

Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967

Holy Cross ...

(Continued from Page 16)

almost succeeded, combining for 52 of the team's 60 points in the second half. But the clock ran out on

NYU			HOLY CROSS				
FG	F	T	FG	F	T		
Kaplan	4	0-0	8	Shudut	12	6-10	32
Witrock	2	1-0	5	Hch'tein	8	6-14	22
Miller	11	3-5	25	Texera	3	6-7	12
Graham	20	6-8	46	Murray	1	4-4	6
Fiske	0	1-1	1	Sta'nski	6	1-2	13
Bastie	0	0-0	0	Willard	1	0-0	2
Ren'kamp	0	0-0	0	Moore	0	2-2	2
Davent'pt	0	0-0	0	O'Brien	0	2-2	2
				Mullane	0	0-0	0
				Christof	0	0-0	0
				Foley	0	1-2	1

Totals 37 11-17 85 Totals 32 28-44 92
 Half-time Score: Holy Cross 48, NYU 27

NYU, and Holy Cross was able to remove the starting lineup, leading 85-70 with 3:05 to play.

Miller scored a career high of 25 points on 11 of 16 from the field, but was lost in the light of Graham's dazzling performance which drew oohs-and-aahs from the 4,323 Holy Cross partisans.

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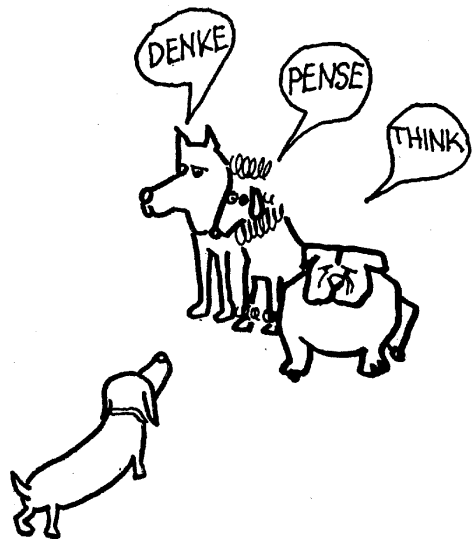
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Whiteman First Layman Head of Divinity School

Dr. Harold B. Whiteman, special assistant for student affairs, has



Harold B. Whiteman
First Layman To Head Board

been named as the first layman to hold the position of chairman of the board of trustees of the Berkeley Divinity School in New Haven, Conn., founded in 1854.

Dr. Whiteman, 46, has long been an active Episcopal layman. He is also a professor of government and international relations.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa at Yale University where he also received his Ph.D. in 1958, Dr. Whiteman is married with three teen-aged children, one of whom now attends Yale.

Hester Forum

Commerce Council is accepting questions to be proposed to NYU President James M. Hester Wednesday, at the group's meeting Monday.

Dr. Hester has asked for specific questions on general topics in advance so that he can prepare an agenda and invite appropriate Administration members.

The Council meeting will be held in room 488 Loeb Student Center, at 3 p.m. Monday. The forum will be from 3 to 4:30 p.m. in Loeb's Eisner and Lubin Auditorium Wednesday.

The Council will forward the questions to Dr. Hester.

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Paul Friedman
May Operate From Street



Bob Heisler
Won't Knock Heads

Student Steadfast in Plan To Protest with Red Lit

In spite of "being ignored" by University officials, an NYU "Communist" still plans to go ahead with his protest Friday against the on-campus recruitment of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Paul Friedman, the School of Ed sophomore who announced he was bringing Communist Party literature to a display table to be set up near the CIA, said he has asked the NYU Placement Services for permission to set up his display table on NYU property, but University officials, he said, have not as yet replied to the registered letter he sent them.

If he is denied permission to recruit for the party on NYU property, Friedman said he would "consider" operating from non-University property, possibly the sidewalk. Bob Heisler, the Party's New York

youth director, said he is "not out to knock heads with the University," Heisler, a former City College student, will also be present Friday at the Party display.

"NYU will be our first open confrontation with the CIA," Heisler said. He said that he and Friedman plan to distribute two leaflets on Friday. One will explain "why the C.P. issue here" while the other will be on "what the CIA has been doing," he said.

"We will try to answer the lies about Communism in which the CIA is founded," Friedman added.

Heisler explained that the Communist Party is gaining support among college students. Recently "Communist Forums" or educational and discussion groups have been established at City College of New York and the University of California at Berkeley.

Medical Prof Testifies at Hearing On Illegal Abortions in Hospitals

By GAIL DOIG

A professor at the NYU Medical School told a joint State legislative committee Friday that "more than 200 illegal abortions were performed in New York City hospitals in 1964" and that similar numbers were probably performed in the last two years.

Dr. Lewis Z. Cooper, a professor of pediatrics, said that his testimony was based on data from the Downtown Medical Center and involved "a representative cross-section of private and municipal hospitals, with the exception of Catholic hospitals." He said he did not have statistical information after 1964 but believed that as many abortions were still being performed. He said a committee of physicians at each hospital decided if an abortion was necessary.

Dr. Cooper testified before Assemblymen Dominick Di Carlo (R-Brooklyn) during the last of three days of hearings on an abortion reform bill.

After the hearing Mr. Di Carlo said on Dr. Cooper's testimony that it was "amazing the way some people feel they are not bound by a law unless their conscience agrees."

Dr. Cooper, however, said he had never performed an abortion or served on a committee to allow one.

Dr. Cooper, who heads the rubella (German measles) evaluation at the University's Medical Center strongly favors liberalization of the

84-year old statute which permits abortions only to save a mother's life.

"If a young lady contracts German measles in the few months of pregnancy," he explained, "many doctors are willing to present this problem to the therapeutic abortion committees of their hospitals even though they realize that under the existing statute it isn't kosher."

The abortion bill, which is sponsored by Assemblyman Albert H. Blumenthal (D-Man.) would allow abortions when there is substantial risk that the mother's physical or mental health would be impaired by continued pregnancy or that the infant would be born with a mental

or physical defect when the pregnancy results from rape or incest, and when an unwed pregnant woman is under 15.

Mr. Di Carlo, who is Catholic, opposes the Blumenthal bill because he feels that women would be able to get an abortion "on demand."

The bill is opposed by the Roman Catholic Church, whose policy is that it is a mortal sin to destroy a fetus. Catholics make up about one-third of New York's population.

The bill is supported by Protestant churches, several Jewish organizations, the American law institute, the New York City Bar Association and the New York Civil Liberties Union.

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By GERI GOLDBERG

The resident master system at NYU will be extended to the Brittany Hotel if religion professor James P. Carse accepts an offer to fill the position.

The Brittany is the only Washington Square campus undergraduate dormitory without a master. The master program is an attempt to bring an academic orientation to the residence halls, according to Prof. Philip Mayerson, who was on the three-man committee that chose Dr. Carse.

Dr. Carse said he would decide whether to accept the position by the spring. He said that certain conditions would have to be met but declined to describe them. His appointment would take effect in September.

Dr. Mayerson said that he understood on hearsay that "Prof. Carse would very much like to be involved in the masters program."

He noted that "not every faculty member is qualified to be a master, but Prof. Carse has had enough experience to qualify for the position."

He said that Dr. Carse and his family would live in the Brittany if he accepts.

Presently, Al Medoff, the Brittany's head resident fellow, assumes some of the responsibilities of a master.

However, Medoff said that a

master in Brittany would act on another level of appeal to residents because of his broader experiences as a senior faculty member." He also said that "with the cooperation of a master, plans for a library, a music listening room and a study could be more rapidly advanced."

The Brittany is a men's dormitory at 55 East 10 St. Prof. Alister McCrone this fall was appointed master of Ruben Hall, a woman's dormitory at 35 Fifth Ave. Prof. Victor Yellin has been master of Weinstein Hall, a coed dormitory, for a year and a half.

The term "master" is deep rooted in tradition, according to Dr. McCrone. It has implications of scholarship and intellectual interest, he said, a master imposes a formal or informal leadership to a community of scholars, he added.

For Grads Only

The Student Commission on Graduate Life is holding its first "Pre-Holiday Relaxer" tomorrow at Harout's Restaurant, 14 Waverly Place, from 8 p.m. to midnight. The meeting is for graduate students only. Beer will be free and food may be purchased.

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Ed Changes Suggested; Faculty Might Consider

Some 40 graduate and undergraduate School of Ed students Monday proposed a number of changes to be eventually considered by the School's faculty.

The forum was conducted by a six-man student commission suggesting changes in the School's curriculum.

The areas discussed included the nature and number of course requirements for the B.A. degree, and the status of communication between Ed Administration, faculty and students. Some recommendations were:

- "More freedom in choosing courses" and "more liberal arts included in the Ed curriculum," recommended by an undergraduate in industrial arts.

- "More three credit courses" to replace the now numerous two-credit courses, urged by a graduate student. She explained that the present setup hurts students wishing to teach in states such as New Jersey that require three credit courses in, for example, the philosophy of education, to be eligible for a teaching certificate. NYU will not allow, she added, a student to make-up the point difference if that course has already been completed and passed.

At the center of discussion, however, were various suggestions that the School of Ed revise its degree program to a five year 150-credit Master of Arts plan, similar to the

ones used by WSC, Commerce, and the School of Engineering.

The five-year program should, in the words of an undergraduate student, "provide more learning in more various fields." This would involve, another student added, the integration of undergraduate and graduate departments. Also involved in the five-year program was the expressed desire of many students to adopt the pass-fail system of grading to be initiated next year at WSC.

LaVerne Thornton, a graduate member of the Commission, outlined the new outlook she hoped the Commission will bring to the School of Ed:

"We must look at the curriculum realistically," she said, "in terms not only of today but in terms of tomorrow." She said she hoped any changes made in Ed courses should be made "to have the student as well rounded as possible." Miss Thornton said the Commission will consider all proposals made at the forum, rework them into a list of suggestions and present them Monday to Associate Dean Milton D. Schwebel. Some of the suggestions will eventually go to the Ed Faculty Council and the entire Ed faculty.

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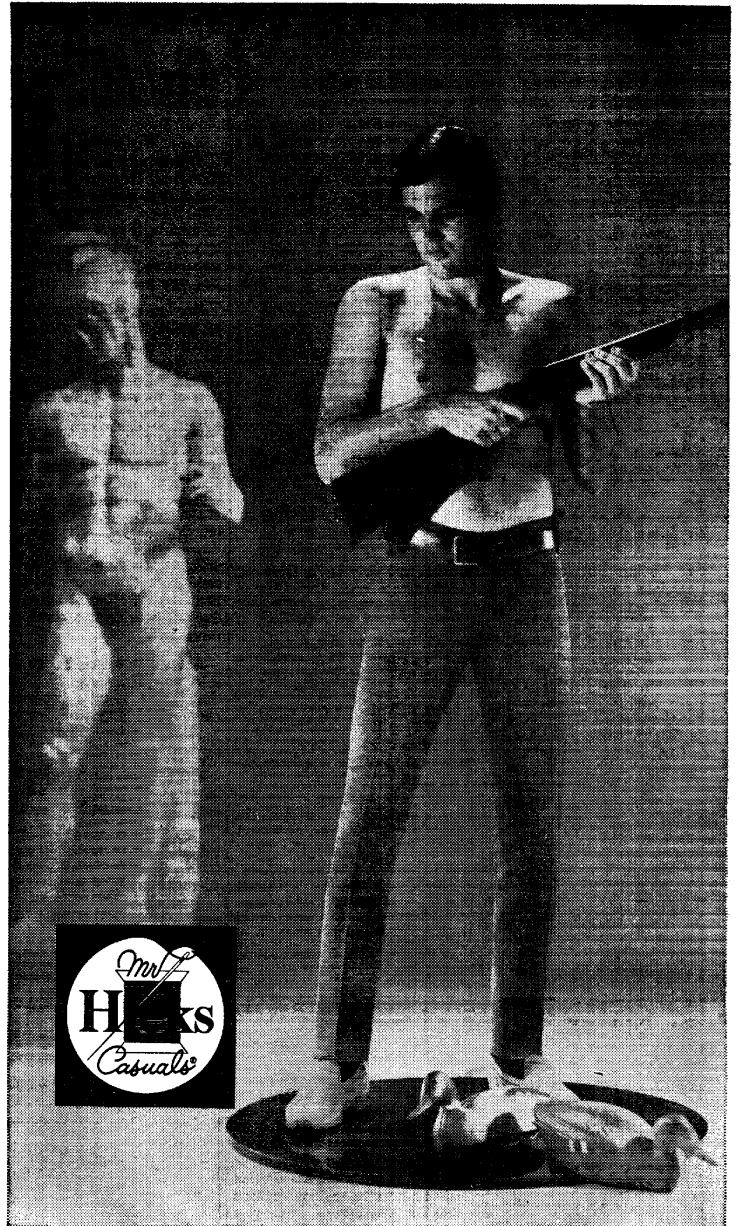
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Vol. 12

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1967

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No. 28

'Sit-In' Students Denied Counsel At Their Hearings

By TERENCE BERTELE

Students involved in last week's bookstore sit-ins will not be allowed representation by an attorney in hearings before their schools' respective disciplinary committees, Journal learned late yesterday.

The Ad Hoc Committee for a Democratic University, 35 of whose members sat-in at the bookstore Thursday and Friday, will meet tonight to decide whether or not to picket the hearings, which start tomorrow.

At a meeting last night, the Committee made clear its demands for open, collective hearings with legal counsel available to the students.

Dr. Max Sorkin, chairman of the WSC discipline committee and Dr. W. Gabriel Carras, School of Ed Progress and Discipline Committee chairman, both said that students appearing before the disciplinary committees would not be allowed legal counsel and that hearings would not be open to the public.

Dr. Sorkin explained that there was "no provision" in committee

Henry Noss
Skeptical of Student Say

rules for student legal representation.

Seven School of Ed students and 24 WSC students will be tried before the committees tomorrow.

The students, members of the Ad Hoc Committee for a Democratic University, had retained two civil rights attorneys, Karl Rachlin and Steven Negeler to represent the sit-ins in tomorrow's hearings.

In a related matter, members of the Committee presented a petition demanding a tri-partite commission to decide University policy to George A. Murphy, chairman of the NYU Board of Trustees earlier yesterday.

The petition, signed by 1,300 students, called for a reform of the University structure to allow the three-part commission, composed equally of students, faculty and Administration, to make University decisions.

Mr. Murphy said the petition
(Continued on Page 9)

Miss Becker, Rose On Senate Group

Penny Becker will represent the School of Ed and Van Rose will represent the School of Commerce on the Senate Commission on Student Participation.

Elections for the student representative from WSC will be held Monday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the South Study Hall of Main Building. Petitions are available and must be signed and returned by tomorrow at 4 p.m. to 822 Main.

Thus far only one student, Laurence Maisel, has turned in a petition.

The Commission was formed by NYU President James M. Hester to study ways of creating better communications between students and the Administration and is comprised of student and faculty representatives, and a chairman, Associate Dean Robert B. McKay of the Law School.

Virginia Brinson was appointed by the Graduate Student Organization to represent the graduate division of the School of Ed.

The Committee on Graduate Student Life of the Graduate School of Arts and Science has appointed three alternates to represent the Graduate School. They are Leon Fuert of the history department, Peggy-Ann Naumann of the English department, and Lurton Blessingame of the American civilization department.

Maisel, a junior in WSC, said he wants to see a greater student voice, and one that is listened to. He added that he feels the Commission will be "listened to" by the Administration.

Miss Becker said that the Commission "offers the potential for providing students with a permanent role in policy-making" and "in evaluating student governments and coming-up with something
(Continued on Page 10)

Commerce, Ed Will Liberalize 'A' Course Requirements in Fall

By BEVERLY KOSTER

The Schools of Commerce and Ed are liberalizing their A-course requirements beginning in September. According to Commerce Associate Dean Raymond D. Buteux, the subjects required to meet the A-course requirements will remain the same. However, in many of the subjects students may choose from a number of alternative courses offered.

In the School of Ed, according to Associate Dean Milton Schwebel, each department chairman is presently studying the A-course program and will determine which options will be allowed in A-course requirements for students in their department.

Dr. Schwebel said that the faculty has endorsed the principle of making all of the new courses available to all students.

Reports from the department chairmen will be submitted by Mar. 1.

Dr. Schwebel explained that the departments are handling the requirements because students must take certain required courses, depending on their major, in order to obtain teaching certificates.

Unlike WSC, the Commerce plan does not allow the student to choose from among broad areas, but only courses in the same department.

Details on the Commerce changes are:

English Composition I, two semesters of Literary Heritage, and the current introductory psychology course will remain the only courses offered in each of these respective areas.

Students will be able to fulfill their classics requirement by taking the current A-course offered, "Legacy of Greece and Rome," or by choosing among the alternative classics courses offered: "Lit-

erature of the Greek World," "Literature of the Roman Age," or "Classical Mythology."

Students who take fine arts as part of their liberal studies electives requirement may choose from "History of Art" I and II, "Painting in the Western World," and "History of Architecture" I and II.

To meet the six-credit history requirement, students may take "History of Western Civilization" I and II, "History of the United States," "Europe in the Twentieth Century," "Ibero-America from Its Beginnings to Independence" and "Ibero-America from Independence to the Present," and "The Great Age of Greece."

"The Survey of Music" and "The Elements and Literature of Music" are the alternative music courses offered to students who wish to take music as part of their liberal studies electives.

To meet the philosophy requirement, students can choose from Problems in Philosophy, Introduction to Ethics, and Logic.

Two math courses are required, which will be determined by the director of advisement on the basis of the student's previous work in math. The courses which may be assigned are algebra and trigonometry, probability, trigonometry, college algebra, analytic geometry and "Calculus for the Social Sciences," and linear algebra.

To fulfill the science requirement, students may choose from the "A" biology course, the "A" chemistry course, geology, "The Nature of Matter," and "The Development of Physics."

Courses offered to meet the government requirement are the "A" course, "Political Thought from Plato to Rousseau," "Democracy and Dictatorship," "The American System of Government," and "Comparative Politics." Only one course is required.

The sociology requirement may be met by either "Man and Society" or "Great Books in Sociology." Dr. Buteux explained that the

Milton Schwebel
Up To Departments

number of courses have been expanded in some of the areas because "these alternate courses are every bit as good for the students."

'Announcement' Has Course Analysis

The WSC Announcement of Courses to be given for 1967-'68 includes a detailed description of every course to be given in the School.

These descriptions, averaging 100-200 words in length, were written by the professors giving the courses. The days and hours at which courses are to be given will be printed on a master list and sent to students before the advisement periods of each semester.

The Announcement also includes an explanation of the liberalization of the A-course program to go into effect in September. Under this program students in WSC will have the option of choosing from among the courses offered in the

(Continued on Page 12)

Lone Teacher in Sit-In Says Felt No Reprisals

An English teacher who recited sonnets during Friday's bookstore sit-in claimed no recriminations for the action Tuesday.

Miss Deirdre Levinson, English instructor at WSC, maintains that she has not been approached by the Administration. She said she could not conjecture whether any disciplinary action will be taken against her for her participation in the boycotts.

It was at the last sit-in, during a lull between ominous warnings by police chiefs and Dr. Harold B. Whiteman, special assistant for student affairs, and jeers at sundry administration officials and protest songs by the boycotters, that Miss Levinson read from her book of poetry.

Miss Levinson also joined the students during the December sit-in in Main building in protesting of the announcement of the tuition increase.

"Yes," she said in reference to the Main sit-in, "I got tired of standing up."

Behind her facetious repartee, Miss Levinson reveals a strong, committed stand on politics at the University.

The present channels of student

and faculty participation in administrative decisions-making are inadequate, she said. "The channels should be democratized."

"The Board of Trustees is superfluous," she added. Miss Levinson noted that she doesn't know if the Ad Hoc Committee for a Democratic University represents a majority of NYU students. "I would have to know all the students in order to answer that," she said.

She commented that "it was a joy to see" the spirit and ideas of the Ad Hoc committee on campus.

Miss Levinson's career includes other political involvements. Born in England, Miss Levinson studied at the University of Oxford.

She spent five years in the Union of South Africa and wrote an appropriately titled book, "Five Years," about her political experiences there. She described her activities in South Africa as "radical" but didn't elaborate.



Some 40 School of Ed students Monday suggested curriculum changes to this panel. Story on page four.

Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967

Professor Might Lose His Passport Over Recent Visit to North Vietnam



Newsweek Photo by Robert R. McElroy
John Gerassi
May Lose Passport

(This is the last of a two-part series on Mr. Gerassi's recent trip to North Vietnam.)

Theoretically, the State Department could cancel the passport of John Gerassi, an NYU journalism professor who recently visited North Vietnam.

The department automatically cancels the passports of all persons "whose unauthorized trips to Communist countries come to its attention," a State Department spokesman said recently.

Technically, however, Mr. Gerassi pointed out, his passport might not be revoked because he did not use it to gain entrance to North Vietnam.

Travel to Cuba, Albania, China, North Korea and North Vietnam without State Department clearance is now banned by the department.

Mr. Gerassi explained that he used his passport to get as far as Cambodia. From there he was issued a special visa for North Vietnam by the North Vietnamese government.

"My passport doesn't have any stamps on it or anything," he said. "According to what is printed in my passport—that I may not use it to travel to certain listed coun-

tries—I have not violated the law."

If his passport is revoked, Mr. Gerassi said, he might choose to fight the case through the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Gerassi is a member of the AGLU.

Although a Jan. 10 Supreme Court ruling said that the travel of persons with up-to-date passports to banned countries was not a crime, the passports of such persons may still be cancelled. If an American's passport is revoked, he can still travel in the Western Hemisphere, but he would violate a law of 1959 if he attempted to go elsewhere.

Mr. Gerassi is an expert on Latin American affairs and has written a book called "The Great Fear in Latin America."

More than 600 American are known to have violated U. S. travel restrictions since 1952, according to Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. But the government has indicted only 11 persons. Ten of these cases were affected by the Jan. 10 ruling. The eleventh case, that of William Worthy, a newsman who made an unauthorized trip to Cuba, was thrown out by a lower court, according to the Jan. 11 New York Times.

Dr. Pekary Dies; Taught German

Prof. Charlotte Pekary, professor emeritus of NYU, died Monday. She was 72 years old and lived at 14-63 Burton St., Beechhurst, N.Y.

Dr. Pekary taught German here for 42 years from 1923-1959, and taught summer courses as recently as 1965.

She was member of Phi Beta Kappa, and received two Fulbright Fellowships. The first, in 1952, took her to Bonn, while the second in 1956 was to Cologne. The German professor received her Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1926.

Outside of the classroom, Dr. Pekary was the adviser to the German Club, German honorary Delta Phi Alpha and to foreign students. Her teaching abilities were much in demand; she stayed two years at Aachen in German Graduate Institute and served as visiting professor at Western College for Women.

Rudolf Hagelstange, a noted German writer, paid her a rare tribute by devoting an entire chapter to her in his book, "How Do You Like America?"

Memorial services will held at the Church of Ascension 5th Avenue and 11th Street.

Munn, Dead at 76

Prof. James Buell Munn, former dean of WSC and professor emeritus at Harvard University, died Tuesday. He was 76 years old and lived at 58 Garden St., Cambridge Mass.


Dr. Munn served as dean of WSC from 1928-1932. He aided many needy students without their knowledge. He had an arrangement with the University bursar's office under which these students would be told that their fees had been paid through a fund called "Schedule A." "Schedule A" was Dr. Munn's pocket.


A group of grateful alumni set up the J. B. Munn Scholarship Fund in 1963, and presently four students are attending NYU under this scholarship.

He often allowed students to his private library and to his farm near Rochester. He also had boxes at the opera for students to use and even offered them a tuxedo so that they could be properly attired.

In recent years he taught at Harvard and co-edited a book titled "Ideas and Forms in English and American Literature."

Funeral services will be private. Dr. Munn is survived by his wife the former Ruth Hanford.

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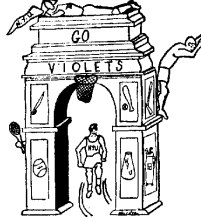
The film that was banned at the 1966 Cannes Film Festival because of Franco's pressure.

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Violets At
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Sports

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Vol. 12

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1967

No. 28

Cagers Crush Catholic; Subdued By Crusaders

Many years ago, an unknown sports personality said, "you win some and you lose some but when you lose more than you win, something is wrong." The Violets have certainly been losing their share this season. Last Saturday night NYU was defeated by a highly regarded Holy Cross five, 92-85. Undaunted by failure, the cagers came back Monday night at home to beat Catholic, 64-59.

The Saturday night tilt against the Crusaders was not a total failure as Mal Graham broke lose for 46 points. Graham shattered two

	N Y U (64)			CATHOLIC U. (59)			
	G.	F.	P.	G.	F.	P.	
Kaplan	9	6-6	24	Cioffari	7	5-5	19
Piske	2	0-2	4	Kraak	5	0-0	10
Witrock	2	1-2	5	Graham	2	0-0	4
Miller	0	2-3	2	Speicher	2	5-5	9
Graham	6	8-8	20	Wilson	6	5-7	17
Slattery	3	3-4	9	McClure	0	0-0	0
Basile	0	0-0	0	Cosentino	0	0-0	0
Davenport	0	0-0	0	Smith	0	0-0	0

Totals 22 20-25 64 Totals 22 15-17 59
Half-time Score: NYU 31, Catholic 30.

more NYU records in that contest. He scored 20 field goals to break one-time NYU great Cal Ramsey's old record. Graham also surpassed Barry Kramer's mark for total field goals in one season. Graham

finished the evening with 594 goals, 13 better than Kramer's standard. Last Monday it was a different story. Catholic was not the same old patsy that NYU has been used to. This year so far, the Cardinals have whipped St. Joseph's at the Palestra and Evansville College at home.

A sticky zone defense bothered the Violets in the early going. Guard Bill Wilson was especially hot in the opening minutes of play. The Cardinals jumped out in front by as many as six. The combination of Graham's driving layups and short jumpers along with Bruce Kaplan's deadly outside shooting kept NYU within one point of Catholic's lead with six minutes remaining. Graham sank two free throws to put the Hall of Famer's up by one. The one point margin remained 31-30, as the buzzer sounded to end the first half.

An overall team effort in the second stanza saved the game for NYU. The lead kept changing hands until Kaplan put his team

two meets are different stories. West Chester State and Rutgers are the kind of competition that prompt Variello to say, "We're praying to survive."

Villanova Simply Too Much For Coach Variello's Squad

By SUSAN MARKEL

After being subdued by Villanova last Saturday, 71-21, the NYU swimming team is sinking deeper into despair.

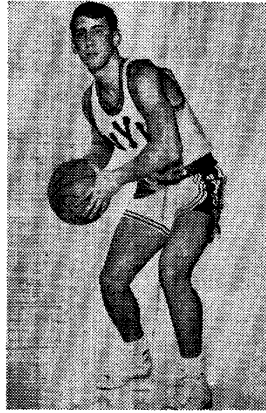
The crushing defeat was the worst ever sustained against Villanova, and was indicative of the injury, illness and academic losses that have plagued the mermen since the exam recess. Co-captain Gary Jandorf, recovering from a recent injury, was unable to compete. The stitches in his foot should be removed within another week, but the time is all too short for him to get back into shape.

Villanova, referred to by NYU Coach Sal Variello as "one of the outstanding teams in the East," was led by the performance of swimmer Mike Fitzmaurice. His time of 47.8 in the 50-yard crawl relay with a flying start showed that he has the speed to make him a national intercollegiate threat.

The Violets will be splashing again this evening against Adelphi, and Variello is hopeful, if not confident of doing well. But the next

Write Sports?

Like to travel, meet and talk to famous ballplayers and coaches? Then what are you waiting for? Join the sports staff of the Washington Square Journal. No experience necessary. Contact Barry Altman - Sports Editor, at 915 Loeb Student Center after 3 P. M. on Tuesday or Thursday.



Jim Miller
Hits Career High

in front at 15:16 of the second stanza. Gene Slattery finally gave the Violets a cushion by scoring on two successive steals. Catholic didn't give up and was only behind by four as Bob Cioffari scored on a clutch basket with 46 seconds remaining. NYU then cashed in on three one-and-one situations in a row to ice the game.

Holy Cross
In Saturday night's contest at Worcester, the team was never in serious contention except for the opening minutes of the contest. After the score was tied at 18 with 10:38 to go in the half, Holy Cross began to pull away from the weaker Violets. Forwards Ed Siudut, with 32 points, and Keith Hochstein with 17 rebounds, began to dominate the game and helped the Crusaders to a 48-27 lead at half-time.

Head Coach Lou Rossini, realizing that his team was being beaten in the forecourt, told his guards, Graham and Miller to try and close the gap from the outside. The two

(Continued on Page 14)

Manhattan Looks Green As Violets Win, 76-63

By BARRY ALTMAN

The Manhattan Jaspers saw their NIT bid fade into the night as the Violets surprised 6,267 fans at the garden by trouncing their intra-borough rivals, 76 to 63.

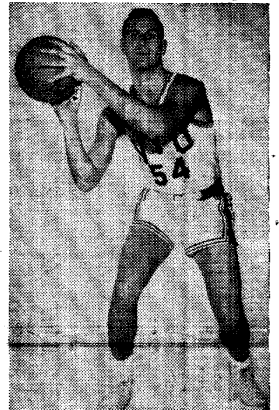
It was a particularly happy event for Coach Lou Rossini's charges for Manhattan is second in the Metropolitan Basketball Conference race and the Violets are already out of contention. In addition, Mal Graham continued his assault on the Hall of Fame record books by netting 45 points. He is currently the leading scorer in the nation via his fine performance.

The first half began with a flurry of fouls as both teams felt their opposition out. Graham hit the initial goal for the Violets at 15:10 and put NYU ahead by one point. Up to that point, a total of seven fouls in a row were called on both teams.

At 11:37 of the first stanza, Kaplan made good on a one-and-one situation to put his team temporarily in the lead by one. Graham added two more to the Violet bulge at the freebee line before Chlupsa evened the score on a layup.

In the last five minutes of that period, Graham showed the crowd what all-America stuff is made of. He hit seven field goals in that short stretch to put the Violets in front by ten at the buzzer, 38-28.

The second half was a Violet explosion. Graham, with the help of some timely picks by Steve Renekamp, continued to score at will. Jasper, Bill Goodfellow locked lost on the court trying to contain the flashy guard. Goodfellow finally fouled out with 4:30 remaining. Kaplan and Miller were deadly from the outside and added to the



Bruce Kaplan
Hot Hand in Second Half

NYU freeze, only to foul in the process. The buzzer sounded with NYU on top, 76-63. Graham netted a total of 45 points, his personal high in the Garden. Miller followed with 14 markers and Kaplan had nine.

Bud Cagers Take Holy Cross Five

The NYU freshmen basketball squad took their first road trip with the varsity to Holy Cross last Saturday and saved the show for the group of five students and cheerleaders who made the trip.

This year's band of rookies thoroughly out-classed their Crusader opponents, although the fans who witnessed the contest at the Worcester, Mass. Auditorium were not exactly pleased by the 79-69 Violet win.

The freshmen, who shot a poor percentage in the loosely played first half, were led by 6-7 forward Jim Signorelle and 6-1 playmaker Dolph Porrata. Signorelle scored 23 points and dominated the boards with 12 rebounds while Porrata snapped the nets for 22 points. Other Violets who hit for double figures were little John Kazanjian with 12 points and guard Paul Doberman with 13 points and ten rebounds.

The Holy Cross freshmen looked lost on the court and were repeatedly forced into fouling their opponents by the steady ball-handling and play-making of their opponents. Three Crusaders left the contest with five fouls during the second half.

Violet Scout: Army

Army Mule Stubborn

By ANDY KIMERLING

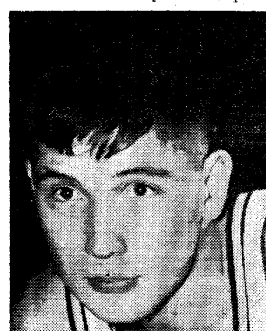
In facing a typically tough Army team that has been giving up only 57.7 points per game, the cagers will have to formulate an attack that can successfully penetrate the Cadets' defense. The Violets travel up to the 'Point' this Saturday for the game in a series that

started in 1907. Army has a 21-13 lead in the series and the Violets have not won since 1963. NYU has lost four games to the cadets in the meantime, two of them by one point.

Army, with a 10-8 record, uses a tight man-to-man defense which is the fourth stingiest in the country. Like NYU, the Black Knights lack height and thus are a ball control team. Among the Cadets' victims have been Manhattan, Fordham (twice), Seton Hall, Holy Cross, and Dartmouth. They have lost close contest to St. John's, Princeton, Cornell, and Purdue.

Forward Bill Schutsky, 6-2, from Hillside, N. J., is the leading Army

scorer with a 21.2 average. At the other frontcourt spot is Captain



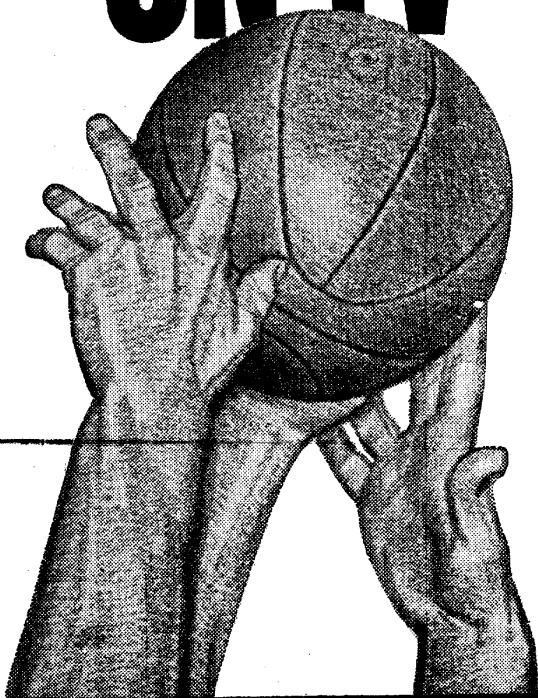
Bill Schutsky

Dan Schrage, 6-1, who also plays guard. Schrage is the team's top defensive player. Last Saturday, he and Mike Noonan, 6-6, teamed up to hold St. John's all-American Sonny Dove to ten points.

The center is Steve Hunt, a 6-6 sophomore from Westwood, Mass. Hunt is the team's leading rebounder and is shooting at a 14.2 point per game clip. Hunt has a fine hook shot and is especially tough under the boards.

In the backcourt, Ed Jordan, a 6-3 guard from Montgomery, Alabama, is currently shooting at a 9.8 clip and is also tough on defense. When Schrage plays up front, either John Mikula, 6-0, or Neil Hughes, also 6-0, team up with Jordan.

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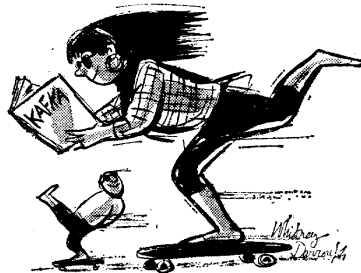
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On Campus with Max Shulman
(By the author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!", "Dobie Gillis," etc.)

STAMP OUT YOUNG LOVE

It happens every day. A young man goes off to college, leaving his home town sweetheart with vows of eternal love, and then he finds that he has outgrown her. What, in such cases, is the honorable thing to do? Well sir, you can do what Crunch Sigafos did.



When Crunch left his home in Cut and Shoot, Pa., to go off to a prominent midwestern university (Florida State) he said to his sweetheart, a wholesome country lass named Mildred Bovine, "My dear, though I am far away in college, I will love you always. I take a mighty oath I will never look at another girl. If I do, may my eyeballs parch and wither, may my viscera writhe like adders, may my ever-press slacks go baggy!"

Then he clutched Mildred to his bosom, flicked some hayseed from her hair, planted a final kiss upon her fragrant young skull, and went away, meaning with all his heart to be faithful.

But on the very first day of college he met a coed named Irmgard Champerty who was studded with culture like a ham with cloves. She knew verbatim the complete works of Franz Kafka, she sang solos in stereo, she wore a black leather jacket with an original Goya on the back.

Well sir, Crunch took one look and his jaw dropped and his nostrils pulsed like a bellows and his kneecaps turned to sorghum. Never had he beheld such sophistication, such intellect, such *savoir faire*. Not, mind you, that Crunch was a dolt. He was, to be sure, a country boy, but he had a head on his shoulders, believe you me! Take, for instance, his choice of razor blades. Crunch always shaved with Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades, and if that doesn't show good sense, I am Rex the Wonder Horse. No other blade shaves you so comfortably so often. No other blade brings you such facial felicity, such epidermal *elan*. Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades take the travail out of shaving, scrap the scrape, negate the nick, peel the pull, oust the ouch. Furthermore, Personnas are available both in double-edge style and in injector style. If you're smart—and I'm sure you are, or how'd you get out of high school—you'll get a pack of Personnas before another sun has set.

But I digress. Crunch, as we have seen, was instantly smitten with Irmgard Champerty. All day he followed her around campus and listened to her talk about Franz Kafka and like that, and then he went back to his dormitory and found this letter from his home town sweetheart Mildred:

Dear Crunch:

Us kids had a keen time yesterday. We went down to the pond and caught some frogs. I caught the most of anybody. Then we hitched rides on trucks and did lots of nutsy stuff like that. Well, I must close now because I got to whitewash the fence.

Your friend,
Mildred

P.S.... I know how to ride backwards on my skateboard.

Well sir, Crunch thought about Mildred and then he thought about Irmgard and then a great sadness fell upon him. Suddenly he knew he had outgrown young, innocent Mildred; his heart now belonged to smart, sophisticated Irmgard.

Being above all things honorable, he returned forthwith to Cut and Shoot, Pa., and looked Mildred straight in the eye and said manily, "I do not love you any more. I love another. You can hit me in the stomach all your might if you want to!"

"That's okay, hey," said Mildred amiably. "I don't love you neither. I found a new boy."

"What is his name?" asked Crunch.

"Franz Kafka," said Mildred.

"I hope you will be very happy," said Crunch and shook Mildred's hand and they have remained good friends to this day. In fact, Crunch and Irmgard often double-date with Franz and Mildred and have barrels of fun. Franz knows how to ride backwards on his skateboard one-legged.

* * * ©1967, Max Shulman

So you see, all's well that ends well—including a shave with Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades and Personna's partner in luxury shaving—Burma-Shave. It comes in menthol or regular; it soaks rings around any other lather.

Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967 12

Unrecognized Group May Get Loeb Rooms

By JUAN V. ORTIZ

Rooms in Loeb Student Center may soon become available to unrecognized student organizations as an official policy. Dr. Harold B. Whiteman, special assistant for student affairs, said he favors the plan.

The policy last spring was that

Commerce and Ed 'A' Course Change

(Continued from Page 1)

humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

Also, in certain subjects students can choose from among designated W-courses in place of the A-course offered for that subject.

Students having at least 32 credits may elect one pass-fail option per semester, in which he will receive a P or F as his grade, in place of a letter grade. The maximum number of pass-fail courses per student is four one-semester courses during his college career.

In addition to this announcement the regular bulletin listing courses, faculty, fees, housing, etc., will be sent to students in the spring.

only those groups recognized by All-Square Student Congress could use rooms in Loeb. This rule has not been enforced since the fall term.

When the Committee to End the War in Vietnam tried to reserve a room in Loeb for a meeting recently, they were denied the privilege "because they were not in the list of recognized organizations," according to Leslie Cagan, head of the Committee.

C. D. Spiegel, Loeb director, said that this denial had been a mistake. Any legitimate student organization, whether recognized by Congress or not, may reserve a room in Loeb, he said. But this is not an official policy.

Dr. Whiteman said that he would like to see the present practice become the official policy. "We cannot deny our own students the right to assemble," he said. However, he had earlier confirmed plans to limit rooms to recognized groups.

Dr. Whiteman will present his views to the Commission on Student Life at a meeting tomorrow.

TEP IS REBUILDING

We will like to talk to you to about an exceptional opportunities Thursday after 1:30 P.M. and Friday night after 8:00 P.M.

Note, one of the largest and strongest National or International Fraternities, with Chapters in over 70 campuses throughout the United States and Canada and with 19 Chapters in the metropolitan New York area, is reorganizing its Gamma Chapter at N.Y.U. Washington Square.

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As you examine other Fraternities, think of the rare opportunity that TEP has to offer. We extend to every member of this group the chance to assume leadership and responsibility immediately, without the usual drudgery of a pledge period.

If you have 14 credits or more and fresh ideas of your own about what a fraternity ought to be, accept our challenge. Discuss your ideas with us. Stop in and see us, and let us answer any questions you may have concerning Tau Epsilon Phi or Fraternities in general.

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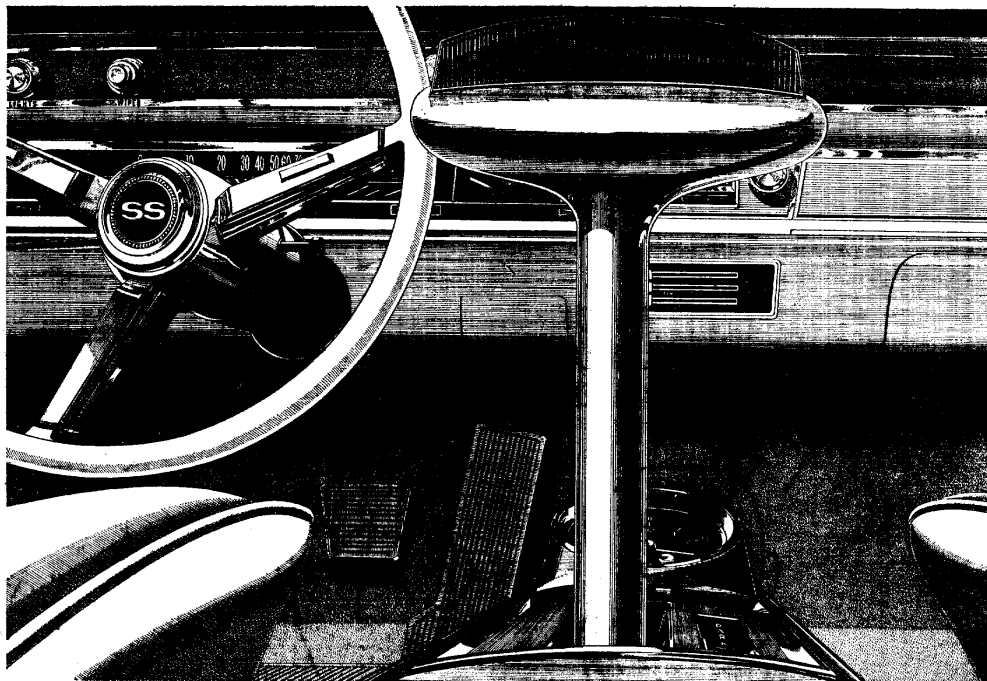
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Frat Adviser Calls for Trial Period For Whitman House Plan Entry

By SAM DALIA

Robert A. Hogg, adviser to the Violet Fraternity Council and coordinator for student affairs, suggested a "trial period" for the new Walt Whitman House Plan to VFC members at the group's meeting Tuesday.

According to Mr. Hogg, the trial period would allow time for the Whitman House organization "to prove themselves different" from the fraternities. During this time, the House would be subject to VFC basic rules and standards.

Mr. Hogg had also proposed that the House serve as non-voting representative to the Council.

Upon completion of the trial period, a general agreement by All-Square Congress, VFC, Whitman House, and Mr. Hogg would deter-

mine the status of the House Plan.

If classified as a fraternity, the House would join VFC. If, however, it is designated a club, it would seek acknowledgement by All-Square Student Congress. The possibility yet remains that the House may not be required to join either body, according to Mr. Hogg, adviser to both organizations.

Stephen Sokolovsky, president of Whitman House, said the House "does not want to be affiliated with the Violet Fraternity Council," but had no comment about joining Congress.

VFC members oppose the House on the grounds that its goals and aims are similar in nature to those of the fraternities and therefore it should come under VFC auspices. Bob Kaye, VFC president, said the

Whitman House has "as much right to this campus as we do, but not more than we do."

Richard M. Kraver, vice-president of Congress, later added that twenty clubs have been recognized by Congress this year, "some of which bear relationship to the fraternities." "Since the Whitman House does not want to become a member of VFC," he added, "and it cannot stay in limbo, therefore, it deserves the recognition of Congress."

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AND THOUGHT ABOUT WHAT YOU WOULD DO IF ONLY THEY ASKED YOU TO DO SOMETHING.



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Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967 • 10

Federal Grant Expected For Project on Education

NYU will probably receive \$130,000 from the Federal government to participate in research with other universities on ways to improve the education of the young.

The Institute of Developmental Studies, which engages in psychological and social research, will obtain the funds, Dr. Cynthia Deutsch, resident scientist at the institute, said.

NYU's specific contribution, Dr. Deutsch said, would be in studying

NYU Prof Shares Science Award

By FAYE BARTH

Prof. Albert S. Gordon, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Donald Orlic, a former student of his, recently won the A. Cressy Morris Prize in Natural Sciences for research on the mechanism of action of erythropoietin, substance which stimulates red blood cell production.

The award was given by the New York Academy of Sciences.

The Laboratory of Experimental Hematology at NYU, as well as other laboratories around the world, have partially purified this factor.

Erythropoietin causes primitive blood stem cells to become red blood cells rather than white. This factor also stimulates DNA and RNA synthesis.

Once erythropoietin is highly purified, Dr. Gordon speculated, it might be used to treat incurable anemias.

The Laboratory for Experimental Hematology is currently ex-

tracting leukopietin from blood plasma. This material, believed to stimulate white cell production, may be used to combat blood diseases associated with a deficiency of white blood cells. Such diseases occur in people exposed to atomic radiation.

The "effects of environment on development." She said that their efforts would concentrate on the effects of poor environment on the young.

The participant schools will join in a program to be known as the National Laboratory in Early Childhood Education. In the past, research in early learning has often uncoordinated. The laboratory will seek to develop coordinated collaborative efforts.

The Federal support will enable the various institutions named to carry on existing research activities and launch new undertakings as well.

Ski Club

The Ski Club will have a day trip on Washington's Birthday to Belleayre or Hunter Mt. The cost is \$9.50 for members and \$10.50 for non-members, which includes transportation, equipment, instruction and refreshments. Contact Bom Friedman at TR 6-3143 or OR 3-6388 or at the Loeb control desk.

Russian Books In New Library

The new Russian Library, a gift of the Library for International Studies, now makes available to NYU students nearly 100,000 books and periodicals concerning the Soviet Union.

Its collection, accumulated through private gifts, inheritance and direct purchases includes such rare periodicals as "Struggling Russia," a publication released in 1919 by the Soviet information bureau.

It subscribes to the "Kommunist," an ideological journal of the Soviet Communist Party and to "Novy Mir," the Soviet literary journal. A variety of audio-visual material, an index of the Soviet press encompassing the years from 1936-1948 and various Soviet legal documents are among the other special materials offered by the library.

The Russian library is open from 10 to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is presently located at 21 West Fourth St., but will be transferred, said Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, director of the NYU libraries, pending construction of the Elmer Bost Library and Study Center.

Miss Becker, Rose On Senate Group

(Continued from Page 1)

more unique on student advisement on the Board of Trustees."

Rose's view is that the Commission will be successful only if it is able to coordinate the views of all its members.

Miss Becker and Rose were unopposed. —KOSTER

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Ad Hoc Formulates Plans As Hearings Begin Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)
would be forwarded to NYU President James M. Hester.

In another matter, at a Monday meeting with students from the Committee WSC Acting Dean Henry Noss said that a commission to investigate the bookstore had not yet been formed but he expected it to contain five faculty members and five students.

The dean, who will head the group, said that he will resign from the committee if students are not permitted a seat.

Dr. Noss said the committee would consider four solutions for the bookstore problem:

- An outright closing of the store;
- Changing the store into a co-operative;
- Turning the store over to a private concern;
- Altering "the character of the store to make it fitting for a great University."

Lester I. Brookner, director of the University budget will also be a member of the commission.

Also at the meeting Dr. Noss said he was "skeptical" of student participation in University policy as proposed in the Committee's tripartite plan. The plan proposed by the Committee followed December tuition increase protests.

Dr. Noss said he thought crea-

tion of such a commission would violate City and State by-laws regarding the structure of a University.

Dr. Noss was critical of the Committee's sit-ins at the bookstore Thursday and Friday. He said that the sit-ins "abused the privileges of freedom of speech... and alienated more student support."

Peter Ferrara, a member of the Committee, however, said that actual protesting was "meaningless."

"The only meaningful thing is change," he said.

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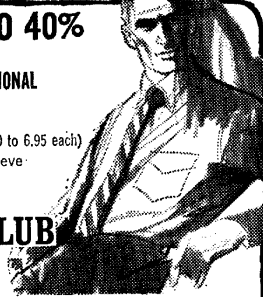
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Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967



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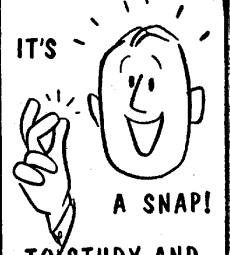
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Library Shadow Revisited

Protest Height

By **RAYMOND GNIEWEK**
Greenwich Village residents opposing the NYU library design yesterday brought the "shadow argument" back into the controversy in a lively two-and-three-quarter hour zoning hearing.

The hearing at the Board of Standards and Appeals was finally continued until May 2 to await the decision of a court appeal lodged by four Village residents. Stanley Saplin, NYU director of public relations, said he expected a decision from the Board then if the court case is settled.

An NYU lawyer also revealed a letter sent by Parks Commissioner Thomas P. F. Hoving to the Board which opposed arguments that the library would cast too large a shadow on Washington Square Park. Mr. Hoving, however, said he was concerned with the building's width.

Village residents claim that the proposed 150-foot building would cast an oppressive shadow on the park. The "shadow argument" dominated the Villagers' objections when the library design was officially presented a year-and-a-half ago.

Since then the Villagers have shifted the controversy to the University's use of 40 public feet of West Broadway. They say the 40 feet should instead be used as part of a "grass gateway" from Houston Street to Washington Square South.

However, one of the four Villagers involved in the lawsuit recently privately derided the "shadow argument."

The zoning hearing stems from the proposed building's violation of ordinances limiting its height and bulk (the amount of space a building takes on a plot of land.)

The library design's opponents also testified on the University's alleged bad faith with the community despite admonitions from Edward W. Kleinert, the board's acting chairman, to talk only on

the issue's zoning aspects.

The Villagers claim that the University promised it would not construct a building higher than 60 feet.

The lawyer representing the University reminded the Board of Mr. Hoving's letter which said, "I have stated in public several times that I do not believe that the 'shadow' controversy has any validity. My sole concern has been whether or not the width of the proposed structure will encroach upon the southern approach to Washington Square Park."

The court appeal stems from the State Supreme Court's refusal to overturn the City's approval of the library. The Board of Estimate on Aug. 25 had allowed NYU to use the 40 feet of land and build a 150-foot library without setbacks.

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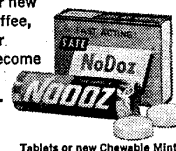
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The Mail

Wild-Running Cancers and Pre-Fitted Pegs

To the Editor:

"He who witnesses a crime in silence, commits it."
(Jose Marti)

O n Jan. 12, Journal ran an editorial, "Come CIA, Come All," saying, "Any organization that wants to reach students, whether it be the CIA, the Armed Forces, CORE or SNCC, should be allowed to work through the NYU Placement Service." This is the "tolerant" liberal will which would allow the KKK to come on campus "to lynch some niggers, in order to give the students an idea of what the organization is like"—an extremely apt comparison when one considers what the CIA's role has been.

After the military coup in Indonesia culminated in the slaughter of one million citizens, the New York Times (Apr. 27, 1966) printed, "In Southeast Asia over the last decade, the CIA has been so active that the agency in some countries has been the principal arm of American policy. It is said, for instance, to have so infiltrated the top of the Indonesian government and Army that the U.S. was reluctant to disrupt CIA covering operations by withdrawing aid and information programs in 1964 and 1965 [when Sukarno told the USA where to get-off]." (Brakets mine.)

Students are encouraged to never make a judgment, but to allow all the cancers to run wild. The University, aimed at producing a pre-fitted peg for a slot in the putrefying system, is definitely not going to allow the student to consider himself a worthy judge of anything.

Hasn't enough been exposed about this cancer to ban it from the University? It is time to make a value judgment. Even the most naive student can see what "tolerance" the U.S. government practices, when it refuses to allow the Vietnamese to decide on their own government. Why foster this myth on the campus today? The game is through, contrary to whatever is said by the University; now comes the responsibility of seeing the crime and rooting it out once and for all.

Allan A. Shapiro
Courant Institute of
Mathematical Sciences

Books, Rocks and Demonstrations

To the Editor:

Not only is the NYU bookstore inefficient, disorganized, ill-stocked, uncooperative and profiteering, it is downright bloody dishonest.

This semester I enrolled for Geology I (required); rocks also required, unprovided for by the \$50 "services" fee these have to be both. So I took my little yellow box to the checkout.

Me: Seven dollars for a pile of rocks? Are they sold by the ounce?

Check-out clerk: (shrug)

Me: Do I get a refund when I turn them in at the end of the term?

C-OC: Sure.

Me: How much?

C-OC: (shrug)

Last week I went back.

Me: How much do I get back on these?

Stout man with scowl: (after long pause) Nuttin'.

Me: Look, I was told I could return these for a refund.

SMWS: Nope.

Me: You mean I don't get anything back at all?

SMWS: (silence)

Exit me, after reconsidering plan to scatter rocks on floor and trample into dust.

Anybody who wants to abolish the present bookstore for any honest or student-oriented substitute has my vote.

Meanwhile, can anyone think of some non-violent demonstration using rocks?

Richard Perry
WSC '68

WASHINGTON

Journal

SQUARE

The editorial office is located in 915 and the business office is located in 913 Loeb Student Center, Washington Square, New York, N.Y. 10003. Both offices can be reached by calling SPring 7-8320 or SPring 7-7003. WASHINGTON SQUARE JOURNAL is published twice a week by and for the students of the Washington Square campus, New York University, extensions 55, 56 and 57.

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The next issue of Journal will appear Monday, Feb. 20, 1967.

Editorials

A Fair Hearing

It can be argued that the students who sat in the bookstore last week would be better off had they been arrested instead of being brought before an NYU disciplinary committee.

In a court at least the students would be ensured of due process and their right to counsel would never be questioned.

The University, however, is under no legal obligation to protect the students' right and if past performance is any guide, it does not seem willing to do so.

The early developments of the sit-in hearings are similar to the University's actions in last year's marijuana incident. At that time, NYU evicted seven students from Weinstein Residence Halls for allegedly smoking marijuana there. The University conducted an investigation and subsequently told four of the students they could re-apply to the dormitory. (The students never did move back in.)

The Administration pointed out that the marijuana investigations were conducted in a personal, not judicial, atmosphere.

This personal atmosphere also happened to deny students protections they would have in the judicial system.

Now the students who sat in will be "tried" in closed hearings and without counsel. While the

Guest Column

Asesino, Asesino

By JOYCE MESCHMAR

(The author is a 21-year old Spanish major at WSC participating in the University's junior year in Madrid program. Following are her observations on the current anti-government protests at the Spanish University.)

My literature class was interrupted by the roar of "Asesino, asesino!" and we knew the annual Rites of Spring had commenced at the University of Madrid. The professor's face took on a pained expression as he told us "It's just another anti-Franco demonstration." Curiosity and fright broke up the class as we ran outside to gawk. There in the broad expanse of yard between the Schools of Law and Philosophy, we witnessed a most ridiculous and childish outburst of supposedly political basis. Lines of police facing lines of male students were throwing rocks at each other and laughing. The onlookers were cracking up with laughter as they yelled insults at the police, telling them to get off their campus.

A group of us Americans bravely made our way out the door and, since our blond hair and ski jackets, we left no doubts as to our nationality, we rated a police escort to the trolley.

Naturally we couldn't wait to get back to the action after lunch. Much had passed in an hour. The buildings were locked, the street covered with stones and broken glass, and the grounds crawling with policemen.

It was definitely worth the 2-peseta ride to witness the display the students were now putting on. One group about five-deep was spread across the street blocking all traffic to and from the campus. Another sizeable lot was atop the Physics building beating out their war cry on an amplified drum. And a third group was placing logs across the trolley tracks and disconnecting the electric wiring. What was the purpose of all this play? We asked several cowardly bystanders and they responded by laughing and saying "just demonstrations."

I returned to my dorm thoroughly disgusted but anxious to talk to someone who had helped organize the demonstration or who at least could speak about it rationally. My wish was fulfilled as I went to my room and found four Spanish girls having a typically Spanish heated verbal battle.

Immediately it was obvious to me that their feelings about the demonstration stemmed from their political backgrounds. Basically those who were pro-Franco were anti-demonstration and viceversa. This is not because the demonstration represented a direct attack on the regime, but due to a more profound feeling of either passively accepting situations or trying to change them. And this is, of course, a consequence of their civil war. The students are still strongly influenced by parents who experienced the war and are either grateful to Franco for twenty years of peace after three years of horrors, or who are still resentful of the outcome and restless. It seems that student and worker strikes ignited the reactions that led to the civil war; this explains the large forces of police on the campus who, by the second day of the demonstrations, were also stationed at strategic corners and plazas

hearings may be completely legal, under this set-up they cannot be called fair.

We feel the University is conducting closed hearings without counsel to minimize publicity and, thus, protect its own image. Since citywide publicity on the results of the hearings seems inevitable anyway, the University would seem to have little more to lose by conducting them in an honorable fashion.

Rocking the Boat

The recent news that the United States National Student Association has been receiving almost half its budget since 1952 from the Central Intelligence Agency has caused many raised eyebrows in university circles around the country. The irony of the situation is, of course, that people have long accused NSA of being a leftist organization, while it has all along actually been subsidized by a Federal government agency.

An Ramparts magazine advertisement appearing in the New York Times Tuesday, which told of the publication's exposé, suggested that the CIA owes an apology to the youth of the country for underwriting and, evidently subverting the purposes of NSA.

In view of the fact, however, that it was actually NSA which approached the CIA for funds, we would suggest, rather, that NSA apologize for permitting itself to be "bought."

throughout the city.

Despite all the talk it was still difficult to get a straight answer as to why the students were rioting. It seems that various groups were reacting against the half-peseta (one U. S. cent) raise in public transportation, an increase which, although not as radical as the New York transit increase, still affects the students' expenses the university is a commuter school and Spanish students do not have an abundance of money.

Others were reacting to the National Referendum voted on before Christmas, a document which did nothing but deceive the public by way of propaganda before the voting, and which promises nothing in the line of more liberties in the long run.

Both of these factors gave rise to a third component of the riots—sympathy demonstrations for and with workers. On the third day of demonstrations, after the university had been closed for two days, students and workers demonstrated together in one of the large plazas downtown.

This is where the big dispute arose among the students with whom I spoke. The non-demonstrators felt that students and workers should remain separate. They form different sectors of society and by banning together with workers, students would receive only worse publicity and less support. Lack of mutual support by students was also attributed to the poor organization on their part which spurred distrust and consequent sideline heckling. Another factor contributing to the lack of unity is the fact that 40 percent of the student body of the University of Madrid have fathers who are employed by the State in relatively high positions. Hence, these students could not participate because of either strong parental influence with respect to opinions toward the regime or fear of being recognized in the riots and having their fathers' positions endangered. The regimental influence is so strong here in the capital that students seem to depend on revolts in the universities of Barcelona, Zaragoza, or Valencia for sympathy demonstrations of more force and consequent results. They did demonstrate sympathy; they did demonstrate strength; they did not reap any results.

How did that week of riotous student martyrdom terminate? The University of Madrid was ordered to close for two weeks, and the Economics School ordered not to re-open until April as punishment for having produced the instigators. Students in Barcelona must repay their matriculation fee in order to re-enter. These ultimatums affect all Spanish students. Many in Economics will be set back a year if they cannot pass their exams in June after having studied independently between February and April.

The state has employed surprisingly poor psychology in its means of ending the rebellions. Many claim that in past years if the students went back to classes directly after the riots, there was only more unrest and disturbance within the classrooms. But this year Big Brother has really taken his belligerent children's toys away—but left them with only more hatred and deeper reasons to give an encore next year.

Washington Square Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1967

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PAPER- BACKS IN REVIEW

A publisher's survey
of what's new in the way
of unrequired reading

The building of a new hydroelectric power station in Siberia may not seem like the most promising subject matter for a 150-page epic poem. And it would be difficult to imagine one of our own poets — perhaps Allen Ginsberg? — singing an unsatirical paean of praise to the Hoover Dam.

But the poet in this case is very serious. He is also one of the most exciting in the world, one who uses the power station as a framework on which to hang his unique view of existence. Yevgeny Yevtushenko is the poet; the poem is *Bratsk Station*, and it is, in the words of *Vogue Magazine*, the 33-year-old Russian's "newest and perhaps his greatest."

Some of you may already be familiar with a bit of *Bratsk Station*, for on his recent tour of American colleges, Yevtushenko read parts of it to enthusiastic audiences. Now the whole epic cycle of 35 poems, along with 26 other new poems (on such diverse subjects as seals, jukeboxes, and the death of Edith Piaf) are collected in a new Doubleday Anchor Original paperback.

In the introduction to *Bratsk Station and Other New Poems*, translated by Tina Tupikina-Glaessner, Geoffrey Dutton, and Igor Mezhakoff-Koriakin (\$1.25), Rosh Ireland calls *Bratsk* "a second autobiography. Besides Yevtushenko's view of history, it contains . . . the coalescing of a coherent view of his errors in the past and determination for the future . . . and a vast amount of evidence on his view of himself and his own generation."

Mr. Ireland sees Yevtushenko "as a poet whose value, like his inquiry, extends beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union, and whose work is properly the concern of all to whom poetry is important." Yevtushenko himself, in setting himself the monumental task of this distinctly Russian, yet universal poem, writes in a prologue,

the poet is his century's image,
and the visionary symbol of the future.
Without shyness, the poet summing up
the total, all that has happened before him . . .
Can I do this?

On the evidence, the answer is yes.

Another author who set himself a monumental task and succeeded is John Barth. Six years ago, when the author of the bestselling *Giles Goat-Boy* wrote *The Sot-Weed Factor*, critic Leslie Fiedler said it was "closer to the great American novel than any other book of the past decades." Now John Barth has revised *The Sot-Weed Factor*, as he puts it "to make this long narrative a quantum swifter and more graceful," without in any way changing the plot or the characters. It was 806 pages; it's now 768. *The Sot-Weed Factor*: revised edition, \$7.50.

The two books reviewed above are published by the sponsors of this column, Doubleday Anchor Books, 277 Park Avenue, New York City, and Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. You'll find them both at one of the best equipped booksellers in the country — your own college store.

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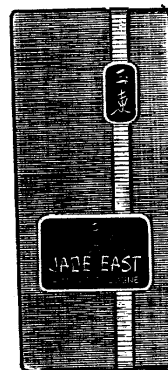
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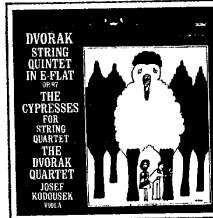
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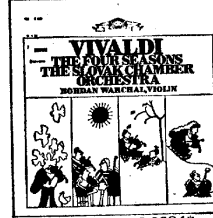
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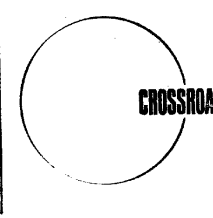
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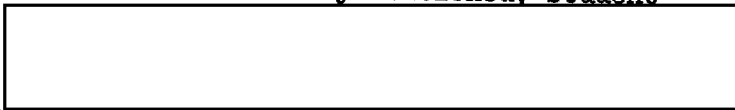
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APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:


Enclosed are the only copies available to local FBI of:

1. Leaflet of New York State Communist Party headed, "Care for Murder, Sabotage, Subversion? Then the CIA Wants You!"

2. Article on Page 3 of "Washington Square Journal" dated 16 February 67 under the heading "Student Steadfast in Plan to Protest with Red Lit". As already mentioned, student



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FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Chief, New York Office 	17 Feb. 67
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET

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*Org. Communist Party (N.Y. State)
Pres. Hunter, Robert E. (Herald, Bot)
Org. New York Univ.*

CARE FOR MURDER, SABOTAGE, SUBVERSION? THEN THE CIA WANTS YOU!!

Although living in mortal fear of publicity, agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have received notoriety as freewheeling, international cloak and dagger operators. Scattered news reports of CIA inspired coups and counter-coups, sabotage, election rigging and training of "counter-insurgency" commando forces make James Bond's antics look like child's play.

Acting on behalf of various huge American business concerns (Gulf oil in Iran, United Fruit Co. in Cuba, etc.) and in brutal disregard for the popular will of the countries in which it operates, the CIA works to insure a high rate of return on US corporate investment abroad.

CIA VS NSA

Its latest conquest is a little closer to home. On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the New York Times carried an expose of CIA financing of the international activities of the National Student Association. What interest could the CIA have in American student affairs? The truth is the CIA has been manipulating NSA's international work for years now, misusing NSA to undermine the activity of the world student and youth movements.

On Friday, February 17th the CIA will utilize University facilities to attempt to recruit new agents from among the student body.

EXPOSE THEIR LIES!!

The basis for the CIA's existence and unlimited Government funding is the conspiracy theory of history- the "Big Lie" which states that the world is under seige by an "international Communist conspiracy". To counter "the red menace" the CIA wheels and deals willy nilly, extending the Cold War and creating hot ones. It is in the name of anti-Communism that Hitler launched his horrible crusade. It is in the name of anti-Communism that the CIA subverts democracy around the globe.

Student representatives of the Communist Party of New York will set up a table near the site of the CIA recruitment booth: to counter the distortions about Communism and the Communist Party; to protest the presence of this undercover agency at NYU and to give students a chance to find out for themselves what Communists really stand for.

LOOK FOR US BETWEEN 43 & 51 West 4th STREET OPPOSITE THE ANTA
WASHINGTON SQUARE THEATRE FROM 10 A.M. till 5.

Sponsored by: New York State Communist Party.

Orig Communist Party
USA (CAUSA)

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200240001-9

**A COMBAT
Special Report**

**YOUNG (COMMUNIST) WORKERS
LIBERATION LEAGUE ...
the CP's New Baby**

For more than a year now the Communist Party, U.S.A., has agonized over a tough decision—what to do about the foundering W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America. Branded by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a Communist front group, and deserted by young revolutionaries who couldn't tolerate the strict discipline and obedience to the Party line, the DuBois Clubs collapsed. At the end its membership was less than 100.

Undaunted, Party leaders decided to bury the DuBois Clubs corpse, and come up with a new youth group. Almost a year of planning went into assembling the organization that succeeds the DuBois Clubs. Carefully-screened delegates gathered Feb. 7-9 at the Sherman House in Chicago, and launched a new youth group. This exclusive COMBAT Special Report is based upon information collected inside the convention hall.

Publicly the Communist Party's new youth group is calling itself the Young Workers Liberation League, but that's only half of the story. Like Janus it has two heads. It is also called the Young Communist Liberation League, and in the final hours of the convention the delegates endorsed a policy of permitting the clubs in the various states to operate under either name—whichever name would recruit the most members, whichever name would least generate hostile action against it.

The young liberators are going to walk softly for a time, and they don't want to precipitate any "counter-revolutionary" action until they are fully organized. An observer noted that from his vantage point there appeared to be more Communists than workers present. Y(C)WLL claims it now has 800 members nationally, and that 100 of them are shop and industrial workers. Hardly a major inroad into the proletariat.

The convention, twice postponed, was openly dominated by the Communist Party, U.S.A. The CP picked the location, the date, the delegates, fixed the agenda, wrote the resolutions and selected the executive staff and central committee.

The 395 persons who attended the convention were just there to perform, in lock-step fashion, the old ritual of endorsing what the leaders have decided is best. This is known as "democratic centralism."

Of the nearly 400 persons who attended the meeting, only 275 were certified as delegates. Another 91 persons came, officially listed as "observers," meaning that they were already members of the fledgling group, but did not vote with their state delegations. About 50 persons were permitted through the tight security screen as guests. This last group included 14 foreign guests, and the principal speaker, the man without whose O.K. the league could never have been founded: Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Little attempt was made to conceal the fact that the Young (Communist) Workers Liberation League is just the successor organization to the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. Jarvis Tyner, 27, the national chairman of the DuBois Clubs, was
Combat, March 1, 1970

placed in nomination (and elected, of course) to the central committee, and the central committee then named him to the interim executive staff. He has been designated chairman of the Y(C)WLL. Tyner, from Philadelphia, was listed on one biographical paper distributed to the press as "a member of the Executive Committee of the National Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Youth Organization [the shadow group which "officially" issued the call for this Chicago meeting], and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A." A subsequent biographical sketch given newsmen dropped the reference to Tyner's membership on the CP's national committee.

Tyner gave the convention keynote speech. Among his revelations was that Y(C)WLL would support a Black Panther defense conference to be held March 7-8 in Chicago. This was not the only demonstration that the CP's new youth group was going to implement the parent party's campaign to move closer to the Panthers. Several known members of the Black Panther Party were seen on the floor, with delegate credentials.

Few blacks had major influence at the convention, except those who were known as CP members. A heavy hand kept some of the more militant blacks from realizing their demands. For instance, one major project of some of the non-CP blacks was to get convention approval of a resolution that blacks, as oppressed people, had a right to pick up guns and shoot "the madmen in blue" (the resolution's phrase), but the manipulators disapproved of this provocative gesture and headed it off. They used the old "safety-valve" technique. Negro delegates were permitted to speak to the point from the floor, but the leaders carefully avoided calling for the question. Speaker followed speaker, but the managers pushed the whole issue aside and in 15 minutes it was forgotten.

One Southern California Negro openly complained, from the floor, that when the black people say "It's time to pick up the gun" the white comrades yell, "Right on!" but they don't bother picking up the gun to help. This complaint that too many whites view Negroes as cannon fodder was greeted by a chorus of "Right on!" from many of the white delegates, proving the point. The matter was dropped.

A young Negro observer from Schenectady, N.Y., was first ignored, finally applauded, when he tried to explain the difficulties in getting Negroes to join an organization that calls itself Communist. In Schenectady, of course, the group is going to surface publicly as the Young Workers Liberation League. The *Daily World* carefully avoided identifying this speaker. He is Willie Adams.

The convention also made a special pitch to Puerto Ricans and other Spanish-speaking youths and the manipulators drew up a resolution—naturally approved—supporting the Young Lords. The convention sent a telegram to the Young Lords: "We recognize and support the initiatives taken by the Young Lords across the nation to ease the oppression suffered by Puerto Ricans in the barrios . . ."

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<u>PROPOSALS</u> <u>FROM PRESIDING</u> <u>COMMITTEE FOR</u> <u>CENTRAL</u> <u>COMMITTEE</u>	(1) JAMES BOND	(Blk. Wrk. M.)	N. California ¹
	(2) MIKE LIMA	(W. Wrk. M.)	N. California
	(3) KENDRA ALEXANDER	(Blk. S. F.)	S. California
	(4) ROBERTA WOODS	(W. Wrk. F.)	S. California
	(5) CAROLYN BLACK	(Blk. F.T. F.)	Illinois
	(6) SAM DAVIS	(W. Wrk. M.)	Illinois
	(7) JAY SCHAFFNER	(W. F.T. M.)	Illinois
	(8) JAN T BAYER	(W. Wrk. F.)	Indiana
	(9) BARRY COHEN	(W. F.T. M.)	Michigan
	(10) JOHN LINE	(Blk. Wrk. M.)	Michigan
	(11) APRIL SMITH	(W. F.T. F.)	Michigan
	(12) PETER HALFKENNY	(Blk. Wrk. M.)	Mass.
	(13) SUZANNE SIMON	(W. S. F.)	Boston
	(14) JUDY EDELMAN	(W. Wkr. F.)	New York
	(15) VICKI MISSICK	(Blk.)	New York
	(16) DENNIS MORA	(P.R. Wrk. M.)	New York
	(17) ROQUE RISTORUCCI	(P.R. F.T. M.)	New York
	(18) DONNA RISTORUCCI	(W. F.T. F.)	New York
	(19) JOSE STEVENS	(Blk. F.T. M.)	New York
	(20) JAMES JOHNSON	(Blk. Wrk. M.)	New York
	(21) LAUREN LOCKSKIN	(W. F.T. F.)	Ohio
	(22) JARVIS TYNER	(Blk. F.T. M.)	W. Penn.
	(23) NEROLDEEN STORY	(Blk. Wrk. M.)	E. Penn.
	(24) JULIE BORTZ	(W. Wrk. F.)	W. Penn.
	(25) JIM FERLO	(W. Wrk. M.)	W. Penn.
	(26) MIKE AZGARELL	(W.F.T. M.)	New York.....
	(27) SHABAZZ	(Blk. S. M.)	Tennessee
	(28) RANDY SHANNON	(W. Wrk. M.)	Tennessee
	(29) VALERIE STUDAMIRE	(Blk. S. F.)	Washington (state)
	(30) HARRY SHAW	(W. S. M.)	West Virginia
	(31) SUSAN SHIPPEE	(W. Wrk. F.)	Wisconsin
	(32)	Chioano youth	

YOUNG (COMMUNIST) WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE Central Committee: This is the list of "approved" central committee members submitted for the delegates ratification at Chicago. Members are identified by race, sex and occupation. Blk. = Black; W. = White; P.R. = Puerto Rican; Chicano = Mexican-American; M. and F. = Male and Female; Wrk. = Worker; S. = Student; and F.T. = Full Time organizer. #1 is correctly James Bonds. #7 Jay Schaffner was replaced by Harold Rogers, a Chicago Negro student. #32 is Juan Lopez, a Latin from San Francisco. #33 is Anita Satisfield, Chicago Negro. #34 is a high school student and #35 is vacant, so far as COMBAT can learn. #27 is Eddie Shabazz, #26 is correctly Mike Zagarell.

The Young Lords' only initiative at that time consisted solely of seizing one church in Spanish Harlem.

The delegates were presented with a mimeographed slate of Party-approved people to elect to a 35-member central committee. The list, "Proposals From Presiding Committee for Central Committee," contained only 32 names.

Final approval to the central committee list came after delegations from the 21 states represented there had caucused. The caucuses produced the only drama—and resistance to the well-oiled convention machinery—of the three days. One of the proposed central committee members was deposed, for strictly ethnic reasons. Jay Schaffner, an energetic 18-year old white youth from Chicago, who had done much to build student participation in the convention, was summarily removed from his promised seat (#7) on the central committee. This caused some consternation among white delegates.

"We had a problem," one of the manipulators privately conceded. "Carolyn Black demanded Jay's seat on the central committee for a black. She had been screaming at us for weeks that we were racist MF's. If we refused her we would only have proven her point." A middle-aged supervisor butted in: "Don't worry about Jay. If he works hard and keeps his big mouth shut we'll move him back into the central committee."

The middle-aged commentator was just one of a number who roamed the convention floor, keeping the meeting running smoothly, buttonholing and congratulating delegates, and generally functioning like floor managers at a national political convention.

Daniel Rubin, national organizational secretary of the CP, played a major behind-the-scenes role. Each delegate received a letter from Rubin, on CP stationery, with his best wishes, and enclosing a packet of CP literature. Rubin also issued instructions to his errand boy, rotund Michael Zagarell, another member of the CP's national committee, who officiously waddled around, relaying the word to Tyner or Carolyn Black or the other prime movers.

Zagarell is once again wearing two hats. He's educational secretary of the Y(C)WLL and national youth director of the CPUSA.

The approved list of temporary officers of the Y(C)WLL includes Tyner as Chairman, Carolyn Black as Black Liberation Secretary, Zagarell as Education Secretary, Barry Cohen of Michigan [former SDS activist] as Organizational Secretary; Judith Walborn Edelman of New York City as Trade Union Secretary [she works for District 65 Distributive Workers]; and Roque Ristorucci as Publications Director.

LONGVIEW, WASH.
NEWS

E - 21,292

JUN 20 1969

Hall, Gus
Org. Communist Party

The Communist conferences: Much ado about very little

THE THOUGHT COMES to mind, after reading about the World Communist Conference that ended recently in Moscow, that the Iron Curtain brass have something in common with our own politicians.

Namely, a great deal of talk, and very little in the way of action or results. For unless something emerges later—possibly years later—the conference that Moscow has tried for five years to get under way, produced not much more than the usual florid assertions of “unity of purpose.”

But the evidence, glaringly obvious from the very vehemence of the denials, indicates that there is more disagreement than otherwise among leaders of Communist parties in the various nations. The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the looming threat of Red China to Soviet supremacy in the world Communist movement, occupied much of the talks.

At the end, a compromise agreement was worked out that apparently allows the various parties to state divergent opinions, if they do not agree with the Kremlin's view on various matters.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS among the Communist nations? How times have changed. The monolithic machine that was touted as ready to roll relentlessly forward over the world is stuttering and gasping like some old jalopy, and the problems faced by the western nations become a

shade less formidable for the knowledge that the enemy is no less plagued.

Even the attacks on the United States lacked punch, and appeared as worn carbon copies of the same old diatribes. Gus Hall, general secretary of the American Communist party, condemned President Nixon, the CIA, and the Vietnam war, and it all sounded rather dreary.

East German Party Chief Walter Ulbricht attacked Red China, and proclaimed that this was a time to rally around the Soviet flag. But the delegates weren't in a mood for rallying, and the Romanians even dared to criticize the “anti-Chinese” atmosphere of the conference.

WHERE IS THE big bugaboo for Soviet Russia—the Chinese. The anti-Soviet Chinese, and the very real threat they pose to the Russians. To the rest of the world as well, but first and foremost to Russia.

And if attacks on the U.S. were less frequent and vitriolic, the reason may be that the worried Soviets anticipate a confrontation with one billion Chinese, and would like our help.

There is no particularly new lesson for Americans that has come out of the Communist conference, as yet. The best thing is to remember the old lesson—they will destroy us if they can, anytime they think they can, and in any way. The enemy is in trouble, but it is still an enemy.

22 JUN 1969

CIA-4-France
 Brogan, Denis
 Org: CPUSA

Does election of Pompidou mark a move toward U.S. politics?

By DENIS BROGAN

THE election of Georges Pompidou as president of France can mean many things. For one thing it proves that Gaullism has not died or even withered with the abdication of Gen. Charles de Gaulle any more than the Democratic party disappeared with the abdication of President Johnson. And that is important, for it means that France is politically more stable than it seemed in May of last year and that the institutions of Gaullism have more future than many commentators thought.

The mass of French voters have not got over their contempt for the volatile politics of the Third and Fourth Republics

and have accepted, without resentment, the direct election of the president and the maintenance of the Gaullist ideal of a really strong executive.

The general guessed right, and the fact that the French voted against him but for his system condemns all those intelligent but misguided defenders of the old parliamentary order of government to a future of shallows and miserie.

The fate may be unjust, but the most attractive of the honest and intelligent enemies of Gaullism, Pierre Mendes-France, will be, in French history, an admired but impotent figure like Adlai Stevenson.

If Mr. Pompidou serves out his 7 years following on the 11 years of the general, French political practice will have been profoundly changed. The National Assembly will be less impotent than it was under Mr. de Gaulle. The premier will be more important under Mr. Pompidou than Mr. Pompidou was as President de Gaulle's premier.

Not the White House

But a decisive move toward the American system will have been made. And, a point to emphasize, France is becoming a young country. By 1976, most of the voters will have no lively memory, good or bad, of the "republic of Pals."

They will be like Bob Hope in "The Louisiana Purchase," who thought presidents of the United States were always called Roosevelt. French presidents will not be called de Gaulle, but, with suitable modifications, they will be General de Gaulle's dauphins.

That the general had the American presidency in mind when he created the Fifth Republic cannot be doubted. But although he has successfully imported or imposed that institution on France, neither he nor, it seems likely, his heir has all the resources that an American president, even a feeble one, has.

There is, as yet, no adequate historical magic. The Elysee Palace is more magnificent than the White House, but it is not the White House.

More serious than the rawness of the new presidential institution, is the absence of an institution which is either the chief support of the American presidency or is the product of the contest over the American presidency. For it seems to me that the main, almost the only justification for the American national parties in

their traditional, undogmatic form is the need to unite to elect a president.

So we have pieces of nonsense like the role as leading "Democrats" of chairmen Senator James O. Eastland, of Mississippi, and Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, in the party of Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and Senator Joseph D. Tydings—to choose not quite at random.

Is the Gaullist party, whatever it now chooses to call itself, a party of the American type? Did interim President Alain Poher lead anything that can be called a party? Is the French Communist party capable of becoming one of the poles of a new two-party system?

It is easier to answer the last question than the others. The French Communist party has again chosen to say to the mass of the French voters, "Include me out." The decision to abstain can, in certain terms, make sense. Perhaps the French Communist party is simply obeying orders from Moscow. The Kremlin may want to keep out of the Elysee Palace any partisan of an "Atlantic free world." Such an argument is not nonsensical.

Waited for failure

More serious was the risk, the near certainty, that Mr. Pompidou would clobber Mr. Poher. (the Agnew of French politics till a few weeks ago), and that the Communists would share in his humiliation. And if abstention were on a great scale, the victor would be discredited. (After all, in 1948, calculations of this kind lay behind the formally hopeless candidacies of Strom Thurmond and Henry Wallace (but not George Wallace, who had more serious hopes in 1968.)

And the Communists may have calculated on profiting by an "inevitable" failure of Gaullism, as they calculated on the early collapse of Hitler in 1933.

As long as millions of Frenchmen vote in the spirit of the old solid South or of Vermont and Maine in 1936, there will be no two-party system, no consensus, unless there are open rifts among the Gaullists.

Mr. Pompidou is above all a manager, and he will realize that, as in May, 1968, the Communist party of France is "objectively" an indispensable support of the establishment. The CIA should be busy organizing an American equivalent.

19 JUN 1960

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Org 1 CPUSA
Communist Party

Excerpts From Document Adopted by World Conference of Communist Parties

Following, as distributed in English here by Tass, the official Soviet press agency, are excerpts from the principal document adopted in Moscow on Tuesday by the world conference of Communist parties:

Mankind has entered the last third of our century in a situation marked by a sharpening of the historic struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, better socialism and imperialism. This clash is worldwide and embraces all the basic spheres of social life: economy, politics, ideology and culture.

At present there are real possibilities for resolving key problems of our time in the interests of peace, democracy, and socialism, to deal imperialism new blows.

However, while the world system of imperialism has not grown stronger, it remains a serious and dangerous foe. The United States of America, the chief imperialist power, has grown more aggressive.

The war in Vietnam is the most convincing proof of the contradiction between imperialism's aggressive plans and its ability to put these plans into effect.

In Vietnam, United States imperialism, the most powerful of the imperialist partners, is suffering defeat, and this is of historic significance.

Socialism Termed Target

The armed intervention in Vietnam holds a special place in the military and political designs of United States imperialism.

The aggressor planned to destroy an outpost of socialism in Asia, block the way for the peoples of Southeast Asia to freedom and progress, strike a blow at the national liberation movement, and test the strength of the proletarian solidarity of the socialist countries and the working people of the whole world.

The criminal intervention in Vietnam has resulted in considerable moral and political isolation of the United States.

It has turned ever broader masses of people, new social strata and political forces against imperialism and speeded up the involvement of millions of young people in many countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

It has aggravated existing contradictions between the imperialist powers and created new ones.

The successes of the heroic Vietnamese people are convincing proof that in our day it is becoming increasingly possible for peoples resolutely using all means to defend their independence, sovereignty and freedom and enjoying broad international support, to defeat imperialist aggression.

Crisis in Middle East

In the Middle East a grave international crisis has been precipitated by Israeli aggression against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan.

Through this, imperialism, that of the United States above all, tried to crush the Arab countries, undermine the Arab liberation movement, and preserve or regain its position in the Middle East. This it has failed to do.

United States imperialism has not abandoned its plans to strangle revolutionary Cuba. It continues to threaten the independence of the Republic of Cuba and in flagrant contravention of international law tries to blockade it economically and carries on provocative and subversive activity against it.

In Europe, the North Atlantic bloc, the chief instrument of imperialist aggression and adventurism, continues to be active.

The axis of this bloc is the alliance between Washington and Bonn. Contrary to the will of the peoples of Europe, the ruling circles of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain are doing their utmost to prolong the existence of this bloc, strengthen its organization and maintain the military presence of the United States in Europe.

West German militarism, the main source of the war danger in the heart of Europe, was revived and grew strong mainly with NATO assistance.

The imperialist ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany, where neo-Nazism and militarism are gaining strength, persist in their revanchist program of revising the results of the World War II and of changing the frontiers of a number of European countries.

This policy, aimed primarily against the German Democratic Republic, the first socialist workers' and peasants' state in German history, threatens the security of all European peoples and the

The Mediterranean countries occupy an important place in the plans of imperialism. United States imperialism, which has important military bases in Spain, continues to support the Franco regime, thereby helping it to survive in opposition to the struggle of the fighting Spanish people.

Coup in Greece Assessed

The repeated exacerbation of the situation in Cyprus and the fascist coup in Greece are likewise the handiwork of the imperialists, who support the colonels' junta.

Imperialism has become more active in a number of African countries. It tries to halt the growth of the liberation struggle and preserve and strengthen its positions in that continent.

The British and French imperialists, and the imperialists of the United States, West Germany and Japan are making extensive uses of neo-colonialist methods of economic, political and ideological infiltration and subjugation.

The armed intervention in the Congo (Kinshasa), the reactionary coups in Ghana and some other countries, imperialist moves designed to dismember Nigeria, the political and military support given to reactionary and anti-national cliques, to the fascist and racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, the fomenting of inter-state conflicts and inter-tribal strife, economic pressure and monopoly expansion—all serve to further imperialist plans.

The Portuguese colonialists, backed by NATO, try to keep their possessions by force of arms.

Policy on Latin America

United States imperialism continues to step up its economic penetration, as well as its political, ideological and cultural intervention in the Latin-American countries.

In alliance with the local reactionary forces it has been pursuing a policy designed to prevent the peoples from following the example of Cuba. It suppresses any step leading to economic and genuine political independence.

However, the policy of United States imperialism is encountering great difficulties. It fails to stabilize reactionary regimes or secure the agreement of all the govern-

the "inter-American peace forces." The Alliance for Progress program has failed.

Other imperialist powers, particularly West Germany and Japan, likewise seek to entrench themselves in that continent.

West German imperialism war machine, reaching out for nuclear weapons and intensifying its drive for domination over Western Europe.

It opposes all steps leading to disarmament and the easing of international tension, and pursues a policy of neocolonialism and expansion in relation to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Despite the weakening of British imperialism, Britain remains one of the major imperialistic powers and strives to maintain its positions in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Middle East by neocolonialist methods and sometimes by direct military intervention.

On the principal issues of world politics Britain acts as one of the most active partners of the United States. It is a leading aggressive force in NATO and seeks a closer alliance with West Germany.

Japanese imperialism is gaining in strength, intensifying its expansion, first of all in Asia. Militarism is again rearing its head in Japan. Linked by many ties with United States imperialism, the ruling circles of Japan have virtually turned the country into a United States arsenal in the war against the Vietnamese people, and take part in conspiracies against the Korean people.

French imperialism tries to maintain and consolidate its positions in world economy and politics. It persistently continues to build up a nuclear strike force and refuses to join in measures that would promote disarmament.

It retains its colonial domination over the peoples of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and some countries of Africa and Oceania, and refuses to recognize their right to self-determination and to govern their own affairs.

It uses the influence it still has in its former colonies and, employing new methods of colonialist policy, is particularly active in Africa.

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continued

Italian monopoly capital is likewise stepping up its expansion.

The defense of socialism is an internationalist duty of Communists.

The development and strengthening of each socialist country is a vital condition of the progress of the world socialist system as a whole. Successful development of the national economy, improvement of social relations and the all-round progress of each socialist country conform both to the interests of each people separately and the common cause of socialism.

One of the most important tasks before the Communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries is to develop all-embracing co-operation between their countries and ensure fresh successes in the decisive areas of the economic competition between the two systems, in the advance of science and technology.

As the struggle between the two world systems grows sharper, this competition demands that on the basis of the socialist countries' fundamental interests and aims and of the Marxist-Leninist principles underlying their policy, the socialist system should place greater reliance on the international socialist division of labour and voluntary co-operation between them, which rules out any infringement of national interests, and insures the advance of each country and consolidates the might of the world socialist system as a whole.

Growing Potential Seen

Relying on its steadily growing economic and defence potential, the world socialist system fetters imperialism, reduces its possibilities of exporting counter-revolution, and in fulfillment of its internationalist duty, furnishes increasing aid to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, and promotes peace and international security.

So long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists, the Warsaw Treaty organisation has an important role to play in safeguarding the security of the socialist countries against armed attack by the imperialist powers and in insuring peace.

The successes of socialism, its impact on the course of world events and the effectiveness of its struggle against imperialist aggression largely depend on the cohesion of the socialist countries. Unity of action of the socialist countries is an important factor in bringing together all anti-imperialist forces.

The establishment of international relations of a new type and the development of the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries is a complex historical process. Following the victory of the socialist revolution in many countries, the building of socialism on the basis of general laws is proceeding in various forms, which take into account concrete historical conditions and national distinctions.

Key Principles Listed

Successful development of this process implies strict adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism, mutual assistance and support, equality, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Socialism is not afflicted with the contradictions inherent in capitalism. When divergencies between socialist countries do arise owing to differences in the level of economic development, in social structure or international position or because of national distinctions, they can and must be successfully settled on the basis of proletarian fraternal co-operation, they need not disrupt the united front of socialist countries against imperialism.

Communists are aware of the difficulties in the development of the world socialist system, but this system is based on the identity of the socio-economic structure of its member countries and on the identity of their fundamental interests and objectives. This identity is an earnest that the existing difficulties will be overcome and that the unity of the socialist system will be further strengthened on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Cohesion Is Stressed

The cohesion of the Communist and workers parties is the most important factor in rallying together all the anti-imperialist forces.

The participants in the meeting reaffirms their common views that relations between the fraternal parties are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, solidarity, and mutual support, respect for independence and equality, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Strict adherence to these principles and strengthening the unity of the Communist movement. Bilateral consultations, regional meetings and international conferences are natural forms of such co-operation and are conducted on the basis of the principles accepted in the Communist movement.

These principles and forms give the Communist and workers' parties every possibility to unite their efforts in the struggle for their common aims, under conditions of the growing diversity of the world revolutionary process.

All parties have equal rights. At this time when there is no leading center of the international Communist movement, voluntary co-ordination of the actions of parties in order effectively to carry out the tasks before them acquires increased importance.

United Action Urged

United action by Communist and workers' parties will promote cohesion of the Communist movement on Marxist-Leninist principles. Joint action aimed at solving vital practical problems of the revolutionary and general democratic movements of our time promote a necessary exchange of experience between the various contingents of the Communist movement.

They help to enrich and creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory, to strengthen internationalist revolutionary positions or urgent political problems.

The participants in the meeting proclaim their parties' firm resolve to do their utmost for the working people and for social progress, with the view to advancing toward complete victory over international capital.

They regard joint action against imperialism and for general democratic demands as a component and a stage of the struggle for socialist revolution and abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man.

Success Seen as Measure

The participants in the meeting are convinced that the effectiveness of each Communist party's policy depends on its successes in its own country, on the successes of other fraternal parties and on the extent of their cooperation.

Each Communist party is responsible for its activity to its own working class and people and, at the same time, to the international working class. Each Communist party's national and international responsibilities are indivisible.

Marxists-Leninists are both patriots and internationalists; they reject both national narrowmindedness and the negation or underestimation of national interests, and the striving for hegemony.

At the same time, the Communist parties, the patriots and the working people, are the standard-bearers of genuine national interests unlike the

cases, which betray these interests.

The winning of power by the working class and its allies is the greatest contribution that a Communist party fighting under capitalist conditions can make to the cause of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The Communist and workers' parties, regardless of some difference of opinion, reaffirm their determination to present a united front in the struggle against imperialism.

Some of the divergences that have arisen are eliminated through an exchange of opinion or disappear as the development of events clarifies the essence of the outstanding issues. Other divergences may last long.

The meeting is confident that the outstanding issues can and must be resolved correctly by strengthening all forms of cooperation among the Communist parties, by extending interparty ties, mutual exchange of experience, comradely discussion and consultation and unity of action on the international arena.

It is an internationalist duty of each party to do everything it can to help improve relations and promote trust between all parties and to undertake further efforts to strengthen the unity of the international Communist movement.

Aging U.S. Reds court radical youths

By NATHAN MILLER

Washington. WHILE the eyes of the nation are fixed on the antics of the New Left, the aging dowager of American radicalism will begin to celebrate its jubilee year this week, with its first national convention since 1966.

About 200 of the top leaders of the Moscow-line Communist Party, U.S.A. will gather behind closed doors in a New York hotel from Wednesday to Sunday to put a rubber stamp on the leadership's choice of new officers and to discuss strategy.

On the surface, the party, formed September 1, 1919 in Chicago, is approaching middle age in comfort. But deep inside there is a gnawing uneasiness.

Publicly, from Gus Hall, the general secretary since 1957 and the party's real boss, on down, the party's officials are all smiles. Membership is up to 13,000 and rising. The party has been revived since the days when Russian obstreperousness and federal prosecutions reduced the faithful to a hard core of about 10,000 members.

Attracting the young people

It is the beneficiary of an incessant war conducted at home and abroad by anti-Communists against American participation in the Vietnam war and the expansive aspects of the nation's foreign policy.

Party officials say that most of the new members are young people, radicalized by the student revolt sweeping the country.

The party desperately wants to attract young people. When a bright, energetic youngster enters the party, he is quickly given responsibility and an impressive title, then he is pushed out in front, in hopes of attracting more young people.

For the first time in 28 years, the American Communist party fielded a presidential candidate in the 1968 election. While Mrs. Charlene Williams, a Negro, was on the ballot in only four states where she got 1,075 votes, her appearance brightened the party's image as a legitimate arm of dissent.

Mr. Miller is a member of The Sun's Washington Bureau.

And last July, aided by some rich bequests, the party again launched a daily newspaper, called the *Daily World*. Since the demise of the *Daily Worker* 10 years ago, the party had lacked a daily organ.

With only 13,000 members, the party would seem to be hardly worth considering as a serious threat. Mr. Hall, however, has said that for every Communist, there are 10 "state-minded Communists."

A "special convention"

The party's upcoming convention, its 19th, was to have been held last year, but rumblings of discontent were so strong, particularly on the West Coast, that the leaders were afraid to call a regular convention.

The leaders feared a possible upheaval and drastic change in leadership because of rank-and-file disaffection with the party's decision to support Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and the alibis for Russian support of the Arabs against Israel.

So they resorted to a "special convention," with about 100 members attending, that did everything a regular convention could do except elect officials. The decision to go ahead with this week's meeting is a clear sign that the old rulers are confident that they have everything in line, according to observers.

Most prominent among the dissidents are Dorothy Healey, the party leader in southern California, and Gil Green, the New York party chief, who was head of the Young Communist League in the 1930's.

Miss Healey's basic theme is that the party makes a serious mistake by being so openly subservient to Moscow. She is seeking a public condemnation of such things as Soviet anti-Semitism and the lack of democracy in Eastern Europe.

Outstanding contributions

The West Coast leader took her criticism to the meeting held last year in New York and was joined by six other national committee members in voting against a resolution supporting the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The Kremlin has made it clear that it wants Mr. Hall kept in power, officially acclaiming him "for outstanding contributions to proletarian internationalism and devotion to Marxism-Leninism."

While the powerful French and Italian Communist parties bitterly denounced the Czech invasion, Mr. Hall was saying: "We are for freedom. But we are not for the freedom of those who endanger socialism."

In preparation for dealing with any possible dissension at the convention, the general secretary is seeking to amend the party constitution by tightening up the section dealing with "democratic centralism." While the stated purpose of the revision is to "bring about more unity," the real aim is to make it more difficult for members to question policy.

Efforts will also be made to step up activities in the fields of youth, Negroes and labor. George A. Myers, who once described himself as leader of the Com-

munist party of Maryland, is reportedly in charge of the labor program.

The party line on the Negro, which has been altered several times in the past, is also showing signs of revision once again. Originally, the party favored the idea of a separate black state in the South. When the integration movement gained strength, the idea was dropped.

Now that some black power militants have taken up the concept of a "black republic," some party leaders are urging another switch, back to the original line of "black self-determination." By this, they hope to link the party with the most militant Negroes.

The question of Communist influence among the nation's youth is probably the most debated issue within the party. Some leaders have advised the dissolution of the party's own youth front, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. Instead, they advocate sending members off to join the small group of Communists who have already infiltrated the Students for Democratic Society.

It is argued that the Maoist-line Progressive Labor party has gained influence within SDS since it dissolved its youth front. In fact, there have been recent reports that members of the Progressive Labor party are making a strong bid to take over the radical student group.

Paradox of SDS

Paradoxically, it is the students' "unstructured" organization and ideals so vehemently condemned by their elders that make up the best defense the young radicals have had against Communist infiltration.

Although they are committed to destruction of the "corrupt Capitalist system," as are the Communists, and although they have adopted a Marxist view of the world, the students are suspicious and contemptuous of the Communists because of their reliance on a tight organization and comparative moderation.

"Some people say the Communists have infiltrated the SDS," says one student, "but have you ever considered that the kids may be infiltrating the Communist party?"

P. Marchand, Earl
Hall, Gus
Org. Communist
Party of the US

Reds Have 'Impossible Dream': Win Presidency, Close FBI

By EARL MARCHAND

The Communist Party of the United States will enter candidates for President and Vice President in this year's national elections, the party's top official announced in Boston yesterday.

This will be the first time in 24 years that America's notorious party-non-grata has entered the national presidential sweepstakes, said Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

THERE'LL BE CHANGES ...

And if the Communists' "impossible dream" comes through, there'll be changes made, Hall promised. That's putting it conservatively.

"Within hours after the inauguration, the Communist President would issue a number of executive orders, plus recommendations to Congress for immediate action," said Hall, a distinguished-looking 57-year-old.

"If Congress didn't react to the recommendations," said Hall, "the President would call for the election of a new Congress."

He would order, according to Hall:

- An immediate end to the whole military establishment.
- The immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from around the world.
- The closing of the FBI.
- The closing of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- The closing of the Pentagon.

(These three agencies would be investigated, Hall said. Following the investigation they would be "continued or abolished," depending how they made out on the investigation.)

-An end to all practices of racism.

RETIREMENT AT 55

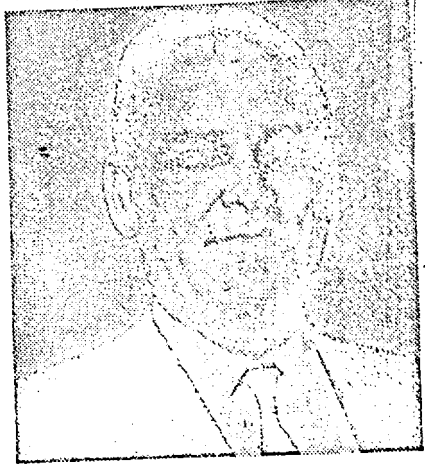
When these orders are tended to, Mr. Communist President then would recommend to Congress:

- A law to cut all work hours to six a day with no pay cut, and two months' vacation a year with retirement at 55.
- Nationalization of all banks and the major industries."

Hall explained that these measures would be initiated on the first day.

He didn't go into what might happen the second day.

Hall said an announcement on the Communist candidates will be made in "a couple weeks," but that the candi-



GUS HALL

dates will be officially nominated at the Communist National Convention the weekend of July 4 in New York City.

In the running for presidential nominee are Hall himself, a Minnesotan; Henry Winston, national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party, a native New Yorker; Arnold Johnson, party public relations man, also a New Yorker, and Mrs. Charlene Mitchel, a member of the national party staff and a California housewife.

ONLY 14,000 MEMBERS

Hall admitted there are only 14,000 dues-paying Communists in the United States, compared to their peak strength of 100,000 in the late 1930s and early 40s.

He claimed, however, "The party is growing both in membership and in influence." Hall added that about 100,000 Americans would like to join the party if it weren't for the limitations placed on communists.

The candidates, Hall said, would campaign across the nation and run their names on ballots in states where allowed or by write-in (also in states where allowed).

He said the party probably would seek to get names on ballots in Massachusetts through court action. If the court rules against this, he said, a write-in campaign will be waged in this state. Massachusetts, he explained, is one of 37 states that bars Communists from the ballot.

NO INTERNATIONAL TIES

The issues to be stressed in the Communist campaign will be "the causes of racism, the causes of poverty and the causes of war."

Quizzed on the U.S. Communist Party's international ties, Hall claimed there were "absolutely no international ties."

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APR 12 1967

Anti-War Demonstrations**Reds Plan Big Campus Push**By RAY McHUGH
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — April 8 is the next big date on the "campus calendar" of the Communist party in the United States.

It will open a week of anti-Vietnam protests at colleges across the country. The demonstrations also are expected to feature attacks on the Central Intelligence Agency.

Although plans are being made by a "Student Mobilization Committee" based in New York, the Communist party has openly participated in its organization and has encouraged the participation of such splinter and front groups as the W.E.B. DuBois clubs, Youth against War and Fascism, Socialist Workers party, Young Socialist Alliance and the Progressive Labor party.

The "New Left" students for a Democratic Society and the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee are also involved.

All these organizations have been involved in previous protests against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Government sources have disclosed that a Dec. 28-30 student meeting at the University of Chicago drafted plans for the April 8-15 protests. One of the participants was Bettina Aptheker, a student protest leader at the University of California and member of the Communist party's national committee.

Major student and faculty rallies are scheduled April 15 in New York and San Francisco. In the preceding week, students are being urged to stage anti-war sit-ins at colleges, draft boards and government agencies. They also are being urged to hold mock war tribunals at which U.S. officials would be "tried" for alleged war crimes.

Antidraft petitions and pledges to refuse to pay federal taxes also are expected.

A 1967 Communist offensive on U.S. campuses was predicted last month by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The Communist conspiracy is reaping large dividends from its persistent efforts to gain a toehold on college and university campuses and from its dogged determination to disrupt, through mass agitation, the orderly process of

educational systems," said Hoover, writing in the FBI law enforcement bulletin.

"... The idealism of many American students is being cynically exploited for Communist purposes; youthful exuberance is being channeled into unlawful, riotous conduct; mocking disdain for democratic processes and moral values is being fed to inquisitive young minds—all under the guise of seeking equal justice or some other noble cause."

Hoover specifically branded the DuBois clubs, the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor party and the Socialist Workers party as responsible for much of the disorder on American campuses.

The Central Intelligence Agency is expected to share the "villain's role" with the war in the April 8-15 protests since the recent disclosures that CIA funds have been used to support various American student organizations.

A charge in Pravda that the CIA sent spies to various world student gatherings is expected to set the tone for the Communist party line in the United States. A Senate Judiciary Committee report this week points out that U.S. Reds invariably base their activities and propaganda on directions from Moscow.

Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party in the United States, has consistently echoed Moscow's criticism of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

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Pers. Bechtle, Emil

DRG 1 Communist

Party West Germany

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West Germans Sentence Red

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Sept. 7—Emil Bechtle, 57-year-old Communist leader, was sentenced in Karlsruhe today to a year in prison. He had been found guilty of a violation of the West German law banning the Communist party, of leadership in a secret subversive organization, and of falsification of documents.

COMUNISTS STAGE NEW DELHI PROTEST

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1—About 100,000 people demonstrated in front of Parliament today in a Communist-sponsored march to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government.

A huge column organized by the pro-Soviet wing of the Communist party marched eight miles from the Red Fort in Old Delhi through the capital's busy streets. The demonstrators carried placards and shouted slogans denouncing the Government for devaluing the rupee last June and for granting economic concessions to private enterprise.

The marchers came from the Communist party's state units all over India.

Observers said the march was a demonstration of strength by the pro-Soviet wing of the Communist party. The pro-Peking Communists have been deriding the pro-Moscow wing as a "zero power" with no following.

The pro-Peking Communists split off from the pro-Soviet India Communist party after the Chinese invasion of India in 1962.

Our Ineptness Aids Rise of Communism

By HARLEY L. LUTZ

Within a few decades communism has been transformed from an academic doctrine supported only by a few left-wing economists and a small band of cellar and garret conspirators into Great Power status. This transformation was made possible, in part, by our lack of acumen and our assistance. A correct appraisal of the consequences of the Russian revolution would have been too much to ask of world leaders in 1917, but subsequent Bolshevik policies should have brought prompt enlightenment. In World War II the Hitler menace was so much the greater danger as to justify alliance with Russia. This military necessity was no excuse, however, for our naive attitude in the conferences during and after that war, nor for our misjudgment of the Chinese "land reformers." There was ample evidence of Castro's real intention well before his revolution succeeded.

As the Age of Innocence gave way before the demonstrated intransigence of Communist dictators, concern mounted regarding the future of free world relations with Communist countries. Communism is an established fact and its abolition is obviously impossible. We have turned, therefore, to the concept of containment. Among the terms used to describe this policy have been "perimeter of national interest," "brinkmanship," "massive retaliation," and "advisers" sent on request to allegedly free governments engaged in resistance against aggression. Ironically, these aggressors insist that they are merely seeking to "liberate" oppressed peoples from capitalist enslavement.

Force and Persuasion

In the context of communism, containment means to keep the Communist system within its present boundaries and to prevent its spread beyond them. This objective can be sought in two ways, force and persuasion. The first is mainly physical and material, the second is mainly moral and intellectual.

CONTAINMENT BY FORCE. Various methods and degrees of force can be exerted in an effort to contain communism, distinguishable as economic and military. Among the economic weapons employed have been restriction of travel, embargoes on trade, boycott of Communist products, and nonrecognition of Communist regimes. The purpose of such measures has been to compel Communist countries to rely on their domestic resources to demonstrate the alleged superiority of communism as an economic and political system. Fully effective economic isolation is not possible without a united front and events since World War II have shown that united opposition could not be achieved. Travel, trade, cultural and diplomatic intercourse are steadily expanding between West and East. Our navy could effectively blockade Cuba or Vietnam but we have not dared go that far against our own allies.

The United States continues to give economic aid to countries definitely committed against us and our system. In some cases foreign aid has been handled so naively and ineptly as to enable the Russians to claim credit for food and other supplies we have provided. We were not able, by any sort of embargo, to prevent dissemination of the secrets of atomic fission. No country has a monopoly of physics, mathematics, and chemistry, and these secrets would have been uncovered eventually elsewhere, even if there had not been, as has been alleged, transmission of our own knowledge. Economic containment, as practiced, has not been noticeably successful.

The ultimate form of force is military power. A favorite maxim of Theodore Roosevelt's was, "Speak softly but carry a big stick." He probably had in mind the combination of skillful diplomacy and adequate military preparedness. Successful diplomacy depends on bargaining skill supported by accurate and honest intelligence services, and on the clear understanding of all parties that the big stick will be used if necessary. The record contains instances of faulty or inadequate intelligence, the latest of which is the situation in Vietnam.

A False Assumption

This enterprise began with the dispatch of "advisers." The commitment to give this degree of assistance must have been based on the assumption that the South Vietnamese had, and would continue to have, a stable government enjoying general popular support and loyalty. This assumption was not well founded, for since we first became involved there has been a succession of coups d'etat, made worse by assassination and widespread corruption. The self-immolation of Buddhist monks in the spring was only one indication of the deep split within that land. Can anyone believe that this venture would have been launched if that split had been so overt at the time our first soldiers were sent? Yet the evidence of this possibility was there, needing only to be correctly evaluated.

In the old days of the Monroe Doctrine and "Dollar Diplomacy," the United States assumed an unofficial protectorate over the Western Hemisphere. Among the dozens of revolutions that occurred there were occasional disturbances serious enough to warrant sending the Marines to restore order. It became a byword to say that the Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand. When order was restored the troops came home, leaving behind no serious local resentment at our police action. The Lebanon incident was a departure from our traditional hemispheric obligation but it appears to have left no bad scars.

The attitude toward our police efforts has changed. Partly because of our sheer size and power, and partly because of the influence of Woodrow Wilson's assertion of the right of self-determination, our intentions

have become suspect, our benevolence has been questioned, our impartiality doubted. Instead of "The Marines have landed," it is "Yankee, go home." Opposition is increasing, not only in Latin America but elsewhere to outside interference in domestic affairs. The recent reactions in Panama and Santo Domingo is very different from that of sixty-odd years ago when we rescued Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Puerto Rico from Spanish rule and secured the independence of Panama.

Among the members of the United Nations this opposition is suggested by the difference in the support for our military effort that was supplied in the Korean war and that forthcoming in the Vietnamese war. The UN officially endorsed and supported the former, it has officially stood aloof from the latter. Whether the present reluctance to commit men and resources in a larger military effort to resist and contain communism indicates doubt as to the successful outcome of this particular venture or a decline in the rating of military force as an effective deterrent is not clear. In any case, it appears that in the present temper of the non-Communist world, a reappraisal of containment by military action is under way. We could squander our resources and imperil our freedom trying to stomp out brush fire wars lit by the Communists around the globe without making headway toward discrediting communism as an economic system or a way of life. This brings up persuasion as an alternative way of containment.

CONTAINMENT BY PERSUASION. Persuasion is an appeal either to reason or the emotions. The latter is often more effective for emotion is like a weathervane, yielding as readily to the hot wind of hatred, greed, or envy as to the cold wind of logic and justice. Persuasion is used by both sides and each calls the other's persuasive effort "subversive." Communist propaganda is often more effective than ours, for it is easier to stir up hate and envy among the "have-nots" and to buy the services of the disaffected and unscrupulous than it is to get attention and support by an appeal to logic and reason. However, time is on our side. The hard facts of economic life have begun to affect Russia, where recognition of the profit motive, of reward based on, and as an incentive to, achievement, and of the incompetence of central planning is pushing into the background the earlier credo of the omniscient state.

The persuasive struggle against communism has been called a "battle for men's minds." This implies an appeal to reason rather than emotion. We cannot profitably conduct this battle against those born and brought up as Communists although we can encourage the underground opposition. The main battleground is the minds of those peoples not yet finagled into the Communist camp. The major theme would be freedom and the argument would be an exposition of the superiority of our system in securing and protecting freedom. We are, however,

under serious handicaps in getting this argument across to others, from the enlightened nations of Europe to the primitive citizens of backward countries. Several reasons are pertinent:

1. We lack proselyting fervor. We have never had a sense of urgent mission to spread the American story abroad. We have no dreams of world conquest, no lust for world dominion. We have even proclaimed the right of every nation to determine its own form of government, its religion, and its economic and social institutions.

Since World War II we have, however, developed a messianic urge to assume complete responsibility for the burdens and misfortunes of the whole world. We have spent well over \$100 billion on foreign aid, and in the State of the Union message of January, 1966, the President proposed new programs for feeding and educating everybody, everywhere. Granted a correlation between poverty and discontent, there is a limit to what we can do. Our benevolence has not increased the number of admirers and supporters. Very rich individuals have long since learned that lasting friendship and respect cannot be bought by the most lavish philanthropy and this is even more likely to be true of a very rich nation.

2. We have never been noted for ability to understand what makes foreigners "tick," to get inside their minds as it were. Hence we have never been conspicuously successful in international finesse. A smug sense of superiority, based largely on fantastic material achievement, has bred indifference to, even dislike of, foreigners and lack of real concern about learning how and why they think and feel as they do. With this insensitivity to alien thinking and viewpoint almost as a national trait, it would be difficult for an American to convince an alien, especially in a primitive backward country, of the superiority of our system. The Peace Corps is our closest and best approach to "grass roots" indoctrination but its scope has been far from adequate to the task.

3. We have assumed that any tribal or national group, however backward, could overnight become a democracy by holding an election. The policy line on South Vietnam is that our mission there will have been accomplished when a constituent assembly is elected to draft a constitution and an election is held under its provisions. The record of both peaceful and violent revolutions in Latin America and, of late, in other parts of the world has demonstrated that more than an election is required to assure a stable government. There must be respect for law, regard for property rights, protection of minorities, and even-handed justice for all as minimum requirements. True democracy, as distinguished from the false "peoples' democracy" of dictatorship, depends on attainment of economic and political maturity and a sufficient degree of self-discipline to accept settlement of ideological or other differences by ballots rather than bullets. We have failed to convey this hard lesson to backward peoples but instead we have encouraged the mistaken notion that an easy way to democratic rule is to hold an election.

4. Our most serious handicap in the battle for men's minds is that we do not act as if we fully believed in our system. We do not practice at home what we would

preaching abroad. It is not merely professing abhorrence of communism while extending to Communists the same constitutional protection that others enjoy. Nor is it a question of tolerating the antics of extreme right or left-wing organizations and individuals.

This contradiction between theory and practice is incomprehensible to those whom we would help, and it arouses suspicion of our motives rather than inspires confidence in our purposes. The case will be illustrated briefly.

a) The inconsistency involves, fundamentally, the antithesis between the free market, private enterprise, capitalist society to which we pledge allegiance and the welfare state to which so large a proportion of the voting population has given enthusiastic support over the past thirty-odd years. A myopic time preference is moving us inexorably toward some form of totalitarian state. The benefits, here and now, of ever-increasing Federal support of individuals, businesses, and state and local government outweigh the seemingly remote danger of extreme Federal centralization and control. Just as Russia is moving toward the substance though not the form of a private enterprise society, so we are moving toward the substance, though not yet the form, of a Communist society. A Communist from Mars, looking at the present Federal welfare, Great Society program, would unhesitatingly identify it with his slogan—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

The Personal Dossier

b) The development of electronic "memory" machines makes possible the accumulation of an array of information concerning the private and public affairs of the citizen. The Internal Revenue Service has, or will soon have, such a file for the millions who make a tax return. No one knows how extensive or detailed the FBI files are. It would easily be possible to blend these and other data concerning the individual into a comprehensive dossier that would permit a continuous secret surveillance of the actions and conduct of millions of persons. With such an approach to the police state freedom would no longer be a natural right but a kind of parole subject to revocation at the will of an omnipotent state.

c) A cardinal principle of our economic system is the free market in which prices reflect the relation between supply and demand and thus guide production into the most profitable, hence the most socially useful, lines. Interest is the price of money and credit and its variations perform a similar function in that area. For years the Government has interfered; in different ways and in varying degree, with the free market price system. The details, from agriculture and Treasury bonds through to the recent moves to fight inflation by attacking high prices, are familiar to all.

It must be said that the business community is not 100% in favor of the free, competitive market price system. Protection has been sought against its rigors, not only through tariffs, import quotas, and other restrictions against foreign producers but also through laws providing for price maintenance, so-called "fair trade," marketing orders, and other devices. Predatory busi-

ness firms and their officers are indicted for conspiracy to restrain trade. The number who plead *nolo contendere* is amazing.

d) Private enterprise, which means private ownership and management of the facilities of production, is another essential feature of our economic system. The Government has not observed the division of labor between governing and producing but has engaged in many business activities, notably in housing, power, and finance, in competition with its taxpaying citizens. Demands are continually arising for extension of Government ownership, a recent instance being bankrupt railroads serving the commuter population of metropolitan areas. Little account is taken of the contribution of obsolete, rigid Government regulation to the plight of the railroads.

Government's Interference

Moreover, the Government has interfered with management decisions, recent illustrations being the restrictions on foreign investment and the pressure to curtail domestic capital investment. The former action was designed to ward off the consequences of mismanaging the balance of payments problem, the latter is part of the campaign against inflation. In both cases long-run advantage is sacrificed to current expediency.

e) A final illustration of the gap between teaching and practice is the reliance for sustained prosperity on budget deficits and inflation. In many parts of the world inflation is rampant. The obvious correction is strict observance of fiscal and monetary discipline. Any counsel to this end that we might offer would be counteracted by our well-publicized actions to the contrary and by the inflationary effects of these actions.

For these and other reasons we have neither clarity of image abroad nor the capacity to project our aspirations effectively into the minds of those not yet committed to communism. Untutored the alien may be, but he can grasp the difference between our lip service to personal freedom and our complacent surrender of that freedom to a powerful central Government in order to get still more benefits from it. In his view there is little difference between one totalitarian regime and another, for both involve loss of freedom through coercion.

Military force is the ultimate coercion. It cannot change men's thinking and hence is futile as a barrier to communism unless the territory won is made a permanent garrison state. Persuasion can change men's minds but it is ineffective unless the arguments are beamed into these minds at a level commensurate with ability to comprehend and from a background of convincing sincerity and wholeness of purpose.

Dr. Lutz is professor emeritus of public finance at Princeton University.

Pres. Hoover, J. Edgar

Communist Party

Hoover Finds New Vigor In Communist Infiltration

Washington, July 31 (AP) — J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, says the Communist party has surfaced as a "unified, hard-hitting, well-organized conspiracy" to promote a class revolution in the United States.

In a report to the Senate internal security subcommittee on the party's June convention in New York, Hoover predicts the Communists will field "nonpartisan"

and "independent" candidates in the November elections.

He forecasts an extensive campaign to infiltrate labor unions, college campuses, anti-Vietnam war demonstrations and civil rights organizations. He says the "new left" also will be a target.

"Uninhibited Glee"

"The party has been watching with uninhibited glee the rise of so-called 'new left' organizations and groups, which have culminated in 'peace' marches, protest demonstrations against American policy in Vietnam, and turmoil on college and university campuses," Hoover says in the report released tonight.

The FBI director sees this as part of a youth drive the party has been able to put on since it has gained new freedom of action under recent Supreme Court decisions invalidating portions of the 1950 Internal Security Act.

Spots Cities For Labor Work

In the field of labor organizations, Hoover says he is convinced major efforts will be made in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

"We can anticipate that the party, using the slogan 'labor is a key force,' will make every effort to increase its recruitment in

industrial workers," he writes.

Hoover finds the Communists have been "acutely embarrassed," by their failure to recruit Negroes.

"To their everlasting credit," he says, "the vast majority of Negroes have recognized the falsity of Communism and have turned it down. They know that Communism does not mean a better life for them, economically, politically or socially."

Nevertheless, he feels the Communists will continue to try to infiltrate civil rights organizations and to turn that area "into a hatchery for Communism."

"The Communists are hoping to exploit situations of unrest in the United States, such as the current policy in Vietnam," Hoover says. He adds:

"We can expect the party to keep hammering at 'peace' (meaning of course the betrayal of American interests to the cause of the Soviet Union), all the time trying to enlarge the party's immediate and long-range influence."

Steady Use Of "Peace"

By allegedly standing for "peace" the Communists hope to make contact with other groups, such as pacifists, church organizations and students.

"We can expect strong Communist participation in electoral campaigns this fall and attempts to field party candidates, especially under 'nonpartisan' or 'independent' labels. Such campaigns provide publicity for the party and help galvanize the membership in day-to-day Communist work."

Hoover comes up with the overall conclusion, "the Communist party . . . in a much stronger position and completely loyal to a foreign power, the Soviet Union . . . remains a serious threat to our national security."

Org. 1 Communist Party

Get US Out of Vietnam, CP Parley Urges Nation

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "cannot rest" until they put an end to the Vietnam war, Gus Hall, leading Communist Party spokesman said Wednesday night in his address prepared for the opening of the 18th national convention of the Communist Party.

"United, aroused, determined, we can put an end to this crime," he declared. (A report on Hall's address appears on page 2.)

Hall's address was a major statement of party policy to be debated by the more than 300 delegates and alternates from the entire nation attending the five-day gathering at Webster

Henry Winston, national party spokesman, was scheduled to call the convention to order as The Worker went to press. Wednesday evening's program was to include the introduction by Dorothy Healey, Southern California party leader, of representative Communists from throughout the nation. They were Archie Brown, longshoreman and victor in a years' long struggle against the Taft-Hartley ban on Communists holding union office; Bettina Aptheker, a leader of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement; William Taylor, who received 35,000 votes last year in a race for Los Angeles county supervisor; Frank Pelligini, of Chicago, and Mrs. Hortense Allison, of Washington State, charter members of the party; Mike Zagarell, national party youth leader, and Rasheed Storey, Harlem party youth leader.

The convention is scheduled to set up trade union, civil rights, youth, and political action panels, as well as committees dealing with the main political resolution, party organization and press; amended party constitution, and other resolutions.

Bulk of the convention's work will be the discussion of Hall's reports and the reports from the panels and committees. A new national committee and national officers are to be elected.

Amendments to the party's proposed new program will be presented at the convention. The party's national board is recommending the public discussion of the draft program, which has been under way for five months, be continued and that final adoption be set for a special meeting to be held within a year's time.



WINSTON

Hall. Opening Wednesday night, it was scheduled to close Sunday afternoon.

Participating in the convention were more than 300 observers, including non-Communists, from the U.S. and abroad.

The convention opened after a lapse of seven years since the 17th national convention, years in which the party's organization, officers, and membership had been harassed by punitive action under the McCarran Act.

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JUL 3 1965

ORG STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

ORG LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

ORG YOUTH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
ORG TROTSKYIST SOCIALIST WORKSHOPS

ORG COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORG PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

ORG - 113A CIA 3-02

Rallying For Rebellion

The Students for a Democratic Society is rapidly moving to the forefront of extremist organizations in the United States. The Students for a Democratic Society showed that it is a group with tendencies toward radicalism and rebellion during a five-day national convention held during June at Camp Maplehurst in Michigan. Asserting that the United States is controlled by a military-industrial complex, referred to as the "establishment," the Students for a Democratic Society appears determined to change the structure of society in the United States no matter what the cost.

Self-described as a group of "liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty, united to work toward a society in which the people have control of the decisions that affect them and the resources on which they are dependent," the Students for a Democratic Society claims that it has 2,000 members in 70 chapters. It is the youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy, successor to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which was organized in 1905.

The Students for a Democratic Society was the sponsor of the April 17, 1965, March on Washington, which was referred to by the Communist Party, USA as the "biggest single action calling for an end to the war in Viet Nam." A young Communist Party leader has said that it is too bad that the Students for a Democratic Society considers the communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America a threat to its dominance on college campuses, because the political lines of the two organizations are similar.

The approximately 250 delegates to the national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society met in what could be described as a Bohemian atmosphere. Many delegates slept in unheated and filthy cabins, each of which had five to eight bunks. Sleeping accommodations and rest room facilities were assigned without regard to "race, sex, or creed." This arrangement was described as the work of the anarchist element in the Students for a Democratic Society. The majority of the delegates went barefoot and were dirty. The men were unshaven and needed haircuts.

Students present at the national convention represented colleges and universities throughout the country. These included Amherst College, Boston College, Columbia University, Harvard University, Northwestern University, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Texas, and University of Wisconsin.

One of the national convention workshops was directed by William Wheeler Bunge, Jr., professor from Wayne State University, Detroit. He maintained that the Negroes in the South are the power base for a revolution of social change which is sweeping the country. After claiming that he was working night and day to insure the continuance of this social change, Bunge stated that the civil rights movement was redeeming the churches and the clergy. He then accused the "establishment" of being guilty of fascism and said the United States, with its superweapons, is beginning to sound like Hitler. Bunge contended that the United States is not a democracy, because the military controls it. Yet, he also maintained that the real power lies with the

people. Bunge praised the groundwork laid by the civil rights movement to make the "establishment" jittery. He declared, however, that a "peace movement" is more dangerous and more powerful than a civil rights movement, and suggested that Detroit be made the center for a massive "peace movement" with universities providing the power base. In Bunge's "peace movement," some demonstrators would ride up and down in elevators and talk about peace. Others would engage in sit-ins and chain-ins at major thoroughfares in order to scare "the living Jesus" out of people. During his remarks, Bunge passed out copies of "Labor Today," a trade-union magazine published in Detroit by the Communist Party, USA.

National Secretary Clark Kissinger introduced the "Kissinger Plan" for ending the war in Vietnam during the national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society. By way of introduction, Kissinger stated that acts of civil disobedience are no longer effective, because the police have become experienced in dealing with them and jailing the participants. Consequently, these acts are receiving little publicity.

What is needed, Kissinger stated, is a political trial in which the United States would be forced to defend its immoral acts in Vietnam. He proposed that the Students for a Democratic Society engage in massive and organized violation of the Espionage Act of 1917, which makes it a violation to urge soldiers to desert or to jeopardize the war effort in any

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EAST EUROPE FERMENT

Hungarian Reds Apathetic

BY GEORGE SHERMAN

European Correspondent of The Star

BUDAPEST — A current political joke in Budapest lists incentives in a recruitment drive for the Communist party.

If a member enlists one new candidate, his own party dues are cut in half for the year.

If he enlists two new candidates, he does not have to pay any dues that year.

If he gets three candidates, he is allowed to leave the party.

And if he hits the jackpot with four new members, he can obtain a certificate stating he has never been a member of the Communist party!

The joke is told by Communists themselves. It simply reflects a fact of Hungarian life. The country, particularly the youth, is almost aggressively uninterested in official politics. For instance, during the last five years the percentage of party members 30 years old and under has fallen from 25 to 13 percent of total membership.

"From one point of view, Janos Kadar has done an impossible job well," remarked one foreign observer about the Communist leader of Hungary. "He accepted the responsibility for crushing the 1956 revolution, he has carried the burden of Soviet scapegoat. At the same time he has put the place back together and got the economy back on its feet with Soviet aid."

Then he turned to the other side of the picture.

"But Kadar has only neutralized resentment. He has given in wherever necessary to popular opinion. But he still has not obtained free and active cooperation of the people in making the system work."

The result is indifference. And in this atmosphere the visitor finds himself wondering exactly who won most from the October Revolution of 1956. The Russians? The Hungarian Communist party? Or, the Hungarian nation? Today, more than eight years later, you hear pros and cons on each side.

The Russians certainly profited in terms of power politics. Their intervention succeeded in holding Hungary within Communist Europe. Today Soviet

George Sherman, revisiting East Europe after five years, found great changes in the Communist satellite nations. Here is the seventh of a nine-part series on what he saw.

influence on the mainstream of Hungarian life counts for about as much as the 80,000 Russian troops who live alone, unseen and unknown, in cloistered barracks in the Hungarian countryside.

Soviet cultural influence is almost nil. The Russian language is still compulsory during eight years of schooling, but Hungarians refuse to learn it. Modern Soviet literature runs a poor second to that available from the West. Modern theater is either decidedly national — such as cabarets and satires — or Western.

Even in economics and foreign policy this drive for limited independence is just visible. Hungarian officials make no secret of their anger with the inability of the Soviet-sponsored Council for Economic Mutual Aid (CEMA) to work out integrated production for Eastern Europe. Today 70 percent of their trade is tied to the Soviet bloc, but they are working actively on means to shift more of it to the West — particularly Austria and West Europe. They are cutting back on that heavy industry built up under Stalinism without raw materials to support it, and pushing more profitable exports such as medical equipment, pharmaceutical goods, and radio and telephonic gear.

Political Flirtations

Furthermore Hungary competes with Rumania today in political flirtations with West Europe. During a visit to Paris last January, Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter expressed careful interest in President Charles De Gaulle's call for a "European Europe." And he went further last month when he travelled to Vienna for agreements on reducing border formalities between Hungary and Austria.

The next question, then, is

what has the Communist party gained in the aftermath of 1956. Despite greater autonomy from Moscow, it certainly remains on the defensive at home. The one-party state has been resurrected, all organized opposition squelched, state ownership of the economy preserved and even extended and the network of police spies maintained, if less obviously.

But the party has given up its claim to control every facet of life. The leadership does not publicly flaunt its power. Pictures of "the leader" and slogans about "building of socialism" that were the insignia of Stalinism have gone from the streets of Budapest.

Branded as Pessimist

"The party no longer pretends that it can control us through the Union of Writers," said one young writer about the state of the arts. He himself has been branded by the regime as a "pessimist" in his recent writings.

"We are tired of seeing life through their eyes, of writing for political reasons. We want done with politics. We want to write about love and idealism. We want to sort out our own view of life."

Pessimist or not, he pointed out that other writers had protected him against the Communist attack. He still has a job, he still writes, he is still published. And so it goes. Last month the Party Central Committee published new theses on art demanding more "socialist realism" in literature. Intellectuals were worried about a new tightening up, but most considered it one more useless tactic in the regime's never-ending war with the intelligentsia.

Inside the party hierarchy itself, there is also the first glimmer of experimentation. Expert consensus is that Kadar carefully balances between the "old guard" and younger "pragmatists" who want to work out new forms within the one Party State. The result is gradualism as a way of political life.

For instance, Kadar has appointed a committee of top economic experts to work out a new economic model that will give more power and initiative to local factory managers. The new experiment in decentralization and "socialist profit-making" in Czechoslovakia is being carefully studied. The committee will report in September, the Central Committee will debate the formula, and the result is scheduled to be incorporated in the new economic plan which begins next January.

"In retreating from direct control over everything we realize we are walking an untried path," said one Communist. "Our problem is to figure how much democracy and how much state power are necessary to run the country."

15,000 Killed

The solution to that problem will show how much the Hungarian nation won from the aborted 1956 revolution. Most Hungarians still shudder about the horror that claimed at least 15,000 lives during those October and November weeks. Most do not want a repeat performance. The regime is working hard to convince them it will not be necessary.

The result is a kind of sick adjustment to the reality of power. People live for the present. They spend their energy figuring out ways "to beat the system." They fall over one another in the head-long rush into materialism. They worry about when and where to find a new apartment (five years is a normal waiting period), about how to earn more (all jobs have standard wages and standard raises), about where to find the little luxuries that give some color to life.

"Marry? Why should I marry?" asked a youngish bachelor. "It costs too much. Besides, love is cheap. Abortions are legal—and they cost almost nothing."

This widespread use of abortion and birth control is clearly beginning to worry the government. No distinction is made between married and unmarried women. All an abortion takes is 40 florints (\$1.75) and a visit to the maternity clinic. As a result, the population has grown by only 125,000 over the last five years—the lowest birth rate in Europe—and is stabilized at 10,11,000. Officials admit that they are afraid to reverse their birth control policy for fear that the

sudden population growth would put a heavy new strain on living standards and lead to many illegal abortions.

Concessions Granted

This popular attitude toward life has wrung more and more concessions out of the regime. With initial injections of Soviet aid, the government has worked overtime to supply the better life which is the people's price for stability. Peasants are actively encouraged to cultivate their private plots on collective farms and paid well for food essential to city supplies. Today the women of Budapest once again exercise their native talent for elegance, and the city is alive with coffee houses and spring flowers.