

Focus:Oakland

Vol. III No. 1

Oakland University

September 24, 1971

BARKDULL RESIGNS

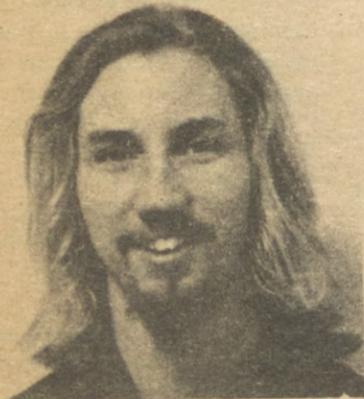
[Editor's Note: The following bulletin was received as we went to press. Further details will appear in next week's Focus.]

Robert Barkdull, current University Congress President announced his resignation today contingent upon the appointment of a successor. Although President Barkdull realizes that this is an important year for the Congress he is resigning for personal reasons. He claims many other areas of his life outside university politics have suffered for the past two years. He

will make a statement to the congress and the University community this week.

In accordance with the constitution the successor is elected by a majority of the congress members. His successor will be elected at a congress meeting to be held Wednesday, Sept. 29, in the O.C. Students interested in nominations should contact a University Congressman or call the University Congress office at ext. 3755.

All nominations must be made by University Congress members.



REBATE !!

Oakland University will announce early next week its first tuition reduction in history, including a substantial rebate to students registered for the fall term. It is expected that Governor Milliken will sign the higher education appropriations bill today, Sept. 24. When he does, Oakland's tuition will drop to a flat \$15 per credit. Students will be able to obtain checks for the difference between the amount they paid at registration and whatever \$15 per credit costs them within a month.

The reduction in Oakland's tuition, among the highest in Michigan, was first mentioned in Gov. Milliken's initial budget recommendation, back in February of this year. The point was to bring Oakland's tuition into line with other schools of similar size and quality.

Unfortunately, for O.U. students, state appropriations bills became political footballs that were used in power plays all summer long between the Democratic and Republican leadership in Lansing. In the first of these, the Legislature refused to even read any spending bills until agreement was reached on a new tax package. Ultimately, tentative agreement was reached, but by then it was already early August.

The month of August was spent haggling over a controversial welfare spending bill, not settled until less than two weeks ago. Because its level was higher than Milliken wanted, he refused to sign *any* appropriations bills until the Legislature balanced its budget. Hence, all state departments, including Oakland, are on a month-to-month emergency budget until next week.

As the crucial bill reads at present in regard to Oakland, tuition would be reduced to a flat \$15 per credit and the University reimbursed for the difference in revenue. In total, Oakland would receive \$1.9 million in new money

Is anybody happy?

OU'S FIRST STRIKE

By Larry Good

Oakland's first strike is now history, but much of the confusion, misunderstanding, and bitterness surrounding it still remains. Here, as best we've been able to piece together, is a chronology of what occurred:

The whole issue of faculty collective bargaining and such side effects as work-stoppages really goes back about one year. At that time, the Oakland faculty voted strongly to request recognition as a bargaining unit. The request was the result of several factors with economic grievances being by far the most important reason. As requested, the American Association of University Professors was recognized by the University as bargaining agent for the O.U. faculty. Thus, in early March of this year collective bargaining between the AAUP and the University began for the first time.

The negotiations moved slowly until early August. Both sides were new at bargaining and worked at a cautious pace. Equally important, the state legislature was acting incredibly slowly on appropriations bills; hence, the University was unwilling to place

a firm offer on the table.

The lack of speed was not unusual—few negotiations really get serious before the deadline is in sight.

By mid-August the deadline was becoming clear—Fall semester was only three weeks away. The administration was at last going to place their salary offer before the AAUP on Monday, August 15. Unfortunately, on August 14, President Nixon announced his wage-price freeze. With the effects of this move unclear, negotiations bogged down for several days. Finally, it was decided to appeal to the Cost-of-Living Council for an exemption to the freeze, and to proceed with negotiations.

As September 1 and registration approached, the pace quickened substantially. A barrage of contradictory facts and figures began to hit the rest of the University, with both sides presenting their own statistics as to student-faculty ratio, salary comparisons with other schools, and fringe benefits. The problem was that everyone was using different methods to arrive at their numbers. Simultaneously, negotiations were in session, but were making little progress. As registration arrived, faculty did participate, although spar-

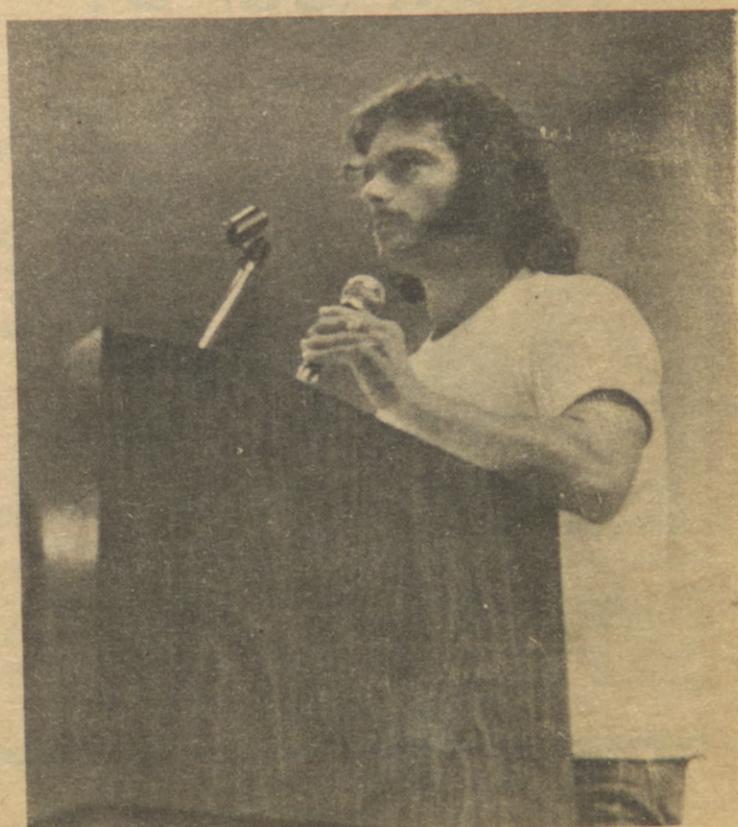
ingly in many cases, while awaiting the Administration's final contract offer.

The offer was received on Thursday, September 2, and that night brought before the AAUP membership. They voted 166 to 14 to reject the offer. The AAUP did, however, then propose that both sides agree to binding arbitration, stating their confidence that an "impartial observer who who takes the time to study the figures and arguments presented by both sides will agree with our position." President O'Dowd, though, refused the suggestion, stating that the University is on a fixed income and cannot legally agree to binding arbitration.

Both sides did agree to continue talks and to bring in a non-binding mediator from the State Labor Mediation Board. The weekend talks did not go well, and a Tuesday strike possibility loomed. Finally, on Monday night the AAUP polled the membership, and found strong support for not reporting to work Tuesday morning. The President took no action, saying he hoped faculty would report and that he wished to keep the University open.

The bulk of the faculty did indeed boycott, and Pres.

Continued on Page 6



Editorial

Opening B.S.

Focus: Oakland is a newspaper. After two years of producing a variety of publications of questionable purpose and content, we have at last managed to establish a semblance of order about the organization, gathering together a group of more than six people (we have eight this year), who are truly interested in producing a *real* newspaper.

This means, in effect, that we will be sending people out to find out about issues and events that affect or interest OU people, so that there will be a reliable source of information available to them. One of the more widespread complaints about last year's *Focus* was that it too often tended to "spice up" the news with a little personal evaluation. It is among our highest priorities to avoid such practices in an attempt to keep the editorializing on the editorial page.

However, far from discouraging opinion in the paper, we will be constantly seeking contributions from ALL sectors of the University community; faculty and staff, as well as students, regardless of political leanings. Editing is done primarily on the levels of quality, quantity, timeliness, and faculty. We'll listen to any one. To this end, we have established the new commentary section, (this week found on pages 4 and 5), in hopes that it will serve as a vehicle to present conflicting opinions to the community on a regular basis.

There will be many changes, some more obvious than others--expanded coverage of off-campus news and events, more attention given to some of the lesser known areas at OU, and other new directions throughout the year.

There have already been a few changes in *Focus*, most of them organizational; we've bettered the means of production, enlarged the staff, both in number and political spectrum, revamped the business department. But our biggest task remains: to consistently produce a publication which will adequately provide for the objective dissemination of significant news, maintain an avenue for personal opinion from all factions, and serve as a source of information about the University as a whole.

WARP(ed) 3?

Another journalistic addition to OU's mass media made its debut last Wednesday, leaving many people wondering what it was, where it came from, and how long it would be here. *Warp 3*, as the publication was titled, came in the form of an imitation *Fifth Estate*, and included several thought-provoking shorts, a rather amusing ecology article, and numerous timely "controversial" news and commentary articles, some of which were rather well written. Distributed widely across the campus, *Warp 3* brought varied reaction, ranging from interested indifference to amused disinterest.

terest.

Although the originators of this particular publication have at times expressed extreme discontent and disagreement with *Focus*, which was, perhaps, a prime cause for the appearance of *Warp 3*, I cannot help but admire their obvious diligence and resourcefulness in their continued attempts to "satisfy the needs of Oakland University."

As a matter of record and preservation of reputation (yes, even that of *Focus*), I wish to clearly state that we are in no way affiliated with *Warp 3*, nor does *Focus* support it in any way.

The Oakland University Engineering Society is sponsoring a fall road rallye on Saturday, October 9, at Dodge Hall, from 2 to 5 p.m. Prizes will include four new Uniroyal tires, two AM-FM clock radios, one AM-FM transistor radio, racing jackets and other prizes. Tickets are on sale (\$3.50 for car driver and navigator, plus an additional \$.50 for each passenger) at the OUES lounge, located in 356 Dodge Hall, ext. 3427.

Class, Caste & Race

By Deborah Babcox and Madeline Belkin

In the very early stages of development of the women's liberation movement there was general agreement on "the politics of personal experience." Essentially what this meant was that there was an assumption of unity between all women, since our daily lives were affected by having been born female. The Feminist's class theory, in fact, stated that since a women's class identity came solely from her husband or father, all women were disenfranchised in societal terms and belonged to a separate class entirely. The caste theory, another departure from traditional class designations, said that within each class, women represented a caste.

As we gain more political experience, however, many of us have learned that precisely the personal experiences in women's lives have created enormous differences between us. While the caste theory has great credibility, it simply cannot be said that ruling class, middle class, and working class women are all sisters. For example, the daily experience of working class women determines entirely different attitudes and political priorities, as compared to the middle class women.

It happens quite often in the movement as it is now constituted--predominantly by white middle class women--that women demanding entrance to an all-male bar will take no notice of the women cleaning up on the periphery,

or changing the linens in the hotel upstairs. The liberationist off to attend a rally might have had her hair set in the morning, and not have recognized the beautician as a sister. Even more often, she does not deal with the oppression of the woman who cares for her children and cleans her house, making it possible for her to attend women's liberation meetings. For all those black and white working class "invisible" women, no assumption of unity or "sisterhood" can be assumed.

These class differences can be paralleled in the Suffrage movement. It is our analysis that racism and class blindness were among the major reasons this early movement was entirely co-opted. The majority of the Suffragists never dealt with their privileged leisure class bias and strongly felt the vote should have been given to them, as opposed to the illiterate, foreign born, and black men. Black women, when allowed to participate in Suffrage parades, were asked to march separately, preferable in the rear.

Undeniably the fight for the vote was a major feat which took enormous strength and courage in view of severe, humiliating anti-women bias and social restrictions. For the majority of working class women, however, the fight for the right to survive took

precedence over the right to vote. Suffragists had the option of leaving their homes and children in the care of servant women. Needless to say, these servants were a long distance away from the battle of the ballot.

As is largely true today, the leisure class women of yesterday's struggle were clearly interested in easing only the restraints put on women of their social class. By not dealing with the roots of women's oppression, the institution of the family, and our economic system--which has traditionally exploited women as a surplus labor force--they miscarried a valiant struggle and ended up with neither reform nor revolution.

In 1903, Jane Addams, addressing the founding convention of the Women's Trade Union League, said, "Sometimes I think the materialism we talk so much about in America amounts to just this: we take the boots and shoes and dresses which industry and invention have made cheap and deck ourselves out in them, but we don't have any sympathy or communal feeling with the people at whose sacrifice they are, many of them, made."

Up until recently--when some changes have begun to be made across the country--the women's liberation movement has focused largely on

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CONTRIBUTIONS

We encourage contributions from all faculty, staff, and students. Regulations governing such contributions are:

1. Copy should be no longer than two (2) typewritten pages.

2. All copy must be typewritten before being accepted.

3. The editor reserves the right to edit all copy as she sees fit, without exception.

4. Neither *Focus* as a whole, nor any individual staff member, is in any way obligated to print any or all of a particular piece of copy submitted.

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The names which appear in the Staff Box are only those who have contributed directly to this particular issue of *Focus*.

“Boss

By Peter Bailey-Ga

There are times when you wish John Lindsay, or Spiro T. Agnew, or Carl Stokes, or even an Gribbs wish the presidency, but there is no one in operation today who has all the power it had or fifty years ago. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Hall in New York City. At present there has never been a big city mayor as powerful, as successful, or as dominated by one man as that machine running the city of Chicago. That one man, Richard J. Daley, has gained national and international prominence for every reason: from a reformer, a settler to a head buster, a shoot to kill order, the eyes of the world, the regulation of Chicago, to be anything he wanted. Daley is either the remnant of the machine boss, or an interim boss, keeping the idea of politics alive for our cities in the future. Time when most mayors have lost their power.

In Mike Royko's *Boss: Richard J. Daley*, Chicago, "hizzoner" mayor" is given the honor of his very biography. In this autobiography, the Chicago columnist shatters the image of the Daley administration. He brings the back to politics out in the open. He knows the hates, the and the prejudices, the goans as well as the himself. He writes about the graft and corruption, the police "shakedown", the blatant nepotism and political patronage as the job for 16 years. Richard Daley. He writes about the mayor's personality as if he were a psychiatrist or confessor. He knows what Daley has done to gain his power, he knows what Daley will do to keep that power. Royko is the best political writer in this country, and Daley is his best enemy.

Daley's power in Chicago is supreme. He isn't a precinct captain, appointed, or a party job given without his name. "He runs City Hall like a small family business," Royko says, "and keeps everybody on a short leash. He personally screens

CORRECTION to "Resignation" Page One

The method of selection of a new President
has not been determined.

According to Article IV of the Congress*
Constitution if the Presidency is vacated
" the Congress will appoint a new President
to serve out the term"

The congress is meeting today at 3 P.M.
in the Oakland Center.

"Boss" In Review

By Peter Bailey-Gates

There are times when John Lindsay, or Sam Yorty, or Carl Stokes, or Roman Gribbs wish they had one, but there is only one in operation today with all the power it held forty or fifty years ago. From the beginning of Tammany Hall in New York to the present there has never been a big city machine as powerful, as secure, or as dominated by one man as that machine now running the city of Chicago. That one man, Richard J. Daley, has gained national and international prominence for everything from a reformer, and strike settler to a head buster, and a shoot to kill order. In the eyes of the voting population of Chicago he can be anything he wants at any particular moment. Daley is either the last remnant of the machine boss, or an interim boss keeping the idea of machine politics alive for other cities in the future, at a time when most machines have lost their power.

In Mike Royko's book *Boss: Richard J. Daley of Chicago*, "hizzoner duh mayor" is given the dubious honor of his very first biography. In this astonishing book the Chicago Daily News columnist shatters all myths of the Daley administration. He brings the backroom politics out in the open. Royko knows the hates, the fears, and the prejudices of Chicagoans as well as the mayor himself. He writes about the graft and corruption, police "shakedowns", and blatant nepotism and political patronage as if he held the job for 16 years and not Richard Daley. He writes about the mayor's personality as if he were the mayor's psychiatrist or confidante. He knows what Daley has done to gain his power and he knows what Daley must do to keep that power. Royko is the best political writer in this country today and Daley is his best subject.

Daley's power in the city of Chicago is supreme. There isn't a precinct captain appointed, or a patronage job given without his consent. "He runs City Hall like a small family business," Royko says, "and keeps everybody on a short rein." He personally screens all city

employees "down to the window washer, the ditch digger, the garbage collector . . ." There might be a police record, which prompts a call to the political sponsor for an explanation. 'He's clean now.' 'Are you sure?' 'Of course, it was just a youthful mistake.' 'Three times?' 'Give him a break, his uncle is my best precinct captain.' 'Okay, a break, but keep your eye on him.' Royko states that Daley's kind heart will "forgive anything short of Republicanism." When he is put on the city payroll the new, or possibly returning city employee "joins the political machine, part of an army numbering in the thousands who will help win elections. They damn well better, or they won't keep their jobs." In machine politics, civil service is a dirty word. The city payroll is what keeps the machine running.

There isn't a building or an expressway built, zoning ordinance changed, or even driveway rights given without Daley's permission. "Something is always being built," Royko writes, and Daley knows who is building what. 'When will it be completed?' he asks in but typical conversations. 'Early February.' 'It would be a good thing for the people if it could be completed by the end of October.' And so the building is rushed to completion with 'extra shifts, night work, overtime pay, a much higher cost than planned . . . of course, it would be a good thing for the people.'" Royko says, "It would also be a good thing for the Democratic candidates who are seeking election in early November to go out and cut a ribbon for a new expressway or a water filtration plant . . . What ribbons do their opponents cut?"

If things go smoothly in the city Daley takes the credit, if there is a scandal Daley finds a scapegoat. This was the case in the Summerdale Police scandal in the early '60s. State's attorney Benjamin Adam-

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Campus representative, male or female; paid on commission basis. Globe Interior Rentals, Inc. 961-3393

"Undiapered" In Peril



Three recent administrative changes were the promotions of Doug Woodard to the position of Dean of Student Life (above, left), Glen Brown to Asst. President for Campus Development (above, center), and William Sturner to Asst. President for Planning (above, right). See accompanying story for other changes in the University hierarchy.

Several major administrative changes occurred at Oakland over the summer, in the most sweeping reorganization to be seen in several years. Some of the major ones were:

- William Sturner from Vice-Provost to Asst. President for Planning
- Glen Brown from Director of Admissions to Asst. President for Planning
- Doug Woodard from Dean of Freshmen to Dean for Student Life
- Jack Wilson new Director of Residence Halls
- Manuel Pierson from Dean for Special Services to Dean for Student Services
- Alan Scott from Director of Oakland Center to Assistant to Vice-President for Student Affairs
- Bill Marshall from Director of Bookcenter to Director of Oakland Center
- Chuck Bethea from Residence Hall Program Coordinator to Director of Commuter Affairs

There will not be a new edition of the *Oakland Undiapered* next April despite its widespread popularity among both students and faculty. The *Undiapered*, published four times in the last five years, is a survey of student opinion concerning the O.U. faculty. It will not be published this year because there is no editor. Bernie Kent and Steve Jakob, who edited the *Oakland Undi-*

apered for the past two years graduated last summer. They were unable to find a student with the right qualifications for the position before they left. The editor must be a dedicated person who will spend as much time as is necessary to complete the book. Writing, proofreading, and leadership ability are essential. Though the position is unpaid, it requires about

fifteen hours of work per week. It is not yet too late to begin the work, but chances for publishing a new issue remain slim. Anyone interested in applying for the job may obtain an application and further information from Jim Wu at the Office of Student Organizations. Copies of this year's *Oakland Undiapered* are still available at the Bookstore.

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Ride-Pool Drives On

Can you really save everybody money? The Ride Pool staff of Commuter Affairs claims they can. Ride Pool is the first step of O.U.'s mass transit plans, designed to make it easier and cheaper for the commuter to get to and from campus.

Operationally, Ride Pool is fairly simple. All members of the pool split the \$16 parking fee. They then rotate the driving in whatever manner they find convenient. Ride Pool people are allowed to park in a specially reserved area of Lot E beside South Foundation Hall, commonly thought of as the most centrally located parking lot on campus.

By all criteria, Ride Pool is a cost-saver. For the individual it means paying less for parking (as low as \$5 per year per person), and spending substantially less on gas and upkeep, as it would mean driving as little as once a week. For the University, it means having to build fewer parking lots in the future, saving a minimum of \$300 per space construction costs, as well as additional maintenance costs. Too, this has far more than just financial implications for the Oakland community. As Ride Pool coordinator

Ron Carlson points out, "We hope to save Oakland from becoming one big parking lot. O.U. has been adding .8 parking spaces per new student. If this rate continues, obviously this will lead to an ocean of asphalt."

An extension of Ride Pool envisioned for the near future is the concept of cooperative car pools. This involves scheduling people not only by geographic area, but also by desired times of arrival and departure. This would allow participants greater flexibility than is presently possible. For such a plan to succeed, however, fairly large numbers of people from the same geographic region will have to participate.

Admittedly, Ride Pool is not a total solution to O.U.'s transportation problems. It is a beginning. Step two will be the introduction in January of Dial-a-Ride, Oakland's available-on-demand bus system. When these programs begin functioning fully, O.U. people will be able to go anywhere, anytime, cheaply and easily.

Editor's Note: If you are interested in joining Ride Pool, visit the Commuter Affairs Office, 18 Oakland Center, between the Shag Shop and the Gift Shop, or call ext. 2184.

the doctor's bag

THE DOCTOR'S BAG

by Arnold Werner, M.D.
Address letters to Dr. Arnold Werner, Box 974, East Lansing Mi. 48823.

QUESTION: How soon does the birth control pill get absorbed into the blood stream after ingestion? I've often wondered if vomiting a few hours after taking the pill would necessitate taking another one.

ANSWER: Birth control pills are rather promptly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. A specific answer to your question is not possible, however, because of the tremendous variation in the absorption time of gastric contents in different people.

However, it would be safe to say that if a few hours (two or three) have gone by, the odds are rather good that the pill has been absorbed.

Suspiciousness makes me wonder if the vomiting you're concerned about might not be related to the pills. Some women do experience early morning nausea with the pill.

This is particularly common during the first few months of use. It resembles the morning nausea of early pregnancy and is related to the estrogen content of the pill. It is not related directly to the presence of the pill in one's stomach.



Therefore, a person plagued thus can take the pill before going to sleep and leave to their heart's content the next morning knowing that there is no chance of losing the pill.

QUESTION: I was taking pills for an infection and got drunk. The next morning I had a numb spot on my skull.

W.R.L.

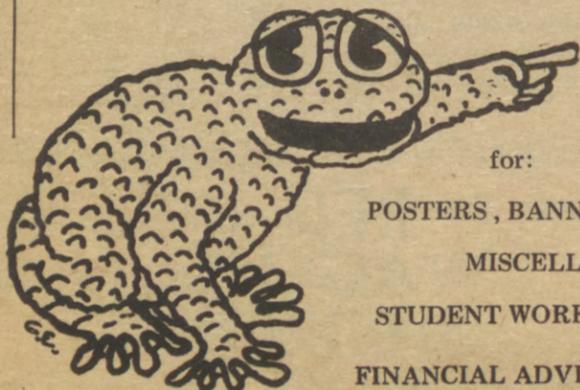
The War Resisters League is planning a series of programs to educate and stimulate the Oakland community into action against war and related problems. The programs will be on Wednesday nights at 7:30 in the Abstention. At the first meeting, representatives from the War Resisters League, the National Peace Action Coalition and the Detroit People's Peace Treaty Office spoke about the summer anti-war confer-

The spot lasted for four days and still feels strange when I put a comb through my hair. My hands and feet also go to sleep very easily. Is there any connection between the antibiotics, drinking and numb skull, and should I see a doctor about this?

ANSWER: Simple drunkenness is usually a self limited illness with few complications. However, in the sedated state a person tends to remain in one position for very long periods of time. You were probably sleeping on a hard mattress (the floor?). The pressure of your head damaged the nerves of the scalp in a localized area resulting in the subsequent loss of sensation. Barring further injury, the sensation will reappear over a period of weeks as the nerve regenerates. More serious conditions result when a person falls asleep on an arm and awakes with fairly severe total paralysis resulting from pressure on nerves or their blood supply.

The condition described above can be experienced by normal people to a milder degree. The so-called falling asleep (hands or feet) can be related to pressure on nerves or blood vessels. People who cross their legs a lot experience this. ences, and national and regional actions already planned for the Fall. We will be discussing local actions for the first moratorium day October 13 and November 1 to 8. Programs will be announced as soon as definite plans are made.

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Wage-Price Freeze: Varied Effects at O.U.

President Nixon's wage-price freeze has had varied and in some ways uncertain effects on Oakland University. At the time it was announced, contract negotiations were in session with both the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the Association of Food Service, Cleaning and Maintenance Employees (AFSCME).

Further, our budget was still in the legislature's hands, and both tuition and housing rates were unclear.

Since August 14, a few answers have surfaced. Briefly, they are:

***Tuition** - A possible tuition cut is quite legal. Universities may reduce tuition, but cannot raise it. (Wayne announced a

rollback of a tuition hike last week.)

***Room and Board rates** - The increase to \$595 is legal. The University based this on the argument that monies (deposits) had already been collected, hence the new rates could be considered to be in effect.

***Contract Negotiations** - Here the situation is a bit more ambiguous. The Cost-of-Living Council, Nixon's economic policy board, rejected a bid by the University for an exception to the wage freeze last week. In making the request, President O'Dowd's primary supportive argument was that traditionally at Oakland, salary adjustments are made on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. This year, since the University still hasn't received its budget, the employee unions and associations agreed to delay determination of wage adjustments until the budget situation was clear, with the understanding that raises would be retroactive to July 1. Hence, the wage freeze has unfairly penalized these workers. The Council did not, however, accept this logic.

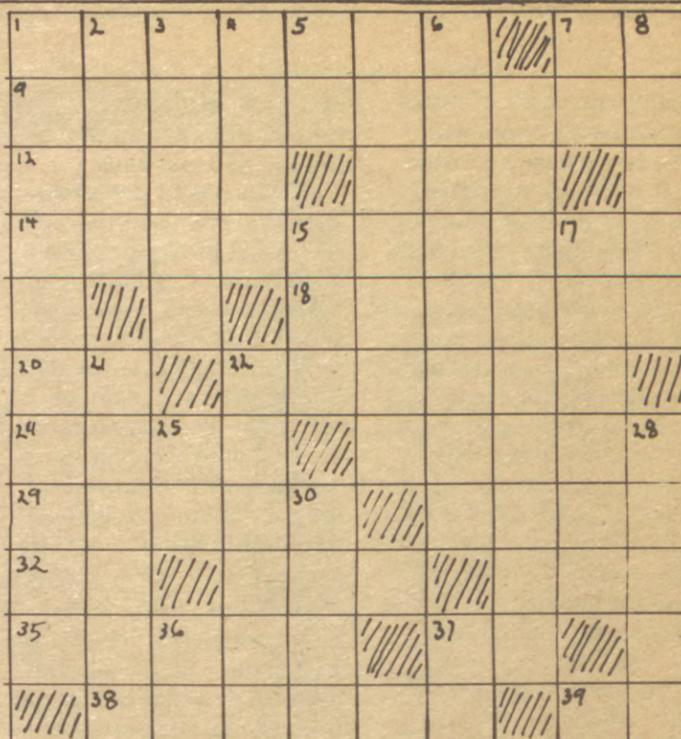
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POEAT, 1971

By Earl Johnson, Student Director, POEAT

The Pontiac-Oakland Educational Assistance Team (POEAT) is a tutorial project between the students of Oakland University and the Pontiac school system. Its purpose is to 1) provide an environment for pupils selected from participating Pontiac schools so they may more easily and enjoyably acquire the basic skills necessary for productive self image, 2) to increase the participating Oakland University students' awareness of, and sensitivity to, one of the most significant problems facing the educational system of contemporary American society (i.e. lack of basic academic skills and motivation of inner-city youth), 3) membership in the team is open to everyone with the ability to work with youth and with the desire to assist them. No ethnic, cultural, or economic barriers prohibit

membership. POEAT was started in 1965 by 20 students and several Oakland University faculty members. At that time POEAT did not expound any political or social ideology, and does not today. ("POEAT does not push any particular ideology on the children. Integration or separation within the system or outside of it are irrelevant working points to tutoring. Don't try to sell your views."--excerpt from the Pontiac-Oakland Educational Assistance Team's Manual.) What I am trying to say is: 1) POEAT is open to all students, both white and black; and 2) all you need to join is love for children and a desire to help them academically. There you have it, POEAT, 1971. If you can accept our philosophy then POEAT needs you as a tutor. *Peace and love.*



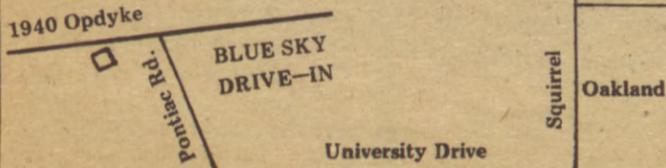
- ACROSS**
- "Sorry _____"
 - He was original Inspector Clouseau (init.).
 - The Normal
 - Death notices (slang)
 - Lose strength or car part
 - Twosome
 - Be quiet (sing. Fr.)
 - Twelve A.M.
 - Yule time beverage
 - Egyptian Sun god
 - Ginger _____
 - Six points
 - Exclude
 - _____ Francis, coach.
 - Main artery
 - American Stock Exchange (abbreviation)
 - Et _____, Brute?
 - Dander
 - English Scout Assn. (int.)
 - Short meal
- DOWN**
- Murderous pirates
 - Legendary Chinese dynasty
 - Pertaining to gold (latin)
 - Belonging to Rae
 - Superman's girl friend (init.)
 - Composer of "Ohio"
 - 3.14159
 - A bee did it.
 - Economic rise (slang)
 - Electric _____
 - Lots 'n' lots
 - _____ whiz
 - How much
 - Top floor of a house (plur.)
 - _____ service (init)
 - Baby calls her mother
 - Precise
 - If Noah had two
 - Chemical symbol for 3 DOWN
 - Id est (abbreviation)

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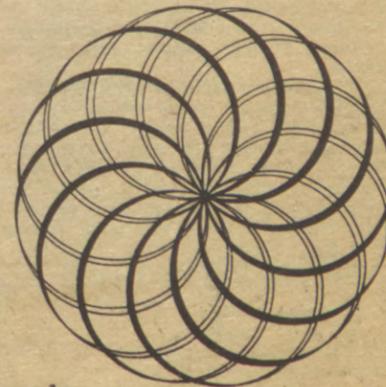
Mon. and Thurs. 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM
Tues., Wed., Fri. 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM
Saturday 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM



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Class - Cont. from pg. 2

fulfilling the needs of middle class women, women who have already been educated and groomed to expect certain privileges within this society. While fighting for higher job status in the professions, few have been concerned with the plight of working class women, black and white, who have no choice whatsoever about the kind of work they must do to survive.

Since the large part of the burden of child care for middle class women is alleviated by the availability of money to pay for babysitters, nurses, or child care facilities, few have been concerned with fighting for facilities for these women who are forced to leave their children unattended on the streets, in the care of older brothers and sisters, or with already overburdened relatives, or neighbors. Radical women, who also are from the middle class, have suffered from a class bias which has kept them separated from working class women.

As the movement has existed, it has not been relevant to a large segment of the female population. A growing sentiment is that unless we become responsive to the needs of our most oppressed sisters, whose work at home and on the job is most exploited in this system, we have to question what we mean by using the word "liberation". Women cannot be said to be all in the same class, while one woman is able to put her dog in a private hotel at a cost of \$50

a day, and another struggles to make do for a family of six on \$50 per week.

This is not to undermine the oppression of those women who, having received their Masters' or Ph.D's, are asked by friendly personnel directors, "Can you type?" or the meaninglessness of life amidst the malaise of suburbia. The staggering degree of suburban women suicides, alcoholism and drug addiction attests that this kind of life is no social panacea for women. Rather, what we are saying is that eliminating class division must be a major part of our political overview and not, as has been true in the past, part of our political oversight.

It became apparent that black and white working class women are oppressed not only by our social system and by men, but additionally by other women. Although it is true that all women suffer in this system which pits us against each other in brutal competition, poor women most clearly recognize that the only way to rise is through collective work and unity. (Few people in the working class have ever really believed in Horatio Alger, and there never was a Mrs. Horatio Alger!)

With this in mind, it is clear that the women's liberation movement must be seen within the context of an overall liberation movement for all people. All the things in our society which traditionally have divided us, sex, religion,

Continued on Page 8

Cont. from pg. 1

O'Dowd at noon announced that he was closing the University indefinitely, pending settlement of the strike. This action was taken after consultation with his closest advisors and after talking with two representatives of the University Congress. It was suggested by many at the time that he should attempt to keep the campus functioning, perhaps allowing free schools to form. This was rejected for a com-

People Against Racism (OPAR) organized a rally in the Gold Room at 3 P.M. after a brief presentation of OPAR opinions on the strike, they asked the students to break into small groups for effective and united action. Most students however, were unwilling to move; they wished to stay and be heard by the entire group. The meeting then continued for two hours with no further

campus--there were few students or faculty here.

Negotiations didn't pick up again until the following Monday. At that time a state-appointed fact-finder was brought in to attempt to sort out some truths in the case. According to sources close to the bargaining, this was the turning point. The fact-finder was a forceful man who made both sides listen and work an agreement out. He left on Tuesday, apparently happy that a settlement was close.

After the fact-finder left, around the clock negotiating begun and by Thursday morning a tentative agreement had been reached. Since that time, the agreement has been ratified by the AAUP and the Board tentatively, while they work out the final language of the document.

Exact terms of the agreement are unknown at this point, but reliable sources indicate that the faculty received the wage package originally offered to them by the administration--a 7.5 percent increase for the year. In fact, it is believed that the only improvement received by the faculty was the elimination of a proposed cut in summer salary.

It appears at this point that little, if any, additional funds will have to be spent on faculty salaries above what had originally been allocated. This alleviates a concern many expressed, particularly black students and staff, that Student Services, academic support programs or financial aid might be reduced.

The only major change caused by the strike that is apparent at this point is a revision in the calendar. The Fall semester has been extended two weeks into January, and the Winter Semester two weeks into April, Spring and Summer semesters remain unchanged. To shorten the time between Fall and Winter semesters, it is likely that Pre-Registration will occur for the first time in four years. The effects on the faculty appear to be nil. Even their September paychecks will be on time (it would have been too costly to reprogram the computer).

From all indications, it would appear that the faculty complaints have not been answered, but merely sidestepped. They made no gains, and when the contract runs out next summer, bargaining will commence again. The results are bound to be precarious.



bination of reasons--the cost would be high, and equally importantly, he felt that to close the campus would help serve to lower the intensity and the rhetoric.

The rhetoric on Tuesday, particularly after O'Dowd closed the University, was loud and filled with animosity. Several very bitter arguments took place all over campus, many between faculty and administrators. Students were equally upset, particularly residents over their eviction from the dorms. Oakland People

action.

Many residents were upset with the eviction from their rooms, and a small number threatened to passively resist. When confronted, they did leave peacefully. One student, Elliot Lieb, took the University to court in an attempt to get the dorms reopened. He failed to do so, however.

On Wednesday, the University doors were locked and entrance was by key only. After a couple of days like this, an eerie calm pervaded the

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SCHOOL YEAR CALENDAR

September

MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6 <i>Labor Day</i>	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26

January

MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
					1 <i>New Year's Day</i>	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

"Jimmy Shine" Reopens

By Jodi Estes

Will Shakespeare once said that "Variety is the Spice of Life", and as the curtain rises on the 10th Season of S.E.T. (Student Enterprise Theater) it appears that once again the adage has more than been met.

For those of you who aren't acquainted with S.E.T., here is a brief background taken from SET's letter to freshmen.

The Student Enterprise Theater started ten years ago in the IM building. It is a student-run organization in no way affiliated with the A.D.A., or Meadowbrook. Since the Summer of '66, SET has been located in one

of the Barns (just south of Hannah Hall), and has evolved into one of the finest amateur theater groups in the state.

The Bard also said "The plays the thing", so let's look at SET's fall term production schedule. Opening the season will be *Jimmy Shine*, a comedy by Murray Schisgal, who also wrote *Luv*.

The plot to *Jimmy Shine* is in part this: Jimmy Shine is a thirty year old starving painter who lives in Greenwich Village, perpetually surrounded by people who are always telling him how to live. However, Jimmy always manages somehow to live the way that he wants to, and that's where the fun begins.

I've loved Joni Mitchell from the very beginning: but I always found her difficult to like. In the first place, she was too pristine, too perfect. The excellence of her lyrics was the very quality that repelled any feeling of closeness; her crystalline phrases —

"through the iris round and the circles blue/ his eyes looked as only a priest's can, through" — are enough to make the struggling poets siouching in their Early Orange Crate apartments wish devoutly that she'd just shut up so they could forget the painful contrast she presents to their own murky scribblings. Even worse is the fact that everything she touches turns to gold, or rather, rainbows. She taught herself her own hauntingly evocative style of guitar; remember all those sweaty nights spent torturing "If I Had A Hammer?"

While you and I were trying to fathom the chord changes for c-f-g7, Joni was sitting in Canada tuning the strings any way that struck her fancy, putting her fingers where they wanted to go, and turning out things like "Clouds" and "Circle Game." She plays a mean piano, and, oh yes, she sings. Not merely sings — she wails, she slides, she warbles, oozing her voice up and over and around an incredible range; her tremolo, her vibrato are outrageous, yet one has only to listen to "Chelsea Morning" to realize that she not only gets away with it, but that she does so with an extravagantly obnoxious perfection. Not content with demonstrating her prowess with every phase of the disc, she needs must design the jacket that it comes in, her own disturbing and beautiful drawings of geese parading

cryptically past her esthetically honest self-portrait. Her whole image bespeaks a Mount Olympus lifestyle, singing and living with and loving unabashedly, similarly deified personages like James Taylor, David Crosby, and Stephen Stills, smiling from the pages of *Rolling Stone* with Graham Nash's arm around her, never pretty, eternally beautiful, as exquisitely remote as a Byzantine icon.

In *Blue* Joni lets her hair down; perhaps a more accurate metaphor would be that this album is the equivalent of Joan Baez's haircut—it may look less poetic, but it makes her a hell of a lot more human. There's a mood to the album that shatters the crystal statue forever—this is a woman who breathes and bleeds loneliness, who cries to be allowed to step down from the pedestal she never intended to fashion for herself. She pleads that "I want to belong to the living/ Alive, alive, I want to get up and jive/ I want to wreck my stockings in some juke box dive" with an energy that one never suspected her of possessing, and there is a plaintive urgency in the cry "I want to have fun, I want to shine like the sun/ I want to be the one that you want to see/ I want to knit you a sweater, I want to write you a love letter/ I want to make you feel better/ I want to make you feel free..." She laments that when her old lonesome blues collide/ the bed's too big, the frying pan's too wide."

"Them lonesome blues", a thread woven through the fibre of the entire album, protests contradicts the idealized picture of a mythical Joni living some Atlantis-like existence. She complains of her filthy fingernails, then bursts out 'C'mon Carey get out your cane/ I'll put on

some silver / We'll go to the Mermaid Cafe, have some fun tonight/ Oh, you're a mean old Daddy but you're out of sight" with a spontaneity that makes you wish you were there with her to laugh and toast to nothing and smash our empty glasses down."

But these moments of gaiety have an almost desperate, forced note to them that surfaces even more forcefully in cuts like "river": "I'm so hard to handle/ I'm selfish and I'm sad/ Now I've gone and lost the best baby that I ever had/ oh I wish I had a river I could skate on," or the title song, which speaks an anguish so profound that one wishes to avert one's eyes and ears, feeling that this is too private an agony to be witness to. And yet there is, oddly enough, a yearning to comfort this lonely sister somehow, a desire that, before *Blue*, would have seemed ludicrous, yet feels strangely natural now.

Blue is a frightening album for those of us who love Joni there's a stark despair in the self-reassuring lines "only a dark cocoon before I get my gorgeous wings and fly away/ Only a phase, these dark cafe days." She doesn't really believe that and neither does the listener—when Joni stops drawing her own album covers, there's something terribly wrong. The thematic song "Blue" strikes an ominous note: "Everybody's saying that Hell's the hippest way to go/ Well I don't think so/ But I'm gonna take a look around it though/ Blue, I love you.. So do I, Joni' so do I.

By Marianne Berry

Boss - Cont. from pg. 3
owski, a Daley enemy, had caught Chicago police looting stores. Stolen goods were found in their homes. "Most Chicagoans considered the dishonesty of the police as part of the natural environment," Royko writes. "The Chicago River is polluted, the factories belch smoke, the Cubs are the North Side team, the Sox are the South Side team, George Halas owns the Bears, and the cops are crooked, so what else is new?" In the Summerdale scandal, however, things were different. "Even Chicagoans could become indignant at the thought of policemen jimmying the locks of appliance stores and loading up their trunks, on city time yet." Royko goes on to show how Daley skillfully avoided more trouble. He found his "sacrificial victim," and fired Timothy O'Connor, police chief. O'Connor was appointed by Daley's predecessor so there was no political danger. Daley then set out to have Orlando W. Wilson, national law enforcement expert and university professor, appointed chief of police. With these moves, Daley

became the police reformer, saved his machine, and stole Adamowski's fire. Royko reports Alderman Seymour Simon as saying, "The amazing thing about the police scandal is the way Daley turned it to his own advantage... Anybody else would have been raked over the coals."

No matter how it seems, Richard J. Daley was not born in the office of mayor of the city of Chicago. His rise to power is reminiscent of Nikita Khrushchev's. Royko shows how he came up through the machine to finally run it. This biography fails only in Daley's boyhood, but once he entered the machine it was all documented. Understandably, Daley wouldn't talk to Royko about his early years since he knew everything he said would be used against him. Daley's memory of those years is known to be very hazy, anyway, especially concerning his actions during the 1919 race riot and other political dynamite. Royko was able to piece much of Daley's young life together, includ-

Continued on Page 8

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Class - Cont. from pg. 6
 race, class, caste, nationality, geography, must be dealt with if we are ever to build a viable movement for social change. If we do not deal with those differences which set up the hierarchical packing order we live in, we will end up once again with just token change for an elite few.

Boss - Cont. from pg. 7
 ing enough evidence to implicate Daley in Chicago's most bloody race riot.

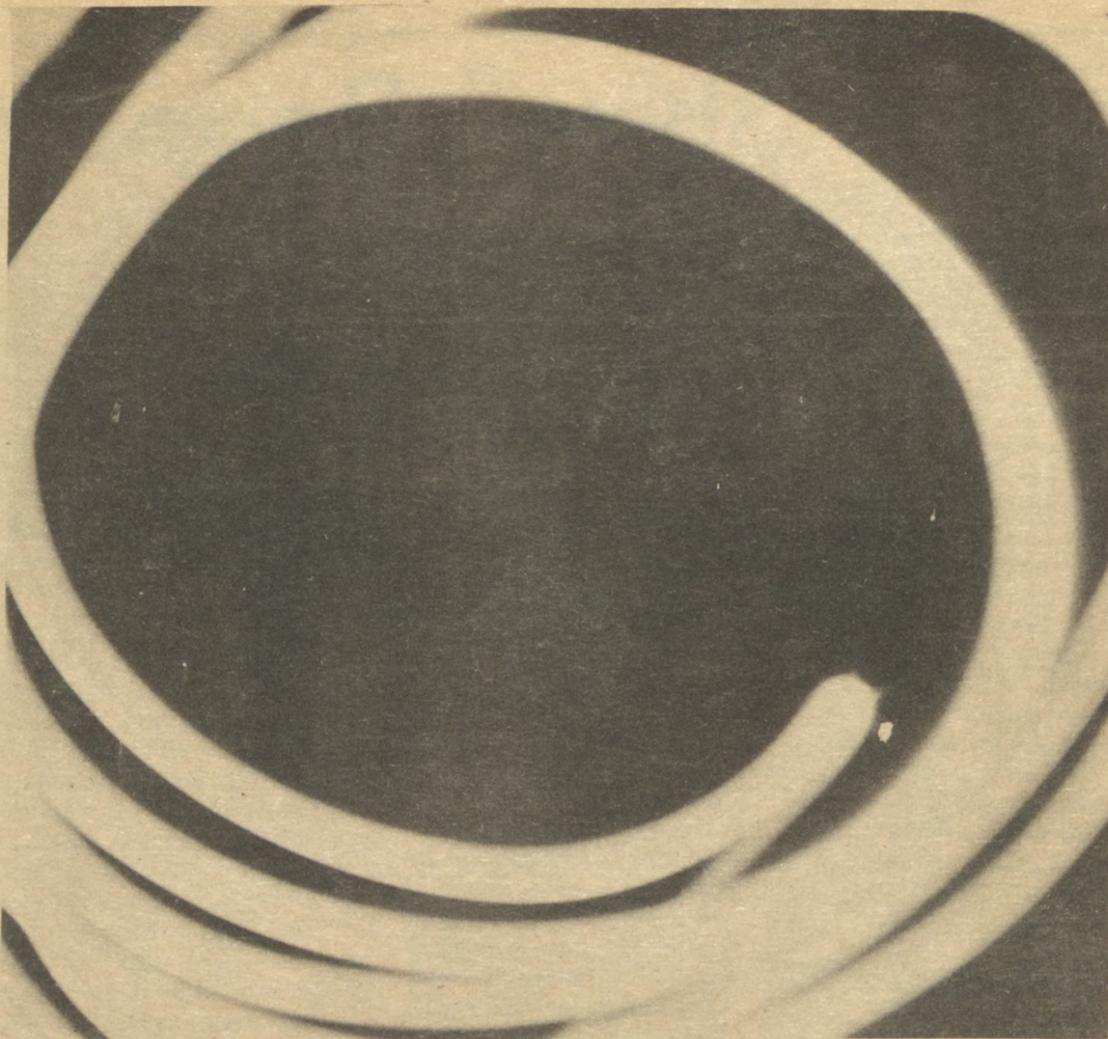
Throughout the book, Royko's style is magnificent. He is not to be mistaken for a moralist, he is always the unflappable Mike Royko. *Boss* is the book everyone has been waiting for, for a long time. It reads as fast as *The Godfather*, with the same insights into an exclusive organization. The important difference is that *Boss* is true. One hundred percent true.

Freeze - Cont. from pg. 5
 The effects of the freeze on the tentative agreement between the AAUP and the University are uncertain. As President Nixon has indicated that he will continue to impose controls of some variety after the freeze, the entire wage package could prove to be unacceptable to Washington. It will be several weeks, however, before this becomes more clear.

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S.E.T.

Once again the Student Enterprise Theatre will present its June comedy, *Jimmy Shine* by Murray Schisgal, author of *Luv*. The story reveals through Jimmy's fantasies and flashbacks into his life, his development as a bumbling, unsuccessful, but definitely charming, Greenwich Village painter.

Jimmy seems to be a 30-year-old freak who refuses to conform to suit the desires of others, which, of course, creates much of the comic relief of the show. The action begins in the present, then flashes to Jimmy's high school days, to a beatnik pad in San Francisco, a job in a fish market, and then back to the present; these reveries triggered by the impending arrival of his high school flame.

Production dates for the play are September 24 and 25, October 1 and 2 at 8:30 p.m. and October 3 at 7:30 p.m. in the Barn Theatre, which is located behind the Science Building on the south end of campus. A reception will be given after opening night's performance, to which all are invited.

Auditions for S.E.T.'s next show, *Threepenny Opera*, by Bertolt Brecht, will be held in the Barn Theatre September 27, 28 and 29 from 6:00 to 9:00 P.M. It is not essential that you be able to sing. If you are interested in working on any phase of the production please drop in or call, ext. 3556. Ticket price for the show is: Students at Oakland U.--\$1.00 General audience --\$2.00



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