

The student strike at San Francisco State College has apparently ended.

The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and the Black Student Union reached an agreement with the college's president, S. I. Hayakawa late yesterday.

Dr. Hayakawa will hold a press conference today in which he will comment on how the administration will deal with the 15 demands of the TWLF.

Dr. Hayakawa will make specific proposals for a school of ethnic studies, one of the strikers

SF Strike Over

major demands, according to today's edition of *The New York Times*.

The question of amnesty for the strikers is also expected to be discussed, with indications from student leaders that there will be no expulsions, and suspensions only for those involved in physical violence.

The settlement will end the longest strike at an American college. The strike began on November 6th and involved upwards of 70% of the student body and several hundred faculty members.

The school's chapter of the American Federation of Teachers also went on strike for a while, returning to classes three weeks ago.

One of the unanswered questions right now is the status of George Murray, an instructor at the college and Minister of the Black Panther Party, whose dismissal precipitated the strike.



observation post

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Senate Vice Presidents Bernie Mogilanski, far right, and Charles Cooper, seated with two senators.

Senate Adjourns Again

The Student Senate has tried and failed at its second attempt to hold a meeting.

The Senate will try again Tuesday, this time at a secret session, "Nobody will know where it's at," Senate President Albert Vazquez said.

The Senate assembled but was thrown into disarray before it could take its scheduled action — voting on candidates that have been nominated for nine committees, including the Policy Council, and the Student-Faculty Discipline Committee.

Wednesday night's session, a confusing two-hour sequence of events, was abruptly ended by a bomb threat that forced evacuation of the meeting place, Room 121 Finley. It began with the sneezing, yawning, grunting, and cursing of members of the Commune, led by Ron McGuire and Jeff Steinberg, who have been suspended from classes for 10 and 14 weeks respectively. With

help from several friends and a mandolin, they smoked several joints of marijuana and disrupted newly-elected Recording Secretary Steve Schlesinger as he read the roll call for attendance.

Within a few minutes, the odor of the joints and the shouted obscenities had reached the front of the room, and Senate President Albert Vazquez banged his gavel, calling for a ten minute recess.

"We're going to have peace and quiet around here," he said before putting on his coat, picking up his books and walking into the nearby office of Dr. Harry Meisel (Student Personnel Services).

After a short conference with Vazquez, Mr. Meisel walked down

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Three Democrats Score ABM System

Calling themselves "the three living Democrats in New York, who are not running for mayor," Paul O'Dwyer, Bronx Borough President Herman Badillo, and Nassau County Executive Eugene Nickerson, addressed approximately 200 enthusiastic students in Buitenhuis Lounge yesterday.

A petition was introduced at the meeting urging Congress to re-direct appropriations from the proposed Anti-Ballistic Missile system (ABM) to "aid education, build housing, aid the poor and the hungry."

The address, which began as a discussion of the "future of the Democratic Party" quickly shifted to an attack of the ABM system, the validity of working within "the system," and the urban crisis.

O'Dwyer, a peace candidate for Senator last year, stated that the proposed missile system "is not merely an Anti-Ballistic Missile system, but total armament machinery, and an integral part of the military industrial complex." The problem, he said, is one of priorities. "When 80 billion dollars is appropriated for the ABM system, the school system suffers, not the ABM system."

"What good is it to talk about domestic problems if this is not defeated?" he asked.

On the question of working within the Democratic Party, O'Dwyer urged students "not to abandon the party" but to form a strong coalition of liberals in order to eventually squeeze out the conservatives, who now dominate the party. "They were there because we weren't," he said. "The obligation of the citizen to criticize his government. Last time we didn't we found ourselves involved in an immoral war."

Badillo, who began his political career in East Harlem, spoke of the need for "a coalition of the young, blacks, Puerto Ricans and

liberals to make sure that the Democratic party is a liberal party." The party should be run by the young, he said. Then he expounded on his efforts to lower the voting age to 18 and to change the literacy standards. When asked about open enrollment for all New York City high school graduates to the City University, Badillo said, "It is hard enough to get enough money to keep CUNY as it is, and to keep free tuition."

The Bronx Borough President announced that he is not running for mayor this time because of a lack of funds. It is rumored, however, that Badillo is almost a sure candidate for the mayoralty this year.

Nickerson spoke cynically of the "bright-eyes in the Pentagon," and condemned appropriations for the ABM system as "madness" and "insane." "We are dealing with 'Tricky Dick,'" he said. "We as a party have to beat it. We as human beings have to defeat it." He pointed out that 3,000 Americans have been killed since election day, but Nixon still has not revealed his "secret plan" for ending the War in Vietnam.

"We really made a mess of it," he said, speaking of the older generation, and it depends upon you (young people) whether the Democratic party survives or not." He was critical of the older generation to the point of saying, "Don't listen to us, listen to yourselves. We are three old folks over 30, it's you who can see so clearly when your elders can not."

During the question and answer period, O'Dwyer was asked whether Eugene McCarthy made a serious error in withdrawing

from the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Comparing McCarthy to Thomas Jefferson, he said that all great heroes make errors at times. Rhapsodic cheers followed this remark.

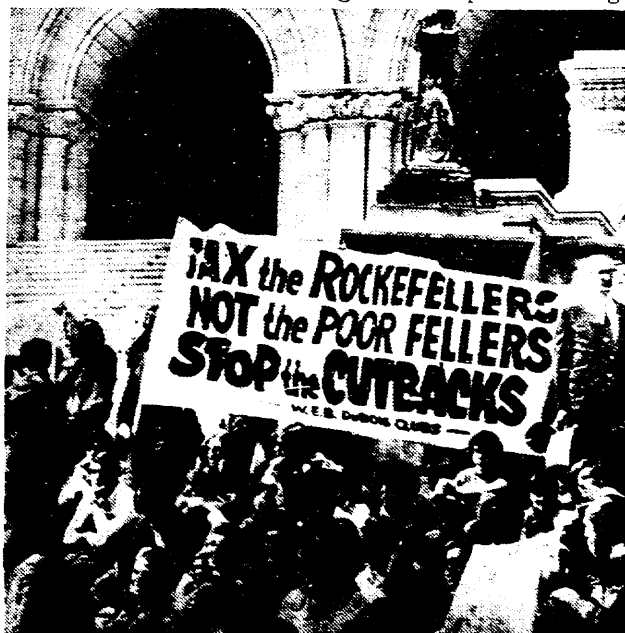
—Price

Albany's Trip — Politics of Excursion

By FRED MILLER

The chief problem with the Albany trip was that it was dull. The demonstration wasn't a bad thing or a stupid thing — it was the kind of thing you have to do, like going to the bathroom. It gave you no pleasure but it was necessary; though it shouldn't have been necessary because it was a waste of time.

It was a waste of time because students should not have to bother to fight to keep the College



—Photo by Fred Miller

open, there are more important issues affecting their education. But they had no choice. Rockefeller insisted that they fight this issue and so he forced Tuesday's actions.

It is kind of frightening that the College may

not reopen in September, but not too many people on Tuesday's trip took that threat very seriously. If they had, the trip would have been less relaxed. To just listen to politicians speak, to not be able to talk to your Assemblyman and to lie in the sun would not have been enough.

But the trip was not a desperate political maneuver. It was more like a picnic.

The demonstrators were lucky that the weather was nice.

When the College contingent arrived in Albany, the rally was already in progress. People were still arriving after it had ended.

The Student Advisory Council (SAC) did an inspiring job of organizing and planning the demonstration. In fact, the amount of planning was overwhelming. Everybody was numbered and assigned and told exactly where to be and what to do. As soon as the buses reached Albany, those plans dissolved in a confusion of people, sunshine and contradictory instructions.

But nobody seemed to mind.

For there were the little things that make any demonstration worthwhile. Like the two kids from the DuBois Club who refused to show their tickets to the bus captains as a protest against the amount of organization required to ferry 1,600 students to and from Albany.

As the buses rolled into the capital, black faces stared at the demonstrators, who looked sadly back.

The buses passed the cardboard-patched walls and stopped up sewers and hundreds of people, and someone in the crowd gave the bus a V sign. Small wooden frame buildings desperately needing paint jobs, the omnipresent bars: from the ghetto of New York, students came to the ghetto of Albany.

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Army Private Bill Brakefield, the AWOL soldier given sanctuary at the College last term, is applying for a conscientious objector discharge and needs letters supporting his contention that he has demonstrated his sincerity in refusing to continue as a soldier.

According to Lieutenant Wigert, his Army lawyer, legal proceedings to obtain a dishonorable discharge have yet to be initiated and it seems unlikely that they will be.

In a letter printed in the March 17 issue of The Bond, newspaper of the American Servicemen's Union, Brakefield wrote from his solitary cell in Fort Dix, "The major has told me he's going to keep me here (in solitary). He has tried me three times in Cell Block 60 (non-segregation) and has had to move me back to the steel cells each time. He also told me this, 'Brakefield, I don't want to happen here at my hotel what's happening out at Presidio.'"

All those wishing to write letters aiding Brakefield should contact Professor Alfred Conrad (Chmn., Economics) immediately.

Meanwhile, at the Presidio stockade, where 27 prisoners have been charged with mutiny for staging a sit-in, adverse publicity forced Lt. General Stanley Larson, Commander of the 6th Army, to reduce Nesrey Sood's sentence from 15 to 7 years. Sood was the first to be sentenced. Within three hours of Larson's decision, the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington, head office of military police authority, overruled the Lt. General and reduced Sood's sentence to two years.

Commune 1, Senators 0

(Continued from Page 1)

the hall to speak with McGuire and Steinberg. "Why don't you blow?" he asked them.

"I'm comfortable here man," Steinberg replied, telling the administrator that "you're dynamite."

The light hearted discussion was cut short when Steinberg and McGuire followed about thirty Senators and twenty others to the third floor, where the meeting was to have been continued.

However, a sorority was in the desired room, and after a brief conference in the Senate office, Room 331 Finley, Vazquez led his senators back to the original room.

This time he brought along five Burns Guards who blocked the door, admitting only persons whom Schlesinger identified as senators or members of the press.

But the 12 members of the New World Coalition's slate balked at entering. "We're tired of all this shit going down, with all these guards and cops," Sis-Obed Torres, the NWC minority leader said.

Inside, NWC senators moved to adjourn the meeting, but in a strictly party line vote they were beaten back, 6-17-2, and walked out of the meeting.

In the middle of the debate one Commune member said the group would return for the next Senate meeting. Torres fired back,

"Not if we can help it you won't. We want to get down to business."

But not even the depleted Senate could complete a roll call. A few moments after the vote on adjournment Vazquez announced the bomb threat, "although I know that the people who called it in have not the intelligence to make one."

The Burns Guards then cleared that wing of Finley, and four city policemen, led by Sgt. Mario Bizzarro, arrived to investigate. The call had been made to the 26th Police Precinct, which sent the team. Bizzarro said the male voice which had made the call had only said that the bomb had been planted in "Room 121 at City College," failing to mention the building. The police had gone through four buildings before a lower echelon administrator directed them to Finley Center.

After a few moments of investigation, Sgt. Bizzarro termed the threat "unfounded."

Word of the threat, though, circulated throughout the center, causing some cafeteria workers to walk off their jobs.

Edmond Sarfaty, the center's director, could not recall another such threat in the five years he has held the post. "It may have happened before," he said, "but probably before my time." Sarfaty was also assistant director under Associate Dean James S. Peace during the three previous years.

peace now! (gallagher later?)

By Ken Kessler

Possibly the nicest thing you could say about Associate Dean James S. Peace is that he doesn't look like your typical ex-gym teacher. His belly doesn't hang out over his belt like say, mine does.

All the gym teachers I ever knew before I came to City had bellies hanging out over their belts, mostly from alcohol. Once I overheard one who had left his car at a meter in front of the White Horse Bar, near Stuyvesant High School, my alma mater. He was complaining that every hour when he went out to drop his dime in the meter he had to stop in the bar. Then he went to sleep on a table in the locker.

So Dean Peace doesn't look like your ex-gym teacher. And because he doesn't look like your typical ex-gym teacher, he doesn't look like your typical Dean of Discipline.

The Dean of Discipline at Stuyvesant had an assistant who did all the heavy work. He was an ex-gym teacher named Big Ed McGarry. Big Ed was big and beery.

My first year at Stuyvesant there was a teacher's strike. All the students were on the teachers' side, then.

So we decided to go to school to, you know, raise hell.

We went into the school and they gathered about three hundred of us into one of the cafeterias. The word went around. When the minute hand on the big clock reached the hour, we would all rise, storm the doorway where Big Ed stood sentinel, and you know, raise hell.

So we sat and watched the clock, waiting for the signal to, you know, raise hell. And when it reached the hour we all got up and advanced on Big Ed.

Well, Big Ed stood his ground. "Sit down," he snarled. And we did. Later on, we did raise hell, and scared the living shit out of every scab in the place, but Big Ed will be remembered for standing tall and holding the bridge against us.

Dean Peace is a pig.

How I knew Dean Peace is a pig was a result of the first time I ever saw him in the flesh. I had heard things about him before that, but I can honestly say I had an open mind. After all, he had never done anything to me.

There was this sit-in in the placement office over the military recruitment that goes on here all the time. There were about seventy-five people there, but when Dean Peace came, they all refused to identify themselves. It was the first time that it had ever happened that people had refused to help Dean Peace do his job.

Now what I was doing there was covering the sit-in for Observation Post. I had my disagree-

ments with how the thing had been organized, so I wasn't taking part, just covering it for OP.

Dean Peace doesn't like OP. That's cool.

So Dean Peace invented the formula that he has used ever since when people refuse to identify themselves — pick out the ones you know then lay it all on them. Thus even the ones who were not identified suffer in helpless rage.

Dean Peace said, I will make a list of the ten people I can identify, and unless you all hand me your identification cards I will have those ten suspended for all of you.

Then he read off the names of the ten people he knew. Mark Brody, he knew. Rich Rhoads, he knew. Greg Coleman, he knew. Six others, he knew. And me, he knew.

Despite the fact that I didn't know him, he knew me. And if you are involved in any kind of radical activity, chances are he knows you, too.

So standing there, crowded in the placement office, I asked him in front of everyone, how he knew my name. "You're very famous," he said. The son of a bitch.

So I said, I'm only here to cover the demonstration for OP. So he said, well, make up your mind, if you aren't part of the demonstration I'll cross you off the list and leave the other nine on.

Everybody looked at me, everybody who had come to the placement office to rid the campus of war-makers, chemical warfare recruiters. I'm not that strong. I guess you better leave it on, I said.

Eventually he got 37 names and sent them all to the discipline committee.

I asked everybody I knew what I should do. Get out if you can, they said, there's nothing immoral about it. So I went to Dean Peace and I crawled. Sure, he said, if that's the way you want it. I'll let you off, Ken.

Dean Peace has a way of making you hate your own name.

Then a couple of days later, I got a telegram advising me to show up for a discipline hearing. So I had to crawl to him again. He said it had been a mistake, Ken.

During the hut crisis Dean Peace was on a leave, and they put out the story that he was sick. But he came back in February to enforce the suspensions that had been laid down the term before.

Just about that time three students were shot in the back in Orangeburg, South Carolina. I felt pretty strongly about that. So I snuck on campus to attend the rally that was being held in their honor.

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Albany's Trip—Politics of Excursion

(Continued from Page 1)

A lot of people wondered where Rockefeller is spending his budget.

The rally on the capitol steps was addressed by numerous politicians and a couple of people. Assemblymen from the City told Rockefeller he was wrong. They told the students that they were good. People like Paul Boutelle called the whole system wrong. College President Buell Gallagher told the students they were good.

Maybe 20% of the audience was listening. The rest were enjoying the sunshine and applauding moderately. The blacks boomed. The College contingent booed Dr. Gallagher. The sun was warm. It was kind of hard to keep your mind on politics.

The Radicals weren't in Albany because the demands were not broad enough. They wanted to fight to expand SEEK, not march to save it. The Conservatives saw no point in having 12,000 kids from CUNY mill around the capitol lawn anyway.

SAC tried to start a picket line around the capitol. But they failed to provide the song or slogan needed to get everyone marching. So instead, people drifted down Capitol Hill toward

soda shops for lunch. Then they returned to the capitol lawn. People wandered around asking for marijuana as rumors of a great Albany dealer abounded. There were plenty of free joints available. Downtown Albany belonged to the students, like Lauderdale during Easter.

Many of the blacks in Albany seemed to have trouble justifying their peaceful presence at such a liberal demonstration. They wanted to make more demands, they wanted an immediate response from the Capitol. The crowd was friendly but the black and white students remained largely non-communicative.

People drifted into the Capitol Building to visit their representatives. The Capitol is a grandiose building with lots of floors, levels, broad staircases, a big inner courtyard. It's kind of hard to keep your bearings in it.

The information people graciously guided people to their rulers' offices. Once there, secretaries pleasantly informed the students that, in almost all cases, their representatives were in session.

"It's the best attended Assembly session we've had all year,"

commented a guard at the door to the Assembly chamber.

But the demonstrators were enjoying themselves. It was a nice Spring day to hold hands, and if circumstances required that they shout "Money now" every once in while, that was all right, too.

Some of the blacks tried to make the demonstration more militant, so they formed a line across the Capitol steps which didn't really block the Capitol because that entrance was closed anyway.

But they seemed to be enjoying themselves too, and that was good, since almost everyone was trying to enjoy himself.

SAC had decided to follow the democratic tradition of assembly to petition for redress of grievances, and the students followed that formula. It was not dramatic fun. It was work. The students worked to make CUNY's presence felt in Albany. 12,000 demonstrators are a goodly many and the numbers were noted.

The Albany demonstration was not a bad thing. It wasn't anything that any body wanted to do. It was just something that had to be done, one of the political games students have to play if they're going to play students.

OP

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Sowing the Seeds of Discontent - Campus Unrest Takes Root

By JEFF GERTH
Liberation News Service

On November 6, 1968, the San Francisco State strike started; over the next four months it helped to precipitate the largest concentration of nationwide student revolts in American history.

In the time since Richard Nixon's election there have been 86 disruptive actions at 78 schools, involving almost 50,000 participating students, over 2,000 of whom have been arrested. Underlying the growing unrest on America's college campuses are new developments: the shift of the black liberation struggle from the ghetto to the campus, and the expansion of the white student movement from elite universities to non-elite schools.

The visible focus of the black struggle has shifted from the ghettos to the schools.

Revolutionary Consciousness

The real meaning of this shift is the breakdown of class separatism among younger blacks and the spread of revolutionary consciousness from the lower classes to the middle classes. The ghetto riots of 1964-65 were a major force behind the increased black (mostly middle class) enrollments at white universities starting in 1966. The tendency for these black students to assimilate was made easier by their relative isolation at white schools from the ghetto community. Counteracting this trend were the efforts of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee towards revolutionizing the black middle class and uniting black students with poor blacks.

By 1967, two movements were developing rising militancy at black universities and the emergence of organizational forms, usually Black Student Unions (BSU) for blacks at white campuses. Black campuses, starting with Fisk and Texas Southern in 1967 and culminating with Howard and Tuskegee in early 1968 were demanding educational self-determination and an end to the training of "house niggers." The tremendous repressive reaction of those in power against these demands for change (tragically symbolized by the 3 deaths in Orangeburg, South Carolina) did a lot to narrow the class separatism between lower and middle class blacks.

As Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown tried to radicalize middle class black students, they began, in 1967, to organize BSUs on white campuses. These organizational forms remained inactive for the most part, because blacks were isolated and not ready to act.

Within the space of one month in March-April of last year, the

black campus movement erupted, first at Howard, then at Tuskegee, finally at Columbia.

The Students' Afro-American Society at Columbia acted spontaneously only after whites had initiated the struggle and remained aloof throughout the strike. Their alliance with whites was uneasy, yet their strong sense of identity with Harlem and black high school youth represented a significant advance. Campus actions in May, precipitated by Columbia, involved anti-war, student power and black demands in about equal proportions. Some third world demands were initiated by whites, such as those at Brooklyn College last May, while others were third world led, i.e., Northwestern.

San Francisco State imparted political direction to the notion of active struggle which had been developed at Columbia.

The actions following S.F. State found 47 out of 50 third world related actions initiated by third world students and 47 out of 74 actions at white universities led by third world students. For third world students the contradiction of white middle class training at mother country universities and the economic oppression back in the colony heightened as the class separatism of blacks broke down. Much like African revolutionaries, Nkrumah and Kenyatta, third world revolutionaries in the U.S. have begun to use their Western educations to become liberators, not oppressors of their people.

Community Support

As the gap between the students and the community has decreased, the potential for community support of student demands has increased. An upcoming report on the SF State strike commissioned by Rev. Channing Phillips, who was a delegate to the Chicago convention, found that the "black community is united against the college and the state administration . . . with complete support of the TWLF demands . . . and less than unanimity on the tactics being used."

Increased militancy by blacks on campuses has been accompanied by increased white militancy: stationary actions such as mass sit-ins, resulting in mass arrests (a la Columbia, Michigan, Illinois, CCNY) have almost disappeared, while hit and run



—Photo by H. Edward Webberman

actions have increased. The notion of major actions taking place only in the spring has been destroyed: in February, 9,000 people marched in sub-zero weather in Wisconsin.

Revolt of the Non-Elite

Just as the black student movement has moved much closer to the ghetto community, the white campus movement has moved from the elite universities to non-elite schools: 72 out of the 86 actions since November were at non-elite schools and 39,800 out of 49,110 participants were at non-elite schools.

As many non-elite schools experience actions for the first time (San Francisco, Oshkosh, Kent, State, College of San Mateo, Ferris State) blacks and whites come together for the first time, often uneasily.

Elite schools are those at which the economic background of the student body is generally or even exclusively upper middle class, at which a large percentage of the students go on to graduate or professional schools, at which the trustees represent major national corporate interests, and at which the university serves a major function for the government in research and policy making. Non-elite schools are more regionally and locally oriented; the student body is drawn from a less prosperous economic background and the prevailing philosophy of education is generally much less touched by "liberalism" than that of the elite schools.

The more elite a school, the more geographically diverse the student body. With a greater percentage of the student body coming from nearby communities, non-elite universities invite more

Campus Confrontations

Nov. 6, 1969 - March 6, 1969

TOTAL ACTIONS — disruptive actions such as sit-ins, strikes, occupation of buildings, etc. Does not include non-disruptive rallies and marches		86
Colleges and Universities included		78
Public		50
Private		28
Participants — persons engaged in disruptive actions of direct confrontation		49,110*
Arrests		2,009
Actions related to black demands — or against racism and third world exploitation		54
Black curriculum		14
Black admissions		16
Both of above		4
Anti-racism		16
Undetermined		4
Actions related to campus decision-making at black schools		8
Percentage of black related actions		72%
Actions related to campus decision-making at white schools		9
Anti-war, Anti-military actions		15
Percentage of white related actions		28%

NOTE: Figures compiled from N.Y. Times, with slight revisions from LNS; hence they are conservative.

*19,000 of these at 3 schools: Berkeley, S.F. State, Wisconsin.

community related protests than the elite schools. Thus recent anti-war protests have been at elite schools like Oberlin, Dartmouth, Washington University and Northwestern. It is also not surprising that third world students at University of California at Berkeley (most of whom are not from the community) found much less community support than S.F. State strikers. Permanent organizational links between community and student groups are much more likely to form at non-elite universities. A good example is the nascent radical political organization of the Chinese - American community flowing out of the S.F. State strike.

The expansion of the student movement into non-elite schools represents the beginning of a mass attack on higher education in America.

The Future

In the past, the radical youth movement, characterized by affluence and centered at the elite universities, was isolated and weak. But as America's future teachers, social workers, engineers, technicians and bureaucrats begin to question their future social roles, they challenge America's entire social and economic structure and the function of the university as a means of pro-

duction within that structure. As the student movement begins to question its privileged position in society, it opens the way for the student movement to become a social movement.

The examples of California and Wisconsin demonstrate the more right wing corporate solutions to the problems of higher education, namely rationalization and repression. Student demands at non-elite universities pose a direct challenge to the power and the economic interests of the trustees. When threatened, the rulers of non-elite schools have no choice but to call in the forces of repression. Hence the massive police presence at San Fernando and San Francisco State and Ferris State in Michigan, and the National Guard at Berkeley and Madison.

However, one should not overestimate differences in controlling student disorders by segments of the power structure. Cooptation and repression are not mutually exclusive: each strategy represents a desire to control. Both sides talk about the "hard core," one seeking to crush it, the other to isolate it. Just as the ruling class uses racism to split the working class, they try to prevent blacks (with "legitimate grievances") from aligning with "the revolutionary" and "destructive" white radicals.

TONIGHT — 8:00 PM FINLEY GRAND BALLROOM

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HOUSE PLAN ASSOCIATION

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"SPRING RITES"

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LIVE BAND — REFRESHMENTS

Dean Peace: 'No More Mr. Nice Guy'

(Continued from Page 2)

I had been warned by faculty members in confidence not to be around while I was suspended. President Gallagher apparently felt very strongly on the subject. It was likely he would expel anyone who came on.

So what I did, I just came on quietly and didn't bother anybody. I just went to the rally and stood in the back and split.

But I was seen by a sniveling bastard named Ronald Fine. He told Stu Lefkowitz, who works in Room 152 Finley. Stu Lefkowitz told Dean Peace. And Dean Peace told me that he really didn't want to expel me, so if I wrote a letter of apology he would let it go. So I crawled, and wrote the letter.

Last term, at the sanctuary bust, Dean Peace tried to push two OP reporters who had been told by the police that they had the option of leaving or being arrested, back into the Ballroom. He made damn sure that they were arrested. The whole thing took place at 2 AM, which is probably past his bedtime, but that doesn't excuse it.

The two OP reporters were handcuffed, since Dean Peace had gone so far out of his way to make sure they were arrested.

And later on in the term, Dean Peace had his office invaded by about two dozen students who were sick and tired of him. They went there to seek redress for the fact that Ron and Jeff had been suspended without a hearing. They had tried to see him before.

So they went to his office. Dean Peace's secretary freaked, and went into hysterics. Nothing had been done to her. A guy named Mel spent the whole incident trying to calm her down.

Now he faces an indictment on five counts which could put him in prison for five years.

Because Dean Peace had decided: no more Mr. Nice Guy.

Dean Peace went to a Grand Jury with five names, those were all he had, and convinced the Grand Jury to lay it all on those five. This is the same tactic he had worked out the very first time I ever met him.

The only witnesses, since Dean Peace wasn't there to see it himself, were his hysterical secretary and a student aide. And if any witnesses surface to dispute charges of say, vandalism, or theft, then Dean Peace will slap an indictment on them. So Josh, Thelonus, Mel, Bob, and Jeff, will probably face it alone, with at least one year of prison over their heads.

Now I'm sick and tired of him. He fouls us. It is time we got rid of Dean Peace. It is time we drove him crazy.

Dean Peace's fortified office with its iron door has been moved off South Campus, which



is a beginning. His new office is Room 114 Shepard.

If Dean Peace still taught gym, we could all register for his course and scream "Pig! Pig!"

Oink! Oink!" at him like they did at San Francisco State. We could do it anyway, every time we catch sight of him.

We could get a caravan together and follow him home to Westchester where his pen is, honking our horns and screaming pig! Then we could drive around his block a couple of times, with signs and placards saying James S. Peace is a pig, so all his neighbors would know what we thought of him.

Faculty members and other Administrators, if they weren't such spineless toadies, could censure him, and cut him dead whenever they saw him.

We could spike his coffee with LSD, and make sure it's a bummer.

We could plant seeds on his lawn and get him busted for possession.

We could crap on his rug. We could watch his office and do the same things to anyone who was seen entering.

Dean Peace is a prick. Let's drive him out.

College Relations Director
c/o Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20008
Please send me a free Sheraton Student I.D. Card:

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Address: _____

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Kalb ...

Danny Kalb, once a member of the Blues Project, and fellow musicians will perform in the Finley Grand Ballroom next Thursday at 5 PM. Tickets are available in Room 151 or 331 Finley for one dollar. Dancing will be allowed. The performance is the first in a series of "big name concerts" to be presented on Thursday afternoons, according to Senate Campus Affairs Vice President Bernie Weichsel.

Emotionally violent as well as an exciting evening of drama, the Speech Department production of Arthur Miller's *All My Sons* is a welcome addition to the College's theatre scene after the empty wit of Harold Pinter and the gay frolics of rehashed musical comedy.

Under the direction of Dennis McDonald, the 10 member cast lifts the audience out its seats and wrings the audience dry of its emotions. The cast plays the script to its fullest, though sometimes the delicate timing gets trounced in the field of tears and at other times the script itself trips the actors up.

Dating back to 1947, *All My Sons* is Arthur Miller's first Broadway play, preceding his famous *Death of a Salesman* by two years. The story concerns a family which is crushed by the harshness of the money game and the resulting death of a son.

Joe Keller, who supplied the government with airplane parts during World War Two, is caught in a tragic web when he learns that defective parts from his factory caused the death of 21 flyers and indirectly, the death of

All My Sons is Excellent Theatre

By Jonathan Penzner

his son, Larry. A second son, Chris, finds himself trapped in the same web — he wants to marry his brother's former fiancée, Ann Deever, who is also the daughter of Keller's partner.

When the truth comes to light — that the responsibility for the cracked crankcases lies on Joe Keller's head, and not his partner's, who had taken the rap, Chris flies apart. During the war, his band of soldiers had "fought for each other," he says, and returning home, where there is no sense of social responsibility, is unbearable.

Joe Keller, like Willy Loman of *Salesman*, commits suicide after discovering that his responsibility for the death of the flyers caused Larry to deliberately kill himself in action and Chris to reject his father's actions.

Miller's script is often jerky and redundant. His attempt at achieving natural speech garbles the theatricality and sensibility of the play. However, the cast is at ease on the stage, and if it were not for the unevenness of the play's tempo, the performance would have rendered the audience immobile for at least five minutes.

Bernard Kosberg, as the guilt-ridden Joe Keller, constantly surprises one with his portrayal — it is neither too aged nor too vital. But when called for, Kosberg's power is tremendous. In the opening of the play, his character looks gnarled even in the way he uses his hands. And in the short duration of the play,

Kosberg is visibly destroyed by the harrowing circumstances surrounding Larry's disappearance.

Joe's remaining son, Chris, is a starry-eyed idealist who meets the cruel truth of the play. Charles Reiman's character was starry-eyed, but I wasn't always convinced that this was the man who had fought so valiantly at the front. His head-on collision with reality is ably handled, though, and like all the players, he pours forth energy sufficient to burst a dam.

Regina Keller does an excellent job in her portrayal of Ann Deever. In act one, she wants to marry Chris and nothing else, not even the insane ravings of Chris' mother (who harbors hopes Larry will return one day) can stop her from achieving her goal. By the end of the play, she seems on the verge of cracking. Miss Keller adds tremendous depth to a role which could have been easily contrived. Perhaps Ann Deever is a bit too hollow inside, as if everything had been burned out of her also; but that was Miss Keller's choice to make and she carries off the hollow character with conviction.

Deborah Cohen, as Kate, Joe's wife, has the most difficult part in the play. The aging woman carries with her the knowledge that Joe is responsible for the defective parts, but instead of letting herself realize it in full, she stuffs it into the back of her head and supplants it with hopes of Larry's return. Kate's motives are not revealed until late in the

play, and her presence is a source of agitation for those on stage and in the audience.

Miss Cohen's youth has had to be covered up for this part, but she does not always succeed. Her whining and troubled mother can be severe and sharp when necessary, but the sorry feeling that Kate has for herself fails to reach into the depths of experience as Miss Cohen handles her.

In this story of complete destruction at the hands of a crushing money-oriented society, blind people finish last, and Miss Cohen's Kate is totally unaware of anything beyond her family. She, too, gets wrecked in the web. That destruction is clearly and definitively portrayed.

The supporting cast is excellent. Errol Slue, as the next door neighbor, and Kenneth Frankel, as Ann's sickly brother, fill out the play as much as possible,

have worked more on is the pacing of those moments of sheer emotional outburst. As the scenes are played, the actors sometimes slip into action-reaction situations too easily and before the audience (and the characters also) could absorb the meaning of the first blow, the second is about to break over our heads. That muddles the story and lessens the impact of Joe's death.

The sets are beautiful, but from the opening lines of the play, which describe the previous night as being almost a hurricane, it is apparent the set was a bit too pretty. It would be nice if the lighting were improved, because even in the "sheer daylight," an actor's face could be lost to dark shadows as he crosses the stage.

In comparison with the Repertoire Society's *The Homecoming*, this production is not as perfect, technically speaking. But Pinter's script is a lot of intellectual crap, runny at times, but leading nowhere. *All My Sons* is good theatre; it deals with society and people in human terms.

All My Sons
by Arthur Miller

Presented by the Speech Department at the Laboratory Theatre. Last performance tonight at 8 PM. Admission free.

The Cast

Joe Keller	-----	Bernard Kosberg	Dr. Jim Bayliss	-----	Errol Slue
Chris Keller	-----	Charles Reiman	Sue Bayliss	-----	Mary Grant
Kate Keller	-----	Deborah Cohen	Frank Lubey	-----	William LeBow
Ann Deever	-----	Regina Keller	Lydia Lubey	-----	Susan Zwerman
George Deever	-----	Kennet Frenkel	Bert	-----	Nicholas DuFrierz

without their stealing the show.

McDonald's direction isn't obvious at all, which is good. Actors play well from one mood into another, and they are conscious of the stage and the other actors on it.

The only thing McDonald might

The stage is more alive and the experience more rewarding. Miller's message, is straight and simple: people must be responsible to their society, but in this world, it isn't "profitable." The human wreckage gets swept aside because it seems nobody cares.

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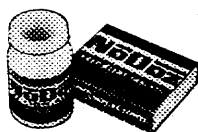
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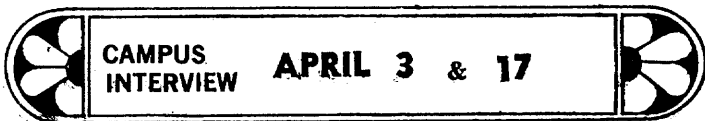
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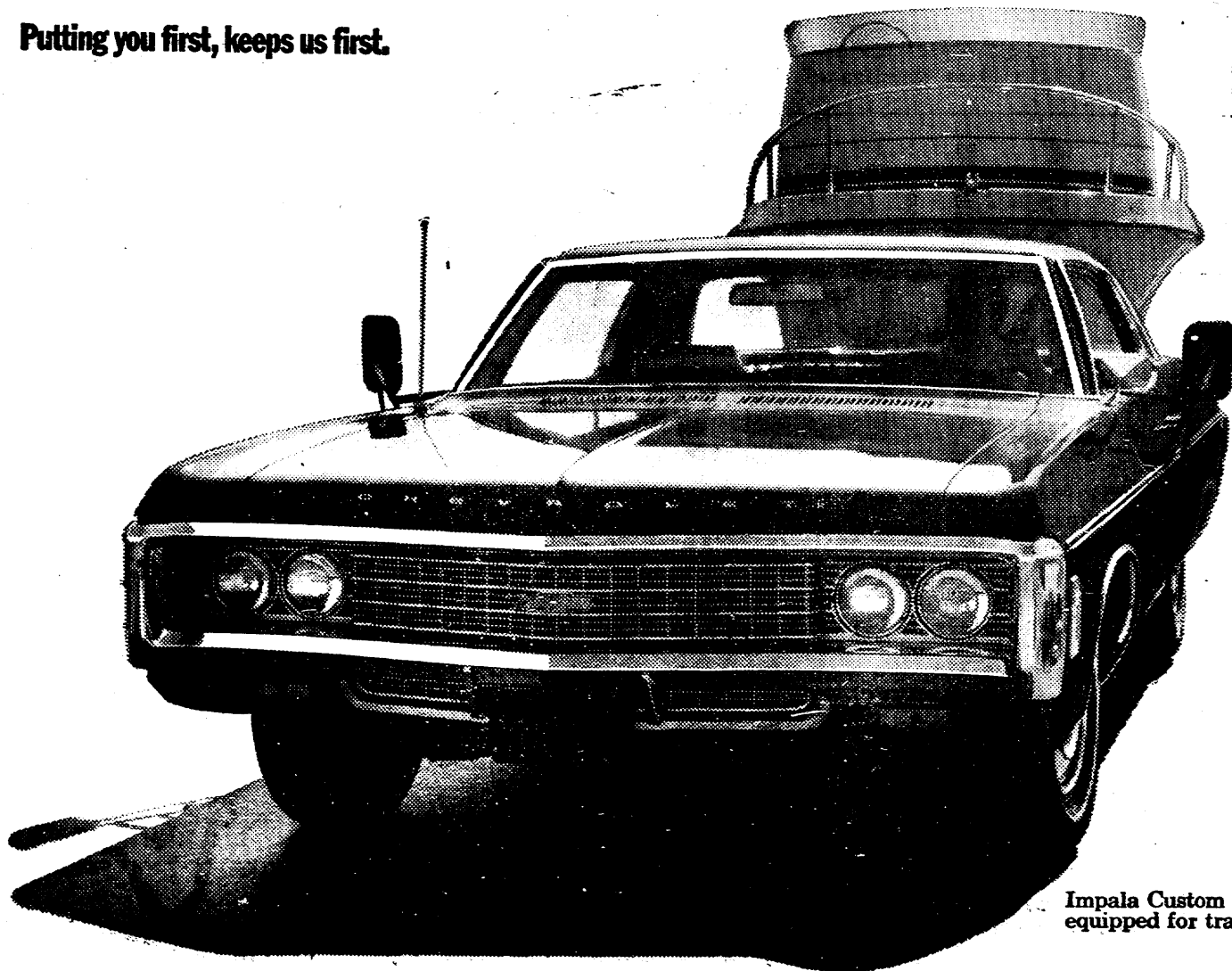
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Pershing Rifles Refuses To 'Spy'

The student commander of the local regiment of the Pershing Rifles, an association of Reserve Officers Training Corps members, has refused an order from his national headquarters to gather information on Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Panthers, and "all other local subversive groups."

The directive came in a letter dated February 3 and signed by "Major" Kent Cockson, a journalism major at the University of Nebraska, where the national headquarters is located. Cockson, who is organizing a file of "subversive propaganda," ordered that documents be sent without alteration, and that news clippings be "trimmed neatly," and pasted on an 8" by 11" sheet of white paper.

"Colonel" Allan F. Leung, commander of the Eighth Regiment, which has headquarters here, said, in a reply dated March 5, that before acting on the demand for information, he wants "further and more detailed information" concerning the potential use of any material forwarded to the national headquarters. He also declared that "this Headquarters feels that Pershing Rifles has never been, and should not be, an intelligence arm of any headquarters, whether internal or

external," and in a reference to recent anti-ROTC demonstrations here, he continued: "even if it were [an intelligence arm], our highly precarious position on this campus would make it highly unadvisable."

According to the College's bulletin, the Pershing Rifles is a "national military honor society organized to encourage, preserve, and develop the highest ideals of the military profession; to promote American citizenship, and provide appropriate recognition of a high degree of military ability among all ROTC cadets."

In an interview with the Liberation News Service, Cockson explained that "since the Pershing Rifles aren't really officially connected with the Army, we can say things about the radicals that the Department of Defense can't say." He said that Pershing Rifles "hasn't got what you could call a solidified program to do something about the disruptive radicals, SDS and the others, but I know there would be a lot of interest for it, especially on the coasts, where they



have more of that sort of radical disruption."

Cockson's order went to Pershing Rifles' 13 regimental headquarters, which were to instruct all 153 companies on campuses across the country to comply with his "request for intelligence." Cockson estimated that there were 7,000 "kids" in the companies.

—Wolfson

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Servicemen's Union Grows

GI's Fight War and Officers

By JONATHAN PENZNER and HOWARD REIS

Andy Stapp, who has been organizing soldiers for the last two years, warned a student audience yesterday, that opposition to the war in the Armed Forces "has gotten out of control" and that the military establishment's "open repression" of the Presidio 27 was being used "to frighten the guys" from organizing.

Stapp, a private ("retired," the masthead of *The Bond* says) was given a dishonorable discharge from the Army following a court martial for subversion in April, 1967. Stapp had begun to organize a servicemen's union at Fort Sill, Oklahoma — an unprecedented move to secure GI rights and to encourage the anti-war movement within the Army. He is now chairman of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) and editor of *The Bond*, the foremost anti-war GI paper.

An audience of about 50 people heard Stapp relate numerous instances of servicemen's resistance of orders to Vietnam. The meeting was sponsored by the College's chapter of Youth Against War and Fascism.

The union urges anti-war soldiers to stay in their companies and work for their rights. "We don't oppose desertion," Stapp pointed out, "but we don't see desertion as being [the most effective form] of dissent. The Fort Hood 43 didn't go AWOL, they fought where they were. What's 43 more AWOL's? But they were more effective doing it where they were."

Stapp said that according to his information, one soldier goes AWOL once every two and one-half minutes and that

make another million dollars."

He added that his basis for organizing is class conflict. "The guys we're working with are working class guys. Our demand for higher pay is really intended to highlight the privileges of the officers, the different life-styles, to point a finger at it."

The union's views on the Vietnam war are definitive. "We say it's an imperialist war. Every issue of *The Bond* hits the Vietnam war. We argue that [GI's] should refuse to die for big money interests."

The Army only exists to enslave the third world and student demonstrators," he continued. "We will take it [the Army] out of their hands . . . when their [the ruling class] only ally is the police, they will be naked."

In response to a question about the ASU demand concerning the elections of officers, Stapp replied, "There will not be war because we won't elect people like LeMay, and Westmoreland [Westmoreland]."

At yesterday's meeting Stapp spoke mainly about experiences GI's in the union have had with the military establishment in bucking the war. He told of the 198th Infantry Brigade at Fort Hood, which, upon receipt of orders to Vietnam, rioted, raided an arsenal, and attacked the officers club, killing a lieutenant. At Fort Lewis, when a brigade refused to acknowledge orders to ship out to Vietnam, the Army rescinded the orders.

The ASU has been instrumental in applying pressure on military officials across the country to improve treatment of GI's. The Union brought so much adverse public opinion to bear on the Pentagon that General Charles P. Stone, an alumnus of the College, was forced to rescind his orders to send to the front lines in Vietnam soldiers who refused to salute officers.

In an interview after the meeting, Stapp



"It's a free country and you're fighting to keep it free — whatsa matter, don't you believe in freedom?"
—Cartoon from *The Bond*

expanded on the union's eight point demands and talked about the goals of the union. The seventh demand states that soldiers must have the "right to disobey illegal orders — like orders to go and fight in an illegal war in Vietnam."

"If you remove that demand," Stapp said, "you take the heart out of the union. You can scrap the other demands, but this is why the guys join the union." Other demands deal with racial bias in the Army and the right to self-determination and collective bargaining.

Stapp said that the union, which has "several thousand members on the bases around the world," is being fought by the "brass" because the union threatens their security. "The only thing that keeps guys from joining the union is fear of getting in trouble. It is not hostility. [The GI's]

are not hostile to the union."

The union is unique in the movement in that there is no division into whites and blacks at the union level, although blacks often organize into separate groups on other matters. The union organizes infantrymen, mostly, but has members among sailors, the Air Force, the Military Police and military intelligence divisions.

Once a GI is promoted above a corporal, E-4, he is no longer allowed to be a member. No officers are allowed to join the union, although the union backs officers who want help in fighting the military establishment.

The Bond, begun in June, 1967, is the oldest and the most widely read GI anti-war newspaper. Two other national GI papers, *The Ally* and the *Vietnam GI*, were founded in February, 1968.

mp raps about life in the vietnam war

The following interview with an E-4 home on leave from a year's tour of Vietnam is taken from *Vietnam GI*, an anti-war serviceman's newspaper. At the time he gave the interview, the MP had extended his tour in Vietnam as a helicopter gunner. ARVN is the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Q. Why did you switch [from an MP to a gunner]?

A. Well, as an MP, I just couldn't see fucking over the GIs. They're over there, risking their lives and then they come into town; they want to get a piece of ass, smoke some grass, or drink some beer, but everything's off limits. And you have to run them out and write them up. I just couldn't see it because we were doing it, too.

Q. As an MP, you must have known about a lot of guys who would split for a while.

A. Yes. Well, you know how it is; everything just builds up inside you and you just have to go someplace. Like your R&R is 7 months away; so you take your favorite girlfriend, go downtown, and live with her for a while. Then you show up in a month or so when you're out of money. That's about the time she throws you out, anyways.

Q. What did you think of lifers in the MPs?

A. I don't feel much for the officers. Most of them think they're still in the States. I knew a captain that I use to be under during Tet when the VC hit our compound. Now this particular captain was really a cool head because he had two of our men killed. In back of the compound was a water tower. When the VC hit, one of the guys on the perimeter

climbed up on the tower with a 16 so that he could cover the whole street. When the captain came running out and heard something up there he said, "there's something moving up there — shoot!" And one of these dud, stupid sergeants just opened up on the guy before anyone could tell him, and killed him.

Q. Killed one of his own men?

A. Killed one of his own men. The captain made a little monument to the guy out of a captured weapon and sent the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star to his mother.

A little later during the fight, one of the guys took two shots at the captain with his .45. He missed him and the next day they sent the guy out to the field.

Q. Coming back to the States for a while, how do you feel towards the anti-war movement?

A. You mean the peace creeps? Well, I think most of them are just trying to stay out of the Army; they don't want to go to Vietnam. But I think the guys who are running the show really believe in what they're doing. Like I was down in this one office where a guy was telling the guys who run the place about his bad back and asked what kind of deferment he could get and all that shit. And I thought, this guy, he's just yellow, he just wants to stay out of the Army. I think that's just what most of the peace creeps are trying to do.

But I don't blame them. If I knew then what I do now, I'd be in Canada. I think most of the people over here don't believe in the war and think we should get out.

Q. What will you do when you go back to Nam?

A. Machine gunner on a chopper, doing what I did before I left: We fly

Green Beans around on recon missions, go up on assault missions, take troops in, surround a village, strafe it, gather prisoners, and go on out.

Q. What do you think of the beanies?

A. I think they're professional soldiers. They know what they're doing and they know how to do it. I wouldn't want to be one, though, because I think they're a little bit sick. They're machines, that's a good word for them.

Q. What about ARVN?

A. I don't trust him anymore than I do the VC. I don't blame the guy, he's been fighting 30 years, and like all Vietnamese he just wants to be left alone. But he's caught up in the Army and if he can get an out, he'll take it.

Q. Do you think the people want us there?

A. No. It's the same thing, the average gook just wants to be left alone. They really don't care who wins the war. Hell, I feel sorry for them, but I don't like them and I wouldn't trust them at all.

Q. What does the brass say about dealing with the people?

A. Oh, the brass tells you all kinds of good shit. You know, "be nice to them, get them to like us and we'll win the war for minds." But when you get down to the nitty-gritty, they don't want you to take prisoners, or the prisoners you do take, the brass wants information and they're not fussy how you get it. It looks good on the outside, but on the inside it's not so neat.

Most guys don't like the war. The big thing to look forward to is getting out and going back to the States. But over there they know that if they do anything — try to get out or something — they're going to get fucked over.



Andy Stapp

there were 200,000 AWOLs and 53,357 deserters in 1968. Stapp also estimated, using information received from union members in the two major receiving hospitals for wounded Vietnam GI's, that in a normal week there are 1,400 casualties. On the first day of the Tet Lunar offensive last year, there were 1,000 casualties in just one of the two hospitals, he said.

The effect of such National Liberation Front offensives on the American GI is demoralization, according to Stapp. "It's defeatism," he said. "Every time the NLF wins a battle, the union is going to get more members. They feel that they've been fed lies."

The Union's eventual goal, according to Stapp, "is to take guys like the Fort Hood 43 [black GI's who refused last August to be transported to Chicago and be used against the demonstrators there], and the Presidio 27, to take guys like them, to put them in charge of how the Army is run and take the Army out of the hands of Westmoreland and the generals. We want to elect our officers."

Stapp said that one sailor recruited 25 new union members, including four guards, while in the brig. Intellectual arguments "don't work with GI's," Stapp said. "What you talk about is how he's gonna get his ass shot off, a general is gonna get another medal and a businessman is gonna