

Inhumane and Immoral Standards

by Ray Blanks

Gary Hansley won't answer his draft call when it comes. The 19-year-old, black youth was killed by Hartford police Saturday night, following a purse-snatching incident. The alleged crime occurred in Gary's neighborhood of decay, rats despair -- Hartford's North End. The purse contained only \$3 and was recovered next to the dead youth's body.

Such senseless and extreme exercise of authority is not new to Hartford area citizens. Nor is the practice experienced by black people only. Deaths caused by police fire happened recently in Glastonbury and West Hartford. With each incident, police are found innocent and within their duty of performing reasonable service as guardians of the law. In addition, mild public outcry accompanies these incidents yet no new policies

or guidelines are enacted to protect the public or suspected criminals.

When Gary was pronounced dead at St. Francis Hospital, his cousin, Richard Harris, age 18, released his anger. He was not comforted but was arrested on charges of breach of the peace.

To the youth's parents, we offer our sympathy and indignation. That isn't worth much but what can we do against the tremendous power and authority of the police. Marches don't mean much in these incidents as evidenced by marches staged against the death of Dennis Jones in West Hartford.

One can write the Mayor, the City Manager or City Councilmen at City Hall or the Chief of Police at his headquarters. But realistically, the best we can do is to WATCH OUT FOR THE POLICE.

When we encounter them, we had better be cool and careful. We can, however, challenge their exercise of the law when they affront us or we observe situations around us that seem suspicious.

Our hope is that such incidents won't happen again. Perhaps that is wishful thinking. We must remain concerned and voice our disapproval against policemen being policemen, judge, jury and executor over such petty crimes. We must pressure for police to follow due processes of the law. We must again remind policemen that lethal actions are justified only when their life or another's is in imminent danger. We must also spread the word around that everything in the blue uniform ain't your best friend, although surely they are needed in our violent society.

Until the time comes when we can meaningful change practices of the past, we just have to mark time, get ourselves together and be prepared to become once again, armies of the night, to correct the injustices and senselessness, inhumane and immoral standards practiced in our society.

COP Director Appointed

Don A. Summers, principal of Hartford's West Middle School, has been appointed director of a Career Opportunities Program that will get under way this summer at the University of Hartford, it was announced Thursday (March 12) by Dr. Irving S. Starr, dean, UofH School of Education.

Summers was one of 16 candidates whose qualifications were reviewed by a 30-member Career Opportunities Community Council, which will help to guide the COP assignment, effective March 16, in addition to his regular post at the West Middle School.

The Hartford COP project is being funded, during its initial year, by a \$153,900 grant from the Education Professions Development Act, U.S. Office of Education, through Hartford's Model Cities Agency.

As COP director, Summers will coordinate an educational plan which this year will involve 100 paraprofessional aides in Hartford schools. Objective of the COP project is to offer these teaching aides step-by-step opportunities toward career advancement.

Classes will be held on the UofH campus, with some courses being given in Hartford schools, at locations near where the paraprofessional aides are employed. The COP project is viewed as a new source of teaching talent in urban areas, in that it is designed for men and women familiar with the community -- people who already hold paraprofessional positions in the school system.



The Cafeteria Situation In September...

by Steve Levy

Most of you are aware that there will be two separate cafeterias next year -- one for dorm students and one for cash customers. The cafeteria for dorm students will be on the right side of the campus road between the existing dormitory complexes while the cash cafeteria will be located at the site of the present cafeteria. The use of these facilities and the rules under which they will operate have both positive and negative connotations when the students are considered:

The main concern of many people is that this will divide the campus into two residing camps; one which lives in the dormitories, and the other consisting of commuting students. They argue that most of the interaction between students takes place within the confines of the cafeteria and this is probably correct. It is feared that the result of this division will be, in effect, two universities -- one operating for dormitory students and the other for commuting students.

At the moment this might not seem important to you, but next year you might not see some of your closest friends for days or weeks at a time, and the reason might well be the result of the two cafeterias.

I talked to Kevin Fahey, Activities Director of the GCC, and Mr. Sam Broughton, the gentleman who operates the Ogden Food Service at UH. Both of them told me that the crowded condition of the present cafeteria necessitated the construction and use of another cafeteria. Both of these men expressed the hope that the GCC will remain the primary center of campus life. All of the activities which the GCC hosts will remain in the campus center. Activities such as movies, which are normal-

ly shown in the basements of different dorms, will probably be shown in the new cafeteria building but the campus center will remain the center of campus life. This is the hope of all concerned.

During my talk with Mr. Broughton I realized that a second cafeteria is really a necessity because the size of the university has outdistanced the number of people which the present cafeteria was meant to serve. The planning of the first cafeteria was very poorly done. Mr. Broughton did not like all of the plans for the new cafeteria; he and Ogden Foods consulted with the architects and redesigned much of it to benefit both the help and the students.

The new cafeteria will be for the dorm students and their guests.

Guests will have to pay for their food. There will be "seconds" station--places with food which will eliminate long waiting in lines for seconds. Beverage machines will be on the floor and this will eliminate more confusion and waiting in line. Hopefully, an ice cream counter will also be on the floor. Kitchens and dining rooms will be on the same floor to insure hotter and better tasting food.

It is my personal opinion that there will be a definite problem next year when the two cafeterias are in operation. It will affect the interaction between dorm student and commuting students. It will divide the campus to some degree, but perhaps the positive factors will outweigh the negative ones. I hope that this is the case but this remains to be seen.

The University For All

by Sara Owen

Academic environment is something which we are all very conscious of today. With increasing importance placed on a college education and increasing competition for admission to an institute of higher learning, the question is raised, "Are colleges too selective, or not selective enough?"

Generally, colleges tend to be too selective, with the result that too many people are never given the chance for higher education. The December 20, 1969 issue of the SATURDAY REVIEW states, "... one of the major liabilities of the more selective institution is that many highly able students who go there find themselves for the first time competing with other students whose intellectual and academic abilities are commensurate with their own, consequently, they become discouraged and drop out. The implication is that certain very bright students would have a better chance of survival at a relatively unselective institution, primarily because the less competitive atmosphere there would permit them to maintain the academic superiority that they had been accustomed to in high school, and therefore to avoid the frustration and depression that they may feel in the highly selective institution."

What is the solution to this dilemma? It seems to be that of open admissions. Traditionally, colleges have selected their students primarily on the basis of their secondary school grades and their college board scores. But how much of an indication of future success are these? Students are being selected on the basis of past achievement, nor on the basis of future potential as they should be. SATURDAY REVIEW again says, "... not all of the most promising students succeed in college, nor do all the least promising students fail."

There is a distinct possibility that a school practicing an open admissions policy could provide a more balanced atmosphere. Competition would be cut, conceivably to the point where the tremendous pressure that today's student feels would be greatly relieved. Less

demanding courses could be substituted for the present extremely demanding ones. A more relaxed, comfortable atmosphere would then result, with more time for interaction within the community. And at last, every young American would be able to realize the dream of a college education.

Buddhism And Human Behavior

by HERMAN OGULNICK

The word Buddhism for many brings to mind pictures of a fat Goutama Buddha sitting in a Za-zen position engrossed in deep meditation. Thoughts of belly dancers and snake charmers are analogous to Buddhism for many people.

In the twentieth century, science, technology, intellectual and philosophical thought rank much higher than the spiritual side of human nature. Many people have been confused and disenchanted with the numerous dead end paths to enlightenment and simple human happiness. Because of this confusion, the inherent spiritual nature of most human beings is either dormant or completely dead.

Each one of us can awaken to our Buddha nature now and open new paths of happiness in our everyday lives. I know this for a fact. I have experienced a tremendous spiritual awakening in six months.

The TRUE Buddhist teachings as expounded by the TRUE Buddha, Nichiren Daichonin, is a very simple and rapidly growing life philosophy. Unlike the teachings of Goutama, Nichiren Daichonin's Buddhism offers both spiritual and material benefits that WORK for every single human being.

The actuality of happiness now, not in heaven or in another life, but now, can be found in the practice of this Buddhism. If each individual is able to bring about a human revolution from within, wars, poverty and human suffering will without a doubt, be wiped clean from the earth. In this sense,

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On Gaining Perspective

Eldridge Cleaver's

SOUL ON ICE

by Peter Sklar

It is difficult for the average white person to empathize with the misfortunes faced by the black man in America. For this reason, white commentary on Eldridge Cleaver's SOUL ON ICE often reflects an attitude stemming from the broad anesthetized area of thought that lies between empathy and apathy. A white person might respond to SOUL ON ICE by saying, "Eldridge Cleaver is a black man who believes that violence is the answer to the Negro problem." To analyze such a statement for signs of racism might seem difficult or even unwarranted, yet perhaps in examining a somewhat analogous statement, such signs will begin to appear. A black citizen of Great Britain during the time of the American Revolution might have responded to Patrick Henry's famous speech of 1776 by saying, "Patrick Henry is a white man who believes that violence is the answer to the colonial problem." It may seem unnecessary to use the word 'white' in describing Patrick Henry; such usage harshly repudiates the notion that almost everyone is white. The fact that many white Americans would use the word 'black' as a prime fac-

tor in their description of Eldridge Cleaver, is an indication of the race-consciousness, or racism, that has been bred in America over the past three centuries.

Just as it may have seemed unnecessary to call Patrick Henry a white man, it may seem unfair or prejudicial to claim that he believed in "violence" as a means of solving the conflict with Great Britain. Most white Americans prefer to believe that the colonists fought the Revolution to relieve themselves of oppression and exploitation and that the violence involved was due primarily to the stubborn resistance of the oppressor and exploiter, Great Britain. Most white Americans, therefore, view Patrick Henry's statement: "Give me liberty or give me death" as more than justifiable, but rather as reflective of a magnificently noble character. Yet, surely, black men under the jurisdiction of the United States have fared far worse for far longer than the colonists under Great Britain; the fact that Eldridge Cleaver's statement: "We shall have our manhood or the entire earth will be leveled in our attempts to get it" is thought pri-

marily to reflect a belief in violence, is more than a further indication of American racism, but is an indication of the average white American's inability to relate to the black struggle as little more than a series of unwarranted acts of aggression.

To describe the unrest among the colonies in 1776 as "the colonial problem" would seem to many white Americans a gross distortion of reality; it would seem to associate the colonists directly with the source of the conflict and, therefore, belittle and degrade the colonists' cause. Similarly, the fact that many white Americans describe the unrest among black people as "the Negro problem" or "the black problem" would seem to many black Americans a gross distortion of reality; it would seem to associate black people directly and exclusively with the source of the current racial crisis. The tendency of many white Americans to create such an association is indicative of a prevalent attitude that holds the black struggle as an unwarranted insurrection against a just and noble America.

Now, let us again read "Soul on Ice."