

# The Everwatchful, Awesome Univac. . .

by David Lerner

Imagine, somewhere deep within the heart of State a Giant, buried beneath shielding concrete and cobblestones, hidden from view in an obscure section of the Academic Podium, protected by heavy metal doors that remain, almost arrogantly, closed to the curious. Listen, and imagine the purr and hum of a great underground network of intricate wires, cables, connections, relays, and circuits. Try to visualize an immense hallway of seemingly limitless length, aseptically lit with white light casting its even shadow everywhere.

What massive colossus is this that resides here in our humble village, hinting to no one of its existence, yet commanding such awe and reverence that those who have ventured to breach its walls and have returned alive can only but guess at the awesomeness that lives inside? What could it be that so controls our academic existence yet goes virtually undetected, totally unnoticed by the vast majority of the residents of the campus?



When evil professors assign grueling tasks to innocent, unsuspecting sociology students, brave UNIVAC is standing ready with his battery of six VIII C magnetic tape memories. The wondrous Core, being the main memory component tying all these formidable weapons into one cohesive unity, alone has the capacity for 131,000 words. Core's job, to allot a space in its banks for the struggling students works through the CTMC (or Communications Terminal Module Controller) and the CPU (or Central Processor Unit). A cry of help, usually in the form of a program, reaches the all-knowing ears of CTMC. This marvel of electronics determines whether the language of this program is acceptable to the computer. For example, a plea (program) issued from any one of the 25 on campus teletype terminals must be in a language called BASIC. This is a system whereby the student can, for all intents and purposes, converse with UNIVAC to make sure it understands the exact nature of the problem. If any errors arise, the student can correct them immediately. If CTMC recognizes the plea as a BASIC one, it is relayed on to CPU. This, in turn finds the location of the wanted information, and brings it out of hibernation into the allotted space in Core. It is here that the all-knowing UNIVAC performs its miraculous feats and wondrous cures.

At the moment, CTMC will accept 15 different languages. Here, then is proof of the progressive social nature of UNIVAC. It cares not what language you speak nor your background, but as long as the intentions are honorable, UNIVAC will find a compiler to translate your program into its own computer talk. Just how UNIVAC accomplishes its tasks are certainly beyond simple comprehension, in fact, there is a 200 page handbook outlining the UNIVAC system that John Tuecke, his manager, already terms obsolete and outdated.

Maybe it would be better for all mankind were we just to accept the goodness of UNIVAC and not delve into places men have no business going. Suffice that he is there, awaiting us in CS-9 should a crisis arise for which men have no recourse but to look to the beyond. Fight on good UNIVAC, we shall all sleep better knowing you are ever watchful.



Ah, but fear not citizens, for 'tis a friendly, or at worst, non-caring unfeeling creature of which we speak. For there has yet to be a UNIVAC 1108 that cried. Though while Mr. Spock might become subconsciously angered at being referred to as a "son of a computer, a descendant from a whole line of computers," UNIVAC couldn't care less at the intended slur, but would merely regard it as a statement of fact. Somewhere to be sure, somewhere in its huge memory of a few hundred million computer words, within its FASTRAND II's or its 432 drums or its six magnetic tape machines, or maybe even within the great Core itself, UNIVAC 1108 knows what it is and what its purpose is here on earth.

It awaits, always ready to be of service to any student who knows that when mortal man can no longer help solve a super human dilemma, he can turn to UNIVAC for the needed guidance. Defender of the right to know, UNIVAC is armed to the teeth with an impressive array of components. This vast arsenal, quickly mentioned before, deserves, no, DEMANDS a further explanation.

There are four drums, three of the type 432 and one of the type 1782. Each, (though not able to leap tall buildings in a single bound) has the capacity of 262,000 words and 2.1 million words of memory respectively. Complementing these workhorses are the two FASTRAND drums each containing 22 million words of memory. For the uninformed, a drum is a mass storage device designed to handle the millions of requests UNIVAC will be asked to execute during its lifetime.



photos by mark distraw

## Student Parking Strike Enters Third Day; Leaders Set Meeting to Map Plans

by Ellyn Sternberger

The parking strike enters its third day this morning with all towing operations thus far at a halt and with co-ordinators of the action calling on the student body for help in meeting manpower shortages. The future of the strike appeared somewhat uncertain.

Central Council Chairman Ken Stokem indicated yesterday if additional student help is not forthcoming by Monday night "the strike will be terminated by Tuesday morning." Strike leaders scheduled another mass meeting Monday night at 7:30 in the Fireside Lounge to set further strategy.

There were differing interpretations of the effectiveness of the strike activity. Student government officials estimated some 300 to 350 cars were parked illegally yesterday but Security Director James Williams said the figure "was varying hour by hour" and had reached a peak of 200 at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

The security figure did not include those parked illegally on roadways surrounding the academic podium while the student estimation did.

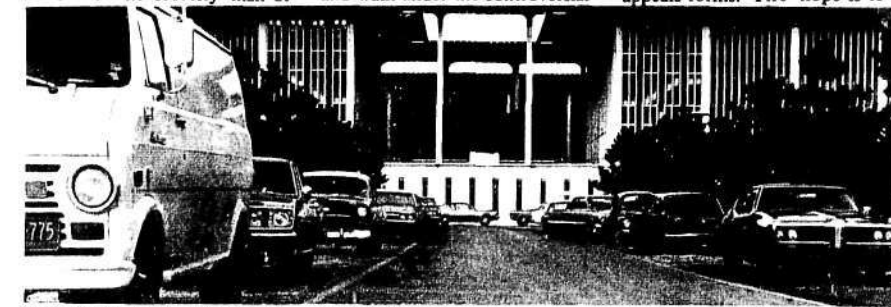
Students have managed to stop towing operations so far but Williams said yesterday that he "absolutely has plans to tow cars."

Student government leaders have placed spotters in the towers to warn of the approach of the tow truck and kept cars and personnel on hand to block

the vehicle if it makes further appearances and begins towing operations.

### Wednesday's actions

The strike began early Wednesday morning when strike marshalls and security policemen turned out in force. There were a minimum of two strike marshalls and one security man at



each of the quad entrances to campus roadways. Marshalls had their own patrols out in cars and a communication network of walkie-talkies.

As the university came alive and drivers began arriving on campus, marshalls using megaphones urged them to park in any "legitimate spot," a direction which allowed parking on a first come - first serve basis in all lots and on the gravel areas around the podium. Drivers were also provided with written instructions on how to make their cars "towproof."

Security policemen were, for the most part cordial and friendly, even to the point of relaying a message from a strike marshall who had lost communication with the other strikers.

Some members of the security force even expressed anonymous sympathy with the students, one of them commenting: "If I were building a new house, I wouldn't build the garage a mile down the road." The reference, obviously, was to the long distance from the dorm students had to park and walk under the controversial

leaving the maintenance building and proceeding off campus.

In the evening, volunteers were on the dinner lines to accept parking tickets students have received. The tickets will be turned in to Student Association. Car owners, meanwhile, have been asked to fill out parking appeals forms. The hope is to

overburden the Parking Appeals Committee with cases that it becomes virtually ineffective.

Despite the friendliness, security policemen began to issue tickets early in the morning. The University tow truck appeared about one o'clock in the afternoon and as soon as it came into sight, marshalls in the Student Association car trailed it. Within a few minutes, drivers of the other cars, who were on the scene, began to follow. The procession moved around the campus about two times before the tow truck returned to the maintenance building where it is housed. Security towing operations ended for the day.

Strike marshalls continued surveying the campus throughout the remainder of the day and spotted the tow truck only one other time - when it was

overburden the Parking Appeals Committee with cases that it becomes virtually ineffective.

### Student Government Hassles

The Central Council of the Student Association called for the University-wide strike last Thursday and asked all car owners to follow the new regulations Council itself drafted. Student Association President Mike Lampert vetoed the bill as expected citing its unconstitutionality and the "unsound and dangerous political tactic" on which it was founded. Central Council Chairman Stokem called a special session of the Council last Sunday night during which the bill was soundly overridden.

But the bill faced one more major obstacle. The SA Supreme Court. Two Council members,

Mike Helfer and Richard Maxwell, challenged the case before the court. Both had voted against overriding Lampert's veto.

Ironically, four of the court justices had been appointed by Lampert and approved by Council last Thursday - just before the strike bill was passed.

Helfer said that both he and Maxwell felt at the time that the unconstitutionality of the strike was fairly obvious. They felt that many involved in it felt it was unconstitutional, and chose to ignore that fact. He said they wanted to put the strike bill to the test so that if it was unconstitutional, students would know of its questionable status and be presented with both sides of the issue.

The court was faced with an unusual situation. According to SA constitution, the president is mandated to defend student government before the court. So Lampert found himself arguing against his own veto, and, according to Helfer, "tore us apart."

The court finally decided that they were unable to offer an opinion since matters dealing with SUNY trustees are outside of its jurisdiction.

If the bill had been held unconstitutional, it would have meant the cutting off of SA support from the strike effort. The strikers would have found themselves acting independently of SA and without student government endorsement.

## Student Sheds Light On Campus Pond

by John Fairhall

Many students think the campus pond that three acres of water behind Indian quad, is beyond help. They think the pond is stagnant, a receptacle for sewage, or simply, hopelessly polluted.

They are wrong. The pond is alive and with some work, it can be restored to good health.

Gary Selwyn, a chemistry major, initiated the first scientific investigation of the pond ever, done last spring, and proved that the pond is in far better condition than most people ever believed. Using his own money, he, chemistry training, and the help of several persons, he did an independent study project on the pond that carried through the summer. He separated fact from fancy, discovering the pond's real problems, the oil piped into it and the erosion that has filled in portions of the pond.

Selwyn did not stop after he wrote a report of his study in August. He wanted people to think about the pond: "No one ever cares about it. That's what I

want changed." So he has been telling administrators, faculty, and fellow students about his findings. He is going to keep spreading the word, too, because he knows something is going to be done soon to improve the pond. The university has been given \$60,000 for work on the pond and Gary Selwyn wants the job done right. "It's our lake, it's our responsibility," he says.

His determination to get something done earned him to the Environmental Decisions Commission, a group responsible for the campus environment. He put the long neglected problems of the pond into their hands for discussion, and Selwyn hopes solution.

Although the money is already greatly appropriated for dredging and landscaping around the pond, the commission can recommend the most effective landscaping that can be done and make recommendations for action on other problems, such as oil, that plague the pond.

In short, they can discuss how to best spend the money and make proposals for other work on the pond not covered by the

\$60,000. John Buckhoff of Plant Administration, who has authority over landscaping and other projects on campus, says that whatever plan is prepared will follow the advice not only of the commission but the biology department as well.

But whether or not the commission will exercise any authority over the pond is questionable. Who or what group is responsible for the pond has been the subject of debate with and without the commission. The commission, John Buckhoff of Plant Administration, Walter Tidale, assistant to the president for planning and development, and the biology department all claim some authority over any work to be done. The confusion was apparent Monday as Gary Selwyn delivered his report to the group.

Selwyn wants the commission to take charge of the pond, but little progress was made toward this goal in Monday's meeting. Even before Monday Selwyn met resistance some commission members who read his report did not accept all his findings. He will continue to press the commission to hear his views on how to repair the pond.



The bullrushes pictured above are evidence that silt is filling in the pond.

Continued on page twelve

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## Slow Business Means Cut Hours

by J. Stephan Flavin

Some part-time student bookstore employees had "adjustments" made in their work hours Monday morning.

Arnold Colon, who has been bookstore manager since Spring Semester, said that the reduction in hours of some part-time student personnel was the direct result of decreasing sales for the first quarter of fiscal 1972. According to Colon, "Sales are off \$57,000 from last year's rate. This \$57,000 is close to \$200,000 off of projected income in FSA's budget." Decreasing income has mandated savings in payroll and other operating expenses. "Most of the students affected were hired during bookrush, and were told they were hired on a day to day basis," Colon claims.

The Bookstore has been heavily criticized for the past three years because of continuing losses and poor textbook services.

### Peter Principle in Action

A little over a year ago the FSA board of directors took a bold step and ordered then FSA Executive Director Robert Cooley to "seek the resignation of Bookstore Manager Robert DiNovo." The reasons given by Board Chairman Louis Benezet was "severe financial setbacks." DiNovo had worked his way up the Bookstore "chain of command" and was cited by Board members as a "classic example of the Peter Principle—one who is promoted to his level of incompetency."

Cooley had personally promoted DiNovo and stood ardently behind his man. The Bookstore's losses were one reason DiNovo, and later Cooley, were asked to "resign."

Cooley, whose salary is

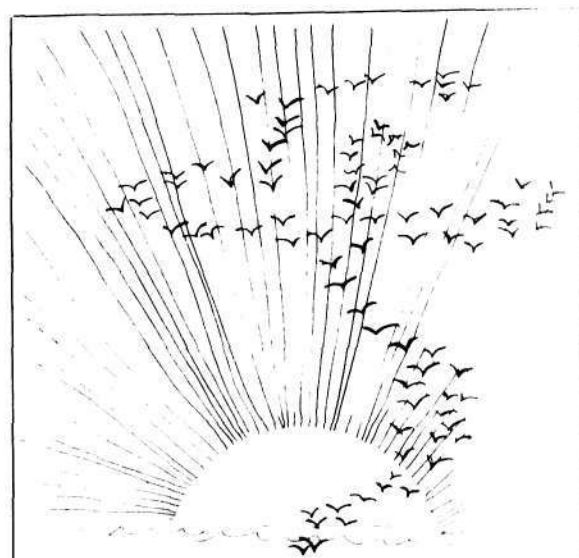
\$25,700 a year plus company car, resigned under pressure officially in April, but for all practical purposes was out of power by December of last year. It has been learned, however, that Cooley is still on the FSA payroll.

Student FSA food service employees on Colonial Quad were "fired without notice" in the summer of 1971 after Cooley had ordered Food Service management to save \$70,000 at a time when Food Service had little or no income. Student workers were then rehired under the direction of John Hatley, Vice-President for Management and Planning, but at severely reduced hours, forcing several students to quit summer school.

Under Norbert Zahn, Cooley's replacement (there are now two executive directors on the payroll) a worker employee personnel policy was supposedly drafted—and without labor representation. The Personnel Policy outlined several FSA improvements including grievance procedure, contracts, and worker responsibility, and a guarantee that every FSA student employee would receive at least a \$0.50 raise per year.

(Robert Cooley refused to raise students even the meager wage two years ago. Also included in the new FSA personnel policy is a provision requiring notice of change in a worker's hours of at least 30 working days.

When notified that they are being laid off and told being cut, Student Association Mike Lampert appeared shocked. Commented Lampert, "There is an emergency situation in the bookstore because of part-timers being laid off for 3 years." Only the Board of Directors has the power to declare an "emergency situation" in existence.



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# Lettuce Boycott Gains Momentum

## U.F.W. Battles Growers

by T.S. Prince  
 Special to the ASP

Phoenix, Arizona — "Don't let the bastards grind you down!"

It is nearly ten years now since that sign made its first appearance in the physically shabby headquarters of the United Farmworkers, and although there have been many bastards, the UFW has not been worn down.

The union has survived against every bit of influence wielded by Ronald Reagan and those who pull his strings. It has survived bad policies of the Johnson and worse policies of the Nixon administration. It has done what no other organization has done in history—organized agricultural workers, gotten contracts, and survived.

Organizing workers in agriculture is considerably more difficult than organizing in an urban environment. The UFW's membership is not well educated, nor is it located in a small area which makes for easy communication. The conditions of poverty characteristically associated with migrant workers force families to move around as often as butterflies in heat. Tens of thousands of illegal aliens are, and can be recruited annually by growers to break strikes, and lower wage scales. Some of the illegals will work for as little as \$70 per hour.

The UFW has survived and grown because of its use of the boycott. Workers have had no success in their petitions for decent working conditions. Farm employers will not surrender a small amount of their profits (or subsidies) for the purpose of allowing their workers to live in dignity. (It should be kept in mind that today's farmers, particularly in the southwest, are not Amos McCoy's, but Banks of America, Tenneco, DuPonts, and other huge agribusiness corporations.)

Because of this, the only way workers will get decent conditions is if they hurt the growers into submission.

As a top union organizer Jim Drake explains:

"The great thing about the boycott is that there you are dealing with profit which might mean 3 per cent, 4 per cent or even 1 per cent. In a strike it's the same thing, but there you have to do it for a long time during which you have to pay people—they've got to have food. In an election you have to get 51 per cent, but in a boycott you have to worry about only 2 per cent or 3 per cent of the people not buying a product. That is why a boycott is the most effective non-violent tool in the world to use. It's really surprising that it's not used more, and it's not surprising that it's the one thing the growers want to take away from us."

As the UFW has become more successful, growers have been redoubling their efforts to take the boycott tool away. When the grape boycott began, growers sent their darling Ronald Reagan to tell the world that his good looks and health are directly attributable to eating grapes. From 1967-1969 agribusiness corporations used their influence to see that our boys in Vietnam would have grapes. (From 1967 to 1969 grape shipments to Vietnam increased from 468,000 pounds to 2,167,000 pounds.) 1972 has seen attempts by Nixon appointee Peter Nash of the National Labor Relations Board to make the UFW boycott illegal on a national level (it failed), and by the Farm Bureau to get individual states to outlaw the boycott. Farm Bureau bills have passed in Arizona, Idaho, and Kansas, and one is on the November ballot in California.

It is almost amusing to listen to stories of the union before its boycott strategy was adopted. According to Jim Drake, "After the grape strike started we were completely whipped. The strike started in September 1965, and by December there was no hope

Some of us finally convinced Cesar that he ought to consider the boycott. It was agreed, and I was made coordinator of the Shenley Liquor boycott."

"There was no space in the tiny office they had, so we remodeled the bathroom. Richard Chavez built a desk over the toilet. I slept there. I lived in that office."

At the time there were not many experts who expected the union to be around long. Drake points out what saved the cause: "Well, none of us knew what we were doing which was a real advantage. The laborers thought we were crazy. Eventually they saw it was as effective a weapon as a strike, since you can sustain a boycott for years if necessary. A strike you can't do that with."

In the July 22 edition of *Business Week*, Interharvest (a firm owned by General Brands) President Harold Bradshaw indicated that the lettuce boycott's cost to the industry could be running as high as \$200,000 a day.

Posed in those most greedy terms of dollars, the growers will eventually recognize that negotiating with the UFW for a contract is in their best interests, if



"I know he saw Patton—but I wish he'd go see *Grapes of Wrath*."

## Local Support Grows

by Mindy Fitter

In July of 1970, with the end of the five year grape strike and boycott, the United Farmworkers Union (U.F.W.) petitioned the lettuce growers for a secret union representation vote among the workers.

The growers ignored these requests and without even consulting the farm workers, signed "back door" contracts with the Teamsters Union. So during the harvest season in August of 1970, seven thousand migrant workers went out on strike to

show the growers that they wanted the UFW to be their union representatives.

The *Los Angeles Times* called the walkout "the largest labor strike in U.S. history."

Some of the growers (only about fifteen percent of those in California) rescinded their contracts with the Teamsters and signed new ones with the UFW. But on September 17, 1970, a local Salinas (California) judge outlawed all strike activity.

So it seemed the only thing left to do was to launch a national lettuce boycott. At

first, it was difficult getting publicity, but the Democratic Convention gave the boycott the boost it needed as delegate after delegate announced support for the strike over nation wide television.

Today, it is general knowledge that a lettuce boycott is occurring but the issue is complex enough to be misunderstood by many.

### Farmworkers Plight

Farm workers may be the poorest, most powerless people in America. They earn under \$50 per family per week (and that figure includes all members of the family—husband, wife and children working). A child often starts working at the age of twelve. The labor itself is strenuous and back-breaking, requiring continuous bending and picking.

Since the system of payment is piecemeal, the worker is driven to work harder and harder. Usually, he finds he is unable to pick by the age of thirty and is left without a marketable skill or education. By then, he may have a child of at least eleven or twelve who can work to keep the family alive. And the exploitive system begins anew.

The growers who are primarily responsible for the exploitation of the farmworker are not middle class, they have been ab-

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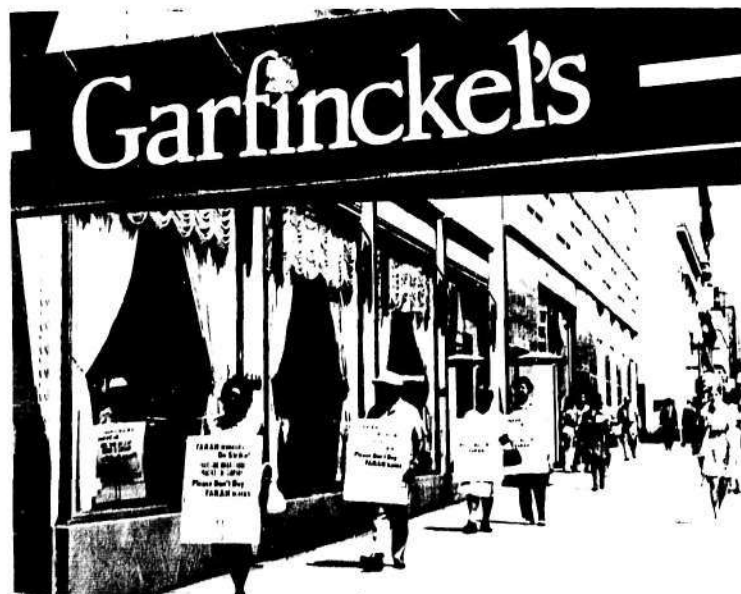
**Don't Buy  
Farah Pants**

# The Farah Struggle:



AFL-CIO President George Meany holds Farah strike poster as he pledges full support of the labor movement to the Farah strikers. Flanking Meany are (right) Amalgamated General President Jacob S. Potofsky, and (left) ACWA Vice President Jacob Sheinkman.

If you try to join a union, you're fired; if you picket within fifty feet of the man in front of you, you're arrested; if you're a Mexican-American in the Southwest today, you know the flesh and blood meaning of words like "harassment", "intimidation", "brutality".  
New York Times



CONSUMERS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL are told of the Farah strike as an informational picket line marches outside of Garfinckel's in Washington, D.C.

by Robert Mayer

Each day the mail that arrives at the Albany Student Press is dumped on the various editors' desks. Much of it finds itself in the garbage only minutes after delivery. Occasionally a letter of importance is seriously read and then the editor is left with three choices. He (or she) can throw it away, can file it (often as effective as throwing it away), or can follow it up with the intention of doing an article on it.

Several weeks ago I read a letter that was addressed to our office mailed from the "Citizens Committee for Justice for Farah Workers." That was the first time I heard of the group and I am sure for many of you this is your first knowledge of the group. I was interested to learn more of the Farah workers and soon discovered another tragic episode in the history of American labor.

### The Industrial Scene

Familiarity with the plight of the Mexican American has centered in recent years around Cesar Chavez and the grape and lettuce boycott. Now however, Chicano exploitation is being challenged at the industrial level as well.

The challenges and repercussions originate with the Farah Manufacturing Company, a major U.S. supplier of men, women, and children slacks. The story of the Farah workers and their attempt thus far to unionize and become part of the huge Amalgamated Clothing Workers is a long, complex, and confusing series of events. One thing that is certain is that the Mexican American workers who comprise 95% of Farah's work force have systematically been put down, kept from organizing, and exploited at the hands of Farah's management and the existing local powers. Much of what has happened to date has been legal maneuverings on the part of the ACWA and Farah Manufacturing Company. These back and forth court rulings have only served to make things more confusing since Farah has been reluctant to comply with several court orders.

### First Attempt

William Farah is the president of the company which owns and operates nine plants in the Southwest. Seven plants are located in Texas, two are in New Mexico. On August 28, 1969, a meeting was held with an Amalgamated representative and an employee in El Paso. The employee, Adan Gonzales, had asked the union to aid the employees of Farah and organize the workers. In October, 1969, Gonzales and other workers distributed union cards. Gonzales was discharged. He was reinstated by orders of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Farah employees walked out of their San Antonio plant on May 2, 1972 after the company fired several workers who had been engaged in legal union activities. News of the strike spread rapidly and soon workers at other plants were also out on the picket lines to protest the company's unfair labor practices. Soon 3,000 of the 10,000 Farah employees were on strike.

Farah responded with a typical example of corporate justice. The company employed the Jarvis Security Company which provided guards and unarmored police dogs to surround various plants keeping peaceful picketers away.

Although the federal government has found Farah guilty of unfair labor practices for firing union sympathizers, the company continues to flout the law. Within a month after the strike broke out, 24 union supporters were fired at the Victoria Texas plant.

### Over 700 Arrests

In El Paso more than 700 strikers have so far been arrested. The reasons for the arrests have been consistently questioned. It seems that the walkout a local ordinance was put into effect which states that picketers could not be within 50 feet of the plant, in front or in back of them. Many of this absurd ruling were arrested, many in the middle of the night and paid as high as four hundred dollars. Normally both are paid dollars for such a meager fine.

An El Paso Justice of the Peace



"DON'T BUY FARAH PANTS" message is given to Nashville, Tenn., shoppers by members of ACWA West Central Tennessee Joint Board.

admitted to reporters that he had submitted claims to the county auditor's office for 500 arrests in May 1972 alone. He is paid 1 dollar for each warrant. When the workers walked off last May, Bill Farah tried unsuccessfully to import strike breakers from Mexico. The Dept. of Labor however certified the strike as legal and therefore prohibited the company from importing strikebreakers.

### NLRB Reacts

The ways in which Farah has responded to its employees have been challenged by the National Labor Relations Board in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Board has accused Farah of a wide variety of abuses. It lists:

1. Farah "maintained a close watch over and surveillance of the working time activities" of various groups of workers employed in different plants and departments "for the purpose of intimidating these employees from giving support to or otherwise being sympathetic to the union."

2. Farah "curtailed all talking among employees during working time when the previous practice was to permit employees to talk during working time, provided such talk did not interfere with the work."

3. Farah "warned employees that those who became active for the union could expect harsh treatment" from the company.

4. Farah "transferred from its Gateway plant to the Gateway machine shop employees who were known to be sympathetic for, or prominently identified with, the union for the purpose of isolating them from contact with other employees."

5. Farah "on the public streets of downtown El Paso, recorded the names of employees who were then engaging in an organizational demonstration."

6. Farah "advised employees that things would go better for them at work if they removed union organizing badges and ceased their organizing activity in behalf of the union."

7. Farah "caused a company guard to take pictures of employees who were then engaged in conversation outside the plant during non work time."

# Viva La Huelga!



FINANCIAL AID FOR THE FARAH STRIKERS in El Paso is contributed by members of the Steelworkers Union employed at the American Smelting and Refining Company. Picture shows a collection made at the plant gate this month. Other unions in El Paso and around the country are supporting the union's consumer-boycott campaign and are contributing funds to the strike effort.

In a speech on June 1st, Senator Edward M. Kennedy said:

"I am proud to join you in this fight... protecting the basic needs of the workingman, championing the thousands of Mexican-American workers now on strike against the flagrant unfair labor practices and the outright harassment, brutality and exploitation practiced by the Farah Company."



**If Farah is one of your major resources  
you could be in big trouble!**

Several thousand Farah Company employees are out on strike. The strike started May 3. The Farah Company is continuing to aggressively resist the workers' desire to join a union which would ensure them decent non-exploitative employment. Therefore, the prospect is one of a long period of minimum production for Farah.

This could mean slow deliveries and in very limited quantities. If at all. With the demand for slacks what it is today, this could mean small inventory and big trouble.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is dramatically focusing the attention of the American consumer on the plight of these Mexican-American workers. Informational pickets have already appeared in front of many of the nation's retail stores. Consumers will be reluctant to purchase Farah products, particularly America's 20,000,000 union members and their families. If you are not looking for problems—and who is?—you'll make sure you don't get caught in the middle—between the Farah Company, which is not able to guarantee its deliveries, and customers who are refusing to buy Farah pants.

Above ad is appearing nationwide to warn retail store owners of the Farah boycott.



PHILADELPHIA CONSUMERS get the message from members of the Philadelphia Joint Board. Picket line was at Strawbridge & Clothier, one of the city's largest department stores.



# If you're a young man under 25 we may be able to save you up to \$75 on your auto insurance.

You don't usually find insurance companies out to save guys under 25 money on their auto insurance. Because—let's face it—statistics show that young drivers aren't the world's best insurance risks.

But that's young male drivers as a group. And that's also insurance companies as a group.

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Show us you're a good driver (by the answers you give to some questions we'll send), and we may be able to save you up to \$75 a year.

Even if you're presently insured under your own policy or with your parents.

## No salesmen but plenty of service.

Since we don't sell our policies through agents, you never have to pay the cost of a salesman's commission.

But don't think you'll ever have to take your claim to a mailbox. We have over 1,400 claims adjusters who'll give you quick, convenient and fair service in all the 50 states and Canada.

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You wouldn't want to save money by getting less insurance than you need. So we offer: bodily injury liability up to \$1,000,000; property damage; medical payments; uninsured motorist protection; comprehensive and collision.

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### Colonial Penn Insurance Company

5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Please send me more information on your special auto insurance program for young drivers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ SNYL  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Auto insurance for the good young driver.

# NEWS GALLERY

## Congress Quits

Congress has called it quits for the year after overriding President Nixon's veto of an anti-pollution bill and denying him the spending-cut authority he had asked.

The congressmen were leaving town so fast Wednesday that neither the House nor Senate could muster quorums for votes. So Congress adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

A bill carrying \$6 billion for highways and \$3.4 billion for mass transit died in the rush in the House and so did a tough anti-hijacking bill that could have brought the death penalty for airliner hijackers and terrorists.

But before closing up shop, Congress overrode Nixon's veto of \$24.6 billion water-cleanup bill and a proposal granting him broad authority to hold federal spending within a \$250 billion ceiling this fiscal year.

The 93rd Congress convenes January 3.

## Carless Campus

The University of Hawaii is offering a course which requires students to use a means of transportation other than the car in commuting to and from school.

School officials believe it to be a "first" in attempting to clear college campuses of the automobile.

The university, with 23,000 students, has 6,700 automobiles registered for campus parking. It is faced with a problem common to many university campuses to many cars and not enough places to put them.

## Davis Returns

Back from a six-week tour of Socialist and Communist Countries in Latin American and Eastern Europe, Angela Davis says she was amazed at how well acquainted other countries were with her causes.

The black former UCLA philosophy instructor also observed on her return to the United States Thursday night that "racial discrimination and racism has disappeared" in Cuba.

She was acquitted last June of murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges stemming from a 1970 Marin County Calif. courthouse shootout which claimed four lives. The trip was to thank Socialist and Communist peoples for their support during her trial.

The trip was paid for by the Communist party and by various organizations in different countries, such as the Women's Trade Union in Chile. Miss Davis told newsmen.

## Salary Bias

"In no country does a woman earn as much as a man for the same job," says a report prepared for an international conference on equal pay opening today.

The two-day conference was organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions from 22 countries. Marcelle Dehareng, secretary of the ICFTU committee on women workers, told them in her report that the unions are to blame for the sex discrimination.

"There are still too many men who find it hard to accept that women can receive the same pay for work of equal value," she wrote "and this sometimes complicates the task of the trade unions, where men are usually in the majority. For many reasons women do not have the place that their numbers would seem to merit at even the lowest levels of the trade union organization."

## Prison Problem

State Correction Commissioner Russell G. Oswald says increased unrest at prisons over recent years reflects an effort by inmate revolutionaries "to bring down the prison system."

## Paternity Leave

The City University of New York has offered its employees a labor contract which includes provisions for paternity leave.

The provision provides time off for a father immediately before or after the birth of his child 20 days paid leave and up to six months unpaid leave.

The original proposal came from a university advisory committee on the status of women. The committee pointed out that women usually take time off after birth of a child to take care of the infant. There is no reason, they claim, why men should not be able to take time off for such duties and allow working mothers the opportunity to return to work.

Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee of the university said paternity leave would enable women "to participate in the life of the university on the same basis men did."

The Security Committee at the State University at Buffalo recommends that some of the university's 50 campus police

## Armed Cops

men be armed.

In its report to Ketter, the Security Committee said 75 percent of the reported crime on campus was committed by persons not connected with the university.

The committee needs a number of confirmed reports of armed persons on campus including, in some cases, students.

The committee also recommended that more dogs be used for patrolling the campus.

"...AND WE CALL THIS OUR 'GENIUS BOMB'—IT CAN DO EVERYTHING THE 'SMART BOMB' DOES AND THEN ISSUE ITS OWN DENIALS TO THE PRESS!"



The recommendation, disclosed Wednesday, was supported by university president Robert L. Ketter.

He said he would appoint a subcommittee to determine how many policemen should be armed.

A university spokesman said weapons probably would be authorized only for administrative personnel, involving seven or eight persons.

## HOMECOMING SPECIALS AT HENWAY'S

SAT. Oct. 21  
Live Rock with  
"WINDOW"  
Dancing, Beer, Extras  
\$1.00 - "All you can drink"

SUN. Oct. 22  
Together on Stage  
JOHN SIMPSON  
& HECTOR  
Coffee, Donuts.....\$.50 cover

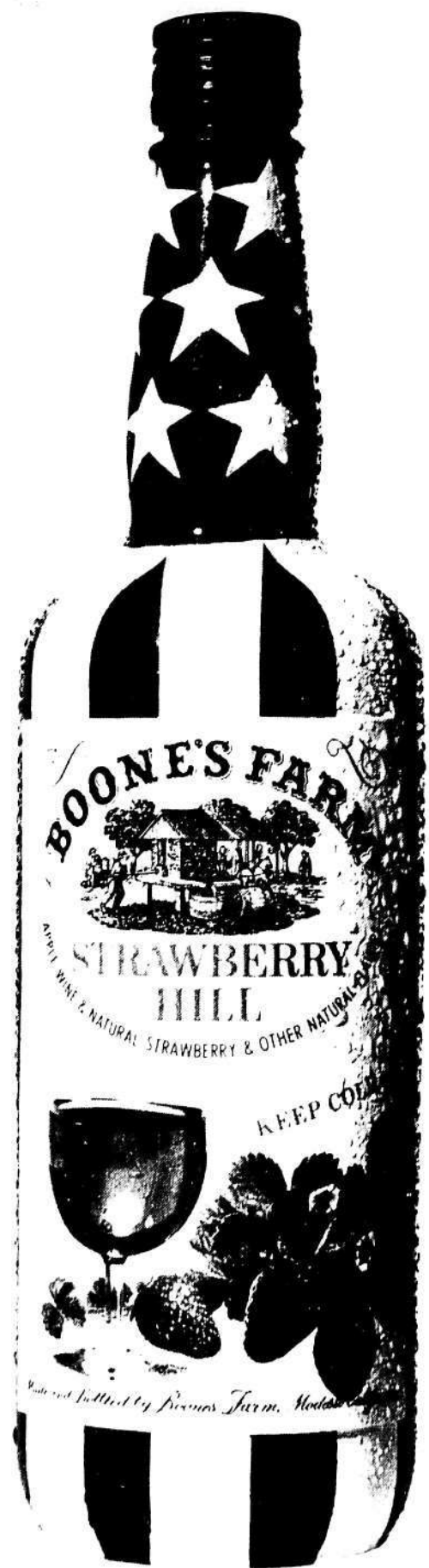
## PATROON ROOM

\* Come Look Us Over \*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

HOURS: Tuesday thru Friday, 5 pm to 8 pm Saturday, 5:30 pm to 9 pm





The right-in candidate.

BOONE'S FARM, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

## SA Lawyer At Your Service

by Betsy Arnold

Sanford Rosenblum believes that students are the best hope for the future of our country and that the "legal system can work as a positive and effective tool" for the individual. He's concerned about the student's position in society and about making the judicial system work for them.

Sanford Rosenblum is the Student Association lawyer. His firm, Rosenblum and Leventhal, has been retained by the Student Association in order to provide free and easily accessible legal advice for students. Rosenblum is available for consultation every Tuesday night from 7 to 9 p.m. in the SA office in room 316 in the Campus Center. His office, located at 732 Madison

Avenue, is open to students from 8 am to 6 pm weekdays. The phone number is 463-1107. Sanford Rosenblum and Linda Leventhal also have an answering service through which they may be contacted 24 hours a day for any student emergency. This number is 438-8732.

The services provided by Rosenblum and Leventhal include free consultation with any student for any problem, initial proceedings for all students arrested including making a first appearance in court, arranging bail for any student if notified of the arrest, and sending memos to the Student Association upon request.

Rosenblum and Leventhal receive an average of 10-20 inquiries a day. Student problems range over the whole gamut of

conceivable legal problems. Over one-fifth of all cases are problems with Landlord-Tenant-Lease relationships. Other questions cover marital relations, financial problems, traffic violations, auto accidents, and insurance, contracts with salesmen, record and book clubs, local merchants and university agencies, and many more.

Rosenblum has been the SA lawyer since April 1970. He went to Union College as an undergraduate and the University of Buffalo Law School. He was a staff attorney for the National Labor Relations Board and then associated with the law firm of Harvey and Harvey. He has headed his own firm of Rosenblum and Leventhal for six years.



Sandy Rosenblum S. A. Lawyer at ASP interview.

...poiskowski

## New Morning Sound at WSUA

by Barbara Fischkin

In keeping with their commitment to cater to the needs of the student body, WSUA radio is introducing a revised type of morning programming. The new format includes the playing of soft, soothing music, suitable for early morning hours, along with increased talk and information.

The change, which takes effect on Monday, is designed to make WSUA less jarring than the loud AM stations, yet more informative than most FM rock stations and thereby create a diverse and more pleasant morning atmosphere. In addition to soft music, the weather will be given every seven minutes, news every half hour, and sports scores will be announced frequently. The disc jockies will read comic and interesting items from United Press International and the New York Times and talk and joke in an attempt to gently wake up the listening audience. Also, as incentive to get out of bed, contests, with prizes like passes for free McDonald's hamburgers, are going to be held.

According to program director, Brian Leiber, the station has

chosen morning disc jockies who are especially "alive, friendly, and personable." Filling the 6 AM to 10 AM time slot on Monday through Thursday, respectively, are Harvey Kojan, Howie Sharfstein, Doug Salomon, and Mitch Jayven. On the air Friday mornings will be Bill Polchinski, formerly the creative force behind the very successful "Polchinski Hour." Different DJs will take over from 10 to 12 and, although the morning programming will last till noon, during this time the mood will gradually change to one which is more conducive to afternoon listening.

The station's decision to make the adjustments was influenced by both surveys and comments from students. It was also a result of the station's growing ability to discern what most students want to hear. In regard to this, Leiber stated, "We've been working towards this direction for the last year or so and now we have a clear enough conception of what is the right way to do it." He said that the reason is part of the process of "refining the sound of the station in preparation for going FM" and invited any feedback concerning the new programming.

320  
**WSUA  
640**

**WSUA 640**  
THE BEST TO YOU  
EACH MORNING  
MON - FRI  
FROM 6 am

WSUA Radio is introducing a new morning format, including soothing music, along with increased talk and information.

**KRIS** university concert board presents  
**KRISTOFFERSON**  
AND  
**RITA COOLIDGE**  
IN A BLANKET CONCERT

October 20 SUNYA Gym 9:00 pm

Tickets \$2.50 with tax and ID \$5.00 without

Tickets On Sale in Campus Center

**Start Homecoming Off Right**

The Cellar proudly presents  
**Mansion Street**  
Friday and Saturday Night  
9:30 - 2 am

\$1.50 Admission incl. 1 beer or 1 glass of wine

Chinese Specialities

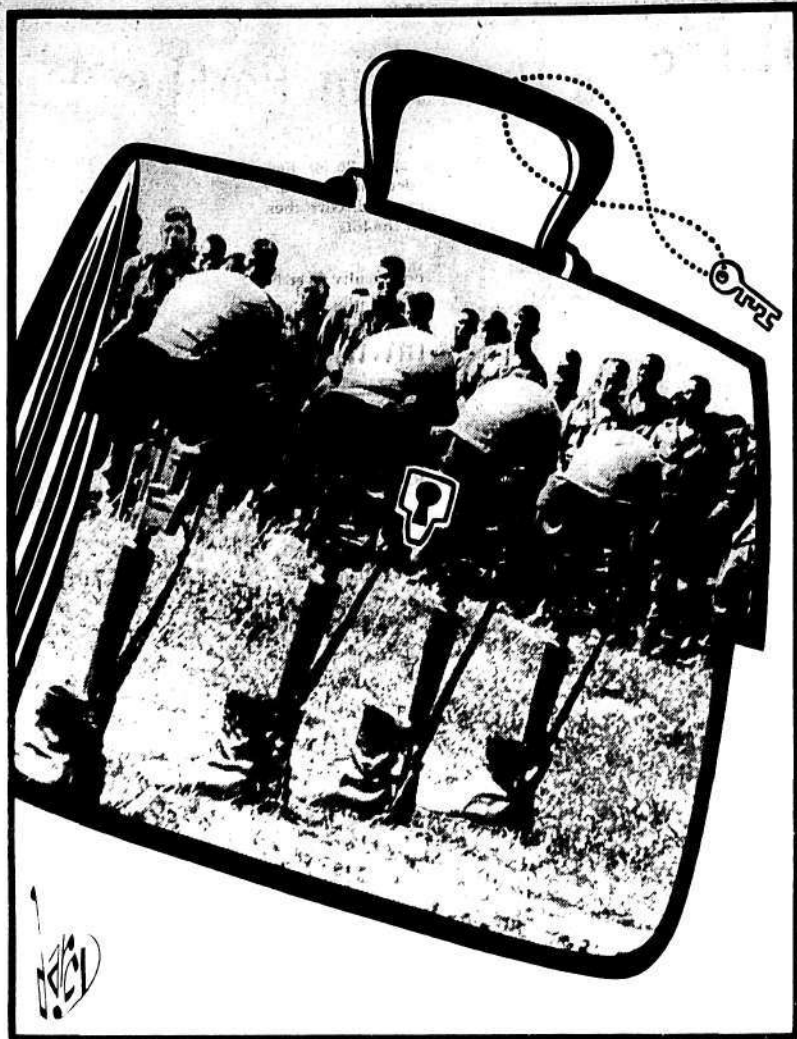
Tomburgers -  
Steak Sandwich -  
Fish Sandwich



Contact your Quad Representative  
each Sunday to place your order!

no minimum order - no delivery charge  
no tipping





FOR THEM, THE SECRET PLAN  
WILL ALWAYS BE A SECRET

## McGovern and the Education Crisis

By Ronald Dunn



The election of 1972 will have a tremendous impact on the American educational system. Our schools and colleges have suffered severely during Richard Nixon's presidency and can expect a steadily deepening crisis unless George McGovern is elected.

The public schools, particularly in the big cities, have long been plagued by racial tensions, drug and crime, but at least through the 1960s rising salaries and improved working conditions attracted thousands of able young people into the teaching profession.

Since 1968 the schools, parochial as well as public, have been paralyzed by financial problems. Our colleges and universities, which boomed as never before in the mid-1960s, also have been suddenly strangled during the last four years by spiraling costs and deficits and by dwindling government support.

### Public Losing Faith

High school and college students have rebelled dramatically against traditional values and habits. Many Americans have lost faith in our teachers' ability to teach and our students' ability to learn.

It would be silly, of course, to blame the Nixon Administration for all these problems, but there is every reason to blame President Nixon for his totally negative attitude toward the American educational system.

He is the most rampantly anti-intellectual President we have had since Warren Harding. He has vetoed congressional appropriations for education, courted racial bigotry by inflaming the issue of school busing, identified healthy student protest with subversion, preached law and order in the classroom rather than creativity and questioning, and

shown his contempt for rational discourse by packaging himself as a television special and by simultaneously wrapping himself in the flag.

Senator McGovern cannot single-handedly solve our educational crisis, for the basic problem is that the schools and colleges are being asked to substitute for the family and community a job beyond their power. But the election of McGovern would at least end the Vietnam conflict and reduce military spending, releasing billions of dollars for the support of education at all levels.

### Articulate Citizenry an Asset

McGovern's proposed tax reforms would reduce public hostility to spending on education. McGovern recognizes, as Nixon does not, that an educated, articulate, critical citizenry is our most precious national asset.

He appreciates that teachers now are generally doing a better job than when he was a college professor and that students are by and large more serious and purposeful than ever before.

It is not strange that McGovern appeals so strongly to teachers and students, for though he is a less eloquent and elegant figure than Adlai Stevenson, John Kennedy, or Eugene McCarthy, he offers a clearer blueprint for rational, humanitarian change within our system than any of these past candidates.

To the educational community, the election of 1972 is, indeed, the choice of the century.

*Dr. Dunn, a professor of history and chairman of his department at the University of Pennsylvania, has written several books on American history.*

## EDITORIAL

### C-U Day: A Cosmetic Face-lift

This weekend offers a sight rarely seen on the Albany State campus: non-academic people touring campus facilities and, perhaps, gaining a better understanding of what the university is, and who its members are. Saturday is Community University Day, and, for one day out of the year, SUNY Albany opens the doors to the other side of the perimeter road.

We hope for C-U Day's success, although we are sure that it has much more than cosmetic value. It was planned as a way to develop "town gown" relationships, but it is clear that the university is choosy about which part of town and what kind of relationships.

C-U Day is an event aimed directly at the white middle class, motivated not only by a desire to "do good" for economic realities as well. It is a public relations gimmick—a chance to put on a new face. The past few weeks have seen academic buildings painted, new carpeting installed, large signs erected, and a sophisticated advertising campaign launched.

But what "relationships" will all of this superficial face-lifting develop? Will it be an educational one for children in the South End? A socially rewarding one for the aged? Or will the academicians be content to leave the social responsibility to students to fulfill through community service programs? Will C-U Day be nothing but an opportunity for administrators to smugly allow the taxpayers in for a day.

Many of the programs are worthwhile and hold great interest for the educated middle class. But it is unfortunate that the university does not amass this kind of strenuous effort more than one day out of the year, and does not aim it towards other segments of the community.

It is unfortunate, too, that the university has recognized only its cultural responsibilities while evading its political and moral ones.

How ironic that the doors of the ivory tower slam shut Saturday evening at 4:00 p.m.; not to open until noon again, it is expedient from a public relations point of view.

How pathetic that university officials can continue to ignore savage atrocities like Vietnam and blatant social injustices like ghetto schooling, because of anti-political reprisals from the legislature and an unyielding political machine.

And, finally, how absurd that the university should meet its responsibilities to the community by a coffee hour, historical exhibit, and an outdoor C-U parade display.



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### Dr. Waterman Represents Best in Psychology Dept.

To the Editor:

As was the case in 1969, the SUNYA Psychology Department is insisting on releasing its best instructor. What is their gripe against Dr. Caroline Waterman? In 1969, an attempt was made to get rid of Dr. Waterman which had to be abandoned. In that case the main issue boiled down to the department's right to release a faculty member contrary to student opinion. There were 1400 student signatures which were strong testimony to Dr. Waterman's superior teaching ability, and were the dominant determinants for her reinstatement.

Today in 1972, we are involved in the same situation again. The faculty has decided not to grant Dr. Waterman tenure, again contrary to student opinion. The question again rises as to whom this University caters. If it is truly responsive to student needs and desires, why is a superior teacher being re-

leased? Obviously student consideration is being pushed aside for other, less relevant issues.

As students of this University, we feel a great injustice has been done, not only to ourselves but to every member of the tax paying community. It is the University's responsibility to employ the taxpayer's dollars to provide the best education possible for its students. It is frighteningly evident that departmental politics is taking precedence over this goal. It is neither our aim nor place to get involved in departmental politics, but it is our place and right to see that we get the best education possible. We feel that Caroline Waterman represents superior education in every sense of the word, and we cannot stand by idly and tolerate such obvious injustice.

Terry Geller  
Ed Eden

### Roast Beef Causes Student Body's Stomach to Suffer

To the Editor:

This is an item of importance to the entire student body, especially the stomach. Food Service certainly makes no pretense of serving leftovers. Well, at least this year F.S.A. and the chefs on Alumni Quad revealed their true aptitude at cooking and preparing food and menus at an early date.

What's wrong with the food? Let me put it this way: everyone loves roast beef. But when it is served to you almost every day for a two week period in one or more of the following guises: rare, veny, fatty, in salad covered with gravy, well done, large slabs, tiny ripped slices, etc. (that's variety?) you start wondering where the cattle blight struck.

Whatever they did right to our food last year, they're doing it wrong now. It's either over-

cooked, undercooked, too bland, too spicy, too greasy, or too starchy. Or it just tastes awful.

We've formed a committee to straighten this out, F.S.A. And we don't want just talk, we want action. After all, you're operating at a profit and we're consuming at a loss.

Addendum: Some of the more resentful and rebellious students are threatening a food fight. I plead the fifth if things are not righted soon. It won't do much more than mess up the dining room, provide a good tension release, and give the food service girls something to do after dinner. But think of the wasted food! Believe me, there's more waste now.

Sincerely yours,  
Anne Marie Matru

### Communications

The Albany Student Press welcomes mail from its readers. The ASP will print letters to the editor which concern subjects of interest to the University community in addition to all the uninteresting mail we ordinarily receive. Letters must not be slanderous, and should be typewritten. All letters must be signed, unless there are extenuating circumstances. Address letters to:

Editorial Page Editor  
Albany Student Press  
SUNY at Albany  
Albany, New York 12222

### Prof. Sees Humor in Parking Furor

To the Editor:

I am proud that the students of SUNYA are willing to fight for what they believe in, even if it means putting up with the sacrifices of a strike. The injustice of a healthy 60-year-old faculty woman asking for a space at the near end of the parking lot is obvious when we consider the plight of the poor 18-year-old man who then has to walk from the far end. After all, his legs are probably strained from climbing out of his TR-6.

Equal rights for all! But let us not forget the disabled, who should have special parking permits. To avoid abuse of this privilege, I would suggest the following categories:

1. All students should park on the podium, thus allowing room outside for disabled faculty.

2. Faculty aged 15-25 need no special parking privileges. If they seem to limp they are probably looking for sympathy.

3. Faculty aged 26-50 have entered their declining years and should be pampered. Give them the near end of the lots.

are due for heart attacks any day now. Let them park on the white pebbles.

Yours for justice!  
Richard S(ore feet) Hauser  
Professor of Biology  
(age 53)



### Who is Billy Dean Smith and Why is the Army Trying to Kill Him?

Courtesy Billy Dean Smith Defense Committee

The United States Supreme Court has recently struck down the death penalty, while one, and only one man, still faces that penalty. The Army is seeking the death penalty for Billy Dean Smith. WHY?

Billy Dean Smith is a black man drafted into the United States Army after several unsuccessful attempts to resist induction on the ground that he had no quarrel with the Vietnamese and could not resign himself to killing them. After six months of what the Army calls a "bad attitude" toward the slaughter of Vietnamese "gooks," Billy Dean Smith had earned the contempt of his white commanding officer, Captain Rigby. Private Billy Dean Smith had been given three Article 15 (summary company) punishments by Captain Rigby within a few months for minor infractions, and was being processed for a "D-1" discharge for unsuitability and unfitness, because Captain Rigby did not believe Billy Dean Smith would ever make a good soldier. Rigby stated that his "section chiefs prided themselves on rapid, effective artillery fire," but that Smith was "unenthusiastic" about "closing with the enemy."

On March 15, 1971, at 0045 hours, a fragmentation grenade exploded in an officers barracks in Bien Hoa—killing two lieutenants and wounding a third, Captain Rigby and 1st Sgt. Willis, who claimed they were to have slept in those barracks, arrived on the scene, decided they were the real intended victims—and that the logical guilty party could only be one Private Billy Dean Smith.

Without hesitation, they informed the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) officer of their conclusion—one might say verdict—and together they called a battalion formation. In spite of the absence of several individuals, without questioning Captain Rigby's "theory," and without a single scrap of evidence, Billy Dean Smith was called forward to the front of the formation, (a heavy CID hand slapped on his shoulder) and was told that he was under apprehension for murder! (the equivalent to a declaration of guilt before all the potential witnesses.) To this were added two charges of resisting arrest—one when Smith pushed the CID agent's hand off his shoulder, the other dropped for lack of evidence—and two charges of attempted murder—against the Captain and 1st Sergeant.

Once they had a theory, no one ever asked whether someone else might have done the "fraggng," or what the reasons for it might have been. Instead, the entire effort of the military was

directed toward fitting the facts to the theory—and tightening the case against Billy Dean Smith. After interviews with scores of witnesses, after hundreds of leading questions and answers which followed, the entire case against Billy Dean Smith is composed of the following direct and circumstantial evidence:

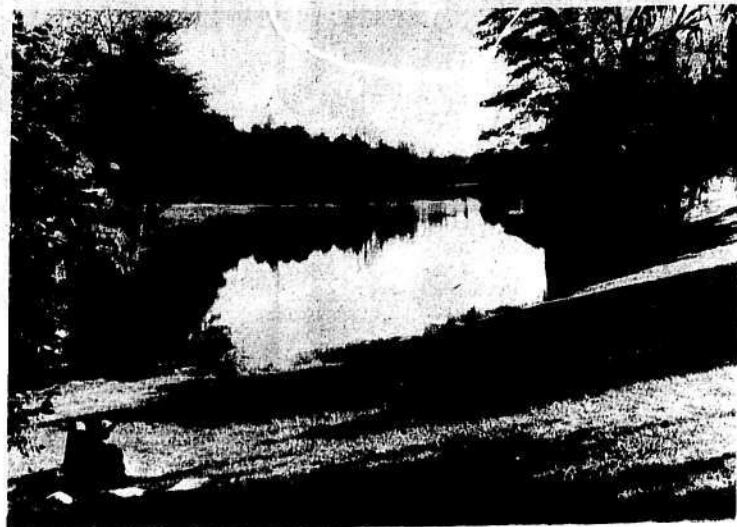
The direct evidence consists of one item: when arrested, Smith was illegally searched, and a grenade pin was found in his pocket, together with some "black leather gloves" that "looked suspicious," but were never connected to anything. The grenade pin was sent to a laboratory in Japan for tests against a grenade spoon found near the explosion. While the photographs of markings of the two items clearly show there is not the slightest matching between them, the Army claims there is! But the Army has all the evidence it needs, and is not concerned that there is not a single piece of direct evidence to link Smith with the "fraggng." Furthermore, it is as commonplace for G.I.'s in Vietnam to carry grenade pins for souvenirs as cigarettes, gum or a letter from home.

The circumstantial "evidence" can only be described as incredible. It shows basically that Billy Dean Smith hated the Army, hated the War, hated his C.O. and 1st Sgt., that he would "get even" with them, that "fraggng" was a good way to do it, and that he had access to a fragmentation grenade.

The Army seems unaware of the fact that perhaps 90% of the lower enlisted ranks hate the war, the Army, their C.O.'s and feel "fraggng" is a good way to get even and likewise have access to fragmentation grenades. Most G.I.'s in Vietnam have identical opportunity and motivation for "fraggng." But the fact that Billy Dean Smith cannot be shown to have committed the act of which he is accused does not deter the Army in the least. The evidence clearly shows him guilty of all charges and specifications: being black, poor, against the war, the Army, the commanding officer, and refusing to be a passive victim.

*The Billy Dean Smith Defense Committee desperately needs money to cover court costs. Billy's lawyer has already travelled to Vietnam and Japan at his own expense, and the Committee's resources are almost exhausted. Address contributions to: Billy Dean Smith Defense Fund 6430 Sunset Blvd., Suite 521 Hollywood, California 90028*





The great beauty of the pond has been marred by erosion and oil pollution.



Gary Selwyn did the first scientific study of the pond. It cost him a lot of money and lots of time.

## Face Lifting Planned for Campus Pond

Continued from page one

As to any action, if any, the commission will finally take: this can not be determined yet. One thing is certain, that John Buckhoff and Walter Tisdale will see that the money is spent; they say they welcome advice but it is apparent they will not wait for it.

Study Began Last March

It has been a long road for Gary Selwyn. It began even before last March when he started his study. His interest in the pond stems from when he camped in the woods by the water, something he has done several times. And his curiosity was stimulated further when he remembered seeing hundreds of dead fish in the surface of the pond in May of 1971.

What was killing the fish? The answer to this question would reveal much about the pollution in the pond. In fact, much of Selwyn's study deals with the simple question: "Is the pond a good place to go fishing?"

Gary Selwyn believes that only the very hardy goldfish can survive in the pond, that the repeated attempts at stocking the pond have all been doomed because there is something in the pond that kills fish. Walter Tisdale thinks Selwyn is wrong, that bass flourish in the pond, that many people enjoy good fishing there.

Tisdale, in a memo to commission members, states that "According to frequent observations there have been relatively few fish die, and by few, I mean ones and twos." Selwyn says that in May of 1971 he saw hundreds of dead fish in the surface of the water. In the same memo, Tisdale, after mentioning that the Department of Environmental Conservation stocks the pond annually, claims that he has "personally witnessed good catches of lake fish and

there have been other reliable reports that our fish are thriving." Tisdale told Selwyn that Joe Garcia of the Physical Education department has enjoyed good fishing at the pond. Selwyn asked Garcia about the fishing and was told the last time he fished there was six years ago. Garcia told Selwyn, additionally, that he had not heard of good fishing there for some years.

Selwyn also suggests that the goldfish may be too strong competition for any bass, in terms of the food available. If that is the case then a decision will have to be made about future stocking efforts; it may be necessary to kill the goldfish to permit another species to live. At any rate, if Selwyn is correct about the fish dying, then continued fish stocking is useless waste.

Tisdale plays down the significance of oil in the pond, stating that Selwyn reports only two-tenths of a gallon in the pond at any given time. Selwyn, in rebuttal, points out that a quart of oil is enough to pollute an acre of water. He believes, too, that oil is killing fish, but he can not prove this.

Tisdale does agree with Selwyn that the oil flow into the lake should be stopped. Selwyn wants oil traps placed in each of the drains of the Dutch quad lot and the Motor Pool. Buckhoff says that oil traps in each of the parking lot drains would be impractical, but that an oil trap will be placed in the Motor Pool, which he believes to be the main source of oil pollution.

### Erosion Problem

Another possible reason for fish not reproducing is that silt, the result of erosion, affects the spawning grounds of fish. Selwyn says that Dr. McNaught of the biology department told him that fish eggs may sink through the silt. The question of the effect of silt on pond life is important, although Selwyn does not know the answer. The fact is that the banks of

the pond have undergone considerable erosion, the pond size has shrunk as a result. Selwyn points to the delta formation at the northwest corner of the pond as evidence. More evidence is the trees near the banks of the pond; they are tilted askew, their ground support eroded away. Selwyn says that many trees along the banks had to be cut down because they would have, eventually, fallen in the pond.

To correct the erosion Selwyn wants the low spots along the banks planted. Buckhoff agrees and he says he hopes that planting will be a part of the work done with the \$60,000. Buckhoff says that the money will pay for building up the walls of the pond beneath the surface of the water on the western side. Stone would be laid along the walls, he says, because they are collapsing.

Selwyn is pleased that dredging will be done with one reservation: that the biology department should have full supervision of the operation. Buckhoff says the dredging will restore the pond to its original boundaries and depth, which is about 11 feet at its deepest point.

The dredging, which will be done from the overflow drain, that big cage in the middle of the pond, to the west end of the lake, will serve practical purpose of keeping open the pumps in the pond that take water to irrigate the fields. Since dredging operations have been done for this reason each of the last three years.

Oil pollution and erosion represent the worst threats to the pond, says Selwyn. But before he could reach this conclusion he had to analyze other possible pollution in the pond. He had to test for chemical and bacterial pollution, running the sort of tests a health department would do on any public water. His results surprised and pleased him for on the basis of the tests he ran, the pond was deemed safe for drinking and swimming.

### Pollution Checks

He first ran a chemical test and found the water safe for drinking. As he wrote in his report: "Satisfied, but somewhat surprised by my finding, I decided to investigate further." This meant checking for harmful bacteria.

The chief test for bacterial pollution is the coliform count. Coliform is a bacterial group that is easily detected and is always present in the sewage from warm blooded animals. Dr. Janet Hood had tests done by Bender Hygiene Laboratory between 1966 and 1971, the coliform count was found to be higher than that which is safe for drinking.

After one report from Bender Laboratory, in September, 1971, Dr. Hood wrote a memo to Dr. Buckhoff stating the "surface water has been contaminated and always will be and I don't know there's anything much can be done about it."

But Dr. Hood was wrong because Bender Laboratory was wrong in declaring the pond contaminated. Bender correctly discovered a high coliform count in the pond but according to Selwyn, the coliform present were harmless soil coliform. The only valid test for contamination is a fecal coliform count.

photo essay by gary deutsch



Erosion has filled in part of the pond and caused trees to fall. Drainage pipes deposit water and oil in the pond.

## MARAT/SADE TONIGHT!



In this section:  
Arts Preview  
C/U Day Events  
Classified  
Graffiti

Photos by  
Jay Rosenberg