

Legislators hit protesters, threaten appropriations

By JIM SCHAEFER
State News Staff Writer

The reactions of state legislatures to the student demonstrations in recent weeks includes a resolution "on top of the calendar" threatening appropriation cuts to colleges and universities, and a visit by a senator and representative to the MSU campus last week.

Some confusion still exists about the exact nature of the visit of the two legislators on Friday and the events that happened during it.

In his comments on Monday, Sen. John T. Bowman claimed that such conventions as that held by SDS would bring "nothing more than ridicule" to the campus.

"The taxpayers aren't going to tolerate this kind of convention in a state supported institution," said Bowman, D-Roseville.

"The University had better start considering the feelings of the taxpayers. The fact that the convention was held at MSU demands some reasonable explanation from the Board of Trustees or President Hannah. (Don Stevens, chairman of the MSU Board, said Tuesday he is sending a statement to Bowman in the mail).

"This is way beyond the scope of what we call academic freedom," said Bowman.

"One of the participants told me that what happened at Columbia University is nothing compared to what's going to happen here."

When asked whether he had entered the convention, Bowman said an "administrative aide" had paid the \$5 registration fee, but he (Bowman) did not go in.

Mike Price, a leader of the MSU chapter of the SDS, disagreed with Bowman's version of what happened.

"It was one of the grossest publicity stunts I've ever seen in my entire life," Price said. "The two legislators arrived with press secretaries and the channel 2 Detroit news media so they could perform for the cameras."

"They asked to be admitted. The MSU chapter decided they would admit them as observers if they would register.

"Acting through the press secretaries, they paid the money but would not use their real names."

Price added that when the SDS demanded they use their real names, the legislators stopped registering.

"We kept the money; they didn't ask for it back. Maybe we'll donate it to the University for appropriations."

Price noted the importance of the convention in providing a

place for the highly motivated people in the organization "to vent their spleens" and keep moving "as a group in the democratic fashion."

The SDS member said that the legislators had not come for active debate, but to indulge in what he called "red-baiting," or "putting the onus on the individual through the label."

The concurrent resolution in the state House, sponsored by some 60 signatures, is directed toward "unauthorized students' protests and illegal activities on the campuses of state supported colleges and

universities."

Basically, the legislature, under the resolution, demands that "administrative officials and governing boards" of the state educational institutions identify and expell students involved in "unruly demonstrations and seizure of buildings."

If these university officials "cannot or will not maintain student order and discipline on their campuses," the resolution threatens a reduction in appropriations to the colleges and universities involved "in proportion to the number of riotous and undisciplined students."

MICHIGAN STATE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

AN ORGANIZATION COMMITTED TO:

RACIAL EQUALITY

DISARMAMENT

JOB S AND ABUNDANCE

CIVIL LIBERTIES

LIBERAL EDUCATION

Our hope is human freedom. We seek a society in which men have, at last, the chance to make the decisions which shape their lives. Our quest is for a political and economic order in which power and plenty are used for the widest social benefit, a participatory democracy in which men can come to know each other and themselves as human beings in the fullest sense.

S.D.S. is a movement of people, organized in chapters or independently, who study and participate in daily struggles for social change.

Committed to change in many spheres of society, S.D.S. members:

*WORK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS through direct action, publication, and support of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and the Northern Student Movement. S.D.S. was active in school boycotts in Chester, Pa.; the desegregation of Baltimore amusement parks; and it sponsored a Southwide "race and politics" conference in North Carolina in 1961.

*PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT. S.D.S. organized protests and proposed peaceful solutions during the Cuban and Viet-Nam crises; it produces numerous working papers on foreign affairs.

*DRAMATIZE ECONOMIC INJUSTICES. S.D.S. is organizing a Chicago movement of the unemployed for jobs; supported striking workers in Wisconsin; will sponsor conferences on poverty and community organizing in Hazard, Ky. and elsewhere, and establish summer organizing projects in several Northern and border areas.

*INJECT CONTROVERSY INTO A STAGNANT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. S.D.S. works on campus against paternalistic deans; lobbies at the National Student Congress for student freedom; stimulates the creation of new or improved courses on peace-related and economic problems.

*SUPPORT POLITICAL INSURGENTS in the fight for a government that would promote social justice. S.D.S. produces studies of the political and electoral situation; S.D.S. members unofficially have participated in New York reform movements and in "peace candidates" such as H. Stuart Hughes.

In the Cold War all values were subordinated to the Administration's "long twilight struggle"; the human qualities of men were less valued than their loyalty to the State; pressing social problems were avoided in the interest of national unity.

But it is clear that a New Era is upon us, making more absurd the simple categories and grand designs of the Cold War. A technological revolution is transforming the nature of war to unthinkable proportions. Old forms of economic organization, based on the chaining of man to the machine, are made obsolete by the same process. Another revolution, made by aspiring people the world around, is undercutting long-established bases of political power in the West.

American leaders are attempting to manage social conflict and adjust in token ways to technological and revolutionary movements in the world and in our own society as well. The Administration, pressed by radical demands from all sides, is pursuing an aggressive tokenism which is unlikely to meet the great policy needs of the New Era: disarmament, abundance and economic planning, and full racial equality.

But a new anger is creating a politics of insurgent, and hopeful, action in America: the civil rights movement is demanding freedom and a new society safe from war and poverty; peace advocates are concluding that foreign obstacles are less crucial to achieving a peaceful foreign policy than domestic obstacles posed by all whose interests lie with the Cold War; students and intellectuals feel that higher learning without high purpose reflects a corrupt society in need of change; liberals and radicals are discovering that the loss of political will permeating traditional organizations is not the price of victory but rather the sign of defensiveness and stagnation; millions of "unorganized" Americans need release from the malaise of personal emptiness or the sharper grip of economic exploitation.

"SDS ACTIVITY FOR A BETTER WORLD IS VITAL"--Rep. Wm. Fitts Ryan

"SDS HAS BEEN IN THE VANGUARD OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO THE FORCES OF PROGRESS IN AMERICA." Walter Reuther

Michigan State Students for A Democratic Society
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LANSING—EAST LANSING
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Comments and Opinions Page

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SDS Convention Disgrace to MSU

Members of the red-tainted Students for a Democratic Society, concluding their national convention on the Michigan State University campus, have left town, and we say, "Good riddance." We hope that they never return.

For an entire week, the SDS plotted ways and means of creating disorder on college campuses throughout the nation and how to spread the venom of "socialist revolution" beyond the university campuses. The filthy literature distributed at the convention, the vile and obscene language of so many of the delegates and the bedraggled, freakish costumes of adherents, shaggy haired hippies, constituted a gigantic disgrace to a university that is supposed to be dedicated to the improvement of mankind.

Why did Michigan State University permit such a mess on its property? Certainly university officials are well aware of the nature of this Communist-front organization, its aims and its objectives. To allow SDS to utilize university facilities for the purpose of fomenting campus revolt can hardly be justified in the name of academic freedom.

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Students for a Democratic Society is not a democratic organization, despite its name. It is directed and mainly financed from totalitarian forces abroad. And its cry for academic freedom is a cruel hoax. There is no freedom to dissent in Communist-front organizations.

A small but revolting example of SDS disdain for the rights of others was revealed when convention delegates repeatedly blew smoke in the face of a State Journal woman reporter and used vile language in demanding that she leave after being denied press credentials.

The State Journal is proud of the fact that it was black-balled by such a contemptible organization.

A paper from the New York SDS Regional Labor Committee, distributed at the MSU convention, pictured Students for a Democratic Society as the crystalizing force which will put an end to the capitalist system in this country "within the course of the new few years."

Brian Vallee, State Journal labor writer, sounded out a number of local labor leaders concerning their reaction to the SDS philosophy. It is interesting to note the comments of two of them, Albert L. Dutzy, executive director of the United Auto Workers Citizenship Council in Lansing, and Gary Thomas, president of the Greater Lansing Labor Council, together representing 35,000 workers.

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Both said that labor wants no part of the so-called New Left, as represented by the SDS. Dutzy pointed out that many of today's labor leaders, including Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, were elected on a platform to rid organized labor of Communists. Thomas added that he resented SDS coming to Michigan State University "and involving local people with their rubbish."

And so, we ask again the question that so many Lansing area residents are likewise asking, "Why did Michigan State University officials let SDS bring their filth to the MSU campus?"

We believe that MSU made a grievous error in accepting SDS as another student organization with rights to campus facilities for a national convention, which appears to be the explanation offered by one MSU official.

We hope that the university has a better answer than that for permitting the pollution of its campus.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

SDS unresolved on inner issues

By JIM GRANELLI
State News Staff Writer

Need for internal organization and broadened constituencies were issues stressed at the national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held here last week.

Yet the week-long assembly ended with no concrete proposal on structure or direction.

The convention opened June 9 with registration and by the end of the week, nearly 650 people had registered. But only 300 delegates from local chapters all over the country took an active part in the decision-making process.

Three days of small workshop discussions culminated in two days of a national plenary in which the whole body voted on resolutions.

The workshops centered on summer work for members, on the direction of the movement nationally and on specific topics.

Becoming apparent during the summer workshop was the Progressive Labor Party's influence toward building worker-student alliances and building an anti-imperialist base.

The worker-student alliance is tied to a more encompassing view that demands students work off campus also in organizing non-students to radical views. But in

the plenary as well as the workshops, members disagreed with the Progressive Labor Party (PL).

These members opposed to the PL view felt that the students had to be organized first and that this ought to be given priority over all other organizing. These members argued in favor of the local autonomy that has been characteristic of SDS since its inception.

A press release issued at the end of the convention which gave an overall summary of a few of the major points discussed during the convention admitted the necessity to broaden its organizational base.

"Much of the discussion centered on ways of extending the movement to new constituencies—to uncommitted students and high school students, to workers, hippies and the American poor, and to college trained professionals and the American G.I.s," the press release stated.

By building an anti-imperialist base, PL presented a different line of thinking for SDS to follow. PL helped to transform SDS from a peace group to an anti-imperialist group which made more use of active resistance to achieve their goals.

PL advocates claim that United States involvement in Vietnam is no mistake. They argue that this country is there to

protect and expand a small elitist group of capitalists.

SDS has displayed the influence of PL by incorporating the anti-capitalist idea into its existing anti-imperialist, anti-racist stand. The anti-capitalist theory claims that the masses are exploited by a few

elite rulers who control the power structure in the United States.

The fact of a ruling elite exploiting the masses is accepted by virtually every SDS member.

(please turn to page 15)

Gun control bill passed by Senate subcommittee

WASHINGTON (AP)--A Senate subcommittee, spurred by the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., endorsed Tuesday the broad ban on mail order sales of rifles and shotguns that Congress had spurned only days before his death.

President Johnson hailed the unanimous recommendation for passage and said, "Americans should not have to wait any longer for a strict gun control law. The time for action is now."

The longtime logjam in the Senate broke on a 9-0 subcommittee vote forwarding the bill to the full Judiciary Committee, which is expected to approve it Wednesday, opening the way for prompt action on the Senate floor.

Powerful opponents in the past retreated in the bill's path.

Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said he would not oppose the ban. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield relaxed his opposition last week. A persistent foe, Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb., added his support to the President's proposal.

Dirksen and Mansfield were among those voting against a ban a month ago when the Senate defeated 53 to 29 a plea by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to forbid mail order sales of rifles and shotguns as part of the omnibus crime control bill.

Johnson, flying back to Washington

(please turn to page 17)

Paper Coverage of SDS Rapped

Editor, The State Journal:

I am writing to express my disgust and distaste for the entire span of your coverage of the SDS convention at MSU and, in particular, your editorial of June 17. What exactly is it about SDS and its members that you dislike? Their hair? Their dress? Their language? Their ideas? I hope it is their ideas with which you disagree because the rest is trivial. Why on earth should you care how they look, dress or talk?

If you disagree with their ideas, with what specifically do you disagree and why? You refer to "filthy" literature without identifying it or explaining how you judge its "filth". You claim that SDS is Communist backed and Communist infiltrated. Claim after unsubstantiated claim.

I challenge you here and now to lend some shred of substance to these claims you have voiced. And who would fear even if your claims are true? Are our principles so weak, so ill founded as to be unable to withstand the ideological threat of Communism?

You object because SDS did not grant your reporter press credentials. While this may be their privilege, I agree with you that SDS's pre-judgment of your reporter's bias is objectionable.

On the other hand, you say

that MSU ought to have pre-judged the content of the SDS convention. I would find that pre-judgement too to be objectionable but apparently you would not when your vested interests are not involved.

My disgust with your treatment of this whole matter and especially with your editorial is this. Clearly you do not understand or cherish, a basic principle on which this country was founded, nor do you understand the way in which this principle has made for a perhaps singularly flexible society.

The principle is free speech regardless of the content of (the ideas expressed in) that speech. I confess to finding myself in disagreement with SDS, their goals, and their ideas. But on a university cam-

pus, indeed anywhere, they have a right to assemble and to express their views.

In this country even Communists can express their views. It is this fact, that we allow dissent from majority ideas, that distinguishes our society from others. Indeed, it is the forced conformity of Communism that you yourselves deplore. Yet you would impose on others not only your notions of what ideas are right and "clean" but even conformity on trivial matters of dress and hair length. In short, the conformity you would impose is to me as odious and as grave a threat to the foundation of our society as any idea that SDS might espouse.

GARY C. JOHNSON
East Lansing

SDS 'hung-up' on structure

By JIM GRANELLI
and
JIM BUSCHMAN
State News Staff Writers

Since its founding in Port Huron in 1961, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has been

characterized by emphasis on loosely-knit, localized chapters. Much of the national convention held on the MSU campus last week dealt with attempts to give the group a more definitive structure.



Learning the New Left

State Rep. Harold B. Clark, D-Warren, who drove up from Detroit with State Sen. John T. Bowman, D-Roseville, to view the SDS convention, talks with Anthony DeFusco, a local chapter member of SDS.

State News Photo by Michael Marhanka

SDS began as the youth arm of the League for Industrial Democracy and was connected with the Socialist Party of Norman Thomas. They separated from the League in 1965.

At this time many members became directly involved in the civil rights struggle. As one member said, "We went South to help them be free and in doing so realized our own unfreedom."

The war in Vietnam gave SDS additional impetus and national direction. The current MSU chapter came into existence in fall term of 1966 largely as an outgrowth of the East Lansing Committee on Vietnam.

Various local SDS chapters around the country have concentrated on other issues as well: chapters in California have begun organizing migrant workers, while the MSU chapter recently demonstrated against police involvement on campus.

Conflicting Trends

Though the general direction was toward a definitive national structure, three trends within that direction seemed apparent, each representing a different segment of SDS. These trends served to cancel each other out, resulting in no structural change being approved by the convention.

The majority of the delegates to the convention were undergraduate students at the 250 or so colleges and universities where SDS maintains chapters. Their primary concern was in making SDS more relevant to students by concentrating on student is-

sues such as the draft and academic freedom, and relating these to off-campus issues.

Several of the national leaders of SDS were representative of the second trend, the "old" SDS members. These members, many of whom had graduated from college, sought to go beyond the students' problems to the struggle of workers, the country's racial tension and other areas of unrest.

The third trend came from the Progressive Labor Party, a disciplined revolutionary organization in itself with a clear program for a structure based on anti-imperialism and the worker-student alliance.

The latter two groups presented structure proposals to the convention. Neither was passed.

Questions of Structure

Five structure proposals existed at the convention. Of these, two failed to reach the convention floor. The remaining three proposals were debated on for over a day as members pushed for a decentralized structure which would involve decision-making on a regional level.

What became known as the Halliwell proposal, actually an amendment to the SDS constitution, included a program for the cities and a program for revolutionary organization. Little debate centered on the program for the cities which advocated the idea of expanding the movement to new constituencies.

Where the amendment failed was in its proposal for creating a revolutionary class. Shortly before it was voted down, a member spoke on its failures:

"It fails to say what the goals of SDS are. It points out no way to seize power. It doesn't take a

class stand. The new revolutionary class (proposed) is without outlined principles."

Another member supported the proposal "for essentially the same reasons." This second member maintained that SDS has always been structured in such a loose fashion.

NIC to NOC

amendment that would only help to organize regions into a more unified body; but each region and local chapter would have the power to make the final decisions.

The Buckley amendment was defeated by little more than 100 votes. It needed 642 votes (or a two-thirds majority) to pass.

The third proposal, from a non-student chapter from New York's Lower East Side, was aimed at providing SDS with a revolutionary structure in what they considered the "pre-revolutionary stage" of this country's development.

This proposal emphasized a total deconstructing, or decentralizing, of the current SDS organization. It also put most of the power in decision-making with the regions.

The proposal failed to get even a majority vote.

Regional Research

Out of all the proposals, it became clear to the members that some sort of regional structure was needed. They then voted to mandate the new national officers to examine the possibilities of some sort of regional structure for next year's convention.

Questioned on the health of the existing SDS structure, Bernardine Dohrn, the newly elected inter-organizational secretary, told a press conference Saturday that SDS has retained its vitality in spite of the convention's failure to pass a structural change.

NATIONAL SDS

Few results in convention

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A manifestation of this theory was the Columbia demonstration where SDS and its sympathizers

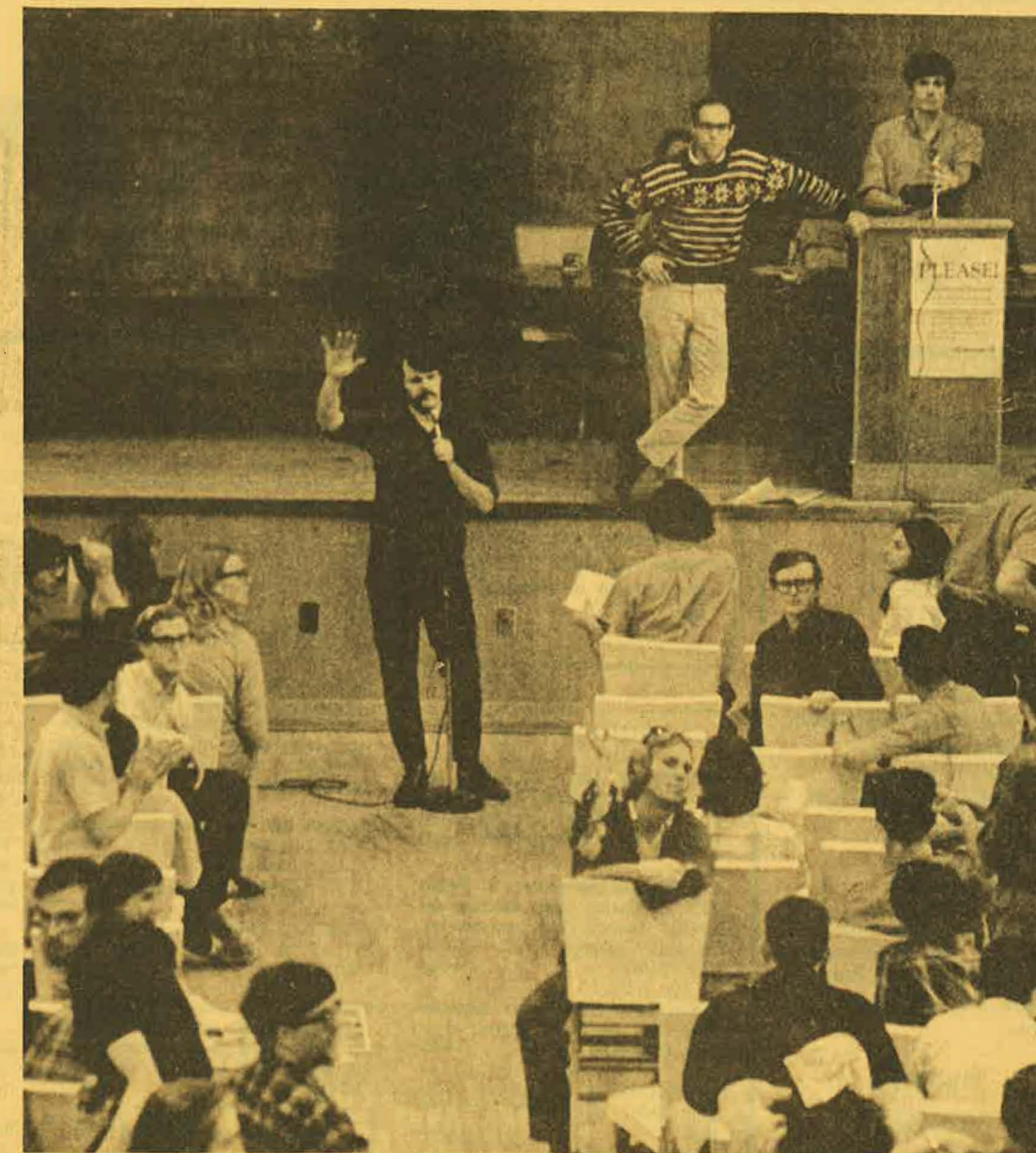
MSU (comparison of campuses, chapter experiences); Southern Africa; Racism, and various topics on organizing.

Most resolutions brought into

year," Morgan Spector of SDS's National Interim Council said.

"We will consider a decentralized structure with emphasis on regions," Spector said.

The Lansing State Journal, WILS radio and WJIM radio and television were banned from all parts of the convention at the request of the local chapter of SDS.



Talk, talk, talk...

An SDS member from the floor adds to the already long debate at the National Convention Plenary held here last week. State News Photo by Michael Marhanka

member maintained that SDS has always been structured in such a loose fashion.

NIC to NOC

The second amendment, the Buckley amendment, was the most sophisticated proposal. After much research, two SDS members came up with the amendment which would expand the National Interim Council (NIC) to the National Organizing Committee (NOC).

NIC had been criticized for being a cadre, an elitist group within an organization fighting elitism. NOC was an organizing committee under the Buckley

(continued from page one)

A manifestation of this theory was the Columbia demonstration where SDS and its sympathizers attempted to expose the trustees and deans as part of the power elite in the country and, "through imperialism, a good portion of the world as well," according to the radical newspaper, the Guardian.

The workshops on summer work and the direction of the movement were used primarily for an exchange of ideas on how to organize constituencies other than college students.

Specific area workshops dealt with such topics as Columbia-

MSU (comparison of campuses, chapter experiences); Southern Africa; Racism, and various topics on organizing.

Most resolutions brought into the plenary were tabled until the National Council of SDS meets in August or September. Among those tabled were proposals on labor and labor organizing, electoral politics and high school organizing.

The only resolutions the entire body could agree to pass were reaffirmations of SDS's stand on the draft and Columbia University and the election of SDS's national officers.

The press release stated that SDS "reaffirmed its strong opposition to the draft as an oppressive institution which exploits American workers and students for the purpose of exploiting and murdering people.

"SDS also affirmed its solidarity with the students at Columbia University who are now in jail for their protest against Columbia's counter-insurgency military research programs, and Columbia's role as one of the biggest slumlords in New York."

The new national officers are Mike Klonsky, national secretary; Fred Gordon, internal education secretary and Bernardine Dohrn, inter-organizational secretary.

The new officers were also "mandated to attempt to work through various structure proposals and to come up with a more concrete proposal next

year," Morgan Spector of SDS's National Interim Council said.

"We will consider a decentralized structure with emphasis on regions," Spector said.

Klonsky, 25, is a 1967 graduate of San Fernando Valley State College. Gordon, 24, a 1966 graduate of Harvard University, is currently a graduate student in philosophy at the University of California, San Diego. Miss Dohrn, 26, a 1963 graduate of the University of Chicago, received a law degree from the U of C Law School in 1967.

The Lansing State Journal, WJLS radio and WJIM radio and television were banned from all parts of the convention at the request of the local chapter of SDS. Mike Price, a spokesman for the local chapter, made the request because of the "distorted news coverage given to the demonstrations on campus during final examination week."

Other news media were allowed into the workshops and the plenary by a majority vote of the delegates.

Paris strikers end walkout, lines roll

PARIS (AP) -- More than 100,000 striking metalworkers returned to their jobs Tuesday and cars began rolling off Renault assembly lines. President Charles de Gaulle's government readied subsidies for a major export drive to ease the economic strain of the month-long wave of strikes.

Renault, with 68,000 workers, reported its day shift back at work normally. The government-run company exports 39 per cent of its production and is a big earner of foreign currency for France.

Thirty thousand strikers went back to work in the St. Nazaire, Bre-

sembly May 30, charged that "totalitarian communism" was trying to take over the nation.

Political informants said Finance Minister Maurice Couve de Murville has prepared a long list of concessions to export firms for approval by the Cabinet, which is to meet Wednesday with De Gaulle.

The aim is to persuade more firms to export instead of selling at home and to invest more money in plant improvement and enlargement of production facilities.

The concessions were said to include tax rebates on exports,

SDS Convention Elects Communists to Office

The national convention of Students for a Democratic Society, which wound up its week-long activity on the Michigan State University campus Saturday, elected three national leaders, two of whom call themselves Communists.

Named to the top posts were Bernadine Dohrn, 20, a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, interorganizational secretary; Michael Konsky, 25, of Los Angeles, a graduate of San Fernando State College, national secretary; and Fred Gordon, 24, of San Diego, Calif., a Harvard graduate, educational secretary.

Related Stories on Page D-1

Radicals in the group call themselves Communists with a small C to differentiate themselves from Communist party affiliation.

The group disavows Soviet communism as bureaucratic and oppressive and, at its convention, it soundly turned back the Progressive Labor Party representatives who look to Communist China for revolutionary inspiration, according to New York Times reporter, Anthony Ripley, who covered the convention.

Instead, the group generally follows what its members call a "new left radical political analysis" that looks for sources of discontent in the nation outside the traditional revolution of the proletariat of Marxism.

But beyond the complex talk of "Marxist analysis" and "new left analysis," the words of two newly elected national officers stand forth with clarity.

While on the convention floor answering questions about basic beliefs, one of the candidates for national office was asked:

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"Do you consider yourself a Socialist?"

"I consider myself a revolutionary Communist," the candidate, Bernadine Dohrn, replied.

Another new national officer was accused of being a Stalinist.

"Having only been a Communist a few months, I have difficulty understanding that concept," the officer Michael Konsky, replied.

Eight members elected to the national committee, which helps direct the organization's chapters on 300 college campuses, were Mike James and Mike Spiegel of Chicago; Carl Oglesby, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Barte Haile Jr., of the Texas region; Jeff Jones, of New York City; Chip Marshall, of the Niagara region; Morgan Spector of the San Francisco Bay region; and Eric Mann, of the New England region.

Mark Rudd, the leader of the Columbia University demonstrations, was a candidate for the national committee but placed next to last in the final balloting.

"He's your man, not ours," a member of the organization told reporters.

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Officers said at the convention that the group had "fraternal relations" with the Southern Student Organizing Committee, the University Christian Movement, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Liberation News Service, the National Com-

munity Union and a newspaper called the Movement.

In a statement issued at a news conference after the convention Saturday, officers said that little structural change had been made in the organization. They said that much of the discussion had "centered on ways of extending the movement to new constituencies — to uncommitted students and high school students, and to workers, hippies, the American poor, college trained professionals and American GI's."

The organization works from "a basic anticapitalist analysis." One speaker told the convention.

The essence of the group's differences with standard Communist belief is its view that the old working class revolution no longer applies to this wealthy nation, where many workers have

become middle class. There is a new working class, the new left argues, among the students, professionals and others whose general discontent over the Vietnam war, the draft and the racial crisis is a rallying point.

Two-Car Crash Hospitalizes Man

Robert H. Lawlor Jr., 57, of 4004 Mar-Moor, is in good condition at St. Lawrence hospital after suffering a broken leg in a two-car collision at N Grand River and Delta River Drive Saturday.

Hospital authorities said William J. Harden, 21, of involved in the same accident was treated for a bump head and released.



State Rep. Harold B. Clark Listens at SDS Convention



SDS Delegate Espouses Cause to Sen. John T. Bowman at MSU

Legislators Angered At SDS Convention

If President John A. Hannah knowingly allowed a national convention of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to be held at Michigan State University, he should be asked to resign, a Michigan legislator said Friday afternoon.

State Rep. Harold B. Clark, Warren, said the SDS convention was "teaching things we all against in this country,

and they should not be allowed at a state-supported university."

Clark and state Sen. John T. Bowman, D-Roseville, drove from Detroit to MSU Friday afternoon with the purpose, they said, of seeing for themselves what was going on.

Following more than an hour-long visit at convention headquarters on the second

floor of the MSU Union and talks with a number of SDS followers, the two legislators walked over to President Hannah's house. They were told Hannah would be unable to see them since he had an important meeting to attend.

During their visit to the SDS convention, Bowman and Clark examined literature displayed on tables in a hallway.

"It was Marxist and Leninist in nature, things we are all against in this country," said Clark. "I don't think a state-supported university should allow this kind of thing."

The legislators asked about a huge banner, bearing pictures of Lenin and Trotsky as well as hammer and sickle and clenched fist emblems, which had been photographed by newsmen earlier in the week. The banner had been removed in the interim.

REPORTER HARASSED

The legislators' visit was occasion for continued efforts to restrict news coverage of the convention. Some SDS members at the scene clamored for election of a reporter for The

B52s Blast Viet Cong Areas Near Saigon

By JACK WALSH

SAIGON (UPI)—In one of the war's heaviest bombardments U.S. B52s dropped from two to eight million pounds of explosives on Communist positions in the very outskirts of Saigon, military spokesmen said today.

U.S. intelligence officers had said earlier this week that the Viet Cong was massing troops

had taken up defensive positions to ward off an expected ground attack.

The civilian death was a few blocks away near the "Y" bridge where a single shell struck. Two other persons were wounded.

Thuy Holds

ments U.S. B-52s dropped two to eight million pounds of explosives on Communist positions in the very outskirts of Saigon, military spokesmen said today.

U.S. intelligence officers had said earlier this week that the Viet Cong was massing troops around the city, apparently for another thrust at the seat of South Vietnam's government.

The spokesmen said that in a 24-hour period Friday and today the B52s, each capable of carrying 60,000 pounds of bombs, flew 11 missions against Communist staging areas within 50 miles of Saigon. Each mission consists of a formation of between three and 12 planes.

Seven of the strikes were against the primary Viet Cong infiltration route running northwest of the capital from Cambodia. Two raids were within 20 miles of the city's center.

Some of the guerrilla emplacements around the capital are used in the rocket and artillery barrages that almost daily hit the city. Vietnamese National Police officials have reported finding leaflets that told of plans for a 100-day rocket bombardment of Saigon.

KILL CIVILIAN

Today, recoilless rifle shells that sounded like "a big firecracker parade" crashed into the middle of the city, killing one civilian and injuring eight other persons.

The attack was the first time since Tuesday that the high explosive shells have streaked into the city limits. On that day 26 rockets hit during the busy morning hours and killed 19 persons.

"Each time a volley of rockets came in they sounded like a big firecracker parade," said Lt. Co Van Lam, chief of a police precinct headquarters which took the heaviest part of the barrage.

Eight of the 30-inch-long shells hit the building and wounded three policemen who

bridge where a single shell struck. Two other persons were wounded.

Thuy Holds 'Hard Line' On Talks

By GEORGE SIBERA

PARIS (UPI)—Hanoi's chief delegate to the Paris Vietnam War talks said in a statement published today that North Vietnam will keep fighting until American troops are gone and all U.S. bombing is stopped.

The statement, by Xuan Thuy, repeated Hanoi's hard line on the Paris negotiations. Thuy delivered the statement at a reception of a peace organization Friday and it was published today.

"If the Americans do not cease unconditionally their bombings of North Vietnam, and if they do not evacuate their troops from South Vietnam, our people will fight until final victory," he said.

W. Averell Harriman, the chief U.S. negotiator, warned the North Vietnamese in the last session of the talks that the wave of terrorist rocket and mortar attacks on the South Vietnamese capital could have "the most serious consequences" on the Paris talks.

Although the United States is not expected to break off the talks, western conference sources said the Communist attitude could gravely peril the month old "official conversations."

The western sources had taken some hope from the last session, however, that the North Vietnamese might agree to tone down the propaganda battle at the talks.

REPORTER HARASSED

The legislators' visit was occasion for continued efforts to restrict news coverage of the convention. Some SDS members at the scene clamored for ejection of a reporter for The State Journal, whose representatives had been denied press credentials by convention officials.

At one point, the woman reporter was surrounded by several men, one of whom repeatedly blew smoke in her face while another, using foul language, asked her to leave.

Another asked her if she knew what it would feel like to fall out of a second story window, but was admonished by another man: "Now she can say you threatened her."

The reporter refused to leave the hallway, insisting she was in a public, taxpayer-supported building. Private meetings of the group were held in the ballroom.

SDS delegates also protested the use of cameras, which had been barred from the convention, and held papers in front of cameras.

Bowman and Clark several times said they would like to know who was responsible for

See **LAWMAKERS**, A-2, Col. 5

Cool, Cloudy To Continue

Partly cloudy skies and cool temperatures will linger in the Lansing area tonight, the U.S. Weather Bureau reported. The low reading will be 47.

Skies will continue partly cloudy on Sunday when the high reading will be about 70.

The percentage chance of rain will be 10 tonight and 20 on Sunday.

Monday's outlook: mostly cloudy with a chance of showers.

Lawmakers Irked by SDS Meet

Concluded from Page One

allowing the SDS convention to be held at MSU.

Earlier Friday—before their visit—The State Journal asked an MSU official why the SDS was authorized to hold a national convention on campus.

The university official replied: "We look at it from the standpoint of a registered student organization, whether it happens to be the SDS, the Jack and Bridle Club, or whatever. If they want to have a convention, they ask for facilities."

"The fact that they represent a political, social or fraternal organization has no bearing on the case; it's whether or not we have the facilities."

The SDS local chapter, he added, planned for the national convention without first consulting university officials, and that's why MSU was unable to provide housing. An SDS national officer said delegates are staying, for the most part, in private homes in Lansing and East Lansing.

SDS, the official noted, has a history of holding its national conventions at large universities. It was at the University of Michigan in 1967 and the University of Illinois in 1966, he said.

Reception Set For Professors

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Somewhere deep within the Pentagon sits a dour colonel whose job it is to name things. On his desk is a copy of The Compleat Handbook of Militaristic Mythology, which lists every god whose name can possibly be used to designate a Department of Defense operation. Half these names already have been used; the colonel is worried that the Handbook will be exhausted before his tour of duty ends. Since he was educated at West Point and has been in the army for 10 years, it would be difficult for him to think of a name instead of looking it up. Despite his anxiety, he does his job efficiently. When the Projects Division called him in July, 1967, he had a name for their new endeavor within two hours. "Themis", he said, "you shall call it Project Themis." And so a DoD project was named for the god of Divine Justice, proving that colonels are not without a sense of (black) humor.

CATCH-23

Number 5 April 26, 1968

THE BIRTH IS ANNOUNCED: IT GROWS RAPIDLY

The inception of Project Themis was announced to the press that same month.

The project prospectus asked universities to make specific proposals under seven broad research categories; 480 responses were received. Eventually 50 proposals from 30 different universities were selected to research. With so many schools cooperating, it appeared that the project had a good chance to reach its three stated objectives: (1) the development of new centers of excellence, capable of solving important defense problems in the future; (2) better geographic distribution of DoD allocations; and (3) distribution of DoD (Dept. of Defense) money to universities which had previously received little of it. That these purposes should have frightened every school away (as shall be argued shortly) apparently occurred to few people.

Even the Pentagon can recognize success when it is so near. Project Themis was therefore expanded to provide for 50 new proposals in 1968, and various schools began the race for the new money. Michigan State was among them. During the last Christmas break five groups of professors submitted preliminary proposals to the DoD. Two received rejections, but the remainder were asked for detailed versions. These were prepared with admirable diligence during Spring Break and were sent off to Washington about two weeks ago. If these proposals are accepted, the university will receive a total of \$2,222,000 in research funds, part of which will be used to hire 41 graduate and research assistants. In return the government will receive the results of three projects entitled The Computer as an Aid to Effective Decision-Making, Computer-Aided System Design, and Molecular Gas Lasers and Non Linear Optics.

AN ARGUMENT FOR EUTHANASIA

If we could believe that Themis seeks innocent research in exchange for generous grants, we would need only decide whether or not these project proposals belong at a university. (And after we had determined the innocence of anything valuable to the Pentagon, this task would not be exceptionally difficult.) Unfortunately, the facts contradict such a belief. When the Pentagon says it wants to develop new "centers of excellence", it means that it wants more schools to do part of the classified research now concentrated at schools like John Hopkins, M.I.T., and Stanford. If the Pentagon news release does not convince you, consider the following paragraph from page 1 of the Themis prospectus:

"Project Themis is designed to stimulate and provide initial support for a research effort. It is anticipated that, as a Themis research activity gains a higher degree of competence, it will become increasingly active in the regular research programs of the DoD and other agencies."

Without doubt this is an attempt to colonize the academy.

The DoD's strategy is simple and enjoys good probability for success. Research grants are hard to come by, and a university professor is willing to rationalize away his money source if his research has no immediate destructive applications. But at the end of three years his Themis grant will ex-

pire. Rather than return to his old penurious state he may take on classified research that he would have rejected before. This is especially true of men at relatively grant-poor schools like Michigan State.

Of course there are those who can find nothing wrong in this evolution from university to agent of the government. Their reasoning is essentially this: The DoD (and the CIA for that matter), being on "our side", the university can do no wrong by providing any assistance requested. This is nonsense. The university, if it is to be of real value, is on no one's side. It cannot perform its three most important functions--those of education, scholarship, and criticism--if it is not autonomous. If things are otherwise, education becomes indoctrination; scholarship is diverted from things intrinsically valuable to the service of particular and privatized ends; criticism is hampered if not suppressed. This is especially true when the university considers liaison with the U.S. government; for it is not clear that the interests of the government are the interests of the people of the world.

MSU's Vietnam project clearly showed how the university is subverted when the government gains too much influence: the scholars who were involved never produced significant scholarship while they were in the process of doing all that dandy police work; the Vietnam course now taught by the MSU professor who was eminent in the project reportedly consists of a term's instruction in State Department-think; and almost none of those men involved in the project--even after its existence became known--stepped

forward to offer those devastating criticisms possible only to an insider and necessary to a scholar of integrity. Kindness suggests that we not regard these men as uniquely wicked, but as humanly weak. Having involved themselves in the project, they could not withdraw or repudiate their actions without drastically altering their views of themselves. Explanation, however will not remove the harm they have done to the university and the people of Vietnam.

If you think that similar problems will not accompany the Themis proposals and their successors, think again. The two Michigan State Themis proposals which were rejected provide certain insights into what the future holds. One, titled Plasma and Target Detection Research, was for the most part concerned with basic research. Yet it also included the suggestion that the project workers could help devise means to detect small objects in the sky, on and under water and on and under ground. (One of the small objects mentioned is a person carrying a weapon in a jungle.) The other, entitled Pathogenesis of Infectious Diseases, had slightly more insidious potential. Much of the research sought ways of preventing people from getting dangerous diseases, but in addition is the suggestion that faculty at MSU are particularly "interested in fostering a center of clinical competence in the infections and parasitic diseases, including the more exotic and unusual infections" and under a section labelled Bioengineering is the claim we are well suited to the "mass production of pathogenic microorganisms" of this infectious variety. Does this sort of research belong at our university?

Little imagination is required to foresee how criticism of and classroom discussion about subjects related to war policies will be prejudiced if the university is engaged in classified research to facilitate them. The sad fact is, however, that this may already be the case. During the Academic Days of Conscience Dr. Burke Zimmerman, asst. prof. of Biochemistry, planned to give a lecture on Chemical and Biological Warfare to the Biochem. 803 class which he and others team teach. The course coordinator prof. W.A. Wood, challenged his right to do so because: he had no authority to deviate from the course plan; he was unqualified to lecture on CBW; CBW is not a legitimate topic of Biochemistry (although the above paragraphs would suggest otherwise); and such action would be uncooperative and irresponsible behavior. Professor R.G. Hansen chairman of the Biochemistry department,

also suggested that such a lecture would be an abuse of the state funds which provide him with his job, and that if he gave his lecture it would have to be outside the Biochemistry building and after class hours. Both men warned Dr. Zimmerman to seek new employment if he intended to continue his contrary ways. To these criticisms Dr. Zimmerman raised the following valid objections

"(1) Does a department chairman or any other faculty member have the authority to specify which topics are germane to the subject being taught and which are not? It is generally assumed that when a faculty member is designated to teach a particular subject that he has the competence and maturity to make these decisions for himself.

"(2) Is someone who has not actively worked in a particular field not qualified to lecture on it? In Biochemistry 803, I suggested to Dr. Wood that since I had had no experience or training in protein synthesis, his selection to teach the subject was not a particularly good choice. Yet Dr. Wood claimed that it wouldn't hurt me to prepare lectures in an area outside my area of specialty. Does this argument not extend to CBW because most of the information on the subject is classified.

"(3) Is a public supported institution such as a university not a forum for the free exchange of ideas whether or not they be controversial, political or deviate occasionally from the narrowly defined disciplines of traditional courses?

"(4) Can and should the scientist avoid discussing the social consequences of his endeavors because to do so would be to deviate from the confines of his chosen profession?"

Dr Zimmerman's politeness has prevented him from pointing out the real source of conflict: His proposed discussion of the subject of CBW was contrary to the expressed interest of members of the Biochemistry department in biological warfare-related research. Should critical reverberations extend too far, Michigan State might be considered too sensitive for the investment of those funds. Though Dr. Zimmerman delivered his lecture twice outside his classroom, we cannot ignore the attempts to keep his thoughts from Biochemistry students and to limit the audience for his discussion.

WE AWAIT ITS ARRIVAL

It is clear that the university--thought by some to be a refuge for dispassionate objectivity and passionate skepticism--has become a political prize. Its intellectual resources are valuable, and the DoD is willing to go to great lengths to secure unhindered use of them. That this will entail the destruction of the university's most significant functions apparently concerns few people, even within the university. Project Themis has nearly arrived at Michigan State, and the future therefore looks bad. Pick your blackest fantasy, and be assured that the DoD is arranging things so that it can become a reality.

Germ-warfare, anybody?

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JACKSON CITIZEN PATRIOT

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In Our Opinion—

Students for WHAT Kind of a Society?

The Michigan political news scene was swinging last week with reports from the Michigan State University campus on the national convention of the students for a Democratic Society.

Reading the accounts of the affair, we are moved to ask: Students for WHAT?

The SDS ranks high among the list of troublemaking organizations on the nation's campuses. One of its adherents was the ramrod in the Columbia University disturbance. As the turmoil wore on there, he made it plain that the purpose of the Columbia revolt was not merely to press reasonable student demands, but to immobilize the school and force the entire academic world in America to accept the tenets of socialism.

In its conclave in East Lansing the SDS showed its true colors. Although it was getting a hall, rent-free, in a tax-supported institution with a high tolerance for dissent within the bounds of the Constitution, the precepts of law and order and common decency, SDS proved itself everything but democratic.

For example, it made a point of barring reporters from the mass media from most of its sessions. A few were let into the gatherings on occasions, but several were ejected bodily from the deliberations of this so-called "democratic" society.

Curbs of the freedom of the press smack of communism, fascism, Maoism, but not of democracy.

The SDS seemed most anxious to avoid public exposure of Marxist and Communist symbols which graced its halls. Any process that can't stand the light of full publicity isn't at all democratic.

The leaders of the convention also imposed on participants a ban against individual interviews with reporters. In short, they attempted to deprive their followers of the right of free speech.

Democracy? No, for heaven's sake! These are tactics right out of Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Stalin, Castro's Cuba and Mao's Communist China.

Dictators, Communist, Fascist, or whatever, cannot tolerate free speech among their subjects. It is the cornerstone of a democratic society.

Yet these students who imposed upon the tolerance of Michigan State University dare to use the word "democratic."

This, of course, is nothing new. It is the custom among even the most vicious and oppressive Communist regimes to use the words, "democratic," "republic" and "people's" in their labels.

They call it the "Democratic People's Republic of North Vietnam," or Cuba, or Poland, or China, or whatever.

We doubt that the leaders of the SDS misunderstand the term. If they don't know what it means, they need to have their noses wiped, their bottoms paddled and be sent back to first grade to learn a thing or two about the English language.

They know, all right. Their abuse of the term is deliberate.

Fortunately, their antics in the MSU gathering serve to tell all others who do understand democracy what the SDS is all about.

The SDS must be regarded with a degree of concern. It is a threat because it is militant and capable of violence, as it has proved on a few campuses. It is disturbing because it does attract followers, both students and their professors, who seemingly don't have the intellectual capacity to realize what it is all about.

But they have warned the rest of the population about their objectives. Half the battle is knowing what to expect and what the enemy's purposes are.