

The Observer



JUNE 28, 1968

Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan

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Resolutions On Demonstrations

Following "disturbances" at the MSU campus at the end of last term (namely, a series of student marches and sit-ins protesting the use of university police in a marijuana bust), the MSU-OU Board of Trustees passed the following resolution and ordinances unanimously on June 15:

Michigan State University (Oakland University) stands for freedom of speech, freedom of inquiry, freedom of dissent, and freedom to demonstrate in a peaceful manner. This is its traditional position, and is hereby reaffirmed by the Board of Trustees.

The University holds that freedom requires order and discipline, and to protect the one it must maintain the others. The right to this freedom and the responsibility of the Trustees and Officers to maintain this order and discipline are shared by faculty, students, and the members of the general public who come to this campus. They are all entitled to pursue their legitimate goals without interference. This is the traditional position of the University, and has been most recently reaffirmed in the Bylaws of the Board of Trustees and the Report on Academic Freedom for Students, adopted by the Trustees.

The Trustees reaffirm the long-time understanding that any effort to impede the holding of classes, the carrying forward of University business, the arrangements for properly organized and scheduled events on the campus, or the discharge of his responsibility of any University officer or employee constitutes an invasion of the rights of the faculty, students, and the general public, is contrary to the interests of the University, and will not be tolerated.

In any such attempt to interfere with University activity, the leaders and participants are held responsible and are subject to appropriate legal and disciplinary action, including suspension and expulsion from the University, under established procedures.

(Adopted without dissent by the Board of Trustees on June 15, 1968.)

Demonstrations at Oakland Governed by New Rulings

Karen Walkowitz

With the issuing of the new policy statement by the Board of Trustees for Michigan State and Oakland University concerning demonstrations, Chancellor Varner was questioned about the place of dissent in the University structure and on the exact meaning of the policy in relationship to our situation here at Oakland.

Concerning dissent, he feels that there is definitely a place for it, and even more, that under any free atmosphere it will have to exist, especially at a University where learning and the trading of ideas is one of its primary functions. There is even a place for the demonstration, as long as it is peaceful and does not interfere with the running of the university. Once the demonstrations begin to interfere with normal university functions, however, they will not be permitted.

When asked if there seemed to be any potential at Oakland for the kind of disturbances held at Columbia, Northwestern, or Michigan state, the chancellor stated that he did not feel that the potential existed at Oakland. The reason was that we are living in a freer community and there are existing already sufficient

means of communication between students, faculty, and administration. As long as this atmosphere was maintained he could see no immediate reasons for any trouble.

.01 - No person or persons shall, without authorization, assemble together anywhere on the campus for the purpose of creating any noise or disturbance, riot, (raid) or other improper diversion, or assemble in a manner which obstructs the free movement of persons about the campus or the free and normal use of University buildings and facilities, or prevents or obstructs the normal operations of the University.

.02 - (No person or persons shall disrupt the normal operation of any properly authorized class, laboratory, seminar, examination, field trip or other educational activity of the University.)

.03 - (No person or persons shall disrupt the normal use of any campus building or area which has been assigned or scheduled through appropriate channels for educational or extracurricular activities.

Ordinances Newly Enacted by the MSU-OU Board of Trustees

Section 16.00 - DISORDERLY ASSEMBLAGES OR CONDUCT

Included within, but not limited to the foregoing, is the use of appropriate buildings or areas for dramatic or musical presentations, lectures, athletic events, military exercises, orientation meetings, registration, commencement ceremonies, and placement activities.)

.04 - (No person or persons shall disrupt the normal activity or molest the property of any person, firm or agency while that person, firm or agency is carrying out the provisions of a contract or agreement with the University.)

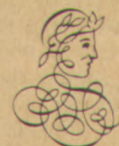
.05 - No unauthorized person or persons shall enter upon the playing area of any athletic contest or exhibition while said contest or exhibition is in progress.

.06 - No person or persons shall project or drop any object which could cause injury,

damage or interference in the spectator or playing area where any athletic contest or exhibition is conducted.

.07 - No person shall enter or attempt to enter into any dance or social, athletic, theatrical or other public event without a ticket of admission to such event when such tickets are required, or enter or attempt to enter contrary to any established rules or qualifications for eligibility for attendance at such events as provided by the sponsors. No person ineligible to attend such events shall loiter about the premises where such an event is being held.

.08 - (This amendment of Section 16.00 shall be effective at 12:01 a.m., June 15, 1968.)



Meadowbrook Music Students Arrive

Ruth Louisell

Over 300 students from all over the United States and Canada will arrive at Oakland University Sunday, June 30, to participate in the six week program offered by the Meadow

Brook School of Music. The school offers a unique program of study in the areas of music theory, symphonic literature, and composition, as well as professional orchestral playing experience for talented young musicians. Credits towards undergraduate and graduate level degrees are offered for the courses in the choral and orchestral areas.

Enrollment for the Orchestral Institute is limited to that of a complete symphony orchestra under the direction of James Levine, Assistant Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra. The Meadow Brook Orchestra will present a series of five public concerts in the Baldwin Pavilion. The series will be free to Meadow Brook Festival subscribers. Admission for others is \$1.00. The Orchestra

will also perform four major choral works under the direction of Roger Wagner, to include "Bach's Passion According to St. Matthew" as the final presentation of the season.

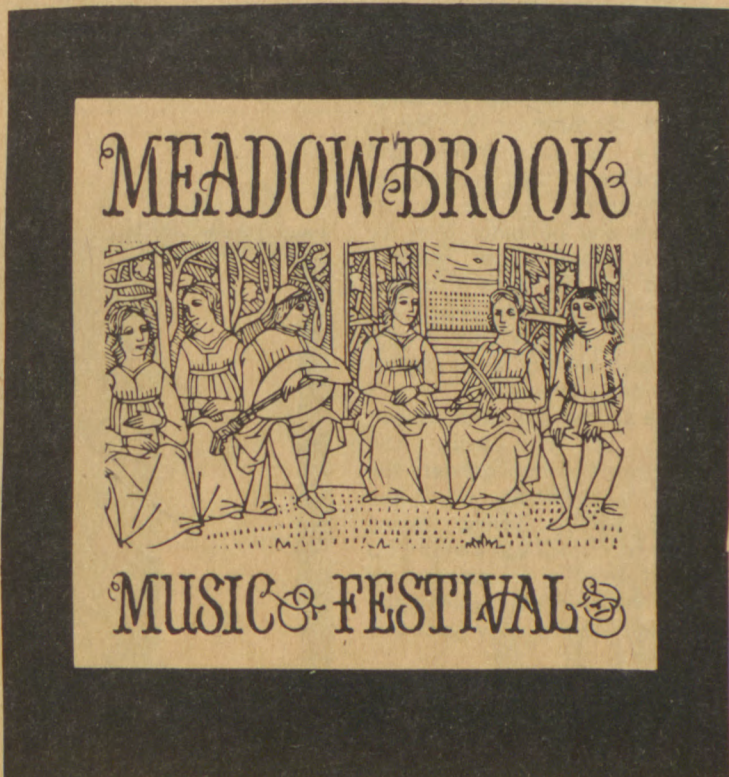
Meadow Brook School of Music is sponsored by state funds as part of Oakland University, but private donations are also made to assist talented but financially needy students. Admission to the School is based on audition. As a special benefit for the Scholarship Fund, the Orchestra will present Verdi's "Rigoletto" with Ezio Flagello, Cornell MacNeil, Roberta Peters, and Jan Peerce, four stars of the Metropolitan Opera, Wednesday, August 7, 8:30 p.m., at the Baldwin Pavilion.

See you there

Hopeful Freshmen Begin Orientation

This week begins one of five Freshman Orientation sessions to be held throughout the summer semester (with one more held during Freshman Week). Approximately 200 students will be housed in Hill and VanWagoner Wednesday through Friday as participants in the first summer session. Each session throughout the summer will involve approximately 200 students. There will be over 1,000 incoming Freshmen in the fall.

The Program for the Orientation sessions is being handled by a group of paid Oakland students and faculty under direction of the Office of the Dean of Freshmen, headed by Fred Smith.



Festival Schedule see Page 5

THE OBSERVER

"The opinions expressed in these columns are the opinions of the authors. They probably do not represent the attitude of the administration, faculty, or other students."

On Being Oriented

It is fitting that the Board of Trustees should issue its statements concerning "Disruption of University Activities", or rather, that we should print their statements, during the first week of Freshman Orientation on Oakland's Campus. For it gives the freshmen a real chance to be "oriented" to the type of set-up which they will be living under for the next four years. Pedagogically, at least, the Board of Trustees does serve some useful function then.

In its statement, the Board offers us a prime example of the contradictory nature of American Democracy. We are told that to protect our "freedom" we must maintain order and discipline. We are told that anyone (read student) impeding the holding of classes or the carrying forward of "University business", etc., etc., constitutes the invasion of the rights of the "faculty, students, and the general public" (administrators are not mentioned). We are also told that the responsibility to maintain order and discipline is shared by the students and faculty with the Board.

We are told all these things. We decided on none of them. (We, meaning students and faculty--who, after all, are the people who the university is in existence to accommodate) We, in fact, may not agree with the "legitimate goals" which, by our "order and discipline", we are expected to maintain.

"DEMOCRACY" IN THE UNIVERSITY

If the freshmen being oriented this week will note what is going on here, it may occur to them that the Board of Trustees is maintaining that by telling students what they may/may not do, they are somehow upholding the students' "freedom". They further muster the audacity to state that the faculty, supposedly the teacher-peer of the student, is obligated to help the Board maintain this set-up. Yet that set-up flies in the face of democratic theory.

The set-up of the university at present is basically an authoritarian one. For the faculty to agree with such a set-up in the name of "democracy" is for them to engage in mis-education. For the students to go along with it in the name of their own "freedom" is for them to allow someone else to make their decisions for them -- and be they good or bad, in their name. In short, the students, if they accept the present structure of the university as legitimate, accept their own impotence as the least powerful denominator of an institution supposedly set up solely for their interest.

Administrators will counter: the Board of Trustees is elected by the State of Michigan; therefore the university set-up constitutes a model of representative democracy. I would counter: representative of who? All of the people who vote for the Trustees are obviously over 21, which most students aren't; most of those voters are not engaged in the educational process; practically none of them live under the rules, social and academic, of the university.

And even those who are over 21 and are students have no control over their immediate environment. Their social rules, many of their academic guidelines, the very nature of the university is pre-determined and continually upheld by a group of men 70 miles away.

RUNNING THE STUDENTS LIVES

The point I am making is not that the Board of Trustees is run by a bunch of mindless ogres who are trying to suppress the students. The point is not even that their contention that "order and discipline" are needed in order to educate is fallacious. **The point is that no matter what they do, for or to, the students, they are operating as authoritarians. They are in essence running other people's lives.** Pedagogically, as I said, they are doing us some service: they emphasize the non-democratic nature of the university thereby giving us some insight into the nature of American Society.

But pedagogically, the nature of the university is unsound. The historical invocations of democratic theory have a real and practical motivation: it remains the case that one set of people, in their circumstances, cannot make decisions for another set of people, in different circumstances -- and still have those decisions be in the best interest of both.

As to the nature of the University, in-coming students might ask themselves: are the goals of the university legitimate; who should decide what they (the goals and the students) are to be?

Mike Honey

THE OBSERVER

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To The Editor

Liberal Response

"Reflections on SDS Reflections"

Mr. Marc White is to be congratulated for a very comprehensive and clear account of the mood of Students For A Democratic Society (Observer, June 21, 1968). At the same time his article makes clear one of the major weaknesses of SDS to those who look on sympathetically but nevertheless from the outside. As a "liberal" I share some of the same moral revulsion toward many of the social events and political structures as do the eloquent "radicals" of SDS. Where I must stand apart is at the point of what seems to be total condemnation of American economic and political structures as they are. This condemnation is both directly stated ("the requisite destruction of capitalism") and clearly implied in the language of radical revolution. This condemnation of American society is not mere criticism, I take it, aimed at "reforming" isolated ills. It is a total condemnation, aimed at extinguishing present structures and replacing them with totally new ones.

So far I follow the mood of SDS, but here I also draw a blank. What are the "new" structures which are envisioned? What makes them so enduringly utopian that you can justify your

revolution or moral grounds? Frankly, I am somewhat suspicious that SDS is euphoric on the excitement of "radical" language; talking revolution is gutsy and talking total revolution is even more so. To talk about real alternatives, the concrete shape of the "new" structures, is more laborious and dull. However, with all your moral charisma, you remain unpersuasive to those of us dullards who hesitate before buying a pig in a poke.

The SDS has a potentially exciting and important role to play on the Oakland campus. It is not well served, however, by tooting the brassy sound of radical action for an undisclosed end, nor by stooping to ridicule of the Dean's attempts to meet with students. Sophisticated alternative to "playing micky mouse" might gain a hearing instead of a snicker. The vital service of exposing the strength of moral indignation has already been performed by SDS; it remains to be seen whether the forces of reason can be marshalled to advance the cause clearly or, failing that, be transformed into the madness of moral fanaticism.

William C. Fish
 Instructor, School of Education

Model Editorial

Dear Sir:

Your editorial of June 21st on the University Public Safety Department was a model of restraint and reason.

The establishing of a Public Safety Review Board coupled with the necessary disarming of the campus police is a sane, sensible suggestion, one which I hope will be immediately implemented by the administration.

Sincerely yours,
 Donald E. Morse
 Assistant Professor
 Department of English

Disarm the Cops

Dear Mr. Harper:

I heartedly agree with your recommendation for the creation of a Public Safety Review Board. The Oakland University security patrol should not only be disarmed, it also should be taken out of uniform, especially if it is going to be used to patrol the Baldwin Pavillion during concerts.

There is something very objectionable to the presence of uniformed police (security guards) at the Baldwin Pavillion as well as on campus. Surely the audiences do not need patrolling. If the Department of Public Safety is concerned and responsible, as they must be, for the protection of the concert grounds and buildings then for esthetic reasons the "guards" should be in plain clothes. Uniformed officers stand out like sore thumbs and irritate one's own sense of responsibility in a public audience.

The sooner the students and aculty act to control the Department of Public Safety the better. I personally think the Public Safety Review Board should be established immediately in an attempt to avoid any incidents involving the mis-use of the security force this summer.

Again, thanks for an excellent editorial! Let's work together to bring the Review Board into being.

Yours sincerely,
 F. James Clatworthy
 School of Education

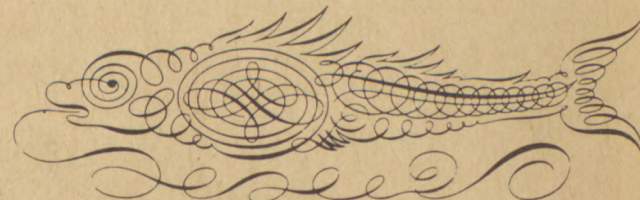
Our Readers Cheer

Dear Editor,

Three cheers for Marc White's "Reflections on SDS", June 21, 1968.

Hip, Hip, Hoorah!
 Hip, Hip, Hooray!
 Hip, Hip, Hooredass!
 Sincerely,
 Lord Gnome
 Krippen House
 Harmsworth King
 Middlesex

Editors Note: We appreciate such enthusiastic response from our dedicated readers. We hope you maintain your witty sense of humor when the shooting starts.



Book Review

Mao in Opposition by Rue

By David Black

Prof. Robert C. North in his book Chinese Communism (available in the University bookstore) gives a brief outline of the inter-party struggles that took place among the Chinese Communists from 1930 to 1935 -- the years just prior to Mao Tse-tung's rise to supremacy. North concludes by asking a question: "What was the role of Mao Tse-tung during the course of these conflicting and confusing developments? Unfortunately, there is no easy answer."

Today there is an answer to this question, and as North had predicted re-creating the story of Mao's road to power was no simple task: it took John E. Rue (who is currently on the Oakland Faculty) more than 10 years of study, analysis and writing to finish his work Mao Tse-tung in Opposition 1927 - 1935. (Stanford University Press, 1966).

What makes this period of Chinese history so complicated is that the Communists real center of power was often isolated rural areas where Mao and other local leaders acted independently of Party and Comintern control. Thus while the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was supposedly strictly controlled from Moscow by the apparatus of the Comintern, in reality many of the events that were to shape the history of China were taking place in the obscurity of China's countryside.

The only way to recreate the history of this period, then, is to study all the formal documents of the CCP and the Comintern, analyze all the works of those -- like Mao -- who actually lived through and helped shape these events, sift through all the journalistic interviews (Like Edgar Snow's Red Star Over China and Agnes Smedley's The Great Road: The life and Times of Chu Teh) of Communist leaders, and then sort out all of this often conflicting data in order to create a readable summary. And this is exactly what John Rue had done. While his book contains well over 600 "footnotes" and a 15 page bibliography, the text is well organized and conveniently subdivided so that it is easily understandable to anyone with a minimum knowledge of Chinese history and politics.

The book's title, Mao Tse-tung in Opposition, is especially apt to describing this period of Chinese political history. Mao certainly was opposed to the policies of the established leadership during most of these years. While Mao's concepts of using guerilla warfare tactics and relying on the revolutionary nature of the peasantry remained almost unchanged from 1928 - 1935, he constantly found himself branded as either a "rightist" or a "leftist" of the official Party "center" -- strictly dictated by the Comintern -- kept shifting. Mao was expelled from the CCP three times -- in 1924, 1927 and 1934 -- for openly opposing the erroneous and often disastrous policies formulated by communist leadership that was all too frequently unacquainted with conditions as they actually existed.

It was this aloofness of the established leadership that Mao was most opposed to. More than anything else he stressed that local conditions must be studied before correct decisions can be made; "Without investigation, there is no right to speak," was (and still is) one of Mao's most important slogans. By living by these words, by understanding the nature of his environment, and by following what he knew was the correct policy even in the face of great opposition, Mao was ready to take power when the proper time arose. Thus in 1935 when tactics of the Comintern and the Party Politbureau were shown to be total failures and a full retreat was necessary for the survival of communism in China, it was Mao who was able to assume command over both the Soviet Government and the Chinese Communist Party. It was Mao Tse-tung who turned this forced retreat into the historic Long March, it was he who molded this defeat into a great victory.

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Music Review

Arrangements and Creativity: The New Blues

By Barry Klein

A number of people have asked me in recent weeks how I judge or "review" albums for the column. This is a fair question, although it is somewhat similar to asking a presidential candidate "Why do you feel, out of 200 million people, you are the most qualified to make decisions that will have such profound effects?" The word "critic" itself is a rather overbearing word, but I would like to attempt to describe and exemplify my "method" of analysis.

First of all, I am more of an ethnomusicologist than a musicologist -- in other words, I am more interested in the social effects, historical background, and indegations of cultural expression in all varieties of music.

In order to compensate for a hazy background in music theory, I often seek the advice of "experts", professionals who can honestly and efficiently judge their peers. However, I've been in or around popular groups long enough to know what I personally like or dislike. These subjective experiences must be included in my "reviews" regardless of professional opinion because music is a very subjective experience. Besides patterns, harmonic structures, polyphonic sounds, etc., there must be feeling in both performing and listening.

Much of the blues and other forms of popular music emphasize "feeling", but when the "boss hoss" of blues, B.B. King, was asked about his own future, he replied "I've had guys do arrangements for me that weren't bad; and my musicians are O.K., but they play standard things behind me. I won't really feel like an artist... until I get me some arrangements that really add a third part to my guitar and voice and make everything fit together just right."

In popular music, much is ordinary. All groups

search for the type of arrangements that B.B. King mentions in Urban Blues. Most of them do not find it, but some do. Among those who do is Gordon Lightfoot's album, "Did She Mention My Name?" on United Artists. The album includes "Black Day in July", a passionate reflection about our celebrated rioting in Detroit last year. Only two guitarist, a bassist, and a drummer are credited with accompanying Lightfoot and his compositions, but there are some excellent sequences which include violins, banjo, flute, and piano. It is a prolific folk album, very well produced.

Steve Winwood, the fellow who wrote, sang, and instrumentally led many of the old Spencer Davis Group's numbers, has his own threesome who call themselves the Traffic. Their first album, "Mr. Fantasy" is a United Artist release which amply reflects the group's name. Using the themes of contemporary urban blues and a variety of jazz sequences, Traffic has an original, spontaneous sound which creatively transcends the more specialized blues sound of the old Spencer Davis Groups.

A third United Artist release, "revolution", is a sound tract from a commercial flick which I have not seen. The album has eight cuts by three San Francisco groups, The Quicksilver Messenger Service, The Steve Miller Band, and Mother Earth. I have seen Quicksilver "live" about five times, and Miller's group once, and I believe all three groups record their own albums for someone else, but there are some good cuts on the lp, e.g. "Codine" by Quicksilver, "You Old Lady" by Steve Miller's band, and the entire second side. I would recommend all three of these albums, the first two on the basis of arrangements and creativity, and the third as an example of the tremendous influence of blues in San Francisco pop music.

A Conflict of Interests Results

In MSU Vice President's Dismissal

Vice President of Michigan State University Phillip May has been ruled in conflict of interest by Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelley. On June 18 Kelley ruled that "... a conflict of interest does exist between May's obligations to the public as Vice President for Business and Finance of MSU and his personal transactions involving the Philip Jesse Co. and its contractual agreements (quoted from the Michigan Daily). May has been MSU's chief financial officer for more than 20 years.

The conflict of interest involved the construction of an office building in Lansing whose chief tenant is IBM. The building was constructed by the Philip Jesse Co., whose major stockholder is May's wife, said the Daily. MSU leased \$494,437 in services from IBM in 1967.

May had earlier resigned from the board of directors of Michigan National Bank after Kelley had ruled that executive officers of universities come under the Michigan conflict of interest law.

Hannah Next?

John Hannah, President of MSU, and C. Allen Harlan, a member of the Board of Trustees, are subjects of pending rulings by the Attorney general. Hannah's business dealings, including the sale of a farm he had owned near MSU for a "reported \$1 million" (according to the Daily), were the subjects of Kelley's next opinion on conflict of interest.

Harlan is alleged to have ties to the Harlan Electric Company of Lansing.

Radical Lit Room

The Oakland Student Committee on Community Relations' literature room located in the Activities Center of the O.C. is now open Monday - Friday from 8 - 5 for use by the student body.

The purpose of the collection is to make available to students those periodicals, pamphlets, etc. which, though important, are not found either in the library, the news stand, or book store. There are subscriptions to "The Black Panther", "Journal of Negro History", "The Guardian", "The Movement" among others.

If you have suggestions on expanding and improving our collection, please leave a message in the OSCCR office or come to the Tuesday night meeting at 8:00 in the O.C.

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students and faculty of
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Congress Passes Omnibus Crime Bill, 1968

Ruth Louisell

On Friday, June 21, President Johnson "reluctantly" signed the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1968, a crime-control bill he had requested 17 months ago. Reluctantly, and without the usual publicity awarded such signings, states Robert Cahn, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, due to dissatisfaction with the leniency of the law in the areas of gun-control. One might better ask if the bill was signed quietly and with dissatisfaction in order to reduce public awareness of the bill's hard realities.

Under the new laws, an individual need not be informed of his right to be silent or his right to counsel when arrested. Wiretapping and bugging by any law enforcement official, (and The Phone Company), are permissible and can now be used in court to convict. A system of grants to aid "law enforcement" will be available to state, regional, and local law enforcement agencies June 30, to the tune of \$100 million. A National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice will be established to make grants to and contracts with colleges and universities for research projects. Undergraduate and graduate programs for the training of local and state law enforcement in law enforcement techniques may be offered through colleges and universities throughout the country. According to Bill Higgs, a Washington D.C. attorney, special emphasis is put on "riots and other civil disorders" in these training programs. Public Schools will also receive grants to further "understanding of and cooperation with law enforcement agencies."

Many of the bill's provisions are justified as necessary for the nation's security -- by national security it means preventing "the overthrow of the government by force or by other unlawful means, or...other clear and present danger to the structure or existence of the government." (Sec. 2511 (3)).

One of the more obvious bits of legislation is an amendment to the Anti-Riot Act (Civil Rights Act of 1968) which bars from federal employment for five years anyone convicted of any participation in a riot or civil disorder when the crime constitutes a felony (Sec. 1001).

The grand finale is Section 1502, what Bill Higgs in the Liberation News Service calls "Congress' gift to the Poor People's Campaign." It states that a fine of not more than \$5,000 and/or an imprisonment of not more than twenty years will be awarded to anyone who threatens the property or person of another person in the District of Columbia.

Sadly enough, the constitutional legality of the bill will probably not be tested by the Supreme Court for a few years -- giving plenty of time to use it effectively. Heil, Congress!!!

Mass Media Enforces White Racism

There's a cloud of dust and hearty 'Hi-Ho Scout!' It's Tonto. Beside him, riding a white horse is a masked man. As they approach the lawless western town, Tonto leans across his saddle and says, "All right, Lone Ranger. Here's what I want you to do."

The prospect of such a television scene ever happening is unlikely as watching a black Tarzan swinging over the heads of an awestruck white safari. But according to psychiatrist and writer Dr. Alvin Poussaint, more of such images are necessary in a medium that now disregards the existence of a black community.

Dr. Poussaint, as assistant professor of psychiatry at Tufts University Medical School in Boston joins other prominent black Americans -- Harry Belafonte, Lena Horne and writer essayist Lawrence Neal -- in an indictment of white racism in the mass media on "Bias and the Media -- Part One" Thursday, June 27 (10-11 p.m., EDT).

The program is the first of six one-hour telecasts in the ABC News series, "Time for Americans," which will examine white racism as it exists in industry, education, urban and suburban life, the police and the media.

"All of the television supermen are white," said Dr. Poussaint. This is something with which the white child identifies. All the variations on

the Tarzan theme I think teach white children how to be superior and at the same time tend to instill in black children a feeling of inferiority. You can imagine the impact of these television images on a black child and his attitudes toward education, career and family relations."

"For instance, why can't we have a Tonto telling the Lone Ranger what to do. Or why can't you have a black Tarzan flying from skyscraper to skyscraper with white people falling on their knees in praise and adulation."

"I'm not trying to make black people superior, but at present, I think all the weight is on the white side. The mass media teaches white children that they are not only better than black children, but also better than Orientals, Mexican-Americans, Indians and many other minority groups. So it's no wonder that white society has so much trouble understanding what racism is."

Dr. Poussaint wonders why God, a universal image, must always be depicted as white and why fantasy's greatest hero, Superman, can't be black for a change.

"The psychological value of cutting down on white supremacy," said Dr. Poussaint, "is that everyone can see the possibility of becoming a Superman."

Spock, 3 Others, Convicted as Conspirators

BOSTON, June 18 (LNS) -- The 29-day trial is over.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., Michael Ferber and Mitchell Goodman are conspirators in the eyes of the law. Marcus Raskin is free and The Boston Five no longer exist.

It died emasculated, its initial fervor watered down into more than 23 tomes of specious courtroom arguments. It played a legal game and lost.

The five defendants, charged with conspiring to violate the draft laws, faced the United States government in a moral confrontation that stemmed from acts of civil disobedience and open, symbolic provocation in Washington, Boston and New York last fall.

In a federal court setting, before a judge concerned only with whether or not the law as it exists had been broken, they could have restated the moral convictions which brought them to trial, argued their rights of freedom of speech and left it to the Supreme Court to decide if men should be punished for clear acts of conscience based on an impassioned conviction that the war in Vietnam is both immoral and illegal.

God, Emerson, Thoreau, The Movies

Instead, they chose to surround themselves with a bevy of defense counsels, each intent upon protecting the interests of his own client, who bickered about the semantics of conspiracy in an attempt to prove that no conspiracy had existed.

Any tenuous hopes that the all-male jury would be influenced by this presentation were erased by a brilliant, eloquent, gut-level, ad hominem, often savage summation by prosecutor John S. Wall.

While the Five used God, Emerson, Thoreau, Love, Conscience, Nuremberg, the Just War Theory and the Geneva Accords to defend their actions, Wall -- competent, intuitive and practical, spoke to the jury on a more basic level and talked about Perry Mason, a Sterling Hayden movie, Murder Incorporated, deer prints in the snow, and the morality of the Korean War, of which several of the jurors are proud veterans.

With voice throbbing with emotion he frequently referred to America as the most open of societies and once warned the jury that "Anarchy will follow if the government permits men like these defendants to place their conscience above the law."

He painted a picture of dark conspiracy by describing a Sterling Hayden movie, The Killing, in which a group of men planned to rob a race track by assassinating the favorite horse and creating numerous diversions to get away with the money.

He pointed out that all of the men involved in the "Plot" were equally guilty of conspiracy even though none of them knew what the others were doing.

He scored the evasive quality in some of the testimony from Coffin, Raskin and Goodman by praising the straight-forward

honesty of Spock and stating: "If he goes down in this case, he goes down like a man, with dignity, worthy of respect."

Finally, Wall turned his attention to Raskin, whose name was rarely mentioned in the evidence, and who had said he didn't exactly know what was going on when he attended a draft card turn-in in Washington October 20, and referred to him derisively as "This great thinker who says he does not know anything from anything, in effect."

Wall vs Rev. Coffin

"I asked another man, somebody who's supposed to know about these things, a clergyman, I figured this guy would hit it right out of the park. But they're getting all this in; I have to cross-examine them on their state of mind."

"Don't surrender your conscience," that is his answer. "Don't surrender your conscience," and a wonderful speaker, wonderful to listen to. "Don't surrender your conscience to the state, that is all," and if you decide that this thing is immoral and you can't cooperate and you feel strongly enough about it, then you can't surrender your conscience, it's always conscience, it's a matter of conscience."

"Then I put some hypotheticals to him: does he realize what he said? Does he realize the implications of these pronouncements that he makes? Does this man mean what he said? What about the segregationist in the South that feels as a matter of conscience, conscience that he has got to prevent integration? Got to break the law no matter what it is because it is law and the Bible tells him it's wrong? He's not to surrender his conscience?"

"The result, members of the jury: ANARCHY. Every man a law unto himself. Don't

surrender your beliefs; no one will ever question that. But the actions of men, the government can and must control!"

"At one time in this country, we still have them, but at one time the Mormons -- wonderful sincere people -- practiced polygamy, more than one wife. The law was that it should not be practiced. They still believed in it, but if they practiced it, our law was that they should be prosecuted, and they were prosecuted. If a man in good conscience really believes the tax laws are unfair, the rich man says they are, in good conscience he won't pay -- what are we supposed to do about this? The poor man says that the sales tax is unfair and in good conscience he won't pay it."

"Reverend Coffin says 'You are a man of conscience. Don't surrender your conscience and I won't. All the mothers on welfare decide they are not getting enough money and it's a horrible thing that's being done and in good conscience they go and chain themselves to City Hall. This could go on endlessly."

"But these men who make these pronouncements, do they realize the implications of what they are saying? Are they thinkers? They claim to be intellectuals. But I submit to you that you'd be warranted in finding they don't think. They feel. They feel, it's belly-feel, gut-reaction, they feel something is right or wrong. And they act on that feeling, on their conscience!"

"Is this country gonna be tied to a string that's tied to Mr. Coffin's conscience? Is it gonna be tied to a string to a conscience even of a man as sincere and dedicated and great as Dr. Spock?...It can't be."

"What about our conscience, yours and mine, the collective conscience of the American

Continued on Page Five

"No one will be seated during the last 88 minutes... they'll all be on the floor, laughing." --LOOK MAGAZINE
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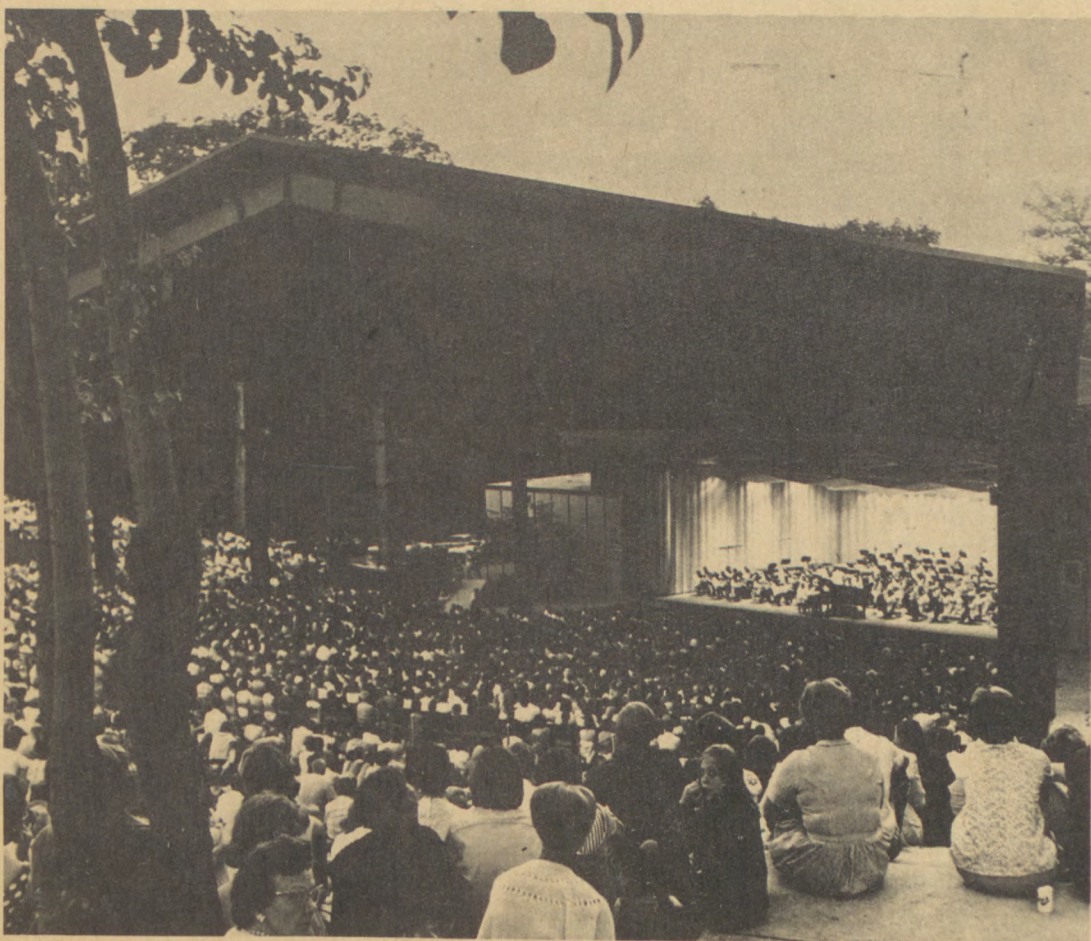
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Festival Schedule

First Week

Thurs. — Fri., June 27 — 28

Camilla Wicks, violinist; Mahler, Symphony No. 1; Prokofieff, Violin Concerto No. 2.

Sat. — Sun., June 29 — 30

Camilla Wicks, violinist; Dvorak, Overture, "Amid Nature"; Beethoven, Symphony No. 2; Bruch, Violin Concerto No. 1; Laudenslager, The Strait; Ravel, "Tzigane," Violin Rhapsody.

Second Week

Thurs. — Fri., July 4 — 5

Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianist; Bach, Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, Mozart, Piano Concerto No. 9 (K. 271), Copland, Symphony No. 3.

Sat. — Sun., July 6 — 7

Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianist; Brahms, Symphony No. 4, Prokofieff, Piano Concerto No. 2, Respighi, Pines of Rome.

Third Week

Thurs. — Fri., July 11 — 12

Andre Kostelanetz, guest conductor, Eugene List, pianist; Mozart, Overture to "The Abduction from the Seraglio", Haydn, Symphony No. 88, Poulenc, Piano Concerto, Turina, La Oracion, del Torero, Milhaud, Boeuf sur le Toit, Berlioz, Overture, "The Roman Carnival".

Sat. — Sun., July 13 — 14

Andre Kostelanetz, guest conductor, Judith Raskin, soprano; Britten, Soirees Musicales, Britten, "Les Illuminations," Soprano and Orchestra, Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 5.

Continued from Page Four

people? What about that conscience?...This is the most open society in the world. If we have disagreements on policy, even on morality, as long as we can go to the polling booth and vote, I suggest that that is the proper way, if we are not going to have ANARCHY.

"Nobody has got the right not to go in the service.

"Congress is the collective conscience of this country. I am arguing that it is a better conscience than any individual conscience. Congress passed the draft law, even added a clause for conscientious objection. Didn't have to. It was an act of grace!

"Free speech is not an issue in this case. Harry Truman said about politics, 'If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.' Johnson has to take the heat just like anyone else.

"Counsel has suggested this is a political prosecution. Political prosecution? Did some big shot come down from Washington to make sure we get these guys? You know what happened. It happened right here in this office, no big special assistant. Some big political prosecution!

"A great judge once said, he said it a long time ago, but it's still law and it's still good law, he said: 'One may not counsel another to violate the law. Words are not only the keys of persuasion but the trigger of action.'

"If these men are guilty of violating the law, neither sympathy nor passion should guide you in determining. I am here as a representative of the government of the United States to see that the law is obeyed.

"Something we all know is that the government of the

United States wins every case, every case, Every case in which justice is done, no matter what the verdict may be.

"The government of the United States asks you to do justice under the law."

Judge, Jury, and Hamburgers

The jury was visibly impressed and if any doubt lingered in their minds, Judge Ford effectively cancelled it; in his instructions he virtually told them to convict.

As a finishing touch, the firm of McDonald's, which manufactures hamburgers, ran a full-page ad in the local press which states ominously and cryptically:

PLEASE:

ALL CONCERNED AMERICANS. We have worked to build a great and wonderful country. Let's not allow ANYONE, no matter how misguided or misinformed, to tear it down and destroy it. Let's stick together and keep America great.

When Dr. Spock read it, he said, "Oh, God, they're trying to make mincemeat out of us."



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The Oakland County Volunteer Bureau, a division of United Community Services, can provide further information. The Bureau, located in Birmingham, places volunteers into community work suited to their interest and abilities from a selection of over 200 area agencies. Telephone 642-7272.




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Political Prisoner Granted Parole

BERKELEY, Calif., June 14 (LNS-SCN) - Solano Superior Judge Raymond J. Sherwin ordered the release of Black Panther Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver (author of *Soul on Ice*) from the Vacaville State Medical Facility June 11 on the grounds that Cleaver was being held a political prisoner.

Cleaver was imprisoned as a parole violator last April after a shootout involving several Panthers and the Oakland Police Department. During the police shooting spree 17-year-old Panther treasurer Bobby Hutton was gunned down when he attempted to surrender after he and Cleaver were driven out of the basement of a house in which they had sought to escape the barrage of tear gas and gunfire. Hutton was stripped to the waist and Cleaver was naked when they walked out hands in the air.

Cleaver's parole was then revoked by the California Adult Authority because it claimed he possessed a gun, had associated with "individuals of bad reputation," and had failed to cooperate with his parole officer.

In his decision Judge Sherwin stated:

"The record here is that though the petitioner was arrested and his parole cancelled more than two months ago, hearings before the Adult Authority have not even been scheduled. There is nothing to indicate why it was deemed necessary to cancel his parole before his trial on the pending criminal charges of which he is presumed innocent.

"The question of the

propriety of judicial intervention, and the timing of it, are affected unavoidably by the facts of the case. It has to be stressed that the uncontradicted evidence presented to this court indicated that the petitioner has been a model parolee. The peril to his parole status stemmed from no failure of personal rehabilitation, but from his undue eloquence in pursuing political goals which were offensive to many of his contemporaries.

"Not only was there absence of cause for the cancellation of parole, it was the product of a type of pressure unbecoming, to say the least, to the law enforcement paraphernalia of this state."

Chief Assistant Attorney General Arlo E. Smith filed a notice of appeal with a state court. Smith finds Sherwin's decision "so far out of line and contrary to law." He claims the decision is unprecedented because California Penal Code 1506 states that a prisoner may not be released by a judge until there is an appellate decision. The petition for release was filed by Charles Garry.

Garry's main argument centered around the assertion that Cleaver was being held for his association with the Panthers. Meanwhile Cleaver must still face charges on an Oakland assault charge stemming from his presence at Hutton's shooting. Atty. Garry has charged that the Vacaville authorities have hindered his preparation of the Oakland case.

Cleaver's bail on the assault charges has been set at \$50,000; this was raised by Panther

chairman Bobby Seale, who had to produce \$50,000 in collateral in order to satisfy the bail-bondsmen.

Later at a press conference Cleaver said, when asked about the tension which exists between Oakland police and the Panthers, "I expect to see the Oakland Police Department cave in any day now." He added that he could not understand how the community could tolerate a police force so racist or a police chief so brutal.

An interesting note is Cleaver's statement that while he was being held at Vacaville he had the opportunity to turn many black inmates on to the Black Panther Party. Meanwhile, Chief Deputy Attorney General Smith is trying his damndest to make the necessary appeals which would once again place Cleaver behind prison bars.



BEE LINE BUS SCHEDULE

The Bee Line provides bus service from Pontiac to Oakland University twice Daily. This service originates at the Pontiac bus depot and arrives in front of the Oakland Center per the following schedule:

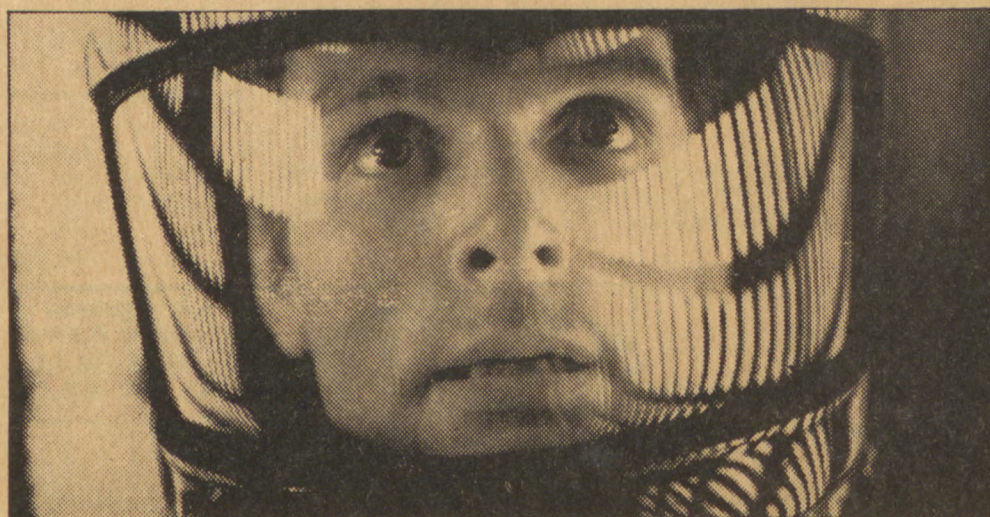
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arrives 9:45 a.m.	departs 9:30 a.m.
departs 3:45 p.m.	arrives 4:00 p.m.
arrives 4:15 p.m.	departs 4:00 p.m.

The energies of our system will decay, the glory of the sun will be dimmed, and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit, and all his thoughts will perish.
A. J. Balfour

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