preaching politics. Happy Day! Happy Day! Revolution into the streets. Day of righteous anticipation. Celebration of armed love.

James O'dell speaking of white participation. Mobilize & move toward victory. For the betterment & enrichment of all. James being a man of merit. Deserving the respect of all.



Sam Schley

Knowing What Cannot Be Known

by bill clement

In our society, man's only protection at times seems to be his ignorance. By knowing, he is confronted with realities often confusing, often unbearable, and therefore, appearing hostile to his very existence. Knowing does not necessitate understanding, and understanding does not necessitate knowing. Man is constantly being bombarded with ideas, with new and alien philosophies which he does not understand, and many times in attempting to understand, he loses that which he was trying to comprehend. During the campaign of Senator McCarthy last year, a fatalistic reality appeared -- a reality which was hostile to the very essence of the campaign. For without realizing it, without even awareness of its approach, the campaign lost its distinctive feature of being a voice for delicate issues and ideas, and became, instead, the arguing ground for personalities. Senator McCarthy became the key discussion, his whims and behaviors, his lack of enthusiasm, and other traits, as his political philosophy which shook the establishment slowly became imbedded in silence and loneliness. Vietnam became not the issue of the man -- but the man.

This radical change from perspectives to personalities which destroyed in all reality the McCarthy campaign has repercussions, regrettably, within the debate over the proposals of the Afro-Am society. Man is a finite creature, as is his personality, but the ideas of man, the philosophy which he endorses is infinite. Personalities are not at issue here, just as they were not relevant to the campaign of last year. However, just because an issue is irrelevant, does not mean that it cannot be relevant, that it cannot hold destructive properties, since its irrelevancy is not always combatable by the intelligence, and in most cases it is not. Personalities are merely the product of a changing behavior, of a behavior in a constant state of tension over the limitations of the self and of his environment; whereas, the beauty of an idea is its consistency. The members of this academic community -- if we are accurate in labelling it such -- cannot allow themselves to be concerned with individual's personalities in the presentation of the proposals, we cannot allow ourselves to be influenced negatively by the tones used by various members of our Black community whether they are considered hostile, inflexible, demanding, or whatever. The issues are what must be, and must continue to be the primary concern of all students in the atmosphere which can only be relevant, which can only be justified if it encourages the students to think -- and not to memorize, not to be a passive tool of information transplanting. The role of a student must be an active role, or else the function of the University has failed, and there is many a justifiable reason in believing so. I was a member of the McCarthy "children's crusade" both here in Connecticut, and in New Jersey, and finally in Chicago, and I saw too alarmingly the damage that befalls any movement when the issues, which are the primary concern, become secondary to an individual's personalities.

At one time I considered myself not only sympathetic with the cause of the Black community, but quite erroneously, one-in-the-same with them. I learned ever too quickly that I was wrong. I am white -- I am ashamed at times to be white -- but nevertheless, I am white. And whiteness is not only a texture, but it is also an education, a philosophy, a total commitment to a certain ideology and a certain way-of-life. My world is not their world, my home is not their home, and my train of thought, of expression is not similar to theirs. The most that I can ever hope to obtain, that any white student can ever hope to obtain is a feeling, ever so slight, of the basic foundation upon which the Black existence was structured. Considering again my earlier analogy of the McCarthy campaign, those of us who became the victims of abuse, the abuse of a cold, hostile, unknowable machinery can partially sympathize with the Black movement. We struggled, but were suppressed. We sought to change a society which would ultimately only change us, that would imprison us in anger and helplessness. However, this experience, this defeat which we were unaccustomed to perceive, and ultimately to receive was limited in feeling to the temperaments of our individual constitutions. We would ultimately recover, to regain a confidence in the future which we really cannot change. However, for the Blacks, every day is one of Chicago, every day is one of a hostile, unknowable machinery grinding away at their very existence which they are struggling to maintain. Who are we to say from our limited awareness of the hostility upon which our society has constantly regenerated itself that these proposals are not necessary, that they are not functionally a part of this University. Who are we to incorporate our individual selfishness upon an institution dedicated to the instruction of knowledge, of thought, and more importantly of reality. This selfishness exists because the University has failed. When individuals begin to question the relevancy of a program as dynamic as the one under consideration, a program so new and different, then the University has

failed. It has failed in that the students are not students, they are not a microcosm of the total beauty of awareness upon which an academic of higher learning is structured. They are merely existing machines coldly adapting to programmed education -- unable to comprehend, to discover, to learn. These programs are needed desperately, simply because their relevancy is questioned. They are needed so that a more total awareness can be learned, so that individuals can become students once again. These programs are needed, they are needed both for the Blacks,



Angelo Lewis

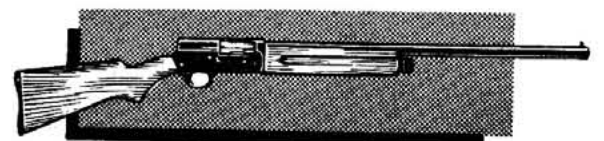
and for the Whites. These programs are limited in that the total Black awareness can never be understood, the emotional climate which the Blacks have endured will always be their living testimony to our society unknown by us -- an existence where Chicago has existed for three hundred years.

Are the proposals that difficult to understand from the eyes of a student. It seems to be. The art of reasoning has been sacrificed for malicious memorization forced upon students by teachers who are in cases incompetent. Consider the arguments constantly being voiced against the proposed Black dormitory. If we can live in an otherwise all-white dormitory quite compatibly for four years, why can't the Blacks. If we, the white element of this stagnant academic community, can isolate ourselves in a dormitory with a few Blacks for relief, why can't the Blacks have their own dormitory with a few whites for relief. How many of the white students who have been raising such violent objections to the proposed dormi-

tory structure, have ever considered themselves to be the only white student in an all-black dormitory. How would they like to be the one that stands out within a crowd. Why should we be allowed our own segregationist policy, though not necessarily ever having to fight for it, and not the Blacks, although what they desire is not segregation, but autonomy, which I'm sure the Whites can never comprehend, since their autonomy has never been threatened. In other words, if I must quote from the

Bible, why can we only perceive the splinter in our Brother's eye, and not the beam in our own. Review the proposals, review them objectively, review them as a student for once in your life without having a professor explain everything that has to be explained. Learn to think,

not memorize. Review them from an attitude from wanting to learn, from wanting to try to feel what one cannot feel, from knowing, what cannot really be known. Go that one step further -- think.



Opposition to the Military

Dissent Within the Military and The Validity of the Draft

by Harry Brown & Nancy Nepon

In producing this report on the draft and the present situation of constitutional rights within the military, we wish to acknowledge the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, 721 Main Street, Hartford, for the information they provided.

Conscientious Objection in the Military

The case of Captain Dale E. Noyd is the first involving the right to conscientiously object to a particular war.

Noyd was found guilty on March 9, 1968 of refusing to train pilots for service in Vietnam, and sentenced to one year in prison, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and dismissal.

Noyd is opposed to participating in "wars of aggression." He terms the Vietnam war "unjust and immoral." When he applied for C.O. status he said in his application that he would support the use of force for defense and would even carry out orders in foreign countries in the direct interest of defending the U.S., but that he would "never be used as an instrument of aggression." The sincerity of his religious convictions were attested by three Air Force chaplains.

The case is being appealed to civilian and military courts by the ACLU on several grounds. Noyd was denied equal protection of the law under the Fifth Amendment when his application for C.O. status was refused. Military personnel should have the same opportunity for this status as civilians do under the Selective Service system. Instead, Noyd had to risk criminal punishment by refusing an order to appeal his denial of C.O. status. When both the U.S. District Court and the Court of Appeals claimed that Noyd had not exhausted remedies within the military establishment before applying it to the civil courts, Noyd had to disobey an order, subjecting himself to court-martial. The court-martial and any subsequent proceedings in the Military Court of Appeals would be conducted by officers appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of the Air Force who has already ruled against Noyd's claim. Also, Noyd was denied equal consideration for his beliefs, since conscientious objection to a particular war can be based on religious convictions that are real and valid as the convictions of those who would be universally opposed to war; neither set of beliefs should be held more valid or political than the other.

Since his conviction, Noyd has been confined in his quarters at Cannon AFB, New Mexico. An order last May by the Air Force to transfer him to Leavenworth was halted by the Federal District Court of New Mexico, as was a subsequent order to transfer him to a jail in Amarillo, Texas, when the ACLU won a reversal of the order from Tactical Air Force Command Headquarters. While the District Court said that transfer to Leavenworth would constitute execution of the sentence and is therefore not allowable, it was not in their jurisdiction to decide what conditions of restraint could be imposed by the Air Force. Under military law a court-martial sentence cannot be executed until appellate review is completed. That was in September, 1968.

As of Wednesday, April 23, the ACLU was still seeking a release for Noyd from the U.S. Supreme Court. He has now served the total time of his sentence, assuming time off for good behavior.

In the board of review appeals, the trial court's composition is also being challenged, since the panel judging Noyd consisted "overwhelmingly" of officers who either had served in Vietnam, or had been involved in training missions for Southeast Asia, or both. Challenges by the defense of the fairness of individual members of the panel would have been "both futile and harmful to the accused," according to the ACLU, since such challenges would in fact be considered by the entire panel itself. So a challenge of the entire panel was made, and, of course, denied. Military law allows only one preemptory challenge, which was used to eliminate one officer considered prejudiced. Another had to be allowed on the panel after stating, "As long as you're in the service, you carry out orders. You comply with the orders that you are given."

A similar state of affairs had befallen Army Captain Howard B. Levy, a dermatologist who is now serving a three-year sentence at Leavenworth for disobeying an order to train green berets in medical techniques. He is appealing his incarceration before the 10th Circuit Court. He has had the same problems in the failure of his appeals for release by bail while appealing his conviction. The court has said that it is not

in its power to judge the "necessary restraint" exercised by the Army.

The ACLU of Northern California is appealing the conviction of one of the soldiers convicted of mutiny at the Presidio Stockade in San Francisco. Originally sentenced in February to fifteen years hard labor, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and dishonorable discharge, the sentence was reduced to two years by the Army in mid-March when the ACLU and several other groups protested.

Private Nesrey Sood was the first of 27 soldiers involved to be convicted. The 27 conducted an unplanned non-violent sit-down demonstration last October protesting the fatal shooting of a fellow prisoner who was attempting to escape.

Freedom of Speech in the Military

Two Negro Marines have been sentenced to six and ten year prison terms after being convicted in court-martial of violation of the Federal Criminal Code, under the Uniform Code of Military Justice which makes it a crime to "advise, counsel, urge, cause, and attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duties by members of the armed forces with intent to interfere with, impair, and influence loyalty, morale, and discipline." One was convicted of eight specifications of the charge, and the other for the lesser offense of "making disloyal state-

ments."

The two had told fellow Marines not to go to Vietnam because the war is "a white man's war." Black men would only have to return after the war and "fight the white man in the United States," they said.

The ACLU, intervening for the Marines to appeal the convictions to a military Board of Review, maintained that the two Marines were not convicted for doing, but only for saying, and that neither they, nor the Marines whose loyalty, morale, and discipline they were charged with impairing, had actually refused any order, specifically, orders to go to Vietnam.

The ACLU says that the right of citizens "to discuss and criticize government policy freely without fear that they will consequently be put into prison" is at stake in this case.

The burden must be clearly upon the military to justify restrictions on speech as necessary for the performance of military functions. The fact that our Army is a "civilian Army," due to the draft, necessitates guarantee of free speech within the military. Article 88 (10 USC 888) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice provides that any commissioned officer who "uses contemptuous words" against the President, Vice President, Congress, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Military Dept., Secretary of the Treasury or Governor or legislature of any state or territory in which he is

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About the American Serviceman's Union

by K. Gregory Oviatt

Last March, Ken Stolte and Daniel Amick, two GIs stationed at Ft. Ord, Calif., passed out a leaflet to other soldiers advocating the formation of a union for rank and file servicemen. The angry Ft. Ord brass immediately had them charged with "subversion." And on May 23, Ken Stolte and Dan Amick were sentenced to serve four years hard labor at the Ft. Leavenworth stockade.

Two men were imprisoned by an officer-dominated court-martial board. But the union of anti-war GIs, Airmen, Marines, and Sailors for which they sacrificed so much is now a reality. The American Servicemen's Union has organizers at virtually every U.S. military installation of any size. On the giant aircraft carriers Yorktown and Independence, in the Whitehall induction station and at the Pentagon, aboard the battleship USS New Jersey, and in the embattled DMZ, among MPs, and WACs, paratroopers, and marines, with tank units in Texas and Germany, and in the Air Force hospitals in Japan and the Philippines, the ASU is rapidly expanding its size and influence within the enlisted ranks.

Naturally the officer class has reacted to the unionization drive with both fear and its customary viciousness. The BOND, the newspaper of the ASU which goes out to fifteen thousand servicemen every month, has been confiscated by the Brass wherever they can find it.

Officers order the Military Police on duty at the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York City to forbid GIs carrying the BOND to board busses going to Ft. Dix unless the men surrender their paper. Of course the BOND is legal, but because of the officers' complete contempt for enlisted men's first amendment rights, servicemen have come to view the BOND as an "underground newspaper" in the truest sense.

But ASU members caught up in the belly of the military monster fight for far more than the right to read the BOND. They are struggling to build an organization which can help stop imperialist war. It hardly needs to be pointed out that for the average GI or Marine, the worst aspect of the U.S. Armed Forces is that it might get him killed or maimed in the jungles of South East Asia. In response to this, the American Servicemen's Union actively fights to aid those men who wish to say, "Hell no, I won't go!" Many members of the ASU have refused to serve in Vietnam, the most recent being Jim McGovern, at Ft. Dix who refused shipment on Jan. 17.

Just as the fight against the war cannot be separated from the struggle against the officer class, it also cannot be carried on apart from the battle to destroy racism in the armed forces. Racism and anti-communism remain the strongest props to militarism and imperialism. GIs are subject to massive doses of anti-Oriental propaganda before being sent to Vietnam. The Army bosses also make massive efforts to divide the men along racial lines by preaching the message of white supremacy. They figure that if the men are at each others throats they won't be in a position to wage a serious struggle against the war and the officers. The ASU has always recognized that the question of racism cannot be ducked if there is to be any serious organization done among servicemen. Because they are the most oppressed, the Black GIs are in the vanguard of the struggle. Of the 43 Afro-American infantrymen arrested for demonstrating at Ft. Hood, Texas, against being sent to Chicago for riot duty, 25 were Vietnam vets. One had only been back from Vietnam for one day when he was busted at the demonstration.

The smooth and successful functioning of the union in this case underlies the importance of having an organization inside the service which can quickly swing into action when a crisis unfolds. Within an hour after the 43 were arrested, the union center in NYC had the names and military addresses of each soldier involved. A Black MP, Odell Conyers, offered his services to the ASU, saying that he would willingly testify how the men were virtually tortured after

their arrest, one GI being beaten so badly that he had to be hospitalized. Before the day was over the ASU could assure a civilian lawyer for each of the prisoners. At the demonstration itself, Maj. Gen. Bowles, the First Armored Division Commanding Officer, had confronted the men and exhorted them to return to their units. "I have nothing against colored," he said, "I have a colored boy working for me at home." When this statement failed to win the GIs over, he raised his right hand and swore to God Almighty that the dissident soldiers would be able to continue their protest until morning. As soon as they left, he sent in the MPs to make the arrests.

Andy Stapp, Chairman of ASU, went down to Ft. Hood the following week at the request of the 43, in order to mobilize support for them among the white troops and the local civilians. Bob Rucker, one of those arrested that night, told Stapp that when he was in Vietnam, he had never felt free from racist oppression for a single moment. One time a Major had pulled up to him in a jeep when Bob was carrying a sandbag on his shoulder. "Hey, nigger," he said, "Why don't you carry that on your head like you do back in Africa." All the other defendants in this case agreed with Rucker.

These examples of racist humiliation of Afro-American servicemen were nothing new to ASU. Stapp still carries the vivid memory of his own tour in the Army at Ft. Still, Oklahoma, a U.S. Army artillery base. There the Black GIs had always been given the hottest and dirtiest jobs, manning the guns or dumping ammo. Not long ago, a case came to Stapp's attention in which a Black soldier serving in Vietnam was reportedly thrown out of a helicopter because he had refused to polish a major's boots.

The significance of the struggle of the Ft. Hood 43 lies in its mass character. For months there had been cases of individual GIs refusing riot duty or orders to ship to Vietnam. Now this sentiment is beginning to permeate whole units of the imperialist's armed forces. The expeditionary force that the U.S. rulers have sent to S.E. Asia has more or less lost the will to fight. In reality, the only fighting spirit shown by American servicemen has been in the fight led by the American Servicemen's Union against the officers, against racism, and against the war in Vietnam.

A glance at the demands of the ASU goes a long way toward explaining its popularity with the men.

1. An end to saluting and sirring of the officers -- let's get off our knees.

2. Election of officers by vote

(Continued on Page 5)



The Praesidio 27

Arts & Sciences At Large Ben Holden

Albert Camus notes that the struggle alone toward the heights is enough to fill men's hearts. The essence of politics is this struggle; and this past year has, indeed, been a struggle. The hours have been long and the concrete accomplishments have been few and far between.

Personally, I feel that my major accomplishments for the past year have been in terms of administration. We have this year regularized financial affairs with the administration, coordinated social activities throughout the university, and tried to make the S.F.A. more relevant to the students in general. (At least one indication of a success in this is in the nearly sixty people who have presented petitions to run in these elections.)

Unfortunately, I am at a disadvantage at election time; my platform cannot contain exorbitant promises or get away with half truths. I am, perhaps, too well known. I have been outspoken at public meetings and in the Liberated Press, defending due process in university disciplinary proceedings, supporting freedom and responsibility of the press, calling for fair treatment of students by bureaucrats, and trying to promote some sort of unity and spirit in our academic wasteland. It is all a matter of record.

All I can promise is that I will continue to try to represent you as best I can.

Benedict M. Holden III
candidate for re-election to
Arts and Sciences at large
P.S. Love to you all.

William Fleming

I would like to see a responsible, reliable, and efficient student government on this campus, which is something we have not had this year. For this reason, I am offering myself as a candidate for representative at-large from the School of Arts and Sciences.

As YOUR representative, I will make sure that YOU are represented at every meeting next year through my attendance at every meeting. I believe that it is my duty to attend these meetings if you elect me as your representative.

As YOUR representative, I will do all in my power to let you know what action YOUR government is taking. All votes that I cast and all opinions I present during the meetings will be considered a matter of public record. This will allow you to know how YOUR representative represented you.

As YOUR representative, I will be open to ALL opinions, views, and concerns of ANY Arts and Sciences student. To do this, I will present, at the beginning of my term, an address and phone number where students may contact me.

As YOUR representative, in an attempt to vote in a concerned, intelligent and responsible manner on every issue brought before the student government, I will be interested in what YOU want me to do.

As an additional method of obtaining YOUR feelings and your fellow students feelings, I will read all letters to the editor in the UH NEWS, paying particular attention to those by Arts and Sciences students.

In order for you to vote intelligently, you should know where YOUR candidate stands on various campus issues. Therefore, I will

present some of my positions. I am for open intellectual discussion and expression, as long as it is done in such a manner so as not to infringe upon the rights of others.

I support the concept that the University should not provide just a textbook education. I believe that the University, in preparing the student to face today's world, should round a person out academically, intellectually, and socially.

I have been known to occasionally criticize the policies and the conduct this year of the UH NEWS; LIBERATED PRESS (Re: my letter to the editor "One Eyed Jack" in the April 9 issue). I feel that it should be more responsible with its freedom. I also feel that it should do a more effective job of keeping the students informed on what is happening on campus.

I feel that the new Constitution should be considered and eventually adopted. I think that some revision is necessary, and as a representative, I would strive towards obtaining the best possible Constitution by the time it is submitted for ratification next December. One revision I would like to see is the popular election of the President by the total student body.

These are a few of my positions on issues which are in the forefront at the present time. I will, however, be sincerely open to any opposing views as YOUR representative. I will be conscientious and responsible in every issue brought before the student government.

If you elect me as your representative at-large, you will have a representative whose views are generally moderate, yet open-minded. I will be open to and will seriously consider any and all suggestions. If I am elected, you will have a representative who is conscientious, reliable, and responsible. You will have a representative who will work for a responsible, reliable, and efficient government.

If this is the type of government and type of representative YOU want, then vote for WILLIAM J. FLEMING, JR. on Thursday and Friday, May 1-2. In order to have me as YOUR representative, you must do your part, you must vote on May 1-2.

YOURS FOR RESPONSIBLE,
RELIABLE, AND CONSCIENTIOUS
REPRESENTATION.

William (Bill) J. Fleming, Jr.
Candidate;
Representative at-large
School of Arts and Sciences

Senior Claude Schleuderer

The reason for this article is to convince you, my class mates, to elect me to the office of Arts and Science Representative for the Senior Class to the Student Government. So I will attempt to give you the reasons why in my opinion, I would be best suited for the position.

The first area of reasoning that comes to mind is that of qualifications. I am the only candidate for the post who has served and is serving as an SFA Representative. My attendance record is one of the best in the Cabinet, I've missed three meetings, two on religious holidays and the third on election day. I've also served as chairman of the Constitution Committee for two years, co-chairman of Winter Weekend, President of the Owl & Gravel Debating Society, parliamentarian of the UofH Delegation to the Connecticut Intercollegiate Legislature and am now the Director of Educational Programming of WWUH.

The second area of reasoning indicates that the first alone is irrelevant. The qualifications are an important part of any campaign article, but without an analysis of how these qualifications are important to the office they are mere sophistry. The fact that I've served on the Student government for two years indicates that I'm dedicated to it. My attendance record shows my interest in representing you. My various chairmanships are evidence of the faith my peers have in me to adequately represent them. And my work on the radio station is evidence of my ability to work in a meaningful way.

The third area is of special interest to the voter, it attempts to answer the question, why should you vote for me. I can only answer that in terms of my record, what I've done during the past few years. WWUH, under my direction, has increased its educational programming from thirty minutes a week, when I took the position of Director of Educational Programming, to five hours a week now. More directly related to the office which I am seeking is my participation on various committees to which I was invited due to my seat on the SFA. A proposal was made by the Deans Advisory Committee for the School of Arts and Sciences which will enable A&S students to elect one course in which they will be evaluated on a pass fail basis and my participation on the Regents Advisory Commission may end in the institution of an experimental college.

The final area delineates what I will do if elected. The only way for me to project the future is by examining the past. I will continue to represent my constituency to the best of my ability, more than that no one can promise.

I therefore urge you to vote for me, Claude Schleuderer, for Arts and Sciences representative for the Senior Class.

Norman Wilson

As senior Arts & Sciences SFA representative, I feel the SFA should more directly involve the student. Furthermore it should be more responsive to the needs and demands of the student body. New and more efficient lines of communication should be opened, through which the voices of the students can be heard. Under the new constitution the SA will be able to adapt itself to these goals. The senior class should initiate the important action on campus and try and coordinate all student affairs. I feel I can help do this.

Norman W. Wilson
A&S Senior

Junior James Diamond

So the Editor of the School newspaper and Dean Komisar ask me for my platform in this year's S.F.A. election. I guess it's time to get myself together once again, as I do every Tuesday for our S.F.A. meetings, and say something fairly coherent.

My record in the past two years has been one of progressive change. As chairman of Freshman Orientation, I prepared a large scale war on absurdity against the administration in regard to beanies, Freshman songs and traditions. After all -- for how long can a group of freshmen go around singing "pity my ass?" I have been an important part of Mr. Holden's cabinet of Brothers and Sisters in passing our many influential bills.

As far as the future is concerned, I fully endorsed the plans for the new Student Senate. The problems I've seen in the past two

years have been too much centralized power in the hands of the president. Giving more power to the elected chairman of the five different commissions would be one very rational solution.

My congratulations to Jack Hardy (who I've clearly learned to love but that's another story) who is the originator of this revised constitution.

I don't plan to come on strong by saying such things as "vote for me and I'll sit on your face," or "a vote for the Black Sheep Boy is vote for motherhood."

Just find enough time to vote in the elections. A student government is as strong as the people it represents. If only 12% show up at the booths, our government will never be strong whether called Student Senate, S.F.A. or Holden's Heroes.

Love and kisses
Jimmy Diamond

Stan Starsiack

As you read this you will ask why I should select this person as my choice for candidate in the Student Faculty Association election? The only answer I can give you is that I feel my qualifications suit me for the job and that the lack of these qualifications in the other candidates that seek the same office which I run for.

Why I ran is for the lack of any other person that would adequately fulfill the responsibilities the position involves. I do not want a personality for my representative. I do not want to do a certain person a favor by selecting him as my candidate. These are the office seekers that pick up titles just for the honor and stature a position will give to their names. They do not run in order that my student will function better by their election; they run for personal gain. This is not my intent or purpose for running. I am frustrated and disgusted to attend an SFA meeting and see that my elected representative is not there when it is his duty to be there in my interest. This lack of attendance by representatives has caused a lack of a quorum retarding the whole process and purpose of our student government. Not only do I pledge to keep a good record of attendance at meetings, but to work on committees that will give my representation vitality. We need candidates that will have this vigor to effect the new constitution that would make our student more effective.

My experience with regards to this constitution. I have spent time on studying it, looking for flaws. I have made recommendations, and some of these have been incorporated into this constitution. I know of no other candidate running for the office I seek show any involvement in its making. The committee that has worked on this constitution welcomes recommendations and has scorned the lack of response of others to get in on the act of its writing. I question whether if they have even read the version that appeared in the UH News.

I cite my involvement in its making because it has helped me understand fully what this document seeks to do. But I see that the responsibility of governing is widely spread among the individual senators. Any election of an irresponsible candidate will cause a weak link in the chain of this new constitution. You must elect candidates that will make our government work, for if you don't it will all be in vain. To promote your own interests you need an involved candidate who is involved in your interests and not his own. I am willing to serve your interests and not ask you to serve mine by voting for me on personal grounds.

Michael Ahlers

In the direction we are headed it is hypocritical to have a Student Faculty Association existing on campus. Apathy thrives on people who don't give a damn. No one at the University of Hartford seems to give a damn about anything but themselves or their own group. If the SFA is to have any justification for its existence it should represent people who care about its purpose.

Everyone is anxious to cite problems but how often do you see anyone trying to correct them? The constant complaints about the cafeteria is a prime example of this apathy. Yet how many people showed up at the Food Committee meeting to voice their opinions? How many meetings of the SFA were called off this year due to the lack of a quorum? If the representatives remain placid I don't think they will ever prove to the students that the SFA is an important part of the school. When the Afro-American Society dictated their BLACK DEMANDS, how many students listened to what was said, and how many cared what was done about them.

In striving to fulfill the position of Junior Representative from the school of Arts and Sciences in the SFA, I think that the idea of the Student Faculty Association should first be reevaluated. To give the Association any meaning at all the students should care that something is being accomplished within it, and should take any ideas or problems to their representatives so they can be looked at through the proper perspective.

I think you can easily see that the success of the SFA or its continued failure depends on the attitude of the students and the people they choose to represent them. It is our responsibility to make this success our goal. Be responsible, not apathetic.

Michael Ahlers

Sophomore Peter Blum

I, Peter Blum, am running for SFA on the sophomore level. I am tired of being apathetic! I want to learn what makes this school run and I am able and willing to do my best to see that the Sophomore class is well represented. I can prove myself to the best of my ability -- only with your support. Please vote for me.

Thank you,
Peter Blum

Hank Mishkoff

Dear A&S Frosh:

Until this part year, the SFA was a functional organization in name only, more closely resembling a social club than a student government. However this past year, the SFA, under the leadership of Mr. Holden & Co., has undergone drastic and dynamic changes, so that the present SFA is, oddly enough, a functional organization in name only, more closely resembling a social club than a student government!

Now it is once more drastic dynamic change time. Under Mr. Hardy's proposed constitution 1) Representatives will henceforth be Senators, an obvious increase in status, 2) the organization is constructed in a much more efficient manner, with a clearer division of lack of power, and 3) the SFA will lose the one reality it had

S.F.A. Co

Indidates



(its name), and become the SA. However, the basic lack of achievement of the SFA cannot be changed by this or any other means. The new constitution is supposed to give the SFA a shot in the arm when what it needs is a shot in the head. Action is the only effective means of accomplishing anything, either at UH or anywhere else. An organization such as the SFA, by it's very bureaucratic nature (which will become more marked under the new constitution), can only hinder progress. The first duty of every good Representative (Senator?) is to try not to be too much of a hindrance.

Any candidate for an SFA office who promises anything is either lying or naive. The SFA as a whole rarely accomplishes anything at all; the odds against an individual rep being able to get anything done are staggering.

Why, you may ask, am I running for SFA? The answer is, plain and simple, I don't know. Maybe deep in my heart I DO hold some hope for the SFA. I am extremely familiar with the SFA, having been to more meetings than many reps, and I feel that I am well qualified to help in any attempt the SFA might make to become a real student government. Perhaps I am just power hungry (although calling a seat in the SFA powerful requires a very vivid imagination). I don't really know. But still I ask you to VOTE FOR HANK (anyway).
Thank you,
Hank Mishkoff

Gini Welles

Almost a year has passed since I came to the University. Through the year, I watched the motion of the University. The apathy of most of the students overwhelms me. I do not want to watch anymore.

The University needs students who care. I care. I see the potential of this university; its readiness to change. An S.F.A. member should be an instrument of the students, not a figure head. If the students will not come to me, I will go to them. Then something is accomplished. It is not my right to represent a class unless I can represent their ideas.

I am a part of this University and sincerely want to do my part to promote communication and sincerity within this establishment. It needs this change. I am ready to help to try and make this University a better place for all students. The S.F.A. must represent everyone. Its members must all bring the students together. It takes hard work and time. I will make time.



Gini Welles

Sara Owen

The University of Hartford is badly in need of some kind of first aid program. A weak administration calls for a strong student body, not an apathetic one. What exists now is a school which is actually governed by no one, although students are more apt to take action on a problem than the

administration is. This trend should be accelerated. Student government should be strengthened. An important step has already been taken with the proposal of a new SFA constitution. This would, among other things, remove the faculty advisors from the SFA, making it strictly a student government.

I am in agreement with the proposed constitution, and if elected, I will support it wholeheartedly. Having been a member of the newspaper staff for the past year, I am aware of the problems existing at this university. Remember, it is YOUR university, and if you don't like the way things are being run, you should be able to voice your opinion. If I am elected to the SFA, I will be open to any suggestions concerning school policies, and I will do my best to make this university a better place for learning.

It's about time for a change. I'm ready for it -- are you?

Sara Owen
Soph. Candidate - Arts & Sciences

Rick Lederer

My name is Rick Lederer and I am running for reelection to one of the two Sophomore seats from the school of Arts and Sciences in the S.F.A. I have held this seat since September, at which time I admit that although I was willing to work, I was completely unfamiliar with the mechanics of our school's government and this university's problems. Since that time, I believe that I have acquired both experience and knowledge concerning those affairs that are presently facing everyone of us here at the University of Hartford. It seems to me that I can do nothing more in asking for your support than telling you simply and

precisely where I stand on several of the important issues. Those of you who read the last issue of the U. H. News saw the newly proposed constitution for the S.F.A. In my opinion this constitution is vitally needed to inject "new life" into a rapidly deteriorating organization. If this constitution is ratified the S.F.A. will become the Student Senate, no longer containing faculty members, I am also in favor of this. The S.F.A. should be our government, used for our own interests without faculty interference. The present policy being followed by the administration in blocking any "organized" student interest or involvement in University affairs to an extent that could become beneficial to us as students must be stopped, and I feel that our government must continue to work for a different attitude by the administration.

Budget and spending is another important issue. The administration's attempt to cut the present S.F.A.'s budget from some \$108,000 to an amount under \$50,000 must be strongly resisted by us as students. Those who claim that the S.F.A.'s spending is extravagant and unnecessary, are poorly informed. We cannot blame anyone but ourselves for the losses the S.F.A. takes financially. It is up to us as students of this university to support school activities.

In casting your vote I hope that you will remember that pretty posters and catch political jingles will not solve the problems presently facing us. Those who feel that the situation here at the University of Hartford is hopeless, I feel are greatly mistaken. All that is needed is a lot of hard, honest work. If re-elected I cannot promise you solutions to all our problems, but I can promise you to direct all my efforts in order to help solve those problems.

I therefore am asking you for your support this Thursday and

Friday in the S.F.A. elections. Thank You.

Rick Lederer,
candidate for sophomore representative Arts and Sciences

Angelo Lewis

Starting from the basic premise that the S. F. A. is largely irrelevant to the needs of students in general, that its structure is democratic in theory & not in practice, I hereby announce my candidacy for the Sophomore Representative to the school of Arts & Sciences. If elected to this post, I will work to make the University & its S.F.A. more relevant to the needs of the student. I will work to educate the student to the possibility of the legislation of his needs, needs which are largely ignored by the present S.F.A. representatives. I will also attempt to attune the S.F.A. to the needs of the Hartford Community, an urban community to which the urban University of Hartford has a commitment & a responsibility. I will also attempt to make the University of Hartford relevant to black students, by the implementing of a Black Studies Program. Basically, I will attempt to give academic power to the students of the University of Hartford. It is my contention that students should decide what type of changes are necessary in the University. In the position of students they are more qualified to do this than any other academic element precisely because it is their education that is being dealt with. I ask you for my vote.
Angelo Lewis

(Continued on Page 14)

LOVERS



AND OTHER STRANGERS Student Director

Lovers Coming

Three student directors from the University of Hartford will present the Broadway comedy hit "Lovers and Other Strangers" May 8-11 at 8:15 in Auerbach Auditorium. Written by Renee Taylor and Joseph Bolgna, the production has four separate one-act plays. This is the second student-directed selection offered by the University Players this year.

Student directors Camille Lane, John Heller, and Joel Gotler, speech and drama majors, are each responsible for a different act in the performance.

Heller, who played lead roles in the UH production of "The Inquiry" and "Antonio's Revenge" directs acts one and three.

Act one stars students Linda Goldfarb, who has played numerous collegiate and community roles, and Bill Mitchell, who portrayed Sophistry in the Players' production of "The Clouds" by Aristophanes. Mitchell and Miss Goldfarb play a batchelor and his one-night stand pick-up.

Act two, under the direction of Gotler, author of "Only the Flow-ers Smile, Children," is the story of Johnny and Wilma, two lovers

who play emotional games with each other. Johnny is played by John Jiler, member of Screen Actor's Guild and actor in the University production Now Theatre. Juanita Lento, Mommy in Albee's "American Dream" at UH, brings varied experience to the part of Wilma.

Heller's act three stars Linda Kagan as Susan and Allen Cutcliff as Mike, two young people close to marriage, but the groom has wedding jitters.

Miss Lane directs Rick Eichler, Judy DeAngelis, Rick Siebold and Pam Reed in act four.

Eichler, a veteran of University productions and a radio personality on WWUH, characterizes a typical Italian father. Judy DeAngelis, fresh from a role as a sexy cloud in Wallace-directed "The Clouds" plays the Italian mother. Siebold is the son and Miss Reed the young lady, in this vignette about two young people frustrated by parental interference.

The directors are all members of professor Edgar Klotten's Directing Class at the University. Klotten is the director of the University Players.

CAAM

Responding to a request from the Capitol Area Action Movement, Arthur Johnson met with four representatives of CAAM yesterday to discuss aspects of the joint investigation into institutional racism in the Hartford public schools that is being conducted by the Hartford Commission on Human Relations and the Board of Education.

CAAM's representatives left the meeting feeling they had received no explicit and affirmative response to the basic issues presented, except for Mr. Johnson's promise to explore with other committee members the possibility of opening the next investigation meeting on May 21 to the public, and to inform CAAM of that de-

cision. The immediate procedural issues CAAM raised include having more frequent meetings some of which would be open to the public encouraging concerned and informed people to testify before the investigating committee with assurances that no detrimental effects would occur to them because of their appearance, holding some meetings in the community itself, and having massive public distribution of all factual information gathered by the investigation.

Because CAAM is still seeking more explicit and affirmative responses, we plan to initiate further communication with other members of the investigating committee.

MAY 8-11
8:15 p.m.
Auerbach
STUDENTS:
\$ 1.00



Johnson

(Continued From Page 11)

against possible Chinese expansionism in the future, as George Kennan pointed out some years ago.

In Hue a year ago a young Buddhist law student declared to me: "We understand that this is really a struggle between your nation and China. Our country, by accident of history and geography has become the battleground. . .but why should we young Vietnamese kill and be killed by our fellow Vietnamese in your interest?" The present U.S. presence in Korea, in Vietnam and in Thailand is obviously part of a larger effort to militarily contain China and to destroy insurgencies in that region. The result is to increase the hostility of China and to intensify Chinese efforts at building a nuclear arsenal. In the meantime, insurgency and the appeal of communism increases in the rural areas of Southeast Asia because of the failure of most present regimes to improve significantly the social and economic conditions of their peasant majorities. The "violence of the status quo" is the seedbed for revolutionary violence.

Letters

(Continued From Page 3)

there's still one problem -- not one faculty member, administrator, dean or advisor has notified the education students about the new program, how to register for it, what courses they must take in this program, etc. Many sophomores are in hot water -- say the least -- because they have not been advised!

We ask YOU -- our advisors -- if you have the TIME -- what are we to do? Before it's too late!!

Concerned, Confused
Education Student

Congratulations

I must commend you, Ira, on your "The Way It Spozed to Be." The quality of your article is of high calibre, as in its short length, it is articulately and succinctly written. Without being obviously antagonistic, it pointed out the what and why of the nature of the Black demands.

In your approach you come quite close to representing the thinking of many Blacks. I commend you.

Kathy King

THAILAND Today the U.S. toehold in Thailand creates the same negative reactions I have seen grow in Vietnam during ten visits to that country since 1961. Sixty thousand airmen and engineers man seven large U.S. airbases there from which Laos and Vietnam are bombed twenty-four hours a day. . .(and many Thais fear they will be used against China tomorrow). Three thousand servicemen come from Vietnam each week of Rest and Recuperation leave. The result is an increase in inflation, corruption, prostitution, illegitimacy, and affronts to Thai dignity. The Thai reaction was summed up December 26, 1967, in the leading periodical SIAM RATH by its royalist editor Kukrit Pramoj. After attacking the Americans for a variety of abuses, he concluded: "Let this be known to the American curs and bitches, that Thais always remember when they are insulted and hurt. . .If you animal Americans are not careful of what you are doing in this country, one of these days all the Thai people will go and destroy your Embassy and burn your USIS offices. When that day comes, you will learn that you cannot fool the Thai people. AMERICAN ANIMALS -- PLEASE RETURN TO YOUR HOLE."

Thailand should be the most stable and prosperous country in Southeast Asia but today its instability increases; the insurgency grows; the anti-American feeling increases. American policy is backing a military junta which has neglected the welfare of the rural population and has permitted the U.S. to use Thai soil for bombing missions against Thai neighbors, who naturally retaliate by aiding the insurgency.

LAOS The war in Laos has also intensified in the past year, with increasing intervention from outside. The Royal Lao Government, backed by the U.S., controls only one quarter of the country-

side; the Pathet Lao, with Vietnamese backing, control the rest. The war there can be settled only as part of a settlement in Vietnam and an effort to neutralize the entire region, thus permitting a change in U.S. policy in Thailand also. Of key importance is a change in U.S. policy toward the Peoples Republic of China, away from containment and non-recognition and toward a painful but nevertheless essential coexistence. As a first step, I suggest that the U.S. permit Japan to adopt a more rational policy toward her giant neighbor. We should encourage Canada in the same direction.

CAMBODIA In Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk is trying to achieve the improvement of the welfare of the Cambodian people without aligning himself with any major power and without communist revolution. His leadership is more courageous and more responsible than that of the present U.S. allies in Bangkok and Saigon. Prince Sihanouk wants U.S. recognition of Cambodia's present frontiers and the renewal of relations with the U.S. in order to balance the influence of China. It is in the American interest to do so. If the Vietnam war escalates, it is also likely that Cambodia will be drawn into it more deeply.

SUMMARY Withdrawal from Vietnam; coexistence with China; support of responsible leaders who will create just economic and social orders; support of increased United Nations action, such as development of the Mekong River Valley. . .these are not idealistic dreams but realistic policy steps for the United States. . .if further disaster is not to prevail.

Russell Johnson has spent five years in Southeast Asia with the American Friends Service Committee.

Announcing
Applications for the
Student-to-Student
Advisory Committee
will be available by
May 1 at the
Information Desk
The Freshmen of
69-70
NEED YOU

NIXON MEMORIAL
FILM FESTIVAL
ONE MORE TIME!

If you missed the first two festivals,
be sure to miss this one.

"Born to the West"
starring John Wayne
and Johnny Mack Brown

FEATURETTES: To be announced
Tuesday, May 6, 7:30;
Gengras Campus Center,
rooms E, F, G, H,
Admission: 50¢

SABU: your Jew



Russell Johnson, Vietnam visitor condemning the actions of the U.S.

Statement by Johnson

by Russell Johnson

VIETNAM the fundamental reality of the war is that the Vietnamese of the NLF and North Vietnam see the American presence in Vietnam as an extension of the French who dominated their land for eighty years. The same nationalism which motivated their independence struggle earlier motivates them today, accounting for the tenacity of their resistance. In the Declaration of Independence of a unified Vietnam in 1945, Ho Chi Minh proclaimed: "We declare to the world that Vietnam... has in fact become a free and independent country (and)... that the Vietnamese people are determined to make the heaviest sacrifices to maintain its independence and its liberty." I cannot believe that the Vietnamese will ever compromise in this struggle. American and allied forces may destroy more and more of them and run the risk of a wider war, involving further waste of men and money... or they can bring and end to the struggle by leaving Vietnam. I see no other alternative."

The Vietnamese whom our nation fights sincerely want the war ended for two reasons: they want the destruction of their country and people to end; and they want to avoid an expanded war on their soil in which the U.S. would come into direct encounter with China or the USSR. Today these Vietnamese fight by themselves but before they would suffer defeat, they would call upon China for combat assistance. American escalation of the war would have this result, or might bring about bombing of a Russian ship in Haiphong Harbour, or some other "incident" leading to a wider and more costly war.

In South Vietnam the non-NLF population are gripped by an ever-deepening despair. Last winter a Catholic priest in Saigon lamented: "I am opposed to communism... but if it were to take over the South today it could not be as destructive to our life and spirit as is the continuation of the war." This is a typical reaction. Furthermore, the lack of support for the Saigon government is such that if the fighting were turned back to A.R.V.N. forces, the war would soon be over. The recent arrest by the Thieu-Ky government of the Venerable Thich Tinh Minh, Buddhist leader and friend of mine for the past six years, is evidence of the increas-

ing repressiveness of the American-backed regime. The severity of the ten year sentence indicates that the government desperately is trying to intimidate the growing opposition, which sees it as a major block to peace in Vietnam.

From the above realities, I conclude that a phased but continuous withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam is the only way to end the war. Assurance of this intent would be given privately to the North Vietnamese, the NLF and the USSR,

and the withdrawal begun. A ceasefire would be accepted by all parties; sanctuary given by the U.S. to its associates who so desired; and an international presence established so that the appropriate provisions of the Geneva Accords of 1954 could be carried out. However, because of the historical background, I expect that within 5 to 10 years, Vietnam would be reunified under a nationalist, communist government, a bulwark

(Continued on Page 10)

The Peace Rally

Egleson on Student Revolt

by Stanley P. Starsiak

Egleson, former chairman of the Students for a Democratic Society spoke at the Bushnell Park peace rally principally to the student segment of the audience. He is little far removed from the situation having just recently graduated, and is now teaching at MIT.

Students become frustrated at the society of which they are a part. The main reason for the revolt against the present student situation is the lack of relevancy of the learning process to the values they have set for themselves. The curriculum that the student must take is not relevant to him. The course structure is made to fit and mold the student into the value system of the establishment. Each student must fit into his niche in society. Students see the irrelevance of the course they

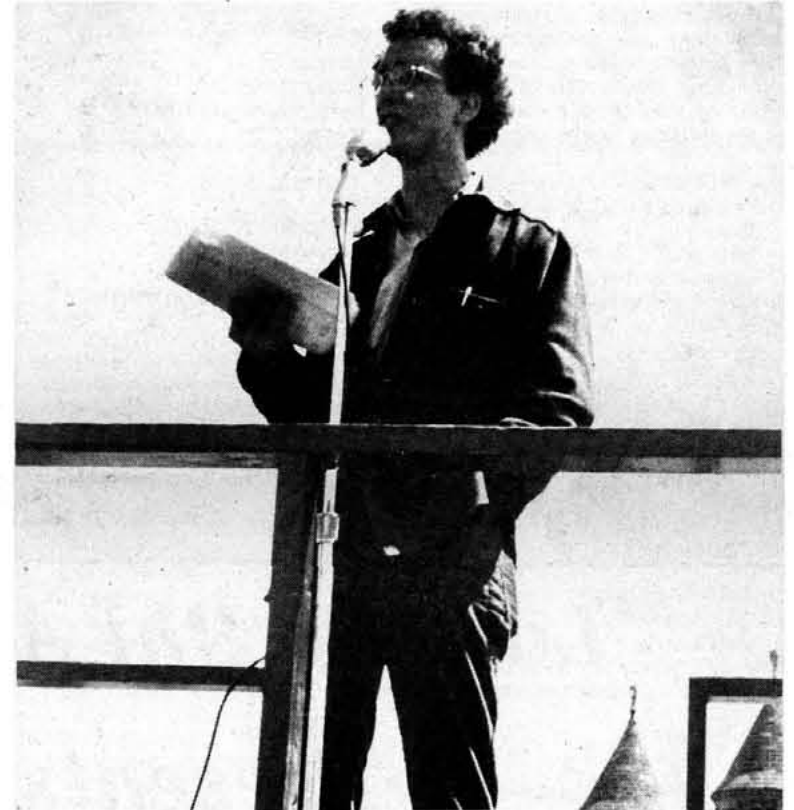
take because they do not correspond to the values that he has set for himself. The student has become part of the subculture, a subculture that will hopefully become the dominant culture of American Society.

Much of the frustration of the students against this culture which is irrelevant to their values has turned inward. However, the student revolt against the establishment need be directed outward against the university administration.

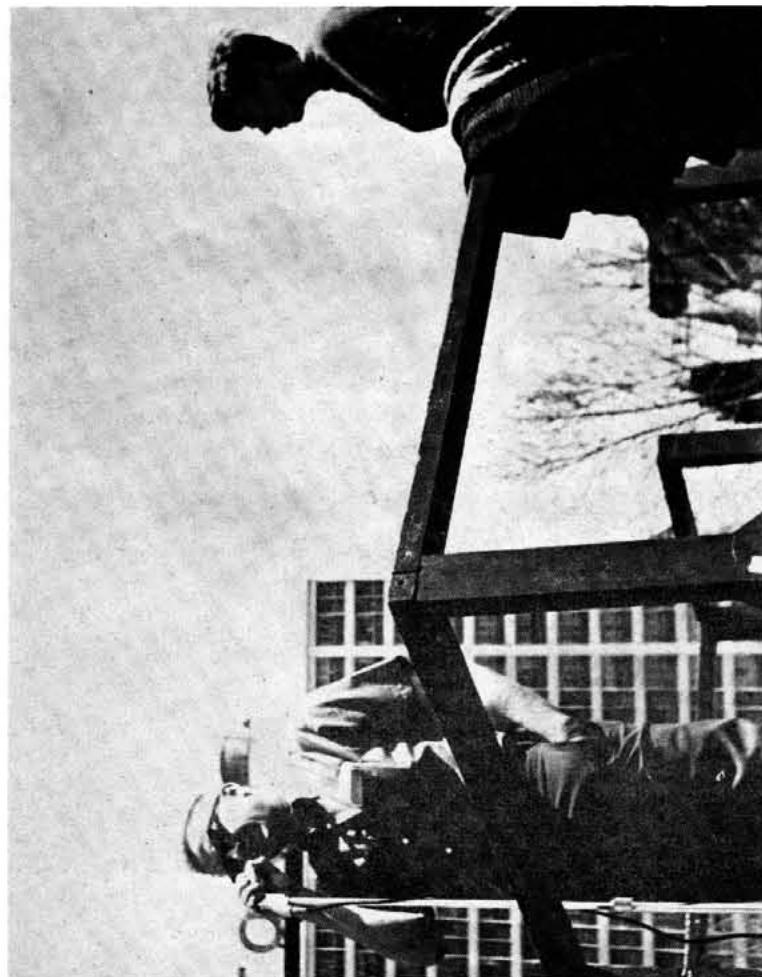
This movement of student revolt is a basic departure from the concept of decision making in establishmentarian terms. The decisions have always come from the top to be acted upon by the underlings, be it what facet of society you choose. The corporation presi-

dent passes his decisions down through the hierarchy of junior executives to the individual clerks and manual laborers. In the same way, the college administrators pass down the decisions on what we should learn as students. This concept of decision-making has led a major portion of American society to believe that there is a master plan of communist conspiracy, a master plan that is the source of all wars of national liberation.

Students must work against the established society to make their subculture the dominant scheme of American society. The student goal is a new society. Students should work in some way, such as working in a radical newspaper in order that he work to establish this society.



Nick Egleson, former pres. of SDS, and worker in Boston's "Old Mole"



The Melvilles, forced to leave Guatemala, destroyers of Dow files

The Melvilles

by bill clement

Living amongst illiterates to be educated, was the essence of the Melville's philosophy. Between them were twelve years of dedicated service to a nation torn by American involvement -- Guatemala, and dedication to a dying church -- Christianity. However, the philosophy they encouraged, was the philosophy of thought, of reconciliation between human conditions, and human dignity. And for this ideology they were forced to leave Guatemala, and the people they loved. American involvement was limited to a militaristic passion of submission, and not the encouragement of individuality -- of democracy.

Returning from Guatemala, they attack the American government -- the military industrial complex. In an act symbolic of their Christian heritage, they poured human blood donated by concerned citizens over the files of Dow Chemical Company, and destroyed, for the first time the property of others. But it was the enemy of the Third World which they were destroying, the Third World known so vividly to them through their Guatemalan experience. And although Dow produces only 1% of the Napalm, it is also a profit in their three billion dollar corporation. In Hartford, Dow is represented by the Hartford Fire and Casualty Company.

Statement by Melville

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CORPORATIONS OF AMERICA

Today, March 22, 1969, in the Washington office of the Dow Chemical Company, we spill human blood and destroy files and office equipment. By this action, we condemn you, the Dow Chemical Company, and all similar American Corporations.

We are outraged by the death-dealing exploitation of people of the Third World, and of all the poor and powerless who are victimized by your profit-seeking ventures. Considering it our responsibility to respond, we deny the right of faceless and inhuman corporation to exist:

you, corporations, who under the cover of stockholder and executive anonymity, exploit, deprive, dehumanize and kill in search of profit;

you, corporations, who contain (or control) Americans and exploit their exaggerated need for security that you have helped to create;

you, corporations, who numb our sensitivity to persons, and capitalize on our concern for things.

Specifically, we warn you, the Dow Chemical Company, that we

will no longer tolerate your refusal to accept responsibility for your programmed destruction of human life.

You, stockholders and Company executives alike, are so willing to seek profit in the production of napalm, defoliants, nerve gas, as in the same spirit you cooperated with the I. G. Farben Company, a chemical manufacturer in Nazi Germany, during the Second World War.

You, who without concern for development for other nations or for their rights of self-determination, maintain 100% control over subsidiaries in more than twenty nations. You, who in the interest of profit, seek to make it the military interest of the United States to suppress the legitimate national desires of other peoples. Your product is death, your market is war.

Your offices have lost their right to exist. It is a blow for justice that we strike today.

In your mad pursuit of profit, you and others like you are causing the psychological and physical destruction of mankind. We urge all to join us as we say "no" to this madness.

For further information contact: D.C. Defense Committee, 1620 S. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 202-265-7084

News Briefs

Forms for CPS Tests

Applications for the 1970 Certified Professional Secretary Examination are now being accepted by the Institute for Certifying Secretaries. It has been announced by Ernest A. Dudley, director of University College, University of Hartford.

Applicants should write the institute, which has offices in Suite

410, 1103 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

Each year, the UofH serves as the regional center which administers the CPS examination. On May 2 and 3, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., the six-part 1969 examination will be given in Rooms 319 and 327 in University Hall, on campus.

Stoptist of the Month

The response to last month's specification was so overwhelming that we are now encouraged to describe a new pipe organ of a rather different variety. This instrument is especially designed for the performance of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century German organ music, equaling or even surpassing the possibilities of last month's stoptist. The current in thing in organ music is organs with German stopnames, capable of playing Baroque music and nothing else; for anything after 1750 is considered decadent. Since everybody thinks this it must be true, so here is our contribution to the Baroque bandwagon:

HAUPTWERK:
 Prinzipal 8'
 Oktav 4'
 Spitzquint 2 2/3'
 Superoktav 2'
 Supersuperoktav 1'
 Siffloete 1/2' (with chiff)

Haschpfelfe 1/16'
 Sesquialter III
 Hintersatz XXXIX

RUCKPOSITIV:
 Rohrflote 4'
 Prinzipal 2'
 Mixtur VI
 Scharff IX
 Rulpsregal 16'
 Krummhorn 8'
 Furzregal 4'
 Tuba-Mirabilis 8'

PEDAL:
 Bordun 16'
 Holzgedeckt 8'
 Spitzgeigenchoralbass 4'
 Terz 3 1/5'
 Mixtur V
 Kontrafagott 16'

COUPLERS:
 Hauptwerk to Pedal
 Ruckpositiv to Pedal
 Ruckpositiv to Hauptwerk



Harp Students To Play

Harp students of Aristid von Wurtzler will present a chamber music program at Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford, Wednesday, May 7 at 8:30 p.m. in Millard Auditorium.

Harpists Barbara Pniewska, Alice Terlanday, Carl Swanson and Margareta Boceanu will be assisted by Teresa Szczapa, piano; John Barcellona, Estelle Murphey, flute; Louise Schulman, viola; Frederick Korman, oboe; Alan Francis, clarinet; Michael Thompson, French horn and Frank Gross, bassoon. A chamber orchestra will be conducted by Daniel Parker.

The public is invited to attend.

Chopin Concert At Hartt

Pianist Gerald Schwartz will present an All-Chopin program at Hartt College of Music of the University of Hartford, Sunday, May 4 at 3:30 p.m. in Millard Auditorium.

Schwartz, a Hartt College alumnus, is a member of the faculty of the Julius Hartt School of Music. He made his debut in Carnegie Hall at the age of thirteen, and is a well-known musician in the New York City area.

His program includes Chopin's "Scherzo in B Flat Minor, Opus 31," "Ballade in G Minor, Opus 23," and many Waltzes.

The public is invited to attend.

Daniel Pollack Guest Soloist

Daniel Pollack, concert pianist and faculty member of the Hartt College of Music, will be guest soloist with the Hartford Symphony Orchestra next Saturday, May 3, at 8:30 in the Bushnell Auditorium. He will perform Grieg's Piano Concerto with Ar-

thur Fiedler, guest conductor, in a "Pops" concert. Program will be repeated Tuesday, May 6 at the Warner Theatre in Torrington. Following this Mr. Pollack will leave on an extended six weeks tour to South America. This will be his second tour there.

Student Violin Recital

Francis Gennarelli will present a senior violin recital Monday, April 28 at 8:30 p.m. in the Berkman Recital Room of Hartt College of Music, University of Hartford.

Gennarelli will perform works by Brahms, Hindemith, Mozart and Bloch. There is no admission charge.

Been Busted?

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "The Bust Book," an illustrated pamphlet about what you should do if you get busted, has been published by a group of young lawyers and law students.

The pamphlet has information on what happens to defendants once they fall in the grasp of "the man" but there's also some advice on how to keep from getting busted. The booklet refers to political cases as well as persecution for the use of drugs.

Copies may be obtained from Bust Book, c/o Liberation News Service, 160 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y. 10027, price 75 cents--postage paid.

TAU KAPPA EPSILON'S Candidate Debbie Joyce



for Miss Greek 1969

Lambda Phi Alpha

Presents



Marty Mankowski
 Miss Greek 1969

Phi Sigma Kappa

Proudly Presents

Our Candidate for

Greek Week Queen

Miss Janice

MacQuarrie



Mothers Will Climax Greek Week

The Mothers of Invention, led by Frank Zappa, their charismatic, electronic-rock guru, will provide an appropriate climax when University of Hartford fraternities stage their first annual Greek Week, on campus.

The collegiate high jinks begin today (April 27) and wind up next Sunday, May 4, with a 4 p.m. concert by The Mothers in the Physical Education Center.

The Mothers of Invention have been described as social satirists. Their material, as conceived by Frank Zappa, is said to wed the rhetoric of the late Lenny Bruce with the sophisticated musical style of such composers as Igor Stravinsky and Edgard Varese.

The May 4 concert is open to the public. Tickets may be secured at the Physical Education Center ticket booth next Sunday. They may also be obtained at the Information Desk of the UofH Gengras Campus Center; at two Hartford stores -- the Belmont Record Shop, 163 Washington St., and U.F.O., on Union Pl., and at three West Hartford sites -- Irv Jeffries' Music Town, 7 S. Main St.; the LaSalle Music Shop, 12 LaSalle Rd., and The Music Shop, 762 N. Main St., on Crossroads Plaza.

Two added attractions during Greek Week involve the first "Greek Queen" contest and the Ugliest-Man-on-Campus (UMOC) sweepstakes. Queen candidates are being sponsored by each fraternity, and the Panhellenic Council (which

governs sororities) will put up its own contestant. UofH collegians will vote their UMOC choice at a penny a vote -- \$1 equals 100 votes. All portents point to a torrid election campaign.

Wednesday (April 30) at 7:30 p.m., Greek officers will attend a banquet at the campus center.

Trivia contest semi-finals will take place Thursday (May 1) at 11 a.m. in the Gengras Center, with the finals at noon. All are welcome.

Friday (May 2) at 9 p.m., there will be an all-Greek "toga party" in the Physical Education Center. Dancing, or facsimiles thereof, will be gaited to the music of "The Detroit Soul," a rock band. The winner of the UMOC contest will be crowned.

Saturday (May 3) will be saluted at 11 a.m. by a Greek chariot race around the campus. Each fraternity will enter a chariot pulled by four brothers, with a fifth Greek holding the reins.

Greek games will then ensue -- a decathlon, or ten events, for fraternities and a pentathlon, or five events, for sororities.

At 9 p.m., there will be a semi-formal Greek ball in the Physical Education Center, with music by the Paul Landerman Orchestra. Highlight will be the coronation of "Miss Greek Queen."

Chairman of Greek Week, which is being run by the Interfraternity Council, is John H. Crandell.

"What did you say your name was?"



There must be a safer way to meet girls. Luckily for you, we put instructions on self-defense in every package of Hai Karate® After Shave and Cologne. But even so, please be a little careful how you use it. A good social life is fine, but the way you're going you'll be too battered to enjoy it.



Hai Karate-be careful how you use it.

Kathy Graver



THETA CHI'S

Greek Queen 1969

Donna Silvestri Miss Pilam



**for
Miss Greek 1969**

More SFA

(Continued from Page 9)

Education

Sue

Eberle

In the past, the school of education has been uninvolved in the S.F.A. It's about time the education department took an active roll in student affairs.

Student involvement in campus government requires active participation on the part of the Representatives AND on the part of the student. It is up to the Representatives to be a voice for their school and it is up to the student to support their representatives.

Support involves many aspects. It includes coming to meetings with opinions and ideas; wanting to create an efficient student-faculty association; and working together for the betterment of the entire University.

I urge all students in the school of education to make an effort and vote for next year's representatives. We want to see the school of Education involved on this campus. Will YOU support us?

Sue Eberle
(Running for senior Rep.
School of Education)

Junior

Maggi

Patterson

During the past two years as an Education major, I have had the opportunity to become an active part of the University. I am presently the treasurer of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority and was the Decoration Chairman for Homecoming Weekend. Along with these activities, I have been able to stay on the Dean's List.

Being very much in favor of the new constitution which assures that each senator has a specific, required job, I would gladly work diligently as any committee chairman. I feel that I could carry out the responsibilities of this position and would do my best to represent the ideas of the majority of the Junior class. So Remember MAGGI PATTERSON for Junior Education Representative.

Sophomore

Richard

Desormier

My name is Dick Desormier and I am running for the S.F.A. sophomore representative's seat in the School of Education. I feel that the University of Hartford has potentialities toward both intellectual and physical growth. U. of H. is a young and modern institute and therefore is not chained back by traditional thought and custom. It has the possibility to explore without fear of breaking antique habits or modes.

Although the University of Hartford makes mistakes, we learn by them. These faults only become evil when they are not corrected. If we recognize these downfalls and then sharpen and if necessary re-sharpen our views and ideas, they become a guideline toward a better and more intellectually free university. One example of this is the publication guidelines that will be incorporated into our Student Senate Constitution. I fully endorse these three proposals that were recently stated in last weeks' Liberated Press and the new Student Senate Constitution. The proposals are steps forward in providing a sturdier and more self-expressive newspaper.

Although the problem of the food system is very important and needs

immediate attention, the answer does not lie in changing companies. This was tried already, if one remembers. The Ogden Food Company is one that will listen to the student's complaints and is willing to meet their needs. We can not loose such an asset. We must work with Ogden so both may benefit. I am not condoning the present system; I am merely saying that changing companies is not the answer.

Students often wonder where our S.F.A. dues go. This is a persistent question among both dorm students and commuters. I would like to see a more stable outlook on spending. In the past year we have been loosing much money because of lack of foresight, e.g. The Jefferson Airplane Concert. The income and the expenditures of the social events should be more equally balanced than they have been. Better planning is needed.

Truly, the S.F.A. is faced with many pressing problems that need to be settled. We can only accomplish them by making sure we have competent and qualified people in office. I can not promise you miracles in settling these questions; but I can promise you that I will work for you and for the betterment of the University of Hartford in arriving at solutions to these pressing needs.

Business

Junior

Ron

Lasky

My philosophy of an ideal SFA representative is that he primarily be in a position to voice the wishes of the students who elected him. To do this he must be in constant communication with them. To achieve this I will be available for any discussion of proposals that you may have concerning the operation of student affairs. At my request, correspondence to business representatives can be left in the Dean's office.

The ideal SFA representative should also be willing to accept responsibility. I believe I have done so by accepting the office of Treasurer of the SFA after my recent election to the SFA. I also hope to head one of the committees under our recently proposed SA charter, so that your representative voice is as strong as possible.

I believe that under our new constitution I can effectively give you a say in how your S.A. will be run, and what it will accomplish. I would like your support to insure a sound, beneficial operation of our government.

Ron Lasky
(Junior Business Representative)

Music

Sophomore

Helen

Watson

As the freshman representative from Hartt College to the SFA I was made aware of many of the pressing problems facing the University and its student Community. I have tried to relate the problems of the University to those of Hartt. I have worked hard to give Hartt College responsible and fair representation within the SFA. I am Secretary/Treasurer of my class at Hartt and I am well aware of the University's role in those difficulties.

I realize that Hartt is a lesser school of the University and I also realize that it is not that involved with university politics and decisions as it well should be. I have tried to change this in many

ways; the most important being my involvement with the SFA. Student unity is the most important thing going to benefit the University as a whole. As SFA representative I have worked and will continue to work to create harmony within my school.

Having been a representative in good standing, I have become well acquainted with the problems present within the University community. I am aware of the urgency of the present difficulties. I truly support the new proposed Constitution and based upon the past experiences I feel I can play an active and fulfilling role in conjunction with this new Constitution. With this understanding I feel I can continue to serve my school and my university.

John

Farrar

The reason I have decided to run is primarily to promote more integration with the SFA and the music school.

As it has been stated by this newspaper, the music school has little contact with the University.

If I am elected I shall

- announce major SFA decisions in the music school assemblies
- encourage music students to participate in University FINANCED - clubs by the SFA.
- encourage clubs which utilize to the fullest extent the talents of music students.

John Farrar

Engineering

Bob

Walker

Bob Walker -- School of Engineering -- Candidate for Sophomore Representative. Our University is undergoing an enormous change, both physical and psychological. We are growing from a small community university to a larger Urban Cultural Center with a National draw. However, being true to human nature, people are hesitant to give up the secure and time-worn institutions and ideas for the new and untried. At times this desire for an even keel is over-emphasized to the point of apathy. Yes, we all are apathetic about some things, this is human nature too. But if we, in our stay at The University of Hartford, are to truly gain a working knowledge of the world we must strive for more active participation in University affairs. It is all well and good to concentrate on the books and strive to keep our Q.P.A.'s high, but we must also be aware of the vast knowledge that can be gained from working together for the betterment of this University and all.

We, at the Engineering school, at times fail to see the relevance of University clubs and functions unless they pertain specifically to our field. Yet, the scope of UH is more encompassing than the labs of Dana Hall. We have our interests that is true and they should be well represented, and accurately voiced. In accordance with the basic principles upon which our country was founded, we must work through the established channels to improve and amend our existing rules, to create interest and concern, and above all to experience and grow. These are my hopes for UHa. I hope they are also yours. Apathy must be quelled, yet the proper stimulation must be presented.



(Continued from Page 7)

on duty or present shall be punished under court-martial proceedings.

This Article 88 has been used. Two years ago Army Lieutenant Henry Lowe received a court-martial sentence of two years, later reduced to one year, for demonstrating during off-duty hours in civilian clothes because he used contemptuous words against the President. He was carrying a placard which read on one side, "Let's have more than a choice between petty ignorant Fascists in 1968," and "End Johnson's Fascist aggression in Vietnam" on the other. As of February, 1968, the conviction was being challenged by the ACLU in Federal District Court for the District of Columbia. Other Articles that specifically make crimes of related offenses such as behaving with disrespect towards a superior officer, and other members of the armed forces as well, conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "conduct of a nature to bring disrespect upon the armed forces," reach into constitutionally protected speech.

The military cannot resign as civilian government employees who object to policies can. This makes freedom of speech essential to dispel illusions of apparent agreement with controversial military policies among military personnel. Discussion of controversial subjects should not be restricted unless attempted in a way or at a time that it would directly interfere with performance of duty, or a high level officer is expressing his views in such a way as to have them taken as official policy.

Indoctrination of troops on non-military matters (like religion, as motivation for fighting godless or atheistic enemies) must be closely limited since the troops are a captive audience subject to strict discipline. This must be avoided or questioned at the cost of war efficiency or morals so that the troops don't become single-minded automatons and are able to participate in open-minded democratic processes, when they return to civilian life. The issues of foreign conquest and domestic repression, brought on by the Viet Nam war must remain debateable by our drafted young men not only for this reason but so that we can understand what the burning and killing in Viet Nam is doing to them. Also, it is apparent that a questioning attitude contributes to a more stable soldier; people who are used to questioning "established" truths can also challenge and resist indoctrination as POW's. A man who is trained to accept authority blindly will accept that of his captors in much the same way. (Harvey, Hunt, Schroder, CONCEPTUAL SYSTEMS AND PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, Wiley, 1961.) In the Korean War, the incidence of collaboration among Marine POW's, rather than being less than that among Army POW's was over twice as great. Unconstitutionality of the Draft Laws

Until 1940, this country had no peace-time conscription into the Armed Forces. Congress apparently thought that a draft act would serve as a "temporary expedient" to develop a peace-time army that could be called on in an emergency. However, the government seems to have gotten carried away with their new-found power to impress civilians, against their will, into military service.

The original intent of this first draft act was that conscription would be used only in an emergency situation, which there was in 1940. According to the Constitution, compulsory military service is invalid and against the law, whether during war or peace times, because it violates civil liberties and denies personal freedom.

The ACLU Board's Policy Statement on War Issues, concerning military conscription, says that it deprives the individual of his intrinsic condition of freedom--the direction and control of his own

life. The only reason to disturb this condition would be a current war or danger of war. But by the Selective Service draft methods our society cannot continue as a free republic in which the citizens have the right to decide how much control the government, their government, should exercise over their private lives.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution, Section 1, states, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Military service by conscription is definitely involuntary servitude. Slavery and bondage are synonyms for servitude, bondage being defined as the state of being bound by, or subject to, external control. This definition adequately describes the present draft system.

An alternative service for those who refuse to bear arms, for religious reasons or personal convictions, is equally unconstitutional. Private citizens still involuntarily serve to "help" their country. If they refuse, their punishment is a prison sentence.

So, the draft laws give the eligible citizens two alternatives, both of which violate his freedoms as defined in the Constitution. He can either sell himself into the slavery of the Armed Forces or he can be punished for wanting to remain a free man by serving a jail term. The citizen loses either way.

In February of this year the ACLU Board of Directors voted that the present draft law "violates civil liberties and constitutional guarantees." With this vote went the decision that the ACLU should attack this law "in judicial, legislative, and public forums."

The Constitution gives Congress the power to raise an army. But to do it by conscription violates freedoms the Constitution provides for. In order to legally impose such a draft system, "it must be proved that there is an overriding need of national security, which the draft alone can meet." The Viet Nam war can hardly be considered such an absolute necessity. In which case, the present selective service law, which drafts soldiers to serve in Viet Nam, is definitely unconstitutional.

The ACLU will continue to examine each occasion requiring military service to decide whether limitations on individual freedoms are justified. Through lobbying and litigation the ACLU has, for several years, only been challenging inequities in the draft law. Now the draft law itself is under attack. Rather than having the opposition prove that the law is unconstitutional, the government should have to provide concrete evidence that involuntary servitude in the military is absolutely necessary to maintain national security concerning Viet Nam.

As far as some sort of alternative to the Selective Service draft method, the numerous possibilities have been far from exhausted. If the government would spend more time investigating such alternatives and less time prosecuting dissenters of the draft, everyone would be a lot better off,



ATTENTION

People - Workers -
Faculty - Students

Celebrate Your Day

MAY DAY

The Universal Holiday
of Spring

Tomorrow - Thursday - May 1st

We Appeal to Your Conscious;
To Your Freedom.

We Appeal to Your Rights
As Workers.

Cancel Classes

Enjoy Your Holiday From Work
ENJOY SPRING

MAY DAY IS
YOUR DAY

Liberated Press
Candidate
for
Greek Week
QUEEN



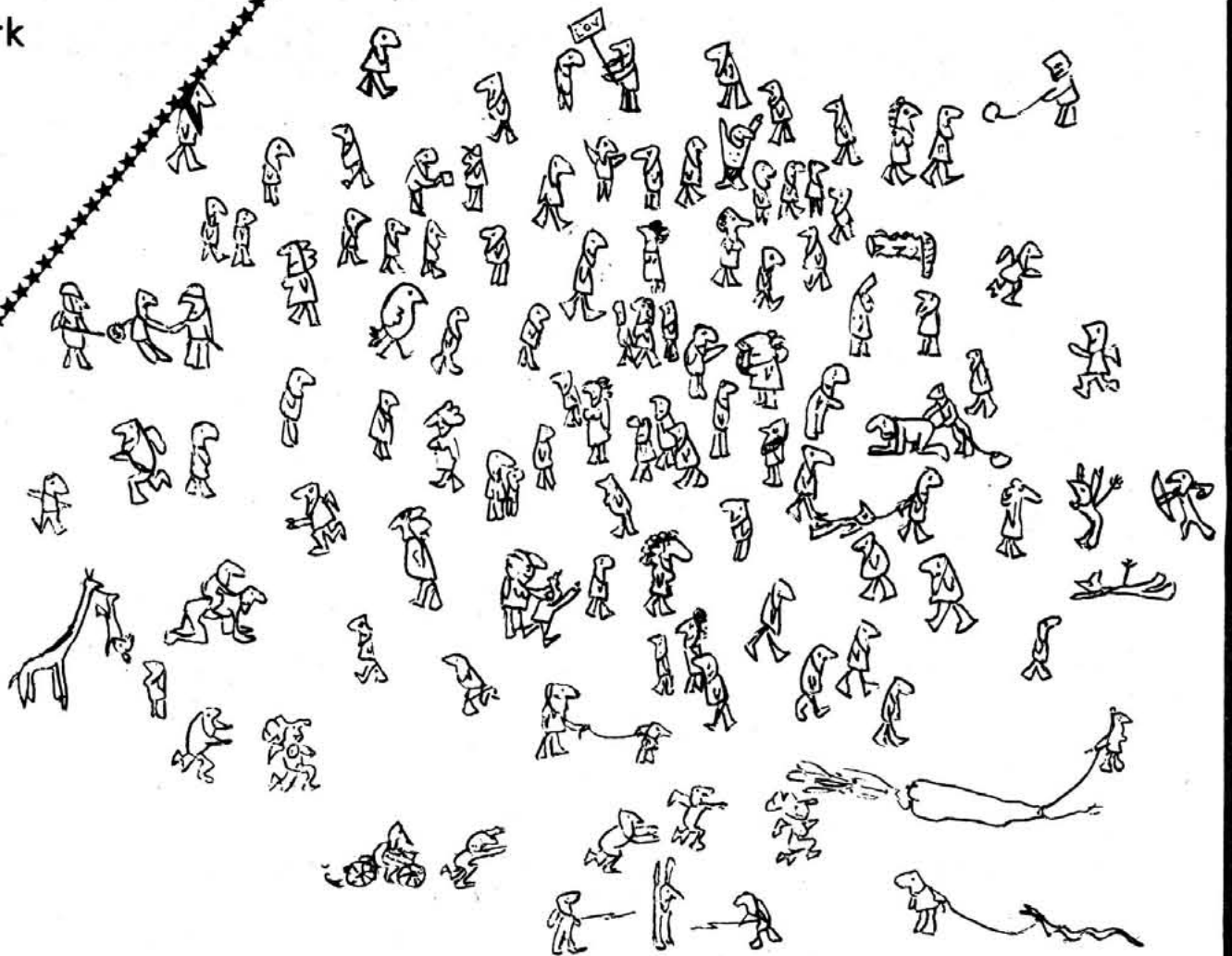
OLGA
CRABS

STOLEN

UNFINISHED TWO-FIGURE

BRONZE SCULPTURE, IMPORTANT
TO MY THESIS WORK.

PLEASE REPORT ANY INFORMATION
TO MARILYN LISSIE
233-2548
U of H Art School } or any Art
Student



- find a bicycle repairman giving an enema to a Hungarian freedom fighter.
- locate a vaseline salesman clad only in a checked loin cloth.
- find a parakeet with a pituitary condition.
- find an old lady smearing roast beef fat in a child's face.
- find a man being arrested for having an unnatural relationship with a salmon patty.
- find a heat rash on the nose of a nice Jewish girl.
- locate a student protester with prunes on his breath.
- locate a gigantic floating mass of gaberdine slacks with sorkum on the cuffs.

Chekov's Corner

ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT?

