



observation post

VOLUME 46 — No. 6

184

CITY COLLEGE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1969

Classrooms Deserted As 500 Attend Teach-in



Gil Friend

While almost all the College's faculty and students accepted yesterday's anti-war moratorium as a holiday, 600 persons did come to school. Above, a contingent of a few hundred people from the College march down to a rally at Columbia University. Below Paul Milkman debates Borough Pres. Percy Sutton.

By PETER GRAD and STEVE SIMON

The College was deserted yesterday, the day of the nationwide moratorium against the war in Vietnam.

Most students and faculty members apparently observed the moratorium by staying away. It was as if 9 AM in the morning was stretched to cover the rest of the day.

Almost all classes, even some in the engineering school, were cancelled by professors, usually with the consent of students. Tests were not given and attendance was not taken in classes which were held. The Board of Higher Education had earlier ruled that students and faculty members would not be penalized for participating in yesterday's protest.

Perhaps 600 persons were on campus at noon, most of them in the Finley Grand Ballroom attending a teach-in sponsored by the House Plan Association and the Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Many wore black armbands and blue moratorium buttons.

Afterwards, a smaller rally was held outside Cohen Library. Two hundred persons listened there to speeches by prominent radicals, including Carl Davidson, who recently visited Cuba, and James Johnson, a soldier who was imprisoned for refusing to go to Vietnam.

At 3 PM, a few hundred students, led by some faculty members and a police escort, marched from South Campus to Columbia University. Walking on the downtown side of Amsterdam Avenue, the marchers were joined by some youngsters and greeted with victory signs and clenched fists from bystanders.

About 75 others intensely watched the World Series on a television set in Finley Center's Bittenweiser Lounge as Tom Seaver and the New York Mets defeated the Baltimore Orioles in ten innings, 2-1.

(Continued on Page 8)

An OP Analysis

White Heat

By JONATHAN PENZNER

The aim of the organizers of the Moratorium, (October 15th) protest movement, as the President well knows, was to take the antiwar appeal out of the hands of a radical minority more interested in its destructive political ends than in the end of the Vietnam war.

—New York Times editorial. "Fudging the Issue," Oct. 14.

The overwhelming popularity of the anti-war movement, once the province of a "small and vocal minority," has scared President Nixon. The radical movement continues to scare the New York Times, while most ironically, popularity threatens to destroy the radical movement itself.

I wish that the Times and many others members of that ambiguous breed of political animals, the establishment liberal, would get something straight about the radical movement. It would help if the radicals themselves realized that without a "hard core" group of "dedicated agitators," there would be no anti-war movement at all, much less on such a mass scale as October 15th.

If the small and vocal minority had not cried out in the wilderness of three and more years ago for total withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, there would not have been a call from the middle-of-the-roads for negotiations with the NLF. The radical left never put faith in negotiations, and always had an alternative ready for these middle-of-the-roads when the negotiations fell flat. After Johnson and then Nixon turned the Paris peace talks into a fiasco, the middle of the road had no place to go but to adopt the originally radical demand for immediate and total troop withdrawal.

Three years ago the negotiationists found to their surprise little or no support from the left; they couldn't understand. They were sure the United States would act honorably and sincerely once they were forced to sit down. Petitions and much space in the New York Times were wasted, one might say. And yet, for these liberals, that negotiation thing was a necessary step — they learned from their mistake.

However, still in the petition stage of things, they could not comprehend the radicals' demand. "All the troops at once?" they asked incredulously. "That's impossible. It's unfair to the Saigon govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

Student Senate Results

James Landy has defeated two opponents to become the second President of the Student Senate. Landy's five running mates for executive office also won, but his slate will control only a minority of the Senate seats.

With less than 2,000 ballots cast, Landy received 850 votes. Leroy Hodge and Biagio Mignone polled 550 and 508, respectively.

The Campus Coalition, Landy's slate, also captured seven Senate seats, including two positions in which the victor was also supported by Mignone's ticket, which won ten other seats. Hodge's Street People Coalition won eight seats. The remaining five seats were captured by independents.



Howie A. Stromberg

Task Force Considers Tri-Semester

The College's Presidential Task Force on Admissions last week sent out 3,000 questionnaires to determine student reaction to a possible tri-semester year. Several administrators have indicated that if the response from the students is negative, the plan will be dropped from serious consideration.

The presidential task force had been formed late in September to formulate plans to implement the City University's "open admissions" program. According to Roger Taylor, special assistant to the President, a majority of the deans on the committee appear to oppose the tri-semester system.

In a related development, representatives of various units of the CU met in the office of Dean David Newton of Baruch College on October 8 to discuss "open admissions." According to a source present at the meeting, "no enthusiasm was expressed" for the tri-semester plan. Members, the source said, supported more efficient utilization of the present two semester system.

The Faculty Senate is also planning to nominate a committee this afternoon to discuss open admissions proposals. Nominees

appear to be split on the question of tri-semester.

The coercive feature involved in requiring students to attend certain sessions was denounced by several other potential members of the faculty committee.

Registrar George Papoulas opposes the trimester system because he feels that students and faculty would not be willing to make the sacrifices necessary for the program to succeed.

At its first meeting, members of the Presidential Committee discussed various measures in addition to the tri-semester system which would increase the maximum capacity of the present physical resources of the college.

It was pointed out at the meeting that by utilizing classroom space for every hour between 9 AM and 6 PM for five days a week, about 600 additional students would be accommodated.

Another study discussed indi-

cated that more room for approximately 500 students would result from renting 50 classrooms the High School of Music and Art between 6 and 8 PM.

One proposal recommended that Saturday be considered a normal workday between 8 AM and 6 PM. According to one set of figures this would increase the base number of students by 20%, or allow for 2,400 additional students.

Also suggested was the merging of day and evening session, an action which would apparently yield no more than 100 seats.

The possibility of renting additional physical space near the College was also discussed. Nevertheless, Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer remarked last week that he did not feel the College could occupy any building between 110th Street and 145th Street without arousing anger from the community.

observation post

Editor: Steve Simon

Associate Editor: Jonny Neumann

Photography Editor: H. Edward Weberman

Business Manager: Howard Reis

Assistant Editors: Steve Marcus, Alan Milner and Adrian Price.

Editors Moratoria: Tom Friedman, Gil Friend, Ken Kessler, Josh Mills, Mike Muskal, Rebel Owen, and Jonathan Penzner.

Staff: Leslie Black, Richard Black, Syd Brown, Paul Falkowski, Peter Grad, Judy Hyman, Bob Lovinger, Sam Miles, Barry Pollack, David Rudnitsky, Bob Sokol, Howie Stromberg, and Margot Williams.

Centerfold Photos by Hew, MPG, HAS and SZ

White Heat

(Continued from Page 1)

ment!" Or did they say it was unfair to the Vietnamese people? I forget.

Anyway after thousands of deaths on our side, hundreds of thousands of maimed bodies, on our side again, and five years of war (again, just for America — remember, the Vietnamese have been fighting for 20 years, their death toll is incredibly high), the establishment liberal, the middle-of-the-roaders and even some factions on the right, have had enough with the war. They are demanding more than token withdrawals. They are demanding an end to the war and an immediate and complete troop withdrawal.

One must admit that they've come a long way. But if the radicals had not gone out years and years ago to get beaten and busted for the same demands, where would these liberals be? If the liberals hadn't been coerced and pushed, hadn't seen the state's brutality toward this vocal minority on their TV sets, read it in the papers, heard it on the radios — would there have been an October 15th or anything like it?

And the New York Times now calls the very group responsible for this movement, "destructive." Oh, excuse me. This editorial does not call the radicals destructive; rereading, I see that it calls the "political ends" of this group destructive. Sneaky, fellows.

In other words, the Times is saying, whether you radicals had anything to do with the antiwar movement in the past is unimportant now. We, they mean the goods guys — radicals are bad guys (remember that and you can always work for the government) — we are taking over the antiwar movement (now that it's safe to do so) and you can go back to being a "small and vocal minority." Right on.

The antiwar movement has become so widespread that it threatens to get out of hand. Hell, even Nixon is for peace; only the troop withdrawal idea splits the hawk peace lovers from the dove peace lovers.

In this morass, what shall the radical do? Where does the alienated, perhaps freaky-looking malcontent who triggered this whole scene in the first place go? Should he work for Lindsay and don suits to attend receptions at expensive hotels and curry favor with the Beautiful People? Or what?

I don't think that calling for support of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or the NLF, is going to prove fruitful. First of all because they are shooting to kill our boys, and very few people are going to emotionally, or intellectually, support what tactically remains the deadly antagonist. If some mother's son is in the trenches and a college kid says, support the PRG to that mother, I think she would have every right to tell the kid off. Secondly, it is not as important to develop sympathy for foreign movements as it is for Americans to realize the nature of the system that creates Vietnams. **Imperialism** is the word. Instead of wasting breathe on something as emotional as the NLF, it would be better to talk about the American interests at stake in such a war. If people realize that their own interests are not served in an imperialist war, they can in some way relate to any national liberation struggle. Why work on the Vietnamese NLF when the next time it will be the Guatemala or Mozambique NLF?

The draft must not be forgotten. It must be abolished immediately. No alternatives — like working out a volunteer army as a compromise — should be offered. With 19 year-olds and college graduates probably receiving the onus of the draft in the near future, there will be plenty of ground on which to base a movement.

As concerns City College specifically, radicals should work to get the liberals and middle-of-the-roaders to take a more dramatic stand than that of missing a day of school or marching down the avenue. Those people who struck October 15th, and presumably will strike again in November, should be very receptive to anti-ROTC campaign. ROTC should definitely be knocked off the campus by the Spring term. In fact, the ROTC campaign can be a gauge of the reliability of the popular antiwar movement — is it sincere enough to take the measures necessary to end the war?

Student radicals are still unhappy because the vast majority of Americans aren't radicals like them. The reality of the situation is that there are never going to be so many radicals running around. Let's hope there aren't too many more anyway, or the factions will increase geometrically. The popular amalgum of antiwar groups can be pushed again, like it was pushed in the past. The radicals will always be two or three or many steps ahead of the popular groups, but it must always be that way. They always follow the radicals. It has been like that in the past. As long as the radicals adopt good, progressive positions, it will continue like that.

Radicals must be patient with this mass of people. Radicals should encourage them and criticize them whenever necessary but never condemn them. Condemn the wrong ideas and save the strongest condemnations, for the Nixons and Agnews and Thurmonds and Lairds and Rockefeller and so on and so on.

The potential for a strong anti-imperialist movement exists. If the small minority created an anti-Vietnam war movement, it can create an anti-imperialist movement. The smug contempt among radicals for the liberals and middle-of-the-roaders is out of place. This kind of arrogance just indicates how insecure the left is; there is no need to be either insecure for arrogant. And of course, it would help if the left got itself together.

The Movement and the War

The author of the following column is Ira Liebowitz, a member of the Labor Committee, a group expelled from SDS last year.

Almost everybody today is against the war. And a resurgence in the coming months is beginning. The end of anti-war dormancy reflects a general realization among Americans that the negotiations and promises of "troop withdrawals" are taking too long and are mainly public relations gimmicks. Liberal hucksters like Lindsay, Goodell and O'Dwyer are moving in to make political hay.

Unfortunately, the feeling throughout yesterday's moratorium was mainly one of nostalgia for those "good old peace march and slogan-chanting days," lacking a viable course of action. Two years have passed and the repetition of the "old anti-war movement" promises to be disastrous.

The major anti-war tendencies are mirrored in the CCNY Committee To End The War In Vietnam. Its meetings are charade battles between several left and liberal groups, each claiming that it is more for an end to the war and U.S. imperialism than the next, or that it understands that broad coalitions are the only real way to end the war. Then there are the fanatics who see that peace marches themselves don't end wars, and are driven by despair to believe the way to "materially aid the NLF" is to get killed by police or blow up draft boards. None, except the people who organized the Fort Dix demonstration, are able to truly understand the tasks facing an anti-imperialist movement today.

An examination of the material effects of the war economy on the lives of the American people, can help reveal the tasks we must take up.

Profit-seekers have dumped huge amounts of money into useless war production and real estate speculation, causing the living standards of American workers to steadily decline since 1966. New York, like most American cities, is quickly becoming one big slum, and schools are overcrowded. In general, the lives of the American people have been attacked by a hungry war-time economy which generates huge profits for banks and

corporations, while the Vietnamese people are being attacked by the war machine. The Vietnamese and the American wage earners are natural allies.

The job of winning people to the fight to end the war, then, is the job of reindustrializing and redirecting the United States economy to the desperate needs of housing, construction, schools, hospitals. Part of this task of rebuilding involves training skilled workers in colleges: nurses, teachers, doctors, scientists, city planning engineers, and freeing them to work in socially productive areas.

Today about 75 per cent of our scientists are wasted in war and war-related research. This is because the economy needs to dump capital into these non-productive areas in order to keep paper profits up. It's the same story for huge sections of the entire working class. Approximately one out of nine production workers are employed in defense or defense related industry. These workers and others can and must be won to a program of conversion of the war economy, won over to politically fighting for a society that uses its machines and factories to provide a decent life for its people. Otherwise workers in these areas see an end to the war as a threat to their jobs.

The Construction Industry

The shrinking construction industry illustrates the effect of fewer and fewer productive jobs being available for Americans and how the workers tend to respond to wage reductions and elimination of services by fighting each other. In Pittsburgh, Seattle and Chicago over the summer, coalition groups launched attacks on the "racist exclusion of Black people from construction trade unions." Without also demanding more construction to rebuild the cities where working people live — thus the creation of millions of more jobs — the original demand means whites losing their jobs. This one-sided "attack on racism" only serves to entrench racism among white workers. Fearful of losing their jobs because there is less and less construction work, it convinces them that the interests of blacks is inimical to their own job security.

Continued on Page 7)

What Follows...

What follows is a position paper on the war in Vietnam and the moratorium from the faculty of the College's SEEK program.

The faculty and staff of the City College SEEK Program support the Moratorium against the Vietnam war, but feel that an extended position needs to be stated. While recognizing the invalidity of the Vietnam conflict, and the necessity for discontinuing it, we must as concerned citizens go on to point out and call into question the entire roster of national priorities, as well as the implicit priorities of this city and this College.

More than any group in the College, the students and faculty of the SEEK program have reason to find the war indefensible. This war, more than any other single phenomenon of our national life, lights up and pulls into focus the USA's warped national values and diseased national purpose.

The Black or Puerto Rican student knows that the waste and violence of Vietnam is not some aberration into which the U.S. has fallen through an error in foreign policy or a military miscalculation. It is, rather, the most dramatically visible sign of a disease with which he has long been acquainted. It is a symptomatic action by the richest, most powerful country in history, which calls itself free and democratic yet permits the waste and poisoning of its citizens' lives; which has become locked in a series of choices which deal death here at home as in Asia — to the child in the streets, the child in the school system, the young men and women left outside the gates of higher education, their gifts starved, their talents rejected, their human needs classified as expendable. (Four per cent unemployment may be acceptable to the White House; the intellectual may accept, however indignantly, an annual defense budget of \$79 billion. But to the student in the SEEK program the statistics are beside the point. He has been living the implications of those statistics. We are here, all of us in SEEK, because of those implications.)

We are now witnessing in this country a persistent, insidious and indefensible attack on domestic social service programs. The nation has, indeed, after much nudging, been rallied to look critically at the question of Vietnam. But as yet there has been no similar chorus of protest over the atroc-

ties permitted to flourish among our own citizens, although these are occurring at our doorstep and have been described to us time after time. An academic community that can arouse itself to a critical assessment of our national position on the war should also be a community that will lead in questioning our social conscience and in fighting for programs for genuine equality of opportunity. We are seeing fantastic cutbacks in programs for the educationally disadvantaged and in urgent urban development programs, while billions are lavished on ABM projects and defense. Hospitals and essential health research are similarly being forced to retrench under the domestic cutbacks. We stand back and watch these things happen, we permit social indignities to flourish and no massive protest is heard from citizens, even of the college community. Here, where we presume to be guarding and transmitting a humanistic civilization, we take an impotent or neutral stance. We hear academics fearing lest the university become a political instrument. In fact, by closing its eyes to the contradiction between our avowed human values and the cynical practice around us, the university has already become the instrument of a political system which seems bent on betraying its own people. (Surely the City College, more than any college in the country, is in a position to recognize this contradiction.)

These persistent cutbacks in areas of desperate need, this war that goes on without the support of the citizens, the increasing attempts to control our educational institutions from without, the use of the courtroom to threaten dissent, all point toward a trend that can terminate in over domestic oppression. We must confront this trend and clearly trace the connections between what is happening in Vietnam and what is happening in the lives of our own people. We cannot protest the war without also going further to protest national priorities that are humanly dishonest and that do not reflect an informed choice by the citizens of the nation. Thus, on this day of moratorium, of ceasing to act in our normal functions and of registering our dissent on the war, we need to ask ourselves whether or not we are simply focussing on the war in order to postpone confrontation with the essential problems around us in our allegedly free and democratic city and nation.

RYM-II, Weathermen Test the Winds of Chicago

By Liberation News Service

CHICAGO — Thousands of SDS members from across the country — responding to two separate calls — took to the streets of Chicago last week.

The 400-man Weatherman faction, which broke hundreds of windows, braving police gunfire and suffering dozens of arrests on the action's opening day, returned to the streets last Saturday. But Wednesday, before the sun set more than half of the Weathermen were in the hands of the police, facing years in jail.

At the same time, nearly 4,000 young radicals marched through Chicago's Puerto Rican ghetto under the leadership of SDS's Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM-II) faction and the Young Lords Organization (YLO), a Puerto Rican revolutionary group. This march, enthusiastically received by the community and closely watched by the police, was part of a series of actions organized as an alternative to the Weatherman program, widely criticized as tactically suicidal and not designed to increase the movement's mass support.

The four-day SDS national action opened Wednesday night, when the Weatherman faction — wearing helmets and carrying sticks — charged through Chicago's fashionable Gold Coast district, smashing left and right the windows of stores, banks, cars, apartments and hotels.

The street action followed a bonfire rally in Lincoln Park at which it became clear that the Weathermen had brought virtually none of the thousands of "working class street kids" whom they had hoped would join their "white fighting force" on the side of peoples colonized by the U.S. Empire.

The Weathermen came here to affirm and dramatize through a national action what they had been saying in a dozen cities for months — that the revolution is now, that it is winning, and that white people are ready to fight alongside black, brown and Third World people. The drama in the streets — the helmets, sticks, the shattering glass, the police with drawn guns — presumably made the vision seem more real.

Twisting through the streets, Weatherman's main group held together, maintaining the offensive for about eight blocks before being dispersed by police. Seventy-five people (including 40 Weathermen) were arrested. The Weathermen report that sporadic police gunfire injured seven demonstrators (the Establishment press reported only three of these injuries, while the police admitted to only one shooting). A dozen cops were injured.

While Weathermen were able to run loose for some 15 minutes Wednesday night, their final attempt to "tear up Pig City" on Saturday was brutally stopped in its tracks by heavy police deployment.

The 180 marchers, readied for their last ditch stand, gathered at the remains of the Haymarket Square police monument (blown up a few days before). The site had been publicly announced, and the cops were ready.

The Weathermen, who had obtained a parade permit, marched about ten blocks into the Loop under heavy police escort, then broke from the official route, attacking cops and smashing windows. Hundreds of police, many helmeted, many in plainclothes, went into action. Within minutes, the Weathermen were either dispersed or under arrest. Many demonstrators were beaten, several policemen injured, and Chicago's chief lawyer, who is in the habit of appearing at demonstration to play cop, got his neck broken.

Even before the march started, SDS National Secretary Mark Rudd and other Weatherman leaders were arrested in a surprise raid by plainclothesmen. Rudd was badly beaten in a night-stickswinging pig orgy that lasted 10 minutes. The Weatherman leaders were charg-



ed with conspiracy to commit mob action in conjunction with earlier Weatherman actions.

Saturday's massive march through some of Chicago's ghetto communities (primarily Puerto Rican, but including some black and poor white communities) was the high point of the alternate Chicago action, organized by RYM-II, the Black Panther Party and the Young Lords.

Nearly 4,000 SDSers from across the country, led by a contingent of purple-bereted Young Lords, took the

The Weatherman have returned to New York.

I encountered them yesterday in Bryant Park. They explained how more "pigs" were sent to the hospital than Weatherman. They said 57 "pigs" were injured. After continuing the discussion which had started weeks ago as to whether I was doing the right things for the movement, one of the Weatherwomen (an old friend) attempted to use some karate on me. She tried to kick me (you must remember, this is a show of friendship). I grabbed her leg. She then told me she had broken her toe in Chicago, so I let go.

A few seconds later, while arguing with six Weathermen at once, a seventh grabbed me from behind, putting me in a full Nelson. We danced around for a few seconds, as I tried to trip him. He then released me. The Weathermen left a little while later.

—Howard Reis

streets in defiance of police orders. They covered the street for five blocks, waving fists and chanting: "U.S. Out of Vietnam!" "Free Puerto Rico!" "Power to the People!" "Free Bobby Seale!" and "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, the NLF Is Gonna Win!"

The marchers were joined by hundreds of community people, most of them Puerto Ricans, as people yelled encouragement and flashed fists from the sidewalks and apartment windows. The march ended at Humboldt Park, in the center of the Puerto Rican community, with a rally in honor of Pedro Albizu Campos, the Puerto Rican independence leader who died a year ago, and in honor of two Puerto Rican youths, members of the Puerto Rican Latin Kings, murdered by Chicago police recently.



Steve Ross/Newsweek

"We must work with the people, serve the people, become one with the people," Yoruba, Deputy Minister of Information of the New York Lords, and one of the rally's speakers, said. "If the people want the pig offed, we're gonna off the pig. Not because we're a gang, but because we're servants of the people."

"We blew those pigs' minds," he said. "They can't believe that a bunch of long-hairs, spicks and niggers got together for a disciplined march. We blew their mind today, and we're gonna blow it all over the world."

In an earlier RYM-II/Panther/Lord action, Thursday, Oct. 9, a crowd of 2,000 defied court regulations and rallied in support of the Conspiracy Eight (organizers of the August, 1968, Chicago Convention protests). They gathered in a plaza just outside the Federal Building where Judge Julius "Magoo" Hoffman's kangaroo court moved into the second week of the conspiracy trial.

"All power to the Conspiracy Eight! May their conspiracy grow!" Yoruba told the fist-waving crowd. "We're making a revolution to free everybody — black, brown, white, yellow, red."

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panthers, criticized the Weathermen for being "adventuristic, opportunistic and Custeristic." He accused the Weathermen, who decided to scrap their own plans for an action outside the court in order to join the larger rally, of "leading people into confrontations they are not prepared for." Hampton sternly warned the Weathermen here not to engage in any provocative acts at the rally. Mike Klonsky, last year's SDS National Secretary and a top RYM-II leader, told the rally, "The key is reaching out to masses of people, not running in the streets by ourselves."

About 500 SDSers moved from the Federal Building in downtown Chicago to a RYM-II/Panther rally outside an International Harvester tractor-producing plant. More than 100 workers, most of them black, joined them. The company plans to close down the plant soon and offers the workers who get laid off slots with no seniority in another plant which happens to be located in a lily-white suburb an hour away. The rally sought to link up the struggles of students and industrial workers and avoid immediate battles with the police. RYM-II leaders warned the police ahead of time that if any trouble started, it would clearly be the fault of the police.

Addressing the crowd, one Black worker said: "This is where our struggle begins. This is where we struggle together — the students, the workers, the blacks, Chicanos, Indians — a mass revolutionary movement."

The factory had in effect been shut down by the rally. Almost 90% of the workers stayed out. Yet only a few white workers appeared at the rally, and it is unclear whether most white workers stayed home because they supported the rally or merely to avoid confronting it.

Elsewhere, tight police security was instituted in 57 city high schools. Student IDs were checked, fire alarms were turned off and extra cops patrolled the halls inside the schools and kept an eye on nearby street. In addition, Gov. Ogilvie called up 2,500 National Guardsmen after Chicago police officials requested additional reserve forces. The Guardsmen waited in local armories, and 300 of them were called out to patrol the Loop in the wake of the Saturday action. Despite Weatherman's intentions, in any case, the regulars of the Chicago police managed to contain and control the efforts at disruption and dislocation.

Weatherman suffered 290 arrests in the four-day action, with bond totalling nearly \$750,000. That means it will cost \$75,000 cash to get them all out. (The annual SDS budget in recent years has been \$90,000.)

But Weatherman leaders are unanimous in calling the national action "a victory for the people."

... The Gas Was Going the Wrong Way

By JONNY NEUMANN

The road leading into Wrightstown, New Jersey is a faded two-lane country highway, with bread-box houses and trailers scattered along its sides. On that road, 10,000 people marched last Sunday: their destination, the stockades of Fort Dix; their purpose, to free American soldiers from an American prison camp. A middle-aged couple pulled into their driveway along that road and, stepping from the car, the woman yelled to the demonstrators, "Good luck. I wish you only the best of luck." "Thank you, thank you," the marchers replied. "Join us," they shouted.

"I'd like to," the woman said. "But . . ." her husband, unsure and perhaps afraid, asked her to come inside the house. He waited for her at the entrance, holding open the door, waving his hand, whispering, "Come on, come on. Get inside." She hesitated, and waved again to the marchers, and finally headed for the door. As she reached it, she turned and smiled warmly at the crowd marching past her house. She raised her left hand, with two fingers in the form of a V. The people cheered.

The scene meant a great deal to the demonstrators. Wrightstown is a military town. It wouldn't be there if there were no Fort Dix. The town has always depended on the U.S. Army for its well-being, and if anything, it has been more conservative than the typical American town. But the people of Wrightstown appeared tired and unhappy with the ways of old. The families, the smiling old women, the kids, the young married couples, almost everyone stood, waiting on porches and gardens, waving and clapping, flashing the V, and some even the clenched fist.

Of course, not all of Wrightstown was friendly. The Friday night before the demonstration "some unsympathetic people" smashed the windows of the Coffee House, a center of radical activity. And at the march, there were the State Police, hugging their holsters; and there were the usual red-neck, self-appointed deputies-in-T-shirts, clinging to their cans of Schaefer. But anti-war marchers have become accustomed to being greeted by eggs and bricks and guns. It was a beautiful change to see smiles from the people who live along Fort Dix Street.

So when the thousands gathered in front of the Coffee House for a noon rally, it seemed to be the start of a good day. Gas masks made from plastic shower caps and wet gauze pads were distributed, though many felt they would not be needed. "They can't afford any trouble," said one demonstrator. "If there is any trouble at Dix, the commanding officers are likely to lose their jobs."

Speakers from the Black Panther Party, the Young Patriots (a Chicago-based group of southern Appalachian whites), and the Young Lords (a militant Puerto Rican group) spoke to the crowd. The speakers repeated the demands of the march: to free the "Fort Dix 38" (soldiers being tried for allegedly leading a stockade riot last June); to free all political prisoners; to end the stockade system (which was described as, "something the Army had to invent worse than Vietnam to coerce people to go to Vietnam"); and to end the war in Vietnam.

The speakers also disclosed that Fort Dix had summoned 500 special riot-trained Military Police from Fort Meade in Maryland, the same troops who guarded the Pentagon two years ago. The soldiers of Fort Dix, speakers said, were very sympathetic with the anti-war cause and were confined to their barracks today.

The protestors soon grew restless, impatient to begin the march to the stockades. In the middle of the crowd, one demonstrator held a radio close to his ear; the second game of the World Series was being played today. The youth, who said he was a Panther, was surrounded by a clump of Met fans, who held split loyalties. "Tom Seaver's against the war, what the hell are we waiting for!" they shouted as the crowd began marching.

Up front hundreds of women, clad in helmets and bearing placards and fruit for the M.P.'s led the march. Their mission was to speak to soldiers guarding the base, to convince them that "we are on your side. We are trying to free you and your brothers in the stockade. Please help by letting us on the base."

But before they arrived at the Fort's front gate, the women marched onto an empty field on the base. An Army official announced from an entrance, "This is to advise you that you are in violation of federal law and

you persist
announcement,
officer a kiss
barbed wire
out face, ma
on, and repea
It was a half
rived at the
oice of mar
blic highway
field. When
field, hund
grass appa
siders merely
often the pr
line about tw
Men' and tw
monstrators
sure of wha
raid at first.
st hit a home
!" somebody
Let's go
ed M.P.'s beg
s pushed tow
the lines fr
he plan was
But suddenly
the crowd. Som
lled to keep c
w toward th
ithin seconds
aring gas m
as was going
But several
cks, shot mor
strators bega
the highway
oled their fac
ith stinging ey
ed about, and
on, confessing
Finally the
st the residen
olding rifles f
ort. Their fac
e day started
ase peeked fro
ed children rais
hind the lines
s so many othe
The people, th
their eyes a
ilitary base w
ere surroundin
ing, tortured
or were they
ere confined to
e volunteer m
e horror of Vi
e riots of Am
urrounded by
ominoes.
The United S
ort Dix. John
ng last becom
at the dominoo



the Wrong Way

the Coffee you persist you will be arrested." Very few heard the start of a nouncement, and one girl responded by throwing the lower caps officer a kiss and reaching over a spiraling barricade many felt barbed wire to offer him an apple. The officer turned about face, marched several steps in the opposite direction, and repeated his announcement.

lose their It was a half hour before the rest of the demonstrators arrived at the field. As they came, they were given the voice of marching onto the base, or waiting on the Appala- blic highway. Most chose to follow the women over Puerto e field. When the marchers were about 1,000 feet onto s repeated field, hundreds of military police scampered across t Dix 38' e grass apparently to stop the demonstrators. But the stockade diers merely ran in circles, as if to confuse and s; to end ighten the protestors. They finally backed up to form s, "some- line about two miles from the stockade.

ietnam to Men and women spoke to soldiers, as thousands of l the war onstrators marched closer to the stockade. Though ure of what was happening, most people were un- aid at first. The mood was happy. Don Clendenon ice from t hit a home run. The Mets are winning one to noth- o guarded "!" somebody shouted and people cheered, "End the Fort Dix, e! Let's go Mets!" The entire line of several hun- the anti- ed M.P.'s began moving back, as rows of demonstra- ks today. s pushed toward the stockade. More people closed in to begin the lines from the right, forming a moving wedge. he crowd, he plan was working.

ear; the But suddenly, white blasts of tear gas were fired into layed to- e crowd. Some demonstrators began running, others was sur- lled to keep calm. Soldiers stood still. A weak breeze loyalties. ew toward the stockade, away from the marchers. l are we ithin seconds a small knot of soldiers who were not marching. ating gas masks began coughing and gasping. The as was going the wrong way.

ne march. But several M.P.'s, with tanks of irritants on their ding the acks, shot more gas directly into the crowd, and dem- onstrators began choking as they quickly headed back side. We- the highway. There, they cleared their throats and ne stock- oled their faces, some lying on the road's shoulders

gate, the ith stinging eyes, and dried, burnt lips. Medics scram- base. An- ed about, and march marshals walked in every direc- this is to- on, confessing great confusion.

law and Finally the demonstrators regrouped and marched st the residential section of the base, as 500 soldiers, olding rifles fixed with bayonets, stood guarding the ort. Their faces were stolid, and now the insanity of e day started to become clear. Families living on the ase peeked from the other side of the wooden soldiers, d children raised the V and shouted "Hello, hello!" from

hind the lines. Husbands and wives smiled and waved, s so many others had done earlier, on Fort Dix Street. The people, thousands of them on Highway 68 with gas their eyes and throats; hundreds of them in the ilitary base with smiles on their faces — the people ere surrounding the soldiers. They were not the strugg- ing, tortured GI's locked within the Dix stockades. or were they the sympathetic, trapped soldiers who ere confined to their barracks for the day. They were e volunteer military policemen, who will never see e horror of Vietnam, because their jobs is to fight in e riots of America. And now these soldiers stood — rrounded by people — like so many helpless, little ominoes.

The United States Army had lost the first battle of ort Dix. John Foster Dulles' Domino Theory was at ng last becoming reality. But Dulles never thought at the dominoes might fall the other way.



**"Tom Seaver's against the war,
what the hell are we waiting for!"**



JOIN OP

DELTA PHI EPSILON

Congratulates

SYLVIA & PHIL

on their pinning

FUN WORKING IN EUROPE



Summer and Year Round **JOBS ABROAD**: Get paid, meet people, learn a language, travel, enjoy! Nine job categories in more than fifteen countries. Foreign language not essential. Send \$1.00 for membership and 34-page illustrated **JOBS ABROAD** magazine, complete with details and applications to International Society for Training and Culture, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N. Y., a non-profit student membership organization.

"Take The Money And Run" is nuttiness triumphant.

—LOOK MAGAZINE

"a total scream of a comedy."

—Joyce Haber, L.A. Times

"insanely funny."

—Time Magazine

"superbly silly."

—Newsweek

FALMARB PICTURES INTERNATIONAL PRESENTS
WOODY ALLEN'S
"TAKE THE MONEY AND RUN"
WOODY ALLEN JANET MARGOLIN

FROM THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
DISTRIBUTED BY CHERAMA RELEASING CORPORATION COLOR

68th ST. PLAYHOUSE 3rd Avenue at 68th St. RE 4-0302

a primer for the NOW THINKING GENERATION...

"CLIMBING TO MANKIND SOLUTIONS"

by Julius Stulman

New creative methodology for New Thinking Processes
Problem Solving Criteria
New Approaches to:

- Education
- Oceanography
- Urban Planning
- Medical Care
- Population Control
- Transportation
- Distribution

Name _____
Address _____
State & Zip _____
Enclosed \$ _____ (\$1 per copy)
THE WORLD INSTITUTE
777 United Nations Plaza
New York NY 10017

Joffrey's ALIVE

at City Center

The Joffrey Ballet. The alive, *now* ballet. Unpredictable. Wild. Electric. Eclectic. New sounds. New sights. New kicks. It's dazzling movement. Exciting music. Spectacular settings and costumes. Don't go once, go often. Critics call it "zingy" ... "groovy" ... "the toast of New York." Discover why yourself. Grab a date and GO! You can't beat the prices: \$2.00 thru \$5.95

City Center Theater, 131 East 55 St.
Bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
Perfs. Tues. thru Sat. at 8:30; Sun. at 8:00
Mats. Sat. & Sun. at 2:30.
See N.Y. Times & Post Entertainment Events for daily schedule.

Knit yourself some New Fresh Ski Styles by Bernat®

Exciting slope and campus fashions available now at your nearest Yarn Shop. Don't know how to knit? They'll even show you how! Many, many styles can be found in "SKI WITH BERNAT" book no. 166 and 3 NEW ski paks.

Books and paks inspired by VAIL SKI COUNTRY VAIL, COLORADO

SEE THEM NOW AT FINE YARN SHOPS NEAR YOU.

GO FRATERNITY?

- YOU CAN ONLY DECIDE FOR YOURSELF AFTER YOU'VE SEEN FOR YOURSELF.

TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY

- INVITES YOU TO ITS "BID INTERVIEW" PARTY THIS FRIDAY NITE,



8:30 PM, AT 336 CONVENT AVENUE



- WE COULD HELP YOU MAKE THAT DECISION!

THURSDAY

The M

ity. "There mine."
The mate from white persisting is and smaller the added th Despite tall seasonal w 1964. In N meant the 1969. In ac federally-fu tionary" m earners, fo jobs in the ately neede
Yet, the accepted th said "white let blacks i result in C September paring for to their jo people are tail produc terest of ov less war pr

TH (TH

There Engla ticula popu
Yo show pear Bonz four. see t The F Wh in the

B

"T niftie Made Cany Dog l name

The Movement...

(Continued from Page 2)

ity. "There are only so many jobs, they want mine."

The material reason for the exclusion of blacks from white bureaucrat-controlled trade unions persisting is that the job market is getting smaller and smaller as construction is curtailed. There is the added threat of the seasonal nature of the work. Despite talk of high wages in construction work, seasonal work lowered annual wages to \$6,304 in 1964. In New York, the cutting of construction meant the loss of 34,000 jobs between 1962 and 1969. In addition, Nixon has terminated 75% of federally-funded construction as an "anti-inflationary" measure, one that solely attacks wage earners, for it means a further elimination of jobs in the face of soaring unemployment, desperately needed new housing, schools and hospitals.

Yet, the fighters against racism so far have accepted this shrinking job market and in effect said "white workers must give up their jobs to let blacks in — that's how to fight racism." The result in Chicago and Pittsburgh at the end of September was white construction workers preparing for race war, believing blacks are a threat to their jobs. And indeed black and unemployed people are a threat under a system that must curtail productive jobs (like construction) in the interest of overall higher profits to be made in useless war production.

The only answer to the attack on the living standard of all workers in this case is to fight for more jobs and more construction. Only this program can unite blacks and whites in the construction industry.

• • •

The list of the government's attacks on workers in the form of real wage cuts and curtailed services is gruesome. In New York City, there is the 6% sales tax, 10% income tax surcharge, 10% annual cost of living increase, as well as railroad and subway crashes and criminal shortage of any but slum housing. These conditions flow directly out of the war economy and speculation.

The task before the anti-war movement is to help build a fighting working class movement, uniting workers with GI's, students and welfare recipients over the need for more productive jobs, schools, housing and transportation. The movement in the army must condemn the war as the enemy of Americans and Vietnamese alike. Jobs for ex-GI's must be created, this country must be re-industrialized; an immediate end to the war and this war economy must be achieved.

Open Admissions

A fight for real open admissions put forth in CCNY-SDS Open Admissions program provides an opportunity to begin the process among students and campus workers. We must build a university that has the facilities to give every student a free Higher Education: training vast numbers of the teachers, doctors, scientists needed to

help recreate the standard of life in New York. The fight to expropriate the money for this program from the bankers and slum landlords profiting from the decay of the city provides the basis for allying with broad groups of working people who must attack these same people in order to survive. At the same time, we will expose the Board of Higher Education's hoax of promising open admissions in order to get Honest John elected when in fact they do not have the money to create open admissions. Only the bankers (Lindsays and Rockefellers) have the money.

There are those who say that it's unrealistic to think money can be taken from the rich. They claim that we have no power. The answer is simply that there is no other solution; the task of unifying students with other sections of workers who benefit from a better city must be undertaken — this is the only basis of any power.

There are those on the left who say that Open Admissions is only asking to bourgeoisify the working class. But to this ploy, there are many answers. In an industrialized society, revolution means workers controlling and utilizing social resources for the needs of people. A political movement to reindustrialize society for the workers is clearly revolutionary, and a good thing. This attempt is clearly not reformist, but one that mobilizes people to the political fight for a better life and for a political system which can create it.

This is why Marx in the Communist Manifesto, as well as Lenin, called for universal free education for the working class. To say that the revolutionary struggle will result in a destruction of society is hypocrisy. You don't need a revolution to destroy the material conditions of life — the present government is doing that very well!

• • •

It is insufficient to build a movement calling only for an end to U.S. imperialism in Vietnam. Withdrawal of troops or even U.S. business interests will occur only when the government has acquired new and equally profitable waste projects to replace it; such as ABM, long-range nuclear bombers and "riot control equipped police forces." Nixon has already told people not to count on funds being freed for social use if and when the war is terminated; you can believe him.

The anti-war movement in the past has had a radical impact on the moral consciousness of America. It has shaken many minds and many people are looking for real solutions to the problems. The old anti-war movement resulted in the defeat of Johnson in 1968. But the pacifism and moralism of that era by itself will not be enough to destroy the war-generating capitalism. (We wound up with Nixon.)

The re-emerging anti-war movement is called upon to turn the war into a revolution at home. We cannot avoid the challenge to rebuild this country. Unity and strength can be built through traditional struggles, united students, workers, the poor and GI's. The fight is for the creation of jobs to rebuild society, housing, schools, transportation, college education or \$100-a-week productive job and jobs for GI's. Only this can build the new anti-war upsurge from an exercise in chanting for a true force for revolution.

THE BONZO DOG BAND IS COMING (THE BONZO DOG BAND ARE COMING)

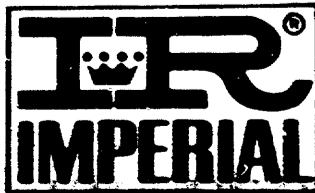
There's a group, called The Bonzo Dog Band, that's very big in England. Accomplished singers and instrumentalists, they're particularly noted for their zany irreverence toward the so-called popular music of today — and yesterday, for that matter.

You may have seen the Bonzo Dog Band on TV — the Sullivan show, perhaps. If you're really lucky, you may have seen their appearance in The Beatles' "Magical Mystery Tour" film — the Bonzos were the only other pop group to be featured with the fab four. Or — and this may be the ultimate in luckiness — you may see them on their current national tour, bringing them here to **The Fillmore East (Oct. 17-18) and Salvation (Oct. 19-21) in N.Y.**

What you may not know is that their new album is now available in the U.S. It looks like this:



"Tadpoles," features a unique "action" cover and eleven of their niftiest numbers. Like **Hunting Tigers Out In "Indiah," Ready-Mades, Shirt, Dr. Jazz** and the show-stopping **Canyons Of Your Mind.** "Tadpoles." The Bonzo Dog Band. On Imperial Records. Ask for it by name.



WQXR SOUNDS Different

ON SATURDAY NIGHT

It sounds like the whole musical ball of wax!

7:06 PM WOODY'S CHILDREN

Robert Sherman goes folk with a fee fei fiddle!

8:06 PM THE BOSTON POPS

Arthur Fiedler and pops go to classics.

10:06 PM THE WORLD OF JAZZ

John S. Wilson gives authority to Chicago hot and New Orleans cool.

11:15 PM LISTENING WITH WATSON

Bill Watson is alive, well and still unpredictable on WQXR.

WQXR

1560 AM 96.3 FM

graffiti scribbled walls aren't the only things you can talk to.

Come to Room 208 Finley
Try the DROP-IN CENTER
10-3 PM

Volunteers . . .

Morningside Community Center, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, is now accepting volunteers to work with children for three to 15 hours a week. Students are needed to tutor, and to run arts and crafts groups, music groups, or any other group that you might be interested in running. Hours are flexible. If interested, call George Russell at 368-5700.

500 Attend Vietnam Teach-in

(Continued from Page 1)
Five hundred students filled the Grand Ballroom to hear such speakers as Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, Assemblyman Seymour Posner and State Senator Manfred Ohrenstein, all Democrats, denounce President Nixon's Vietnam policies.

Sutton opened the convocation by pointing out the war's economic toll on the city. "The priorities of the city must come first, not the sustenance and support of right wing governments," he declared.

Referring to those who termed the moratorium disgraceful and unpatriotic, Sutton said, "It is the height of patriotism for an American to peacefully protest his government's actions which might ultimately lead to the destruction of that country."

Towards the end of his speech, Sutton was interrupted several times by questions from several students. At one point, he yielded the microphone to Paul Milkman, a member of the Labor Committee, who asserted that the city would only be able to meet its needs by increasing taxes on banks, corporations, and the real estate industry and by withholding the interest payments on municipal bonds. Borough President did not respond directly but suggested instead that "you examine my record."

His most poignant response was to the final question, "What's to prevent the spread of U.S. imperialism in other countries after Vietnam?"

His reply was simply "You!" Before Paul Feldman, a member of the Socialist Party, spoke, the audience was treated to an unexpected and entertaining performance by members of the Progressive Labor Party. The ten minute satire was directed against the organizers of the moratorium.

Feldman denounced President

Nixon's recent statement that he will not be affected in any way by the moratorium. "Not only is Nixon's statement stupid," he said, "It is untrue." Feldman, editor of New America, a socialist party newspaper, cited recent meetings the president has held with high officials and the dismissal of General Louis Hershey as Selective Service director. Ass. Posner, like Sen. Ohrenstein who followed him, concentrated his speech on attacking the Nixon Administration's Vietnam policy, and praising youth for seeking to change U.S. society.

Sen. Ohrenstein said he was shocked by Republican attacks, blaming the continuation of the war on those who call for peace. He went on to brand the Nixon administration's actions as "the worst form of McCarthyism and Johnsonism."

"We feel this country is wrong," Sen. Ohrenstein said "It doesn't matter what other countries think." Ass. Posner earlier demanded, "Let's get out of Vietnam now and worry about its future government later."

Also speaking at the convocation were Councilman Carol Greitzer of Greenwich Village, and Professor Bernard Bellush (History).

Miss Greitzer asked the audience to accept into the anti-war movement even those who previously supported American involvement in the war. "As for those who cry for 'peace with honor,' let them know that there is nothing more honorable than to put an end to the fighting," she declared.

Bellush, the last speaker, decried Nixon's condemnation of the moratorium as a vehicle for "mob rule." The professor commented, "This is not a crowd of a few hundred people gathering in the street, but a majority of the population of the U.S."

Bellush concluded by paraphrasing a remark made six years ago by President John F. Kennedy: "We shall use power; we will not let it use us."

The audience, which had now dwindled to about 150, then split up into groups to further discuss the aims of the moratorium.

Music with Muscle from Memphis!



the BOOKER T. & THE M.G.'s FUNKTION



Why don't you Funktion with Booker T. and the M.G.'s? Also available on Stereo 8-Track Cartridges and Cassettes. Stax Records, A Division of Paramount Pictures Corporation, A Gulf + Western Company.

'PHI EP' HAS A NEW HOUSE

• WE'RE •
"IN THE VILLAGE"
(31 W. 4th St.)

• THIS FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 17, at 8:30

- COME TO OUR HOUSEWARMING PARTY!
- BIDS GIVEN OUT -
- LIVE BAND
- LIGHTS
- REFRESHMENTS

"What Do You Mean 'We', Paleface?"



DL 75125

Those thrilling days of yesteryear are hard to take seriously today. These original radio stories feature The Lone Ranger, Tonto, Dan Ried, and assorted villains. It's camp for all seasons.



INCREDIBLE NEW EXCITEMENT ON DECCA RECORDS AND TAPES