

An independent newspaper published by interested students and teachers in the Washington area.

Free Press

serving the university community

Vol. 1 No. 1

March 22, 1966

10¢ a Copy

Viet Activity On the Campus

Students on Washington area campuses have scheduled special activities around the Vietnam war issue during this week preceding the International Days of Protest against the War in Vietnam, March 25 and 26.

Tuesday, March 22 at 8 P.M., Congressman Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin will speak at Catholic University in Caldwell Hall on "Vietnam and World Peace". Coffee will be served at a question period in the Faculty Lounge of the Social Center, following the speech. The Movement for Peace and Freedom in Vietnam at Catholic U. is sponsoring the event.

Julian Bond of SNCC and Julius Hobson of ACT will speak in Cramton Auditorium on the Howard University campus Wednesday evening at 8 P.M. The Student Bar Association of Howard University is arranging the speeches, which are titled, "Vietnam and Civil Rights".

Also on Wednesday evening, University of Maryland Students for a Democratic Society have scheduled Hartley Leavitt in a debate on "The War in Vietnam." Mr. Leavitt will speak at 7 P.M. in room 112B of the Student Union on the Maryland campus.

"Free D.C." - When?

Having successfully completed its opening campaign along H St. n.e., the "Free D.C." Movement, jointly sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee and the Coalition of Conscience, continues to gain momentum as it expands along U St. between 7 St. and 14 St. N.W., from U St. to Park Road N.W. on 14 St. and on 7 St. from Florida to

New York Avenue.

The Movement suffered initially from extremely adverse publicity over alleged attempts at "extortion" and "economically blackmail" of D.C. merchants who were either against home rule, declined to display the "Free D.C." decal, or refused to contribute funds to the campaign. Though the leaders of the Movement denied that any such threats were made, subsequent strategy appears to have been modified, with economic boycott, in the words of Marion Barry, co-ordinator of the campaign, now only a "continuing possibility."

According to Barry, the three objectives of the campaign are: first, to mobilize the community; second, to dramatize across the nation the inability of D.C. citizens to elect their own government; and third, to single out and identify the merchants in the area who are against home rule. The first goal, community mobilization, is crucial to the achievement of the other objectives. After failure to enact last year's Home Rule Bill, an edition of the Congressional Quarterly sighted the apathy of the community as a major factor influencing Congressional votes. Organized protest against the present system of government is aimed at proving to skeptics that D.C. residents are dissatisfied with Congressional control of the city.

Community apathy was, however, more than matched by the unconcern of many congressmen over an issue which did not affect their constituency, and therefore their political future. By dramatizing the home rule issue

Ethiopians Meet

The Ethiopian Students in the Washington area will conduct a three day seminar on Ethiopia. The seminar, to be held in the Hall of Nations at Georgetown University, will begin on Thursday, March 24 and end on Saturday March 26.

Mr. Richard Greenfield, visiting lecturer in African studies at the State University College, New York, will be one of the guest speakers on Ethiopian affairs. Mr. Greenfield is the author of the book *Ethiopia, a New Political History*. Other participants will include Dr. Teshome Wagaw, specialist in Ethiopian education, and Dr. Harold Marcus, authority on Ethiopian history. Both men are at Howard University. Also participating are Dub Liben of Georgetown University, and Asmerum Legesse of Harvard.

The seminar will be followed by an African cultural show. Participants will include students from Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, and the Congo. For further information contact Mr. Salah: 234-1124.

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Peace Movements Prepare For Days of Protest-Bond to Speak

Activities to mark the International Days of Protest against the War in Vietnam, March 25 and 26, have been announced by local peace movement leaders.

Julian Bond and Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J., will be featured speakers at a rally Friday evening at 8 P.M. Demonstrators plan to march from the White House

to the South Vietnamese Embassy Saturday, to express opposition to American military action in Vietnam.

The rally Friday will be held at the Lincoln Memorial Temple Congregational Church, 11th and R Streets, N.W. In addition to Mr. Bond and Father Berrigan, Julius Hobson, chairman of Washington ACT, a civil rights group, Clint Hobson, who formerly worked with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and is presently a Howard University law student, and a number of local clergymen are scheduled to speak. Len Chandler, the well-known topical folksinger will entertain. The chairman will be the minister of the Lincoln Memorial Temple Congregational Church, Rev. Channing Phillips. Following the rally, coffee will be served in the church basement, and speakers will answer questions.

Julian Bond is a Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee field secretary who was elected to the Georgia Legislature. The House refused to seat him, however, after he expressed approval of SNCC statement which denounced American policy in the war in Vietnam. The statement declared in part, "We believe the United States has been deceptive in its claims of concern for the freedom of the Vietnamese people, as the

(Continued on Page 8)



Julian Bond consults a constituent in Atlanta, Ga.

Area Students Join, Make "Free Press"

by Art Grosman

About three months ago, several students began meeting to plan the establishment of a city-wide university newspaper for the Washington area academic community. Other students and faculty members, hearing of our looseknit organization, gave their help and encouragement.

People had different reasons for wanting a newspaper. Some wanted a publication of academic information, some a place for controversy, and still others a sounding board for their views. All these center around the idea of increasing communications between the students and faculty of this city.

Now that our first issue is out, we are beginning to bridge the intercollegiate gap. For this effort to be a success, the members of the academic community will have to help, each in his own way. Some will contribute articles on their own interests. Others may decide to donate their money and their time. The *Washington Free Press* is still badly in need of typists, proofreaders, distributors, photographers and advertising agents. We have a great shortage of permanent contacts, and need reporters at each campus, especially Maryland University and George Washington University.

Any person interested in becoming part of the *Washington Free*

Press staff can do so merely by working with the paper. The rewards of such work are not measured in dollars and cents, in credit hours, degrees or tenure, but in the deep satisfaction that comes when one is helping himself and his fellow teachers and students by helping to instill a spirit of self-awareness and a sense of a po-

tentially fertile academic community.

The *Washington Free Press* plans to incorporate and attain the status of a non-profit organization. Communication through superior journalism is our goal. The obstacles are many, but the first leap has been taken.

Anti-War Petition at A.U.

During the last week of February, a petition opposing the Johnson administration policies in Vietnam was circulated on the American University campus. During the course of the week, the petition, drawn up by an ad hoc committee, was signed by students and professors. It started that:

"We, the undersigned, share a concern of the future of U.S. policy in Vietnam in the light of the fact that in terms of present policy we can see no resolution to the present conflict.

We therefore urge that the Administration join the efforts of the aforementioned and give careful consideration to the following:

1. That the only peace in Vietnam will be a negotiated peace.
2. That the de-escalation of offensive military operations is an

essential element to any such negotiation.

3. That the obvious channel for any such negotiation is the re-convention of the Geneva Conference with all parties to the present conflict participating."

The ad hoc committee which drew the petition up consisted of C. Thomson Ross, Peter Adelman, Duane Ball, William McKenzie, James Cooperman, James B. Moore, Don Weber, Alex Traube, and Christine Collins.

Peter Adelman told the *Washington Free Press* that the committee planned to send a copy of the petition to such congressional dissenters as Senator J. William Fulbright and to several major newspapers.

This is the second petition concerning the war in Vietnam to appear on the American U. campus.

THE WASHINGTON FREE PRESS has what many might consider a peculiar editorial policy: we believe that the Washington university community needs an open, objective forum where the "other side" can be heard more often--consequently, we are not going to take sides ourselves, lest we inhibit that other side, whatever it might be, from being heard. When our editors have things to say, often very much one-sided, they will say them under their own by-line, and in no way representing THE WASHINGTON FREE PRESS.

The only editorial policy this newspaper espouses as a newspaper is that of freedom of speech. We pledge that no contribution to this newspaper, however it differs from the prevailing common wisdom and cultural tradition, will ever be rejected on any grounds other than lack of space, lack of respect for other men, or poor writing.

This issue has many shortcomings, which we are well aware of. For example, George Washington University is almost totally missing from our news pages, as it is on our board of directors. We started out with several GWU students among our number, but they have all fallen by the wayside. We can only make this weakness known, trusting that GWU people will come forth to join us in this experiment.

Our calendar of events is skimpy. You can help. Send us any events-notices you can. Our advertising section is almost non-existent. If this is not remedied soon, we shall not be able to carry on. If you can sell some advertising for us, come forward.

We are confident that we are providing the Washington university community a service it has long needed. Our efforts can only go on if you help us.

GU Pluralism Maintained

by Jim Capra

Georgetown University undergraduates rejected a proposed attempt at student government unification in a special student referendum held on March 4. The vote was 882 for the proposed new constitution and 1106 against.

Georgetown undergraduate student government is divided into three separate ruling bodies: the College of Arts and Sciences, the Nursing School, the Walsh Area (which is composed of the schools of Foreign Service, Business, Languages and Linguistics). Each school had to affirm the constitution in order to unify the student government.

The College of Arts and Sciences was the main force in the defeat of the proposed measure. 874 students or 87.5 per cent of the voter turnout voted "no." Opposition to the proposed move was voiced mainly on the basis of the loss of autonomy of the separate schools. Signs opposing unification read, "Pluralism is an American tradition." The Dean of the College, Thomas Fitzgerald, S. J.

publicly opposed the entire concept of unification as early as last October.

In the Walsh Area, the vote was 580-214 or 74.3 per cent in favor of the proposed constitution. The voter turnout in the Walsh Area was slightly over forty per cent. The Walsh Area has long been the main force in the promotion of unification. The main reason for this seems to be the belief that students must unite in order to become an effective influence that will have to be reckoned with by the university administration. Signs supporting unification read, "Federate or stagnate." In general, the deans of the various schools in the Walsh Area supported unification, qualifying it with a concern for the will of the students. The Student Personnel Office, the disciplinary and student affairs office of the university, supported the measure.

In the Nursing school, the vote was 175-17 or 90.7 per cent in favor of the unification constitu-

tion. It has been generally agreed that the nurses feel that they would have a greater voice in student affairs under a unified system of student government.

On Monday, March 14, the Walsh Area student Council passed a resolution calling for unification "as soon as is practical" with the Nursing School Student Council.

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"Things" Are in the Saddle?

by Ivan Eames

with knowledge of its complex techniques) remain the same.

d) Bureaucracy is adopted for the purpose of efficiency. However, in almost all instances, the purpose of the institution are displaced and the procedures, the rules and regulations, or efficiency becomes an end in itself. For example, the purpose of a liberal arts college is "to enable the student to acquire a broad general knowledge in the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities as a foundation for understanding the world in which he lives," (Howard University General Catalogue), but if an individual has majored and minored in a social science and wants to take 12 hours in natural science, he cannot do so because the rules say everyone must take a social science sequence. The rules restrict the goal of a general liberal arts education.

e) The individual's life style becomes one of submergence in, and shifts from, one bureaucratic context to another--one does time in primary and secondary mass education, goes to a mass university, enters the prototype of bureaucracy, the army, and moves to an occupation in a large corporation or government office.

f) The submergence of the person in the bureaucratic detail of the mass society results in the dehumanization of social relations and the alienation of man from his fellow man and from himself--his very identity is threatened; his freedom destroyed.

Finally, people are taught to be thing-oriented rather than relationship-oriented; the important thing is the degree not the education, the grade not the value of knowledge, money and the things it can buy, not service and what one can give. Yet it is very questionable that this process is inevitable--we have here a social process, not a natural law of the universe.

A social process is the product of man, an unplanned one, granted, but what man has given, man can also take away. A planned, intelligent restructure of social relations is not impossible!

The mechanization of human life seems to be gaining in momentum rather than even being intelligently controlled, let alone restructured. A recent example of this can be seen in an article in Look Magazine of March 22, 1966, on the counterproductive effect of testing on learning, in which the following statement is made:

"Now educators are bringing what may be the doomsday anti-cheating weapon up onto the firing line. What is it: A computer programmed to detect collusion on multiple-choice tests. Recently, ten students at Howard University in Washington, D.C., were suspended after being confronted with

the computer's icy accusation of cheating.

This is right at home--perhaps we can do little to debureaucratize the State Department or the mechanized corporation (some of which are using lie detectors before hiring), but it seems to me the responsibility of the Howard Community to prevent such infamous treatment of persons in the future. Emerson said, "Things are in the saddle, and ride mankind." He might have added, "and dignity is being trampled."

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sirs:

Since some playgoers may reject the Theatre of the Absurd as unrealistic, we should like to call their and your attention to the sangfroid with which Cao Ky made his remarks to your correspondent, Ward Just, about his methods of dealing with black marketeers, etc. Envision the following dialogue in a play by Beckett, Ionesco, Pinter, Albee, Fratti, et. al.:

SCENE: The Presidential Palace in Saigon.

CAST: Premier Cao Ky, his lovely china-doll wife, Earnest American reporters, silent puppeteer from U.S. State Department (on Right)

REPORTER: The American Public would be interested in how you are going to institute social reform.

KY: Sometime next week we are going to execute all black marketeers, profiteers, and corrupt officials in Viet Nam.

REPORTER: But you promised to do that last June.

KY: But your government wouldn't let me do it back then.

REPORTER: I see. When may I tell my readers that you will carry out your intentions?

KY: (Shrugging and lighting a Salem) Oh, sometime next week.

REPORTER: What are some other features of your reform program?

KY: Elimination of all the old people. (Turning to wife, who is shyly leafing through a guidebook of Honolulu shops). Relax, dear--it's only politics.

Sincerely,
Barbara F. Lefcowitz

Opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor and in signed columns and feature articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors.

Washington Free Press

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CU Profs Dispute Campbell's Reign

by James Bross

The controversy over the establishment of an Institute of International Law and Relations is not the basic issue in the dispute between the faculty and other sections of the University. The I.I.R. dispute is "merely a symptom." The issues concerned are considerably wider than the establishment of just one Institute; they are not, however, so wide as to constitute a revolt against the entire structure of the university and the American hierarchy. The issue is neither a minor domestic squabble nor another Saint John's.

In establishing the scope of this dispute within the wide range suggested above, it should be remembered that this University is essentially among the most free of Catholic schools. If you were to put a number on the amount of freedom, as scientists like to do, it is 97% free, 3% non-free. That 3% is enough to create an atmosphere of tension which makes it difficult for faculty members to feel at ease within the university.

Within the individual classroom, each professor is given complete freedom in selection of course material and method of teaching. Limitations exist in the choosing of how many and what kinds of courses are to be taught in the classrooms. In the area of lessening course loads, changing requirements, and experimentation in the curriculum, the undergraduate staff has met a brick wall. That wall is Monsignor James Marshall Campbell.

Monsignor Campbell has, in his long, long reign, built the undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences almost single-handedly. His standards in this process have been high, and he has built a well-regulated undergraduate division. His methods, however, have been far from flawless and he has been referred to as authoritarian and egocentric. (Students like to attribute Monsignor Campbell's inaccessibility to his age—he is seventy—but longtime faculty members assert that "he's al-

ways been like this.")

Students in the College have often wondered why students in other colleges enjoy benevolent or even enlightened rules, while they remain subject to a far more authoritarian rule. The answer lies in the unique position of the undergraduate College within the University. Undergraduate Arts and Sciences is, in a sense, an afterthought at C.U. For this reason, it possesses a "staff" instead of a faculty; and, for this same reason, Dean Campbell is the only Dean who is not subject to a vote of confidence every two years by faculty members. These biennial votes are not to accept or reject a Dean since only the Rector has power to remove him; they do, however, give the Rector and the Board of Trustees information on how well he is fulfilling his duties. As a result of this flaw in the structure of the University, Dean Campbell has been allowed to institutionalize the most offensive side of his character in a stubborn College Office.

Dean Campbell's offenses against academic freedom are no longer at the center of the faculty protest, but a second and still vital area in which violations have occurred must be considered now. These issues are concerned with disruptions of the structure and customary courtesies of the University.

The structure of the University is set up in a hierarchy which can be outlined as follows:

The Board of Trustees

Rector

The Academic Senate

Each of these power units has some kind of absolute authority over the next lower echelon. The Board of Trustees can choose to ignore or even remove the Rector; strictly speaking, the Rector can consult or not consult the Academic Senate in making his decisions. In the ideal use of this structure, the highest echelon would consult all the lower echelons before any final decisions.

The Academic Senate is the section of the structure closest to and most responsive to the faculty and the University at large. It is composed of the Deans of all the Schools (all of whom, except for Dean Campbell, are subject to the biennial faculty vote of confidence), and a representative from each of the faculties (selected by a vote of each faculty). Because of these votes, the Senate must remain responsive to the desires of the faculty; thus, by the position of its members on campus and even in the classrooms, the Senate would be better informed on the state of the University than someone on the Board of Trustees.

In the recent past, the integrity of this structure has been violated in several instances. The Senate, the various faculties, and at times—the Rector himself have been made to act as rubber stamps to measures imposed from above.

The establishment of the Institute of International Law and Relations is one of those instances of imposition from above (above, in this case, being the Board of Trustees); no one is quite sure how this maneuver was accomplished, but even its opponents concede it to be a masterpiece of stealth and political williness. In other instances, good ideas (perhaps the establishment of a School of Music is one of these) have been presented in the

same manner and have had to be opposed because of their mode of presentation. The Academic Senate and the faculty have found themselves in the position of having to oppose basically sound ideas for the sake of preserving the privileges granted them by custom and law.

At the core of the need for faculty voice (through the Senate) in the affairs of the University is a consensus that a series of violations of academic freedom in the confrontation between the University and the world at large could have been prevented. For example, it is believed that the ill-famed speaker ban of four prominent theologians would not have occurred if the faculty had been consulted. The banning of John Courtney Murray, Godfrey Diekmann, Gustave Weigel, and Hans Kung was thoroughly condemned by the Faculty after its publication and would have been more reasonably settled if the faculty had been allowed to condemn the proposal before it was affected.

At the time of the banning, a committee was established by the faculty to investigate all such instances of denial of academic freedom. This committee gathered a sizable compendium of violations which the faculty acclaimed at one of its meetings. To prevent more ill feelings and bad publicity, the compendium was not released. At

least one instance should be cited to demonstrate the type of violations the faculty hopes to prevent. During the Darwin centennial, a symposium was planned in which theologians and biologists would discuss Darwin's Theory and try to discover if a conflict still existed between Darwin and theology. The symposium was not permitted because it was "too controversial." This same controversial subject was discussed in successful symposia on other Catholic campuses in this country and in Rome at a gathering whose members were greeted by the Pope.

Such absurd occurrences as this constitute most of the compendium and are the type of actions the faculty members hope to prevent by reforms.

In summation, what the faculty wants is a greater voice in the affairs of the University. This voice could be granted simply by a literal implementation of the means provided in the University's statutes that provide for the Academic Senate.

In June Dean Campbell will retire. The true test of the administration's sincerity in attempting to heal the wounds will lie in whether the new Dean appointed to Arts and Sciences is really responsive to the desires of the faculty.

operative stores is not enough. Selective buying, the withdrawal of business from the larger establishments which use their influence against the interests of the community, remains the most effective manner of fighting the Board of Trade's influential lobby. However, present organization and staffing is inadequate to execute such a program properly. Once launched, a boycott has to have the necessary power to succeed; an unsuccessful attempt would lead to the demise of the entire Movement.

Students interested in seeing the Free D.C. Movement succeed should contact SNCC headquarters at 107 Rhode Island Avenue N.W., telephone number 387-7445.

"Free D.C." - When?

(Continued from Page 1)

across the nation, the Movement hopes to gain a consensus of support similar to the overwhelming pressure for a Voting Rights Act in 1965. Many people who are not at present even aware of the lack of self-government in the District or its implications, hopefully will begin to urge their representatives to support Home Rule.

Third and finally, by asking merchants to display a "Free D.C."

sign in their windows, the myth is being destroyed that the Board of Trade, unyielding opponent of Home Rule, is the monolithic spokesman for the business community.

Both in the dramatization of the effects of Congressional government and in the demands put on business, the Movement is still weak. It is not the fact, per se, that D.C. residents do not govern themselves that could ultimately spark national indignation, but the accentuation of the glaring deficiencies in education, health and welfare facilities for which this government is responsible.

Mere identification of unco-

Faculty Forum Formed At H.U.

by Shirley Booker

A group of faculty members at Howard University has organized the Faculty Forum to present to the university community critical discussions of current issues. The present membership is an expansion of the panel of faculty members called upon last semester by Project Awareness to discuss the war in Vietnam.

The Forum describes its objective as follows: "to inspire discussion and to provide a forum for the serious and critical consideration of any matter—domestic or foreign, economic or political, social or cultural—which endangers the development or preservation of the dignity of the individual." The provisional chairman of the group, Mr. Richard Raskin, said that one effect of the Vietnam panel discussion was to

Although Mr. Raskin was hesi-

tant to speak for the entire group, he did state that as faculty members, they, "feel morally obligated to participate actively in discussing issues which affect students."

Because of the gap between the student body and the faculty in relation to the world outside the classroom, Raskin felt that a group such as the Faculty Forum is badly needed at Howard. Also, Raskin felt that it is good for students to see that their teachers are concerned about matters not directly connected with the courses they teach.

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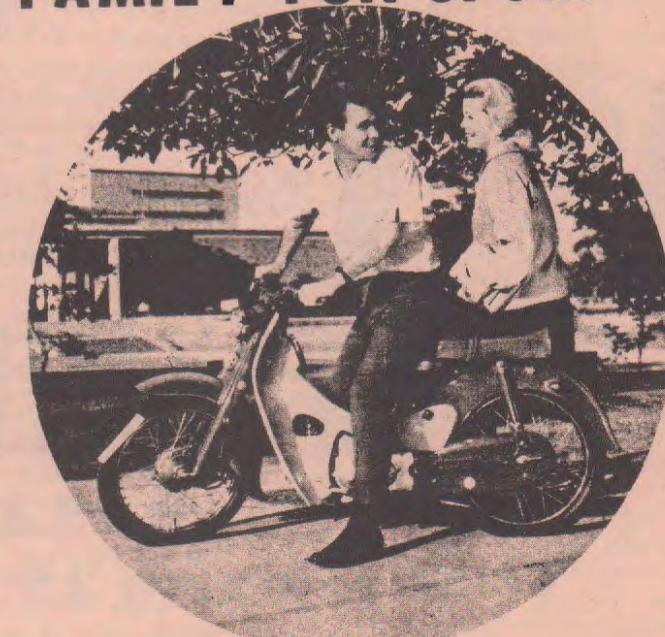
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On Hiring an Intelligent Man

by Dr. Alan B. Lefcowitz
Irony of ironies sayeth the teacher! What follows was written before President Kingman Brewster of Yale disclaimed Lynd. And so we are taught once more that the human administratus (or sapiens of any sort) are poor vessels to hold abstract principle. But if my metaphor is dashed, the central truth in it holds.

Among the repressive aberrations cast up by the Viet Nam conflict, none is more symptomatic of our troubled times than the type of discussion I find engendered by the Affair Lynd. To many with whom I have spoken and in much of the news media, it is a cause for concern that President Kingman Brewster of Yale should indicate no particular urge to discipline (i.e. fire) Professor Lynd for the gall of thinking his wisdom about Viet Nam superior to that of Secretary MacNamara and his IBM machine. The position of the more reasonable consensus opposed to Professor Lynd's presumptuousness might be summed up as "Academic Freedom but . . ."

Since on this occasion, as well as on others, academic freedom has become newsworthy, it might be an appropriate time to cast some light on the subject from a tangential point of view and with a different rhetoric. For the slow progression of the academic freedom problem from the back pages of news papers to the front pages warns us that the problem is bound to become more severe. While the schools of this country grow and their faculties grow, the United States increasingly faces complex national and international emergencies that make it increasingly difficult to secure academic freedom. Some feel that it is more than a local problem--that the problem of securing academic freedom mirrors the difficulty any man faces who seeks to retain integrity in a pre-packaged society. But this is not quite the manifestation of the Lynd Affair I wanted to explore here.

Let me return to the implication of President Kingman Brewster's refusal to fire Professor Lynd. "But," say you, "We do not know as yet that dismissal will not be the outcome." Odds on that given good health Professor Lynd will retire--pensioned and testimonial-ed--from Yale at age sixty-five. Behind President Brewster's action or lack of action--

whether or not the good President is aware of it--will lie a rationale, an inevitable logic. That rationale is precisely the reason why any parent (pocket-book permitting) who thinks about such matters wants his child (talent permitting) to go to Yale, or MIT, or the University of Chicago, or Swarthmore. And the working of that principle in precisely the reason why any parent who thinks about such things would not want his child (talent and pocket-book permitting) to attend such third-rate schools as Mississippi, Maryland, LIU, or the University of Ohio. Though I admit that the parent might not quite realize the hidden logic behind his preference, his preference is intimately connected with his common sense realization that the Presidents of those third-rate Universities would fire Professor Lynd.

Think of it this way. How did Yale become Yale? (I speak here of the academic, not the social Yale). Because it fostered the atmosphere in which the life blood of education, free-wheeling thought, could flow. When your child returns from college, does he complain about the Professor Lynd? In fact, any parent with a child in any school--grade, high, or higher--well knows the destruction of mind any interest that comes from the inexorable non-teaching of the Non-Professor Lynd. Any parent knows what President Kingman Brewster knows--that a school is third-rate not by virtue of its petty facilities but by virtue of its petty faculties.

The public common sense, however, is obscured by the created desire for antithetical results from their school system--safe teaching and good teaching. Consideration of this matter opens up possibly terrifying vistas for those accustomed to illogicality. How do they think Professor Lynd came to teach at Yale? President Kingman Brewster knows. He knows that Professor Lynd teaches at Yale for the same reason Professor Lynd went to North Viet Nam. That is because Professor Lynd has proven to be a man of original and free mind as demonstrated by the perceptiveness of his writings and by the achievement of the students who have passed through Professor Lynd's tutelage. Most important, President Brewster of Yale knows that the same abilities that engendered Professor Lynd's specific professional competence cannot be turned off and on like an IBM machine--that Professor Lynd is competent to teach at Yale because Professor Lynd's knowledge is alive twenty-four-hours a day. It is common sense observation that the man who can turn his mind on and off like an IBM machine soon forgets to turn it on. But Professor Lynd is not a man who happens to make his living by thinking; he is thinking

man. Encouragement of this quality of mind is what makes Yale mostly first-rate and the lack of which makes Maryland mostly fourth-rate.

In justice we grant that the general public's inability to grasp the logic of "Yale-ness" is not at all reprehensible when one comes to think that our politicians, businessmen, and--who would think it! -- our school administrators fail to grasp this point. Consider the dark implications of the following reality: A teacher who is supposedly hired for his intelligence is obliquely or directly asked to become socially stupid the moment he signs his contract. It is a paradoxical anomaly (only a redundancy will serve this absurdity) that teachers are on the one hand damned for being ivy encrusted, but on the other hand pilloried when they refuse to stay hidden in the tower. Yet, as any teacher will tell you with whatever remains of his sensibility, salvation in the academic depends largely upon decision to be stupid outside the classroom--stupid with respect to the way his nation or his institution is run. In fact, a teacher is even asked to be stupid about such matters as intelligent academic practice, his own salary, benefits, and all other matters that affect his personal or professional well-being. All this, I reiterate, is with the exception of the teacher in a first-class school.

Now I ask any man of sensibility reading this: How can you expect a teacher to be stupid outside the classroom and intelligent inside the classroom? It makes sense that stupidity will soon infect his whole mind. Eight out of ten of your teachers were not stupid when they began teaching--be assured of that. But from a very human need for creature comforts and peace, they allowed themselves to be inoculated with the germs of stupidity. Then--ignoble reality!--they became so sick with stupidity that they now think themselves healthy. And the knowledge they cough out is dark and the students they attempt to teach catch the darkness which they suspect is darkness though the teacher thinks it light.

What I have described up to here is logic and fact and common sense. You will pardon me, therefore, if at the last I go out on a limb. I admit that any intelligent, red-blooded intellect may be mistaken--this without reference to the specific case in point. Nevertheless, a man whose intelligence is on twenty-four hours alert can still teach golden rings around the stupid clod who happens to be more correct about a single issue. And the student will be better for the twenty-four hour mind.

President Kingman Brewster of Yale knows this.

Senate Reversal

by Gabriel Huck

In late January many newspapers reported that the Department of Religious Education at the Catholic University had been moved from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to the School of Sacred Theology. The transfer had supposedly taken place by vote of the Academic Senate at the wish of the Board of Trustees. Since the Religious Education Department has for years given the M.A. and the Ph.D., there was much confusion about what this transfer would mean since the School of Sacred Theology does not grant these degrees, and is not accredited in the same way as the School of Arts and Sciences.

During the next month some of the facts involved in the transfer began to emerge, and on February 24 the Senate voted in effect to reverse its previous action; all was to remain as it had been before the January meeting, though a study would be conducted to make recommendations about the wisdom of the action that had been so hastily voted, then reversed. Some of the facts which led to this reversal make it quite plain that exposure and publicity are the enemies of authoritarianism.

On January 27 the Rector, Bishop McDonald, had informed the Deans

of Sacred Theology and Arts and Sciences, by telephone and messenger respectively, that at the Senate meeting (less than an hour away) he meant to announce the transfer of the Department of Religious Education from Arts and Sciences to Theology. The Rector informed Father Sloyan, head of the Department, by phone that he meant to bring the matter before the Board of Trustees in April, but he did not mention the Senate meeting only minutes away.

At the meeting the Rector presented the proposal, giving the impression that the Trustees had already acted on the measure and that it was being done with the knowledge and consent of Father Sloyan. The Senate then voted its approval.

In the weeks that followed the faculty of the Religious Education Department voted unanimously to remain in the Graduate School, and the faculty of Sacred Theology voted unanimously against the procedure adopted, though no vote was taken on the substance of what had been done. It was the faculty of the Graduate School that voted to have its representative on the Senate put forth a resolution asking that the action taken at the previous meeting be reconsidered.

Catholic U. Vigil



The Washington Post

Catholic University students stand silently for ten minutes in support of faculty resolution.

About two hundred Catholic University students held a ten minute Prayer Vigil at noon, on Tuesday, March 15, in front of Mullen Library, where the Rector's office is located. The demonstration was held, according to an anonymous notice posted on the campus Monday evening, for the purpose of "action on the unanimously endorsed faculty resolution on the selection of a SUCCESSOR FOR DEAN CAMPBELL, passed over three weeks ago."

The vigil was apparently occasioned by rumors that the Treasurer's report on expenditures

for the next academic year listed an entry for salary for Msgr. James M. Campbell as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for 1966-1967. This, if true, would seem to indicate that the administration plans to retain Msgr. Campbell as Dean for another year, despite the unanimous vote of the College faculty on a measure concerning the selection of the elderly Dean's successor.

The demonstrators were predominantly lay undergraduates, though a group of Christian Brothers was also present. A few hundred other students looked on from a distance.

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INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM

March 25 & 26

Friday, March 25 8:30 P.M.

Rally to Win the War in Viet Nam

Speakers: Julian Bond, Daniel Berrigan, S.J. and others

Lincoln Memorial Temple

11th & R Sts., N.W.

Saturday, March 26 11:00 A.M.

March from the White House to the Vietnam Embassy

"Bitter Reality" Explored At Arena "Not Symbolic" Says Author Arden



John Arden's "Sargeant Musgrave's Dance" plays a five week engagement at Washington, D.C.'s Arena Stage, March 17 through April 17, 1966. Ted D'Arms (left) is featured in the title role with George Reinhold (center) as Sparky and Robert Foxworth as Hurst.

by Hossein Sahafi

"This is not a symbolic play. Nor does it advocate bloody revolution. I have endeavored to write about the violence in the world," writes John Arden in his Introduction to Sargeant Musgrave's Dance. As this drama of bitter reality about a British Sargeant and three soldiers who are descended on a mining town in the North of England unfolds, the cruelty and senselessness of the ugly war is philosophized.

This play was first performed at Royal Court Theater in England about six years ago. Sargeant Musgrave's Dance has won many awards for its young writer, John Arden, who is originally an architect. Mr. Arden is donating a greater part of the royalties from his plays to the Christian Action Funds for relief of political prisoners in South Africa.

He says, "1965-66 was as ugly

Physicians Panel On Bio Warfare To Be Held Here

A panel meeting on Chemical and Biological Warfare will be held at Georgetown University in the Hall of Nations, 36th and N Streets, N.W., Thursday, March 24, at 8:30 P.M. Discussion will be moderated by Dr. Louis Lasagna, an Associate Professor of Medicine, and of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

Members of the panel are: Dr. James D. Atkinson, Associate Professor of Government at Georgetown University, Mr. W. Bowmen Cutter of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's Science and Technology Bureau, Dr. Matthew Meselson, a Professor of Biology at Harvard University, and Dr. William V. O'Brien, an Associate Professor of Government, and chairman of the Institute of World Polity at Georgetown University.

The panel is sponsored by the Washington, D.C. Physicians for Social Responsibility, and will be free and open to the public.

a year's end as was 1958-59, when the play was conceived and written. Also, South Africa is the worst reminder we have of those historical grandfathers of ours who sent the "legendary" Musgrave and his men off to the wars."

The production of Sargeant Musgrave's Dance at the Arena Stage is beautifully staged by talented Ed Sherin. Mr. Sherin, who has directed Saint Joan by George Bernard Shaw and Project of Immortality by Loring Mandel at the Arena this year, presents Arden's reality with a great sense of style.

The settings by Robin Wagner and lighting by Jules Fisher are

both quite effective. Ted D'Arms' performance is moving and strong. Congratulations should go to the Arena Stage Company for its choice and for its highly stylized production of Sargeant Musgrave's Dance.

Sargeant Musgrave's Dance will continue through April 17. Performances are nightly, Tuesday through Saturday at 8:30 PM with an early evening performance on Sundays at 7:30 and a 2:30 PM Saturday matinee. Tickets are available at the Arena box office at 638-6700.

Artificial Hearts

by Margaret Williams

The idea of implanting an artificial heart within the bodies of persons who would not otherwise survive is not one that is hard to accept today. As early as 1935 the Russians seemed to be the first who performed experiments with artificial heart devices. However, publications about experiments in total replacement of the heart appeared only ten years ago. The first successful use of electric stimulation (see SCIENCE 120, 293 (1954), now well advanced into the clinical stage, was made in 1954.

Some of the influential developments that have been made since the mid-fifties are as follows: Dr. S. McCabe demonstrated a four-chambered plastic blood pump (1957); Drs. Huston, Akutsu, and Kolff developed a motor driven pendulum pump that sustained a dog's circulation for more than five hours (1960); and in 1965, the possibility of using an implanted nuclear power source to drive an artificial heart was reported (see J. C. Schuder, et. al., IRE Internat'l. Conv. Record (1961), pp. 119-126).

Dr. Schuder noted that other means of supplying a power source--wires and tubes through the chest wall, mechanical forces transmitted through tissue, and energy from various muscles--are either unattractive for chronic utilization or have not been shown to have sufficient power capabilities.

The problems that researchers are faced with include: blood destruction, clotting, wear and fatigue of the fabrication material, and determination of a power source that will not require wires transgressing the skin. Dr. John C. Schuder, who works with the

C.U. Faculty Letter

Vietnam Letter Causes Strife As C.U. Profs Debate Issue

Thirty-five Catholic University faculty signed an "Open Letter to the President of the United States" concerning the war in Vietnam. The letter was first published as a paid political advertisement in the Catholic Standard of March 10.

The letter called for the U.S. to take the lead in achieving a cease-fire, to negotiate with the National Liberation Front, and to withdraw troops and supplies introduced into South Vietnam after

February, 1965, in phases, "simultaneously with such a cease fire and its attendant preliminary political convention." The advertisement also urged, "as the very least requirement of simple humanity," the cessation of bombing of North and South Vietnam and Laos, and of the destruction of crops, supplies and homes.

The Most Reverend William J. McDonald, Rector of Catholic University, was quoted under the headline "CU Rector Replies to Vietnam Critics," in the March 10 issue of the Catholic Standard, the same issue in which the "Open Letter to the President" appeared as a paid political advertisement. Bishop McDonald commented, apparently in reference to the advertisement, "...it should be obvious that the views expressed in this issue of the Standard do not represent those of the majority of students and faculty members at the Catholic University." To substantiate this point, the Rector cited the statistics of the Washington Area Student Opinion Poll, as indicating "that at Catholic University 70 per cent favor present U.S. policy in Vietnam and 74 per cent believe that the administration has been doing all it can to secure peace." The Washington Area Student Opinion Poll was an informal survey of undergraduate student opinion on the Vietnam conflict, conducted at Washington area universities on one day during the preceding week.

It is not yet clear how Bishop McDonald learned that the advertisement was to appear in that edition of the Standard. The Catholic Standard is the newspaper of the Archdiocese of Washington, D.C.

America Suffering Democracy

by Jeane Dianna Saint

We Americans are penny wise and pound foolish. Why do we place warning signs on cigarette packages in an attempt to prevent the populace from dying of lung cancer and yet not hesitate to send our men to death in war? Can it be that there is no honor in dying from a disease yet there is honor in death via patriotism? If we spent as much time and money finding a way for peace as we do in health studies, transportation safety, preventative medicine, et. al., surely we would be closer to it by now.

As an American citizen you angrily answer: "We do! We spend more money aiming at peace than we do on our own people." Certainly there is truth to that statement, so gallantly put. It has not been until recently that our own startling poverty situation has received attention. Far better that we feed our entire country, educate all our people before we give these things in great amounts elsewhere. We go into Africa and speak of equality. The Africans are no fools, they are quite amused by our simulated brotherhood when we cannot treat our own black citizens as human beings.

Just how is the taxpayers money used toward peace? We pour

millions of U.S. dollars into aid for underdeveloped countries. We possess a natural antipathy for communism yet their concept is also to bring civilization, in a materialistic scene, to these countries, in an effort to bring to them social mobility and the spirit of work. When we do it, it is in the spirit of democracy and therefore right, or to spread democracy throughout the world would be a victory, yet to spread communism would be a defeat. Why? Both sides are outwardly aiming at the same goal and both sides feel certain they have the true and perfect cause.

Sadly, communism has lost its original idea of equality for all and thus gained for itself a bad image. Yet what about democracy? Today the Government has an increasing amount of power over the people. There is little true freedom of the press, for the majority of the newspapers tend to print through the political leanings of the owners/operators. Even the editorials are being, to some degree, censored.

Our freedom of speech is almost non-existent, for if you say the wrong thing you are apt to be investigated by a Congress for Un-American Activities. Even our rights to free peaceful

assembly are being infringed upon. It seems to me, even though I am no real authority, that democracy is drifting away from its original good concepts just as has communism.

Let us return to our world contributions to peace. We spend vast amounts of money and lives on fighting in other countries. Their political aspirations may not be that of a democracy entirely (the trend seems to be more toward socialism in most newly developing countries) but we see (or sense) such terrors as communist infiltration and rush in to help the fight against this certain doom. Often we start off as an advisor but become so enthusiastic we end in full-fledged fighting. How many of these countries would settle their own problems, in less time perhaps, without our assistance? It would be impossible to tell unless we learn to sit back and let another nation fight for itself. Just as "too many cooks can spoil the pot" so can too many pots spoil the cook. Our fingers are certainly in too many pots.

Question: Is the way to peace to encourage others to adopt our own standards?

The United States of America, world wide big brother.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM
SOME MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. President:

The reasons for the war in Vietnam, for our involvement there and for the great obstacles opposing a just solution forbid placing all the blame for the war itself or for its continuation on any one person or nation. But while we wish to support and encourage the efforts you have made in recent months to bring the fighting to an end, especially the temporary cessation of bombing in North Vietnam, the expression of a willingness to use the 1954 Geneva accords as a basis for Vietnam's future and eventually to withdraw all U.S. military power from Vietnam, and the presentation of the Vietnam war to the United Nation's Security Council, still we believe that our country can and must do more to bring about peace.

We believe that all actions involving us with other nations must be oriented toward the construction of a universal public authority demanded by the existence of problems of world-wide dimensions. Our actions must never work against or even delay the establishment of this order and authority. We feel that we must, as the Fathers of the second Vatican Council have said, work for a time when "all war can be completely outlawed by international consent." We agree with them when they say: "This goal undoubtedly requires the establishment of some universal public authority acknowledged as such by all and endowed with the power to safeguard on behalf of all, security, regard for justice, and respect for rights." (On the Church in the Modern World, #82) We believe that this implies among other things a beginning of real cooperation with and under the United Nations, a co-operation which involves not only a presentation to them of our views, but also a submission to their decisions, even as they may be expressed by the General Assembly.

We believe that the war our country is waging in Vietnam is not an instrument of justice and is not such as to aid in the construction of desired world order. We feel that our country must take the lead in bringing about a cease fire and that, by way of fulfilling our stated intention to do all possible to bring the conflict to the conference table, we must frankly declare our willingness to negotiate with the National Liberation Front and to allow them their due place in the formation of a provisional South Vietnamese government, a necessary antecedent to any Geneva-type conference.

We believe that simultaneously with such as cease fire and its attendant preliminary political convention we should, as a first step, begin the phased withdrawal of all American troops and military supplies introduced into South Vietnam since February, 1965, this under the supervision of the United Nations and consonant with the preservation of civilian and military order. This withdrawal should not be conditioned by requiring the establishment of an economic or political system of any particular type.

In any event, as the very least requirement of simple humanity, we believe that we must abandon completely for as long as the conflict should continue those tactics which inflict suffering on the civilian population out of all proportion to the good we propose to accomplish. These include the bombing of North and South Vietnam and Laos and the destruction of crops, food supplies and homes.

We believe that the good of the Vietnamese people must become our first consideration in determining our actions in their land. A long war will be genocide. Even a war that ended tomorrow would leave that nation with an heritage of suffering, loss and hatred that would burden their people and the world for generations. We feel that we must refuse to let anti-communism make a holy war of what began as and still remains essentially a revolt against foreign occupation and oppressive non-representative government.

We support you in your realization of the importance of paying our obligations to Vietnam with economic and technical means. We believe that because of the destruction our men and war instruments have wrought in Vietnam and Laos, we must substantially increase non-military economic assistance to these countries, giving this aid primarily through world agencies. You yourself have expressed the sentiment that with military might, even in victory, we prove nothing about freedom. Through justice and trust and a real concern for the good of persons, we prove much.

Signed by:

Joan Backscheider

Sister Mary Emmanuel
Black, R.S.M.

Richard desJardins

Robert Dowling

John Dundin

August Durelli

Mary Fitzpatrick

Monsignor Paul Furley

Hans Furth

Gerald Goodwin

George Happ

Gustav Hensel

Werner Holtz

J. J. Hooker

J. Ingersoll

G. Thaddeus Jones

Reverend George
Kanoti, C.R.

John Kinnane

Sadie Kreilkamp

Gottfried Lang

Patricia Laura

Russell Leedy

Grace Marad

Joseph Miller

Cecil Nelson

Joseph Paull

John Renaldo

Wolfgang Riedel

Reverend Walter Smith

Jerome Steffens

Eugene Sullivan

Isaac Thomas

Mary Elizabeth Walsh

Yun Chow Whang

Shuh-Jing Ying

Computer or Analyst?

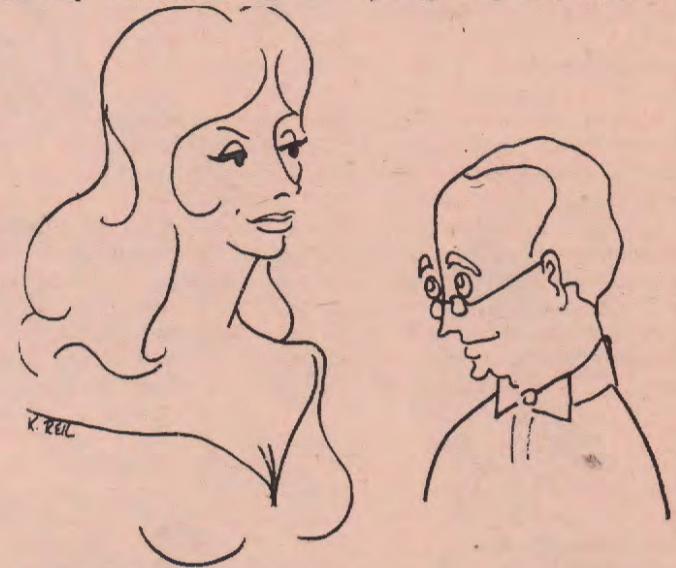
by Frank Speltz

pean and continental tours, employment agencies, vacations, etc."

Like a fool I read on, pen in hand, answering the questions. The first one set the tone:

It is my opinion that the philosophical wave expounded by Hugh Hefner is:

- a) a revolutionary enlightenment
- b) a signaling of a decadent society



c) can be accepted with some reservations
d) trivial trash
I was interested. I was interested.

I read and answered on:

It is my opinion that pre-marital sexual relations should be:

- a) confined to the individual I hope to marry
- b) a random sampling not necessarily accompanied by love
- c) undertaken only when there is an emotional attachment (of any degree)
- d) disregarded

And on:

It is my opinion that an intimate relationship between myself and a member of the opposite sex:

- a) should be very marriage oriented
- b) should be free of any definite long term ties
- c) will result as fate decrees

Then came the situation questions. By this time I was hooked.

You are at a New Year's Eve affair and the person you have been dating for the last month steals away into a secluded room with another guest. Your first reaction would be:

- a) to break into the room and make a scene
- b) to leave the party in disgust
- c) to remain as you are, say nothing and take an inward hurt
- d) shrug it off and choose another partner for the evening

Wow! I had never been in those situations, frankly, but I was really digging this armchair tom-cating.

You and your date are parked in an isolated spot. Before long the sexual mood is reaching a tense moment. You would then:

- a) let nature take its course
- b) suggest a more appropriate setting
- c) stop the activities where they are
- d) carry on without reaching a higher form of expression

This next one caused me some initial problems, because my mother had sheltered me quite a bit when I was young -- then after my Ph.D., she still liked to go through the magazines I subscribed to before I did. Now this service is provided by my local postmaster. Frankly, Doctor, I didn't know what "LSD" was, but I figured if they couldn't spell it, it must be either dirty or scientific. I called a friend of mine who is a chemist, and he informed me that it was scientific--not unlike the feeling produced in one when he owns

(Continued on Page 8)

If you wish to aid The Movement for Peace and Freedom in Vietnam at Catholic University, send contributions to Box 81, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. 20017.

A.U. Students on Stampede Protest Dismissal of Professor

A crowd estimated at 500 at American University, on March 16 at 11 a.m., heard faculty and student speakers protesting the denial of tenure, for reasons still not fully understood, to an education professor who had been a president of the AU branch of the Association of American University Professors.

According to advance publicity for the Student Association-sponsored rally, student concern centered around four major areas: (1) the effect of the incident on the "future good name" of AU; (2) the threat posed to the principles of academic freedom by arbitrary administrative action; (3) the importance of an investigation of the Adkins case by the National AAUP; and (4) the need for a review of the criteria used in teacher evaluation.

The tone for the morning was set by Mel Page, Student Union Board chairman. He stated that the demonstration was "more than just a rally for Dr. Adkins. It is a rally for the university, for the students, for positive changes and a positive effect on the student body." He emphasized the need for a complete review of tenure practices, with tenure to be granted on the basis of the "effectiveness of the professor as a teacher." Both he and Gary Walker, Student

Association president, and rally coordinator, asked that students take an active part in a review of criteria. They promised "a complete, scientific, accurate appraisal" to be worked out by the students as an "institutionalized" means of expressing student opinion on teaching quality. A request was also made that recommendations for tenure come either from a professor's colleagues or from his department head.

Professors Rudolph von Abele (English Department) and Louis Loeb (School of Government) backed up the students' demands, addressing themselves to the problem of academic freedom, and castigating the administration for avoiding "meaningful dialogues" and honest explanations as to the real reason for the denial of tenure.

Asked Dr. Loeb, "Can top officials recklessly and gratuitously damage the reputation of a professor? ... That so many professors have expressed fear of saying or signing anything is a commentary on this university."

Vic Sussman, spokesman for the Students for Adkins and Academic Freedom, also had a comment on the University. "AU has long been known as a hotbed of indifference, the East Coast home of fulminating apathy," he stated, and proceeded to give the crowd the

strongest harrangue it had heard all morning. According to Sussman, students are involved in the academic community whether they like it or not and the only question lies in the nature of that involvement.

Dr. Adkins, obviously moved by the show of support, avoided personal vindictiveness as he addressed the crowd. He concentrated, instead, on the administrative process as a whole. He praised the students for "demonstrating your determination for a voice on campus," warning, "If students and faculty are to be treated like cattle, let none be surprised at the stampede."

The rally culminated in a march from the steps of Mary Graydon (student) Center to the Office Building of the President of the University, in an attempt to force a talk with Provost Harold Hutson, who has been the most vocal defender of administrative policy in regard to the Adkins case, and who, although invited to speak at the rally, declined to address the students. Provost Hutson was also unavailable for this impromptu meeting with the students, but President Hurst Anderson spoke to the crowd, and, after glancing over a printed statement of the Student Senate demands, assured his audience that the demands would be "seriously considered."



Students show their support for recently-fired Professor of Education, Dr. A. Robert Adkins (standing at microphone.)

Photo by Peter Garfield - EAGLE

President Anderson addresses AU rallyers at impromptu confrontation.

Photo by Peter Garfield - EAGLE

Howard Youth Institute Plans Meeting on Action in Ghettos

Officials of the Howard University Institute for Youth Studies today announced plans for a Conference on Training for Community Action in Urban Ghettos. The conference will be held at Howard March 30-April 1.

The purpose of the conference, which is being supported by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, is to study methods of training personnel for anti-poverty and anti-delinquency programs in urban areas throughout the United States, according to Dr. Arnold S. Trebach, the Institute's associate director for law and human rights. Some 125 executives and training program chiefs from 29 cities which have large concentrations of impoverished and delinquent populations are expected to attend.

Co-chairmen for the conference are Dr. Trebach and William H. Denham, the Institute's assistant director of rehabilitation.

The meetings will consist of working conferences where people on the front lines of community action programs concerned with delinquency and poverty may exchange experiences and views regarding training, Dr. Trebach said.

Among experts in the fields of poverty and delinquency scheduled to participate are former CORE director James Farmer, who is now director of the Center for Community Action Education, Washington, D.C.; James G. Banks, executive director, United Planning Organization, Washington, D.C.; Raphael O. Lewis, executive director, Community Action for Youth, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; Melvin Moguloff, regional manager, Office of Economic Opportunity, San Francisco, Calif.; and Jacob R. Fishman, Bryce W. MacLennan, and William L. Klein, all of the Howard Institute.

During the conference the participants will discuss the training of individuals to serve in community action programs.

According to Dr. Trebach, the

conference is being held to assist health, educational, and welfare agencies which are reorganizing their programs to work more effectively with persons in need of their services. Many new programs are being developed by the agencies to fill gaps not covered by existing programs, he said. One new approach is the training of ex-delinquents, school dropouts, and other youth and adults to serve as employees, policy makers, and community leaders in social action programs.

In the past training directors' skills and knowledges were oriented largely to middle-class professionals and subprofessionals for practice in traditional agency structures and programs, Dr. Trebach said. At the forthcoming conference participants will attempt to determine what type of training is possible which can equip all levels of personnel, including unskilled nonprofessionals, to make a maximum contribution to community programs in the decaying ghettos of the nation, he added.

**HU
FACULTY FORUM
PRESENTS
A PANEL DISCUSSION
WAR and People:
The Vietnam Crisis.**

Marion Barry
Dr. Milner Alexander
Dr. Nathan Hare
Marvin Halloway
Dagmar Wilson

Thursday, March 24
Cramton Auditorium
Howard University
8 P.M.



VOTER'S PEACE PLEDGE- A Nationwide Campaign

I want the Viet Nam war to end.

I will vote for candidates for
public office who will support:

- An immediate cease fire in South Viet Nam;
- An end to the bombing of North Viet Nam;
- Negotiations with the National Liberation Front to bring about free elections;

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Cong. _____

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Calendar of Events

Tuesday, March 22

8:00 pm - Congressman Robert Kastenmeier - "Vietnam and World Peace" - Caldwell Auditorium, Catholic U. - Sponsored by the Movement for Peace and Freedom in Vietnam at CU.

3:00 pm - Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J. - "Religious Freedom and the Dignity of Man" - Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Nebraska and New Mexico Aves., N.W., 6th Annual Faith and Freedom Lectures, American U.

8:15 pm - Casting for "Teahouse of the August Moon" - Montgomery County Players, Intown Motor Hotel, Bethesda.

8:00 pm - Lecture sponsored by International Relations Committee. Speaker: His Excellency Hugo Margain, Ambassador of Mexico, Gaston Hall, GU.

7:30 pm - Religion in Life Lecture, "Islam & the Contemporary World" - Mr. A. Muham El-Biali, - Lisner Aud., Lower Lounge.

8:30 pm - National Symphony Orchestra - with Philippe Entremont, piano, and Sofia Bandin, soprano.

Wednesday, March 23

8:00 pm - Julian Bond and Julius Hobson - "Vietnam and Civil Rights" - Cramton Aug. - Sponsored by Student Bar Ass'n.

7:00 pm - Hartley Leavitt debates on "The War in Vietnam" - 112B, Student Union, U. of Md., sponsored by SDS.

4:30 pm - "The Crucible", a play by Arthur Miller, presented by American U. Theater, Clendenen Theatre. Tickets \$3. (AU undergrads free). Reservations - 244-6333.

4:00 pm - "Faulkner's Poetry in Verse and Prose," a lecture by Prof. Joseph Blotner (U. of Va.), Room A-1, Taliaferro Hall, Md. U.

8:00 pm - "Public Policy and Family Planning," a lecture by Rev. Dexter L. Hanley, S.J. - Carroll Aud., The Law Center, GU

7:00 pm - Episcopal Student Ass'n - "The Church and the Mission" - St. Paul's Church, Washington, D.C.

Thursday, March 24

8:00 pm - Congressman John Conyers - "Peace and Civil Rights". Kay Spiritual Life Center, American U. Sponsored by Campus ADA.

8:30 pm - "The Crucible", a play by Arthur Miller, presented by American U. Theater, Clendenen Theatre. Tickets \$3. (AU undergrads free). Reservations - 244-6333.

8:15 pm - Casting for "Teahouse of the August Moon" - Montgomery County Players, Intown Motor Hotel, Bethesda.

All-day conference - Ethiopian Seminar, Hall of Nations, 35th and N., Georgetown U. Sponsored by Ethiopian Students of Washington Area. For further info., contact Mr. Salah - 234-1124.

3:30 pm - "America's Rising New Giant" and "Electronics in Automation", movies. Computer Science Center, Room 26, Maryland University.

8:30 pm - "Do Moral Imagination and Foreign Policy Go Together?", a lecture by Norman Cousins, Editor of Saturday Review, Gaston Hall, G.U.

8:30 pm - "Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare", a panel discussion sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility. Speakers will be Dr. Louis Lagna, John Hopkins Medical School; Dr. William O'Brien, G.U.; and Dr. Matthew Meselson, Harvard University Biology Department, Hall of Nations, G.U.

Friday, March 25

8:00 pm - Rally to End the War in Vietnam - Speakers: Julian Bond, Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J. - Lincoln Memorial Temple Congregational Church, 11th and R Sts., N.W.

8:30 pm - "The Crucible", a play by Arthur Miller, presented by American U. Theatre, Clendenen Theatre. Tickets \$3. (AU Undergrads free.) Reservations - 244-6333.

All-day conference - Ethiopian Seminar, Hall of Nations, 35th and N., Georgetown U. Sponsored by Ethiopian Students of Washington Area. For further info., contact Mr. Salah - 234-1124.

7:30 pm - The G.W.U. Dance Production Groups present a Dance Concert, Lisner Auditorium.

Sunday, March 27

7:30 pm - The G.W.U. Dance Production Groups present a Dance Concert, Lisner Auditorium.

8:30 pm - Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music, directed by Lorna de Veron, Howard U., Cramton Auditorium, Students \$1., regular \$2.

11:00 am - International Days of Protest Against the War in Vietnam. March from White House to the vicinity of the South Vietnamese Embassy.

8:30 pm - "The Crucible", a play by Arthur Miller, presented by American U. Theatre, Clendenen Theatre. Tickets \$3. (AU undergrads free.) Reservations - 244-6333.

All-day conference - Ethiopian Seminar, Hall of Nations, 35th and N., Georgetown U. Sponsored by Ethiopian Students of Washington Area. For further info., contact Mr. Salah - 234-1124.

7:00 pm - Pakistan Cultural Show, sponsored by the Pakistan Students Association. O'Connor Auditorium, Trinity College. Action Coordinating Committee to End Segregation in the Suburbs. Project. For further info., call 345-9346.

Sunday, March 27

8:30 pm - Robert De Cormier Folk Singers, Cramton Auditorium, Howard U. 1965-1966 Cultural Series.

4:00 pm - U.S. Air Force Band Pop Concert, Departmental Auditorium.

7:30 pm - John McLaughlin, S.J. "Premarital Love", Regina Auditorium, 4300 Nebraska Ave., N.W., Immaculata College, New Morality of American College Students Series.

2:30 pm - Special Lecture by Roger Selby, "The Easter Story in Art". Corcoran Gallery of Art Auditorium.

Monday, March 28

8:00 pm - Brother Philip Berrigan, SSJ., "Peace in Vietnam". G.U.

Tuesday, March 29

8:00 pm - Ammon Hennacy, "Anarchism and Pacifism", Faculty Lounge, Social Center, Catholic U. Sponsored by the Movement for Peace and Freedom in Vietnam at Catholic U.

7:30 pm - Dr. K.C. Chow, Dept. of Astronomy, "The Depth of the Universe" Howard U., New Building rm. 105.

8:00 pm - Dr. Lovel, Jr., "Japanese Drama". Sponsored by the Howard U. English Club, New Building, rm. 105.

Wednesday, March 30

4:00 pm - "The South is Where Your Heart Is: Flannery O'Connor", a lecture by Prof. Riley Hughes. Room A1, Taliaferro Hall, Maryland U.

"Marriage of Figaro" Sponsored by the Music Dept. and the Maryland University Theatre, Fine Arts Center Theatre. For time and ticket info., call WA 7-3800 X 7744.

Friday, April 1

8:00 pm - Folk Dancing, Building J, GWU.

8:30 pm - Russian Cultural Evening poetry, music, dancing, plays. Home Economics Auditorium, Howard U. Sponsored by the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages and the Howard U. Russian Club.

7:00 and 9:15 pm - Roger Miller and the Good Time Singers, Ritchie Coliseum (Rt. 1), Maryland U. \$2.

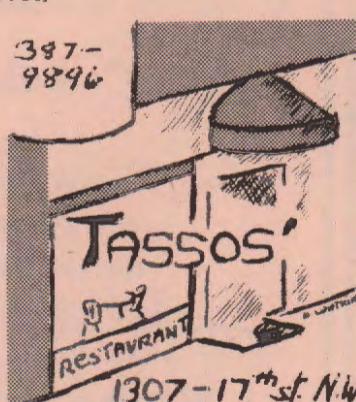
8:00 pm - "Gymkana Troop", a gymnastic exhibition. Cole Activities Bldg., Maryland U. For ticket info., call WA 7-3800 X 7654, Student Union Box Office.

"Marriage of Figaro", Sponsored by the Music Dept. and the Maryland University Theatre, Fine Arts Center Theatre. For time and ticket info., call WA 7-3800 X 7744.

Saturday, April 2

8:00 pm - "Gymkana Troop", a gymnastic exhibition. Cole Activities Bldg., Maryland U. For ticket info., call WA 7-3800 X 7654, Student Union Box Office.

"Marriage of Figaro", Sponsored by the Music Dept. and the Maryland University Theatre, Fine Arts Center Theatre. For time and ticket info., call WA 7-3800 X 7744.



Computer or Analyst?

(Continued from Page 6)

a significant number of my answers followed some pattern of theirs, and their computers decided that I was cheating. Ergo, no names and addresses. They added a little note at the bottom:

Incidentally, our computers have rechecked your questionnaire after correcting it for cheating, and they find that you are a "Jerry Lewis type." They also recommend that you should seek out "Lady Macbeth types" for your sexual experiences. Good luck, friend. Sigh.

(Ed. note: The interesting thing is that a group like Universal Date-Line really does exist, only under another name. The questions above are true, unchanged samples of their questionnaire. Anyone interested in this kind of thing should send his or her name and address to "Universal Date-Line, c/o WASHINGTON FREE PRESS, Box 3139, Washington, D.C. 20010." We will forward your name to the real organization, since we cannot use its real name in this article. You can take it from there. Don't be surprised if some psychologist tries to do a master's thesis on you, however.)

Bond

(Continued from Page 1)

government has deceived us in claiming concern for the freedom of colored people both in the United States and other countries, such as the Dominican Republic, the Congo, South Africa, Rhodesia." It also stated that, "We are therefore in sympathy with and support the men in this country who are unwilling to respond to the military draft and thereby contribute their lives to United States aggression in Vietnam."

Saturday, March 26, protest leaders have called for a march to begin at the White House and proceed to the vicinity of the South Vietnamese Embassy. Demonstrators plan to assemble at the White House at 11 A.M., and start for the Embassy at 11:30, via a route that will take them down Pennsylvania Ave. to New York Ave., up New York Ave. to 14th St., down 14th to K St., left on K St. to Connecticut Ave. right on Connecticut Ave. to Dupont Circle, down Massachusetts Ave. to Sheridan Circle, which is front of the South Vietnamese Embassy.

Patrick Cawood, chairman of the planning troupe, when asked what he thought the effect of the rally and demonstration would be, stated, "Public opinion in the U.S. can stop the war in Vietnam. The congressional debate, editorials in the Wall Street Journal, and the recent statement of Sen. Robert Kennedy make it clear that the power structure is divided on how essential is their stake in the war in Vietnam. This is an extremely important factor in considering the possibility of ending the war."

"The stakes are definitely not as high for the power structure in the war in Vietnam as they were in the Korean war; for instance in Korea, there was a North Korean army (and later the Chinese) facing the 'United Nations Forces'. It looked far more clear cut an issue then than bombing villages 'sympathetic' to the Viet Cong, destroying corps in areas friendly to the enemy, and pacifying the population in areas that have supposedly been 'liberated' by our forces. But public opinion did stop the Korean war, and it can stop the war in Vietnam."

"Our job, especially during the International Days of Protest against the War in Vietnam, is to make public opinion heard by the administration, make it impossible to be ignored."

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