



# observation post

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LUCKY STRIKE PACK

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1970

## Students Set to Strike Against War Next Wednesday

by peter grad

The College will be struck next Wednesday in the first major anti-war action of the year.

Rather than attend classes, students are being invited to a teach-in at 10:30 AM in the plaza outside Cohen Library. Sponsored by a Coalition of the Committee to End the Vietnam War, the Moratorium Committee, Young Lords, Onyx Society and Women's Liberation, the rally will be addressed by Dennis Mora, one of the first American soldiers to refuse to go to Vietnam and Reverend Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick, a former assistant to the late Martin Luther King.

At noon, a march will proceed up Convent Avenue to the doors of Harris Hall, the regional headquarters for ROTC. Demonstrators will probably be blocked from entering by guards or police.

Demonstration leaders at the College expressed hope that next week's activities will attract more than the 500 students who attended last October's Moratorium teach-in in the Finley Ballroom.

"People here seem to take these demonstrations as an excuse to stay home—like it was a holiday," said one activist. "Apathy's probably the greatest



single threat to the success of the whole movement."

The Student Senate, which supported last October's Moratorium, rejected a proposal Wednesday night to endorse next week's activities. It did, however, recommend to the faculty that penalties not be imposed on students who boycott classes to protest the war.

Actions elsewhere in the city Wednesday include a re-enactment of the Boston Tea Party at the Castle Clinton Monument in Battery Park. At 10:30 AM, hundreds of bundles of tax forms will be dumped into the harbor.

Demonstrations at General Electric and Honeywell, major defense contractors, will begin at noon. In the Bronx and Brooklyn, rallies will be held at Internal Revenue Service offices.

Later in the day, the College will join Columbia in a feeder march down Broadway to Bryant Park, where Mayor Lindsay is scheduled to speak. The day's activities will end there in a candlelight march down Broadway.

On Tuesday, a demonstration will be held in front of the Pan American Airlines building at 600 Fifth Ave. to protest Pan Am's involvement in weapons testing and communications electronics systems used in military surveillance.

## White Rabbits



Hew

Five hundred thousand people, all wearing white, came to the annual Central Park be-in two Sundays ago. The theme was a conspire-in, and hence everybody came camouflaged to avoid detection. Max Yasgur, wearing white coveralls, told the huge crowd, "You're beautiful. I love you all. This is the most beautiful thing since you all plowed my north pasture last July." The Easter Parade was cancelled due to lack of attendance.

## Protests Against Fee Rise Set; Senate Calls Two-Day Strike

The Student Senate has called for a two-day strike April 23-24 to protest proposed fee raises throughout the City University.

By a vote of 10-5-1, the Senate voted Wednesday night for a strike that Senate President Jim Landy hopes will "shut down the College peacefully."

The strike will demand that all students at the College be granted fully matriculated status and that the fees not be raised.

Non-matriculated evening session students face a ten dollar tuition increase to \$28 a credit, and day session students face a bursar's fee of \$132 next term.

"This destroys the principle of free tuition," said Senate Executive Vice President Alan Ross. "It erects a financial barrier against poor students, and even if it is called something else, it is still such a barrier."

"We realize the city is broke,"

Ross adds, "but funds can be saved. One possibility is to increase teaching loads."

A mass demonstration seeking matriculation of all City University students and the abolition of consolidated fees and tuition has been called for 5:30 PM Monday at City Hall.

Dick Lucas, a Lehman College student and one of the organizers of the demonstration, has asked instructors to attend the demonstration or allow students to go without penalty. He said he did not expect the college presidents to cancel classes.

Plans for the demonstration were begun last month after university officials announced they were considering three different proposals calling for an increase in student fees by September. The proposals are designed to raise an additional \$15 million for the university's operating budget and \$2 million for a University scholarship fund.

The College's Evening Student Action Committee and several day student organizations plan a brief pre-demonstration rally at 4:30 PM near the Administration Building. The students will then go down to City Hall.

The Committee for Open Admissions, a day student group, is scheduled to meet tomorrow, at noon in Room 343 Finley to discuss the demands and their plans for the rally.

The committee has issued an eleven-point program designed to promote, in its words, "real open admissions." The program advocates the elimination of required courses and grading, free city-wide day care facilities,

and the construction of more schools and additional college facilities.

"This city-wide ferment of open admissions will fail miserably unless it states where the money will come from," said Ira Liebowitz, a committee organizer, who suggested taxing banks, real estate interests, and war profiteers.

The Student Advisory Council, a group composed of delegates from each of the University's day student governments, is sponsoring the City Hall rally. The council condemned university officials earlier this week for trying to obtain needed money from students instead of local and state governments, recalling the Board of Higher Education's 1966 pledge to "undying devotion to free public higher education."

Lucas said that he hopes to have a huge turnout at City Hall. "The size of the rally depends on the realization that the only way we can win the demands is by a big turnout, and that the only way we can insure a big turnout is for everybody to feel that he's got to be there himself. If students decide to leave it to other students to do the job then we'll lose the issue."

### Today

• The first meeting of the Greek Student Association will be held today at 7:30 PM in Room 345 Finley.

• The Faculty String Quartet will present a memorial concert for the late Professor Otto Dori tonight at 8:30 at the City University Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd St.

## Environment Teach-In Thursday

A teach-in on the environment will be held at the College next Thursday as part of a nationwide ecology drive.

The Environmental Action Committee (EAC) and the Society for Environmental Salve (SES) are sponsoring the teach-in, which will feature several speakers, panel discussions and workshops during the day.

The two groups typify the diverse views within the ecology movement. SES was formed by Ken Rubin, a biology student, with Professor Aaron Wasserman (Biology), an expert on environmental problems. Rubin says, "The problems are well defined. In fact, the solutions are equally

obvious. The major problems now are political ones. We must get people involved in order to save the environment."

SES sees the solution as working within the present political structure to end industrial pollution and halt population growth.

"If people pressure their elected representatives," says Rubin, "legislation will be passed to counter environmental abuse. Any other means for change will result in chaos."

EAC, the more politically radical organization, sees the issue of the environment in a different political and economic context. Opposing the SES position on curbing industries, the com-

mittee advocates improved technology and a radical reordering of society to save the environment.

The day's events begin in Great Hall at 9:30 AM, when Professor Amos Turk (Chemistry) will speak on air pollution, Leif Johnson will speak for the Metropolitan Council on Housing, a tenants group, about the housing shortage and Wasserman will speak on the population explosion. Workshops will follow for an hour.

From noon to 2 PM Murray Bookchin, a lecturer and author on ecological topics is scheduled to speak. Afterwards, his talk will

(Continued on Page 2)

# D4M Demands College Bail Out Panthers

Members of the College's chapter of the December 4th Movement (D4M) have vowed to take action unless the College complies with five non-negotiable demands issued yesterday.

The organization which takes its name from the date on which Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were slain in Chicago last year, wants the Alumni Association to post bail for the eleven members of the Panther 21 still held in jail.

Judge John Murtagh, last year's alumni president, is now presiding at the trial of the Panthers in Manhattan.

At Columbia, the D4M has recently issued similar demands and exerted constant pressure on the administration including recent violent actions on the campus. The College's chapter did not detail actions it might take if its demands are rejected.

The demand to free the Panthers, who are being held in \$100,000 bail each, and four additional demands, were formulated at a meeting in Finley Center yesterday. The other demands are:

An end to the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC).

Dismantling the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which trains city policemen,

Rehiring of the Sociology Eight, allegedly fired for participating in last spring's strike, and

The implementation of a "real" Open Admissions program for the City University.

The organization claims that the City College Fund has holdings in major American corporations amounting to more than two million dollars. Earnings from the fund are used to provide special scholarship grants.

Asserting that money is available for both the Panthers and

scholarships, D4M is insisting that with a true open admissions program, stipends would be provided for all needy students.

"Each of our demands gets to the root of the nature of the university," said one member of the radical group.

The university, as D4M sees it, is an institution used by the ruling class as "an instrument of oppression" in maintaining its supremacy on an international level.

Through the ROTC program, its members say, the university trains officers who are sent to suppress struggles in Vietnam, Laos, the Dominican Republic and in America's black communities.

The police who attend the John Jay College of Criminal Justice are viewed primarily as a para-military force which maintains the exploitative power of the white ruling class in the black communities.

D4M further notes that anyone who threatens the oppressive structure is eradicated and cites the firing of the Sociology 8 as a case of the university's "cleansing itself of those who challenge it."

Its fifth demand is for an open admissions program which will end "the racist, sexist system that tracks blacks, Puerto Ricans and women into lower class roles and status," another member commented.

"The presently proposed program is a total sham," he continued. "It perpetuates the tracking system begun in the New York city school system by shunting blacks and Puerto Ricans into vocationally oriented community colleges."

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### Teach-In...

(Continued from page 1)  
be discussed and criticized by a panel of other ecologists.

At 1:50 PM, the teach-in will be transferred to the Finley Grand Ballroom in a 20-minute march to be followed by a 50-minute discussion and two-hour workshops on World Population, the Housing Crisis, Transportation, and Radical Ecology.

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# Genet Calls Black Panthers 'Camarades'

Liberation News Service

Jean Genet has spent half his life in prison. A decade ago he was sentenced to life imprisonment in France as an incorrigible criminal, an unrepentant burglar and social deviant. He is also a writer, a poet, a playwright, perhaps the greatest French literary figure of the 20th century. It took a long campaign by French intellectuals, among them Simone de Beauvoir and Jean Paul Sartre, to convince the French government to grant him a pardon. Genet recently visited the United States—illegally, because convicts are barred from our shores—on behalf of the Black Panther Party. The interview was conducted in French and translated by Mark Feinstein of Liberation News Service, in New York City.

\* \* \*

LNS: What is the purpose of your being in this country at this time?

GENET: To make people understand. To make them understand that Black people, and particularly the men and women of the Black Panther Party, are highly, highly evolved politically. The Panthers are not some fucked up, incomprehensible movement, but they're something very, very coherent.

And I want people to understand this, that when I see America I see an extremely solid America, with its big buildings and all that, with its presidents, its vice presidents, its Banks of America. But I also know that the British Empire in 1940, even in 1945, considered itself pretty hot stuff; the Queen was called the Empress of India and owned Canada, Egypt, India, Australia. But today England has been reduced to a tiny island. And it's more than likely, after all, that this huge American fortress, seemingly so strong, will crumble too. America is tentacular, it is everywhere; myself, a Frenchman, I am colonized by America too. France has been bought by America, Europe has been bought; Europe is an American colony. But I can't help thinking that this great extravagant power is on the very point of coming apart.

LNS: You entered the U.S. illegally, without a visa, in danger of being arrested at any moment. Do you see something symbolic in your situation, since it sort of corresponds with the situation of the Panthers, of 'hunted revolutionaries' in this country?

GENET: This isn't a situation I wanted myself, that's sure. It was imposed on me by the American consul in Paris who refused my visa. So now I found myself in the situation of a "criminal." Which is interesting because America considers the Panthers criminal too; now the Panthers are being defended by a criminal. In fact in this society here, it's clear that anyone who sides with the Black Panther Party is going to be considered a criminal no matter what he does.

LNS: Would you give us your personal impressions of the Panthers, as you've gotten to know them while on your speaking tour here—as people, as revolutionaries?

GENET: Yeah. Well, there's a myth, a mythology about the Panthers; it's being spread in Europe, in France and probably here in America too. And this myth just doesn't correspond to reality.

You can describe it in a few words. It's the kind of terror that white people feel when they talk about the Black Panthers. But when you live with them day and night as I have recently, you realize that they are above all revolutionaries. Militants who are perfectly organized and particularly intelligent, whose politics are coherent. They are simply not what their mythical image pictures them to be. You know, gangsters. I have nothing against gangsters myself, but the Panthers are not gangsters in the sense that the middle class understands it. They are really political militants, in a particularly dangerous and particularly original situation. They are a colony inside their mother



Howie Epstein/LNS

country. They're a people spread out inside that mother country, and so they have a completely new kind of revolutionary problem to solve. That's to say the problem of people who are obliged to struggle against their adversaries without having recourse to a territory where they could find refuge. So they've been obliged to invent a form of struggle which is totally new.

LNS: Can you give us an example of the originality of the Panthers' politics?

GENET: Well, let me give you an example of how they have to live, in what context they do their political work. I was with them in New Haven, where they are trying to electrocute Bobby Seale. There were beds for four or five people in a room I saw, and next to the window there were rifles. You understand? They're obliged to live under the protection of arms, their own arms; not against the people, of course, against the police. On a wall in a house they live in someone had scrawled "Fuck you!" in chalk; the walls were painted black. You see, they have a kind of disdain for something like a house, something so transitory. But at the same time they are wary of men, of the police. So they're forced to defend themselves with rifles. That's something new for black people. I saw them, these rifles, you know? And the doors and windows are barricaded, really barred, with fancy locks and iron bars. And then, in the same room, there were women and little kids. That's the reality of the situation they're living in. That's what everyone has to know about.

LNS: You've spent a good part of your life in prison; that's been the case for a lot of Panthers, too, who have lived as criminals outside the system because they're forced out. Do you think that experience has given you a special understanding of what freedom means?

GENET: There is that, probably, but there is something else I'd like to underscore. It's an observation I've made, maybe it's wrong but I'll say it anyway. I knew the Panthers for the first time in Chicago in 1968 at the democratic convention, and my first experiences with them really struck me. They are a poetic people. Black people in America seem to have a natural poetic sense, and the discoveries they've made about how to struggle politically lean curiously on a poetic sentiment about the world. Maybe I'm wrong, but I think those things are linked, politics and poetry. I think political reflection is integral to poetic comprehension and vice versa.

It's something about the world black people live in; their political perspicacity comes out of looking at their world poetically. That doesn't surprise me too much. I wonder if President Mao Tse-Tung would successfully have completed his Long March, the revolution and then the cultural revolution if he hadn't been a

great poet. I wonder if it isn't because the black people are a Poet that they have been able to work so well toward finding a road to liberation in the same way, almost the same way that President Mao found that road. As much in politics as in poetic reflection.

LNS: You've spent many, many hours and days with the Panthers in the past few weeks. Probably all of your time. How do you see your relationship with them?

GENET: Well, you can imagine how much I was shocked to learn about the determined repressive police campaign against the Panther movement. I first read about the attacks on the L.A. Panthers in the French press. Naturally my first feeling was solidarity. Yes, at that time I felt solidarity, and I guess I would have spoken of fraternity. But now that I know the Panthers personally, I can no longer speak of them as 'brothers.' I don't want to use that word anymore, it smacks too much of evangelic moralism. You know the kind. If I had to use a specific term to talk about my relationship with the Black Panthers, what white people's relationship should be, I would say that we are 'camarades de combat,' comrades in struggle.

LNS: In your books the problems of sexuality, of homosexuality are important. One aspect of the American movement today, an important aspect, is the women's liberation movement, fighting for economic, social, sexual liberation. The homosexual liberation struggle is quickly gaining ground too. What are some of your ideas about these movements? Do you think that sexual, psychic liberation as well as socioeconomic liberation will come by political action?

GENET: Well, you know, I am a homosexual myself, which I prove in my books; I wasn't in prison for homosexuality per se, but I certainly try to demonstrate it whenever I can in my work. I even glorify it. But when you speak of liberation, you naturally have to observe an order of priorities. There are liberations which are immediately necessary. There is, for example, the black population in the country, dominated by whites, and inside



that black population there is the Black Panther Party which is on the verge of being massacred by the police. And inside the Party there are Bobby Seale and his comrades. There are some priorities. We have to act for Bobby Seale, for the Panther party, and for all the black people here. I mean to say that when a people are oppressed bodily, physically, their liberation comes first. As for spiritual, mental liberation, I think that's the affair of each individual, not so much a problem of an organization as much as a question of every one of us liberating ourselves from taboos. But as for physical oppression, well, you have to act quickly. There is, well, to repeat it, an order of priorities.

LNS: Perhaps you can give us a little

history. The last time you were in America was the time of the democratic convention in Chicago. Since then, the Conspiracy trial has happened; and a wave of important, militant violent demonstrations exploded all across the country...

GENET: Just a minute, I want to say a thing or two here, about the trial, the Chicago 7, the demonstrations. It's true that a lot of people, white people, demonstrated against the trial. But it's also true that they did not demonstrate for Bobby Seale when he was treated so outrageously; I know just about exactly what was going on in people's heads, you know... they would demonstrate for other white people but not for Bobby Seale.

LNS: Well, Chicago was a kind of turning point. Black people have been subjected to massive violence against their communities for centuries now, so their political responses are of course very different. But starting with Chicago, do you see the beginnings of massive, brutal violence directed against not only blacks but whites too?...

GENET (Waving his arms in protest): No! No! No! When I was in Chicago I crossed the border clandestinely, and then I found myself confronted by whole armies, cops, enormous numbers of cops; at the time people said there were thirty-five or forty thousand cops. But I was very sure of myself, very much at ease, because I knew that the cops would never, never shoot. Because this was one of those white, young, hippy, student protests; in sum, white. And I knew that in such a situation they would never open fire. I was protected by the color of my skin, by my white hair. I could do whatever I liked and be sure that the cops would never fire. If it had been thousands of black people there, as big a mass as we were, and if a similar situation had happened, I'm sure that the cops would have fired.

LNS: Since then, however, they have shot at white people. Scores of people were wounded at People's Park. James Rector was killed. Just a few weeks ago, the cops opened fire on a car during a demonstration at San Francisco State. Would you agree that Chicago was the start of a new level of intensity, of violence by the state against white dissidents?

GENET: But it simply is not the intensity of violence that there was in Watts, in Detroit.

LNS: Well, sure, the level of intensity is different.

GENET: Different! The difference is enormous. It's dizzying!

LNS: Given that difference, though, between the black movement and the white movement in the U.S., what road do you see for white people in America?

GENET: Yesterday I was in Boston speaking at MIT. In the hall there were a thousand, maybe fifteen hundred people, students, black and white, and teachers. All the time we were speaking, Douglas (Doug Miranda of the Boston Panthers) and I, I had the impression that everyone understood everything we were saying, even all the whites who were there. But once they had all left the hall, what was going on in their minds? I haven't the vaguest idea.

I don't know what they were going to do. It's not simply enough to ask 'What should we do?' The thing to do is to do something. Maybe the first thing is to understand this: it is an idea that white people find very, very difficult to accept... that black people are more highly developed politically than they are. I'm not speaking about all black people, naturally. Some black people are in the police. I'm talking about the realization that it is black people, especially the Panthers, who are leading the fight against that president of yours called Nixon, that vice president called Agnew. The Black Panthers are ranged together against those powerful men, but the Panthers are infinitely more powerful, infinitely more politically intelligent. And it's very difficult for white people to begin to accept this idea.

# Buffalo Students and Police Take to the Warpath

by cory greenspan

The people are holding a festival of the oppressed. There are newsreels and movies and music. There is communication and violence, and the people are together. Whoever has the sense to realize that he constitutes the oppressed participates in revelation again; in that sense, shutting down the university is much more attractive and educational, an experience than attending classes and indulging in unrestrained pedagogy.

The strike began at the end of February with a routine armed invasion by the Buffalo Tactical Police Unit, in conjunction with the campus police. It has lasted about a month. Whether the liberation is going to continue here and somehow avoid being institutionalized and co-opted is difficult to predict; the screws have been getting tighter since the fall.

Since Labor Day, ROTC's been trashed in many imaginative ways; the administration retaliated by banning rock concerts in Clark gym, host to both ROTC and groups like Buddy Guy, Janis Joplin, and the Mothers; the Indian Women retaliated by splashing drilling ROTC boys with red paint; the administration retaliated by inviting the cops; the students retaliated with fire; the administration with legal action on and off campus. Notice the subtle use of administrative power:

## Our Law Will Terrorize You. Be Respectful.

In early September, students of a radical sensibility took over the Student Judiciary, and many other units of Student Government. The ROTC trashings were then tried in the student court. The usual practice in affairs of this kind is that when the judiciary makes its decision on the guilt or innocence of the party in question, the administration takes it as a mandate. In the ROTC incident, the student judiciary not only found everyone innocent but made the courtroom the scene of a long political discourse. The University Advocate walked out, then was summarily found in contempt of court and fined, much to his surprise. The ROTC case was turned over to what is known as civil authority. In the first major attempt of the year to define the university in a political context, the administration responded with whatever repressive instruments were at hand. That, of course, ain't news.

But, ROTC, happily, is not the only manifestation of university complicity in the evil machinery of war. About eight years ago, the Ford Foundation gave Buffalo a large grant intended for the Medical School. The money was given with a condition; that all funds go toward studying medical treatment in the ghetto. The condition had a legal life of five years. In 1968, there was some \$200,000 left, with no restrictions. The money went immediately to a physiologist who set about creating Project Themis, a set of experiments in underwater military activity sponsored by the Navy. Project Themis now has its own building on the campus. It was firebombed last week. And months before that. And months before that. The firebombings had been another attempt to make the administration realize that it's meeting the needs of the corporate and military sectors but not the needs of its own constituency.

The administration had obviously know this for a long time; from its point of view, in fact, a partnership with military and corporate sectors was a thing much to be desired. SUNY politics, after all, is a money game. Buffalo has long been an economically dead town. The landlords are absent, and the town is in the grip of some large and indifferent holding company. The area is depressed enough to keep many of the whites in what we think of as a black condition of poverty. White workers rarely work a full year, due to the periodic lay-offs at the steel mills. For that reason, upstate congressmen jockeyed for the SUNY system; "downstate money" would flow through the smaller cities, through SUNYAB, SUNYAA, SUNYAS, SUNYAR, SUNYETC.

That economic strategy failed moderately in Buffalo; the next step was to institute a construction project of a billion-and-a-half dollars, advertised as the new Buffalo campus. Architectural plans were drawn up, and construction was to begin last spring in the township of Amherst. Corruption abounded. Amherst, home of Buffalo's hierarchy (chamber of commerce, city council, etc.), was the scene of an insane land grab; even marshland could not be bought in 1968. The construction unions testified to their own greed by refusing membership to blacks, even as apprentices. Construction was stalled, and the money didn't come.

But plans were still being drawn and announced; the administration and the SUNY chancellor's office let it be known that 60,000 graduates would populate the Amherst campus, although the undergraduate population (now at 22,000, including "continuing education" students in night school and mail order courses) would remain static. Graduates are now hired, or given "fellowships," to "service" undergraduates as teachers; the graduates at the new campus were to be paid as research assistants. In Physiology. In Biochemistry. In Chemical Engineering. In Nuclear Physics (there's an atomic reactor on campus). In short, where applicable, in the death sciences. Because that's

where the gold is for the SUNYAB administration, for the City of Buffalo, for the State of New York.

A greater authority than faith leads me to this thesis; as plans were being made for the Amherst site, SUNYAB began contracting for and obtaining several Dept. of Defense projects. The contracts, of which 20 are known, would probably have gone to Harvard or MIT; those universities, however, have lately discovered something that passes for humanitarian concern. MIT, for example, has undertaken to disengage itself from military contracts and obligations, and in turn to free itself from the corporate rim that has grown around it. Cambridge, too, runs the risk of losing the heavy war industries that Harvard feeds with information. In that situation what could a second-rate State university in a depressed city do, but jump for the crumbs. The success of the state's enterprise depends on containing and/or co-opting active dissent against the military establishment; that is what motivates Acting President Pete Regan and Gov. Rockefeller. The death tit is huge, and they want to suck it dry. And we're supposed to help them make the guns they'll kill us with, in the name of long-range university policy, on the authority of a planned economy.

Conditions that create possibilities for a liberation struggle demand a sense of available alternatives and the means to obtain them. And open campus and communal education constitute alternatives to what boasts to be the liberal academy; but wherever successful experimentation has been initiated, the crudest repressive tactics have been employed. In the past year or so, a lot of students decided to risk their standard degrees in order to participate in innovative educational structures. Small "colleges" were set up in storefronts, private houses and other available off-campus areas where students could come and go according to their mind schedules. Each college had advisers—a few faculty and grad. students—with which the students would work out programs of independent study. The various activities included establishing an open and mutual discourse between students and Seneca Indians on nearby reservations, setting up a coffeehouse where local high school students and people from UB could meet and talk, liberating a large house in which faculty, staff, students and drifters could work, play, talk and crash.

## Sweet Schemes

The people in the colleges were determined to make education an active and engaging process; they were able to by ignoring academic hierarchies (boss-teacher/student-learner) and by taking careful account of their own interests, inclinations and needs. Those interests had everything to do with community; the colleges destroyed the hierarchical forms universities normally aim to inspire, and the people began to bring that free and classless sense into the world. When the administration realized what was going on, it came down hard. A "League of Concerned Mothers" demonstrated at the storefront because the scum inside were teaching Marx to their (alleged) children. Housing officials came to condemn buildings. High School principals declared the "College A" storefront off-limits. And a city councilman ordered an investigation when he heard that a "College A" leaflet advertised free brew (coffee) for high school kids. No leaden soul in the administration rose to the defense.

Other experimental programs are attracting less hysterical but equally determined opposition. Plans for a Worker's College stand no chance of being funded or approved; the manner in which the administration has executed all other programs designed to bring Buffalo natives to the campus suggests indifference, if not hostility. There is an admissions quota on Buffalo high school graduates, and some 70% of those accepted each year are women; the rationale—that dormitory space is scarce and the university must house all out-of-town women—is mystifying if you believe

it. The exclusionary device is clear in its intent. Buffalo high schools are compared to several high schools in New York City; the men are conditioned to be sold workers, and little else.

The final patch on this crazy quilt is the larger sense which we are to understand "open admissions" in multiversity. Last November, the Medical Sciences building was trashed because the Medical School hadn't accepted a black applicant in the last 20 years; someone in the B Students Union (BSU) felt it was time because not a white doctor ever visit the Jefferson ghetto. The police were brought on fast to protect property and preserve the peace. None of that would have happened, however, if the administration had acted consistently on its exclusionary principles and refused to fund the Experimental Program in Independent Study, Buffalo's bureaucratic cover for blushing the campus just enough to qualify as an open missions university.

The EPIS directors were good men; they let the first students select the incoming students, on whatever basis seemed most reasonable to those students. The board proved eclectic, and they managed to combine creative, discursive, militant and middle-class sensibilities. They organized quickly and began feeling out what possibilities existed at SUNYAB; institutional racism was all they found. Last June there was a black population of "a little over 5%" (figuring that 1,000 students, black and Puerto Rican are in the EPIS program). This coming June the figure will be at "not quite 5%." So, as the first stones went through the Medical School doors, the administration was selecting as the new director of EPIS a black administrator so fucked over by his education that he believes in standard education testing, college boards and such are necessary instruments in the education of blacks sophisticated in their blackness. University administrators are always so subtle; as you may know.

There was one uncertainty in the Medical School confrontation: how do you rip off a man you can't see? Invisible bureaucrat had done it again. But the bureaucracy in a Department of Physical Education are a different breed; even they step out to flex their muscles. While the Medical School was busy ignoring black applicants and spending \$200,000 of its grant on researching medical treatment in the ghetto, Physical Education was recruiting black athletes with attractive scholarships. The scholarships were offered with particular conditions; of course, but none of those conditions were insurmountable. Athletes had to get A's as part of the deal. Then there was the business of potential; sophomores with scholarships should play on regular teams. Kid, you were great in school, and the university needs athletes of such quality. It all must have sounded great. But the black athlete at UB is consistently denied A's in Physical Education until he is great enough to play; often enough, he doesn't know where he stands until the middle of his sophomore year. With his by no means ample scholarship in jeopardy and with no black faculty member to appeal to for information or support, his only recourse is appeal to the university's Athletic Review Board. That body, unfortunately, as lily-white as the Physical Education faculty; make such as these are concluded at their own discretion.

This illustration of oppression serves a dual purpose; it portrays institutional racism on the UB campus, it locates the incidents that led to police invasion and strike.

## Beware Vicious Few, Scourge of Academe

Tuesday nights are for beer blasts or mixers or so long dead; if it weren't for some random event like a Warhol movie or an I-Ching intuition of whatever bore collects small mobs on a Tuesday night, the night manager would close out the Student Union and catch some ZZZ's. A couple of weeks ago, the event was a lecture, "Scourge of







Rising," newsreels on San Francisco State, People's Park, and a Cuba symposium. There was also a basketball game, SUNY at Buffalo vs. SUNY at Stony Brook, which began with a sit-in on the court. Black athletes had a list of demands concerning the conduct of the Phys Ed department and the support of about 100 students. The administration had known of these demands, but was unwilling to submit them to any arbitration (as Rockefeller is cordially unwilling to force any compromise between black and organized labor at the Amherst construction site).

Acting President Regan did take preventive measures against the disruption of the basketball game. Several of his executive assistants and vice-presidents were in the stands to identify demonstrators and record their names. You'd think a university president would want to avoid confrontation politics. He sent along a former Student Association president who recently got \$12,000 from Albany "to study student behavior." You'd think he'd begin to calculate the most ineffectual concessions possible—and cool it. He sent a Kampus loofe with a megaphone. You'd think he'd set up his co-option machine—to cool it.

#### Shucking and Jiving

Action: The execs scribbled away. The former student president got up and said, "If ya stay nice, an everything's cool, kiddies, it'll all be taken care of, you know, so why don't ya just go on home an smoke yaself some dope an forget it an cool it OK?" or words to that effect. The lieutenant said, "You boys is violatin the normil funk-shunin a this uneeverse city," or words to that effect. The prescription was clearly to get their asses out into the cold, where a troop of Kampus Kops waited in full riot gear. The demonstration then went to Hayes Hall, the administration's headquarters, where a delegation attempted to present the black athlete's petition. When they were refused entrance, somebody tossed a rock through a closed window. According to an administrative memo on the campus "disturbance" obtained during a liberation party at Hayes a week later, the TPU and all city police units had been placed on emergency alert early on Wednesday. Regan locked himself in his office and waited for Vicious Few to commit acts of unnatural violence against windows and doors or to otherwise "disrupt the normal functioning of the university."

*"an Ellis is sayin sumptin  
ia Frazia. an Frazia ritalliates  
wit a jam in da mout"*

Wednesday nights are festive. Movies, seminars, colloquia, lectures, and readings attract a noisier, gaudier, more raucous crowd to the campus. And if something's in the air, like busts, Kops or confrontation, then lots of people hang out for new bodies, action, photographs or anxious communion. Night school, a sop intended for Buffalo workers and housewives, shuts down at 9:35 P.M. Earlier in the evening, a larger delegation showed up at Hayes petition Regan once more. They were refused again and decided to sit-in. The executives figured that the Buffalo residents, the night school students, would be pretty well out in ten or fifteen minutes; maybe the movies, etc., would run till 10 P.M.

At about 9:45, some 40 badgeless tactical police, and Kampus Kops, equipped with crash helmets, plastic visors, nightsticks, guns, tear gas grenades and launchers, began clearing Hayes. A police helicopter patrolled the campus. The moives, etc. let out early enough so that there were hundreds of witnesses inside and outside the Student Union. Most of the Hayes demonstrators made it inside the Union and took cover in cafeterias and other dense areas. People already in the Union finished off a barricade, and armed themselves with sticks of furniture; it was like pretending cardboard tubes inside towel paper were really billy bats and bazookas. The TPU broke into the Union and was met by the night manager, who told them they weren't going where till they showed him a warrant. They tore down the barricade and made for a kid named Terry who is politically well-informed and a good speaker. They stomped on him, and later somebody said, "Well, Terry, man, they wanted his ass. He reads philosophy books." And then

they went after the others who had gone off to hide. They went into the cafeteria, and they weren't selective anymore, and they beat on a lot of people who only came for the coffee. And they smashed out a picture of Martin Sostre, who ran an Afro-Asian bookstore before he was framed for dealing smack. In the morning, *The Spectrum*, the school paper, had a special edition headlined, "INVASION," and the pictures were of all occupied territories: Prague, Tokyo, Paris, Berkeley, Santa Barbara, Chicago, Washington....

Revolutions need their martyrs and folk heroes; kopenthusiasm makes martyrdom possible. Rumors of Wednesday night's casualties travelled fast, and most of those were quickly substantiated by horrified witnesses. Several women recognized the possibilities for violence early in the evening, and they set up medical aid stations in the women's dorms. They treated what wounds they could when the casualties drifted into the stations. By 10:30, they were out of gauze. Janet Cohen went off to the infirmary to rip off some more.

As military tactics would have it, half a dozen TPU were standing between the dorms and the infirmary; they were part of a large contingent encircling the Student Union. Janet was able to reach the infirmary and obtain the gauze, but the kops chased her as soon as she was out in the open. They caught her in a dorm and one of them dragged her out by the hair over to a police van parked about 30 yards away. As they reached the van, the kops were still yelling "get that fuckin' cunt" and the crew that filed into the van must have been spirited because she "escaped" with bruised kidneys, pinched nerves and a snapped disc. She is still in traction.

Dripping red paint screams for vengeance on the Union walls.

#### Kops Off Kampus

There is, of course, a significant body of learned and intelligent men which is reluctant to take arms against real intrusions in their "stable" world; but this same body will gleefully go whooping into internal debate over issues and principles. Pentagon interference in the dynamics of the university, for example, is a mighty issue guaranteed to launch unnamed thousands on Homeric word trips. But words, of course, have only what is known as "moral suasion," and everybody knows that university policy is the administration's ball game anyways.

Happily, some 500 students were completely uninformed of that scene on Thursday morning; they were too enraged by the sight of the pig to talk about the moral implications of university education in a garrison state. Not only were city and county kops cruising around the university area, the kampus kops were keeping them well-informed on student activity and movement. It seemed reasonable to make the kampus kops the target of a mobile and manageable action, and students began to gather sticks and stones. They searched out the security force, which amounted to some 40 or 50 kops, stoned them, chased them off the campus, and then down Main Street. The crowd then went over to the Kampus Security Office and smashed up a couple of their station wagons, and ran another one into the side of the building. Sensing what could be called an imminent danger, they left the area under the watchful eye of police photographers, and proceeded to Project Themis, the Navy's installation on kampus. They set fire to a construction truck parked nearby, and firebombed the building.

When three or four hundred city and county police, backed up by helicopters on tear gas runs, paraded across the campus to show force and install the kampus kops back on university property, they were hardly treated as a peace-keeping agency. County Sheriff Mike Amico who made his name and got his office by persecuting student dopers in a city reputed to be the largest drop-off point for heroin in all these United States, was heckled when he tried to make a speech on the steps of the Union. A couple of students were immediately busted for screaming "off the pig" and "power to the people"; the charge was disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, which is the price you pay for "dissent" or even commendable ill-breeding.

The response of the police more than counterbalanced

what doubts uncommitted debaters may have had. Those students and faculty who weren't in favor of a strike at that point were at least not publicly against one, and many showed signs of sympathy leading to action. A lot of people then ran around saying that violence was counter-productive, but anyone with sense was able to realize that strike activities geared toward attaining concrete demands would be futile in anything but a militant atmosphere. By Friday, a lot of information had been collated, and compelling facts about defense contracts, institutional violence, institutional racism, and anti-liberating education made its way into strike demand sheets. Whoever had been put off by the tactics of the strikers had also been unable to argue against the validity of the strike. When the right-wing Young Americans for Freedom gathered, prepared to denounce the strike, enough strikers came to argue the issues. After YAF issued statements of support, the only students actively against the strike were the jocks. And most of them were intimidated by their own lack of identity.

As soon as the strikers were able to accept the role of violence in their strike, sound organization became possible; after that point administration positions and tactics became impractical and served only to inflame an already militant atmosphere. When Acting President Regan laid the court injunction on the student body early Friday, it was an open invitation to lay waste to the school. The terms of the injunction were simple enough—students were enjoined and restrained from:

1. acting within or adjacent to any academic, administrative, athletic, dormitory or recreation facilities in such unlawful manner as to impede or interfere with the lawful and normal operations of SUNYAB; or interfering with lawful ingress and egress from any of the plaintiff's property; or otherwise disrupting the lawful educational function of said university.
2. employing force or violence or the unlawful threat of force and violence, against persons or property.

The man who ordered police on campus violated the first article. Yet one student with a strike placard around his neck, standing in a doorway, was eligible for an uncontested 30-day contempt of court citation, with more punishable charges to be added ex post facto and without a jury trial.

The extent to which the injunction itself contributed to violent possibilities is indeterminate, but by Saturday a large number of people were out exhausting the city's supply of aluminum slingshots and ball-bearings, empty bottles and gasoline, stencil materials and spray paint, silkscreens and burlap. On Saturday night small bands of four people each, two as look-outs and two as decorators, roamed the campus painting well-designed strike signs and slogans, pleasing to the eye, on buildings, doorways, windows and sidewalks—in violation of the article banning "violence" to university property.

Useful information began to pass around—water guns filled with vinegar or ammonia, or a handful of pepper, was a good defense against the police dogs; crouching in such a way as to cover the groin, neck and skull, accompanied by loud screaming, was good defense against clubbings; students attacking stomping kops could prevent severe injury to other students. If kops were chasing you, it was a good idea to run on hard ground and leave a trail of ball-bearings behind you. You could make a firebomb with dirt, soapflakes, gasoline and rags. Aluminum slingshots are the most accurate. And so on. Most of this elementary weaponry was used to trash and invade buildings, and as a defense against the cops.

#### Lawful Funk

One hundred and fifty contempt of court citations were sworn out. Twenty students, among them the best speakers, organizers and political analysts at the university, were suspended. Students began to be busted all around the city for hitch-hiking, loitering, vagrancy and such; the bail posted was usually around \$100.

On Sunday, Regan, who appears to be made of stone, got on TV and declared that the city of Buffalo was his primary constituency. He made it clear that as far as "academic freedom" and the protection of university people from a hostile town were concerned, he was and always would remain a complete cream puff. His message to the city was simple: you've been waiting for this show a long time, and it's all yours now. His strategy in other situations was similar. He told more than half the faculty, who had just demanded his resignation and the withdrawal of police, that the clerks and janitors held a caucus and supported his actions 10-1. Scotch and soda.

#### Float like a butterfly Sting like a bee

The heavier repression gets, the more necessary it is to engage areas like the university in anonymous activities. The police tactic at Berkeley, Columbia and other schools was to send in 50 kops and let them hang around. When enough of a crowd gathered to gape and insult them, they charged, while the crowd was contained from the rear by plainclothesmen. Most injuries arise from the fact that masses gather with no clear idea of what they are going to do. That strategy once passed for flexibility, but it didn't work.

Now it is necessary to have a movement in which anonymity is necessary. Although the police and the administrators will find "leaders" wherever it is convenient, the difficulty of isolating activists and containing guerrilla activity arises when a large number of people are working in small groups. This strategy, the affinity group, kept the

(Continued on Page 8)

HEAR  
DR. ARTHUR J. ZUCKERMAN, DRAFT COUNSELOR  
ON  
"CAN A JEW - OBSERVANT OR NOT -  
BE A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR?"  
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 2:00 P.M. ROOM 438 FINLEY

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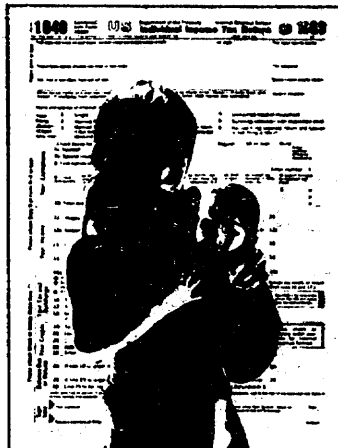
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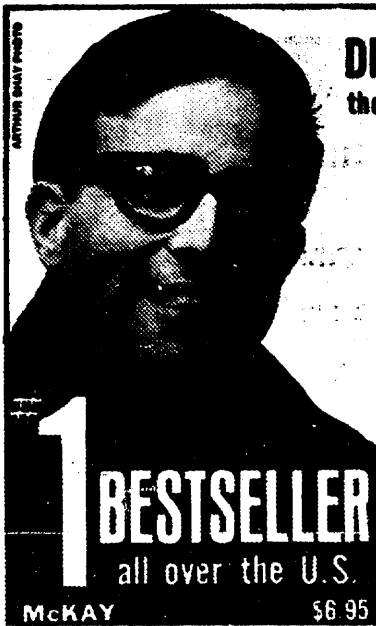
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## Architects May Boycott Classes

An ad-hoc group of 150 architects voted yesterday to boycott classes sometime in the future unless five fired teachers are rehired for next fall.

Dean Bernard Spring (Architecture) told a meeting of the students that he supported the demand and would bring the issue

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before Acting President Joseph Copeland and the Presidential Review Committee.

The five fired teachers—Robert Mangurian, Carmi Bee, Alpert Pastine, Gordon Geeber and John Bussing—were notified of their dismissals before the Easter vacation by the school's appointments committee, which consists of five of the six tenured architecture professors.

A sixth teacher, Barry Jackson, was also initially fired but has since been reinstated. He is the only black architecture faculty member.

"They are young men with young ideas," commented Jan Fine, one of the unhappy archi-

ecture students. "They are the ones with long hair and dungarees."

The student group voted to demand that the five be reinstated and that both students and non-tenured faculty members be given a voice in hiring and firing decisions. If the review committee fails to meet the reinstatement demand, the students threaten to strike the school.

The teachers had to be notified of their dismissal by April 1, according to a clause in the union contract. "The appointments committee didn't find this out until the middle of March," said Fine, "and then they had only two weeks in which to evaluate the whole faculty. Professor Mangurian was observed by a tenured faculty member who walked into a class while Mangurian was showing slides and stayed five minutes."

"Five or six men control the School of Architecture," Fine concluded. "We've got to change that."

## Fabre Leads Black Strike At Ann Arbor



Larry Rosen

City Councilman Eldon Clingan, spoke about what he called "the politics of pollution" to a small group of students in Finley Center yesterday.

"Pollution is just as significant a social problem as poverty, housing, and urban transportation," Clingan said. "It is a social problem and we have the means to eliminate it." A Liberal Party member, he is the Council's minority member.

A former black student leader at the College recently helped to lead a successful two-week strike at the University of Michigan's Ann Arbor campus.

Ed Fabre, who was Onyx Society's president in 1967-68, served as a negotiator for the Black Action Movement, which won almost all of its demands.

Under Fabre's leadership, Onyx began to turn away from social activities towards campus politics. He now attends Michigan's law school.

Besides the central demand for increasing Michigan's black enrollment to ten per cent by fall 1973, the university's regents and administration agreed to:

- Hire nine recruiters to seek black undergraduates and six recruiters for black graduate students;

- Issue a presidential directive on recruitment of black faculty and hire a half-time recruiter for black faculty;

- Appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of creating a financial aids appeals board and to revise the parents' confidential financial statement which is used in determining eligibility for financial aid;

- Establish guidelines for involving the black community in an Afro-American Studies program;

- Use outside hearing examiners for any disciplinary actions arising from the strike;

- Seek to enroll 900 black students by the fall of 1971;

- Hire a recruiter to seek students from Spanish-speaking backgrounds; and

- Attempt to enroll 50 students from Spanish-speaking backgrounds by next fall.

The strike, which began after the regents agreed March 19 to fund a black enrollment of only seven per cent by fall 1973, at times cut class attendance by half at the 35,000 student school.

About three per cent of the school's current students are black.

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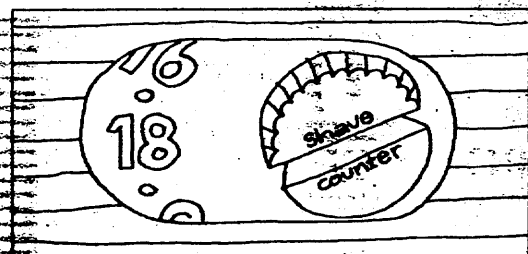
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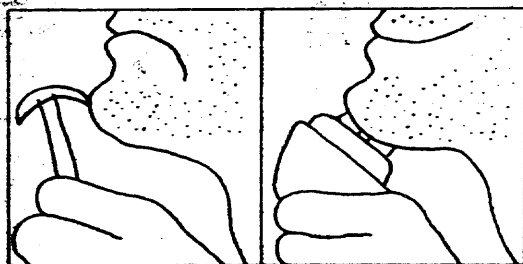
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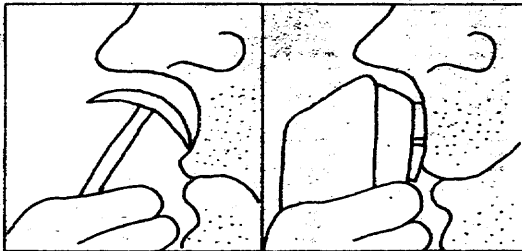
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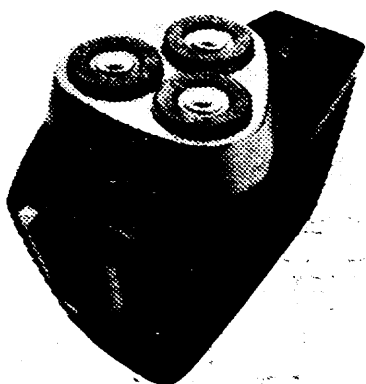
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# Portchester: the Fillmore of the Suburbs

by fred miller

One thing I like about the chicks in the Women's Liberation Movement is when they rap about how American society strives to turn women into objects. Actually I don't agree with them, for no less than women are objectified, men, ideas and life are all turned into packages.

These days Women's Lib is hot news along with the Ecology movement and ecology is objectified too. There's a detergent that advertises that it polutes, true, it pollutes, but it's sorry and it's working on the problem, and besides, the fault lies with the government for not building sewage plants, so even that the detergent is a part of the problem, it is also part of the solution and so you should buy it. And that's what Women's Lib is talking about.

That ecology ad was filmed in the Florida Everglades, which make another conservation story entirely, and which are very far from Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre which is in Portchester New York which is somewhere north of CO-OP City.

And since it's up there out of the city Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre uses ecology ads too. Their ad says come to Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre, out in the country and fresh air, away from the city. Man it's almost like Yasgur's farm, all the good vibes of a Woodstock.

You see Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre in Portchester New York wants to compete with Bill Graham's Fillmore East.

It has all the good vibrations of an epileptic seizure.

That puts it on par with the Fillmore. The Grateful Dead were there before the vacation and they were terrific.

The whole bit about going to the country, while appealing to the ecological sense the media has been pounding into students ever since they decided we shouldn't think about Vietnam any more, just ain't true. The theatre's on a dingy street in Portchester, no trees anywhere.

The rock and roll audience there is as



Jerry Garcia and Bob Weir onstage at the Capitol.

Photo by Author

bad as anywhere.

For my part, I didn't sit in the Capitol theatre that Saturday night. I was part of the press crew invited before the Dead sold out. We got thrown out of our seats and thrown off the stage and wound up sitting in the side aisle, which isn't bad because we could see and hear and didn't have to pay. So we were sitting there and this guy comes along in a Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre tie shirt and says, "Don't sit down, you have to stand up."

They keep half a dozen guys, at least, in each men's room making sure no one turns on.

Gotta keep on having these good vibrations.

Saying you've got Woodstock's vibrations in an ad is like referring to ecology. The audience is supposed to respond to that, although it's pure hype. Despite any realities we might have lived, we all know the legend of Woodstock and are all supposed to yearn after it. The Woodstock name gets a response these days.

Meanwhile its getting late and much of

the audience is yawning past its bedtime. Only the rock establishment knows why the best music has to be made around four in the morning, but we all know it is. And the climb toward transcendence is continuing through a cloud of secreted cigarettes.

After that guy ordered us to stand I kept fantasizing that someone would come up behind me and lay a hard hand on my shoulder before taking me away, like I've seen a plainclothesman do on the street.

Ever since Mick Jagger blasted three audiences through the ceiling of the Garden no rock concert in the New York area is regarded as fulfilling unless everyone stands in front of their seats and waves their arms. You can't dance because the seats are maniacally close together, but at least, since you can't see, you make sure the person behind you can't see either. It's all equal.

The Dead are incredible playing hard rock, but they also do beautiful acoustic work influenced by Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young. But the audience wanted hard

rock. During the half a dozen acoustic numbers the audience wouldn't shut up, talking, giving rebel yells and shouting insults at Jerry Garcia for playing his heart out at less than 30,000 decibels.

Bob Weir, the Dead's other guitarist just looked out into the crowd and said, "You're all really so kind. Why don't you all turn around and insult your neighbors."

When the Dead exploded with Saint Stephen the audience loved it, but somehow I felt the audience wasn't really listening, or at least, hearing that the music was loud and had a beat, they didn't listen any further, they just stood up and shook. The rock audience is a strange beast. It takes posturing and freakiness for creativity and volume for taste.

Catfish played before the Dead and gave a good example of what audiences accept. They try hard and feature two interesting things, a good drummer and a lead singer named Bob Hodge who's a cut above the average blues imitator and a few cuts below Muddy Waters, whom he'd undoubtedly love to be. The band plays imitation blues and rhythm and methadone music, and they've obviously all studied their compulsory blues figures.

They try hard and you can enjoy them as schoolyard players, but, with the exception of the drummer, they add nothing to the music which wasn't here before them. Hodge's voice gets bogged down in ludicrous sexual lyrics and the group is constantly stretching three minute numbers into twenty minute Sons of Spoonful. Then comes the mandatory drum solo, done by every group these days because, regardless of quality, they flip out audiences. The drummer wasn't bad though, 2/4 time mainly but in the middle the audience pleasing theatrics began. First the drummer stood up and started playing the drum from the side, then he drums from the front, then he plays on the bodies of the drums, then he drummed on the floor. Still in 2/4 he went crawling along the floor tapping away, beating on the toes of the audience, finally beating on the bass to produce sound. Freaky, but it ruined a good solo.

Mick Jagger didn't have to tell his audience to stand up and move. We didn't need instructions once Sympathy started. Hodge had to, and though the audience responded, they responded more to the idea of dancing than to the music. Told to act like they were in ecstasy the audience soon began to believe they were truly ecstatic. And then the theatre's vibrations took over. Hodge starts pulling kids out of the audience onto the stage to dance and immediately Howard Stein's Capitol Theatre people are running around tossing them off the stage and Hodge is talking about getting together and pulling people onto the stage and the stage crew is shoving them off. Really wild.

The whole thing, the audience reactions, the phony theatrics, the forced atmosphere are all really a shame because if Catfish were able to just play its music they might accomplish something.

The reason that the Grateful Dead's rock is so good is that it is careful and thought out. Rhythmically complex, with two drummers, the Dead do not allow the rhythms to dominate the band the way they dominate Santana. The beauty of the Dead is that the instrumental music mostly by Weir and Garcia has theme, purpose and direction. When they do a fifteen minute instrumental break it has specific movements, some relate to the initial song, others relate to new themes or other songs. Catfish, and so much else of hard rock is just ongoing noise.

The Dead's singing is good too. The strong harmonies of Garcia, Weir, and bassist Phil Lesh dominate the group. Pigpen, their infamous other vocalist, is a fine blues singer. Unlike so many white singers who overwork every note trying to sound soulful, he just opens up and belts out a song, and he sounds like he means it. Almost no frills, just good music.

## On the Trail Of the Buffalo...

(Continued from Page 5)

Buffalo strike an ongoing activity. The only focal point of the strike was the Strike Information Center, which collated all materials which had been stolen from the administration. The center published most of this information when it was crucial, as when the faculties were voting on defense contracts. One professor was researching detoxification of nerve gases (presumably for rapid dissipation in riot control situations), a fact which it was felt would be useful in forcing a negative vote. Beyond the Information Center, there was no way to locate individuals participating in the strike.

The affinity groups worked in the following way. By the time the injunction was posted, people had been moving around the campus gathering information for their own use. When they began to talk to their friends about what they had found out, tiny groups of six or seven people formed on the basis of mutual interests. In a scene which appeared to be anarchic, each group was able to function with complete anonymity in obtaining data and deciding what to do. Several small groups trashed the Medical School when they learned of the discrimination practiced there. Legal and medical services were established by highly qualified people who saw a need for it. The legal personnel were so effective, in fact, that the kops beat on them brutally during the second invasion.

Affinity groups composed of workers went out to the Chevrolet and Bethlehem Steel plants to leaflet workers and talk to them. One of the things which resulted from that activity were plans for a Workers College, which will hopefully get moving by the end of April. Other groups were involved primarily with faculty politics, and they spent their time in endless meetings handing out liberated files and speaking to the issues which the faculty intended to vote on. Although the fruits of that labor consisted of "moral suasion," it put the administration in the embarrassing position of speaking for everybody in Buffalo except the students and faculty.

Student teachers assigned to local schools talked about the strike and university policy in accepting high school students; the result of these efforts were riots in three high schools and explosions in two others. Other activities included making weapons, breaking into buildings, and

welding the doors of buildings whose faculties did not go out on strike.

There were other tricks: a trial at which an injunction was sworn out against the administration, a funeral procession for the administrative "body," a pig roast organized by the son of a local farmer, the appearance of Rennie Davis and Jerry Rubin, the trashing of Marine Midland Trust, and other acts of creative violence.

And so it goes...

SUNYAB is now on a holiday. When school re-opens, the strike will continue, and will probably become more intense. Very few people see the necessity for having the Amherst campus, the injunction, or an education hopelessly out of touch with the political realities of the 70s. And the repression machine will keep running.

For a while it seemed reasonable to expect a statewide strike, but that had been long shot. The people in Buffalo, however, are interested in organizational contact with the rest of the state. A Graduate Worker's Union was formed, independently of similar unions in New York City and Stony Brook. Contacts will be set up as a matter of course, considering that it is a legal union looking for collective bargaining powers—an instance barred by the state's repressive Taylor Act. On other levels, undergraduate and faculty, it should not be difficult to initiate a state-wide radical caucus.

At any rate, the single perception that we are in the center of a corrupt and hostile environment informs the Buffalo action, and should bolster similar actions around the state. The time to act is now, anywhere, anytime, at any event we can symbolically represent as a response to repression.

### Shut It Down

The author is a City College graduate who is now a teaching assistant at the State University of New York at Buffalo. His analysis of the lengthy and tense strike was completed two weeks ago, before students returned to the campus and police were withdrawn.

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