

Projected Draft Reform Killed

WASHINGTON (CPS) May 23, 1968—Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey chalked up another victory this week when the Senate overwhelmingly rejected an amendment which would have granted young men the right to counsel in any proceedings before their local draft boards.

By a vote of 63-18, the Senate voted to table—or, in effect, kill—the amendment, which had been tagged onto the Administration's crime control bill by Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.). The vote was regarded as another major victory for Hershey, who has opposed every

major effort to reform the draft.

Hershey was the only witness to oppose the bill during hearings last week before Long's Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, led the floor fight against the amendment. Russell emphasized that his committee has jurisdiction over all Selective Service matters and was receiving the "runaround". He said his committee, rather than Long's subcommittee, should be the one to hold lengthy hearings

on the amendment.

Russell, however, later said he has "no intentions of having any hearings in this area this year unless the majority of the committee decides to have hearings." He said the House Armed Services Committee has no plans for hearings on draft reform measures and it would not serve "any useful purpose for us to have hearings" in the Senate.

Sens. Long and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) led the unsuccessful effort to get the amendment through the Senate. Long argued, "When a young man has been called before his draft

board, there is perhaps no greater time when he might need the assistance of counsel."

Presently, Selective Service regulations specifically deny the right of counsel to potential draftees when they appear in person before their local draft boards. The regulations, however, do provide for a Government Appeal Agent to provide "legal counsel" on draft matters to potential draftees.

Hart said the appeal agent "is a lawyer with two clients." The agent "plays the unhappy role of representing both sides" and "is expected to tell the government anything he learns about the

young man which might indicate that the young man is in violation of the law or that he seeks to avoid service."

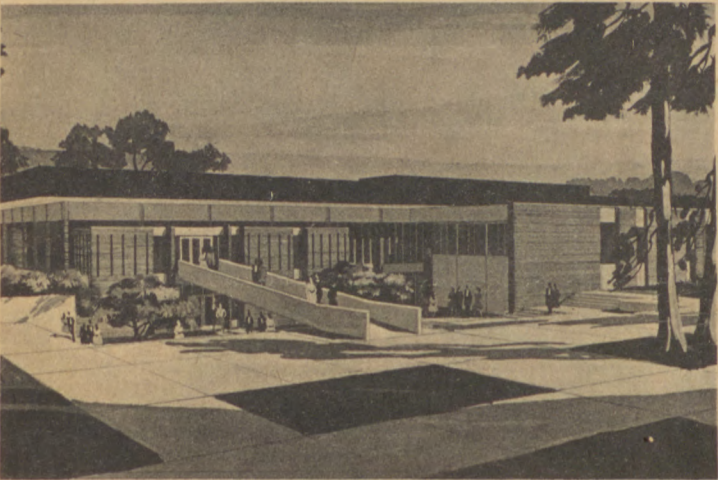
Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Texas) also argued in favor of the amendment. "Based on my total experience in life, I think that one of the most basic denial of rights under our government system is the denial to a registrant under the Selective Service System of the right to counsel before a draft board," Yarborough said. He added that Congress cannot expect Hershey to take the "infamous regulation" off the books. (Cont. on Page 6)

THE OBSERVER

May 31, 1968

Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan

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OC Expansion Scrapped; Crowded Conditions Remain

A plan for massive expansion of the Oakland Center, which has been in the blueprint stage for the last two and a half years, has been scrapped due to lack of funds. The plan was to have gone into effect this summer.

Bids for the project went out last semester. None of them were close to expectations: the lowest bid was \$600,000 over the amount of expenditures available. The Board of Trustees formally rejected the bids, the lowest of which was \$2,600,000.

In an interview with the Observer, Edward Birch, Director of the Oakland Center, explained the problem: "Most of the money we use for the Oakland Center is money brought in by use of the center itself, that is, by rental of facilities to outside groups, by revenues brought in from the food service and the bookstore, and by subletting space to the barber, pickwick club and the cleaner."

"With the lowest bid being 25 percent of the total cost of the project, it's impossible for us to meet the costs; we had prepared to spend two million dollars—but that's the maximum we're able to spend."

Money for student facilities such as the Oakland Center

come out of self-liquidating funds. The legislature provides money only for class buildings, salaries and some operating expenses. The Student Health Center now being built, for example, is supported not by direct monies from the legislature, but by the student health fee. Similarly, the Student Health Center is on shaky financial grounds, and may be able to operate only an out-patient clinic next year.

Birch explained that the Oakland Center was put together when money was scarce, and was thus done in rather spartan style. Any remodeling done has to be extensive—and expensive. The building at present is totally inadequate, he felt; if it were to accommodate student needs, the building would have to provide at least four times the space it presently has.

Birch emphasized the need for community atmosphere at Oakland, an atmosphere which could only be provided with facilities for students on campus, since there is no large community surrounding the campus, as is the case at most universities. Yet the present O.C., as he termed it, is "nothing more than an overgrown food services department."

MSU Rights Proposals

On April 25, a special committee appointed by John Hannah, President of Michigan State University, submitted recommendations to the university calling for extensive efforts to effect changes in the "attitude and behavior of white Americans toward the Negro in American society". On May 16, the MSU Board of Trustees unanimously approved the recommendations of the committee on race relations, appointed former administrator of the University of Nigeria and federal civil rights legal counsel George Johnson to implement the proposals, and provided \$10,000 to get the program started.

The proposals to be implemented:

A. AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF NEGRO STUDENTS ENROLLED. A full-time staff in the Office of Admissions will be established for the recruitment of black students (undergrad), with the Dean of the school for graduate studies assigned to stimulate recruitment of black students in grad programs.

B. THE UNIVERSITY WILL "AGGRESSIVELY SEARCH" FOR NEGRO FACULTY MEMBERS.

C. AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF NEGROES IN ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS.

D. A SIMILAR EFFORT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY PEOPLES IN STAFF POSITIONS.

E. ENCOURAGEMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS INVOLVING FACULTY AND STUDENTS. AN AD HOC COMMITTEE WILL BE FORMED FOR THIS PURPOSE, ALONG WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTER FOR RACE AND URBAN AFFAIRS.

The Center will: work with various departments and colleges to stimulate the development of new curricula and programs dealing with racial and urban affairs, perhaps offering specialized seminars and study programs on relevant topics;

Encourage, organize and coordinate programs to aid the "disadvantaged" by bringing them to the campus through such programs as Upward Bound; the Center will also engage in research on program development, and research in general.

Off-campus, the Center will work on programs "dealing with leadership development within the communities where disadvantaged groups are found, the initiation of a variety of community action programs, direct work with the white

Up Against The Wall Pothead!

New York, May 10 (LNS-NY)—On March 6, the New York State Senate unanimously passed a bill, previously approved by the State Assembly, that would "make the sale, exchange or disposition of marijuana to minors" punishable by a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Governor Rockefeller is now under pressure by some legislative members to veto the bill they previously passed. But legislative members not in favor of vetoing the bill are stressing the "importance" of tougher penalties for the fiend and the peddler. A Rockefeller aide said that the Governor "would take one hell of a long look at this one."

Only one other, Ohio, has a law with such severe punishment. The bill will take effect on Sept. 1 if the Governor signs it.

community to promote a better understanding of the total situation involving the Negro, the business community, and other organizations which are working toward the general objectives of the center."

Notice

Student's copy of the ENROLLMENT SLIP for Spring Semester, 1968, is now available in the Registrars office. Please pick up your copy to confirm courses and sections in which you are now enrolled.



For the Sound of the Blues, See Page 5

THE OBSERVER

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

Why Students Riot

Why are students in Universities throughout America (and indeed throughout the world) attempting, with various degrees of success, to disrupt the normal processes of the University? Why, if the assumption of free speech and debate has been held sacred within the university community, should students (and faculty) resort to tactics that threaten or eliminate the possibility of an enlightening or constructive "dialogue"?

The above questions have been asked and answered numerous times during the past few weeks. Eric Severlidge, Kenneth Crawford, et. al., attempt (from the safe distance of their respective ages) to understand the students' general disregard for order and the democratic process. Almost without exception, they paternally condemn the "revolutionary" flavor of the new student movements as being ultimately destructive and counter to the very freedoms the students wish to secure. This debate about tactics and the conservation of respect for the rights of others is, I suppose, relevant for those unable or unwilling to concern themselves with the more basic issues of the situation.

Students are not simply demanding "university reform": they seek "Life reform." The hiatus that has existed between what one "learns" at a university and the applicability of this knowledge to oneself and the world has been magnified by the increasing awareness of young people of the social maladies of this country. Becoming a successful "producer" and "consumer" has, for most students, become secondary to fighting for the abolition of war, poverty and prejudice.

But why should we attack the universities? Because the University consciously and unconsciously supports and maintains the political-industrial forces within the country. State-supported institutions are (as we well know at OU) almost at the mercy of state legislators: politicians can and do wield their influence over these institutions. The university must always weigh their decisions about controversial matters in terms of whether or not it will "offend" certain politicians. The federal government grants massive defense contracts to universities and recruits scientists, engineers and others to insure the continuation of their activities:

"From little universities, big bureaucrats grow."

Concerning the new emphasis on "confrontation politics" and the disregard for "normal" grievance procedures, consider for a moment, if you will, Oakland's own super-duper "Commission on Student Life." Students went through the procedure of electing representatives, holding meetings, formulating proposals (remember the Rosemont proposal?) and generally participating in an intelligent dialogue with faculty and administrators. The two most relevant issues considered by the Commission were concerning the Public Safety Department and censorship of artistic endeavors on campus. Needless to say, The Public Safety Department has not been influenced by anything except their desire to acquire power. The Rosemont proposal concerning censorship was passed unanimously by the committee members (despite a seven page letter by Chancellor Varner listing his objections), but because of the Chancellor's objections a new sub-committee was formed and produced a shorter, watered-down version of the original. It was passed by the trustees with the exception of one of the most important parts of the proposal—the legal backing of the university for students producing possible controversial works.

Power is the ability to affect change. Students usually are relegated to committees with important-sounding names, they spend a great deal of their free time formulating proposals only to have their ideas (if they happen to conflict with the official opinion) dismissed at higher levels. Perhaps "dialogue" in committees is no longer the most effective way for students to gain a voice in directing their own lives.

Norman Harper

THE OBSERVER

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To The Editor McCarthy Says Thanks

Dear Editor,

I am writing to you in the hope that you will communicate my appreciation to the students on your campus for their CHOICE '68 votes.

Not only because my candidacy was favored in the balloting am I grateful. More significant than the success or the losses of the individual candidates in CHOICE '68 is the participation by one million students on some 1200 campuses in the political process. Student opinions, debated and expressed democratically, will influence elections throughout our nation.

CHOICE '68 opinions on military action, bombing, and the urban situation have been forwarded to me. I note that 55.4 percent of my student supporters favor a reduction of military action in Vietnam and 29.1 percent are for withdrawal. Among students for me, 51.2 percent would stop the bombing and 28.4 percent prefer temporary suspension. I can assure you I shall keep these views in mind as I try to develop intelligent responses to changing international relations.

The emphasis of students for McCarthy on education and job training in our urban reconciliation efforts is reassuring to me in a very personal way. Let us remain together, and I am confident that our common cause can change the direction of our country.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Eugene McCarthy

Ed. note: Choice '68 was sponsored by Time Magazine and Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corp., with policy controlled by a board of student directors. The results of the April 24 balloting were: McCarthy first, with 285,988 votes; Kennedy second, with 213,832 votes, Nixon was third in the balloting (197,167), and Rockefeller fourth.

Observer is Communistic

Dear Mr. Harper,

A recent Observer contained a letter to the Editor that stated "... I was here two years ago when you were first Editor of the Observer. I know what to expect from your fine publication. ..." The letter was signed merely, R.H.

Well I, too, was on campus two years ago, and I am familiar with your work and the work of other Communist-sympathizers on your staff. So I was very suspicious about the validity of any letter that praised your efforts at subverting American society.

I first attempted to meet with former Observer drama critic Wylie LeClair, but he had mysteriously disappeared and was therefore unavailable for comment. Taking matters into my own hands, I ran a quick check of all the students/faculty and staff members whose initials are R.H. I found that there are 21 such individuals, but only seven are at Oakland this summer. I personally checked with these seven people, and they all denied that they had written the letter. So Mr. Harper (if that's your real name), I would like to know just what you are up to.

signed 9831

Ed. Note: A quick check of the student numbers of all those enrolled for the Summer Semester disclosed that there is no number 9831 attending Oakland this summer.



Larimer Letters Ash Morrisette

As I entered my old parish church a few weeks back to witness an old friend offer his first Holy Mass as an ordained priest in the Roman Catholic Church, his father gripped my hand in amazement and muttered, "Ashley, what have you done with yourself?" That question, at once rhetorical and profound, was very much on my mind as I observed the afternoon's proceedings from my isolated pew in the rear of the church.

What possible connections was there between the often erratic and wide-ranging course of my life since 1960, and the barely recognizable faces representing my childhood milieu which I now intently studied on this May afternoon in 1968?

At the altar, Dennis Jarry, now a priest. We had entered the minor seminary together in 1956, right out of a French-Canadian grammar school. He had apparently satisfied his spiritual needs within the traditional forms of Christianity, while those forms became hollow and strange to me.

In the crowd, Paul Dugas. One long-ago recess, I struggled with him in the playground dirt -- one of my rare schoolboy fights. He's since served a hitch in the Marines, while I continue doing alternative service as a conscientious objector.

I also recognized other faces. There was Tsu-Tsu, cigar-smoking child molester, Boy Scout advisor, tender Catholic dwarf; and Therese LaFrancois, a bright classmate, now a child-comforting nun.

And the connection? There is none. No linear cause and effect. The discobolic fragments of my life have their own hidden harmony, as the apparent harmony of my friends' lives—in-time contains its secret discontinuity. To quote Kenneth Patchen: "I say that the thread breaks, that the man does not come out of the child—God knows where the man comes from or where the child goes."

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Opposition Rekindled At Columbia

NEW YORK (CPS) May 23, 1968—One month after they first took Hamilton Hall on the Columbia University Campus, students re-took the building and were again driven out by police.

Police arrested 174 students after the students took the hall late Tuesday afternoon to protest the start of disciplinary proceedings against four leaders of the original sit-in.

At the time they were supposed to meet with Dean Alexander Platt in Hamilton Hall, the four students, along with several hundred supporters, gathered in mid-campus. Also present were the parents of two of the four students that had been called in for the hearings.

Mark Rudd, chairman of the Columbia chapter of Students for a Democratic Society and one of the four, told the crowd that their lawyers had told them they shouldn't be obliged to appear before the dean prior to their court trials, because the dean could be called in to testify in court.

After it was decided that the parents and lawyers should meet with the dean, several hundred students went to Hamilton, and some of them went inside. The dean refused to meet with the delegation of parents and lawyers, though he offered to meet them outside.

In the early evening the dean warned the students that police were being called in, but it was not until well after midnight that a contingent of police appeared.

About an hour later, University President Grayson Kirk decided to clear the campus of students and have police occupy "all academic buildings." The message about the clearing operation was announced over Columbia's radio station, and by a dean in the center of the main section of the campus.

The police smashed through barricades students had erected near the entrances to the campus, and pursued the fleeing students with clubs. After more than an hour of maneuvering between the police and students, in which students would make forays out onto the campus and then retreat in dormitories, there were about 60 students injured.

One eyewitness said that, as was the case during the last police raid on campus, the plainclothes police were the most vicious. He

said he saw plainclothes police turn on a reporter who was following them, club, knock him to the ground, and then kick him. The arrested students reportedly have been suspended by the administration.

The latest protest was led by many of the members of the Strike Coordinating Committee, the main organization running the current strike. A splinter group, the Committee for a Restructured University, has repudiated the protest, although it continues to support the strike.

In general, however, campus observers felt the calling in of police had solidified and rekindled opposition to the administration.

The day before the Columbia battle, police arrested 42 students who were sitting in the registrar's office at nearby Brooklyn College. The students were demanding that the school admit 1,000 Negro and Puerto Rican students.

The sit-in appeared to have generated less support than the one at Columbia, however, among the mass of students on the campus. It ended after 16 hours. During the sit-in, several hundred students held a counter-demonstration outside the building and some of them fought with the protesters.

The day following the sit-in several petitions against the students were circulated on the campus, including one signed by about 100 faculty members.

The Brooklyn administration claimed it was taking steps to deal with the students' demands, although it said it had plans only to admit about 150 Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

In California, a third major demonstration, which included arrests, occurred at San Francisco State College. About 30 club-swinging police arrested 26 students after a nine-hour sit-in by about 400.

The demonstrators, led by Students for a Democratic Society and a campus black student organization, were demanding admission of more minority group students and an end to Air Force ROTC.

Training Programs

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Peace Corps launches its eighth season of world-wide training programs in June as it begins preparing 5,100 new Volunteers to serve in 58 developing countries.

Agency director Jack Vaughn announced that 84 regular training projects have been scheduled—26 of them on U.S. college and university campuses—to begin during the June-August cycle when two-thirds of the agency's potential Volunteers train to go abroad.

This summer's trainees will begin intensive preparation at 27 different sites around the country. Twelve-to-fourteen-week programs combining approximately 300 hours of language instruction with technical and cross-cultural studies will be held on 16 college campuses, at four Peace Corps-run training centers.

Almost one-half of the new Volunteers will receive a portion of their preparation in the country in which they will be posted for two years.

To date, 33,000 Volunteers have been trained and sent abroad since the agency began in 1961.

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Book Store Hopes For Expansion

"Our bookstore has the possibility of becoming the most exciting bookstore in the Midwest." This statement was made by Mr. William Marshall, Director of the University Bookcenter, in a recent interview concerning the future plans of the store. It is Mr. Marshall's belief that every aspect of today's society should be represented in a bookstore, and it is his eventual hope that even the students will have some say in the selection of books.

Many of his plans, however, will depend on whether or not the University will be able to supply the funds needed for such an expansion. If the bookstore is not given the opportunity to expand, Mr. Marshall feels that it will still be an exciting store, it will just lack the variety of a large store. Some of the examples he gave on the effect of an expansion were that whereas now the store has about 8 feet of space devoted to Civil Rights, with expansion there might be up to 28 feet. There is now 8 feet of space on South-East Asia, with an expansion that could go up to 16 feet or more. He would also like to see a large area devoted to Africa which he presently is lacking space for.

Another problem he cited was that more and more demands are being placed on

him by the various departments in the school. The art department has requested that more art supplies be carried, and with the completion of the Engineering Building there will be a great demand for textbooks and tradebooks in that field.

When questioned about the difference between our bookstore and most other University bookstores Mr. Marshall felt that while most stores want to expand their trade book area ours is one of the few bookcenters that has the staff to do it properly. He also feels that it is one of the utmost importance to understand the minds of the young in order to know what books to order. "Unfortunately, most managers are conservative in their attitudes, and hence you have a narrower selection of books from which to choose." Without doing the thing coming out today on the young it is impossible to know what is really interesting them. It is especially important in a bookstore that must create its own capital to have in its stock books that will create a market within the student body. As long as the personnel running our bookstore keep this in mind, and do the necessary reading, their awareness cannot but help to create an exciting center.

Education Officials Oppose Bill

Washington (CPS) May 23, 1968—U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II says the attempts by Congress to deny federal financial assistance to students who participate in unlawful demonstrations could pose a serious threat to academic freedom.

"If the federal government starts involving itself in the internal affairs of colleges and universities" by deciding who will receive federal support, the net effect will be "to create a kind of entrance into the internal affairs of the institution which could be followed by the federal government getting interested in who teaches there or what is to be taught. Therefore, I see a potential threat to academic freedom," Howe said.

His remarks were made in a special statement issued on request by the Office of Education. The statement refers to the three amendments which the House of Representatives attached to a bill extending the four major student financial aid programs for two years. The bill has not reached the Senate.

One of the House-passed amendments is designed to deny federal funds to students who refuse "to obey a lawful regulation of order of the university or college . . . when such willful refusal is certified . . . to have been of a serious nature and contributed to the disruption of the university or college administration."

A second amendment applies only to students convicted in court of crimes related to the seizure or trespass of school property which prevents students or administrators "from engaging in their duty or pursuing their study." The final amendment bars payments to students convicted of participating in riots.

Howe said he is strongly opposed to the House action "because it's unfair, because it's unnecessary, because it's tampering in the internal affairs of colleges in ways that the federal government shouldn't do, and because it can't work anyway."

He emphasized that university administrations will be unable to manage the student aid programs in accordance with the House amendments. It would require "taking a census of everybody in the university every few months to see if anyone has been convicted of anything in a riot," he said.

Howe said students who participate in unlawful demonstrations are subject to punishment in the courts, and the House amendments "double up on the punishment." In addition, he said the amendments would make any court conviction "tremendously punitive." For example, if a medical student is convicted in court for his role in a demonstration and fined \$50, he could lose up to \$20,000 in potential aid from the federal government, Howe explained.

Education officials throughout the country are strongly opposed to the House amendments, but Howe's opposition is of special significance since he can be regarded as a spokesman for the Administration.



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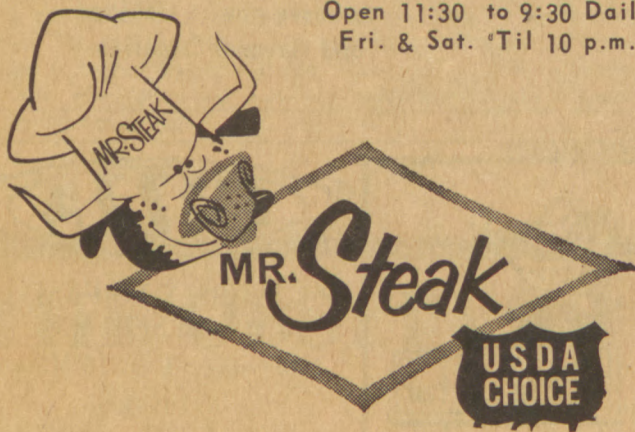


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Book Review

Urban Blues by Charles Kiel

This book, currently available in the Oakland Bookstore, is an illuminating experience. It is a book that should be read and understood by white Americans during this and following long hot summers. For Kiel is not just talking about urban blues as a particular type of black music, he is talking literally about the urban blues which this country is experiencing: the riots, the slums, the degradations of the city that are not just the black man's problem, but America's.

This is not a book of music history: it is a social study of the entire culture of Afro-Americans that tries to define where they're at by telling us where their music is at. Kiel does not treat the blues, as he castigates so many white sociologists for doing, as mere entertainment, as a peripheral element of Negro culture. He sees the blues as a profound expression of black

culture, a culture in opposition to the dominant white community. We all know how different the bluesmen are from the organization men who run the country. The bluesmen tell it like it is: They sing about love, sex, pain, and the frustration of being losers in a society that was not made for them. Indeed Kiel's book raises the question of whether our society can in any way be said to be made for normal human beings, who love, hate, and cry out when they're hurt.

Keil is hopeful. He sees the blues as a way for the black man to come to an understanding of his own identity. The bluesmen always and triumphantly know who they are; they are happy in their work. They have succeeded in creating for themselves a workable alternative life-style to that which the dominant white culture would like to impose upon them. What the bluesmen have done, Keil believes, it is imperative that the rest of the black community do also: To reach a sense of acceptance of one's race and solidarity with one's community.

Again and again Keil stresses that the bluesmen are not mere entertainers to the black community, they are rather priests and shamans. Their audiences are not passive because the blues singer is singing about truths that hit too close to home. In hearing the blues, the audience becomes involved in a ritual that has

religious significance, for it leaves them strengthened with a clearer grasp of the truth about their lives and life in general.

In a sense, then, Keil is talking about a revolution in sensibility through which it is possible for a man to come to grips with a hostile and inhuman world. This revolution is significant to all Americans, whether from the black or the white ghetto, for we all live under the Thumb of an over-organized industrial society.

"The urban Negro male today may be Everyman tomorrow. He has learned to live with the threat of irrational violence; and we, too, must develop a life-preserving stance toward the vast, impersonal, and constantly growing forces of annihilation that hover over us. He is 'fatherless'; and as the pace of our unplanned, unchecked technological 'progress' accelerates, our 'fathers' can no longer provide adequate models of what it means to be a man either."

Dave Catton

Blues - Black and White

White bluesmen have always occupied a tenuous position as artists and performers because they have chosen to sing the music of black men. And although a black separatist like LeRoi Jones might reject the "quality" of any white blues performers, it is interesting to note that it was the New Orleans Negro who acculturated the use of brass from elements of French white culture in the reconstruction era.

Brass is now very much "in" in all types of popular music. Among the predominantly white blues hands employing the use of brass is the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, which has released "The Resurrection of Pigboy Cabshaw" (Elektra). Although the band does not retain its previously heavy electric sounds, it is much more instrumentally orchestrated.

Butterfield, along with other white bluesmen, has obviously been influenced by the use of brass by Negro bluesman Albert King, from whose album "Born Under a Bad Sign" (Stax) Butterfield covered the title song. One can begin to see here that Negroes and whites have borrowed from each other a great deal in the evolution of contemporary blues.

Other groups which successfully employ the use of brass in a blues sound are Al Kooper's Blood Sweat and Tears, "The Child is Father to the Man" (Columbia) and Michael Bloomfield's Electric Flag, "A Long Time Comin'" (Columbia). Both bands' leaders formerly accompanied Bob Dylan.

John Mayall's album "The Blues Alone" (London) is a noble experiment which fails. Although one of its cuts, Sonny Boy Blow, lives up to its promising title, I would much rather hear Mayall with his Bluesbreakers than just Mayall on all instruments. Maybe Mayall thinks that all the instruments are "his—all".

Some of the new-timey hard rock bands are recording the spirit of the late 1950's with the electric guitars of the sixties and pulling it off rather well. I am speaking mainly of "Steppenwolf" (Dunhill-ABC), which names both the artists and the album's title, and Blue Cheer's release "Vincebus Eruptum" on Philips. Both groups make the hidden language of early rock a little less subtle, e.g. Blue Cheer's "I ain't got no bones about you balling me" on their second cut or Steppenwolf's devious damnation of "The Pusher". Aside from lyrics, Steppenwolf's piano and guitar are as together as Corky Siegel and Jim Schwall, who incidentally are at the Chessmate in Detroit this Memorial Day weekend. I hope that Corky Siegel has recovered from the cough that plagued him a couple of weeks ago in Chicago.

The Rolling Stones' new single, "Jumpin' Jack Flash" (London) proves that they are still tops in pops. I can hardly wait for all of them to get out of jail (and I'll bet they feel the same).



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2nd WEEK — THE JAPANESE CINEMA	WED-THURS JUNE 5-6 AKIRA KUROSAWA'S MASTERPIECE RASHOMON	FRI-SAT JUNE 7-8 AKIRA KUROSAWA'S Yojimbo VENICE FILM FESTIVAL WINNER	SUN-MON-TUE JUNE 9-10-11 IN COLOR KINUGASA'S GATE OF HELL GRAND PRIZE WINNER CANNES FILM FESTIVAL
3rd WEEK — THE CLASSIC DIRECTORS	WED-THURS JUNE 12-13 SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S IVAN THE TERRIBLE	FRI-SAT JUNE 14-15 ORSON WELLES' CITIZEN KANE	SUN-MON-TUE JUNE 16-17-18 JOSEF VON STERNBERG'S The Blue Angel STARRING MARLENE DIETRICH
4th WEEK — BERGMAN AWARD WINNERS	WED-THURS JUNE 19-20 INGMAR BERGMAN'S ACADEMY AWARD WINNER THE VIRGIN SPRING	FRI-SAT JUNE 21-22 INGMAR BERGMAN'S Wild Strawberries	SUN-MON-TUE JUNE 23-24-25 CANNES FILM FESTIVAL WINNER INGMAR BERGMAN'S Smiles of a SUMMER NIGHT
5th WEEK — THE FRENCH CINEMA	WED-THURS JUNE 26-27 JEAN RENOIR'S Rules of the Game	FRI-SAT JUNE 28-29 AGNES VARDA'S IN COLOR le Bonheur	SUN-MON-TUE JUNE 30-JULY 2 LOUIS MALLE'S IN COLOR ZAZIE DANS LE METRO
6th WEEK — THE CONTEM PORARY DIRECTORS	WED-THURS JULY 3-4 CLIVE DONNER'S FROM THE PLAY BY HAROLD PINTER THE CARETAKER	FRI-SAT JULY 5-6 MICHELANGELO ANTONIONI'S L'AVVENTURA	SUN-MON-TUE JULY 7-8-9 ASHES AND DIAMONDS ANDREJ WAJDA'S MASTERPIECE OF THE POLISH FILM RENAISSANCE
7th WEEK — THE BERGMAN TRILOGY	WED-THURS JULY 10-11 INGMAR BERGMAN'S THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY	FRI-SAT JULY 12-13 INGMAR BERGMAN'S THE SILENCE	SUN-MON-TUE JULY 14-15-16 INGMAR BERGMAN'S WINTER LIGHT
8th WEEK — THE BRITISH CINEMA	WED-THURS JULY 17-18 ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S THE LADY VANISHES	FRI-SAT JULY 19-20 FROM THE DAVID LEAN'S CHARLES DICKENS' CLASSIC OLIVER TWIST	SUN-MON-TUE JULY 21-22-23 BRYAN FORBES' WHISTLE DOWN THE WIND STARRING HAYLEY MILLS AND ALAN BATES
9th WEEK — THREE BY TRUFFAUT	WED-THURS JULY 24-25 FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT SHOT THE PIANO PLAYER	FRI-SAT JULY 26-27 FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT'S JULS and JIM STARRING JEANNE MOREAU AND OSMAR WERNER	SUN-MON-TUE JULY 28-29-30 FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT'S FIRST FEATURE FILM The 400 Blows

...Hershey Gains Another Victory

(Cont. from Page 1)

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), who also voted against tabling the amendment, issued a statement which said, "Our entire history, tradition, and regard for civil liberties has harbored the concept that every man is entitled to be heard, and heard by counsel."

In addition to charging that the Armed Services Committee was getting the "runaround," Russell and other southern senators argued that the amendment could disrupt the Selective Service System and endanger the national security. Russell said the amendment "would hobble our present

system and make it impractical and incapable of operating satisfactorily. It would require the draft board to permit every one of the two million registrants to come in and bring in an army of attorneys to testify."

Sen. Samuel J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) added, "While lawyers are presenting unlimited evidence before the boards, the enemy could come in and take over the country and there would then be no necessity to draft anybody." He said the proceedings "could be dragged out until the last lingering echo of Gabriel's horn trembled into ultimate silence, and until the registrant represented by the lawyer had gotten too old to

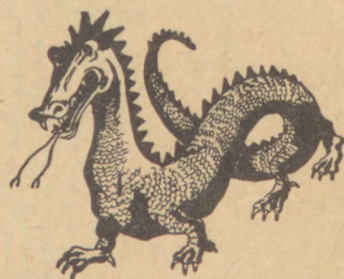
perform any military service."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) said he thinks a potential draftee already is "afforded every opportunity to have his case heard through proper channels."

Several Senators expressed fear that the amendment would discriminate against the poor, because they would be unable to afford legal representation. Long said Neighborhood Legal Services, an arm of the war on poverty, had pledged to represent poor young men before draft boards if the amendment was successful.

Russell said that "many poverty program lawyers are said to be somewhat poverty-stricken when it comes to legal

knowledge and legal capacity. So that course would not solve the problem which the amendment raises for those not wealthy enough to obtain adequate legal services for themselves."

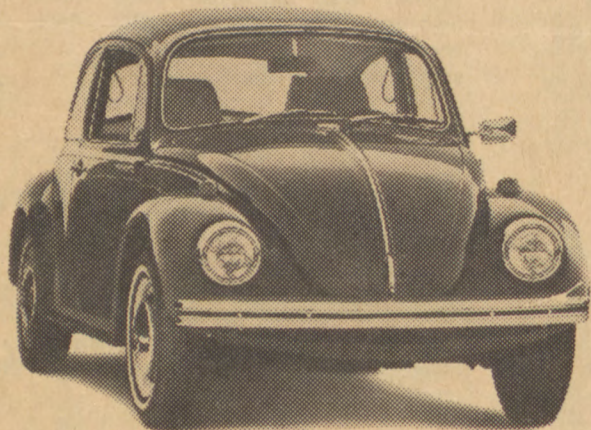


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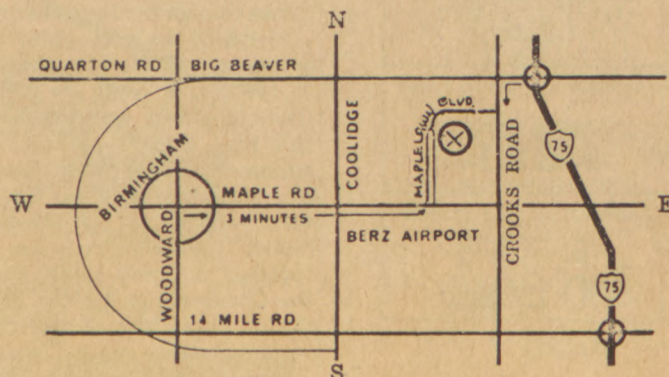
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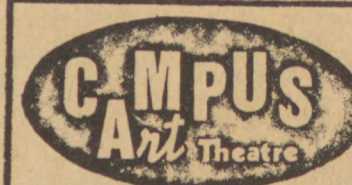
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