

# Special Draft Supplement Inside

## OBSERVATION *DD* POST

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CITY COLLEGE

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## Passage of University Senate Imminent



Prof. Bernard Bellush  
Acceptance of proposed Uni-  
versity-wide Faculty Senate ap-  
pears probable.

Returns from four colleges last night indicated that the collective faculties of the City University will approve a charter for a University-wide faculty senate.

Bronx Community College, Borough of Manhattan Community College, Kingsborough Community College and John Jay College of Criminal Justice all approved the proposed charter in faculty ballots.

Eleven of the 20 units in the University must approve the proposal. All of the 7,000 eligible University faculty will have cast ballots by tomorrow, including

those of the College's Schools of Education, Engineering and Liberal Arts and Sciences.

### Voting Eligibility

Those eligible to participate in the referendum include all faculty members who hold the rank of lecturer or above and are on an annual appointment.

The College's faculties are also expected to approve.

The proposal was drafted by a conference of more than 40 professors representing each of the units. Previously, the Administrative Council of the Board of Higher Education had given tentative approval to a faculty sen-

ate. The Administrative Council, composed of University Chancellor Albert Bowker and the presidents of each of the colleges, has yet to see the draft charter.

The original idea for the University-wide senate came from the Legislative Conference, a faculty group, according to Professor Bernard Bellush (History), who chaired the conference of faculty.

### Collective Wisdom

Prof. Bellush, speaking after a meeting held yesterday to acquaint the College's faculty with the proposal, said he thought that both the Administrative Council and the Board itself, "in their collective wisdom," would approve in time for the senate to begin operating by the end of the current semester.

If the proposal is accepted, the College will have five senatorial representatives, more than any other college. Three would be from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and one from each of the other schools. The senators would be elected for three-year terms on a rotating basis.

### Advise BHE

The faculty senate would have powers similar to those of the Administrative Council. It would advise the BHE on matters of interest to the faculty. The charter was specifically left broad with regard to the proposed powers, according to Prof. Bellush, in order not to restrict the areas in which the senate could act.

Among those areas would be budgetary matters ("for the first time the entire faculty would be able to act before passage of the budget," says Prof. Bellush), faculty and student rights, community relations, the placement of new colleges, admissions policies, research and sabbaticals.

Prof. Bellush said that the program was developed in response to a feeling of "unhappiness and dissatisfaction on the part of the faculty."

### Consolation...

The College's College Bowl team has decided to give its \$1,000 consolation prize to HARYOU-ACT.

Lawrence Weiner, director of the City College Fund, said that the money, which is supposed to be used exclusively for scholarships, is being given to the anti-poverty agency to pay one semester's fees for approximately 20 non-matriculated students from the College's neighborhood.

## Levine to Quit Administration; Tells Fac. Council of Decision

Associate Dean Louis Levine (Curriculum and Teaching) yesterday announced his resignation from the administrative post he has held for six months.

In a statement that surprised many of the 50 administrators and faculty members attending the closed session of the Faculty Council of the School of Liberal

Arts and Sciences, he cited the existence of an "artificial chasm" that allegedly separates the faculty and administration.

Dean Levine termed the problem "the most heart-breaking" he had ever faced during his short term.

President Buell G. Gallagher said afterwards that he had refused to accept the resignation, but did not know whether his refusal would convince the dean to remain.

Dean Levine assumed the position at the beginning of last term, succeeding Dean Sherbourne F. Barber, who had been promoted during the summer as the Dean of the Liberal Arts College.

A Biology Professor specializing in genetics and animal behavior, Dr. Levine received his BS degree from the College in 1942.

He will not leave the College but merely return to teaching classes. "There I enjoy a sense of personal worth, of personal

(Continued on Page 2)



## Cafeteria Going Groovy

Robert Zanger, an advisor to the Student-Faculty Cafeteria Committee, has come up with concrete proposals for redecorating the South Campus cafeteria.

Working with three other students in an informal sub-committee, Zanger plans to suggest that as a first step, the entire cafete-

ria be painted glossy white and colored gels be placed in the fluorescent light fixtures, along with the removal of the curtains now 'adorning' the windows, and the painting of table tops in synchronized colors.

Students have two more weeks to bring any of their suggestions to the attention of Zanger and his three assistants, who can be found Monday through Thursday, from 4 to 5 PM, in 306F, until March 29.

While students were working upstairs on the future decor of the cafeteria, The Beatles were singing downstairs. On record, that is.

A stereo phonograph was brought to the cafeteria by students yesterday to continue in the tradition of the Feast-In and Paint-In.

Larry Bee, Cafeteria Manager, hearing the music, walked to its source. As The Doors shrieked, "We want the world and we want it now," he left amidst the cheers of onlooking students.

Dean Peace eventually ordered the phonograph's removal. At 4 PM the music ended.

### Dirty Pool

The following letter has been sent out to all male students taking a swimming course in Wingate Gym:

"A public health problem has arisen in a small area of the College. It has been found that you were one of the individuals exposed in that area.

"The College, following the advice of authorities in the New York City Department of Health, requires that you report to the Medical Office of the College (Wingate 109) so that arrangements can be made to provide proper protective measures for you. There will be no charge. Arrangements will take only a few minutes.

"Please report to the Medical Office, Wingate 108, on Monday, March 18th, Wednesday, March 20th, or Friday, March 22nd, between the hours of 9 AM and 4 PM."

Sincerely yours,  
Leslie W. Engler  
Dean of Administration

One of the students who received the letter claims to have "had a ubiquitous stomach ailment since last weekend. I'm in the process of calling my lawyer."

## Bermanzohn Will Make SG Race

Paul Bermanzohn last night announced his candidacy for president of Student Government.

Bermanzohn, a former Councilman who has been inactive in SG for the past year, called his yet-to-be-formed slate a "liberal and moderate coalition."

Bermanzohn said that his campaign would differ from Henry Frisch's and Jeff Zuckerman's, the other announced candidates. His platform will be based on the idea of "a university based on society."

"I believe that Student Government should act as a pressure group for the students, enabling them to work within the system. There shouldn't be dissent for dissent's sake, but dissent where it is needed," the candidate stated.

"The university doesn't exist in the vacuum," he said, "We must consider the role of the College in society. As soon as SG took a stand in the free tuition issue, and we left to go to Albany, we recognized the role of the university in society."

Bermanzohn, a candidate for SG Secretary on the Larry Yermack-Student Power Slate, has not been on Council since his defeat last May.

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## Levine Resigns Post

(Continued from Page 1)  
dignity," he explained.

Dr. Levine rose to speak during a bitter debate on a change of the council by-laws, proposed by Prof. Arthur Bierman (Physics) to deprive the Associate and Assistant Deans of the voting privilege they currently have as ex-officio members.

The proposal would not have effected Gallagher, the Council's chairman, or Dean Barber, but it would have stripped a dozen other administrators of their voting powers.

Although it garnered 29 votes, to 18 votes in opposition, the motion failed. As a proposed by-law

change, it required a two-thirds vote for consent. Apparently, the votes of the deans were crucial to its defeat.

Prof. Bernard Bellush (Histo-

ry) declined to speculate on whether his ad-hoc committee on membership of the Faculty Council would reintroduce the proposal at a later meeting.

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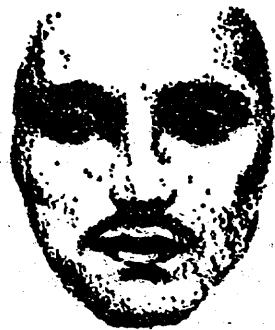
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## Vietnam: a Personal View

By REBEL OWEN

(Rebel Owen, an Associate Editor of OBSERVATION POST, spent five months in the Army in the Central Highlands of Vietnam).

The night was cold, the rain fell lightly through the still air, noiseless on the tin roof of the guard tower, and the insects played a silent, erratic tattoo against the floodlights.

He talked about "the world," and how he would be going back there soon, about the women he had had in Tokyo, or maybe it was Taipei, about the car he was going to buy when he got out, about the guy standing next to him who caught a bullet in the face, a bullet meant for himself because he was carrying the radio.

He didn't like carrying the radio (it weighed 30 pounds) and he didn't like being a forward observer, because it meant too much walking. When he returned to the field, he hoped to work as a mortar crewman, which would involve less movement, and be a little safer.

The artillery is firing continuously, as fast as the guns can be loaded, every battery on post; the company mortar is dropping loud bursts of high explosive in ravines and behind likely hills; and the glowing red tracers reach away from the perimeter. God knows what the machine guns are aimed at: there is no moon, it is cloudy with a drizzle, and I myself cannot see beyond the floodlights' glare. I amuse myself by aiming my grenade launcher at the bare tree tops outside the barb wire, hoping for an airburst. Camp Radeliff is on alert.

The ARA (Aerial Rocket Artillery) helicopters have taken off from the "Golf Course," the heliport behind me, and are cruising. I can see their lights and hear their engines intermittently.

After a couple of weeks on the perimeter, I learned to tell when they are getting ready for a run. The chopper will fly around in broad circles, or maybe go out, and come back in, to get in proper position relative to the wind. You can hear its noise change as the pilot adjusts his speed, you can feel the nose drop towards the target. The rockets flash out on a trail of sparks, and bits of white hot debris skip across the ground when they hit.

They travel with a sizzling roar, and the war head explodes with a gut-jarring thump. All together, it is a very impressive show. And very expensive. And now and then, dead to some stray Viet Cong or drunk peasant who gets caught in it.

The next morning I find out that Pacific Architects and Engineers (PA&E), a government contractor whose compound is right outside the perimeter, on the other side of Hong Kong Mountain, was attacked by a platoon of VC carrying satchel charges. Several brand new garbage trucks had their headlights blown out, all the buildings were burned down, and one GI was killed when the fuel truck he was sleeping in blew up. I had always been told PA&E was a good place to pull guard, you could sleep all night, nobody ever checked.

They told you it was hot in Vietnam. It is, in the daytime. You spend half the night with your field jacket collar buttoned and your hands in your pockets, shivering in a guard tower. You spend half the day watching the same unchanging landscape and the rest of the time you sleep, or sit in the sun and drink beer.

You drank a little too much today, and you're tired tonight, and the guy in the tower with you is one of the silent types, and in three months nothing has happened, and nothing will. The grass growing up over the barbed wire is lushly green under the lights, the rain drips off the roof, and you sit on the counter, your web gear and steel pot laid out beside you. Your rifle is somewhere up front, but it is not your only choice of weapons: you have a machine gun, a grenade launcher, and thirty or forty hand-grenades. You haven't used any of them with serious intent, and you doubt you ever will.

The field phone rings, warning of some officer who may be coming your way. If you thought he was likely to come up in the tower, you would put your gear on, and tell the augmentee to do the same. Tonight you don't bother.

A "fuck-you" lizard makes its penetrating noise somewhere behind the tower, and the murmuring of helicopter turbines from the Golf Course never ceases. Birds of some sort are swooping amidst the clutter of bags around the floodlights.

(Continued on Page S4)

## College Grads Facing New Draft Crackdown

By TOM FRIEDMAN

Engineers, and students in the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences taking education courses, might well reconsider their plans for the future.

There are only five courses of study which guarantee graduate school deferments. Only those who plan to become doctors, veterinarians, osteopaths, optometrists or dentists will be allowed to pursue graduate work starting in June.

Only those graduate students in other fields who will have completed two years of graduate studies by June will be permitted to continue towards a degree.

The remainder of students may have to leave the country if they wish to receive their M.A. or Ph.D. degrees.

With the possibility of graduate school eliminated, engineers and other students with course work in the School of Education must rely on occupational deferments (2-A) if they wish to avoid or delay military service. However, there are no guarantees for receiving an occupational deferment.

Officials of Selective Service have stated

that the sole requirement for matriculated undergraduates to retain their 2-S deferments revolves around the allotted time permitted for working towards a degree. Local draft boards will ask the students' school the normal time needed for completion of degree requirements, and then act accordingly after that time elapses.

The Selective Service has repeatedly emphasized that college administrations will not be able to radically change their guidelines of normal student work-loads because of the draft.

The College has outlined a policy which grants engineers five years to finish their undergraduate careers. Selective Service, according to George Papoulas, the Registrar of the College, is not expected to challenge the five-year figure.

The New York State Board of Regents and the Board of Higher Education (BHE), list four years as the normal time needed for graduation. The conflict has not yet been resolved.

The School of Education has considerably increased enrollment in its sequence. Thirteen education credits are needed for a Substitute-teacher's license in New York, and 20 credits are required for a regular license for liberal arts and science students.

For those students, especially seniors, who find themselves unable to finish these education requirements before their scheduled date of graduation, there are several crash teaching programs held during the summer.

Two years ago the Board of Education requested that such a program be set up to fill the increasing need for teachers.

The Intensive Teacher Training Program (ITTP) began in the summer of 1966. Students with a BA or BS degree wishing to start teaching immediately (and possibly remain out of the grasp of Selective Service) underwent a 10-week program in colleges all around the city. 2,300 students were accepted, and those who completed the ITTP began teaching elementary or junior high school that fall.

(Continued on Page S2)



## What Can a Conscientious Objector Believe?

By GIL FRIEND

Anyone with religious or moral objections to fighting in the Civil War could either buy an exemption or hire a substitute. If he could afford neither, he was out of luck.

The legal draft status of Conscientious Objector (C.O.), was created by the Selective Service Act of 1917; an objector may now be classified either 1-A-O, which makes him eligible for non-combat military service, or 1-O, which calls for civilian work "in the national interest."

There has been a running dispute over the years as to who may qualify as a C. O. Must one's objection to war stem from religious beliefs, or are individual moral beliefs, or political beliefs just as valid? For that matter: can one object to a specific war and be willing to fight in another?

The law was meant to be specific. The Military Training and Service Act, (a 1957 amendment to the Selective Service Act, states:

"Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant training and service in the armed forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to war in any form. Religious training and belief in this connection means an individual's belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation but does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views, or a merely personal moral code."

The first sentence of this extract dates from the 1940 Se-

lective Service Act. When it became evident that the Justice Department and the Federal Courts tended to interpret "religious training and belief" more loosely than Selective Service might have wished, the second sentence was added in the 1951 Military Training and Service Act. This "Supreme Being" clause, it was hoped, would narrow the definition of the conscientious objector.

The Supreme Court interpreted the clause in the 1964 case of U.S. vs. Seeger as follows: "... The test of belief 'in a relation to a Supreme Being' is whether a given belief, that is sincere and meaningful, occupies a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for the exemption ... Under the 1940 Act it was necessary only to have a conviction based upon religious training and belief; we believe that is all that is needed here ... The test is simple in application. It is essentially an objective one, namely, does the claimed belief occupy the same place in the life of objector as an orthodox belief in God holds in the life of one clearly qualified for exemption? ... We believe this construction embraces the ever-broadening understanding of the modern religious community."

It was "this construction" that enabled Ira Liebowitz, a sophomore at the College to obtain his 1-O rating last May, though it took him seven months of forms and hearings to get it.

Liebowitz told his draft board, Yonkers #8, that he was an agnostic. His belief, he explained, "was in reason — that the world is rational and that there can be reasonable solutions to any disputes," and prohibited his use of violence.

(Continued on Page S4)



# Advisors Tell Students: Know the Alternatives

By MIKE MUSKAL

"I've got a 2-S and I've completed 39 credits in four semesters, but I've got a punctured eardrum, do you think I should call my Draft Board and take a physical and go for a 4-F."

"Deferrals aren't a matter of national law and depend for the most part on the interpretations of the individual's draft board. Why take a chance? Keep your 2-S deferral until you graduate, then we'll worry about the 4-F."

The increasing pressures from the military for manpower, arising from the Vietnam War, have lead several faculty and seven students into the field of draft counselling.

The students, members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and the faculty were trained by the American Friends Service Committee and the National Lawyer's Guild, and have been advising students on the legalities of the present draft laws.

"We want to make the students more aware of what the law says with respect to the draft," said Prof. Paul Milvy (Physics), one of the counselors. "In one way," he continued, "we're making them more law-abiding citizens."

The 30 graduate and undergraduate students who have solicited Prof. Milvy's help so far have been essentially "middle class men who have had more than one alternative. They always have had many choices and most of them who come here want to make sure they have dotted all of the 'I's' and crossed all of the 'T's'."

The major problem facing the counselors is the discrepancies between local boards and deferrals. Recent directives by General Lewis B. Hershey have merely been instructions to the draft boards and do not change the law. The draft board can still legally defer graduate students and some may, while others will listen to the Hershey directives.

The graduate students are facing more immediate problems in light of the recent directives. Some estimates put the induction rate of graduate students as high as 80%. Universities who rely on these students to teach up to one-third of the classes, and industry which needs the inflow of doctorates from the sciences would be hindered by these directives.

"Some of the seniors who came to see me," said Prof. Milvy, "are undecided whether to leave for Canada or apply to graduate school. We explain the advantages and disadvantages of each course of action and in some cases we recommend seeking a lawyer's help, since they understand the laws more fully."

The SDS program is more radical in this approach, since the counselors are also acting as "political organizers," according to Bill Synder, a member of SDS.

"The counsellors make the connection," he said "between the War in Vietnam, the particular draft problems of the individual, and the system. We also hope to motivate them to take collective political action. We don't require political activism.

## Organizations . . .

The following is a list of organizations which will counsel draft age men who have questions or difficulties with the draft.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>War Resisters League<br/>5 Beekman Street<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>CO 2-4572</li> <li>American Friends Service Committee<br/>15 Rutherford Place<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>777-4600</li> <li>National Lawyers Guild<br/>5 Beekman Street<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>227-1078</li> <li>West Side Project<br/>616 West 113th Street<br/>New York, N. Y.</li> <li>New York Regional SDS<br/>4th Floor<br/>50 East 11th Street<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>674-8310</li> <li>Greenwich Village Peace Center<br/>224 West 4th Street<br/>New York, N. Y.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>255-1341</li> <li>Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors<br/>2006 Walnut Street<br/>Philadelphia, Pa.<br/>215 LO 8-7971</li> <li>West Side Draft Information Center<br/>602 Columbus Avenue<br/>(Cor. 89th Street)<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>Room 1025<br/>New York, N. Y. 10038<br/>RE 2-4272</li> <li>Support-In-Action<br/>224 West 4th Street<br/>New York, N. Y. 10014<br/>AL 5-1341</li> <li>National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union<br/>100 5th Avenue<br/>New York, N. Y.<br/>YU 9-1313</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

Separate draft counselling services have been established here at the College.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Paul Milvy (Physics)<br/>Daily 10 AM-4 PM<br/>in Room 01 Shepard<br/>There are numerous organizations in Canada which will assist those attempting to establish residence in Canada.</li> <li>Toronto Anti-Draft Programme<br/>2279 Yonge Street<br/>Suite 15<br/>Toronto 12, Canada<br/>(416) 481-0241;<br/>Night, 537-4660</li> <li>Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Michael Silverstein<br/>(Sociology) Mon., Wed., Fri., in Room 211 Wagner<br/>P.O. Box 231<br/>Westmount Station 6,<br/>Montreal, Canada<br/>(514) 931-3907</li> <li>Afro-American Brotherhood<br/>194-A Yonge Street<br/>Toronto, 7 Ontario, Can.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

We will counsel anyone." It is expected that the Experimental College will house the SDS program.

The faculty efforts, on the other hand, have not had any political goals in mind. "As long as the draft quotas remain high," said Prof. Milvy, "the demands for counselling will increase. The War in Vietnam is a secondary issue."

The role of draft counselling on campus has always been a difficult one to resolve. Some administrations feel that to permit draft counselling on-campus is violation of the law. They have the impression that the counselors are urging resistance to the draft rather than explaining to the student his rights under the law.

Most universities, however, maintain some form of counseling service ranging from administrative offices which send enrollment certificates to the local draft boards, to Army officers who advise draft-age men of their military obligations. Neither group offers counseling — hard facts about the various twists in the law and methods of utilizing these twists for the individual's benefit, is the student's concern, not theirs.

Here at the College, the Selective Service Office is run as an administrative center by the Department of Student Personnel Services.

Cooper Union, however, is currently offering draft counseling rather than a clerical service, as at the college. Several faculty members there successfully petitioned the administration to step up counseling which offered alternatives to the student.

Prof. Milvy expressed his hope that eventually the college would be able to install a similar administration-sponsored counseling program.

## Graduates Face New Crackdowns

(Continued from Page S1)

The program will be held again this summer, though the gap between applicants and acceptances will wider.

Last summer the College began a new project differing from the ITP. The Teacher Education Master's Program for Urban Schools (TEMPUS) is also intended for the baccalaureate degree holder who has taken little or no course work in education. However, TEMPUS demands continued course work after the summer in both education and the student's major, until he receives his M.A. degree.

There are 450 positions available for this summer at the College, and 2,000 for

the City University. English, Math and Science majors will compose the vast majority of accepted students. Only six social science and four foreign language majors will be admitted.

Associate Dean Paul J. Burke (School of Education) said that he has received over 500 applications already, though the project has not been widely publicized. Last date for filing applications for TEMPUS is May 1st.

When students do launch into teaching careers they will find their fate in the hands of their local draft boards.

Neither engineers nor teachers are necessarily deferred.

## Maggie's Farm: Which Way Now?

By Michael Friedman

Michael Friedman, a lecturer in the City University, is teaching in the Pre-Baccalaureate Program.

I will not fight the war in Vietnam. I know few who will. That part of the farm we will never work. That decision we have made; there are things we cannot do, will never do, things which stick in the throat. And so we say no.

A young black student of mine may leave the country: "It's the choices, it's the choices that kill you," he said. He's right and he knows it . . . there is little I can tell him. Canada, jail, an America that so easily wages its wars, what choices for a growing man? I want him to stay but I cannot really ask him to . . . things have gone that far. Our lives of desperation are less quiet now . . . the strain seeps through the eyes, touches the voice, my friends just don't know.

N. will go to Canada this fall. He is convinced this is best, there is nothing left to stay for, we are in Germany and we must leave. I do not believe him, not yet at least. Perhaps I am afraid to believe this.

The young men of The Resistance ask us to seize control of our lives once again, to return our draft cards, to confront our Government, to cooperate no longer:

If we are arrested, tremors will be felt where our potential power is, throughout the middle class community. If for political reasons, there are only scattered ar-

strategies? Are they not, after all, waging war? And will we stop it in their prison?

There are no answers. None to be given. We must make them ourselves, each his own. But what does this say for America, and what does this say for us? The choices kill; the lack of choice . . . We may fight their war. We may leave their country. We may enter their jails. This, then, is the indictment. If you can escape the indictment of thousands of Vietnam dead, can you escape this?

We are talking about lives now — if you cannot conceive of thousands, think of one, a man, a life, N., my student, me, better yet, you. Your life, what will you do with your life, rather, what will you allow them to do with your life? Fight? Look at the faces of Khesanh, will you share their fear? — nevermind the killing, you will use the gun if it is put in your hands; but can you die for this war, will you lose a leg for it?

Jail? Two to five years, are you that strong? Exile? I speak of their country, but it is mine, ours also. And we, so much more than they, would make it all it might be, would try at least. I have never seen Butte, Montana, never crossed the Rockies; there is so much of my country I have never touched, so many of its people I will miss. And this is what hurts me most, the knowledge that I may lose a nation I have not yet known. The cheapest of patriots would deny us our land. Are you prepared never to return?

In many ways I have never been closer to the war; I have never felt so trapped. For all my protest, I have always been secure, safe from its terror. I am still able to teach, to talk of Winesburg, Ohio, and Joyce's Dublin, but there is a desperation to my words. I interrupt myself, we talk of the draft, the ghettos my students come from, the war we all face. We share this tension, and though they have known it so much longer than I, none of us can ably respond.

I was asked to write of resistance. I cannot really. If there is anything I might add, it is a sense of the weight I find pressing down upon me, the look I can't help but see in the eyes of my friends.

To speak of this is to speak of America. I would not write to you if I felt myself alone. What has happened that our country has again become a place to leave? Ellen leaves for London, my mentor for Holland — America loses two it cannot afford to lose. But you don't know them, how can you be touched? Think, then, of your own leaving; think of what it is that makes you leave; think of the time that remains. Each and every minute. And use them as you never have. Perhaps, then, we can stay.

## Eligible . . .

Members of the Peace Corps and Vista are generally considered favorably for an occupational deferment (2-A) by their draft boards, according to Colonel Alpert of the New York Selective Service. He added, though, that service in the Peace Corps and Vista is not accepted in lieu of military service and that returning members are eligible for military service.

## Stoned . . .

Draft boards in metropolitan areas are aware that registrants come in for physicals "stoned" hoping that it will get them a deferment, according to Ken Cloke and Loni Levy of the Lawyer's Guild. They will merely send him away and reschedule his examination, they added.

Cloke and Levy stated that feigned homosexuality and "freak-outs" usually do not result in a deferment as often as previously. Proof, such as testimony from psychiatrists, is now necessary to substantiate claims of anti-social behavior.



rests, the legitimacy of the Selective Service System and the war it feeds are seriously called into question in the eyes of the American people. In either case, we can expect by our collective act to move the American conscience and hasten the end of the war.

N. doesn't think so; I don't know. There are so many questions. Why will 10, 15, even 20 thousand men in jail move the American conscience? I want so much to believe that it could, but why, but why should it? Why should a nation arming itself against its own ghettos respond to an act of morality with anything but repression? Are there so few innocent men in jail today, that they couldn't add to the list? We are white, yes, and of the middle-class, and that would hurt, but how much? Do not three times our number journey to their Fort Lauderdales — are we, our parents, our friends really strategically placed? Might they be bound by different

# Hershey Directive Ignored By Draft Boards In NYC

By STEVE SIMON

A staff counsel of the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) confirmed yesterday that local draft boards are not closely following Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey's much-publicized directive of Oct. 26, 1967.

Lt. Gen. Hershey, the director of the Selective Service System, had instructed the boards, which operate with a great deal of independence, to re-classify students who participate in "illegal" demonstrations that interfere with Selective Service or military recruiting.

The NYCLU attorney, Alan Levine, who specializes in draft cases, said that the most recent instance he could recall of a person being re-classified 1-A (eligible for induction) was a result of an anti-war sit-in which occurred in October, 1965.

Colonel Arthur Alpert, a spokesman for the city's Selective Service headquarters, implied that the city's 68 boards are not complying with the order. Asked whether a board would re-classify a person who participates in a sit-in against Selective Service or military recruitment, the Colonel said, "They're not breaking any laws, as I see it."

The directive, he said, is "nothing new" because there still "must be evidence in a man's file" that he has violated the Military Service Act. Those who turn in or burn their draft cards, and are thereby guilty of non-possession, can expect to be re-classified as delinquent. Delinquents are accepted for induction before volunteers and all other classifications.

Levine said that NYCLU is now representing about 50 males who have returned their cards and been re-classified 1-A or delinquent. In addition, he said, he agreed to defend 30 others who have burned their cards in protests and appeared before a grand jury, but have not been re-classi-

fied because their local boards are unaware of their actions.

Nine students burned their cards at a rally in front of Cohen Library last December, but it is believed that none of them have been penalized for the same reason, even though a few granted television interviews. However, in November, two other students had their deferments revoked after handing in their draft cards at the Pentagon march.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors estimated that within last year between 1,200 and 1,500 men "have burned or returned actual registration certificates and/or classification cards" throughout the nation. The Resistance, which organizes mass returns of cards, claimed last month that the total number of cards burned and returned was over 2,000. The Selective Service director claimed that 618 persons had turned in their cards since the October 16 Pentagon march, when the tactic was inaugurated.

Lt. Gen. Hershey's memorandum immediately caused an uproar. Educators, politicians, and civil libertarians condemned the director's "suggestion" as an attempt to stifle dissent. Even President Buell G. Gallagher wanted it reversed, and he wrote two letters to the White House, "believing that it is inconceivable that the President of the United States will permit the Director of Selective Service to demean the armed forces and to threaten the integrity of the nation's colleges and universities."

## "If you're breathing, we'll accept you"

Most males' first contact with the army is registration with Selective Service. But the first real contact with army procedures and army attitude is the pre-induction physical.

Notification for the physical examination comes about three weeks after notification of classification as 1-A. The notice is cause for alarm, for the Selective Service grows less selective as the War pressure for warm bodies mounts.

Or, as one Whitehall induction center orderly says, "You could pass through here in a wheelchair. If you're breathing, we'll accept you."

The notice will carry an instruction to report at 7 AM. This is perhaps the only order given by the army which need not be followed to the letter — 7:30 is plenty of time.

However, it is not a good idea to report any later than half-past, for the first step in the physical, the filling out of medical history forms, will be done in a group.

Before reporting at all, however, it is wise to see a physician. A comprehensive examination may reveal some health flaw.

If such a disability appears the doctor will supply a note recommending a 4-F rejection. This by no means guarantees rejection, but may help indicate a disqualifying factor overlooked by the Army physician.

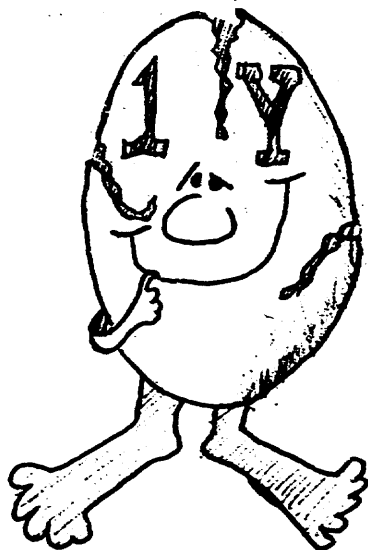
A visit to a psychiatrist may also be in order. A history of psychiatric care is far more secure. A similar note is required.

The medical history form is beneath explanation for the most part: some of the information you will have already given the draft board; give it to them again. When checking the list of diseases and ailments, be truthful. You will be

called upon to explain, in gory detail, each affirmative choice.

"If you wet your bed," the sergeant will say, "don't be ashamed. Tell us so. All the information is private and confidential."

The sergeant will go over every item in the form with the group of about fifty. It will seem to take forever to fill out the form. There will, in fact be long periods of waiting, and many men bring books with them to the physical. All Quiet On the Western Front is not a good choice.



Cartoon by Peggy Wolfman

Each part of the physical is done in a separate room, and it is in between assignment that the waits develop. The Whitehall Street center was not intended to be used for the taking of physicals, and old fireplaces, sealed and painted institutional green like the rest of the interior, abound along with high windows which will reveal your modesty to curious secretaries who work in the office buildings

across the street. This must be borne.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the examination is known as the "Mental Test."

Do not scorn this test. It was not intended for you. It is multiple choice, and interspersed with typical High School and Freshman Math and English is a series of matching pictures of the automotive parts, machine tools, and other mechanical devices.

It is entirely possible to become so caught up in one section of the test to fail to finish. But the only possible harm is to your pride; Muhammed Ali was drafted after having scored a 14.

Nor is it wise for a college student to attempt to fail the test.

After a urine analysis, a discussion with a doctor on the medical history form, a height and weight measurement, blood test, blood pressure count, body inspection, and assorted other indignities, you will approach a desk before putting on your clothes. Behind this desk is an orderly. On this desk are two stamps. One stamp has the date. The other stamp has the word "accepted."

Do not panic when the stamp is put on your paper. It does not mean that the army is about to take you to Vietnam — only that you have passed the body examination. None of your bones or joints are in the wrong place.

After an insane hearing test, you will be sent to the Medical Examiner. He will make the decision.

Then you will be sent to lunch. You must go to lunch (the food lives up to its reputation) at a nearby kitchen.

When you return there are more papers to fill out (including a loyalty oath if you have passed the physical. You are given two tokens. Then home, to await the next word from your local board.

# Building a New Life North of the Border

By Alan Reich

Over ten thousand American men of draft age have chosen to emigrate to Canada rather than face service in the army or a jail term at home.

Extradition from Canada can occur only if a person has been accused or convicted of a crime listed in extradition treaties between the United States and Canada and the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. Crimes pertaining to conscription are not listed.

The last time there was a draft in Canada, during World War II, thousands of Canadians refused to register. A draft was never reinstituted, and there remains today much sympathy with those who are willing to give up their homeland to avoid induction.

The first part of the process of becoming a Canadian citizen is achieving landed immigrant status. A newcomer must spend five years as a permanent resident of Canada in order to be considered for citizenship. Once granted the status, the immigrant must establish himself as a productive member of the society.

There are three ways to apply for landed immigrant status — from within the United States, from within Canada, and when crossing the border upon entry into Canada.

All three methods involve substantially the same form and requirements.

A revised entrance form was passed October 1, based on a point system, where the applicant is credited for positive attributes. Age, educational status, vocation, contacts within Canada, and the interviewer's opinion on the applicant are

some of the criteria used in allotting the points. A college graduate would start with 31 points; 16 for his B.A., 10 for being under 35, and 5 for speaking English fluently. 50 points are needed for entry.

The remaining points that an immigrant can accrue are less arbitrary. For example, if there is no job waiting for him, his usual occupation and Canada's demand for it, are judged on a sliding scale, ranging from 10 points for the professional to 1 point for unskilled labor. There are also 15 points of personal assessment, where the interviewer considers such qualities as motivation, resourcefulness and adaptability.

The most common and most advantageous method of application is at the border. Upon crossing the border, the immigrant fills out the form and is notified on the spot whether he is rejected or accepted.

This is the quickest method, and therefore most desirable to those who fear immediate induction. The fact that an applicant turned back can withdraw his application and reapply later, that a job offer counts for points at the border and that personal qualities can be used to impress prospective employers and border officers, add further advantage.

Applying from within Canada, the second method, is not as simple or safe. Although a person is safe from the draft, and can deal with immigration officials personally, he must face a longer waiting period for the application to be processed. Job offers do not count for points, applicants cannot work while waiting, and more documentation is needed. If rejected, it is unlikely that the immigrant will be able to reapply.

The third most common means of obtaining landed immigrant status is to apply by mail from the United States. Because it can all be done beforehand, while a man is working, studying, or settling his draft problems, this method is used by people with more time to plan their future.

In an application from the U.S. a job offer counts for points, there is no personal interview, and the immigrant can feel secure that all is taken care of, when he decides to leave the country. However, it takes two to six months for this application to go through. A person cannot reapply if rejected, and he loses whatever advantages he may gain from an interview (it is more difficult to refuse an applicant personally).

It is not necessary to renounce American citizenship to apply for landed immigrants status and citizenship is not revoked because of the application.

Most Americans in Canada defer their renunciation of citizenship until they are granted Canadian citizenship because they want to maintain the option of returning to the United States to face jail, or the army.

If an American leaves before he has violated a Selective Service law, there is a possibility he may return to the United States after he is a Canadian citizen. However, those who leave when they are delinquent will probably never be able to return without facing the consequences of their act. Even family emergencies will have to be ignored. Last summer, two FBI agents appeared at the funeral of an immigrant's father to see if he had returned.

When they feel that they cannot obtain landed immigrant status right away, many young men apply for entry as students. Draft status is not a criterion and they cannot be deported for Selective Service violations. "Student entry certificates" are granted on a year to year basis and

(Continued on Page S4)



# Draft Resisters Face Problems In Canada

(The author is a draft resister, presently living in Toronto)

The primary problems facing the draft resisters who obtain their landed immigrant status and settle in Toronto (where nearly half of the American young men go) are housing and employment.

Depending on their financial situation, they can do one of a number of things until they find a permanent apartment. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme maintains a hostel in the West End of the city. It can accommodate a given number of single men and couples, but it is usually filled. The rent is one dollar per day or whatever the person can afford, and although it is not the most comfortable of quarters, it does provide a good chance to meet and talk with people in the same circumstances with similar problems. The chances are usually good for meeting a draft resister who will be willing to put up a fellow resister for a few days, through the Anati-Draft Programme.

If a man has a wife with him, free accommodation is understandably harder to find. If money is no immediate problem and the above mentioned suggestion doesn't help, one can always rent a room by the week at one of the cheaper hotels in town. This writer stayed at the Hotel Waverly (College Street and Spadina) with his wife for about \$40 per week, including bathroom and shower.

When searching for an apartment, keep in mind that real estate is one of Toronto's rarest commodities and rock bottom rent rarely goes under one hundred dollars per month. A high rise apartment house may get from \$145-\$175 per month for a one bedroom apartment.

## Inexpensive Utilities

Gas and Hydro-Electric Power are fairly inexpensive as is phone service (\$5.85 per month with unlimited local calls). One hangup is the deposit that all people working less than ninety days must pay to get a phone installed.

Apartment hunting should be something taken care of upon arrival, and one affair where there is little help, as the Anti-Draft Programme has no real housing service outside of its hostel. When looking for an apartment, it might be kept in mind that if the immigrant has a car, a garage is absolutely necessary, since no cars are permitted on the streets over night. If the apartment you find does not

include a garage or driveway, count on \$6-\$8 per month for private garage rental.

If one arrives with only a suitcase and plans to have the rest of his belongings (car, furniture, clothes, etc.) sent up, he should go to the department of Customs and Taxation, Front and Young Streets, to make arrangements for "duty free entry of settlers effects to follow."

Employment is dependent on education and skill, a graduate having much less trouble than a dropout. Opportunities also depend on a seasonal job scarcity during the winter, as many companies must either slowup or shut down during the severely cold months.

The highly technical jobs, as anywhere else, are frequently advertised in the three daily newspapers, whereas simple desk jobs and general office positions are far less frequent and offer a good deal less pay. Pay is generally \$10-\$20 less than for the identical position in New York, and although living is a bit cheaper, the general cost of goods balances out... manufactured articles being a bit more expensive, electrical appliances, such as TV's and stereos even more so, and food a bit cheaper.

As to prejudice of the citizenry of Toronto toward American draft resisters, there is nothing concrete to say.

I have not encountered any prejudice whatsoever in my dealings with storekeepers, landlords or city workers. The police here are the exception, being particularly antagonistic to draft evaders and, since crime is fairly scarce in the



city, they can be somewhat of a nuisance, if they know who you are and see you on their beat. The trick is to remember that being a draft resister is not a crime here, and unless you've got something to hide other than that, the cops can't touch you.

## No Smoking

While on the subject of law, I might mention that Toronto as a city, and Canada as a country, are very tight about drugs and pot. My personal advice to all who intend to come is to leave your hooka and papers behind or else plan on a return trip to the States. Narcos here are the

## Building New Life...

(Continued from Page S3)

renewable from within Canada.

Permission to work is difficult to obtain, however, and landed immigrant status is not usually granted until graduation.

Travel, except back to the United States, is possible for landed immigrants. Draft offenders can be extradited from many countries and it is therefore inadvisable to travel to Mexico, for example. Once Canadian citizenship is granted, a Canadian passport is obtainable with the same rights and privileges that native Canadians enjoy.

It is always possible that immigration officials in Canada will do away with certain aspects of the immigration system

to make handling the present rate of 30 to 40 draft age immigrants a week easier. Border admission may therefore be ended in favor of application from within Canada. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme feels that this does not reflect any significant change in official sympathy for draft resisters.

The directors of the Anti-Draft Programme stress the variables involved in applying for Canadian citizenship. It is extremely important, they feel, that applicants and other interested parties contact groups with knowledge and experience of immigration laws and individual cases (see list on page S2) so difficulties can be avoided and suitable alternatives chosen.

## What Can a Conscientious Objector Believe?

(Continued from Page S1)

Liebowitz was careful to distinguish between force and violence. (Standard questions at a board hearing include: "What would you do if your mother were being attacked?" and "Would you kill in self-defense?"). "Force to restrain or prevent a violent act, I feel is justified," he said, "but I could never justify the killing of one man. People are the most beautiful and important part of my life, and I'm incapable of killing another man."

In response to another standard question, "Would you have fought against Hitler," Liebowitz replied, "I'm an American in 1967, and I'm not responsible for what I would have done in World War Two."

Liebowitz made no attempt to hide his political beliefs from his Board: "I told them the US is now an imperialist nation. I cited our interventions in Cuba, Guatemala, the Congo, as imperialist interventions, against the interest of the people of the world and any ideas I have about world revolution."

"Objection shouldn't be a begging thing," he continued. "The tenor of my hearing was that I was supposed to apologize. At the appeal, they were yelling at me that I had to take a 2-S; I said I wouldn't, and attacked them for supporting the draft."

"I imagine I frightened them. I made it clear that I participated in Students for a Democratic Society, and other radical organizations and that, while I would serve as a 1-O, I would not fight."

Why did he choose not to resist, but to comply with the system?

"Pragmatic reasons," he responded quickly. "You've got to ask yourself, 'Do you really want to stop the war?' The answer to the war is political organizing, not personal non-involvement, and you can organize more effectively if you're legal."

"Local Boards," Liebowitz continued, "care only about their quotas. They're not concerned with principles. They respond

to demands — at this stage they can still be pressured. Make it clear that you'll give them the biggest fight they've had."

Pragmatism still in his mind, he adds: "Applying for a C.O. in any case, takes a long time, fouls up the Selective Service System."

It's likely to take even longer now.

The Selective Service Act of 1967, which went into effect this January, attempts to tighten up any loopholes in the conscientious objector section. Ironically the procedure chosen was to remove the "Supreme Being" clause, which had been inserted in 1951 for the same reason it was removed. The portion of the sentence that does remain law specifies that the Selective Service System's conception of conscientious objection "does not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views on a merely personal moral code."

As might be expected, it has become considerably more difficult to be classified a C.O. Reports from those involved in draft counselling as Liebowitz is, indicate that even if C.O. status is recognized, the draft boards will be quite reluctant to grant a 1-O classification. (Boards have been known to "bargain" with registrants, offering someone who had requested a 1-A-O rating instead.) Cited as reasons are both the rapidly growing number of C.O. applicants, and the pressures and manpower needs of the war in Vietnam.

In view of these difficulties, anyone considering applying for conscientious objector status would be wise to avail himself of the assistance offered him. Many organizations, as well as some Faculty, at the College, are also offering draft counselling and training for those who might wish to become counsellors.

The Handbook for Conscientious Objectors, published by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objection, explains the legal aspects of seeking a C.O. rating and offers thorough discussion of the problems one may encounter.

"Objection shouldn't be a begging thing... Make it clear you'll give them the biggest fight they've had."

Royal Mounted Police, who are the Canadian FBI, and their job is to watch draft evaders suspected of smoking.

I have heard mixed reactions regarding employment bias toward draft resisters, and it is almost entirely left to chance as to who feels how about what. One way to avoid bigoted employers is to see Mrs. Naomi Wall before you look for work. She is the wife of a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, and runs the Immigrants' Employment Service. She may be of help in finding some men jobs. Her number is 921-1926, and a call could pay off.

The city itself is really beautiful, with lots of parks, and trees along almost every street. There are big department stores, little sidewalk markets, antique shops, movie theatres and a miniature Broadway and Greenwich Village. There is a brand-new subway system where you can get almost anywhere in the city, and loads of trolleys and buses, all of them dependable and fast. It's clean, big, a little square, but fast and moving, and there are several thousand American boys here that call it home.

## Personal View...

(Continued from Page S1)

It is a night like all the others, and the morning will bring a day like all the others, and any small changes in routine or personnel will fit right into the general pattern of boredom.

Yet, somehow, the tension is still there, the small, quiet tension that took hold of you shortly after you arrived in-country and saw the bare-armed soldiers in armored vests and their loaded guns, and realized the actuality of the war.

In the darkness beyond the floodlights' reach Charlie's territory starts, Charlie the respected and faceless enemy, and if he gets the chance, he will kill you.

And if you get the chance, you will kill him.

## Draft Law Excerpts

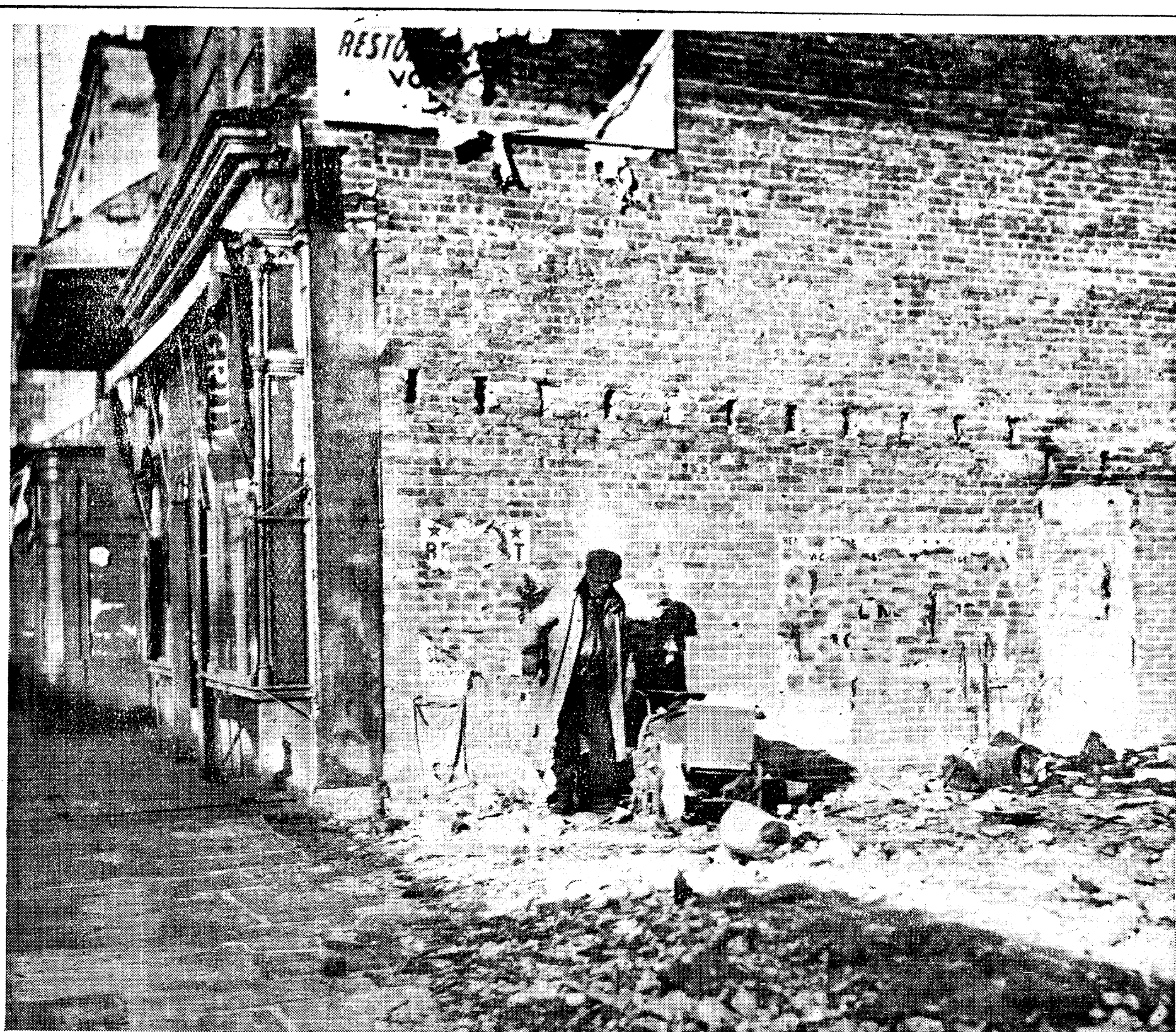
• No I-S for graduate students. Apparently, the I-S will be all right for undergraduates over 24 who lose their II-S.

• Any student who receives a II-S deferment after July 1, 1967, shall not be eligible for a III-A deferment by reason of his having a child or children, but he may be eligible for a III-A hardship deferment if he meets the requirements.

• After receiving a II-S, the registrant is liable for induction as a registrant within the prime age group designated by the President as the age group from which selections for induction are first to be made, irrespective of his actual age.

• Registrants who are preparing for critical skills and other essential occupations as identified by the National Security Council must receive II-A deferments.

This listing was compiled from excerpts of a report by William Smith and Bernardine Dohr of the National Lawyers Guild.



# What happens to people nobody hires?

Nobody hires alcoholics. Or kids. Or a blind man who can't get around, let alone work. Or the 80 year old who sits on the stoop in the summer and stares at the floor in the winter. Nobody wants them. Nobody needs them. There are half a million of them. In our fair city.

It is not an economic problem. You can't buy off poverty. People have to go into the tenements. People who are revolted by tenements. People who insist that "helping" is not giving at the office and paying taxes.

Case workers are funny people. In an age when it's strictly high button shoes to do anything but make a buck... they knock themselves out for other people. And then they turn around and tell you that they're doing it for themselves.

Be a Case Worker if you're funny that way.

Good salary. \$7,200 after 6 months. And all the benefits the city can give you. Any college graduate can apply.

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## Castroites Invade Puerto Rico In Search of Track Victories

By ALAN SCHNUR

Several members of the College's track team will spend part of their Easter vacation in Puerto Rico.

"The trip will not be for a picnic though," points out coach Francisco Castro, "but to compete in meets."

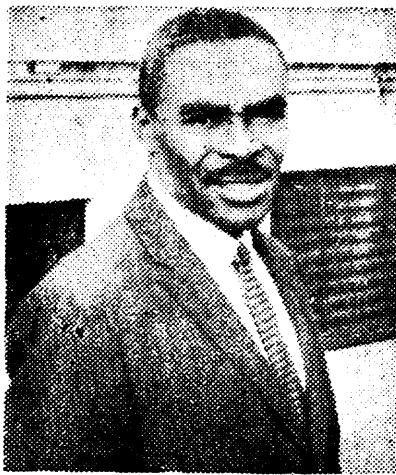
Castro, a member of the Puerto Rican Olympic Teams in 1948 and 1952, has been talking of taking a contingent of the Beaver squad on a tour of his native country for many years, but this is the first time any definite arrangements have been made.

The tour has already been approved by the General Faculty

Committee on Athletics and all the arrangements have been made in Puerto Rico, thus removing all obstacles.

The Lavender contingent will complete in two meets during the tour. One on the night of Wednesday, April 17, and the other on the following Saturday. The Wednesday meet will be held in Ponce, a major city on the southern coast of the island, and the other meet is tentatively set for the San Juan area. The competition will be with schools like the University of Puerto Rico.

There will be room for a maximum of 22 trackmen on the tour, but not everyone on the team will



Coach Francisco Castro  
Olympian Returns to Pto. Rico

be going. Not wishing to "embarrass the College," Castro has set minimum times that must be met to go on the tour. Most of the top performers on the team should be able to meet the requirements.

Castro envisions the tour as a cultural exchange as well as an athletic meet since the College is a New York City municipal institution, affecting an area with a great number of residents of Puerto Rican extraction.

Castro was on the Puerto Rican Olympic teams as a triple jumper and long jumper. He coached the Puerto Rican team in the 1958 Central American and Caribbean Games and was Technical Advisor in Athletics to the Puerto Rican Government. He is still a well known sports figure on the island.

### Lacrosse ...

The freshman lacrosse team is in need of more manpower. Any freshmen interested in coming out for the team should drop by Jasper Oval any afternoon at 4 PM. No experience is necessary.

## Beaverettes Triumph In Finale, Closing Out Best Season Ever

By NOAH DAVID GURUCK

With an effort which at times resembled its worst and at times resembled its best games of the season the College's basketball team closed out its most successful campaign ever last night, beating Adelphi College, 42-37, at Park Gym before a standing room only crowd of 80 spectators.

"They were the best team we've played all season," a still nervous, but nevertheless happy coach Roberta Cohen said after the game was over. She might have added that the visitors from Garden City, Long Island were also the tallest and the strongest, because for three periods Adelphi gave the Beaverettes fits.

SCORE BY QUARTERS				
BEAVERETTES	14	4	9	15-42
Adelphi	6	7	15	9-37

Beaverette scorers: Jean Ehret (19), Marian Linder (9), Nina Sokol (4), Cathy Colonese (4), Lil Montalbano (3), Ann Jacobs (2), and Lynn Bogash (1).

The Beaverettes jumped out to a 10-2 lead on the opening stanza, but Adelphi was not ready to fall prey to the full court press which beat Molloy last week and ten other opponents during the season.

Adelphi put on a full court press of its own, one of the few the Beaver gals have had thrown against them this year and it succeeded in rattling the girls to the point where many shots were far off their marks and numerous passes went through or over the waiting hands of the Lavender forwards.

After the intermission, the

visitor's offense picked up where the defense had left off, and succeeded in drawing within one, 28-19, after two minutes of the period. Then Jean Ehret took over and converted two buckets, one on an in-the-air tap-in of a missed shot and the other on a long sweeping hook shot from the right side of the keyhole. to put the Lavender ahead by six.

Moments later, Adelphi stormed back and tied the court at 27-all. The Panthers went ahead, 28-27, just before the third quarter ended.

After Ann Jacobs grabbed the lead for the Beaverettes on a length-of-the-court breakaway an exchange of free throws kept the game even first at 29, then at 30 and 31.

### Lavender Take Control

At that point, the Lavender took control.

Miss Ehret dribbled the length of the court for a layup which netted her two points and a chance for a third when she was fouled. She missed the free throw but grabbed her own rebound and converted it into another bucket, her 18 and 19 points of the contest.

One free throw each by Lil Montalbano and Marian Linder, and a long field goal by Miss Linder, put the game out of reach, 39-31.

## Parriers Ready for Easterns

The College's Fencing Team competes today and tomorrow in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference championships, a "more important event than the seasonal meets," according to Coach Edward Lucia, to be held in Princeton, N. J.

The Championships pit the top 12 collegiate fencing teams in the country in head to head competition. Last year, the parriers placed fifth with ten teams competing. This year, with strong and deep sabre and epee squads, and captain Bill Borkowsky in foil, the team must be considered a strong contender for the top position along with Columbia, New York University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

### Lieberman Leads Sabremen

Cutting edge of the sabre squad will be senior Steve Lieberman, already described by one opposing coach as a possible National Collegiate Athletic Association champ. Backing Lieberman, already described by one and Joe Cohen. Senior Jack Ende will provide depth as a substitute.

The epee squad will field an all-senior lineup and should be the strongest Beaver contingent. Ron Linton, the top epeeist, probably has the best chance of taking

a weapon championship. Behind Linton will be Bob Chernick and Arnold Messing, who are strong enough to keep Simon Alscher, who finished with a winning record in the dual meets, on the bench.

Foil is the weakest squad, with only Borkowsky and Jean Castiel doing well in the dual meets. The third spot will be filled by sophomore Gary Linton, a converted epeeist who will be wielding a foil for the first time in competition. Junior Mike Wahle will be ready if needed.

Professor Lucia wouldn't make any pre-meet predictions, but he is counting heavily on his seniors to bring about a Beaver victory.

—Ashinoff

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