



# OBSERVER

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## OU Women Fight Institutionalized Double Standard

By CINDY GROGAN

Women have been struggling for freedom and equality throughout history. They had to fight for their rights to go to school, to vote and to hold public office. Women are continuing their struggle for equality. Recently women have entered previously all-male professions, and have been admitted to formerly all-male universities. Now Oakland University women students have begun to attempt to make an imprint on the policies of this institution.

The campaign began on this campus when Mary Mattis, an Oakland Junior, circulated a petition stating that the University is discriminating against women, having "Set up special and separate regulations and standards for women." The petition called for the immediate elimination of all discriminatory practices the university is carrying out against women.

Both male and female students have already signed the petition which is still in circulation.

Women student representatives presented the petition to the Student Coalition on January 30. The Coalition voted to support and circulate Mary's petition as well as the drive to eliminate freshmen women's hours. The visiting representatives also asked the coalition to publicize the first meeting of the as yet unnamed group held Monday, Feb. 3.

The coalition plans to investigate the economic issues involved with discrimination on campus, reported President Dan Pfeiffer. These issues will include whether there is discrimination in choosing the position of night manager, drivers for University cars and lounge monitors.

The girls at the Coalition meeting felt that Mary's petition is a starting point for women to find out that there are other concerned women on campus who would like to make some sort of imprint on campus policies. These "concerned women" attended the introductory meeting Monday evening. The 25 participants took part in a discussion led by Pat Smith. The participants talked about some of the issues that are under investigation by the Student Coalition.

Concerning the jobs available exclusively to men students on campus, the girls were particularly interested in the position of O.C. night manager and the ground maintenance jobs. Why couldn't a girl like Kathy O'Danny qualify as a night manager? was asked. She "has had Karate, I bet she could defend herself better than half the guys around here." One girl explained that when she expressed an interest in being the night manager of the O.C. she was bluntly told "the place would fall apart if a girl took over."

A position on the ground maintenance staff has been refused to a girl that has applied for it every year. The solution offered by

Sandy Soak is that although many of girls aren't interested in these that's no excuse to seclude those girls who do-it's not fair."

Some girls on campus have expressed a desire to drive the University cars. Mr. Hicks, who is in charge of the car pool, said that the women students were not granted permission to drive the car for two reasons: 1. They can't change tires, and 2. If there was a breakdown that she couldn't handle, he wouldn't want the responsibility of some girl hitching a ride at night for help.

An example of discrimination was cited: "a girl went to a convention with a group of students from Oakland and she was not allowed to drive the car, only the male students were allowed to drive."

Discrimination is most obviously enforced when rules on women's hours are in question. Men students (even freshmen men, some emphasized) do not have hours. "A lot of people feel there should be equality and the same people feel there should also be hours for first semester women," a concerned woman commented. "They're going to have to sacrifice one for the other. If the major issue is equality, that'll have to take precedence." Even Michigan State's present policy of permitting first semester freshmen unlimited 3 o'clocks is still discriminatory according to the participants of the meeting.

Another revelation concerning women's hours was exposed at the meeting Monday night. Only girls I.D.'s are checked when they come in after hours; whereas the men can come and go whenever they please. This means that men who are not even students at Oakland University can enter the dorms after hours, while Oakland women cannot. An example of this was related by Karen Parker, the resident assistant on the sixth floor of South Hamlin. When she attempted to enter Vandenberg after-hours, the night watchman let her friend Gary in without presenting any I.D. He was reluctant to admit Karen even after Gary testified that he knew her and that she was the 6th floor R.A.

The discriminatory policies of the Administration are manifested in various ways. One is the publication of a booklet called "Women's Regulations." Another is the institution of the Women's Judiciary Board. Women students also feel that it is discriminatory to have a sign on Miss Houtz's door reading "Dean of Women" while there is no sign over Mr. Appleton's door indicating that he has the "unofficial title of Dean of Men."

The meeting was concluded: "This is discrimination and it must no longer be sloughed off. It's time to take a stand and fight. Give this serious consideration—really think about it—is it fair that ONLY girls are restricted in jobs, hours, and Judiciary boards?"



### WOMEN'S ISSUE

#### Dean of Women Interviewed

Patricia Houtz, "Associate Dean of Students (Woman)" (as stated in the Student Handbook), told The Observer that the Woman's struggle for equality will continue until women have the same rights as men.

Today's problems of discrimination, according to Dean Houtz, are an outgrowth of the historical perception of women's roles. In early civilizations, women were considered men's property. They, being weaker, were under the direct physical protection of men. Over the years, protection took the form of restrictions.

Here at Oakland, some of the women students feel that various departments on campus are being discriminatory toward them. Dean Houtz feels that the concerned student's should conduct an investigation of these areas.

Agreeing that women's hours are discriminatory, Dean Houtz feels that women are mature enough to keep their own hours, as men are. Women are more mature than some of the men, she added. Two or three years ago, senior women were allowed keys. The result of the experiment was that the students were in BEFORE they had to be.

During the fall semester of this academic year, the Inter-Hall Council conducted a survey among resident students concerning dorm hours. Sixty-seven percent of the questionnaires were returned and tabulated. The following are the figures obtained from 556 women students:

	MAINTAIN STATUS QUO	COMPLETE ABOLITION OF HOURS	AFTER FIRST SEMESTER	WITH PARENTAL PERMISSION
Freshmen	12%	41%	36%	11%
Sophomores	40%	21%	31%	8%
Juniors	32%	28%	28%	12%
Seniors	37%	27%	16%	20%
TOTAL	26% (143)	32% (178)	32% (179)	10% (56)

This survey reveals that freshmen girls were not favorable to the complete abolition of hours; but ARE favorable to one semester of restrictive hours. Others felt that the hours should be dependent on parental permission.

Presently, the dorms close at midnight, Sunday through Thursday and at 2:00 a.m. during the weekend.



# Budget Background: Prospects for 1969-1970

By INGO DUTZMANN

The situation at Oakland University with regard to finance is again in a rather tight position. Some time this coming June, the jointly agreed upon Michigan State Senate and House of Representatives budget for Oakland University will be made public and will apply for the period July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970.

Presently Oakland is operating on a budget of \$7,423,788.00 or approximately \$1024.00 per student. Considering the high standards which Oakland tries to maintain with regard to quality of education and the quality of the professors who teach here, this is a very low figure, and the university has suffered because of it.

Early in January, Robert Swanson, Oakland's Director of Business Affairs, presented the proposed budget of this university to the Bureau of the Budget, which is an arm of the Governor's central staff. After consideration the Bureau of the Budget made a recommendation to the Governor and, on the basis of that recommendation, Governor Milliken formally made his recommendation to the Senate Appropriations Committee. The figure asked for from the State was \$7,586,984.00 and the Governor's recommendation was \$6,233,406.00. These figures are not inclusive of the monies which the university receives from student tuition fees. Adding these monies to the request brings the total requested budget for fiscal year 1969 - 1970 to \$10,410,903.00. In other words, the student tuition fees are expected to be approximately \$2,823,919.00. The student tuition fees for this year amounted to about \$2,377,449 and the \$446,470.00 increase reflects an increase of 900 students for the fall 1969 semester.

Assuming that the Governor's recommendation is pretty close to the actual appropriation that Oakland University will receive from the State, and that the student tuition fees will indeed produce the estimated income, the proposed fiscal year 1969 - 1970 budget will still be short \$1,353,578. At present there is no detailed outline of how the appropriation for Oakland was decided upon or how the breakdown of individual appropriations turned out but, perhaps a look at the distribution of the original request would be useful.

There are six basic functional categories in which universities in Michigan place their requests: these are: Instructional, Research, Public Services, Library, Student Services, and General Support.

The instructional category is tradition-

ally the area in which the greater amount of money is needed. This category includes the faculty salaries primarily.

The Research has to do mainly with providing faculty members some capital for preparing requests for Federal Grants. These Small "Starter Grants" are of importance also in drawing research minded faculty members to the university, as long as they also show an interest in working with students in general.

The Public Services category makes itself evident in the form of public relations (Troy Crowder's office and that of the News Service), Alumni relations (Rev. McAlpine's office), and Urban affairs (Karl Gregory's office).

The Library category is pretty much self-evident but it is important to note that, due to the tremendous importance of the library to the learning experience, it has a category of its own.

The Student Services category includes such things as the Placement Office (Mrs. Hope), the Dean of Students office (Dean Dutton), and Project 20 along with the Pontiac store-front office (The Pontiac Cultural Center).

And finally, the General Support category includes all of the highest administration salaries and offices, the Business Office itself, and the Physical Plant.

The following then reflects those six categories and the requests made in each for fiscal 1969 - 1970 along with the present budget for fiscal 1968 - 1969.

CATEGORIES	PRESENT	REQUEST
1. Instr.	\$4,112,717.00	\$5,551,915.00
2. Res.	61,800.00	72,846.00
3. Pub. Ser.	175,540.00	289,170.00
4. Lib.	657,570.00	1,176,465.00
5. St. Ser.	596,678.00	910,742.00
6. Gen. Sup.	7,423,788.00	2,724,726.00
TOTALS	\$7,423,788.00	\$10,410,903.00

As you can see there is a good sized difference between the present budget and the new request. This increase over the present budget amounts to \$2,987,115. and can be broken down into the following, sub-totals:

#### REQUEST FOR:

- 70 new faculty members (45 to accommodate the 900 new students and 25 to lower the student - teacher ratio). . . . . \$840,000.00
- 7% wage adjustment (to keep university wages on par with those outside the university) . . . . . \$411,566.00
- 5% inflation (to meet the rising costs of everything) . . . . . \$78,460.00
- Computer rental (for use not only by the math and science departments but also the Business Office and the Registrar, and the Dean of Students . . . . . \$120,000.00
- Urban extension and disadvantaged students. The Pontiac Cultural Center (expansion of Project 20), tutorial services, staff and materials . . . . \$191,740.00
- To match the clerical and labor rates of the U.S. Civil Service . . . . \$107,325.00
- Unfunded 1968 - 1969 budget items (many asked for last year) . . . . .
  - a.) Instructional . . . . . \$169,138.00
  - b.) Library . . . . . \$467,022.00
  - c.) Student Service . . . . \$162,230.00
  - d.) Physical Plant . . . . . \$301,588.00
  - e.) All other . . . . . \$84,041.00

The total for these five items comes to \$1,184,024.00.

8. Debt Retirement (for O.C. & I/M) . . . . . \$2,987,115.00

In talking with Ray Harris, the university Budget Director who gave me these figures, I discovered that of the \$2,987,115.00 asked for only \$2,540,645.00 would come directly from the State, if approved. The remaining \$446,470.00 is to come from the estimated increase in enrollment of 900 additional students.

With the present budget allowing \$1024.00 FYES (Fiscal Year Equated Student) per student, the new request asks for \$1302.00 FYES. The Governor's recommendation for Oakland amounts to \$1070.00 FYES or an approximate increase of \$46.00.

Oakland's budget request is now in the Senate Appropriations Committee. From there it goes to the Senate, to the House Appropriations Committee, to the House, to a joint Senate - House reconciliation Committee for a final vote in both Houses.

Probably the question foremost in the minds of most students is that of "What about a tuition increase?" It is of course impossible to say prior to the final vote on the budget in June but according to Robert Swanson, the Board of Trustees would be very reluctant to approve such an increase due to two straight years of increases, and would only do so in the event that it was impossible to run the school at a minimum pace without it.

One further point which needs clarification is that of the construction going on at Oakland and the costs of paying for all of the additional buildings.

Dormitories are paid for by the room and board charge paid by all of the residents. The other buildings, on the other hand, are paid for privately or by the Government. Besides the request just reviewed above, Oakland has submitted a request for \$5,560,000.00 for the construction going on presently and for construction which is still in the planning stage. This figure of \$5,560,000.00 is broken down into the following areas:

#### AREAS REQUEST

1. Funds for continuing projects already approved by the State (Classroom Bldg. #1 and the Central Heating Plant) . . . . . \$2,000,000.00
2. Public Service Building . . . \$500,000.00
3. Library Extension . . . . \$1,000,000.00
4. School of Education expansion . . . . . \$2,000,000.00
5. Planning costs for Social Sciences Building . . . . . \$150,000.00

TOTAL \$5,650,000.00

In summary then, the total request made by Oakland University for fiscal year 1969 - 1970 outside of the request for construction was \$10,410,903.00 of which \$7,586,984.00 was requested directly from State funds. Of the latter figure the Governor recommended \$6,233,406.00 and the final decision will be made public sometime in early June. In addition the University has requested \$5,650,000.00 for construction and is awaiting an answer to that request also.

If the final appropriation to Oakland university will be near the figure recommended by the Governor, then it is safe to assume that the university will be in a little better shape than last year but still short in many areas and far from satisfied.

## Commission Votes on Hours

The Commission on Student Life at its Jan. 29, meeting recommended that the University discontinue freshman women's hours. The proposal was introduced by Inter-Hall Council and coincided with the presentation of a petition by Commissioner Jeremy Rose calling for an end to University discrimination against women.

The petition was originated by a group of women students who felt that women's regulations were unfairly discriminating against women. The Inter-Hall Council mentioned that they were also concerned about the discriminatory aspects of the present situation, but felt that the elimination of women's hours was

an important issue even aside from this.

The eventual results of the recommendation is uncertain. A previous Commission proposal to eliminate hours for second semester freshmen has been on the Chancellor's desk for nearly a year. Bill Hammerlee, in calling for the question on the proposal stated that the Commission should pass this proposal indignantly, since its previous proposal had not been acted on.

To provide better communication with the student body the student members of the Commission will be available in the commission office in the activities center for questions and discussions. The present sche-

dule is for Marsha Guerin to be in the office from 2-3 p.m. Wednesday, and Steve Gaynor 1-2 p.m. Thursday. Commission member Ken Meldrum is also available in the SAB office from 11-12 a.m. on Mondays. Also available will be Jeremy Rose 12-1 p.m. Fridays, and Dan Pfeiffer 9-11 a.m. Tuesdays.

Chancellor Varner has announced that in "an attempt to involve students" in the Dept. of Public Safety, a five man "student auxiliary." These students will assist Safety Officers in such tasks as checking buildings, directing traffic, and enforcing parking regulations.



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A B S



## BLACK HISTORY WEEK

The Association of Black Students of Oakland University is sponsoring a series of educational and cultural events in recognition of Black History Week. Black History Week is a nationwide event, Feb. 11-16.

The Oakland ABS hopes that the program will enhance appreciation of the significant role of black people in our society. Scheduled events include speakers, book, fashion, and art shows, and entertainment. All events except the "Black people in action" program on Feb. 16 will be free.

Stan Childress is heading arrangements as chairman of the ABS Cultural Department. For a program of events, see the ABS office in the basement of the Oakland Center.

## Speaker on Black History

A scholar whose studies and travels have concentrated on the plight of far-flung communities of African descent will be the next speaker in an Oakland University lecture series on "Black History".

Joseph E. Harris, associate professor of African History at the State University at New York, New Paltz, will speak in the Oakland Center Gold Room at 2 p.m. Friday, February 7, on the topic, "Black History: Confrontation with Reality." Harris, who holds A.B. and M.A. degrees from Howard University and a Ph. D. FROM Northwestern University, also is a visiting professor of Afro-American history at Brooklyn College.

His most recent research project was conducted in the Persian Gulf, India and Ethiopia on communities of African descent in Asia. Harris has written articles which have appeared in the Africa Report, African Forum, African Quarterly, and Presence Africaine.

The lecture series, sponsored by the OU history department, is designed particularly for students and teachers of history, with the avowed intent of restoring "quickly but accurately the rightful place of the Negro in the American past." At the conclusion of the series, the lectures will be collected in a volume to be published by the University.

## Activities Board Fills Vacant Positions

BY INGO DUTZMANN

After many months of understaffed committees, the Student Activities Board (SAB) has filled all but one of the vacancies resulting from resignations by the former members.

In all, the SAB has suffered eight such resignations over a period of one semester. Of these eight, two were on the Executive Board, two on the the Allocations Committee, and four on the University Activities Planning Committee.

On the Executive Board, Shari Woollard was appointed to take the position of Peggy Russell. Shari, a second semester sophomore, is also the editor of the Ascendent.

Also appointed to the Executive Board is Bob Anderlie, a second semester Junior and a member of the Commuter Council. His main purpose, he says, is to try to find a way in which the SAB can play a greater role in University affairs as a whole. He assumes Dick Nichols' position.

For the Allocations Committee one appointment was made early last semester due to the transfer of Gary Lincoln. Pam Harrison was appointed to the position and has since that time performed the secretarial duties of the Allocations Committee. Pam is a second semester sophomore, an RA in Anibal, and active in promoting interracial understanding.

When Dave Mandy resigned from the Allocations Committee he was succeeded by Jerry Kilmer a transfer student and commuter. Due to recent difficulties however he will be unable to perform his duties on the Committee and the search is now underway for a student to assume

his position.

The new chairman of the University Activities Planning Committee (U.A.P.C.) is Don Campbell, a second semester sophomore, member of the All-Campus Broadcasting staff, and, because of his new position, also a member of the Executive Board. Don succeeds Meryl Friedman. He says his major challenge is "...to pull U.A.P.C. back together and to provide the campus with the best possible program of activities."

Cassandra Kymla, who was appointed to Jack Benson's former job as treasurer of the U.A.P.C., is a second semester freshman majoring in Language Arts as a part of the Elementary Education program. Her primary concern is to stimulate more enthusiasm at Oakland.

The newly appointed chairman of the Films Committee is Ann Thiboeau, also a second semester freshman and majoring in Spanish. Ann is concerned with the lack of interest in the Dramatic Arts Films Program (DAFS) and is also striving for a student reaction to the Sunday Night Films series. She feels that the selection of the movies would be more reflective of the student feelings if more students gave their suggestions.

These then are the new members and it is hoped that the SAB will profit from their interest and initiative. It is also of great concern to the chairmen of the committees that their membership does not undergo such a radical changeover again. Any suggestions anyone has for the Student Activities Board are welcomed by the SAB and will be acted upon at the first meeting following the submission of the suggestion.

## ACLU Concerned About Huber Committee

Concerned about the impact it may have on the exercise of First Amendment rights by students and faculty members on the state's college campuses, the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan (ACLU) last Friday questioned the goals and purposes of the recently authorized State Senate investigation of colleges and universities.

Although the Senate said that the Committee was to investigate breaches of the peace and similar problems, the man assigned to head the investigation, Senator Robert Huber (R-Troy) has already focused on student publications, dramatic productions and other constitutionally protected student activities.

## MSU Fires Radical Prof.

What happens to a professor who allows his students to structure their own curriculum and decide on their own grades?

If he teaches Psychology at MSU and if his name is Bertram Garskof, he will find that the University will not renew his contract.

Last week the Dean of MSU's School of Social Science, Clarence Winder, directed that Garskof be dismissed. Garskof had been denied tenure last November, but the Psychology Department recommended that he be offered a special two-year contract extension without tenure. Winder decided to force action because of what he termed recurrent "misuse of Psychology 490 (Special Problems in Psychology)."

At a rally in his support, Garskof stated that students must work to change the present "repressive system."

"When someone comes in and operates like we do in Psy. 490, it becomes intolerable for the

University," continued Garskof.

He added that the present system of higher education "turns professors into eunuchs" and that the universities are serving the military-industrial complex and not people.

There were several student demonstrations this week demanding that Michigan State reconsider its decision to dismiss Garskof. Although some of these demonstrations have attracted as many as 600 students, all have as yet--been peaceful.

bers, administrators and the U-M Board of Regents and the other governing boards or it may have been, but the effect is certain to be damaging to academic freedom and the spirit of free inquiry which is crucial to education."

We do not believe the evidence supports the clear implication that the elected members of the constitutionally independent governing boards are incompetent to deal with the legitimate concerns they may have. From the debate, we gather that they are charged with having perhaps erred on the side of freedom in carrying out their delicate and vital responsibilities. If we must, as apparently we must, have such an investigation, AC LU hopes that the committee exercises more judgement, care and sensitivity than was evident in Senator Huber's first post-appointment press conference.

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# Program on Thought Reform

By DAVID BLACK

The Area Studies Program presented a panel discussion on Thought Reform in Communist China last Tuesday in the Gold Room.

Professor S.B. Thomas, Chairman of the Oakland Area Studies Program, began by describing the three panelists, Prof. W. Allyn Rickett (University of Penn.), Prof. Harriet C. Mills (University of Mich.), and John Rue OU, as people who shared a unique experience: they had all lived in Communist China and had all been imprisoned there.

Harriet Mills was the first panel member to make an opening presentation. She began stating that the basic assumption behind the importance of thought reform (or "political education" as she often called it), is that "action stems from thought." Mills described China as a vast network of small groups (10-14 people each) where

plays on the guilt that is present, to some degree, in all individuals. Finally, in China today there is no alternative for the "unreformed" individual except to sooner or later yield to the vast power of the state. Mills gave examples of people she had known who had through thought reform become better adjusted and more productive members of Chinese society.

Professor Mills, who had spent four years in a Chinese jail, described thought reform in prison as a "parallel experience" with that in the country at large. "It is still a process of criticism, self-criticism, and unity," explained Mills, "except in prison the sessions are longer (all day) and more intense."

John Rue spoke next. He concentrated on thought reform within the Chinese Communist Party. Rue explained that during the anti-Japanese

presentation by asking the question: "When does a revolution end?" Rickett explained how Mao considered the coming to power of the Communists in 1949 only "the first step in a 10,000 mile march." The problem now was how to change one of the oldest civilizations and bring the largest population on earth into the 20th century.

The way the leadership faced this problem was through thought reform. Rickett described the group discussion sessions as "personal struggles" in which the participants take part in a violent interaction.

## Committee Still Meeting

A fact finding committee is currently meeting to decide if a formal hearing is necessary to settle charges of misconduct against an Oakland professor.

The charges, levied by the Association of Black Students against a white professor, grew from an exchange of written statements in the professor's classroom between a black student and the instructor.

The formation of a fact finding committee is in line with the dismissal proceedings established by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). The fact finding committee -- which is made up of six faculty members and two students -- was selected by the chairmen of nine of the 12 committees of the University Senate.

On Tuesday, January 28, the ABS further charged that the University was not bargaining in good faith: "It was embarrassing for us to listen to so-called intelligent men resort to every despised trick of negotiations in their attempt to appear genuinely interested in our plight as Black students in this institution."

This is where the matter stands at the moment: The fact finding committee is meeting amid a total news blackout. The names of the committee members have not been made public, it is not clear when and how often the committee meets, and no one -- except those directly involved in the case -- know the exact nature of the charges against the professor.



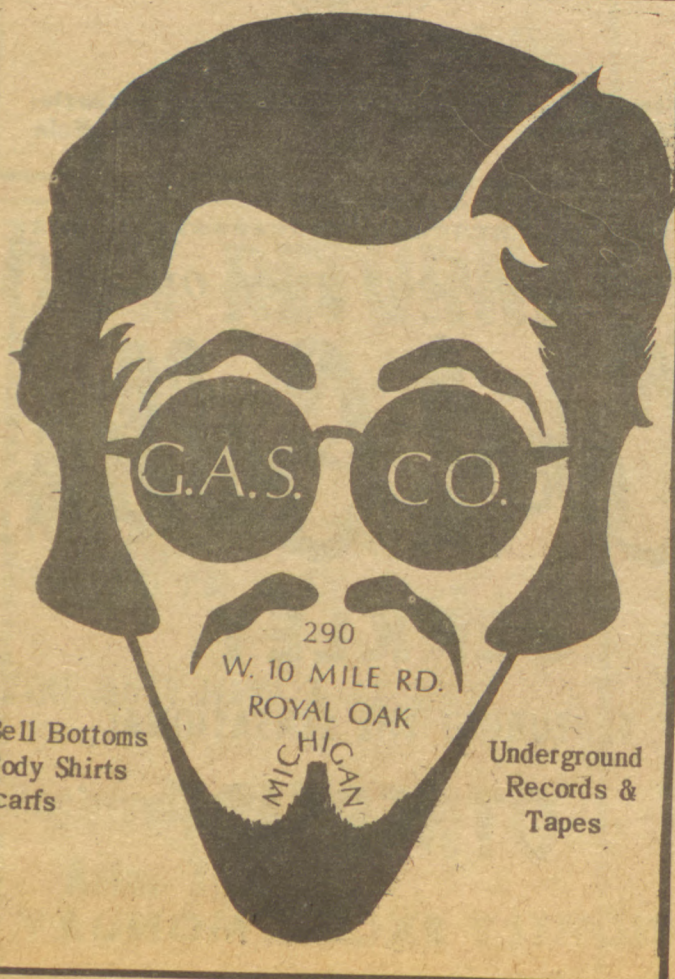
political discussions take place.

The actual methods used in thought reform were described by Mills as the "long and painful process" of "criticism, self-criticism, and unity." In this process a discussion group criticizes a statement, individuals in the group criticize their own reactions to the statement, and in the end there is unity and agreement.

Professor Mills offered three reasons why thought reform has been successful in China. First there is the logic of the New Society where wealth is distributed more justly. Secondly, the system of thought reform

war the Chinese Communists were faced with major problems including a great influx into the Party of young intellectuals and a turning away from the Russian example of successful revolution. In 1942-3 there was a Party Rectification Movement to purify the thought of members of the Party and the Red Army. The process of thought reform was similar to that described by Prof. Mills, but Professor Rue noted that at this early date there were still large mass meetings for non-Party members; China had not yet been divided into a network of small discussion groups.

Prof. Rickett began his



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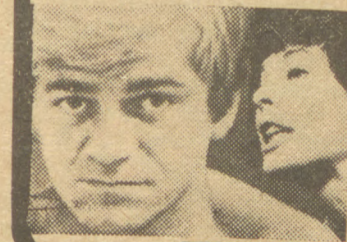
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# PHANTASORIA

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theatre

February 7--LECTURE--"Black History: Confrontation With Reality" talk given by visiting Professor of Afro-American History at Brooklyn College, 2 p.m.  
BASKETBALL--8 p.m., (V), Detroit Institute of Technology, Here.  
FILM--8 and 10 p.m., "To Sir With Love" 156 NFH.  
OFF CAMPUS--9 p.m., O.C.  
February 8--PROGRAM--9-5, O.U. Engineering Activity Program, O.C.  
BASKETBALL--5:50 p.m., (JV), Ferris State College, Big Rapids. Varsity at 8 p.m.  
FILM--8 p.m., "To Sir With Love", 156 NFH.  
PARTY--8:30 p.m., Commuter Council Off Campus Party. Check the activities bulletin for location.  
OFF CAMPUS--9 p.m., O.C.  
February 9--FILM--"To Sir With Love," 8 pm. 156 NFH.  
February 10--THEATRE--The Studio Company of A.D.A. presents "A Date With Shakespeare." Admission charge \$1. Play will run until the 13th, 8 p.m.  
FILM--3 p.m., Oakland Center Board Film Series--"The Comedy of Terrors", Gold Room.  
February 11--BLACK HISTORY WEEK--2 and 8 p.m., Three films entitled. "Malcolm X's Struggle for Freedom," "Listen Whitey," and "Black Movements speak for America." Gold Room.  
DISPLAY--Display by Vaughn's Book Store Feb. 11-18.  
AFRICAN imports--Display of African Imports. On Sale - dresses, jewelry, and wood sculptures.  
FILM--"Two for the Road", Wesley Foundation, Wesley House, 7:30 p.m.  
February 12--BASKETBALL--5:50 p.m., (JV), Albion, there. Varsity at 8 p.m.

CONCERT--OU Concert Series presents: Classical Guitarist, Karl Herreshoff. Dodge Hall Auditorium.  
February 13--FORUM--Forum by Black Professors, Gold Room, 3 p.m.

## the tube

"Live From Earth," a weekly program of news, interviews and entertainment particularly relevant to young people, in an experimental format, debuts on WTVS, Channel 56, Tuesday, Feb. 4 at 11 p.m. The form will follow the content with no pretense of staging, a kind of "video verite." Representatives of the community of the young are being invited to take part in the production of the shows. The first show is being prepared by U. of M. students. It will deal with censorship, with a particular emphasis on the recent performance of "Dionysus in 69" in Ann Arbor. Other shows will be conducted by WABX, the editors of the Michigan Daily, and our own editors of the Observer.

## ann arbor creative arts festival

February 7--Marta Minujin, "I will be making a kind of comedie happening. Fashion pop music musical." 7 p.m., Aud. B.  
--The Once Group, one of the most provocative theatre groups in the country. 8:30 p.m., League Ballroom.

February 8--Alvin Ailey Dancers, 8:30 p.m., Hill aud.  
--The Once Group, 8:30 p.m., League Ballroom.

Tonight and tomorrow night the newly organized D.S.M. theatre group will present two plays in the Barn Theatre. The plays, "The Lover" by Harold Pinter and "Two Characters" by Don Downing, should provide an interesting change for campus theatre-goers. The plays, directed by Larry Margolis and Don Downing are done with an absolute minimum of "Stage Equipment" and rely heavily on the actors abilities. The cast includes: Jody Sharpiro (or O'Dad poor Dad), Pat Oatman (who will be appearing in Sgt. Musgrave's Dance to be presented by the S.E.T.) and Don Downing. Admission is \$1 for students, \$2 general. Curtain is 8:30.

The Studio Company of the Academy of Dramatic Art will present "A Date With Shakespeare" Monday through Thursday, February 10-13, at 8 p.m. in the theatre on the lower floor of the Sports and Recreation Building. Selected scenes from several Shakespearean plays will be featured. Admission price is \$1.

## lecture

An 8-week course, "Zen Buddhism and Christianity," begins Wed., Feb. 5, 7:30 p.m. at St. John Fisher Chapel, led by Rev. Gerald O'Bee, Newna Chaplin at OU, aided by men knowledgeable in Zen, such as Mr. Rosemont, and Mr. Vargas.

## dance

ALVIN AILEY DANCERS--The heritage of the American Negro through modern dance, 8:30 p.m. in the U. of D. Memorial Bldg. Tickets \$5, \$4, and \$3 at the U. of D. Performing Arts Box Office in the Student Union, Grinnell's and J.L. Hudson stores.

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## The Draft:

By KEN WEBSTER

An extensive program dealing with the military draft, its implications, and alternatives to it, was held two weekends ago in the Gold Room of the Oakland Center.

The program consisted of a film titled, "Alternatives" and a panel of four men who dealt with various aspects of the draft.

"Alternatives" explained the position of the Conscientious Objector--the man who refuses to go to war because of the dictates of his conscience or his religious principles. The film attempted to show the CO as a sincere and patriotic American different from the average American only in his refusal to go to war.

### NOW-COOPERATION

Discussion following the film began with panel member Rev. Robert Morrison of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church in Detroit. Morrison has been actively involved in the draft resistance struggle in Detroit for the last year and emphasized the position of the non-cooperator, the man who says NO to the system of conscription. Stressing the moral imperative embodied in the system, Morrison said, "If you don't go, somebody is going to take your place. You may not pull the trigger but the guy who is in your place is pulling the trigger for you." Therefore, he said, it is necessary not merely to avoid the draft if you are opposed to it, but to make your opposition known, to act on that opposition publicly.

Morrison gave an historical outline of the development of the draft, stating that there was no real draft as we know it today until 1939; that according to those who drew up the U.S. Constitution, such a draft would be harmful to a political democracy. The draft, formerly means of defense, has now become an instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy, he said. Fur-

ther, it has become a means of "channeling" me domestically into the types of occupations which the military and the government see as in the interest of "national security."

After discussing the historical development of military conscription, Morrison explained the provision in the draft law for Conscientious Objection to war and killing. He said that the CO classification was first intended only to apply to strictly religious beliefs, but that the classification was revised by the Supreme Court decision in the Seeger Case of 1965. In that decision, the Supreme Court enunciated the legality of a belief parallel to a belief in God which allowed for conscientious objection on other than strict religious grounds. The 1967 draft law has deleted the question which the Supreme Court ruled on in 1965 in order to circumvent the ruling, but has not succeeded in reducing the number of CO applications or in changing the legal basis for the law, he said.

### POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

James Lafferty, a prominent lawyer in Detroit who has been involved in draft work and is presently defending several young men in the federal courts for draft violations, was the second speaker on the panel. Similar to Morrison, Lafferty stressed the need for resistance to the draft. He said that people should be aware of the political implications of the draft: that it was only one manifestation of an oppressive system. While he was in favor of counseling people so that they could avoid the draft, he felt that it was essential that young men act on the convictions which lead them to avoid the draft and become aware of the political nature of their act. He argued for draft resistance, but stated that simply avoiding the draft could be defen-

## Panel Discusses Implications

sible unless, "once having one that, you do nothing else; unless you don't raise your voice or do whatever you can to destroy that system that you have admitted you have to get out from under."

### THE POOR HURT MORE

In discussing the political implications of the draft, Lafferty touched on the thinking of young men who oppose the draft when really confronted by the system, the racism and militarism inherent in the draft, and the nature of the state it serves. His real emphasis on the political aspect of the draft, however, was made in relation to discrimination against the poor. ALL classifications discriminate against the poor, contended the attorney. The CO position, for instance, is not readily articulable for most poor simply because of a lack of education.

Similarly, psychological deferments or health deferments are obtained on the basis of doctor's support and medical records -- and most poor people have little access to medical facilities, doctors or psychiatrists. The irony of this situation, he said, is that the poor in this country have the worst health. Occupational deferments also discriminate against the poor, as almost all of these jobs require college education. Similarly, ministerial deferments

and the deferments of elected officials go to men with college educations. Even hardship deferments don't work for the poor: most draft boards reason that it is not unfair to take the son of a poor family into the army, since the poor are used to being poor.

All this, plus the fact that poor people have no means of getting legal assistance and advice in dealing with the draft boards or the courts.

### COOPERATION

The third speaker on the panel was Richard Tucker, Assistant Professor of History at Oakland and an active member of the American Friends. Tucker spoke on CO status, what it meant, and how to obtain it. He pointed out the moral responsibilities involved in obtaining a CO: that one was cooperating with Selective Service, that CO's are often placed in work which is in conflict with their moral or religious beliefs. Still, Tucker felt that if one wanted to work against war and the draft, the best way to do it was by applying for CO status and then doing work within that system to reform the draft laws or the country. Tucker also stressed the difficulty in getting a CO classification and the harassment a CO often faces from other Americans.

### PACIFISM OR "OBJECTION"?

Joe Hertzberg, the director of the POEAT project at Oakland who is presently serving alternative service for two years, was the final speaker on the panel. Hertzberg discussed the CO classification and his experience with it. He stated that one of the most common misconceptions about the classification is that it applies only to religious pacifists. In reality, Hertzberg made it clear that technically speaking, there was no reason a prize fighter or a man who favored black revolution could not be considered a CO. The important point, he said, was opposition to war, not pacifism.

After an outline of the selective service procedures was given by Hertzberg, the discussion was opened for questions and comments from the audience. Through the questions and answers, and the comments that went before, it seemed that the consensus of the panel was that the draft was an unjust and immoral system. Further, they felt that it is just an indication of a more serious problem with a whole system, of which the draft is merely a manifestation. The differences among the members of the panel were concerning how serious that problem was, and what draft-age men should do about it.

## Outline of Draft Classifications

A draft board is required by law to place a registrant in the LOWEST classification for which it finds him eligible. The law requires a registrant to supply his draft board with full information concerning ALL classifications, and notify it within 10 days of any change that might affect classification.

The classifications are listed in order below, the highest first, and briefly defined.

### SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

I-A Available for military duty.

I-A-O Conscientious objector opposed to combatant duty only (usually Medical Corps).

I-O Conscientious objector opposed to both combatant and noncombatant military duty and available for assignment to civilian alternative service.

NOTE: Conscientious objection (I-O or I-A-O, under present law, is based upon (1) Religious belief, formal or personal, defined as a belief or value which is central to the individual's life, including (2) Rejection of participation in "war in any form" and (3) Evidence that the applicant attempts to live in a manner consistent with his beliefs.

### DEFERMENT AND EXEMPTION CLASSIFICATIONS

I-S Mandatory deferment for--

a) High school student under 20 years of age: I-S(H).

b) Student who has received an induction order while attending college full time and been deferred till end of academic year: I-S(C).

I-Y Qualified for service only in time of war or new declaration of national emergency; determined by Armed Forces Physical Examination at which any evidence submitted by registrant should be considered.

II-A Deferred for employment (other than agriculture or study) which is "necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

II-C Deferred for essential agricultural employment; same criteria as II-A, plus consideration of farm's productivity and shortage of commodities produced.

II-S Deferred for full-time study:

a) Mandatory for undergraduates if the following conditions are met: (1) Student has requested deferment by letter of Form #104, (2) School has sent Student Certi-

ficate (Form #109) each year, (3) Student is receiving credit for his courses toward a degree, (4) Student is taking a full-time course load (as defined by his school), (5) Student is making satisfactory progress (e.g., has finished 25% of credits needed for a four-year degree by the end of his first academic year, 50% by the end of his second academic year, etc.), and (6) Student has not reached his 24th birthday. "Academic year" is defined as "12 month period following beginning of his course of study."

b) Mandatory for students of medicine, dentistry, and allied fields subject to doctors' draft.

c) Not available for graduate students.

I-D In reserves or R.O.T.C.

III-A Deferred because of dependents:

a) Mandatory deferment if registrant notified local board of child (born or conceived), and bona fide family relationship maintained; not available to those who have requested and received II-S student deferments since June 30, 1967.

b) At discretion of board if evidence is provided that induction would cause "extreme hardship" to dependents; II-S student deferments since June 30, 1967 do not disqualify.

IV-B Certain elected officials of state or federal government deferred by law.

IV-C Certain aliens not on immigration visas, or on immigration visas but residing outside the U.S.

IV-D Ministers of religion, divinity students, and college students pre-enrolled in seminaries.

IV-F Not qualified for any service; determined by Armed Forces Physical Examination at which any evidence submitted by registrant should be considered.

I-C Member of the armed forces.

The Health Service has announced that anyone who attended the Area Studies Lecture on thought reform has been exposed to the German measles.



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# The Rev. Morrison Speaks on Draft Resistance

**ED. NOTE:** The Rev. Robert Morrison of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church in Detroit was a participant in a panel discussion on the draft at Oakland Sunday, January 26. The following interview, conducted by Ken Webster of the Observer staff, took place immediately after the panel discussion.

**QUESTION:** Rev. Morrison, from the panel presentation that you gave I would gather that you are more interested in draft resistance than in helping people to become CO's. What kinds of things are you doing?

**MORRISON:** I think the problem is this -- and that's why we are involved in so much counseling: in order to bring in a new society we can not hassle people; that is to say that if we are looking for a new society then our means must be consistent with that end. We are not concerned with the power plays and hassling and manipulation that the government is doing and has continuously done in terms of the draft. Secondly, we also understand that only if a person goes through, as Guevara says, a natural process (his own process) in seeking redress for his grievances -- it is only after he goes through that process that he becomes a revolutionary. So we still do a lot of counseling, the majority of our time is taken up in counseling; but it is an attempt to counsel a man and also make him politically aware of the consequences of whatever option he picks up in that counseling. In other words a guy comes in and he wants a 2-S, or a 3-A, or to go on to graduate school; what we do is counsel him and allow him to make his own decision, give him the options. But also for instance we'll hand him the "channeling" document so that he may know that he is being manipulated as thoroughly by taking a deferment as he is being manipulated by going in the army and going to Viet nam. The idea is that it is only when we can change the political structure of the United

States, it's only when we can stop the foreign involvements and change the military - industrial and political structures, which cause those foreign involvements; it is only then we can change those things that we can change a draft system.

**QUESTION:** From what you have just said it would seem that you are in no way a reformist. And your primary interest is not then in changing the draft, is that right?

**MORRISON:** Not at all. The point I'm trying to make is that I'm not interested in doing away with the draft, per se. The draft is only a piece of the puzzle; I would be very frightened of an army of mercenaries who would be under the control and owe their allegiance to a clique of people in Washington. This could be disastrous for this country. The draft is only a piece of the puzzle but it is a very important piece because it affects every young man in the United States. And that is the tool and instrument that allows him to understand what the ingredients are that go into making the United States as it is presently constituted.

**QUESTION:** What organizations do you work with or have some connection with?

**MORRISON:** The Detroit Draft Resistance has its headquarters at St. Joseph's (his church). In all, about 46 organizations have used the Church in the last year. The Black Panthers meet there as their regular meeting spot. People Against Racism, also SDS and all sorts of other groups. By and large groups that represent the New Left.

**QUESTION:** It would seem that because so many groups have used your church that you are interested in the total organization of all leftist view points.

**MORRISON:** I'm interested in any organization or any people who are looking for a human society. I have a great deal of difference of opinion with SDS for instance, or some of the other groups. I think that they often get caught up in mani-

pulation and hassling the same way that the establishment does. And for that reason I will attack them on that basis. However, they are looking for a new society and they are exploring it and they are talking about new life styles. And I will support any kind of an organization or any group of people who are so constituted.

**QUESTION:** Would you elaborate on your feelings about the volunteer army?

**MORRISON:** Yes. What happens with a volunteer army? Nixon has talked about having a volunteer army which would be highly paid. Which means that you are going to attract men who want money and who will do anything because they are going into an army. And the essential role of an army is to kill: to kill, maim, destroy, it is not necessarily to conquer land; it is to destroy the enemy. So that what I'm really opposed to is any military force. I'm particularly frightened (given the shift to the right that the country has taken and will increasingly take) of a volunteer army, which would be at the beck and call of the commander-in-chief and all the other forces of the power elite who are paying their salaries.

**QUESTION:** How do you view "the right" in a political sense?

**MORRISON:** When I use the term "right," I see it as one newspaper columnist said a short time ago: that we don't have to fear facism of the left or the right but we have to fear facism of the middle. I think what we have in the United States now, and we will increasingly have, will be a facism of the middle, of the Republican, Democratic orientation. If you really analyze the political structure of the two parties and their two positions, they are not really too dissimilar, at all. They just want to talk about different ways to do things, but they do agree on what to do. So I'm not really concerned with what you might call the far right, the John Birchers or the Breakthrough's. If a total repression came they would go too; they would be wiped out the same way the New Left would be wiped out. What I'm concerned about is the kind of people who are

in the Republican and Democratic party - the establishment which has a vested interest in this society from the standpoint of material wealth, power, prestige.

**QUESTION:** You sometimes seem rather optimistic. Why?

**MORRISON:** The thing that encourages me in this society is that, we are literally in a liberation movement. Today we talk about student liberation, women's liberation, black liberation, anti-war liberation, the right of self-determination, and liberation of peoples within their own countries. And I sometimes get very dismayed that it is not cohesive, that it is not all together but in a sense that's our strongest force. It can not be stopped because it's happening everywhere. There are brush fires everywhere and you literally can not put them out. There is no way to stop this type of a movement

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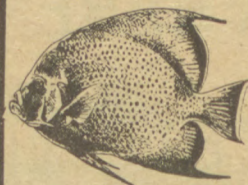
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# Opposition Grows to Anti-ballistic Missiles

by Michael Hitchcock

A meeting last Thursday in the Gold Room to discuss the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) sites planned for Oakland County was just one of many which are taking place all over the country. Opposition to the ABM sites is growing among nuclear physicists, housewives, real estate developers and city councilmen, all concerned with the possible harmful effects of nuclear missile placements near large cities.

In five cities, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, groups have been formed to fight the installation of ABM's. Only in Boston has construction of the site begun while in New York, Dallas, and other cities the opposition has been relatively quiet. Opposition has been organized in this area by a Birmingham group, Women Opposed to Missiles And Nuclear Warheads. The group is circulating petitions and contacting Congressman to demand open hearings on the subject--hearings that the Army has so far carefully avoided.

## WHAT ARE ABM's?

The Sentinel Anti-ballistic missile system, which the Army is currently beginning to build is the result of research into defense against nuclear attack. As early as 1958, the Army was asking for \$17 million to deploy the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system, after one partially successful test in the Pacific. The defense department rejected the system because the danger of fallout and the relative ineffectiveness of the system made it politically and technically undesirable.

The development of a new system, the Nike-X, led to the Sentinel system, which is designed only as a partial defense system at a cost of \$5 billion. The Sentinel system is designed to protect only against an unsophisticated nuclear attack, presumably from China in the mid-70's or an accidental firing from any nuclear power. This projected "thin" system was originally planned so that the missiles and the accompanying radar would be placed in sparsely populated areas. When the sites were announced, however, they were all near major metropolitan areas, leading to speculation that what the Army really has in mind is a thick system, to protect against any nuclear attack.

The sentinel system consists of a radar ring along the northern border to detect approaching missiles and of two types of missiles. The Spartan, larger of the two missiles, is intended to intercept the enemy missiles at a distance of 200 miles or more. Should the Spartan fail, the smaller Sprint would be a secondary defense and also serve to protect the Spartan installation. The explosive force of the spartan is the megaton range, that of the Sprint in the kiloton range.

Destruction of enemy missiles would be accomplished by two methods. The Spartan missile, intercepting above the atmosphere, would melt the material of the enemy warhead on the high level of neutron penetration or X-rays, making it impossible for the mechanism of the warhead to fire. The Sprint missile, intercepting in the atmosphere at a height of about 30 miles can destroy incoming missiles in the same manner as the Spartan or by producing a shock wave which will cause the war head to disable itself. In either case it is not necessary to hit the enemy missile,

it is only necessary that the ABM explode near enough to do the damage.

## DANGER OF ABM's

Opponents of the ABM system see three main reasons why the system should not be implemented. Foremost of these is that an accidental explosion of only one of the nuclear warheads which would be maintained in the ABM complexes could destroy one of our major metropolitan areas. And the possibility of such an accident is not as remote as it might seem.

Dr. Alvin Saperstein, Wayne State physicist, pointed out in Thursday's meeting that nuclear weapons accidents have averaged one a year, and while none have yet resulted in an explosion, the mere possibility of such a catastrophe makes the desirability of an ABM system highly questionable.

The Army on the other hand, maintains that adequate safety precautions have been taken to insure that there will be no such accident, but refuses to reveal the details of the measures. Dr. Saperstein maintains that there is no fail-safe system. In the

would consider an attack on the US, knowing fullywell that the US has the nuclear capability to destroy her civilization and a significant portion of its population. Planning for the system also assumes that Chinese missiles in the mid-70's will be the same as those of the US were in the 50's, ignoring the possibility that the Chinese, being aware of the nature of the US ABM system, could design their missiles specifically to penetrate such a system. They and any other nation could at a fraction of the cost we are spending on the ABM system could design missiles with techniques for evading our defense system.

The primary penetration techniques are the release of decoys, a fine metallic chaff, booster fragments, and a blackout of radar produced by a high altitude nuclear blast. The decoys and booster fragments serve to distract the radar, showing up on the screen as numerous warheads, making it exceptionally difficult to find the real warhead and destroy it. The metallic chaff produces a cloud which prevents radar from penetrating to the actual warhead, render-

ing would require both the accident and the perfect functioning of the the guidance system so that the missile headed directly for its target. An ABM accident, on the other hand requires only one malfunction. The result is that there is a greater danger of annihilation from an accident in the defensive system than from an accidental missile firing.

## ARMS RACE

The third, and perhaps ultimately the most important argument against the ABM system is that at a time when there is a real possibility of agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the limitation of nuclear expansion by the US and Russia, the ABM system would lead only to a further expansion of the arms race. Recent reports indicate that at such a time when the USSR achieves parity with the US in ICBM's they would be quite willing to discuss limiting the arms race.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's recent statement that the Sentinel system will give the US a position of strength from which to bargain with the Soviets, does not appear to be an accurate appraisal of the situation. Deployment of an ABM system will force the Soviets to take appropriate measures to overcome the new system and lead to a renewal of the arms race.

In the opinions of numerous scientists, housewives, congressman and others, our hopes for peace lie not in an ABM system but in renewed efforts to negotiate a halt to the arms race. The inherent danger and ineffectiveness of the Sentinel system render it a serious mistake in defense policy.

## SOURCES

Richard L. Garwin and Hans A. Bethe  
Scientific American, March, 1968.  
David R. Inglis  
Saturday Review, Dec. 21, 1968  
Statement of the Chicago chapter of the Federation of American Scientists, Nov. 21, 1968  
Alvin Saperstein  
Wayne State University  
Robert M. Williamson  
Oakland University

## Pitts To Speak

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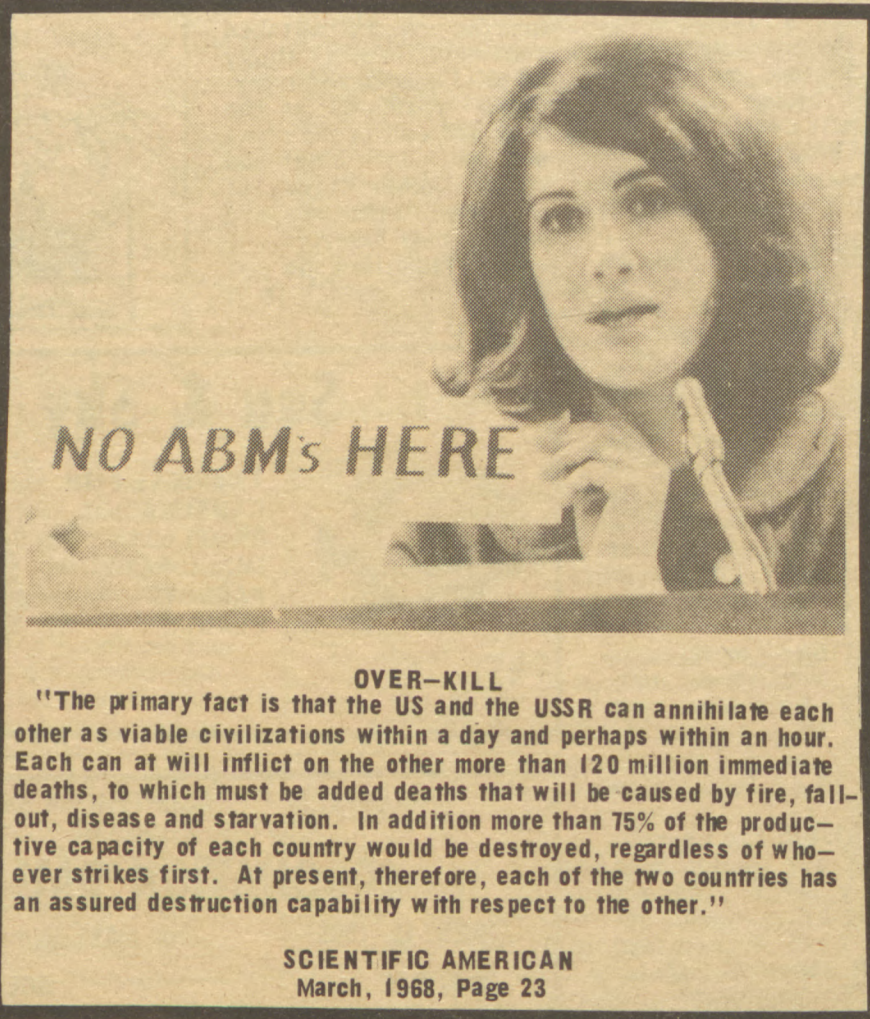
"What is academic relevance in terms of today's world? Are French and Art necessary for a liberal education?"

"Should we create a black university in Oakland and Wayne Counties?"

"How do we determine a professor's worth? What makes a professor run?"

Dr. Jesse Pitts will speak on these and related topics as he takes the lead in the first of several lectures being sponsored by the Oakland Center Board this next Monday, Feb. 10, at 3:15 p.m. in the Gold Room of the Oakland Center.

Dr. Pitts discourse will kick-off a Last Lecture Series to be presented during February and March. The series is based on the idea that the speaker is giving the lecture he would give if it were his very last opportunity to speak.



fall of 1966 the Enrico Fermi Nuclear Materials plant nearly exploded when a piece of metal believed to be a beer can got into the plants machinery. Had the plant in fact exploded, half of the Detroit Metropolitan area would have been destroyed. If an explosion can come that close at an installation which is designed for non-explosive atomic reactions, then what can happen at an installation which under certain conditions is designed to produce explosive atomic reactions?

## EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEM

Some danger of accident could perhaps be justified if there was an appreciable gain in protection against attack. But considering the effectiveness of the Sentinel ABM even this justification seems rather meager, and opponents of the system see this as the second main reason for rejecting the plan.

The Sentinel system is designed for two purposes, the first of which is to protect against an attack from China in the mid-1970's, assuming that China

ing it impossible to fix the position of the object to be shot down.

A high altitude nuclear blast produces an excess of electrons which effectively absorb the radar waves. This cloud of electrons will block out radar waves from a wide area.

A further method of penetration is the use of multiple warheads fired from the same missile. The ABM system must then destroy all these objects since if only one reaches its target the damage is done. The ease with which these penetration methods can be developed insures that the thin system will not likely be any effective defense against a Chinese attack and that even the thick system would not protect against an attack by a developed nuclear power such as the USSR.

The second purpose, protection against an accidental missile firing is also of dubious value. The Army, while maintaining that there is no possibility of accident firing from another country is something which must be protected against. In fact, a threat from an accidental missile fir-



# Continuum Center for Women: Adjustment of Change?

Commentary By Martha Allen

"One of the discoveries of the 1960's has been the plight of the housewife . . . Now it is understood nationally that during the child-raising years there is loneliness, a sense of being shut in the nursery while somewhere else the grown-ups work and play. It is known that when the mothering years suddenly end, there comes restlessness, boredom, a dabbling in this and that to piece out an empty life which she describes as being 'just' a housewife. There may come stultifying dullness, even serious depression." Thus writes Mrs. Jackson, the director of the Continuum Center for Women.

The Continuum Center for Women is a part of the Continuing Education Program at Oakland and is designed for the purpose of helping women discover their appropriate role which will bring satisfaction and a sense of identity, whether it be a career, a part-time job, social work, continued education, or returning to the life of a housewife.

In the Continuum Center for Women handbook (1968-69) Mrs. Jackson states: "The Continuum Center is often able to fit women into the world, unsatisfactory as this world may be . . . Using a combination of cold fact and counseling, in groups and individually, in a search for direction as well as for identity, the Center can help clients, guiding each into her own acceptable decision about her place in contemporary life."

The Investigation Program, the basis of the Continuum Center's service, includes two parts: (1) Investigation into identity; and (2) Investigation into direction. The woman thus discovers that others feel as she does. She is exposed to "lectures, tapes, and discussions designed to expose the changed world of the American woman and to allay the guilt of not being happy in a role that is no longer there." There is "an optional meeting to inform husbands -- one of the main influences -- of her situation." Following this is "an exposure to the external standards which limit her freedom to decide: the iron control of roles and traditions."

This program can be followed up by such courses as "Women Alone" and "Communicating Across the Generation Gap." To make it possible for women to attend these classes, services are being created. The Child Care Center combines nursery education and companionship for preschoolers (for a charge of 60¢

per hour) during the hours in which their mothers are attending a college course.

## BEYOND ADJUSTMENT

Thus the Continuum Center for Women makes it clear that women have an adjustment problem in this society. The center works with women who have already established themselves in society but who find it unsatisfactory. For this reason the center is valuable; but we must not stop here. We should look deeper into the problem--not just attempt cures for the symptoms. We may well find that it is not the woman that should be adjusted, but society.

If a woman has no economic independence and finds it disadvantageous to be dependent upon a man, she may seek employment. While doing this she may not be able to find a very good job (although she has the education) or a well paid job. This indeed could be discouraging. If she is married, she may find that being economically independent will far from alleviate her other "woman's responsibilities" such as housecleaning and child rearing. So she may find that economic independence from men is too difficult in this society and even if she is relatively

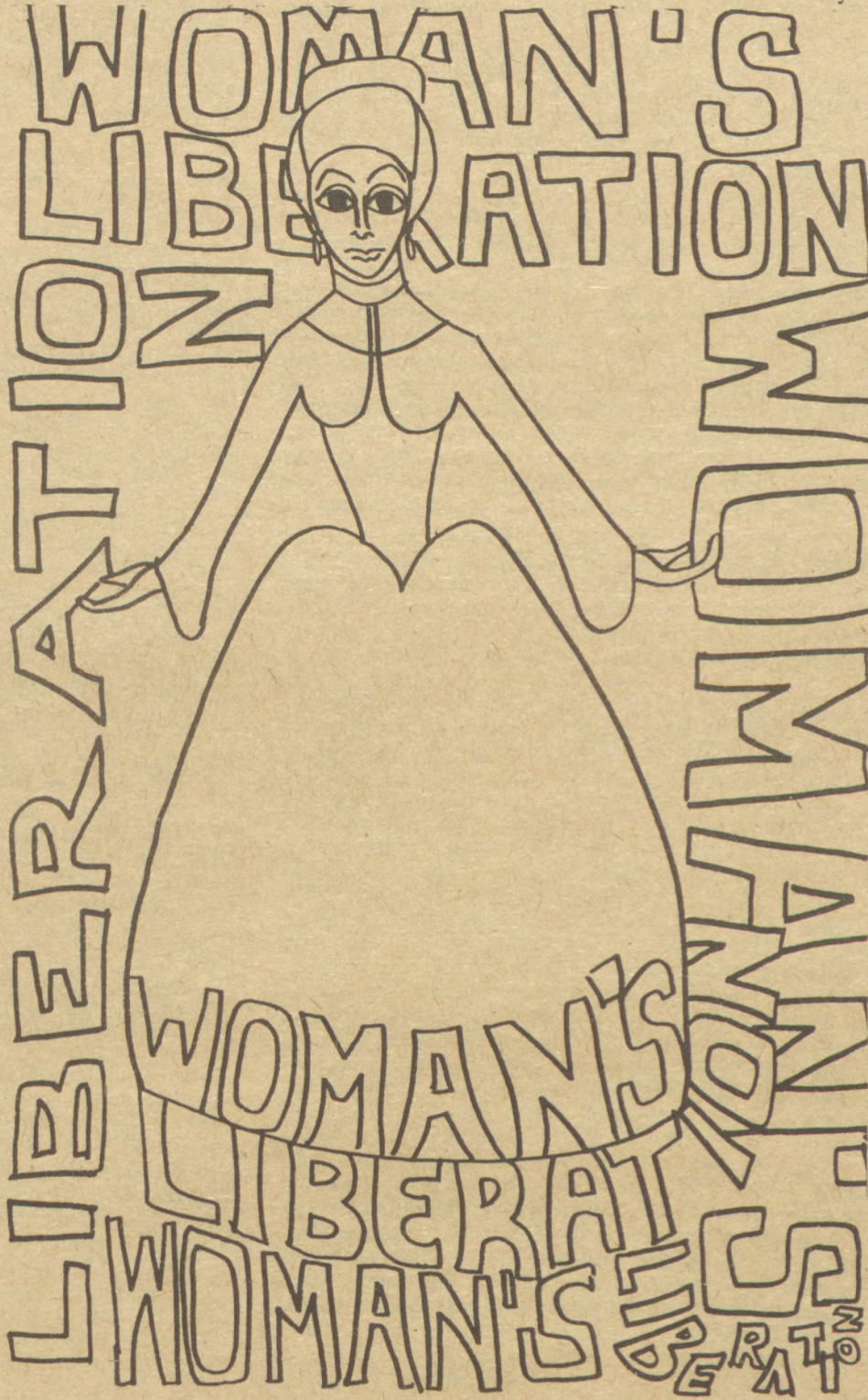
successful, she may find she still has not earned her independence.

As Simone de Beauvoir states in *The Second Sex*: "To a man it seems natural that it should be the wife who does the housework and assumes alone the care and bringing up of the children. The independent woman herself considers that in marrying she has assumed duties from which her personal life does not exempt her. She does not want to feel that her husband is deprived of advantages he would have obtained if he had married a 'true woman,' she wants to be presentable, a good housekeeper, a devoted mother, such as wives traditionally are."

It may be that no matter how much adjusting an American woman makes, she will eventually have to be satisfied being a second-class citizen. Women who are not dependent on men may well value their independence but they are still at a disadvantage, whether they are single girls, divorced or separated women, or a mother trying to support a family. As Betty Friedan points out in *The Feminine Mystique*: "Subtle discrimination against women, to say nothing of the sex wage differential, is still an unwritten law today, and its effects are almost as devastating and as hard to fight as the flagrant opposition faced by the feminists."

These are some things that women will not be able to easily resolve unless they start working at the roots of the problem. An adjustment for those already trapped is definitely very valuable, but it does little to save others from getting into the same situation. The study of roles and tradition is valuable; awareness is necessary. But this must be followed by action or women will perpetually be faced with the same adjustment problems. As Simone de Beauvoir points out: "Today it is already less difficult for women to exert themselves; but they have not as yet completely overcome the age-long sex-limitation that has isolated them in their femininity."

The Continuum Center for Women is valuable for the adjustment of women in this society but it does little to change the existing situation which makes the adjustment of women necessary. We may well find that the American woman faces legitimate obstacles to her existence as an independent human being, and that it is not the adjustment of the woman that is necessary but that of society.



## "Sexual Apartheid--Women, Seperate But Not So Equal"

By BILL COMMINGS

From THE STATE NEWS

Although women's rights was an issue half a century ago, the female still has not been emancipated from her low rung on society's ladder so that she may enjoy "greater social fulfillment and personal harmony," Violet S. Lindbeck, asst. professor in the Dept. of Philosophy at Southern Connecticut State College, said Monday night at Michigan State University.

Speaking on "The Other American Dilemma: Sexual Apartheid -- Women, Separate But Not So Equal," Mrs. Lindbeck dealt with Western man's backward attitude toward woman's role in society.

There is a great similarity between racial and sexual prejudices, she said.

"Women and Negroes are claiming and achieving in this century what

the common man achieved in the 18th centuries," Mrs. Lindbeck said.

In other parts of the world, women already have achieved a new self-image, more diversity in their social roles and more freedom, she said. America's overall socio-political and economic conservatism has limited the progress of our minority and marginal groups.

Mrs. Lindbeck cited the Vietnamese women participating in the Geneva peace talks as examples of the position women have achieved in other cultures.

Western andocentrism (male-oriented society) was traced over the past 2,000 years culminating in the Victorian era when sexual roles were re-defined and completely polarized, giving rise to woman's concern for the feminine mystique and man's "masculinity

trap," Mrs. Lindbeck said.

Economic interests and policies have in a large part influenced the narrowing of man's role to bread-winner and that of woman to the domestic sphere.

In the process, she said, man's economic role has become the prime determinant of his masculine identity and the woman's role as glamor girl and home manager the determinant for her sense of femininity.

The American middle-class culture is thoroughly masculine and much narrower than on the continent, Mrs. Lindbeck said. The American male stereotype is an aggressive competitor in the business world, and women threaten his role when they enter into what have been traditionally masculine fields.

Masculine apartheid is fostered early in child

rearing and results in ill-training for a successful marriage and good nuclear family relationships, Mrs. Lindbeck said.

The social revolution taking place will first be felt in the nuclear family and then in the general culture, she said. The middle class sets the tone of American society and changes will be felt here first; new values that emerge here will penetrate the rest of society.

As women become liberated, men appear to be more domesticated, Mrs. Lindbeck said, resulting in a new breed of both.

As roles change, "man will give up his idea of maleness as sufficient in itself for respect from his wife and children," she said. Man will not be able to hide behind his maleness, but will be judged on his own compet-

ence.

"Woman will give up motherhood as her reason for being," Mrs. Lindbeck said. She will assume new life patterns, nurture her talents and extend herself in society.

It is only slowly coming to public attention that once her child-bearing responsibilities are over, "many women have 25 to 30 years of prime left for them" she pointed out.

How much better off women would be, she said, if society had informed them of this eventuality.

What our society needs, then, she said, is the recognition of a common humanity so that woman can act, feel and think as a full human being--not better than the opposite sex, but equal.



## EDITORIALS

### On Responding To Charges of Racism

What should be the response of Oakland's white students when they learn that Oakland's Association of Black Students has made charges that University professor is a racist?

While this may not be an easy question for some, it should be obvious to all, that a racist response is not what is called for. Shouts of "nigger" (see letters to the editor) should be enough to turn the stomach of anyone who considers himself to be human; at the very least, such imprecations should call into question the process and purpose of "liberal" education.

Instead of responding in the best tradition of white racism, Oakland students should consider the facts of the matter involved here. One such fact is that black people have been confronted all their lives with overt and covert racism--and that they are the people best able to judge what is or is not racist behavior. They are more aware than any white person possibly could be of the subtle means by which racism is propagated through the American system -- through the schools, through the press, through the major institutions of the society. The assumption that, because black students are black and are representative of a minority on campus, they MUST be mistaken or "biased" in their charges against a professor--is a racist assumption. It denies the legitimacy of the aspirations and capacities for judgement of those students before any of the information on the matter has been presented.

Another fact of the matter is that information has NOT been presented publicly concerning the ABS charges, and whether they are true or false. To date, anyone who has chosen to confront ABS has done so on the basis of his or her own racial prejudices.

What is really at issue, however, goes beyond the fact that one Oakland professor may or may not have racist views. The deeper issue goes right to the heart of the University as an institution: the nature of the University and who it serves is being called into question. The University as an institution is intimately bound up in the workings of American society; that society has historically been built on slavery and race hatred. The University has been built to serve the dominant interests of that society; it has thus had a hand in the perpetuation of the torture and deprivation inflicted on black people at the hands of a racist society. That perpetuation can no longer be allowed to continue. We are thus asking WHO is the University to serve, and who is

to control its functioning.

The outrage the Association of Black Students expressed last week over their treatment by the administration and some members of the faculty is rooted in this fact: that Oakland University is here not to serve their needs as black people, needs which are crying desperately for fulfillment; it is here to serve the dominant interests of society, interests which do not include the aspirations of any kind of liberation movement. Yet students can no longer accept education which does not serve their best interests. Black students can no longer accept an educational system which turns out dull, uninspired teachers to take their place in a racist system and teach kids racist values.

The case can be made, then that the issue here goes beyond one professor, or one department, and encompasses the whole University and its relation to society. Education must be made RELEVANT to the legitimate aspirations of oppressed groups in this society; it should no longer serve oppressive group interests. That relevancy means the University must give students the tools to fundamentally reshape our society. It means that probably 75% of the professors at Oakland are nearly irrelevant to the aspirations of students in the movement for liberation; it means that the administration, as it is constituted, representing the forces of social stability, most certainly is.

Rather than automatically reacting defensively to the charges being levelled by ABS, white students should be searching with them to understand what it is they are up against in this society and be willing to attempt to change that society and its institutions, of which the University is one. They should, in fact, be making their own demands: that this University be restructured to serve the needs of students rather than the needs of the government or the corporation; that racism and authoritarianism as teaching traits be abolished; that the skills of the University be put to use for humane purposes, rather than for purposes of perpetuating the tendencies in America which may soon make this country uninhabitable for young people. They should be preparing to accept further demands by ABS, such as: that this University commit its resources to the education of black students in liberating themselves from white racism; that THEY be given decision-making powers in areas that effect their lives as students and as black people.

The Editors

### Abolish Regulations, End Double Standard

"When the woman enters the dormitories at Oakland, she must accept the Silent Code called 'the Honor System!' So states the women's regulations handbook. Men have no such regulations: no hours, no sign outs, no Judiciary Board. This blatant admission of inequality between the sexes is legitimized by the philosophy that women need to be protected. For the young woman, having been sheltered all her life more than her brothers, it comes of no great surprise that college gives her restrictions but none to men. Girls whose parents gave them a certain amount of independence, rather than encouraging their dependence, find it a little more difficult to accept the double standard without at least questioning its validity. When this question is raised during women's regulations discussions, the response is generally that years ago all college women had hours. True, some of the oppressive regulations have been lifted. But the last steps towards equality are the most difficult.

The "equal but different" philosophy has perpetuated myths which have been proven false. It is society which conditions women to be passive and dependent, as proven by studies done by Anthropologist Margaret Mead. She made studies of two other societies--one of which women were aggressive and men dependent and another in which both men and women played aggressive roles. We should not fall into the trap of thinking our culture is the correct one and the roles men and women adopt are innately a part of their sex.

So, if we decide that in the present system and society it is necessary to place women in a subordinate role, at least we must be aware of what we are doing. Women consider themselves to be equal (equal in terms of being treated as a human being) and they run into trouble when roles are assigned to them which tend to limit their growth into independent human beings. Parents who feel that their daughter must be guarded do not encourage any independence in her and it should be no surprise to them when she drops out of school to get married (where she can resume her dependent role).

Inequities should not be institutionalized. A father who trusts his daughter and treats her as a competent individual can do little when the university enforces the double standard of restrictions on women but not on men. The regulations state: "Each woman must take the initiative to become familiar with the regulations and is expected to abide by them. These regulations are necessary to protect the student. The Judiciary Board hears and acts upon all infractions of the women's rules. By administering disciplinary action for the violation of a dormitory rule, the Women's Judiciary Board hopes to make the women residents aware of the rules and their importance and TO INSTILL A RESPECT FOR THEIR MEANING."

But the regulation booklet does not go into the meaning of the rules for women. It does not go into the reasons for the apparent inequities between the sexes. And there is little public discussion on this question. This institutionalized double standard is an important part of the role assigned to women which implies that she is too weak and dependant to take full responsibility for herself. It cannot help but influence her view of herself and thus influence her actions.

The effect of regulations to "protect" women is so great to both the woman and to society as a whole, that such regulations should be abolished not eventually, but immediately.

Martha Allen

### Women's Liberation: Lessons We (Should) Have Learned

The progress of women's liberation in the United States has been inconsistent and frequently interrupted. One of the main reasons for this has been the assumption by women that each new and radical political or social movement would further their cause. Trusting in the inherent goodness of man, we have learned our lesson.

In 1848, in Seneca Falls, the woman's rights movement began when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton drew up the first public protest against women's political economic and social inferiority. All of the women attending were abolitionists. Their radicalization occurred when they were excluded from the 1840 Worlds Anti-Slavery Convention in London because they were women. Post-Civil War Republican leaders continued to betray the Woman Suffrage Trust by arguing that it was "the

Negro's hour" and women must wait still longer. What they meant was that it was the Negro Male's hour and black women had to wait also. Women were persuaded not to press for suffrage along with blacks. As a result, it wasn't until 1920 that the National Amendment for Woman's Suffrage was ratified.

The period just prior to this ratification was the only time in American history when movement for woman's rights became a mass movement. Women's Suffrage needed numbers to push it through. As a result, the radical political ideology of women like Elizabeth Stanton was compromised. Until the end of the amendment campaign, suffragists North and South repeatedly resorted to two principle arguments: that be political inferiors of Negro men and women, and that woman suffrage would insure or at least

not threaten white supremacy in the South. In the North Suffragists argued that giving white women the vote would balance the influence of the new and threatening immigrant vote. Later, women's rights advocates also joined arms with prohibitionists to gain numerical support. All of this, in my opinion, was contrary to the radical ideology of the first woman's rights advocates and detrimental to further progress. Radical women in need of numbers allowed the movement to be compromised by the watered down to a polite plea to American men for women to enter the mainstream of American society. And, as a result, there they entered and there they stayed.

Since that time, woman's rights have had no real ideology nor support, no rallies, no pickets and few protestors. Scattered individual women have fought their own

battles for small concessions when they had to. The rest sat in their houses cooking dinner, raising the nation's babies and believing that each new time - saving appliance their husband bought them was true liberation.

Now, again, in the 60's the voices of women are being heard. There is still no movement to speak of. Much of the action is centered around universities. But more women have been entering or returning to school. Many of them have gotten involved in various political and social movements. And they are all coming to the same conclusion. The ban-the-bomb mothers, the anti-draft and anti-Vietnam protestors, the women formerly involved in the civil rights struggle revolutionary oriented militants--they are all learning the lesson of history: to always be suspicious of politicians, parties and yes, even rad-

ical movements. As black people have learned to distrust white liberals formerly involved in the civil rights movement, women have learned that if they are going to get what they want they are going to have to do it themselves.

One of the primary lessons men have to learn is that women can do things for themselves, they must do things for themselves, they will do it for themselves. Women have learned that they must avoid either compromising their own ideology to get what they want or sacrificing their own struggle for the sake of another. The only way that oppressed people can liberate themselves is through their own individual struggle. That is why I am saying men cannot liberate women through any revolutionary program, women must liberate themselves.

Mary Mattis



# Response to ABS

Sir:

The ABS feels black students ought to judge white professors for allegedly racist statements. The true and valid objection by the faculty probably should be that students should not judge professors. Black or White on either side.

"Now see here, Professor X, your last test was too hard. One person flunked, and he was a Mongolian idiot. You are racist and unfair and fired."

But why should a professor be punished for indulging in racist utterances and actions? Because such statements offend some students? If so, then Lee Elbinger's utterances and actions, which offended me, for one, should be punished. And The Observer should be punished for utterances and actions which admittedly and designedly offend lots of people (capitalists, administrators, military men, senators, etc., and usually me).

The point is that unpopular utterances and actions are exactly the type of thing a University is supposed to encourage. Even utterances and actions critical of blacks therefore ought to be tolerated.

You've heard of FTA?

Well, FT Niggers.

Nihil Nemo

## Who is Arrogant, Biased?

To the Editor:

Hah! ABS accuses our Administration of arrogance! Dear ABS members:

1. You are indeed biased. Remember, it was you who accused the professor in the first place.
2. Do you assume that because white professors and deans are to judge one of their peers, their decision must, therefore be called into question before the fact? Are you then accusing one professor or the majority?
3. Do you not feel the professor has a right to defend himself before his peers--or do you demand a sort of reverse discrimination?
4. Since their denial of your "request" has resulted in your outburst, wasn't your "request," in fact, a demand?
5. Where were the Lies you assert you were subjected to? I see none in print, I assume, therefore, that your characterization of the Administration's replies as "Lies" was precisely because you were displeased; and, further, that your allegation had no basis in fact.
6. I doubt sincerely your "grandparents of old" would have been allowed to ask you questions in the first place; I doubt further that they would have received your treatment if they had.
7. So the faculty was only trying to APPEAR interested in Black Student's problems? As a WHITE, intelligent (I'll allow myself the compliments you reserved for yourself) free? Member of this University, I must admit to being taken in by their deception. All the ones I've met seemed so sincere! Pardon me for being such a fool. However, I think we're all in that boat together.
8. What is exactly, your pursuit of "Truth", "Liberation," and "Justice"? Would you mind defining ONE of these terms?

Other than the above, and your display of power in its many disguises (some of them Black), I found nothing objectionable in your article.

Sincerely,

The Observer is now accepting poetry, drawings, photos and assorted writings for a special fine arts literary issue in March. Submit stuff to: Observer, Kontuse VIII.

## "Poem to the Editor"

LIES

Telling lies to the young is wrong.  
Proving to them that lies are true is wrong  
Telling them that God's in his heaven and all's well with the world is wrong.  
The young know what you mean.  
The young are people.  
Tell them the difficulties can't be counted, and let them see not only what will be, but see with clarity these present times.  
Say obstacles exist that they must encounter.  
Sorrow happens, hardship happens.  
The hell with it. Who never knew the price of happiness will not be happy.  
Forgive no error you recognize, it will repeat itself, increase and afterwards our pupils will not forgive in us what we forgive.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Yevgeny Yevtushenko is a Russian poet who is frequently critical of Soviet domestic policies and foreign activities. His words are relevant to many of us, to those of us in authority as well as those who challenge that authority.

Michael Vargo  
#12053

## letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Yesterday, Jan. 28, I was asked, as treasurer of a campus organization, to appear before the allocations committee of the Student Activities Board. This committee was composed of Ingo Dutzman, Chairman, and two other unidentified students. Before appearing before the Allocations Committee, I was asked to fill in a form with the amount of money the organization requested and why it was requested. The objective of our organization is to promote better community and world relations. The reason for the request was so that some effort could be begun toward the achievement of this goal by this organization. The Allocations Committee found this request quite amusing. One of the members felt that this goal was "very farcical." Another said that trying to achieve this was "stupid." All three expressed the sentiment that

bettering world and community relations is an unworthy undertaking and not a good idea - especially by a student organization on this campus. Ingo Dutzman said the amount of money requested was "outrageous," and then jokingly told his fellow committeemen, "perhaps we can give him one dollar." Mr. Dutzman then suggested that my religion was too dogmatic, (how my religion entered the conversation I don't know) and that perhaps I should study Confucianism or some other Oriental religions. After leaving the room, the hallway resounded with the laughter of the Allocations Committee, who obviously took my request as a complete joke, as well as the goal for which the request was submitted.

I am really not personally offended by the attitude of the Allocations Committee. People with their outlooks abound, which is probably one of the reasons America is in

the situation it is today. What did offend me was the attitude they had which gave me the impression that they felt they were some sort of nobility distributing tokens to the peasants, i.e. us. Not trusting my own impression, I asked the heads of several other organizations who told me that they also had the same impression of the allocations committee.

At this point, I asked myself why these three students should feel so possessed with their power. After a few minor arithmetic calculations I arrived at the answer. There are approximately 5,000 students at Oakland University, each of whom pay \$5 for student activities fees. THE THREE MEMBERS OF THE ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE HAVE CONTROL OVER THE DISBURSEMENT OF \$25,000.00 EACH SEMESTER. This knowledge shocked me, as I am sure it will shock many students. I, for one, haven't seen \$25,000.00 worth of activities in all of the years I have been here, let alone in one semester. \$25,000.00 is probably more money than any individual or group of individuals on this campus has control over without the active participation of the Board of Trustees. It is my opinion, that students should retain control over this money, but that a new system be derived so that its disbursement not be left to only three students whether they are power-crazed or not. The whole student body should have a say as to the allocation of those funds, for it is their money. I ask that some ruling body, perhaps the Student Life Commission or the University Senate, take this matter into consideration and propose a plan whereby the use of this money can be left totally in the hands of the students but in a much more representative fashion. It is absurd to let such a flagrant misuse of authority continue.

Jeremy D. Rose  
018359

## End to Youth Fare Cards

Dear Sir:

I am a junior at the University of Houston and also one of several hundred thousand college students who holds an Airline Youth Fare Card.

I am writing you and many other college newspaper editors in the hope that fellow students may be alerted through the editorial column of their newspaper about the recent happenings concerning youth fares. Several days ago a Civil Aeronautics Board examiner ruled that "youth fares should be dropped." UNLESS THE BOARD DECIDES TO REVIEW THE DECISION, IT WILL AUTOMATICALLY BECOME EFFECTIVE IN 30 DAYS.

I don't think that many students know of this and I urge them to rise to protect their youth fares. Most of us have limited budgets and receive our spending money from part-time jobs. I URGE EVERY STUDENT TO CONTACT THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C., 20009 and voice their protest against this unfair decision against youth fares. It is important that this be done within the next 30 days that a new hearing will be set, otherwise the ruling will automatically become law.

I am told that Western Union has a new opinion telegram and for 90¢, which can be charged to a student's telephone, a 15-word telegram could be sent from anywhere in the U.S. to your own congressman, the President and Vice-President. If a student doesn't have time to write his opinion, I recommend that he call his nearest Western Union office and send the wire.

Sincerely yours,  
Stephanie Southgate

## Cal. Regents in Conflict of Interest?

berkeley, calif.--Five University of California regents may be in conflict of interest, according to information released by the president of the Berkeley chapter of the Associated Students Organization, Charles Palmer.

Palmer produced copies of the university's 1967-68 investment portfolio, which the regents have long protected from public scrutiny, along with a statement criticizing the regents.

Five of the 24 regents hold corporate positions and have stock holdings totaling over \$320 million as of last June 30, according to figures in the portfolio.

The portfolio also showed that the regents have invested \$664 million of the university's funds in stocks and bonds. Investments range from U.S. Treasury bonds to stocks in financial, industrial, public utility, transportation and other corporations.

A special committee of the student senate which studied the portfolio figures found that many of the investments were centered in industries producing war-related materials.

Palmer's statement blasted the regents for not investing the money in

rebuilding ghetto areas. John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and a Ronald Reagan appointee to the board, has been a frequent advocate of university involvement in urban rebuilding.

The regents implicated in the conflict of interest charges included Norton Simon, Los Angeles industrialist and art collector, who has also urged a change in investment policy. Simon is president of Hunt Foods and owns \$203 million in stock.

Regent Ed Carter is president of Broadway Hale and is on the board of directors of four other California-based companies. He owns a total of \$11.6 million in stock. Edwin Pauly is chairman of the board of directors at Paul Petroleum and is on the board chairman of the board at Paul Petroleum and is on the board of directors at Western Airlines. His stock holdings are \$105.3 million.

Regent William Roth sits on two boards of directors and holds \$1.7 million in stocks; and John Kanady is a director at First Surety Savings and Loan and owns \$159.548 in stocks.



## Basketball

Kalamazoo College put on a shooting exhibition by hitting 65.6% of their shots to down the O.U. varsity basketball team 92-75.

O.U.'s front line of Greg Ranney, John Eley and Tom Allan played tough ball, but K College's Nusbaum and Winkley were too much.

Eley was high for O.U. with 23 points and played a pretty strong game. Ranney hit 12 of his 19 points in the second half in a fruitless effort to catch up.

The loss puts O.U.'s record at 6-8 this season.

The Pioneers will try to make 7-8 tonight against DIT in the S & R building at 8:00.

## Sport Shorts

Tonight is the third annual Fitz North-Fitz South. Game time is 6:00 at the S & R building.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ferris State hosts O.U. tomorrow night in a return basketball match. A bus for spectators will leave at 3:00 from the S & R building. Cost is \$1.25.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ping-pong tournaments are sprouting up everywhere. Call the S & R building or start one on your dorm floor.

## Swimmers Take 10 Straight

Saturday afternoon, in the last home meet of the year, the powerful Oakland swimmers defeated North Park 55-49. In the first event, the 400 yd. medley relay, the team of Bishop, Wilbert, Allar and Yedlin swept to victory in a fine time of 3:59.7. In the 1,000 yd. freestyle, Tom Davies came from behind in the last length to defeat the North Park swimmer. He clocked 11:34.9 - his best. Bill Tower picked up a third place. Yedlin and Mickelson teamed up in the 200 yd. freestyle to garner second and third. Mike Campbell set a 22.9 and second place. Engelhart took second in the 200



I.M.. In the diving, Colton and Marker did their usual fine job taking first and third. Allar and Foxlee grabbed second and third in the 200 yd butterfly and Campbell and Engelhart took first and third in the 100 yd. freestyle. Bishop won the 200 yd. backstroke for his second victory, Yedlin won the 500 yd. freestyle for his second, and Wilbert won the breaststroke to get his second win. The 400 yd. freestyle relay

team of Englehart, Mickelson, Koehler and Quitiquit took and to finish the meet. This Friday night Oakland swims at Wayne St. at 7:30 p.m. Come on down and see a good meet!

## CLASSIFIED

1964 Ford Galaxie, 289 cu. in., F.S., Automatic, Good condition. 338-9824.

Female student looking for apartment. Would appreciate a call from girls with space available. Call ext. 3109.

Dependable man needed for delivery service 3 hours per day. Call evenings, 682-8103.

Home typing, Royal Oak area. 588-8179.

Friends (Quaker) meeting: 1269 Pierce, Birmingham. Contact Profs. Tucker or Engeman (Lunch served).

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Lara: Happy 14 days after Birthday. Stop. Love I am to you. Stop. --C.R.

Happy 21st Birthday, Bob. We miss you. Love, Gedy, Judi, Howard

Girl wants to share apartment with girl who already has one in Rochester. Ext. 2807.

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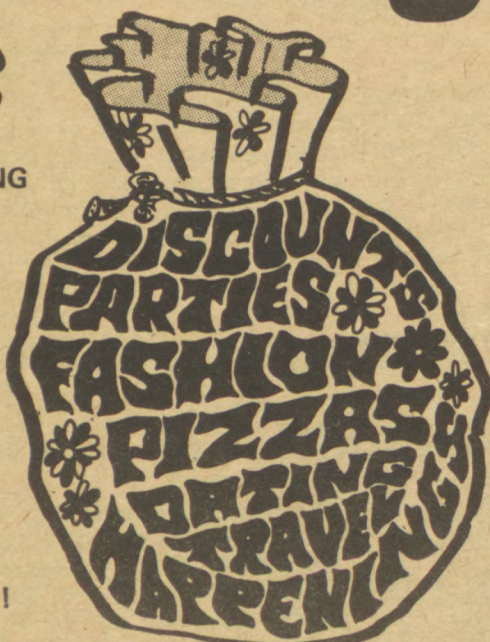
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