

News Briefs

Dishonorable Discharge

FORT ORD, Cal. (LNS) -- Two servicemen, Ken Stolte and Dan Amick, were convicted recently by a General Court Martial of charges of uttering disloyal statement and conspiring to commit acts prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Army. They were each sentenced to four

years at hard labor (at Leavenworth) and dishonorable discharges. Their attorney, Francis Heisler, of Carmel, Cal., is appealing.

The charges were based on a one-page anti-war leaflet which the two men wrote and distributed in February.

Hungry Americans

Louisville, Ky. (LNS) -- At least ten million Americans are suffering from hunger and malnutrition, according to a recent report by the Citizens Board of Inquiry into Hunger

and Malnutrition. The report lists 256 "hunger counties" in 20 states, most of them in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Assassination Conspiracy

New York (LNS) -- By David Herres -- The Kennedy Assassination Inquiry Committee presented photographic evidence recently at a New York press conference to suggest that a single conspiracy resulted in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The committee issues periodic newsletters and conducts programs questioning the findings of the Warren Commission. At the press gathering, Richard Sprague, an independent photographic researcher, displayed a huge blow-up showing an unidentified man being escorted to the Sheriff's office in Dallas the day

Kennedy was shot. His name and all records of his arrest have vanished; only the photo remains. But his face closely resembles the drawing made in Mexico City, released but immediately retracted by the FBI, of Eric Starvo Galt, suspected killer of Martin Luther King.

The mysterious figure was arrested with two other men in the Dallas freight yard about an hour after the Kennedy shooting. One of them, moreover, resembled Eric Eugene Bradley, now under indictment by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in his continuing investigation of the assassination.

Conference Denied

ATHENS, Ga. (LNS) -- The University of Georgia denied its facilities to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) only 15 minutes before the conference was set to get underway on the campus in

Athens, Ga. on May 3. A university official said it was inappropriate to have SSOC on campus along with Dean Rusk, who was speaking at a Law Day event. SSOC members met at a farm outside Athens and organized a demonstration against Rusk and the University.

Draft Information

NEW ORLEANS (LNS) -- The American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana filed suit in Federal court last month to force Erbon W. Wise, director of the State Selective Service System to divulge public information regarding draft

board members in the state. The suit alleges that Miss Darlene Fife, the plaintiff, was denied routine information about local draft board members, though such information is covered by the Freedom of Information Act of 1967 and therefore should be readily available.

SNCC Needs Money

COLUMBIA, S.C. (LNS) -- Mrs. Sandi Sellers, the wife of South Carolina SNCC worker Cleveland Sellers, has issued an emergency appeal for funds for the SNCC office. Cleve Sellers is in jail without bond, and faces up to 78 years of incarceration on trumped-up charges emerging

from the Orangeburg massacre of Feb. 8, 1968. South Carolina SNCC has a huge backlog of legal debts, but it wants to continue its regular work while fighting to get Cleve out of jail. Contributions may be sent to the Cleveland Sellers Defense Fund, 1919 McFadden St., Columbia, S.C. 29201.

Spanky and Our Gang

"Spanky and our Gang" will be appearing in concert, Sept. 6, 1968 at the Baldwin Pavilion.

Help is needed immediately for committee work. Please contact the Activities Office if you are interested.

Reflections on SDS

By Marc White,

Oakland Chapter, SDS

This article is written as a reflection of the national mood of Students For A Democratic Society, and as such should not necessarily be construed as either the total tactical or rhetorical approach of the local chapter in dealing with their constituency.

If there were any points of agreement at the annual Students for a Democratic Society convention held at Michigan State University, June 9-15 it was that the movement in general, and SDS in particular, is ultimately committed to the destruction of imperialism and therefore committed to the requisite destruction of capitalism; that our movement is a part of the revolutionary vanguard painfully forming from the depths of America; that the objective conditions for revolution are not with us, but are coming up; and that our pre-revolutionary conditions must be conditioned for the coming struggle; that by the time the revolution is upon us, we will have transformed from the movement as we know it today into a revolutionary political party; that we have not fulfilled our potential as a political movement in the past and if we continue to follow our past course, that we will suffer greatly as a total movement; and finally that our failure, while in part a result of personal contradictions, is ultimately solvable in terms of organizational restructuring.

While there was much talk at the convention about the need for this restructuring, SDS's basic structure remained the same.

The bulk of convention activity was made up of workshops both general and specific. General workshops focused on the "state of the movement and conditions in America. Among the many specific workshops were Woman's Liberation, Local Anti-draft Organizing, Macuse and Norman O. Brown, Racism, Art and Politics Campus Action, and working-class and GI organizing.

A major point of discussion and debate was the concept of organizing the workingclass and creating a "worker-student" alliance -- a la France. A resolution advocating the formation of a national Student Labor Action Project, was primarily backed by the progressive Labor party.

If there was any one point of identifiable conflict it was a tendency to lose our suppleness, our inability to be critical



without being abusive, to be analytical without being dogmatic, and our ability or inability to listen and talk to one another. This was clearly evidenced by the workshops. Every one was giving their line and not listening and interacting over common problems. This is a problem that can be overcome, but is no small indictment for serious political people.

The Movement

and How We Got There

All this may be foreign to many, so a quick look at where we are and how we got there:

We set out in 1962 to bring about, what we still call in weak moments, social change in America. As "anarchists" (more anti-authoritarians than anything) we set up our organization as a loose confederation of local groups bound together more in common purpose than in political effectiveness. Our early community activities, The Economic Research and Action Projects (ERAP), were our own northern urban translation of southern civil rights tactics.

The war emerged as the central figure in our national perspective while in the wake of the Free Speech movement at Berkeley. Our local efforts took on the student power syndrome about the same time we shifted out of the civil rights struggle. The anti-war effort took on a quasi-national character which culminated in our 25,000 person march on Washington in cold November 1965, the first and last SDS national event which worked. Student Power remained basically a local problem for chapters to solve.

With our vanguard role in the anti-war movement established by the Washington affair, and our assumption of the leadership of one student power and anti-draft movements, our ranks swelled with the disaffected, national membership doubling

every year from 1964-67.

Still in real terms the organizational imperatives had not changed much from the old days. Our campus work, developing unevenly because of different local conditions, was painfully uncoordinated. It was in one sense a national movement: the motivations, learned and shared tactics, common analysis, common revulsion against the system all underlay our many local actions and projects and thus gave our diverse actions a common visible character. In another sense our movement was a created entity, the product of the press and paranoia, a sinister upheaval motivated and directed from "out there somewhere."

The press gave us an aura of coordination, then sighed, "Thank god they're not better co-ordinated." Apparently they knew then what we are only beginning to realize now.

Accomplishments

Our role in the struggle against capitalism and our own evaluation has been at best limited by our over-critical attitude about our successes. We've done a hell of a lot more
(Continued on Page Three)



See Editorial Page Two

"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."

Disarm The Cops

"The university's task is not custodial. We have selected this student body on the assumption that we have, first of all, ladies and gentlemen. We do not propose, therefore, to behave as a police force. We also believe that our responsibility for the conduct of students is confined to this campus."

Chancellor Varner
Quoted in The Observer
October 23, 1959

In the wake of the student uprisings at Columbia, MSU, The Sorbonne, etc., one cannot help but reflect on the implications of these events as they relate to Oakland. One initial question must be asked: "What is the role of The Public Safety Dept?" Presumably, their presence insures our safety from all the bad guys from without and within the university community. They are supposed to enforce the traffic regulations and also the endless list of offenses listed in the Public Safety Ordinances (available from the Public Safety Dept. for \$50). Included in this sagacious booklet, there are such brutal crimes against humanity as "picnicking" and "ogling." The real complaint against such superfluous regulations is that they represent an "attitude" by those that administer and enforce the regulations, an attitude that assumes the members of this community must be strictly supervised. This attitude seems to have extended to the direct treatment of students and faculty by the cops. There have been numerous, unnecessary expressions of this gestapo-like mentality by members of the Dept. We are presently documenting these offenses. Our investigation has led to some initial conclusions:

1. The campus cops have proved ineffective in establishing healthy or meaningful communication between themselves and the students
2. Students resent the often belligerent attitude of the cops and find especially distasteful the assumption that they have to be policed by people carrying loaded guns.

Norman Harper

The solution to the first complaint is difficult. The men hired for these positions are basically untrained both for law enforcement and community relations: the power and responsibility they possess far exceeds their qualifications.

Granted the University needs people to perform this function, the question remains: "How are we as members of this community assured that our best interests are being served?" The second point is actually quite easy to solve: the cops should not carry guns. The only function that can be served (besides raising the cops self-esteem) is a negative one. If guns are absolutely necessary for the protection of University money and Meadow Brook Estate, then the least that can be done is to keep the guns inside the patrol cars. Guns can only serve to provoke violence rather than restrict it. Another question that should be asked: why does the public Safety (sic) Dept. feel compelled to possess two riot shotguns? To quell any student unrest? Are these people so poorly trained that they need to possess both pistols and shotguns to protect us? The cops also carry condensed containers of tear-gas, which according to Mr. Strong, were purchased under the sole initiative of the individual officers. This policy also gives rise to the question, "What else have these people purchased on their own initiative?"

If anything has demonstrated the senseless proliferation of guns, it has been the assassination of Robert Kennedy. We see no reason for Oakland to emulate the insane escalation of hostility that pervades our land. We suggest that a Public Safety Review Board be instituted in the Fall. The details of the boards composition and power should be dealt with immediately, so as to insure prompt implementation by September. The students should possess a strong voice in the composition of this board and the function it is to perform. We believe a little foresight in this matter can possibly save a great deal of dissension in the future. If the University fails to act in this direction, it will be choosing the course of most resistance.

To The Editor

Dear Sirs;

I must tell you how much I enjoy every issue of the "New" Observer. I enjoy them so much that I save every copy. After a while, when you are grown up and holding a responsible position as Jr. clerk at General Motors, married with three kids, making payments on that house and station wagon, paying church dues, and buying braces for the teeth, if it doesn't interfere with your lawn cutting or TV watching, we can get together at the PTA meeting and enjoy a good laugh about them. I'll bet your boss will have a good laugh about it, too. Every time there's an opening for Sr. clerk, and your name is mentioned. Of course for an honest 10% of your gross annual income for life, we could forget the whole thing. This decadent capitalist society, what some people won't do for a buck.

Yours,
Mr. X
Rochester, Michigan 48063

Like it or Leave

Every once in a while, you will still hear some poor individuals with no contact with current events or reality, call for the lowering of the voting age to 18.

Think about that when you think about those fine specimens of humanity raising all the commotion on the Michigan State University campus.

What the Hippie types and their supporters refuse to recognize is the fact that in their hysterical attempts to destroy law and order... They are doing their best to tear open that last, thin, blue line which stretches thinly between America-as-we-know it, and anarchy.

In these times of terrible, internal stress in America... This time of convulsion, of change, of assassination... These dissident types are attempting to rip the very fabric of the law and order which protects us and them from the ever-stronger forces which would destroy us.

These people, because they disagree with a law, the enforcement of it, or the method of enforcement, strive to shatter the very institution of law and order for their own selfish, illicit freedoms... apparently unwilling or unable to understand anything beyond their own self-destructive, drug-induced illusions.

So Far:

Our law officers have acted with remarkable restraint... Dr. John Hannah has shown that he at least, has no desire to permit our university from going the way of Columbia... The vast majority of the Michigan State University students have shown they don't agree... so there is but one thing left to say to these purveyors of violence...

If you don't like it the way we want it and will have it... Get Out!

Bob Runyon
News Director
WILS, Lansing

A Modern Miracle

David Black

Friday, June 13, 1968, marked a significant-but as yet little publicized-event in the history of American draft evasion.

It was on this date that Robert "Moses" Jones culminated his massive effort to convince draft-age males to leave the United States and immigrate to Canada. Jones, who has been active in a group called "Youth Against War and Facism," called his anti-draft drive: "Escape From Freedom."

"Moses" Jones had tried to reach young men all over the country to persuade them to join together with others opposed to the war and the draft to stage a mass march across Detroit's Ambassador Bridge and into Canada. Said Jones, "This effort has two purposes; first to allow the thousands of young men who have been considering immigrating to Canada to do so together, and I also felt a large march into Canada would act as a dramatic confrontation to the conscience of the American people."

Jones added: "Many people have asked why we would make such a move now, when peace talks have already begun. I would like to make it clear, especially to all those in the Detroit area where there are no daily newspapers, that there is still a war going on, in fact, fighting is more fierce now than it has ever been in the past."

Not surprisingly, "Moses" Jones and his fellow draft resistors have been under surveillance by federal, state and local law enforcement officials. A spokesman for the Dept. of Justice commented: "We are watching this whole affair very closely and you can bet that if they break any laws we will be ready to take appropriate action."

Despite the presence of great numbers of police and despite the militancy of the marchers, there were no major incidents until June 13 - the day the massive march was to take place.

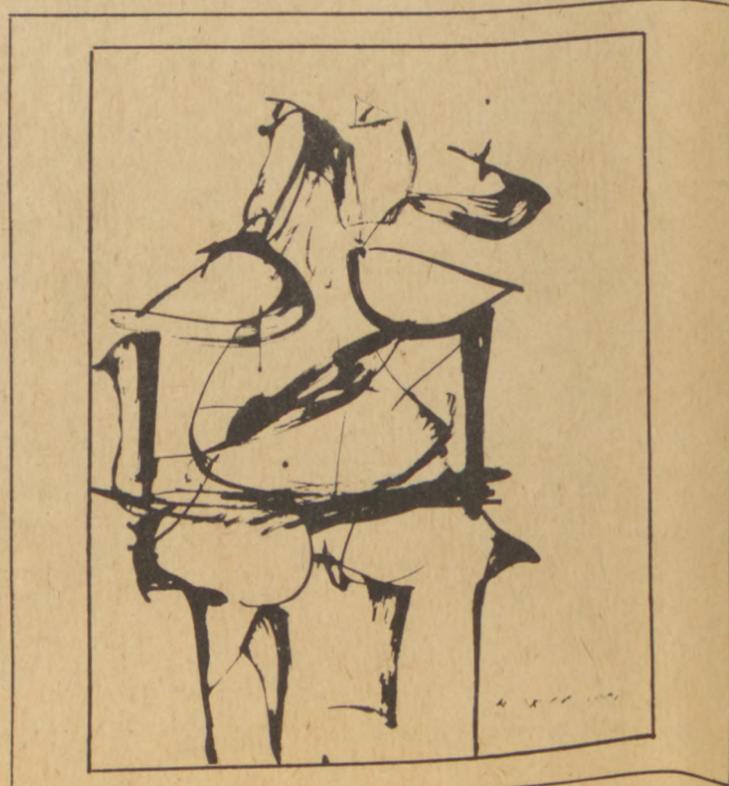
As "Moses" Jones lead the demonstrators down West Jefferson Ave. toward the Ambassador bridge, the police rescinded their previous sanction of the march and proceeded to take action. They first blocked the approach to the bridge and then began to arrest the marchers on charges of "conspiring to violate the Draft Act of 1967." The police began

to chase and beat the demonstrators who fought back by swinging their picket signs that read: "Go Canada, Go Free."

But then lo and behold a strange thing happened. The waters of the Detroit River parted (exposing among other things, tons of garbage) and "Moses" lead the marchers into the draft-free, promised land of Canada. When the police and federal agents tried to pursue, the waters returned and they perished.

Commented one spokesman from the Detroit Police Dept., "Well at least we won't have to worry about the mounted police beating up any more members of the Poor Peoples Campaign; all that gushing water just carried away the whole division-horses and all."

From the relative safety of Canada, Robert "Moses" Jones concluded: "When I saw the bridge was being blocked by the cops, I first intended to lead the marchers by walking on the water and over to Canada. But the river had to part and spoil the whole effect."



THE OBSERVER

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To The Editor

Dear Editor,

Once upon a time, in the land of I-75 and University Drive there was a car which was very, very sad for it was not moving. Behind our sad little car was another car, but this car did not appear to be at all sad. This car was big and shiny and on its roof was a flashing red bulb, bubbling away with joy at the anticipation of bullying the littler sad car.

Such was the scene last Sunday afternoon and I, dear reader, have taken it upon myself to tell you the history of this car and its occupants; for this car was not always a sad one, and the story of the treacherous evil doings of that day must be made known to further the causes of humanity.

We were, in the beginning, a group of seven happy students returning from an exciting day at the Detroit Zoo. Piled into the equally happy, but noisy Corvair (it had a broken muffler), we were extremely occupied with the job of inhaling the helium from some zoo balloons in order to make our voices sound like Donald Ducks, when all of a sudden, out of the blue, we were signalled to the side of the road by an evil looking man, in an evil looking car, wearing an evil looking uniform (he even smelled evil).

At first we believed that we had been stopped because of our somewhat noisy muffler. After the cop asked us to open up the trunk of the car, and after he searched it thoroughly, finding several posters (including one of Timothy Leary), his motives seemed quite different. We were next all asked to produce identification which he sent through to the main office.

After about twenty minutes we were all told to leave the car while he searched it. He looked under the seats, took out the

seats, looked through the ashtrays, honored Melvin Cherno with a glance through his book, and came out of the car having found some old chicken bones.

Having given up on the car, but determined as ever, he next asked one of the girls to empty her coat pockets and purse. She happily produced a string of beads, a brush, a bottle of aspirins, Alke Seltzer, hay fever pills, Mydol, and a lot of other crap. Undaunted at this display, he surveyed the situation closely and noticed that one chap was wearing boots. "Ah", went his intelligent little brain, "a likely place for brass knuckles, roll up your pants." But once again disappointed at finding nothing he asked our illustrious driver to empty his pockets, and low and behold, we were discovered. Among the contents emptied out was a tin of Flying Dutchman Tobacco, obviously a sign of some guilt. The guilty one was led into the police car where he was told to roll a cigarette which the cop then lit up. Soon discovering that the tobacco was tobacco, we were informed that we could all be arrested for (and you won't believe this) possession of tobacco since we were all under age.

The forces of right were behind us that day, however, for the cop, realizing that he had already made quite an ass of himself, finally settled on a ticket for our defective muffler, a lecture on the danger of rolling our own cigarettes, and an emphatic comment to the effect that he "didn't give a damn about our long hair".

After fifty minutes we left the scene of the crime anxiously awaiting the day when we would be old enough to play games like cops and other people in the real world.

Karen Walkowitz

To the Editor:

Several details of the Freshman Orientation Program have come to our attention in the last week and these details raise at least two questions:

(1) What was the method of selection for student advisors?
(2) Why is the pay scale so high?

After discussing these questions with several of the advisors, the answers remain unclear.

The method of selection seems to have been randomly closed. That is, neither Mrs. Rappaport nor the Dept. Chairmen were contacted for their recommendations. If the job is only for the financial return, why wasn't the job opened to the entire student body.

We asked Mr. Heubel chairman of the Pol. Sci. Dept. if he had been contacted. He said he hadn't. Furthermore, the student advisor who was selected to represent the Dept. is a sophomore and last summer's advisor, who was selected by Mr. Heubel, who is enrolled this semester, who is a senior, and whom published professional material was not contacted. This Dept. is not atypical.

The Chemistry and English Depts are also interesting. Two graduating Chem majors, who rank near the very top of the Dept. Cum (GPA's 3.6 & 3.97), who would have liked to apply for the position, again were not contacted. Another graduating senior, an English major, who has a Cum GPA of 3.98 and a department average of over 4.1, never saw, heard, or was asked

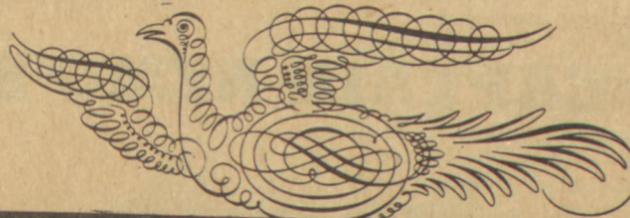
about the position. The implication is not that academic excellence should be the only criterion to use in selecting an academic advisor, but it certainly should be considered.

The second question is even more significant. The pay scale for the six week program for student advisors is \$250. We asked eight of the advisors what their total hour commitment would be; their answers ranged from 25-36 hours. Taking an average of 30 hours and DOUBLE IT (to be generous) for other activities; divide 60 into \$250 and the advisors are making \$4.16 per hour. Not bad considering the faculty advisors are making \$5 an hour and the normal pay scale for student employment is \$1.40 per hour.

Certain R.A.'s who also function as student advisors are receiving \$360 of their \$460 housing fee for the same amount of work as student advisors plus minor administrative commitments. However, they are also being afforded the opportunity to live in singles in a closed dormitory--closed, that is, except to Vandenberg residents & their friends until Meadowbrook students arrive--for an entire semester almost half of which leaves them relatively free from responsibility. They are paying a token \$100 housing fee for this option. Their qualifications as student advisors are also decidedly vague.

All we can ask is WHY??

Jan Holmgren
Drew McKay



MBMF Opens Fifth Season

By Ruth Louisell

June 18, 1968. The Meadow Brook Festival under the management of Mr. James Hicks will open its fifth season Thursday, June 27, at 8:30 p.m. at the Howard C. Baldwin Pavilion. The Festival, which features the Detroit Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sixten Ehrling, will run for eight weeks with 34 scheduled major events.

Distinguished performers for this season include Detroit Symphony concertmaster, Mischa Mischakoff, cellist Gregor Diatigorsky, conductor Andre Kostelanetz, and pianists Eugene List, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Philippe Entremont, and Alexis Weissenberg. The Festival will also include sporadic Judith Raskin and Anna Moffo, violinist Edith Veinemann, and cellist Leonard Rose. As an outstanding first, Meadowbrook will present six performances of the 95 member American Ballet Theatre with ballets newly mounted for a festival week in New York City's Lincoln Center.

Chrysler president Virgil E. Boyd and his wife serve as co-chairmen of the privately sponsored event this year, the affair is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Alfred C. Wilson, whose original contribution made the Meadowbrook Festival possible.

Miss Camilla Wicks, violinist, will be the soloist for the opening night performance. She will play the Prokofieff Concerto No. 2 Thursday and Friday on a program which will include Mahler's Symphony No. 1 in D Major. On Saturday and Sunday Miss Wicks will play selections from works by Ravel, Bruck, Dvorak, and Beethoven.

Festival grounds will open two hours before concert time for picnics and Buffet supper service.

200 free tickets for each concert are available for Oakland University students at the Student Activities Center. Tickets for the general public may be obtained at the Festival Box office at Oakland, at Hudson's, and Grinnell's.

SDS (Continued from Page One)

than we credit ourselves with.

First, our success in the role of researcher is quite clear. We have caught the ruling class at and named the terms of their game. Dissatisfied with their rules, we wrote our own. Our crude ideological base derives from our own research: that our formulation of the world is at bottom Marxist is no fault of our own nor is our ideology a result of imported theories alien to America. Rather, our ideology is a historical product, a derivative of our own empiricism -- our praxis -- and our answers to our needs.

We have taken our findings not as academic revelations but as political truths to be disseminated. We have created our own media for expression: papers like New Left Notes and the Movement, radical academic journals like Radical America, our own films -- the Newsreel Company, our own radio, the fledgling Radio Free People in New York City, our radical arts journal -- CAW, plus numerous local productions. We have created research institutions such as the radical education project and the North American Congress on Latin America. We have exposed corporate ties with

the war machine, university complicity and war research, counterinsurgency planning, etc. We have gone ahead to do major analysis of the domestic scene and a factual critique and exposure of American foreign policy.

With our own developed muckracking styles, we did this, and in doing so have created conditions for resistance in young America and claim to be pressing for a protracted struggle against capitalism.

We have synthesized our agitational work, anti-war and other demonstrations, massive campus and city-wide confrontations, etc; and our educational work-teach ins, literature distribution, individual organizing, etc. into a primal political program and primal political organization. As painfully weak and inept as they are, they nonetheless suggest to the ruling class the beginnings of a revolutionary movement at home. Besides bases of varying degrees on two to three hundred campuses there are over 100 functioning SDS community-oriented organizing projects in operation this summer.

SDS AT OAKLAND

Now what does all this have to do with Oakland University?

A ruling class' most fervant desire is to rule. A liberal ruling class -- the children of Rousseau by way of Jefferson, fervently desires to rule with the apparent consent of the people ruled, and often with their direct aid. Further, a liberal ruling class, its wide heart open, is a good provider which comes up with something once in a while, or comes up with some great and believable rationales in times of crisis to explain why this or that can't be or is not possible.

This is what we face at Oakland. We've done the same thing that has been done at other campuses. We have held numerous meetings on the war, distributed literature, meetings on the draft, held programs on the black struggle, agitated for university reform and student legal rights. We've leafletted conferences of planners and political parties, and various groups trying to expose their role in the policies of this nation. Once or twice we even accomplished a little.

But we have a liberal ruling class who invented a commission which successfully co-opted a fledgling student movement a year - and - half ago. They have created numerous committees all with little or no impact. In short, they have been playing

mickey mouse student affairs, and students have fallen for it.

The continuation of the Vietnam war; the prospect of genocide against American blacks; the fantastic increase in U.S. counter-insurgency programs in Latin America; the heightening contradictions in capitalism in both the economy and the state all demand immediate action on our part. We as a movement must move quickly and together if we are to advance if we are to withstand and prosper politically in the face of coming state repression. After the overt act comes the natural consequence of our American Capitalism, fascism. Look at George Wallace. Look at the movement to repeal the supreme court decision on rights of accused persons and normal citizens.

Facing these last steps we must go forward and go forward together. This was the mood of the 1968 SDS national Convention.



Book Review

Student Protest Movement

Dave Catton

Reflections on Protest, edited by Bruce Douglass (and currently on sale in the University book store), is a collection of essays on the world-wide student protest movement. Except for a few interesting case studies, the essays are uniformly vacuous. To begin with, most of them seem to have been written by men not directly involved with the movement they are writing about. Almost all the authors share the liberal wish to see the student protest carried out under a code of gentlemanly rules. None of them ever even raises the question of whether such rules are appropriate or viable at this stage of history.

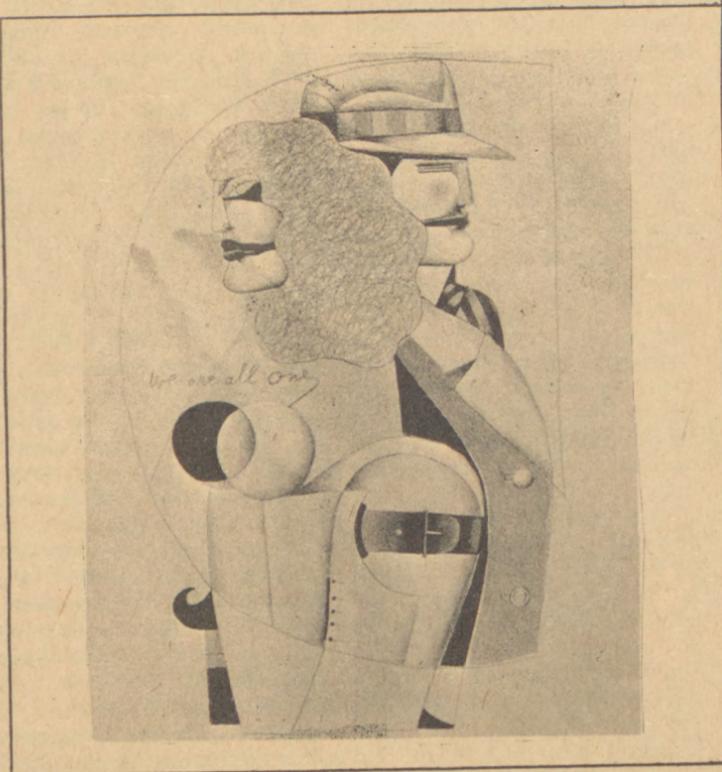
Many of the authors are religiously oriented, raising the question of what a Christian's attitude should be toward the youth movement. Unhappily the word Christian, as it is used throughout this book, seems to refer more to an institutionalized religion than to a fervently held system of ethical beliefs. The overriding concern of these authors is how the Church is to get through the coming years with the least damage to itself as an institution; they manage to discuss all this without mentioning the life of Jesus, the original Christian.

Those who are interested in what's really going on in this country and the world would be advised to read Dick Gregory's new book, Write Me In. Gregory happens to be running for President of the United States; Write Me In is his campaign book. To the average American this book will probably sound like the work of a madman. After all, from the viewpoint of the aerospace industry reaping billions from our effort to get to the moon, is it not insanity to ask why are we going there when children are starving in Mississippi? From the viewpoint of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is it not insane for a black man to ask 'why should I go to

Anti-War Veterans

Washington, D. C., May 30 (LNS)—The servicemen's newspaper VIETNAM GI has been banned on several East Coast Army bases, GI contacts have told the paper. GIs from Forts Dix, Gordon, Benning, and Marines from Parris Island and Cherry Point have reported that a written directive has come down warning soldiers not to accept or read VIETNAM GI under threat of Article 15 punishment.

VIETNAM GI is an anti-war monthly newspaper published by Vietnam veterans for GIs, many in Vietnam itself. Over 15,000 copies are now distributed free to servicemen every month. Supporting subs for civilians are \$10. If interested in distributing the paper to GIs or making a contribution, write VIETNAM GI, PO Box 9273, Chicago 60690.



Vietnam to fight for freedom when I am not free in Detroit?" is it not insane for a black man to ask that the Bill of Rights be applied to him as well as to whites? These and many more are the questions that are bothering Gregory, for he is tired of living in a country where the answers to them are even for a moment in doubt.

Gregory is, as he points out, totally unqualified for the Presidency in the traditional sense of qualifications. His only qualification is the knowledge he puts into this book, a knowledge which makes one wonder if any of the traditional politicians are qualified for the Presidency in these extra-ordinary times.

Music Review

The Blues People

Barry Klein

The Preservation Hall Dixie Land Jazz Band's performance at Baldwin Pavilion last Friday night was, besides being extremely enjoyable, exemplary of some insights into the history of Negro music as documented by Le Roi Jones in his paperback The Blues People, available in the OU bookstore.

The Preservation Hall band, which regularly performs at Preservation Hall in New Orleans, is a living monument of the Creole jazz bands in the Downtown section of New Orleans at the turn of the century. Just as the Creoles used the French language and brass and played to an almost all-white audience, we saw the Preservation Hall Band play their brass and occasionally sing in French to an audience composed of 99 44/100 % whites. "The Creoles resisted 'Negro' music" according to Le Roi Jones, "because they thought they had found a place within white society which would preclude their being Negroes." Perhaps now we know why so few Negroes attended the concert.

But, as I mentioned a few weeks ago, Negro blues bands picked up the use of brass from Downtown Creoles who lost their jobs and had to return Uptown. A documentor of this facet in the history of blues, Samuel Charters, is the producer of two albums on Vanguard which blend the urban blues sound with some brass. "Coming At You", with Junior Wells and his Chicago Blues Band, also features the fastest rising Negro blues guitar player, Buddy Guy. The selection of songs includes some of the greatest ever composed by such performers as Sonny Boy Williamson, John Lee Hooker, and John D. Lauderdale.

Buddy Guy's album, entitled "A Man and The Blues", features many original compositions. Otis Spann, Muddy Watter's piano player who recently suffered a

heart attack, almost steals the show on many of the cuts.

Elektra records recently sent me six albums, three of which are experimental groups which defy classification, and three male folk artists with instrumental accompaniment.

The best of the experimental albums is "Ars Nova", which tries somewhat to expound a medieval motif to popular music lyrics. "Earth Opera", an East Coast experimental group almost as good as Ars Nova has a simple but nevertheless fascinating inside cover design which accentuates the groups name and philosophical orientation. Both albums have the lyrics printed on half of the inside cover, a commendable practice especially for large instrumental bands.

The Incredible String Band's third album, "The Hangman's Beautiful Daughter", is indeed incredible. It is very rare when so many musical leitmotifs from world-wide sources can be incorporated by one pop group, and for this very reason I find it difficult to assess the group with any relative framework.

Of the three Elektra folk albums, Tom Rush's "The Circle Game" is by far the best. This is the album with three Joni Mitchell songs that was often advertised on WABX-FM some weeks ago.

"David Ackles" and "Steve Noonan" are two albums featuring these relatively unheard-of folk singers. Ackles is not bad, and his song "Laissez-Faire" will surprise those who feel that all folk singers are Communists. Noonan is very plain, has a sub-par voice for his material, and I can see why no one is credited with producing the album.

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"thou shalt not"
kill is any one
killing you

how can i
know the feel
of no feel terror
fire killing me my
friend you

man i fear he will leap

know what shout crowds
for the bull horn
man come down
all that falls is not
crystal to be swept
up loved old pieces
burn, the ashes
to promise it always
come down to this
clear land and build



those with
them that have
forces
on the street
in jungle on
the mountain
will come to
man to man



Vietnam Students Part Two

Saigon (CPS). By Steve D'Arazen — "If you speak against the war, you must speak against the VC," said Nguyen Van Chuong, a third year English student at the Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Hue.

Chuong typifies the minority of students who express strong ideological opposition to Communism. He said he was pleased to receive the military training the South Vietnamese government is requiring of all university students. He thought "all the students are glad to have it."

The Hue attack had rallied the people against the NLF, Chuong said. "Now we must do our duty," he resolved.

Chuong's interpretation of the events in South Vietnam is not that different from Dean Rusk's. He believes the NLF is a creature of Hanoi and a North Vietnam's attempt to fulfill the Geneva Accords by means of military force constitutes aggression.

Chuong's teacher of political science had been I. Milton Sacks, a prominent right-wing American socialist, an extreme hawk and frequent public advocate of President Johnson's policies.

"I am not pro-American and I am not anti-American. I am a nationalist," Chuong said.

Like many Vietnamese of late, Chuong fears a unilateral American settlement in Vietnam which will not take into account what he perceives as the interests of this country. "I am angry because Johnson didn't mention the government (of South Vietnam) when he stopped bombing the North," he said.

He asked me what I thought of the commonly held story that America made a deal with the NLF during the Tet and gave the NLF 24 hours in which to attempt to overthrow the South Vietnamese government without American interference. He said the U.S. Marines did not enter Hue until the fifth day of the fighting. I reminded him that they had to fight their way in, the roads being blocked. I said I thought it was nonsense.

When asked if he had any friends who had joined the NLF,

he replied he had two. They had been fellow members of the English-speaking club at the University of Hue. Chuong's two friends had markedly different views from his, and he said he did not know if they were Communists. They strongly opposed the Saigon government, the corruption, and the American presence.

Chuong blamed the Americans for most of the corruption which he said came in response to the influx of large amounts of American capital.

Chuong was not unsophisticated. He knew the administration's arguments well. It is impossible to tell how many Vietnamese students would sound so much like Dean Rusk; probably very few.

His interpretation of the Vietnam war, was sharply challenged by a young militant Buddhist. Since she in person a non grata with her government, I will call her Miss Mai.

When I told her of my conversation with Chuong, she said, "There are good anti-Communists who are Anti-Communist not because they are corrupt, but because they are historically aware of the abuses and cruelty in North Vietnam.

As a Buddhist she could not join the NLF. "They are too cruel," she emphasized. But because she believes eventual reconciliation with the NLF is necessary, she is in contact with members of the Front.

Mai is a thin, intense, nervous girl. She spoke rapidly, giving a condensed version of her views: "I can only say what I see with my eyes, what the majority of young Vietnamese believe."

She said she believed between 70 and 80 per cent of the Vietnamese students would agree with her.

"My country is a small country," she went on. "We were under the oppression of the French. Many young revolutionary people tried to save the country, but could not. Many young Vietnamese believe in Ho Chi Minh. They believe in

(Continued on Page 6)

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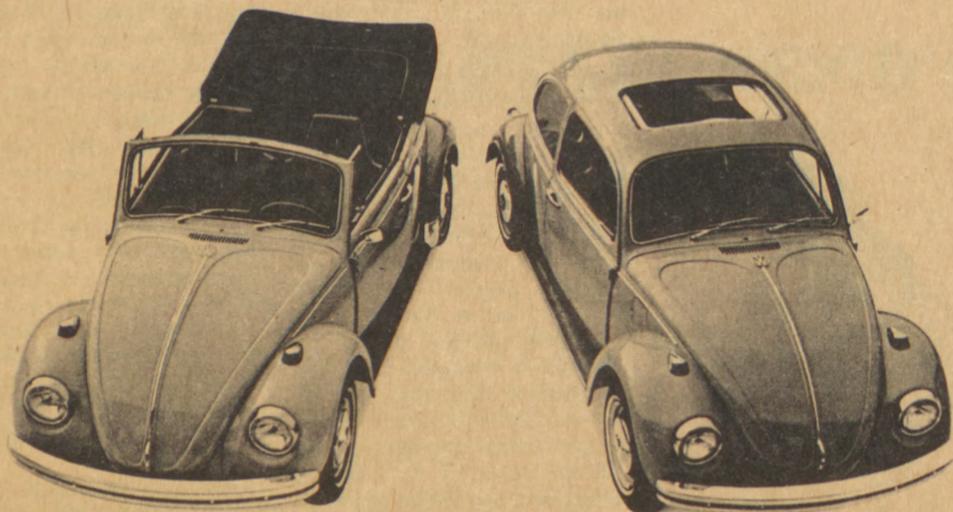
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Viet Students (Continued)

using Communism to save the country.

"They believe they must use no hate in the poor people who are the majority. Many good capitalists and nationalists joined this movement (the Viet Minh). They are not Communists.

"After the Geneva Accords the non-Communists went to South Vietnam. Also some colonialist supporters. In the North the government was controlled by the Party. In the South some people used Freedom to be corrupt.

"Diem was good, but his family (the Ngo's) were bad. They killed many patriots.

"The NLF was planned in Hanoi. They enticed many good people who were non-Communists to join them. They are very strong, so we must speak with them.

"It is because the policy of South Vietnam and the United States is so bad that the Front can entice many good persons.

"In Vietnam if two parties fight each other the party with the foreign troops will leave. You see, we lived for 1,000 years under the Chinese. All the Vietnamese are against foreigners. The NLF has no foreign (non-Vietnamese) troops.

"The NLF tactic is to cause the U.S. to destroy homes. They don't permit the people to leave. It is so cruel, but it is the way of people who have no airplanes, no tanks."

"Mai agreed with those who believe the Tet offensive had an adverse effect on support for the Front among the Vietnamese people. "Since Tet, people don't believe anyone—not the Americans, not the government, not the NLF," she said.

Asked why so many students are apolitical, she said, "We live in a very bad atmosphere. Everyone is suspicious. Everyone hears only the philosophy of the government."

"People in Saigon are not very Vietnamese. Before they were French. Now they are American," she said, referring to Saigon students. "And students

are not really representative of the Vietnamese people," who, Mai noted, were mostly peasants.

"At least 50 of my friends have joined the NLF. They are very bright students. They believe we must fight colonialism. They are not Communists and, if it becomes necessary once the Americans are gone, they will fight the Communists," Mai said. "Before they joined the NLF they had open minds. Now their minds are closed."

Mai believes another coup d'etat represents a practical way out for the United States. While the current government is quite intransigent about negotiations and in its refusal to talk to the enemy, the NLF, a new government could do this.

Mai gave me a list of names, which she asked me not to reveal, of men who could make up a coalition.

"This group is very popular. The Front does not say this group is bad. It says they are weak. It respects them and would work with them," Mai said. She believes in a coalition situation, these non-Communists could balance the Communist influence of the Front.

Of course, as was the case in 1963, American help is needed if there is to be a coup. Mai said she had discussed this with the Front, and they agreed.

The present military government is unrepresentative. Its support comes from Northern Catholics, landowners and war profiteers. A coup could break through the barrier to peace by providing a government which would negotiate with the dissidents.

If the United States does not adopt this, or another way out of Vietnam, Mai, who predicted the second wave attack on Saigon a month before the mortars rained upon us, predicts only continued warfare and the final destruction of her country.



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