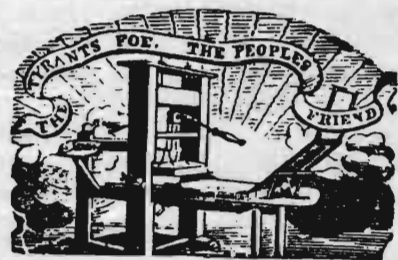


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VOLUME 42 NUMBER 23 APRIL 20, 1971



Wagon

SMILE! THE ARMY IS WATCHING YOU

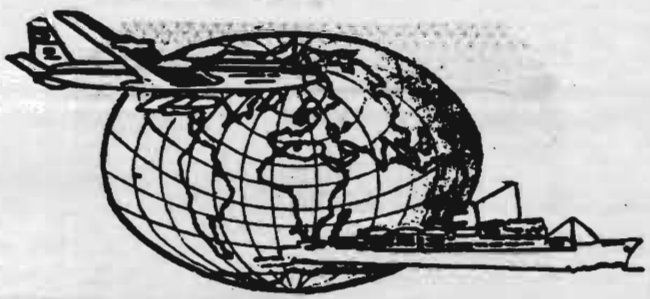
**SPECIAL SPRING
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IN THE WORLD

Britain To Sell Missiles To South Africa

UNITED NATIONS - Britain will sell \$120 million worth of anti-aircraft missiles and radar equipment to South Africa, the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid was told on Wednesday. Deo Batt, the representative of Nepal, said in his report to the Committee that a group of British firms headed by the British Aircraft Corp. were already engaged in completing the arms deal. South Africa also will send a mission to Britain soon to recruit military and naval "advisers" to handle its new British equipment, Batt said.

Jewish Soviet Conference Clarifies Position

MOSCOW - A recent conference of representatives of Jewish religious communities in the Soviet Union ended last week with a resolution declaring eternal friendship with the people of Israel; opposition to the Zionist leadership in Tel Aviv; and a denial of any official anti-semitism in the U.S.S.R.

The conference's resolution, which was not reported in the Western press, and was given by E.A. Levin, chief Rabbi of the Moscow Synagogue, declared in part:

"We, believing Jews, express our angry protest against the assertions of the present Zionist government in Israel and its allies throughout the world about any kind of inequality of Jews in the U.S.S.R."

"We enjoy full religious liberty. Nobody hampers us, and nobody has hampered us, to pray in our synagogues and celebrate religious rites."

"We are not enemies of the Israeli people, we wish it good, and we feel for the struggle of the Israeli workers who are becoming more active in struggle for their rights."

IN THE NATION

Lindsay Adds to Unemployment Roles

NEW YORK - Mayor Lindsay announced this weekend another phase in a series of city employee layoffs which, he said, result from Albany's denial of increased state revenue-sharing funds to New York City. His announcement put 800 full-time employees and 2,000 part-time or temporary workers on the unemployment roles. The cut would save \$10 million according to the Mayor.

As employees were charging Lindsay with fanning the oncoming depression, the Mayor was asking for support to his city tax program and also was asking residents to petition Albany to restore the budget cuts.

By departments, the cuts were: 20% City Administration; 20% City Planning; 10% Budget Bureau; 66% Housing Central Complaint Office. The Mayor warns of more to follow.

No Tax For The Rich

NEW YORK - The Labor Research Association reported in their April newsletter that the number of millionaires who paid no federal taxes in 1969 was up 211% over 1966 and 81% over 1968 (figures based on Internal Revenue Service reports). Also, in 1969 there were 56 persons reporting adjusted gross incomes averaging \$3.3 million who likewise paid no taxes.

The number of persons reporting incomes of \$200,000 or more, and paying no taxes was 154 in 1966, 222 in 1968 and 301 in 1969.

Springfield Worker-Student Alliance

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. - The Springfield Area Movement for a Democratic Society (SAMDS) is a local organization of working people and students in Springfield, Mass. which is involved in power structure research in their community. They have found that in Springfield the important economic and political decisions are controlled by a small and powerful elite of top corporation executives and directors, some of whom have powers which extend far beyond the Springfield area.

SAMDA is building a strong democratic voice of the working people in the area believing that the people must have the power to control the decisions which affect their lives, and to take over the planning of their own social and economic future. They seek working ties with similar organizations in the Springfield area and in other cities. For more information, write to Springfield Area Movement for a Democratic Society, P.O. Box 1608, Springfield, Massachusetts 01101.

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Palestinians Blast Arab King

by A.D.A.

Palestinian spokesmen in Amman yesterday called on the Arab states to intervene in Jordan to prevent a bloodbath by King Hussein's royalist forces. The royalist-Palestinian clashes entered their 12th straight day yesterday, with gunfire reported around the U.S. Embassy in Amman Monday night.

In Israel, defense minister Moshe Dayan made a bellicose speech in which he stated that Israel would never withdraw from occupied Arab territory "even if it means war." Dayan

said that if war came, the Israeli army would not be defeated.

Ultimatum Delivered

King Hussein yesterday gave the Palestinians a 48-hour ultimatum to get their weapons out of Amman "or the result will be cruel." The Palestinians, however, seem likely to feel the result would be even more cruel if they were unarmed in Amman.

The civil war situation in Jordan is causing grave consequences far beyond the Middle East, because it comes at

a time when a political settlement of the Middle East conflict appears close.

Dayan spoke of war, however, when he mounted the stage of the Labor Party convention in Tel-Aviv with Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Dayan mentioned what he called "threats from Moscow" and rejected any idea of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory. "We shall not return to the June 4, 1967 lines even if it means war," he said. "Zahal (the Israeli army) is ready, equipped and prepared for a possible war."



Palestinian refugee camp

Arab Information Center

Progressives Win In Berkeley Elections

Warren Widener, a 32-year-old black attorney backed by a coalition of progressives, blacks and students, was elected mayor of this famed university city in the April 6th election in Berkeley, California.

Along with the mayoralty office, the coalition captured three of four city council seats on the ballot.

Widener defeated Wilmot Sweeney, 45, a black councilman who was strongly opposed by the coalition, by 56 votes, according to the computerized tally. Sweeney said he would seek a recount.

Interracial victory

The coalition council candidates ran second through fifth in the voting, capturing three seats. The coalition winners were D'Army Bailey, 29, and Ira Simmons, 28, both black attorneys, and Ilona Hancock, 30, a white housewife.

The only conservative who won was Ed Kallgren, 42, a white attorney. He led the balloting.

Rick Brown, 29 a former student leader, ran fifth, just missing out by 23 votes.

An amendment for community control of the police

department, dividing it into three autonomous districts, was defeated 33,712 against and 16,142 for.

Favors Police Reform

In his victory statement early April 7, Widener said the amendments's defeat "means nothing" as he will "push very

hard" for his own police reform plan.

The coalition also won an initiative measure eliminating the city's 5 percent utilities tax. Their platform had called for tax reforms aimed at the rich and creation of city-run day-care centers.



It's right on to victory for campaign workers in Berkeley elections Tuesday night as they watch candidates backed by progressive, student, Black coalition win mayoralty and three council seats.

INJUNCTION NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

The first of what might be a series of meetings between Pres. Davidson and some students, the ultimate goal of which is getting rid of the Wagner injunction, was held on Friday, April 16. A short history will clear the picture.

Throughout the year, the Wagnerian, as well as independent students, has been working to have the injunctive order vacated because of the undue intimidation and paranoia it perpetuates. Two weeks ago Ed Cortez was notified by the President of a meeting arranged between Davidson, Judge Multer (the judge issuing the order last spring), and three students named on the order. Ed notified the Wagnerian and together they chose himself, Mary Ann Liberatore and Terry Young. It was decided that before the meeting with Judge Multer two

things should happen; one, the National Lawyers Guild should be contacted and two, a meeting alone with President Davidson before seeing Multer. The first was necessary to obtain the legal facts in vacating the order, the second to ascertain the President's position in the talks.

On April 16, Davidson told the students that his lawyers, the firm of Braisted & Braisted, advised him that Judge Multer was the only one who could drop the injunction and further that he could not state his position because it would "prejudice the case." The meeting with Judge Multer was arranged to provide the students with the opportunity to convince him to vacate the order. However, the students took issue here because their lawyer had told them since Wagner College had originally

asked for the injunction, a motion to the court was sufficient for it to be dropped.

With the two conflicting legal opinions an impasse was reached, and the President insisted repeatedly that he must rely upon the advice of his counsel. The impasse was pointed out and the students told him if he didn't move from that position, in view of their own legal advice, it would be comparable to him demanding the students to leave their position totally and agree with his. It was suggested by the students that a middle ground be reached, that is, a negotiating committee be set up between those students present and some administrative members to determine whether or not the college can initiate the motion and if so, in fact it will.

(continued on page 8)



ON THE CAMPUS

COLLEGES STRENGTHEN SECURITY MEASURES TO HANDLE UNREST

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) -- At least one line in the budgets of many colleges and universities appears safe from austerity measures.

Throughout the nation colleges are putting more effort and more money into campus security--at a time when other expenses, from athletics to academics, are being trimmed.

Some of the effort to provide added security is in response to a growing rate of crime on many campuses, particularly those in cities.

A second reason for the increase in campus security is that administrators hope to be better-prepared than they were a year ago if student unrest should disrupt their institutions again.

One of the most common means of tightening security has been to expand the campus police force.

At the University of Illinois, for example, about \$350,000 has been budgeted this year for additional security manpower and equipment. Stanford has budgeted an additional \$200,000 for the purpose.

George Washington University has increased its campus security force from 26 to more than 40 men, while budgeting for a total of 55. The university has hired a former director of the Secret Service's Washington office to head its force.

At Seton Hall University, the security force has been increased by 25 per cent this year, with a new full-time fire inspector to guard against arson as well as accidental blazes.

Administrators also have increased cooperation with local, state and federal authorities, and funds have been increased for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other police agencies, to place undercover operatives on campuses.

At the University of Vermont, campus police regularly exchanged information with the FBI, including observations by campus security officers of potential strike or

demonstration leaders. This was reportedly stopped after exposure by the university newspaper.

At Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, the administration has commissioned increased patrols by armed city police and additional unarmed campus police.

University of Oregon President Robert Clark turned academic records over to FBI agents, sparking a considerable controversy on the campus.

The University of California at Santa Barbara has added a bomb squad.

Several institutions have expanded their police forces by establishing student "mod squads."

Armed with .38-caliber pistols, several students at the University of Miami patrol the campus each night, after taking classes during the day. The students have undergone 800 hours of training at the Metropolitan Police Institute

(continued on page 8)

Acting Chaplain Chosen

The Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bock, director of church relations at Wagner College has been named acting chaplain of the Grymes Hill college succeeding the Rev. William Heil, who resigned his position to accept a pastorate in East Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Bock, a graduate of Wagner, class of 1938, has served as director of church relations since August 1968. He had formerly served as pastor of the Lutheran American Church in Berlin, Germany and was senior representative in that country of the Lutheran World Federation, Department of World Service, and administrator of the LWF Inter-Church Aid Program for East Germany.

A resident of Manhattan, Dr. Bock was awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1969. He is a native of Stuttgart, Germany. He earned his bachelor of divinity degree from the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia in 1941 and in 1957 was conferred with two honorary degrees -- the doctor of divinity degree from his alma mater and the doctor of humane letters degree by Hartwick College.

Dr. Bock also serves as host of the "Staten Island Today" show appearing as an interviewer every

other week on WNTC-TV, UHF channel 31.

Dr. Arthur O. Davidson, president of the college, explained that it was necessary to appoint an acting chaplain to maintain the campus ministry. In addition, a chaplain's intern has been assigned to Wagner during this school year and to complete his work, a registered minister of the Lutheran Church must hold the chaplain's position.

"Dr. Bock's background and current work for his alma mater have demonstrated an enormous amount of energy," Dr. Davidson said, "and while I dislike asking him to assume another burden, it is important to the campus that the chaplain's office be maintained. He has consented to fill the position on a temporary basis."

The chaplain's office is a multi-faceted effort serving the entire campus community. In addition to offering regular services and opportunities for worship, the chaplain is often called on as a counsellor and career planner, and serves as a coordinator of religious clubs of all faiths, service projects and as headquarters for student community efforts like the volunteer Project Reach Youth program and the staffing of the Urban League Day Care Center.

Open Letter to the Residents of Towers Dormitory

We are very sorry if we have inconvenienced you in any way with our P. A. broadcast. However, it is with good cause that we do so. What we are demonstrating is that the P.A. system is operable and could be used if certain people were interested enough to have it fixed. We will continue broadcasting as long as the desk remains broken (barring unforeseen circumstances). We feel that the P.A. system is a valuable link in campus communication. Aside from the original prank broadcast we eventually hope to bring you daily news of campus events.

Sincerely,
WOMB Radio 69

Wagner Senior Opens One-Man Show

Miss Jacqueline Sabin, of White Plains, N.Y., will exhibit her first one-woman show of prints, drawings and paintings at the Wagner College rotunda gallery starting April 20.

The exhibition is part of the series of one-man shows for senior art majors sponsored by the college's Art Club. Miss Sabin's show will open Tuesday, April 20, with a reception between 5 and 7 p.m. The exhibit will run through May 3 in the gallery located on the second floor of the college's Communications Center and is open for public viewing throughout the day.

Miss Sabin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sabin of 55 Longview Ave., White Plains. She is a senior majoring in art and is a member of the Art Club and the College Council. Miss Sabin has been named to the Dean's list several times during her four years at Wagner.

While it is the first one-woman show for Jackie, she has exhibited her works in several students art shows during the past two years. Her prints, the area in which she feels she excels, are mainly textural designs. Her drawings are mostly still-life studies and her paintings show abstract, geometric designs.

She hopes to enter graduate school in the fall and ultimately teach art.

Bio Professor Receives Grant

Walter W. Kanzler of the Biology Department has been awarded a National Science Foundation Grant to study social behavior in monkeys and apes at the National Primate Center at the University of California at Davis. In September Kanzler will be teaching a new course in Animal Behavior here at Wagner.

"Of Sons and Brothers" Hits Broadway

Award-winning drama, "Of Sons and Brothers," by Richard Lortz, which received its world-premiere production last October on the Wagner College stage, is scheduled to premiere on Broadway in the coming fall season.

The disclosure was made by Dr. Lowell Matson, chairman of the college's department of speech and theatre, who directed the play and a professional cast in its premiere production.

Matson said the drama will go into rehearsal in the late summer under the direction of Alan Schneider, known for his direction of Edward Albee plays and as director of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf." The drama was optioned for Broadway production at its opening night on the Wagner campus.

"Of Sons and Brothers" was the winner of the 1970 Stanley Drama Award, a coveted prize for playwrights, donated yearly by the late Mrs. Robert C. Stanley. The award is administered by the college. Lortz, of 322 West 88th St., Manhattan, had written several plays and television episodes and has authored two novels as well. He also maintains a home in Belle Harbor, Long Island.

Lortz's drama centers on the Biblical prodigal son story but the action takes place in a West Side Laundromat. The initial production featured a professional cast including Tresa Hughes, Salem Ludwig, Paul Vincent, Andrew Amic-Angelo and Rober Riesel.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Art Zinicola Earns Honor As Top Athlete

Art Zinicola, a varsity athlete in three sports at Staten Island's Wagner College, has been chosen to appear in the 1971 edition of Outstanding College Athletes of America.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zinicola of 1229 Cattus Island Blvd., Toms River, N.J. The 22-year-old senior was starting quarterback on the Seahawk football squad, starting first baseman for the baseball team, and competed in wrestling tournaments as well.

Zinicola is a graduate of Nutley High School. He is majoring in education, and plans to teach elementary school.

Gene Guerriero Earns Outstanding Athlete Title

Gene Guerriero, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Guerriero of 128 St. Mary's Ave., Staten Island, has been chosen to appear in the 1971 edition of Outstanding College Athletes of America.

A senior at Wagner College, Guerriero has been noted as a varsity baseball and basketball player. He is majoring in biology. The Curtis High School graduate plans a teaching career.

Former Editor Gets Position On Commercial Press

Former Wagnerian editor, Bernie Golomb, has been given a job working for the Staten Island Advance. He is using the expertise that he acquired during his semester as co-editor of Wagner College's weekly newspaper. The position he now holds, copy-boy, involves a great deal of running around the office and carrying copy from one desk to another. It holds a great future for someone who is interested in breaking into the field of journalism and track.

Bernie, who resides with his parents in Bayonne, New Jersey, began working for Metropolitan Review of, a monthly advertising newspaper directed at students after he ran unsuccessfully for editor in chief of the Wagnerian for the 70-71 school year. He stayed there for about a month and was let go. He then took up acting in a recent production at Wagner College, Marat/Sade, and then went on to work at the Advance, where he is currently employed.

Wagner Player Named To All-Lutheran Squad

Gene Guerriero, Wagner College forward, has been given honorable mention on the 1970-71 All-Lutheran College basketball squad announced by Lutheran Brotherhood today in Minneapolis.

The squad was selected by Bud Thies, St. Louis Globe-Democrat sportswriter, for the Lutheran Brotherhood BOND, published monthly by the Minneapolis-based fraternal insurance society.

Players from 25 colleges and universities are included on the squad.

Ken Koszowski Earns Honors

Kenneth J. Koszowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Koszowski of 1614 Rising Way, Mountainside, N.J., has been chosen to appear in the 1971 edition of Outstanding College Athletes of America.

He is a senior at Staten Island's Wagner College, where he played for the varsity football squad. The 21-year-old student is majoring in Business Administration, and plans a career as an accountant. He is a graduate of Governor Livingston Regional High School, Berkeley Heights, N.J.

Outstanding College Athletes of America is an annual awards volume published in July to honor top college athletes. The winners selected were nominated not only for sports achievements, but also for character and scholarship.

According to the late Coach Vince Lombardi, those who are named as Outstanding College Athletes distinguish themselves because necessary traits for leadership have been learned on the playing field. These traits, Lombardi said, are "sacrifice, self-denial, love, fearlessness, humility, and the perfectly disciplined will."

James Jeffrey, Executive Director of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, is chairman of the Board of Advisors for the Outstanding College Athlete program.

Exploring Art In New York Begins July 5

Exploring Art in New York '71, the annual concentrated course in the arts, will get underway this year on July 5, announced Paul Pollaro, chairman of the art department and director of the two-week offering. Exploring Art is a series of lectures given on the Wagner College campus with corresponding museum and gallery visits taking advantage of what New York City has to offer the student of art.

Pollaro announced that eight widely-recognized authorities of the world of art have been gathered to present a multi-faceted overview of what art today is all about. The director even advanced, "This year's session should be one of the best ever presented in the Exploring Art series."

The course is concentrated into two weeks and will feature lectures and discussions by outstanding artists in painting, sculpture and graphics. In addition, sessions are slated to deal with film making, black art, art in advertising, and frequent museum and gallery trips. Three graduate or undergraduate credits are offered. Cost of the course is \$195 and housing and dining facilities are available.

The lineup of guest lecturers includes:

Larry Calcagno - Painter. A visiting professor at several universities, more than 40 one-man exhibitions of his work have been shown internationally. His works are in the collections of major museums; among them are Museum of Modern Art, Whitney Museum of Modern Art, National Collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

Elayne Varian - Museum director. She is the director of the contemporary wing of the Finch College Museum of Art; advisor to the New York State Council on the Arts; consultant to the Everson Museum of Art in Syracuse, N.Y. She is also a contributor to art journals.

Gabor Peterdi - Graphics. Peterdi is an internationally-known printmaker and author of the major book, "Printmaking." He

has taught at several colleges and is currently professor of art at Yale University. He is represented in over 100 permanent museums and collections and has 33 awards to his credit, many of international scope. Since 1930 his work has been seen in 91 one-man exhibitions.

Stephen Antonakos - Sculptor. The young sculptor has had ten one-man exhibitions featuring his innovative neon light sculptures, and numerous group shows. His work is represented in the collections of the Whitney Museum of Modern Art; Finch College Museum of Art and several other notable collections.

Faith Ringold - Black Art. Currently teaching at Wagner, she has taught at Pratt Institute and Bank Street College, and is consultant to the Museum of Modern Art educational program. Among her major exhibitions are "Justice and the Palette," at the Carroll Reese Museum, East Tennessee State University; "Flag Show," Judson Church; Museum of Modern Art; Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists. Miss Ringold is also a muralist and has participated in Radio Free Europe Broadcasts.

Robert Breer - Film making. He is one of the pioneers of the so-called "underground cinema." His involvement with kinetics and "hard edge" painting led to film making. Since his first film, "Form Phases I," in 1952, he

has produced many award winners selected for presentation in major film festivals and has been featured in several presentations at the Museum of Modern Art. Currently he is exhibiting in the Museum of Modern Art one of eight kinetic sculptures made for the Osaka Expo '70.

Carl Harris - The artist in advertising. Formerly art director, then supervisor, he is now art buyer at Young and Rubicam advertising agency. Among his innovations are the TV art department, color in newspapers and the innovation of the Story Board.

Lillian Lonngren - Museum trips. A lecturer in art history at Wagner, she is former docent of the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim Museum and associate editor of Art News. She was the recipient of the Fulbright Grant to Paris for a monograph on Frank Kupka. Miss Lonngren will be assisted by Joseph LaRocca, a lecturer at Wagner.

Pollaro said the upcoming program should present "an exciting challenge to those involved with art. The visiting lecturers will touch nearly all phases of what is happening in art today. Importantly they are all currently working at their art and are equipped to give first-hand views."

Further information or applications can be obtained from the college's admissions office.

THEATRE WORKSHOP FOR H.S. STUDENTS AT WAGNER

The Wagner College department of speech and theatre will host a musical theatre workshop for high school students and teachers Saturday, May 8, in the department's facilities on the Grymes Hill campus.

The all-day series is being billed as the first annual New

York City musical theatre workshop, according to Dr. Lowell Matson, chairman of the college's theatre department. He said it is the first time in the Greater New York area that a group of high school students and teachers have been called to attend a concentrated workshop that will treat each phase of musical theatre production: design, direction and dance. In addition, the registrants will see the fruits of the various elements in the matinee production of "Your Own Thing" which the Wagner Theatre will produce at 3 p.m.

Cooperating groups in the workshop are the Secondary School Theatre Conference, New Jersey Speech Association and the International Thespian Society.

Dr. Matson explained that faculty members of the speech and theatre department will conduct the various sessions of the workshop: Walter Sonnenburg, theatre design; Robert Soller, musical direction, and Greta Aldene, choreography. These three members have worked on nearly every production of the Theatre for the past two seasons.

MARYLAND STUDENTS PROTEST DORM HOURS

Hundreds of University of Maryland students violated dormitory hours early one morning last week to protest lack of student control over dorm rules.

In a symbolic protest led by the students' Residence Hall Association, men students stayed in women's dormitories past the midnight curfew, and women stayed in men's dorms. They offered their names to university officials, hoping to overburden the university's disciplinary system.

The Maryland Chancellor showed up in one crowded dormitory just before midnight and announced he had

recommended to the Board of Regents that student proposals for self-determination of dorm rules be approved.

Only two of the 39 dormitories at the College Park, Md. campus are now coeducational, and in these men and women live in separate sections of the same building and are supervised by staff residents.

March 19 the University's Board of Regents authorized the conversion of as many as six more dorms to coed use, but rejected student demands that the regents act by the first of April to let dormitory residents set their own rules.

SPRING MOVEMENT

Washington, Spring, 1971 ★ Washington, D.C. April 8, 1971

IT WAS
A LONG, COLD
REFLECTIVE
WINTER.
NOW IT IS
TIME TO
COME TOGETHER
AND RENEW
THE STRUGGLE
FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS,
CIVIL RIGHTS
& PEACE.

Why Go to Washington?

Most everyone I know is tired of demonstrations. No wonder. If you've seen one or two, you've seen them all. Sometimes they are exciting, sometimes boring, depending on how many times you've been through it before, how long the speakers list is, how the police react, whether there is unity or disunity among the protestors, etc. Supply your own list of reasons. But good, bad, or inbetween, they have not stopped the war, or put an end to poverty and racism, or freed all political prisoners.

So why bother? Why succumb to playing a bit part in the same old movie one more time, hoping against hope that this time it will change history?

But wait. The script is different this time. For one thing, America has now suffered its Dienbienphu. The crushing defeat in Laos is far more shattering in its implications than even the Tet offensive of 1968. There is no light for the American military at the end of the Indochina tunnel. Not even if they double the bombers and helicopter gunships, triple the targets, and successfully "change the color of the corpses" (Ellsworth Bunker) or "use other people's troops...to carry out, implement, policies of the United States." (Sen. Stuart Symington)

And if Americans have reached the point where they will no longer tolerate American corpses for Nixon and Thieu's war aims what do you think the war-weary people of Vietnam and Saigon are saying?

To compare the old one-day march and rally with the activities projected for this month and May is like comparing a hurried kiss in the corridor to a season of consummated love. There may be more pain and more problems, as well as more joy, in the new events, but the struggle is on a deeper level and is closer to what life and political change are all about.

Everyone is tired of war and anti-war. All of us would like to wash our hands of the whole frustrating business. But never forget that a lot of other people are tired too.

Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians and poor whites are tired of offering poverty and degradation while the government spends billions to burn villages, bomb hospitals, destroy homes, poison water supplies and ruin crops.

G.I.'s are tired of being ordered into the Indochina quagmire, subject to being court martialed if they refuse and, like Lieutenant Calley, condemned if they do what they have been trained to do.

Young people are tired of being drafted—condemned to choose between serving in the army, deserting, going to prison or fleeing to strange lands.

P.O.W.'s are tired of being in prison, separated from their loved ones, while new invasions and air assaults kill all hope of speedy release.

Everyone is tired of being lied to by the White House, the Pentagon and a bunch of Saigon generals who wear as many medals as Hitler and share his political views.

And if Americans are tired, what of the Vietnamese? The Cambodians? The Laotians?

Americans are tired because they are not sure that demonstrations and protests accomplish anything—or accomplish enough fast enough. But when we began seven years ago, we were only a few thousand peace freaks and subversives. Now three quarters of the population wanted an end to the war even before America's Dienbienphu in Laos exposed the fraudulence of Vietnamization. We must praise ourselves in that the great public demonstrations and the courageous acts of resistance by smaller numbers contributed to the growth of this overwhelming anti-war sentiment. Seven years is a long time to protest without stopping the war. But the Vietnamese have been struggling and dying for twenty seven years, not including earlier attempts to expel the Japanese, the French, the Chinese. What if they had said after seven battles, seven years, seven hundred deaths, seven hundred thousand, that they were tired of doing things that have to be done over and over again and so far had not stopped the White House and the Pentagon from ordering new aggressions?

"Yes, yes," you say, (and I say to myself, ambivalently) "but the same old marches and rallies? There were a million people in the streets of Washington and San Francisco in November, 1969, and the war continued. We need new tactics, new methods, new forms of struggle."

Right and wrong! We need new tactics and we need old ones. It's a case of both-and rather than either-or. We need teach-ins, marches and rallies, for the information and perspective, the solidarity and sense of unity they impart, for the first step by people who are not used to opposing the government. We need them for the consciousness of how strong we can be, if only we use our strength and unity insistently enough, imaginatively enough.

So this time it's not march and rally for a few hours and then everyone hop a bus home, feeling that we have done our bit and ready to turn the struggle into a sterile debate over the body count. Were we a hundred thousand, as the government says, two hundred thousand, as the press says, or half a million, as it seemed to us? Some will come only for April 24th, and they are welcome. But this time the march and rally follow hard on a series of dynamic events that will have set a new tone and launched new demands. They will take place in the context of the invasion of Wall Street, the welfare protests, the hunger marches on State capitols, the movement of the mule train down the Eastern seaboard, the women's march on the Pentagon, the seminarians protest during Holy Week, the April 19-23 Vietnam Veterans' incursion into the corridors of Congress, the Supreme Court and the Fourth Estate. This time the massive outpouring on April 24 will lead into two weeks of escalating action: the People's Lobby that urges every government employee from the so-called bottom to the so-called top to take action against the war; the days of militant, nonviolent civil disobedience; the culminating moratorium on business-as-usual, on May 5th, when our actions will say to the country: If the government does not stop the war then the people must stop the government.

That's the advance perspective. No one can tell in advance how much strength the wave will gather or exactly when and how it will crest. But we are entering a new phase of the struggle.

Another new aspect is that the organized anti-war movement has finally come of age sufficiently to know that the same military-political-industrial complex that is waging war against the people of Indochina is waging a relentless war of attrition against the American people as well. Against G.I.'s, welfare recipients and the working poor. Against Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Indians. Against taxpayers and the residents of our decaying cities. Against all who breathe the air, drink the water or absorb the sexist attitudes of society.

Are we taking on too much by placing as much emphasis on oppression and repression as on the war in Indochina? Would we not do better to keep everything simple and confine our demands to bringing the boys home?

I am reminded of the time in the fall of 1966 when Martin Luther King Jr. first expressed his tentative intention to participate in the massive anti-war mobilization of the following spring. He was immediately attacked and criticized for "adding" the issue of the war in Vietnam to the issue of civil rights.

Now the question has come full circle. Those whose primary public emphasis during the last few years has been on ending the war in Indochina increasingly realize that they cannot separate the war abroad from the war at home. Already, in the early stages of the spring offensive, it can be seen that the forces that are coming together belong together. Already we are beginning to act with greater effectiveness because of the strength and integrity that comes from planning together, working and acting together. There is new excitement, new hope.

No one can tell for certain how effective the spring offensive will be. It depends on the responses of thousands (potentially millions) of people. Some of them are "tired," some have never spoken up or taken any action before, some will be tempted to make a minor gesture (sign the Peace Treaty, attend a rally) and go back to "business-as-usual." Most of them would be turned off by violence. But the time is ripe. If we can keep the actions in Washington both militant and nonviolent, we may on the one hand add to the widespread sense of crisis and urgency, and, on the other hand, avoid alienating people by seeming to be irresponsible or self-indulgent. The masses of people are now on our side. We must show them that we are on their side.

—David Dellinger

Poor People March on Wall Street



The New York Times

Dr. Ralph Abernathy, is arrested at A & P headquarters, the day SCLC announced a national boycott of A & P

Student Deferment May End

If the Nixon administration's draft bill is passed, college students are going to lose their deferments from the draft, the draft's charter will be extended another two years.

"The two-year extension is not a guarantee that reliance on the draft will have ended by July 1, 1973. It rather means that there is reasonable expectation of attaining this goal by that time."

Though it is the official administration position to institute the volunteer army by 1973, Selective Service director Curtis Tarr has publicly stated that he does not foresee the end of the draft until American combat involvement in Vietnam is over.

If the bill is passed, undergraduate deferments will end retroactive to April 23, 1971, denying deferments to students now

freshmen in college. Students holding deferments before that date will be able to retain them until they graduate.

The draft bill also contains major changes in conscientious objectors which were added by the House Armed Services committee and were not recommended by selective service.

The bill would extend the alternative service requirement from two to three years; it defines alternative service as "employment with agencies in government or public institutions which have difficulty finding eligible and qualified individuals to perform essential work"; and stipulates that CO's face induction for unsatisfactory alternative service work.

The Selective Service is also planning to build a centralized

computer data bank containing information on all registrants in the country. At a time when the draft is supposed to be winding down, the computer bank, due to be completed by the first of the year, will be used to facilitate the induction process.

The contention of the Nixon administration, that the draft can be ended despite the war, is misleading. The administration is pushing for an extension of the draft and an increase in the I-A manpower pool. If Congress extends the draft, which appears likely, there is only a foggy promise from the Defense Department that the all-volunteer army can be instituted in two years. Like winding down the war, to wind down the draft the people are being asked to extend it and enlarge it.

Thousands of people marched on Wall Street the first days in April, calling for freedom from hunger, war, and repression.

The sick mentality which made the My Lai massacres possible was created right here in the money temples of Wall Street, said Dr. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, at the rally in front of the Old Treasury Building, Monday, April 5.

The marches, led by poor people, and organized by the National Welfare Rights Organization and SCLC, followed a nation-wide weekend of tribute "in action" to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated three years ago.

"We are here to intensify the 1971 spring offensive. . . We will confront the moneychangers in Wall Street and the Pharaohs in Washington," Dr. Abernathy said.

Forty-four people, including Dr. Abernathy, were arrested Tuesday at A & P headquarters on Lexington Ave. SCLC is demanding black control of stores in black communities.

"It is true that Mrs. Beulah Sanders is on welfare, and that she receives a small check," Dr. Abernathy said.

"But do you know that General Electric is on welfare? It got \$1.5 billion in 1969 on contracts to make guns and military equipment."

"The telephone company gets millions of dollars from the Pentagon to work on such projects as the ABM" GM has to take handouts from the Pentagon."

Dr. Abernathy said corporations should redirect 10 percent of their investment capital into programs for people.

SCLC and NWRO demands include:

1. Minimum guaranteed annual income of \$6,500 for a family of four. Massive job training and job creation.

2. Equal justice No capital punishment, enforcement of civil rights laws.

3. Quality education with adequate funds and representative control of the schools.

4. Representative government, including home rule for Washington, D.C.

5. End the war.

Spring 1971: Bringing the

The Long March

April 9 to May 1, 1971

Demonstrations led by welfare mothers and lettuce strikers and people with the deepest grievances against the sheer human waste of Vietnam have encouraged several thousand people to start, on April 9, walks toward Washington.

In long marches, from Wall Street, from Kent State, from Greensboro down the East Coast, across the Cumberland Valley, up Route 1 from the South, our people will trek from places where the feeling runs deep that Washington's power machine is threatening the planet.

The people who walk will carry with them a treaty, a peace treaty that comes 10,000 miles from Vietnam. The people who walk will symbolize the conviction underlying that treaty: that this war will stop, if not by command of generals, then by the actions of American GIs, if not by the decision of Richard Nixon, then by the determination and resistance of millions of people in the United States.

If the government won't make peace, then it is up to the people.

Long marches can be started anywhere there are twelve people who are conscious that the next 30 days may be the most significant in Vietnam's history—twelve people to carry our peace treaty across a strip of the country but as they move, day after day, week after week, the numbers walking will grow. And in each town we pass, peace treaties will be distributed for ratification, and a few more will join the march.

For more information:
Contact SCLC for the march from New York, Mayday for the other marches.



Defend the Right to Live

April 10

In Washington, as the long marches move closer to the capitol, the first actions will start, actions that communicate to Saigon and to Paris and to the people of the United States that a powerful, unified, and prolonged campaign against the war has begun.

First, women, demanding the right to live, will march to the Pentagon, the world's largest manufacturer of death:

We are women who live in America in 1971. We want to live. We want our children, all children to live, and to laugh, to be strong. We love life.

But we have watched our government wage war in our names.

For too long we have been responding in words, and then going back to our daily lives. The war machine has always relied on women to work, to take care of children, to make do on welfare, to buy things we need at prices we can't afford, not to interfere. Stay in your place. Stay in the kitchen. Shut up. Don't think. Feeling bad? Buy a new dress.

The women in Indochina are carrying guns, planting rice, teaching children. Are they our enemies?

Our sisters in Vietnam have stretched forth a hand to us. We answer with our strength together.

We are marching on the Pentagon April 10.

We march as whole human beings who see that our freedom goes beyond just us.

Starting 11:00 A.M., Saturday, at 7th Street and Constitution Avenue, we will march, past the government machines of repression and poverty and racism.

And then down 22nd st., across the Memorial Bridge, and to the Pentagon, the machine of war.

For more information:
Call (202) 232-5145



Dewey Canyon III

April 19 to April 23

In the winter of 1776 Tom Paine wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Winter Soldiers of today, have taken a stand not to shrink from the service of their country. The campaign 'Dewey Canyon III' will commence April 19, with the Vietnam veterans, active G.I.'s, reservists, and veterans of other wars encamping at Georgetown University. We will march to the Arlington Cemetery for a memorial service, and then march to the Capitol to show the Congress that the only way to "protect American troops" is to bring them home now.

There will be an incursion into the country of the Supreme Court to demand an immediate ruling on the constitutionality of the Indochina War, and an incursion into the Fourth Estate, demanding that the media begin covering the war crimes. A war crimes investigation will convene on the Capitol steps. In the afternoon, a reading of the names of war dead will start. On Wednesday evening there will be a candlelight march.

On April 23, Winter Soldiers will turn their medals in to the President on the steps of the Capitol after bearing them up Pennsylvania Ave. in a body bag.

For more information:
Contact Vietnam Veterans Against the War
1029 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 737-8600



March to End the War

April 24

The antiwar movement acts as a catalyst—to convert the mass sentiment against the war which is once again nearing the boiling point, into mass action to stop the war.

It will take a giant, independent mobilization of the American people to force the withdrawal of troops from Southeast Asia and to prevent the U.S. government from continuing its policy of destroying Southeast Asia in order to save it.

Only a broad and massive mobilization of the American people can stop this war.

Our goal must be to organize the type of antiwar demonstrations that will draw into action the majority of Americans who have never before participated in the antiwar movement, and to remobilize hundreds of thousands of activists.

In Washington, the people will assemble at the Ellipse at 11:00 A.M. Starting at 12:00 we will march down Pennsylvania Avenue (permit permitting), past the White House, and to the steps of the capitol.

Already a large group of elected representatives, unions, and student organizations have endorsed the march and rally. It may well be the largest demonstration in the history of the country.

For more information:
Contact National Peace Action Coalition



War to Washington

People's Lobby

April 26 to May 4

Perhaps the most effective action taken last spring after Cambodia and the killing of students at Jackson and Kent was the invasion of Washington by people demanding to talk to their government.

They were people's lobbyists. And on a one to one basis, they talked to the people who run the war machine, Congressmen, the White House staff.

This year there will be a broader people's lobby, and this year, when we're asked "What do you want, anyway?" we can say "Sign the People's Peace Treaty."

The object of the People's Lobby is to talk to everyone in the government in Washington. To show everyone the treaty and ask him to sign it. To ask him to join in the "no more business as usual" moratorium May 5. To demand that the war end now, that a date be set to complete the withdrawal of all troops of Southeast Asia.

To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$6500 for a family of four.

And to demand the freedom of all political prisoners.

Starting Monday, April 26 the lobby will call on Congress, Selective Service, IRS, HEW, Justice Department, and the Pentagon.

Lobbyists will continue visiting congressmen through the week (see your own Representative and Senators first), and May 5 we will all return to the Capitol for the national moratorium.

The government is not used to opening its doors to the people, and when we come they may close and lock some doors, and if they do we are prepared to stay there, and nonviolently, act in civil disobedience.

For more information:
Contact People's Coalition for Peace & Justice

Celebration of Peace

May 1

As the pressure of our lobby builds throughout the last week of April, the long marches will be arriving and gathering in Rock Creek Park, a long narrow, park that winds through the city, dividing the black part from the white part.

Tents will be set up. Pavillions. Communities will be started on land where the Algonquins once lived. Algonquin Peace City. Workshops on nonviolence will be held to prepare for the week ahead.

On Mayday there will be a cultural festival in the park, with rock bands and folk singers and speakers.

For more information:
Contact Mayday Tribe

May Day

May 3 to May 5

Nonviolent acts of civil disobedience will be building through the last week in April. Nonviolent civil disobedience will be the focus of action the first days in May.

We will break into community groups, by regions, by issues to organize actions in the capitol. Women are organizing a Janis Joplin Brigade. Gay people are organizing Gay Mayday. Each community will organize its own action, in collaboration with everyone else. Some of us will take the main routes to Washington, such as Shirley Highway, George Washington Parkway, the 14th Street Bridge. We'll be on them at 6:00 A.M. and stay there until taken away to jail.

We will be committed to non-violence, but determined that Nixon and his generals who conduct the war business on the nation understand that we will not allow them to wage this war any more.

We have voted, we have rallied, we have worked through channels, only to discover they were all dead-end streets. Now we take another step: the use of mass, non-violent human force, to impose on the government a crisis of international proportions.

There are many creative tactics that regions can devise besides disruptions of the key roads with bodies and stalled cars. Alan Ginsburg has suggested that thousands of people surround the White House repeating in unison single, pointed questions about the war, HEW employees are encouraging government secretaries to take their phones off the hook. Be creative. Stay non-violent.

For more information:
Contact Mayday Tribe

No More Business as Usual

May 5

A national moratorium, in the spirit of the moratorium of 1969, is planned as the culmination of the spring movement.

On the anniversary of the strike after the Cambodia invasion, and the murder of six students at Kent and Jackson, we will bring the spring movement to everyone.

Not only in Washington, not only in the cities, but in every town in the country, students and workers, everyone committed to doing something to stop the war, will stop business as usual.

And not just stop, but take the day, and the week, and the year to talk to people about the war, and about the changes in the country that are desperately needed.

This is political organizing at the most essential level: from person to person.

Take the People's Peace Treaty to everyone on May 5. Ask them to sign it, and to implement it with their actions.

Talk to everyone you meet about the poverty and hunger and repression that continue to be ignored in America.

Building a moratorium is hard work. It cannot be done out of Washington, or New York. It is completely decentralized, completely personal.

And if all of us can reach everyone starting May 5, we will not only have a spring movement, we'll have a new country.

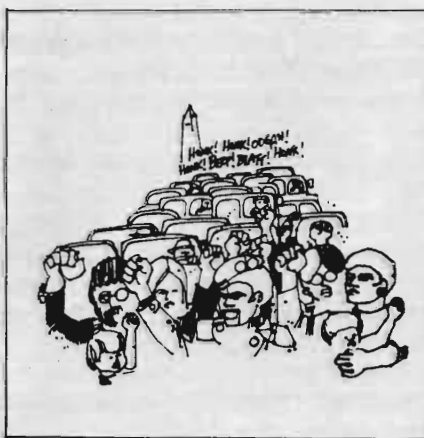
For more information:
Contact National Student Association,
Student Mobilization Committee,
Associated Student Governments,
or local student associations.

A Joint Treaty

BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM & N

...TION
...that the American and Vietnamese people
...people of the United States, but without our
...her honor.

...agree to end the war on the following terms
...and can devote themselves to building
...earth. In rejecting the war we also reject
...of color, class, sex, national origin and
...resent and past, of the United States.



PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

Power is not just force. Power is the willingness and the ability to move on an affirmation.

Oppression is not just jail cells and the machinery of death. Oppression is the maintenance of a lie and the propagation of that lie in society. The grosser the lie the more force is needed to maintain it. Internally it represses in the name of law and order. Extended overseas it destroys in the name of patriotism. In neither case does it speak of truth, justice or humanity. Its ultimate extension can only be genocide.

All the daily lies put forth by the propagators of this war are merely extensions of and justifications for a much more basic lie - the lie that the government of the United States represents the people of the United States and the people, therefore, are bound by that government.

We refuse to be bound any longer by that lie, or by any of the lies put forth to maintain it. We, citizens of the United States, affirm that we are not at war with the people of Viet Nam. We will no longer be bound by the illegal and immoral actions of the United States government in Indochina. We affirm that we the people of the United States are at peace with the people of Viet Nam. We will move on that affirmation not just to request or petition or protest, but to force the United States government to withdraw from Indochina and so allow peace to return to that war-torn country and our own. We affirm that we will work together to build that peace on the basis of truth, justice and humanity.

This affirmation is the basis of the People's Peace Treaty.

- People's Peace Treaty Staff, N.Y.

A Joint Treaty of Peace

Between the People
of the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam

Introduction

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the name of the people of the United States, but without our consent. It destroys the land and the people of Viet Nam. It drains America of her resources, her youth and her honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form a basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States.

Principles of the Joint Treaty of Peace

AMERICANS agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Viet Nam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.

Vietnamese agree to participate in an immediate cease-fire with U.S. forces and will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops, and to secure release of all military prisoners.

AMERICANS pledge to stop imposing Thieu, Ky and Khiem on the people of Viet Nam in order to ensure their right to self-determination, and to ensure that all political prisoners are released.

Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections, in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops, and to enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of persons who cooperated with either side in the war.

AMERICANS and VIETNAMESE agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia.

Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war in Viet Nam. We will resolve all other questions in mutual respect for the rights of self-determination of the people of Viet Nam and of the United States.

As Americans ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint treaty of peace, and to ensure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

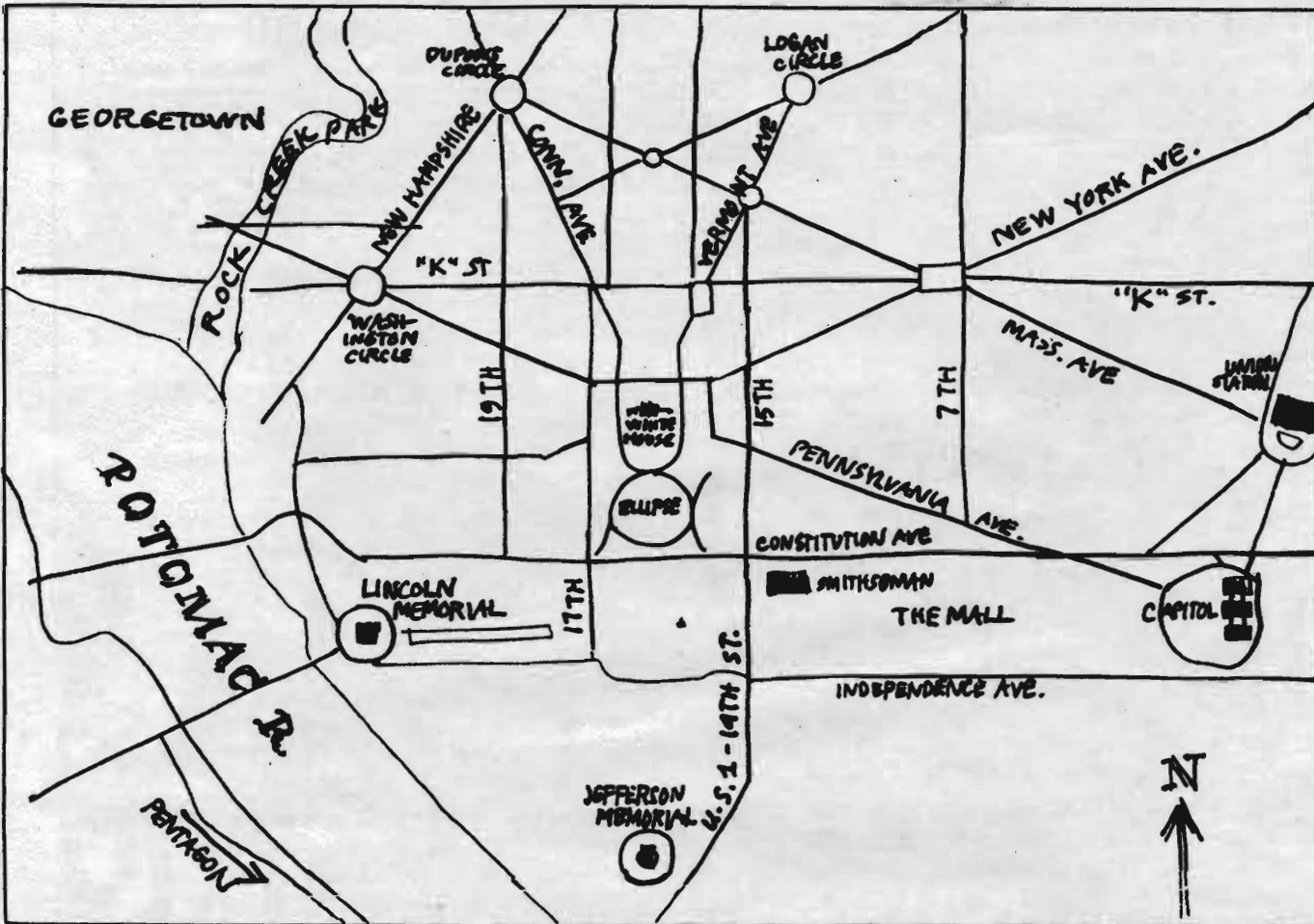
I endorse the Joint Treaty of Peace.

Name

Address

People's Peace Treaty 5 West 121st St. New York, N.Y. 10027 (212) 924-2469

Getting into Washington



Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice
1029 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 737-8600

The Peoples Coalition is co-sponsoring the April 24 march, and organizing the Peoples Lobby in Washington April 26-May 4. The Coalition is made up of groups which were in the old New Mob, and is now joined by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Welfare Rights Organization, and United Farm Workers.

New York
Willy Jenkins
17 E. 17 St.
Vietnam Peace Parade Comm
SSEU and Coalition
212-677-4017
255-1075

Upstate N.Y.
Ken Sherman
173 Lackwanna St.
Buffalo
City-wide
716-894-0326

Connecticut
John Froines
214 Winthrop
New Haven
203-777-3185

Maryland
Eric Hallgren
2912 Calvert St.
Baltimore
city-wide
301-366-5130

Pennsylvania
Alice Frye
Peace and Freedom Center
Pittsburg
412-362-9000

New Jersey
Mary Jo Groux
237 Broadway
Newark

Houston
Jan Werness
4307 Mt. Vernon No.23
Committee to End the War
(713) 524-6975

Louisiana
Roberta McLaughlin
6440 S. Clairborne St.
New Orleans
504-861-7682

Tennessee
Katherine Roop
1778 Edward St.
Memphis Peace Council
901-278-7988

Chicago
Sylvia Kushner
343 Dearborn St.
Chicago Peace Council
312-275-6752 home
922-6578 work

Wisconsin
John Gilman
3420 N. Murray
Milwaukee
612-336-1581

Minnesota
Marv Davidov
529 Cedar Ave.
Minneapolis
612-336-1581

Iowa
AFSC N. Central Regional
4211 Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Missouri
Leonard Tinker
447 De Baliviere
St. Louis
AFSC
314-862-8070

California
Doug Doud
2483 Filbert
San Francisco
415-563-0866
642-2295

Colorado
Susie Stark
798 Jasmine
Denver
Peter and Ida Demario
1310 Kingsley Dr.
Colorado Springs

New Mexico
CPF/WRL
116 B Hermosa SE
Albuquerque
505-268-8871

Seattle
AFSC
814 NE 40th St.
Seattle
Anci Koppel
5411 Ravenna Ave. NE 98105
Women for Peace
206-LA 2-6789 home
LA 2-0353 work
Theirrie Cook
Seattle Liberation Front
206-ME 4-2927

Mayday Tribe
1029 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-7613

Mayday is organizing nonviolent civil disobedient actions in Washington, May 1-4. They are designed to bring the government to a major crisis, to suggest, "if the government won't stop the war, we will stop the government." There is a strong Gay May Day force, as well as a women's contingent, the Janis Joplin Brigade. Mayday takes its mandate from the national student conference on the war held in Ann Arbor in February. Mayday in one sense is a political implementation of the People's Peace Treaty.

West Coast:
Lisa Dicaprio
5224 19th Ave., NE
Seattle, Washington
(206) LA 5-0183

West Midwest: Illinois 60637
(312) 955-7666

East Midwest:
Elania Nonopolous
309 North Lincoln
Bloomington, Indiana
(812) 339-8144

Mid-Atlantic South:
Gary Hicks
The Coalition
455 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Northeast:
Colin Nieberger
c/o Peck
15 Ferrar Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
(617) 547-3859

Local contacts:

Boston
Peace Treaty-Mayday
68 Stephan St.
Boston, Mass.
(617) 262-3681

Upstate N.Y.
Mayday Coalition
255 South St.
Utica, N.Y. 13501

Philadelphia
Mayday Coalition
(Josh Markel)
3605 Hamilton St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
(215) WA 2-7902

Peace Treaty-Mayday
163 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.
(203) 432-0163

California
Mayday Collective
(Becca Wilson)
6501 Trigo Rd., Apt. 1
Goleta, California 93017

Indianapolis
Peace Treaty-Mayday
312 East 10th St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46201
(317) 631-7653

Peace Treaty-Mayday
Racine, Wisconsin
(414) 632-1851

Madison
Mayday Action Coalition
306 Brooks St.
Madison, Wisc.
(608) 255-5156

Chapel Hill
Peace Treaty-Mayday Coalition
PO Box 268
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Dallas
Mayday Collective
(Allison Nash)
416 South Oak Street
Arlington, Texas

National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)
1029 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-6601

NPAC is organizing for the mass peaceful rallies in Washington and San Francisco April 24, the moratorium May 5, and the actions in solidarity with GIs May 16. NPAC is building the demonstrations around the demands: immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia, and repeal of the draft. Washington NPAC 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW-8th floor Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 638-6601
California
Out Now Committee
717 South Parkview
Los Angeles, Calif.
213-389-1351

San Francisco P.A.C.
50 Oak Street
San Francisco, Calif.
415-864-5835

San Diego P.A.C.
P.O. Box 5762
San Diego, Calif. 92105
Jeff Powers - 714-282-5628
San Diego SMC - 286-6568

Colorado
Rocky Mountain P.A.C.
P.O. Box 86
Denver, Colorado
303-333-7936

Connecticut
Connecticut P.A.C.
53 Wall Street
New Haven, Conn. 06510
203-777-4265
203-562-1669

Florida
Orlando Peace Center
316 East Marks Street
Orlando, Florida
305-424-6232

Georgia
Atlanta Mobilization
18 Yonge Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30312
404-525-9810

Illinois
Chicago P.A.C.
407 S. Dearborn No.935
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312-922-1068

Iowa
Cedar Falls P.A.C.
2119 Coll. No.7
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613
319-268-1374
515-576-4372

Kansas
Lawrence P.A.C.
c/o SMC
1005 Kentucky
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
913-842-8957
913-843-1606

Louisiana
New Orleans P.A.C.
8017 Palm Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
504-865-7711

Massachusetts
Greater Boston P.A.C.
7 Brookline Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
617-491-3917

Michigan
Ann Arbor P.A.C.
1532 Student Act. Bldg.
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
313-769-8249

Missouri
St. Louis P.A.C.
2910 Lawton
St. Louis Missouri 63103
314-755-3172

New York
New York PAC
137 W. 14th St. - 3rd Floor
New York, N.Y. 10011
212-924-0894

New Jersey
Peter Schucter
c/o New Jersey SANE
201-744-3263

Ohio
Cleveland P.A.C.
2102 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
216-621-6518

Cincinnati P.A.C.
c/o Julie Haley
4 E. Interwood Place
Cincinnati, Ohio
513-751-0284

Pennsylvania
N.P.A.D.C.
928 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
215-923-0797

Oregon
Portland P.A.C.
c/o Jean Belord
10127 S.E. Cambridge
Milwaukee, Oregon
503-654-9847
503-236-7285

Other Contacts

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

National Student Association
2115 'S' Street NW
Washington, D.C.
(202) 387-5100

National Welfare Rights Organization (NWR)
1419 'H' Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

Southern Christian Leadership Conf. (SCLC)
334 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, Georgia
(404) 522-1420

Student Mobilization Com
1029 Vermont Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-6601

This newspaper is a program for the spring movement.

Everyone is free to reproduce anything in it, the whole newspaper, if you like. It is designed to be easy to reprint.

The paper was produced by Washington, Spring, 1971, an ad hoc faction of Print Project Amerika, which will publish a daily political newspaper in Washington during the spring actions.

We are planning about 10 issues, each about 16 pages, starting April 24. The papers will be distributed on the streets in Washington. We are working on ways to get it out in other cities, either by itself or as part of other papers. If you can help please call us.

The daily papers will cover the demonstration in Washington in detail, from our side of the barricades. We will report the impact of the actions on people in Washington, and on the politicians. There will be coverage of related events around the country, and abroad. We will have reports from Indochina on the current military and political situation.

The staff from the paper is coming from all over. The paper is open: we are not taking any one "line." We have a chance of pulling a lot of people together, of using Washington as the time and place to exchange a lot of information and ideas.

The newspaper is being paid for by reader support. We will sell single copies on the streets. We are offering subscriptions. And reprints of the whole set of papers will be available at the beginning of the summer.

Here is a check for \$4 for each subscription to the paper for people who can't come to Washington. (Copies will be sent first class as soon as they're off the press.)

Here is a check for \$3 for each bound reprint. (Copies will be mailed in June so please give summer address.)

Please print clearly!

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

WASHINGTON, SPRING, 1971
1779 Church Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 265-9825

For local contacts not listed, write Washington offices.

SPRING MOVEMENT 1971

4

Tribute in Action to Martin Luther King
Religious services around the country in memory of Dr. King. April 2-4. Hosea Williams, SCLC Atlanta, is arrested after entering St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, to protest the difference between what the church preaches and what it practices.

5

March on Wall Street
Southern Christian Leadership Conference and National Welfare Rights Organization have organized a series of marches on Wall Street, every day through Friday, on the theme: "Freedom from hunger, war, and repression."

Holy Week Witness against the War
Ninety seminarians fast in jail after their arrest Monday in front of the White House.

6

March on Wall Street
SCLC, NWRO march to protest the spending of billions of American dollars by 30 corporations in South Africa, underwriting the murder and repression of Black people. Civil disobedient actions were planned.

7

March on Wall Street
SCLC, NWRO marches continue and build after first arrests.

8

March on Wall Street
The New York march will challenge the United Nations to use every resource at its command to investigate and find guilty as proven the United States of practicing genocide on Black and poor people.

9

March on Wall Street
Challenges those who control the political and economic life of the city and state of New York who are sustaining and promoting poverty.

10

Women's March on the Pentagon
Defend the right to live. Assembly at 7th St. and Constitution at 11:00 A.M. March on Constitution Avenue to 22nd St. across Arlington Memorial Bridge to Pentagon.

11

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Dewey Canyon III
The Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Vietnam will come to the nation's capitol for a series of incursions into the capitol. Their scenario calls for the incampment of the five to eight thousand veterans in Georgetown; pressing congress for the passage of the Peoples' Peace Treaty; rallies; marches; and guerrilla theatre to dramatize the inhumanity and absurdness of the war. The final day of activity is to collect the Vietnam War decorations awarded to the veterans; and leave them on the capitol steps.

MARCH on WASHINGTON APRIL 24



Washington, San Francisco Mass legal marches and rallies. In Washington the marchers will assemble at 11 at the Ellipse. The march starts down Pennsylvania Avenue at noon, past the White House, rally at the Capitol steps begins at 1 P.M.
The demands of the rally are: immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and repeal of the draft.

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People's Coalition for Peace and Justice will leaflet the churches of Washington. In the afternoon the coalition will begin training for the people's lobby and nonviolent civil disobedience.

People's Lobby
The People's Lobby begins, with the emphasis on the People's Peace Treaty. The target for Monday is the Congress.

People's Lobby
Moving in on the Selective Service System Building. The first acts of non-violent civil disobedience are planned.

People's Lobby
Target: Internal Revenue Service. The SCLC Poor People's Mule Train arrives in Washington, at the Internal Revenue Service Building for a rally with the People's Lobby.

People's Lobby
Health, Education and Welfare building. Nonviolent civil disobedience continues.

People's Lobby
Justice Department Building.

Celebration of Peace
A cultural peace festival. Music. People. In Rock Creek Park: Algonquin Peace City. The training for Mayday nonviolent mass actions will begin.



Mayday Actions
Massive nonviolent civil disobedience at the Pentagon. Regional groups will take the main bridges across the Potomac and block them. People's Coalition is concentrating on the Pentagon.

Mayday Actions
Continued massive nonviolent civil disobedience aimed at bringing capitol to a halt. Peoples Coalition concentrate on the Justice Dept.

Moratorium on Business as Usual
National day against the war in the spirit of the Moratorium of 1969. Coincides with boycotts in Europe and demonstrations in Saigon. Student strikes are being organized. May 5 is planned as the culmination of the spring offensive against the war.

The Consciousness IV College

The other night, as I taught my Ed. 16 class, I confronted once again a phenomenon which I have faced often in my three years at Wagner as a "part-timer" in the Education Department.

Let the event explain itself: On Monday night, March 29, I asked by Ed. 16 class how many of them had ever heard of Charles Reich's *The Greening of America*. Out of the 20 to 25 people in this class, only THREE had ever even HEARD of Reich or his book! This, after months of its heading the best seller lists and after months of "Charles Reich" interviews and articles in the media!

So I have some questions:

1. What is going on at Wagner? Is it possible that Reich and his book are not discussed in many, if not most, classes? What is education for, if it is not to encourage a dialogue concerning the questions and problems of the times?

2. Is college study an interruption in a student's education? Only a tiny percent of Wagner's students regularly or even occasionally read the N.Y. Times, TIME, NEWSWEEK, etc. When I have hassled them about this, they claim that they're too loaded down with assignments to read the paper or current periodicals. Can this be true?

3. What is Wagner doing about this? Have my experiences been isolated ones? (The vast majority of kids in my Ed. 16 class are NOT Ed. majors) Is this fourth consciousness - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - typical of Wagner students?

4. As Wagner moves away from required courses, may I suggest a move in the other direction: A course sponsored by a new Realities Department entitled "What is Going on Out There." Every student would be required to take this course each year and teachers in the department would never gain tenure and could be removed by student vote. Basic texts would be: *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, and *Time Magazine*.

I write this to you with no malice. I'd just like to see things improve. I'm not a Reich worshipper, and I disagree with some of his ideas, but his ideas certainly

should be considered by all, and in my Ed. 16 class we did confront his analysis of America's communication problem and future national direction.

Perhaps others have thoughts in this area and I invite them to a dialogue in *The Wag*.

Sincerely,
Ed Packert
Education Dept.

"Obcenity" Revisited

I'd like to pose a question to you and to your staff - what does it prove for you to use words in your newspaper that the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune* or the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* would not use. Does that come under the guise of "freedom of speech or expression?" Let me ask you another question. The words that you use in the newspaper - are these the words that you would use in your own home or with a girl that you felt deeply about? Sound old-fashioned? There's an old-fashioned word called respect - and certainly when you use gutter words, you are showing a lack of respect for your readers and you demean your paper.

Obviously, the profanity I am referring to is not damn or hell. I'll go one step further and say that I do not entirely blame you - the administration is also to blame for permitting the extreme profanity. Also, some of those ads that you run are better suited for an underground newspaper. I can't quite see how ads such as, "young, wellhung college student and girlfriend seek same for uninhibited mutual pleasure" adds to the image of the Wagnerian or that of the college.

The enclosed article under the basic heading of "respect" is what triggered this diatribe.

If you think the Malcolm X approach to education is "square," maybe you do not hold the academic community in very high esteem. If that's your belief, it may well be that there's some justification but the blame must lie on both sides of the spectrum.

Sincerely,
Jack Eagleton
Northbrook, Illinois

A Differential Thanks

This is to say "thanks" for putting me on your mailing list. I look forward to each issue of *The Wag*, although I rarely see things your way. It's not important that I do. It is important that you call the shots as you see them, allowing readers a similar privilege.

Stanley Schwartz
54 Chelsea St.
S.I., N.Y. 10304

G.I.'s Back April 24

"We urge you to march for peace April 24. We'd do it ourselves, but we're in Vietnam. (members of the First Air Cavalry Division, U.S. Army): PFC Michael DiLuigi, SP/4 George Stump, PFC Larry Widner, SP/4 William Hepler, SP/4 Bob Matteson, PFC Paul J. Forter, SP/5 Jerry Johnson, SP/5 Leroy F. Parr, SP/4 Joseph W. Gibbs, Sr., PFC Ernest Aguilar, PFC Michael Neff, SP/4 James D. Lofland, SP/4 Dunbar Broods, SP/6 Conrad LaFromboise, PFC F.B. Bell, PFC James M. Carroll, E-4 John Ryan, E-5 Larry Fend, E-4 Kenneth D. Collier, SP/4 John A. Oitkat, SP/5 William P. Faenger, PFC Darcy C. Mottmiller, Sgt. Ray Scott Ronan, SP/4 Michael Parisi, SP/4 Jerome L. Jones, PFC Edward Tomczyk, SP/4 Milo J. Alltop, SSG Lester Sinclair, SP/4 Leon R. Burton, SP/4 Barry Parder, PFC Thomas F. Hummel, SP/4 Roy Wheeler, SP/4 James Brown, SP/4 Leo Woott, PFC Mose Wincherster, PFC Guadelupe De La Rosa, SP/4 Joseph David Stepp, SP/4 William Belby, PFC Nathaniel Burton, SP/4 Thomas J. McGirr, SP/4 William J. Videtto, PFC J. Belcher, SP/4 Charles J. Withers, SP/4 Richard Liscomb, SP/4 Fred Malone, Jr., PFC Daniel Phillips.

Bring all the G.I.'s home now; end the war now! March on Washington and San Francisco April 24.

How to get Identification at Wagner

If you happen to misplace your I.D., you could run into some difficulty. You hate to buy a new one immediately, because it is likely to turn up sometime within the week, and you don't get a refund if you find your old card after you've already paid the three dollars. Unfortunately, they don't normally give you a temporary if you just ask for one, and you have to show the card at all meals. So the thing to do, in order to give yourself some time to look, is to go to the Registrar and tell someone there that you went home last night and you called your parents and they found your wallet with your I.D. in it, and they are going to make you a small package and send it to you. Under this circumstance, they are generally understanding, and will most likely write you a note to present at the cafeteria for at least three days.

If after this time you still haven't found it, you do have to buy a new one,

but let me warn you to bring \$3 in cash with you. A friend of mine didn't

"Hello, I have lost my I.D. card."

"Well, you pay three dollars at the bank and get a receipt, and you bring the receipt when you have your picture re-taken."

"Hello, I have lost my I.D. card and they told me to come here to get a receipt for a new one. I have a check for \$3.00."

"I'm sorry, we can't cash that."

"Why not?"

"You don't have an I.D. card."

"I KNOW I don't have an I.D. card, I lost it."

"Can you read that sign, Student. Must show I.D. cards."

"Look, if I had the card I wouldn't be here in the first place. The reason why I had to write out the check was because I have no cash and I have to pay three dollars for a new one."

"I'm sorry, we can't cash your check if

you haven't got your I.D. card."

"Here, look I DO have proof of identification."

"Please, there are people waiting. Come back when you have your new I.D. card....."

LETTERS

VOICES

PRUNES

by Mike Rosen

It's a real wrag staying at dragner. Now that it's spring you might want to hustle your little fanny into town. Here's a few quickies on how to rip them off before they bleed on you.

The cheapest way to get fed in the city is to visit a pay-at-the-door luncheonette. Go in alone and order all the food you can stuff in your face. While you're gorging yourself, have a friend come in, sit next to you and order a coke. Don't acknowledge each other. Just finish your meal, switch checks, pay for the coke, and vanish. Then your innocent friend pulls a, "what's this! I only bought a coke. I'm not paying for this." Next you change your roles and hit another restaurant. I'd only try this stunt if I was broke - otherwise you tend to chicken out.

When you need some fast bread, go to either a bus or train station with a "Excuse me. Could you spare a dollar? I have to buy a ticket to Boston. I'm only a dollar short." Ask members of the opposite sex - they're usually more sympathetic. It works best when you carry some kind of a prop - back pack or luggage.

It's not too hard to walk into City Center during intermission. The best plan is to hang out on the side of the entrance and key on the people coming out to smoke during intermission. Ticket sellers are somewhat suspicious of kids hanging around the lobby during a show. As you might have guessed, it helps if you're neatly dressed. There are always empty seats on the wings - just look like you belong there.

Any brave soul can get into either Carnegie or Philharmonic hall by slipping the ticket collector two to three bucks. Once inside you can either hang around the wings or tell an usher you dropped your ticket. If you're going to an usher, do it before the show starts, otherwise they won't believe you. I'd advise visiting a hall as a paying guest to get the feel of it before you try inviting yourself.

And now the toughy. The only way to beat Fillmore is to buy cheap tickets and

then move closer. If you'd rather not waste your money on Bills (Greenback) Gram, hit the streets early. Last Dec. some kind sole gave me a free \$5 ticket to see Savoy Brown. Contrary to popular belief, those selling tickets on the street usually undersell the Fillmore price. Just make sure you see the ticket before you hand over your money.

When begging doesn't work, go and sit by the Seventh Street wall. You can't see a thing but you can hear pretty well and the company's kind of interesting. Don't sit on any broken glass.

In case anyone cares, my advise to you poor people is to go to Central Park. Free people, fun, and sun. And to teenage amerika, it's just like Uncle Frank says, "You'll be absolutely free, only if you want to be."

BILLY TAYLOR AT THE TOP OF THE GATE

by Lou Rosenberg

Presently appearing at the Top of the Gate in the village is the Billy Taylor Trio. Billy, who is the musical director for The David Frost Show, uses his bassman and drummer to complement his jazz piano work. The result is an amazingly full, rich, jazz ensemble which takes you to the melting point and beyond. Billy's trio has been acclaimed by many jazz critics as one of the best around today, and believe me, that's no jive.

I must give all credit to the Rev. John Gensel for letting myself and the entire Wednesday night jazz class (which he directs) to see this exciting trio in action. (Not to mention the chance to bring a friend and get a free meal!)

Any students at all interested with jazz should come to the class, which is strictly informal, and can be audited by anyone. The class only meets on Wednesday night at 7:00 on the second floor of the music building.



Voice: E. Teske

TESKE SHOW

This print was one of almost 100 that were on display at the Witkin Gallery. The artist, Edmund Teske, an "unabashed romantic," deals in his prints - as objects - with sensual subjects, and highlights this with deep glowing copper tones instead of the normal grays and whites.

A sense of Teske's life can be gained from this description in the Village Voice: "Teske's lack of widespread recognition is something of a mystery. He

certainly has all the credentials: among other things, he worked with Maholy-Nagy at the Chicago Bauhaus and founded the first photographic workshop at Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin North. His deep involvement with the manipulated print (with particular emphasis on multiple imagery, solarization, and toning) goes back several decades, pre-dating and often predicting the work of several better-known contemporary photographers."

"YOUR OWN THING" OPENS HERE MAY 4

"Your Own Thing," the prize-winning rock musical based on Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" will premiere on the Wagner College stage for a six-day run starting May 4.

The production is the fourth of the school year by the Wagner College Theatre. It will run from May 4 - May 7, and May 9, with 8:30 p.m. curtains. Dr. Lowell Matson, chairman of the department of speech and theatre and director of the play, announced that a 3 p.m. matinee production will be staged May 5, the first matinee in the past three years.

The play opened January 13, 1968 at the Orpheum Theatre in Manhattan and proved a blockbuster. Within months professional companies had been established in nearly a dozen world capitals. It was the first off-Broadway show in history to win the New York Drama Critic's Circle Award and the Outer Critic's Circle Award.

In the mid-60's, Hal Hester and Danny Apolinar (who played Danny in the premiere production) began the musical adaptation of the "Twelfth Night." Later, Donald Driver was added as book writer and director. This musical retains a considerable number of Shakespeare's lines; in fact two important songs in the musical use the Bard's own words for lyrics: "Come Away Death" and "She Never Told Her Love."

The production was first called "The London Look" but when Carnaby St. and "Beatle-mania" seemed to be absorbed into the flow of the American stream, the title was changed to "Your Own Thing" which conveys a modern meaning of Shakespeare's own sub title for his work: "What You Will."

While the plot of "Your Own Thing" retains basically Shakespeare's thinking, the sub plot of the story has been dropped and in its place are a gallery of modern characters used peripherally: you might recognize the characters of John Wayne, Shirley Temple, the late Everett Dirksen and Humphrey Bogart, and a few others from the contemporary scene. The action takes place recently in illyria.

The play features a student cast. It is directed by Dr. Matson; musical direction is by Robert Soller, a member of the department's staff; the set is designed by Walter Sonnenburg, also a staff member. Miss Greta Aldene, a professional choreographer, is also credited. The production will feature some mixed media aspects with film scenes taken on board a Staten Island ferry.

The musical will play on all dates in Main Hall auditorium, and tickets may be obtained at the box office at the entrance to Main Hall. All seats are reserved at \$2.50 for the general public and \$1.25 for faculty, students and staff members. There will be no intermission.

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Environmental Analysis

by PROF. WILLIAM FERREN

We are in an environmental crisis and heading directly into an ecological Pearl Harbor OR we are all part of a passing fad to which some pay "lip service" while others describe as hysteria.

Looking back one year to visits with lawyers and scientists in Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; conferences and panel discussions with educators; "small talk" with housewives, students and taxi drivers; I have impressions or perhaps even "an impression" that I would like to transmit to the determined reader who has read this far.

One impression is that almost nobody reads an article on the Environment down to the third paragraph. Therefore, permit me to congratulate you for becoming part of this select group. Now, having an appreciative audience is really the major stumbling block to our environmental crisis (fad). Each person is interested but often only to the extent of his own best interests. It was particularly droll to discover that many individual scientists feel that his particular branch of science is best equipped to solve the environmental crisis (or perhaps profit most from the environmental fad). As to the non-technical people they seem to vary from those seeking to make an environmental profit to those with overflowing septic tanks who really care.

Since those who feel that the environmental crisis is just a fad have probably not read this far we will treat the subject as the crisis situation it really is. Why is it a crisis? I think the Pearl Harbor analogy tells us why. Pearl Harbor certainly could have been prevented by the correct military and political analysis in 1941. Our approaching ecological Pearl Harbor may be prevented by correct Environmental Analysis in 1971.

Environmental analysis may be viewed as a broad term describing 'the state of the art' or as a narrow technical term describing the methodologies used by the environmental scientist to analyze our polluted planet. I shall use the term both ways.

As far as "the state of the art" is concerned I can only report on my own experiences, activities and hopefully accomplishments thus far.

1. Visits to ports along our eastern seaboard convinced me that a "crunch" is developing between the economic realities of our economy and the citizens desire for clean water and clean air.

2. Some educational institutions and agencies are, "jumping on their horses and riding off in all directions." The timetables and level of discussion are all too often straight out of "Alice-In-Wonderland." However, on a more positive note, the concept of education at all levels in Environmental Studies, that is from Kindergarten through Adult Education is very encouraging.

3. Citizen-student action groups vary from left to right but I do think that the quasi-governmental-technical-legal triumvirate may well become the classical model. Governmental agencies such as the Interstate Sanitation Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Public Health Service etc. etc. have areas of jurisdiction, technical expertise and dedicated employees but they must be all viewed as resources agencies and not as the prime initiators of Environmental Action.

On February 18, 1971 at Wagner College we brought together the two definitions of Environmental Analysis. Our Environmental Conservation Program presented, "Chromatographic Techniques." The word chromatography is used in Environmental Analysis in the narrow technical sense but, as our seminar demonstrated, the word chromatography belongs in the vocabulary of all Environmentalists interested in the "state of the art." The spontaneous and enthusiastic participation of my class in Quantitative Analysis was almost as gratifying as the support given by the Committee Against Bus Exhaust (C.A.B.E.). The union of technical and non-technical people in attacking the problems of our real world is the key to final victory against pollution. Maritime-oriented people came to our seminar and discovered implications of the chromatographic technique to maritime environmental problems.

Subsequently, on March 24, 1971, it was my privilege to conduct an "environmental scientific breakthrough" when in the company of Captain M.W. Allen of the Marine Container Research and Development Bureau and Dr. Fred Debbrecht (our feature speaker on February 18, 1971) we were able to use the chromatographic technique to analyze the environmental problems soon to reach nightmare proportions on our ship the S.S. Earth have already plagued maritime vessels; corrosion, air pollution; water pollution are enemies of long acquaintance.

Our meeting of February 18, 1971 at Wagner College also attracted educators and scientists who came to learn and relate their particular expertise to the chromatographic analytical method. Again, this resulted in another meeting, this time at Brooklyn College on March 31, 1971. We formed a committee (The New York Collegiate Environmental Science Curriculum Committee) consisting of colleges and universities in the New York area offering degrees in Environmental Science. Liaison was established with New York State and on April 14, 1971, as chairman of this committee, I called a meeting at Wagner College to which we invited the Chairman of the

New York State Task Force on Environmental Education Curriculum. Attendance at a state wide meeting at Syracuse, New York early in March enabled Wagner to become one of the pioneer participants in this very exciting area of environmental education.

Perhaps the most significant group attending our Environmental Seminar was the concerned citizen-student. Majors in the biological sciences have traditionally been in the vanguard in this area. However, it is encouraging to report that students of all majors are becoming "environmentalists." Citizen-action will be one of the themes at our next "seminar" on Earth Day, April 22, 1971. We have been most fortunate to secure speakers who have "taken action" and set examples for the future "environmentalist."

The areas available and needing dedicated participants in environmental education seem to be as follows:

1. Environmental Studies: General education from Kindergarten through college for all.

2. Environmental Science: Interdisciplinary science curricula leading to degrees such as B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. in Environmental Science.

3. Environmental Health: Interdisciplinary curricula leading to B.S. and M.S. as set forth by the U.S. Public Health Service governmental health areas.

4. Environmental Adult Education: Seminars (such as our's of February 18, 1971) wherein technical information in the area of Environmental Techniques is presented to a "mixed" (technical-non-technical) audience.

5. Environmental-Teacher-Education: completes the circle and requires curricula to train people to carry out number 1 through number 4.

My own particular training and interest have led me to participate primarily in areas nos. 2, 3 and 4. As Chairman of the New York Collegiate Environmental Science Curriculum Committee I see the potentials and the pitfalls, but the need is real and the motivations sincere. In the area of Environmental Health, conferences have taken place between our administration representatives and representatives of the United States Public Health Service. These discussions are on-going and seem to be encouraging. Personally, I feel that area no. 4, Adult Education, is the most exciting and needed. I feel that last Earth Day, April 22, 1970, was a most memorable occasion. However, for me, it was mostly "an emotional experience." Now on Earth Day 1971 we all know (or should know) that the Environmental Crisis does exist and we would like to learn concrete ways and means to deal with it.

What are our goals? We see them as follows:

1. The emotion of our citizens and students (called "hysteria" by the skeptics) must be directed in a positive way to become the basis for Environmental Action.

2. Education, at all levels, is the only lasting answer to the Environmental Crisis.

3. TIME, or rather the lack of TIME, requires that adult education in the form of seminars, for example, bring together the technical and the non-technical to solve the problems of our environment.



SPORTS



Wagner Nine Loses Opener

by PAUL SCHULHAUS

The Wagner baseball team dropped its opening game to the defending Met Conference champions Seton Hall, last Wednesday, by a score of 7-6.

The Seahawks rode the arm of mound ace Bill Nikosey for six innings, as the curve-balling right hander held the Pirates to only one run, while striking out nine batters. Meanwhile, the Wagner nine tagged Gary Cavalle for three ones -- one in the first on a suicide squeeze, and one each in the second and third innings on solo HR's by Colt Helbig and Art Zinicola.

Nikosey was removed in the sixth, after the weather began to turn sharply colder, because Coach Ralph Ferraro feared that

his arm would be damaged if he continued. Rich Murphy was his reliever and he was replaced in the same inning by Gary LaFrance. Murphy and LaFrance helped give the Pirates the lead which they never lost, by giving up six runs. The final score again, Seton Hall, 7, Wagner 6.

Coach Ferraro, although naturally unhappy about the loss, was pleased with the team performance in general. They made no errors, an accomplishment for a Wagner team. The starting pitcher, Bill Nikosey, was excellent. He struck out nine, walked four, gave up only four hits in his five and one third innings and allowed only two runs, giving

him an early season ERA of 3.38.

Ferraro was very happy with the play of Colt Helbig, a freshman from Scotch Plains, New Jersey, who in addition to hitting the home run in his first varsity at bat, went three for four.

Ferraro also said, "We have some real good kids who are going to win some games for us. It looks like Cutler (Rich Cutler, 3rd Base) is going to hit this year, and Art (Zinicola, 1st Base) is going to show the form he had as a sophomore. Nikosey and LaFrance were well poised in the opener. And Helbig was just about sensational in his first game.

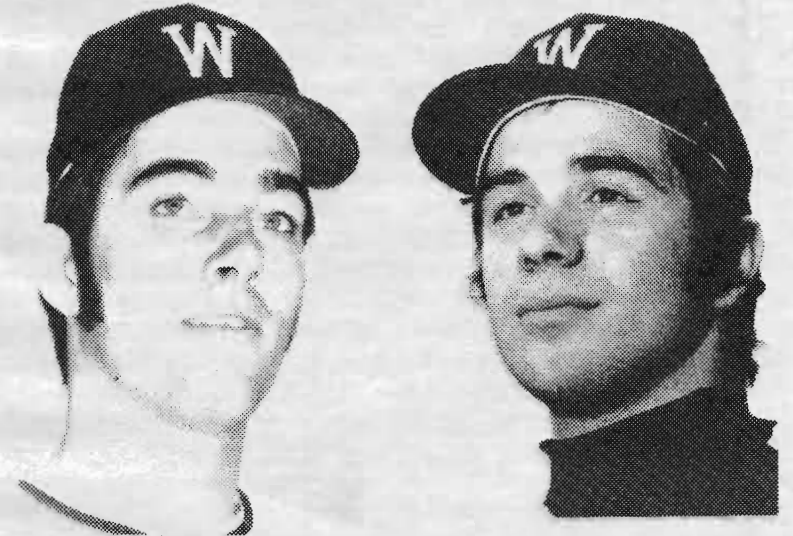
HAWKS DROP SECOND GAME 9-4 TO MANHATTAN

Wagner, after losing their opener by a score of 7-6 to Seton Hall, last Wednesday, lost their second game this past Saturday, April 3rd, to Manhattan College by a score of 9-4.

The score was tied 1-1 when the fifth inning began.

Manhattan's Vini Letteri blasted a two run double, breaking the tie and sparking a five run rally. The Manhattan team finished beating the Hawks by a score of 9-4.

This leaves Wagner with a no win, two loss record, while Manhattan holds a 2-0 record.



**MAY DAY
SOUL SPECTACULAR**
featuring Soul Machine - from Cheetah
and
Mellow Browns - from New Rochelle
engaged in the one and only
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presented by -
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AT:
Staten Island Community College
9:30 PM May 1
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All Proceeds to Nick Taylor Scholarship
Fund

Directions:

Train: Take 'RR' (BMT line) to 95th St. and 4th Ave. Take R7 Port Richmond Sq. Bus to Clove Rd. and walk to college. Ferry: Take the No. 6 Bus to Renwick St. By Car: From Verrazano Br; Exit at Richmond Clove Road and continue west along the service road to Renwick St.

Information and tickets call 390-3251 or 390-3016

SECURITY-

(continued from page 3)

and have been commissioned as officers in the police department of Coral Gables, Fla., where the campus is located. They are controlled, however, by the university administration.

At Drew University, nine uniformed student-policemen have the sole responsibility for security in the dormitories, gymnasium, and student center. Financed by federal work-study funds, they share squad-car duty with professional campus police.

At Minnesota's Mankato State College, 28 students, dressed in street clothes and carrying walkie-talkies, have replaced uniformed and armed professional guards. The college's security office also is manned by students who have no power of arrest. When necessary, the students can call on the city's police force for

assistance.

The Police Science Academy at Lewis Clark Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho, which is only partially controlled by the college administration, trains its students in patrolling techniques by having them mount armed patrols on the campus. Many students report being intimidated by the police-trainees.

David R. Green, a junior at Drew University and head of the institution's student police, says students are more responsive to law enforcement by their peers. "It's much more reassuring to look out and see the face of someone you sit next to in class than to see a stranger" enforcing laws, he says.

Other students, however, report that police repression is on the rise at colleges and universities, and that this is one reason why campuses are so quiet this year.

Illinois State University has installed electronic monitoring devices in several buildings,

including the reception area of the president's office.

The system is basically a closed-circuit television operation, monitored in the office of security services. Cameras also are operating or are planned for the university's computer and telephone centers and the cashier's office.

George Washington University likewise has expanded its use of closed-circuit television in university buildings, added emergency telephones around the campus, and purchased a radio-equipped vehicle.

INJUNCTION-

(continued from page 3)

A letter was sent to Judge Multer requesting him to keep the meeting open, but it was the position of the students not to see him if they could accomplish the same thing here on campus; It was suggested that a third, neutral counsel be consulted as to the legal facts. Subsequent meetings are being arranged to deal with the injunction.

WANT QUALITY CONTRACEPTIVES?

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Our illustrated brochure tells you all about Fetherlite and NuForm. And about seven other American brands which we have carefully selected from the more than one hundred kinds available today. And we explain the differences.

We also have nonprescription foam for women and a wide variety of books and pamphlets on birth control, sex, population, and ecology.

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THEY'RE NUMBER ONE: Members of the Chinese table tennis team participated in opening ceremonies of the 31st World Championships at Nagoya, Japan, last month. The team went on to finish first in the tournament. China is now hosting the U.S. team in a series of special exhibitions in unprecedented visit by U.S. athletes.

—United Press International