

Connecticut Daily Campus

Serving Storrs Since 1896

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STORRS, CONNECTICUT

Thursday, May 6, 1971

antiwar protests are held across nation

HARTFORD - UPI - Several hundred persons gathered on the east lawn of the State Capitol in near-perfect spring weather Wednesday to commemorate the first anniversary of the student deaths at Kent and Jackson State colleges and to pay tribute to all those killed in the Vietnam War.

Sponsored by the Hartford and Manchester Peace Action Coalitions, the rally was billed as a "Moment in Memory of the War Dead."

At the same time a similar demonstration was held on New Haven Green with speeches by Henry Parker, chairman of the Democratic Allegiance; Vincent J. Sirabella, president of the Greater New Haven Labor Council, and Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman, D-New Haven.

Many of the demonstrators at the rally here carried placards and banners reading "Out Now," "Newspapers Lie While GIs Die," "Stop Repression-Resist," and "We will Never Forget Kent State and Jackson State."

The speakers included UConn student Jack Smith, head of the Connecticut chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who told the demonstrators, "Vietnam is a mistake we must correct."

COLLEGE PARK, Md. - National Guardsmen went to the campus of the University of Maryland Wednesday night as antiwar protestors battled with police following a two-hour blockade of busy U.S. Route 1.

Gov. Marvin Mandel ordered 1,200 guardsmen to go to the campus area

and told Adjutant General Edwin Warfield to use as many men as he needed to quell skirmishes between protesters and police. The governor also declared a "state of emergency" at the university, imposing a 9 p.m. EDT curfew on the protesters.

"The reason he felt it was necessary," a spokesman for the governor said, "is because the University of Maryland has been invaded by non-student and outside agitators who are determined to cause trouble."

Helmeted police earlier used tear gas to force the protesters to abandon their human blockade of Route 1. The police, in turn, were pelted with rocks and bottles. Two officers, Maj. Elwood O'Hare and R.E. Legg, suffered broken bones and two other policemen sustained minor injuries.

More than a dozen protesters were arrested as the police chased them back into the campus, firing a barrage of tear gas every time they tried to regroup. Newsmen were barred from the campus.

The students were located on a section of busy highway which bisects the sprawling University of Maryland campus, only a few miles from the District of Columbia line.

NEW YORK - Thousands of New Yorkers, most of them young, marked the anniversary Wednesday of the shootings of Kent State and Jackson State Universities with antiwar protests of a variety of sorts. Most were peaceful.

The largest began late in the afternoon, when some 5,000 persons assem-

bled on a one-block stretch of 40th Street in midtown Manhattan that was banned to traffic. The rally originally was scheduled to be held in nearby Bryant Park, scene of a number of antiwar rallies in recent years, but city officials moved it to the street at the last minute to save the newly seeded park grass.

MADISON, Wisc. - UPI - Police used tear gas Wednesday to break up rock throwing youths at an antiwar rally which mushroomed into the most serious disturbance of the year at the University of Wisconsin. The disturbance followed a noontime rally of 5,000 persons and last-

ed until midafternoon when, after at least three major confrontations, police succeeded in reducing the number of participants and scattered the remaining members into smaller groups.

At Milwaukee, some 2,000 to 3,000 youths marched through the city's downtown area after an antiwar rally, held another rally in front of the county courthouse and then marched back towards the War Memorial on the Lake Michigan shoreline. Police moved into the group and it dispersed.

Continued on Page 2

two more uconn students charged with violations of narcotic laws

By DIANE BROZEK

Two more UConn students have been arrested and charged with possession and sale of drugs this week bringing the total number of students arrested since Friday morning to 19.

Lawrence J. Boradski, 19, of 119 Valley St., Willimantic was arrested by UConn Security Officers on a warrant yesterday and charged with sale and possession of controlled drugs. Boradski, a member of the Student Patrol (a student guard force on campus), was released on \$500 non-surety bond

and is scheduled to appear in Circuit Court II on May 18.

Jack Gilman, a sophomore business major residing in Sherman House was arrested Tuesday by UConn Security Officers on a warrant issued last Thursday on charges of controlled drugs and the sale of marijuana. He was also released on \$500 bond.

Five more warrants are yet to be served to students in connection with various drug violations. Two of the students arrested last Sunday night were arrested without warrants for allegedly conspiring to violate narcotics laws.

Of the 22 warrants issued by Willimantic Circuit Court II 20 were issued for on-campus residents.

Robert Jermanowicz, who was arrested Sunday night by UConn Security Officers and charged with two counts of sale and possession of controlled drugs has been removed from University housing and forbidden to use University dining halls after a "probable cause" hearing today before Dean of Students Robert E. Hewes. Fifteen of the other students arrested received the same judgement Monday.

Jermanowicz will, however, be allowed to complete his academic work this semester.

brewster to speak at commencement

Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University, will deliver the traditional charge to undergraduates at the University of Connecticut the morning of commencement, June 7.

In making the announcement yesterday, the UConn Commencement Committee said that President Brewster will

appear twice - once at 10:30 a.m. before liberal arts and sciences degree candidates in the Jorgensen Auditorium, and later at 11 a.m. before all other graduating seniors in the Field House.

In the afternoon graduate students will hear an address by Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences.

A graduate of Yale College and Yale Law School, President Brewster served on the MIT faculty in 1949-50 and on the Harvard Law School faculty from 1950-60. He became provost-designate and professor of law at Yale in 1960. He served as provost from 1961 until 1963 when he became Yale's 17th president.

As an undergraduate President Brewster served as chairman of the Yale Daily News. He graduated in 1941 and became special assistant to the coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. After wartime service and law school, he served in 1948-49 as assistant counsel in the Office of the U.S. Special Representative in Europe. The next year he became a research associate at MIT's Department of Economics and Social Science.



Kingman Brewster

applications deadline

Applications should include a resume of past experience.

Applications are being accepted for:

Sports	Features
Layout	Photography
Copy	Advertising Manager
News	Circulation Manager

all applications for editorial positions on the Campus for 1971-72 must be submitted by Friday, May 7.



"The Man of La Mancha", a musical about the poet Cervantes, and his legendary knight, Don Quixote, opens tonight in the Harriet Jorgensen Theatre. Tom Jarus will play the leading role. The performance will begin at 8:15 p.m. (Campus photo by Rimmler)

part three of four ex-narcotics agent tells how busts are made

Editor's Note: The following report is the result of a series of interviews held with a former undercover narcotics agent who is currently an undergraduate at the University of Connecticut at Storrs. In the first two articles, the former agent described the type of undercover work conducted on this and other college campuses as well as the search and arrest methods used in this type of work. Today's article is the third in a series of four parts.

By THOMAS C. JACKSON
News Editor

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"The average life expectancy of a seller in the market is from four to six months just about any place," he continued, "and the financial burden incurred after an arrest usually wipes out any profits derived from selling."

Jones, whose real name is being withheld at his request, was describing his experiences as a 'special narcotics agent' on other college campuses in Connecticut during the late sixties.

"Many people," he said, "have been arrested because they sold drugs to persons who were new on the scene or who were introduced as 'old friends,' and who were also undercover agents."

"I have also seen a lot of people take busts because they kept a cache of drugs in their house, apartment, or dorm room," Jones said.

No Time To Eat

"Often people who carry drugs keep only a small amount on their person, assuming that they will be able to eat the contraband material before they are searched. Now, I've seen a lot of busts, and can remember only one time when this tactic worked. Usually it doesn't, and the contraband material is seized by the police as evidence."

"Sometimes people are afraid that their phones are being tapped. A phone 'tap' entails the recording of all calls made to and from a particular phone number. In this state, police must have a court-issued search warrant to legally tap your phone. It takes a lot of time and money to run a phone tap, and for this reason, most police departments do not bother with them," Jones

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'Don't Panic and Don't Talk'

"Secondly, keep your cool. Don't panic, and don't talk. Remember any information which you give may be used against you."

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Either way the kid answers that question he has admitted to the police that he uses dope. Your right to remain silent after having been arrested stems from the U.S. Constitution, and is there for your protection."

"After you've been busted give the police your real name and address. They'll find out who you are and where you live anyway and there's really no reason to make more of a hassle for yourself."

"One of the most important things you can remember is to be polite to the police. Usually if you are polite to the police they will treat you politely. Don't yell and scream at them, they don't want trouble any more than you do."

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Mirror Lake May 6th - 9th

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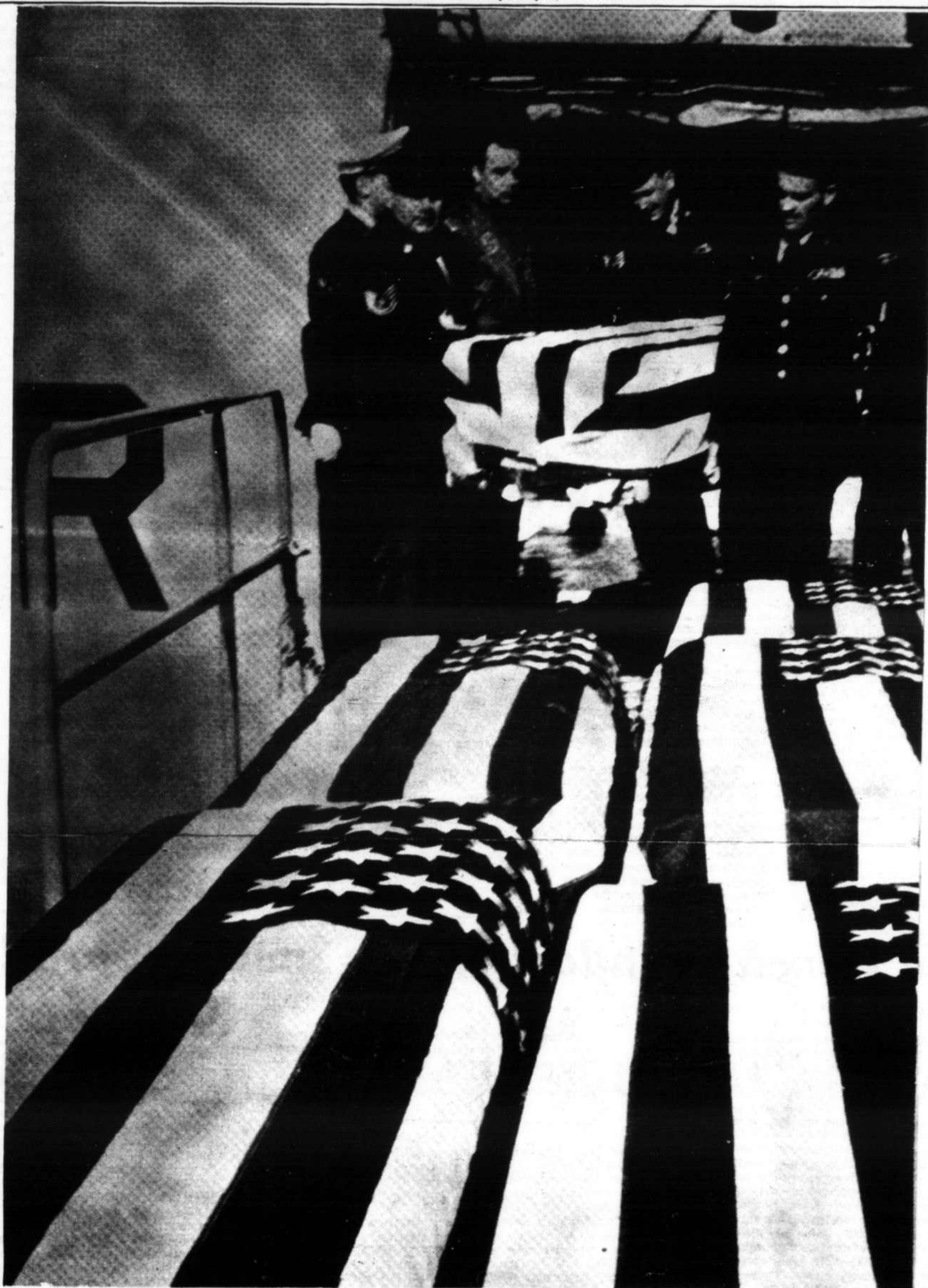
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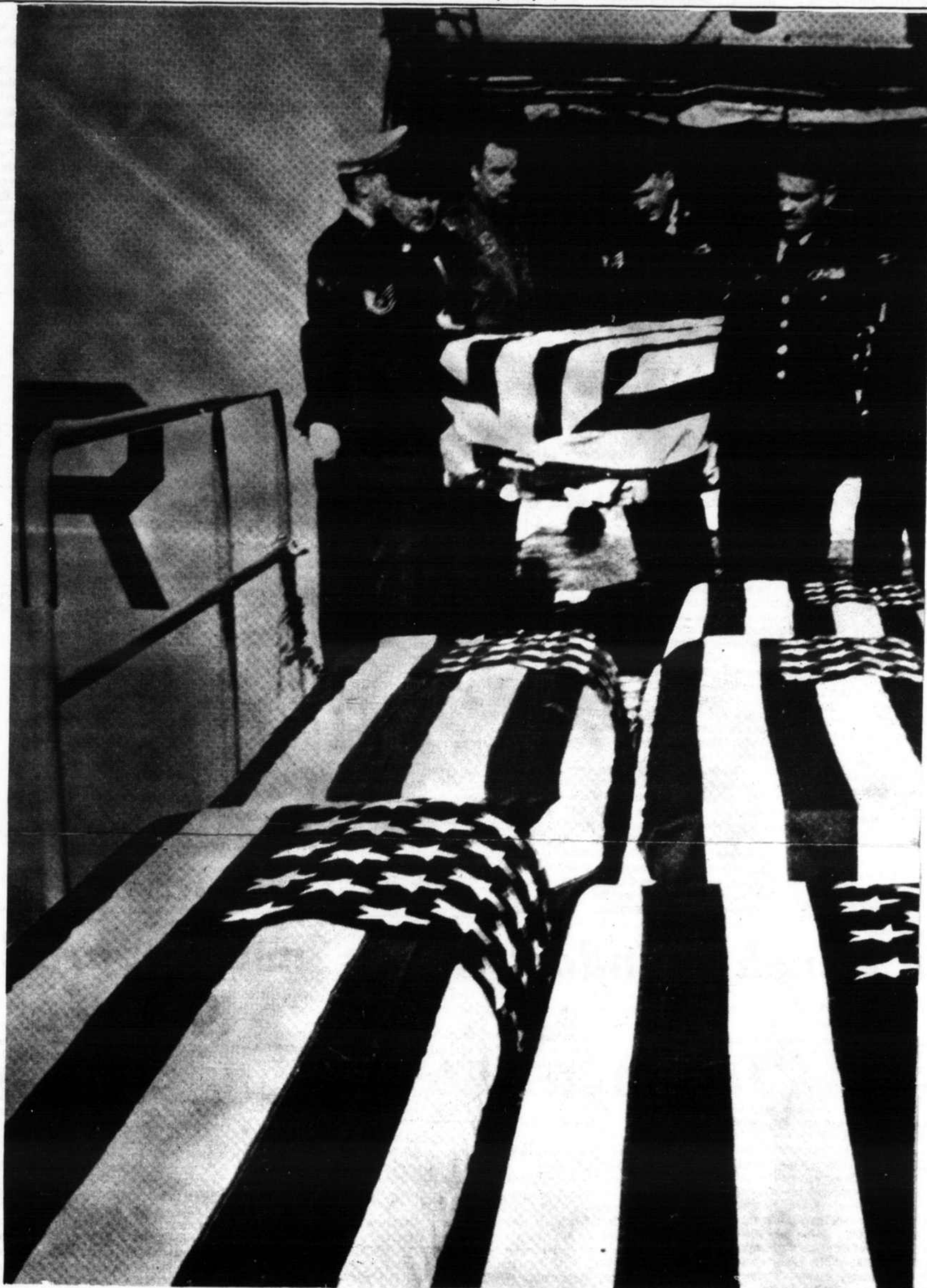
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'luxury we cannot afford'

By REV. JACK ALLEN

Campus Christian Foundation

I am somewhat embarrassed to add any words to an issue that is beyond debate for most of us. And like many others I am weary of attempting to change the course of our nation which seems so committed to the laws of death. We do have words and if nothing else they remind us that we refuse, in ways we can control, to have any part in our national madness. I would, therefore, like to say a few things in spite of the apparent futility.

Cynicism and apathy are the most dominant responses in this period and some even argue that they are the most honest.

CYNICISM because there is little or nothing that we can any longer believe coming from the lips of those who govern our nation. We have listened to the lies, the illusions, the deceptions and can no longer believe -- no longer tolerate the rhetoric of withdrawal, Vietnamization, defense of the people of Southeast Asia or the honor of America.

We are experiencing APATHY as a result of the despair of being able to make any fundamental changes in the course of the war or in the human priorities of this nation.

As tempting as these responses are, they are a luxury we cannot afford without accepting partnership in the crimes. The devastation of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos continue--the land is being destroyed and human life is made a mockery. We are in the middle of an economic depression and political repression at home, racism continues to plague our national life and our cities are dying--efforts to realistically deal with poverty, the struggle for justice and human decency are abated at every turn.

"Cynicism and apathy are the most dominant responses in this period..."

The importance of the trial of Lt. Calley does not lie in the fact that it brought the guilt of one man home--though he was guilty--but the responsibility and guilt for genocide, racism, and war crimes perpetuated upon a nation by us, the American people.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War has brought this bitter truth home in such a way that only the most hardened and callous cannot hear it.

We have come to know that withdrawal means the continued

death of 1,000's of Americans and 100's of 1,000's of Southeast Asians. It means the perpetuation of death to people and destruction to land that never should have been begun. To remember the "reasons" for our involvement can only add to our despair.

"We will continue to protest, support political leaders who are committed to redirecting our national priorities..."

We have come to know that Vietnamization does not and never did mean self-determination and decency in Vietnam, but the continuation of death and destruction. It means training children into killers and the perpetuation of Thieu, Ky and Khlem in their repression, corruption and murder.

The debate about the war in Vietnam is over--it was over in 1964 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 and we are here in 1971 continuing to protest the agony and anguish of our involvement in that war.

"We can only hope that continued and determined opposition to the war will hasten the day..."

In spite of this and in some instances, because of it, many people will yield to the seduction of cynicism and apathy. Others have a more difficult course to run--their conscience cannot be easily quieted.

We will ask what actions can be taken against this war and the course our nation has taken on domestic issues.

We will continue to protest, support political leaders who are committed to redirecting our national priorities and strive in large and small ways to end the war in Vietnam, eliminate racism and restore "humanness" to our lives.

The war in Vietnam was created by men who made decisions who might have decided otherwise. It will come to an end when men decide that, whatever the costs of ending it, they are exceeded by those of continuing it. We can only hope that continued and determined opposition to the war will hasten the day when that decision is made.

knowledge without wisdom

By PETER WARNER

Assist. Prof. of Economics

Several months ago, an advertisement appeared in the New York Times which showed a covey of generals, designers, and politicians rubbing their hands and leaning forward in anticipation; very much like the archtypeused car salesman. The caption, in bold type, read "From the people who brought you Vietnam.. the ABM". The point is exceptionally well taken.

The kind of minds which gave us "Strac-Hams" (Strategic Hamlets), "Relocation/Resettlement Centers," and other armed camps where Vietnamese are "concentrated" for their own protection; the kind of mind which gave us the ultimate in pacification -- "We're going to save this town even if we have to burn it to the ground to do it"; and the kind of mind which thinks in terms of "overkill" and "megatonnage" and "body counts" and "kill ratios" and "gimme some ears"; is the same kind of mind which locates an ABM where even if it does make contact, it does so right over Boston or some other metropolitan area where the fall out...

It is important to remember, however, that these are not the

results of intrigues by a band of lusty generals (see George C. Scott), or by unprincipled scientists; these concepts are devised by people very much like you and me and Dear Abby. They are good, church going, pillars of the community who care about school desegregation, and the PTA and call their mothers on Mothers Day.

It is not WHAT they think but the WAY they think that does the damage. They do not think ugly thoughts, they think partial thoughts. They are not trained to think in global terms or long run answers, they are trained to think in partial solutions which minimize costs or maximize outputs. And most of all, they never see the totality of what they do--in some ways they dare not, in others they can not...

Why and how did they get this way? Adam Smith provided a clue in 1776 when he wrote of "specialization and division of labor." We are a highly specialized society. We offer over 1600 different degrees beyond the B.A. This suggests that we investigate in greater depth the phenomena of our society, but in doing so we sacrifice breadth of understanding.

An engineer at Piper Aircraft (remember the Piper 'Cub'? designed the whole airplane -- not just the second self scaling gasgetter on the offside wing-spar. It's a rare engineer at Boeing -- or anywhere else for that matter -- who is able to see the whole plane. This lends a quality of myopia to the work those people do.

This makes it terribly difficult for the engineer at Boeing, the cost analyst at the Pentagon, or the programmer at Connecticut General to get any perspective on what he and his colleagues are doing.

There are two relatively simple conclusions which follow if the above analysis is correct. The first is that education has failed to provide the kind of cultural background which our complex technological society requires.

We train our people but we do not teach them how to think. In so doing we fail them, and ourselves, badly. And the second implication, GentleReader, is that the "they" in the above analysis is us.

YEAR OF OUR LORD
(Algeria, 1961)

Turmoil, day labor,
opaque mystery no resolve may lighten--
a slave's or beast's portion
in worst hours. Life sickens,
dull blades make havoc of true order.

Purest act fails first. Imagination, trust,
spontaneity, heart's saving warmth, where?

I walk out, appalled
by day or night.
Somewhere a man dies in the camera's eye;
men like carrion dogs sniff, shy, prowl.
I long to stand in that picture, to kneel and drink
at a god's fountainhead.

World spins like a headless top,
butchers put up their shutters,
Caesar in dreams sucks red thumbs clean.

--Rev. Dan Berrigan

the french in indochina--is there a parallel ?

By MARVIN COX

Assist. Prof. of History

Since the war in Vietnam began radicals around the world have charged that the U.S. has succeeded France as a "colonizer" in Indo-China. The charge is important because, insofar as the Vietnamese people believe it, it may have contributed to the tenacity with which South Vietnamese peasants have resisted American forces and the forces of their own "legal" government.

How much substance is there to the charge? This article will attempt to answer this question by asking, and answering, another: is the U.S. in Indo-China for the same reasons France was?

France had a succession of reasons for being in Indo-China. She established herself there, between the early 1860's and the late 1880's, for reasons of national prestige and international competition. Once established she acquired an additional, though very secondary, reason for remaining, her commitment to native elites.

Both the mandarins through who France ruled and the landowning class which French land policy created (and on which much of France's social power in the countryside depended) expected and received French protection. After 1900 French interests developed a tangible, and considerable, economic stake in Indo-China, and thus, belatedly, France was endowed with the colonizer's classic historical motives, motives which had hardly been primary during the first forty years of the "presence française". By 1929 French investments in Indo-China were valued at over \$600,000,000.

There are clear parallels between our recog-

nized reasons and France's historic reasons for being in Indo-China. Our arrival in Vietnam was motivated by international conflict. Our continued presence there has often been justified by considerations of national prestige. In the course of our stay we have

"There are clear parallels between our recognized reasons and France's historic reasons for being in Indo China..."

acquired a commitment to certain elite groups which curiously resemble the groups supported by the French -- cooperative, educated bureaucrats and landowners.

It has been difficult to identify any economic stake which could rationally justify such an expenditure of men, money, and material. Recently, however, a well-known anti-war group in the U.S., Another Mother for Peace, has been attempting to publicize among congressmen and senators a newly found economic stake which, if real, would argue mightily in certain quarters for a continued American presence in Vietnam.

The stake is oil. It was discovered only recently, long after the other reasons for America's

presence had been defined -- a fact which suggests another, haunting parallel to the history of French colonial involvement in Indo-China. AMP argues that the deposits (off-shore and on dry land) in Indo-China are three times greater than all the reserves in the Middle East. It reports that David Rockefeller projects an investment by American firms of \$35 or \$36,000,000,000.

The French weekly Paris-Match, which followed up AMP's lead, shows these claims to be exaggerated: Rockefeller's projection, for example, extends over 15 years and includes Indonesia as well as Indo-China. But the magazine finds that AMP's charges are nonetheless worth considering -- precisely because they include oil deposits outside Indo-China. Indo-China, argues Paris-Match, is only one oil-rich point on the arc of a circle of oil deposits that extends from Australia to the Aleutians. As a point on this "arc" Indo-China becomes economically what our leaders have long told us she is strategically, a key to Asia -- and a territory "worthy of war."

There is one final aspect of French experience deserves mention in this article. By 1954 the French government and people had decided that neither considerations of prestige, imperatives of international conflict, moral commitments to native elites, nor even dividends and raw materials could justify an annual sacrifice of thousands of young French men. The question which now faces us is whether American experience will parallel French experience in this particular as well.



war's origins—'64 crisis in far east relations

By EDMUND WEHRLE
Assoc. Prof. of History

1964 is the year that one must study in order to understand the many elements that went into the decision of the United States to intrude massively in Vietnam. The Americanization of the Vietnamese civil war with all its indiscriminate destruction followed accordingly in 1965. Significantly, 1964 saw the simultaneous occurrence of a broad and general crisis in Far Eastern international relations and a mounting crisis of stability in South Vietnam. One must focus on both of these to understand the tragedy that followed.

First, the international crisis should be examined since it has been too little recognized in the past. Central to these events was the relationship between mainland China and Japan. It has been presumed all too easily that the successful renegotiation of the mutual security pact between the United States and Japan, in 1960, implied that in the decade of the 1960s Japan would follow the lead of the United States in foreign policy as it had in the previous fifteen years. In fact, there was a

general feeling in Japan that the time had come to strike out on a more independent policy, one of its own creation, and work for the termination of the tensions of the Cold War.

Japan's new perspective was seen in operation in January, 1964, when the American Secretary of State Dean Rusk visited Japan. Prime Minister Ikeda boldly affirmed that Japan had an important role to play in Asia. In apparent reference to Communist China, he pointed out that Japan was determined to help other nations. He only modified his position to point out that this would be done in cooperation with the United States. When in the same month of January, France extended diplomatic recognition to Communist China, it appeared that China's formal return to the family of nations might take place in the mid-1960s.

The most important single factor here lay in the attitude of Tokyo. A proposal to extend recognition to Peking was said to have failed by a narrow margin in Ikeda's Cabinet. Nevertheless Japan's China trade in 1964 rose to the highest volume since the Second World War. In July, 1964, Mao Tse-tung sought to further ease relations when he gave public support to Japan's claim to certain Russian occupied islands north of Japan proper. Moscow was surely ill at ease once the specter of a mainland China closely associated with Japan threatened to become a reality. But such a shift in Far Eastern alignments appeared almost as threatening to

certain Cold War statesmen in Washington.

Equally disconcerting to Washington and Moscow was the announcement on October 16, 1964, that Communist China had successfully tested its first nuclear weapon. This supplied the power to support the already independent policy of China, and Moscow was forced to rethink its policies in Asia. Furthermore, Japan might be more tempted than ever to normalize its relations with Asia's sole nuclear power, and the United States would be required to do some rethinking as well.

American policy makers came to a disastrous conclusion. Unable to extricate themselves from outmoded concepts, Washington determined that the time was ripe to demonstrate to Tokyo and all concerned that America had not forfeited its priority of power along the fringes of Asia. America must vigorously assert its power in Asia lest Japan, which had become the keystone of America's strategy, be allowed to slip slowly from its alignment with the United States. Following this line of thought, it was essential that the United States demonstrate its vigorous support for the anti-Communist regime in South Vietnam. In addition, if Washington was to discourage Japan from extending its trade in the China market, it would be useful to keep open the markets of Southeast Asia for Japanese penetration.

Of course, events in Vietnam in 1964 had a momentum

all their own. In January, the first of a string of American supported military men, General Khanh, had overturned the Minh junta; Khanh justified his move on the basis of the need to halt the movement toward the neutralization of South Vietnam. By mid-1964, President Johnson and his advisers ignored a bid by U.N. Secretary General U. Thant for the negotiated establishment of a neutralized Vietnam. Then, of course, there followed the famous Tonkin Gulf incident in early August, 1964. On the basis of that much distorted incident, Johnson moved to win Senate authorization for the enlargement of the war in Southeast Asia and justified the first large-scale air attacks on North Vietnam.

Central to my argument is the view that the American desire to intervene in the Vietnam civil war was reinforced by the larger events involving China and Japan sketched out above. America turned to the use of power when negotiation was possible both with respect to the central question of the relationship of China and Japan in Asia and with respect to the smaller question of the future of Vietnam. The tragedy was that 1964 which was a year of great potential for resolving the tensions of East Asia became a year for the beginning of great woe.

These events take on an added significance today since the time is ripe once again to ease tensions in Asia; in a sense we witness a near return to the cir-

cumstances of 1964. Again what is required is the will to negotiate. Once again China has shown an opening for the normalization of relations; on this occasion directed especially at the United States. In addition, it is clear that Japan in its own way increased its power, and is no longer in simple alignment with the United States. What is required is an extended hand of friendship both to China and Japan and a willingness to let these two Asian powers work out their own future relationship. With the United States and Russia maintaining a reasonably aloof attitude this could be the basis for a resolution of potential conflicts from South Korea on through Formosa and down to Southeast Asia.

Yet all this seems to hinge on Vietnam. Once more one needs to turn the clock back to 1964; for it was our involvement in Vietnam in 1964-65 which delayed a general settlement in Asia for almost a decade. Oddly enough, the possibility of a regime headed once again by Duong Van Minh is in the offing; if the United States does not stand in the way. It would be a regime that would negotiate for a neutralized Vietnam. There is every reason to push for this solution. This is a rare opportunity for movement is possible both with respect to the alignment of the major powers of Asia and in Southeast Asia as well. It would be a tragedy if Washington failed to respond to the new bid by Peking, due simply to its willful and arrogant desire to save face in South Vietnam.

defense spending hurts urban america

By BRUCE STAYE

Assist. Prof. of History

Among the many casualties of the Vietnam war are the cities of America.

As our defense establishment expands, rather than contracts the budgets for urban America contract, rather than expand.

As the NEW REPUBLIC magazine (February 27, 1971) reported the Vietnam war is winding down. That is at least some of it is winding down as a result of a February Pentagon edit that 1200 slot machines would be withdrawn from Vietnam.

Otherwise the one-armed bandits turn up all lemons.

The budget President Nixon has submitted for fiscal 1972 includes a \$6 billion increase in authority for military systems, manpower and assistance.

Although Americans have been promised a reduced U.S. role in Indochina and although Congress did cut overall military spending last year, Department of Defense outlays (actual funds spent) will not diminish. The anticipated expenditure for fiscal 1972 is \$77.5 billion, compared with 76.4 billion the previous year, and the DOD has

actually been spending at a higher rate than anticipated.

In 1970, all amendments in Congress to pare expenditures for individual weapons were defeated. Perhaps the reason for this was explained as long as 13 years ago by a very perceptive observer of military affairs. At that time he wrote: "Each service (Army, Navy, Air Force) seeks to obtain control over as many different weapons as possible as a form of insurance against drastic budgetary cuts in the future. The predominance of fiscal consideration in our defense planning actually encourages a subtle form of waste: in the absence of our agreed strategic doctrine, it leads to the proliferation of partially overlapping, partially inconsistent weapons systems." That perceptive observer was none other than Henry Kissinger.

What is the effect on our cities of Vietnam spending and the type of waste Mr. Kissinger refers to?

As more and more money is plowed into our southeastern Asian adventures, less and less is available to heal the raw wounds

of urban America.

The costs of municipal welfare, health facilities, sanitation, and other services keep rising; poverty among black central city residents increases; city budgets are cut often because of declining tax bases; states such as Michigan and Pennsylvania narrow the flow of educational funds to the cities; while a HUD survey of 5 year plans of model cities reveals a constant rise in projected needs, the amount requested by the Nixon Administration for model cities (\$575 million) was the same in fiscal 1971 as in 1970. The practitioners of the southern strategy, who write the cities off as irredeemable Democratic bastions, perpetuate urban decay.

Recently, a conference of mayors charged that the advocates of Nixonomics withheld \$1.3 billion in funds for the cities already appropriated by Congress; that the new federal budget shortchanges the cities by providing less than half the \$3.75 billion authorized by Congress for five urban programs; and that in several jointly financed projects, such as the community

action program of the OEO, the new budget calls for reducing the federal share and increasing that of the localities.

As Defense budgets escalate upward, federal assistance to urban America plummets. The argument that we need more military spending to pick up employment and revitalize our economy need no longer be accepted. Guns do not necessarily have to make work. New and adequate housing, much needed health facilities, better schools, improved sanitation, social and human renewal can make work as well, (and better).

The government must be made responsive to the needs of our society. First, the war must be ended immediately. Then, there must be an immediate conversion of the funds spent on destruction to funds spent on construction.

Construction of a new society. Otherwise, we shall not only have destroyed one part of southeast Asia, but one part of America as well!

war spending and our national budget

By ROBERT SCHOPLEIN
Assist. Prof. of Economics

Last year President Nixon made an abrupt change in procedures of reporting to Congress. The President now has chosen not to report the complete

"This nation has suffered political deception and credibility gaps for over six years..."

expected war spending in the National budget. He reports only composite figures. For the second year, Nixon will send representatives from the Defense Department to Congress to give some interim figures.

Here is why members of Congress from both parties are up in arms: (1) there is no way to cross-check the D.O.D. war-cost figures with the aggregate budget document; that is, there is noway Congress can verify that these are correct figures, (2) last year the Defense Department submitted two sets of figures in 9 months, with "only" a \$7 billion discrepancy between each set (\$17.4 billion vs. \$24.9 billion for 1970 Vietnam costs)!

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress

said this three weeks ago:

"The inadequacy of the discussion of national defense in the budget document is underlined by the Administration's failure for the second year in a row to disclose the current costs of the war in Southeast Asia. Prior to 1970, the costs of the war were regularly provided to the Congress and the public through the budget document and through discussion in the Economic Report of the President. It is a basic principle of accountability THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN TO THE PEOPLE HOW ITS TAX DOLLARS ARE BEING SPENT, especially when

"The President now has chosen not to report the complete expected war spending in the national budget..."

part of those tax dollars are being diverted to fight a war." (J.E.C. 1971 Report; March 30, 1971; p66)

What kind of situation is this? Ten Senators and ten Representatives who comprise the Congress Joint Economic Committee are demanding an account-

ability of the war for 1971 and 1972. The President issues press releases, but declines to account in a manner that can be verified. This nation has suffered political deception and credibility gaps for over 6 years. As the American public comprehends the meaning of this action by the White House, individuals may grow more skeptical of the intentions of the Administration.

The joint Congressional analysis of the overall defense budget for 1972 presents a fitting postscript: "Recommended budget authority for fiscal 1972 for national defense is \$80.2 billion, an increase of \$6 billion over the total obligational authority for 1971. This indicates that the Administration plans to resume the upward trend in defense spending in the near future.

Despite the assertions of a successful transition to a peace-time economy, it is difficult to see anything peace-time about an \$80 billion national defense budget. It is simply not possible to make a transition to a peace-time economy with a war-time level of defense spending."

Has the President defused the Peace Movement? Is the U.S. Congress crying to deaf ears?

executive authority and foreign policy

By WAYNE SHANNON

Assoc. Prof. of Pol. Science

If and when the tragic American involvement in the Indo-China War is ended and we have begun to understand its toll on us as a people, we shall surely come to see that not the least of its baneful by-products is what Henry Steele Commager has called the Johnson-Nixon theory of Executive Authority in the conduct of our foreign-military policy. Put simply, the theory amounts to the bold proposition that the President possesses a virtually unlimited right to make war in the "national interest" quite apart from congressional approval.

It is this theory, we must assume, even if it is not flatly stated as such, that led to President Johnson's assertion that he did not need the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to undertake the bombardment of North

Vietnam and to the Nixon Administration's claim just a year ago that executive authority to invade Cambodia had to "be conceded by even those who read executive authority narrowly."

That such statements would cause the framers of the American Constitution to roll over in their graves should be clear to all who know the care these men took to place war-making authority in the hands of Congress. Unfortunately, the dead do not move.

More mysterious by far is the failure of the living to object to such patent constitutional nonsense. How indeed has a people with such an historical fear of central executive authority as our own come to accept such a dangerous doctrine? And what has happened to the Congress

whose constitutional duty it is to protect its own prerogatives?

The answer to the first question is to me a genuine mystery. While most Americans seem to remain deeply suspicious of executive centralization in domestic policy, we have more and more in the last twenty five years developed an attitude that the President knows best and must be supported in the area of foreign-military policy. To be sure, the Presidency has a kind of quick-action capability and intelligence monopoly in the latter area, and as the text books tell us, this is all a part of the revolution in warfare technology since World War II. Yet, need we accept such a deterministic argument so easily? Need we grant the point so readily?

One doubts it, knowing the

consequence. We must go where the President says and hope that all works out for the best. Somehow one doubts that this is a doctrine that our people will wish to live with much longer.

At any rate, during the Vietnam years, we have gone dangerously far--farther than ever before in our history--toward creating an unlimited and almost monarchical President in the area of foreign-military policy.

The answer to the second question is easier. Without any doubt at all Congress has delegated away its authority in this area without a real struggle. Again, the text books tell us that this seems to be something of a necessity in the Nuclear Age? Is it so? Or does saying it and

believing it make it so?

Prehistory will surely tell us that Congress obstructed presidential war-making precious little during the Vietnam years. Does the Congress really need to be such a subaltern in the foreign-military area--the most consequential area of policy not only for ourselves, but for all the world of all those with which the institution deals? If so, why?

The answer is not at all clear. Why was the institution not more jealous of its authority? Why weren't the questions tougher? Why has not the institution's clear constitutional monopoly of the appropriations process been used more effectively? Did the scenario have to go this way?

Surely more and more of us will turn to these kinds of questions as the implications of the Johnson-Nixon theory of the Presidency in foreign-military affairs become more clear. If there are not to be more Vietnams, we are going to have to dismantle a good deal of the presidential monopoly in this area in the next few years.

That this will have to be done without going excessively to the other side and paralyzing the executive's capacity to act in emergency situations should be clear. Unlimited executive authority in any area is dangerous to the interests of a free people. Our resources and our lives must not be committed so easily.

The resuscitation of Congress' authority in this area is by no means a panacea. It is an important check on the age-old tendency of political executives to fight wars (for however seemingly high purposes) with other peoples lives and money.

The framers experience with kings was sufficient to produce considerable wisdom on this subject--a wisdom we have somehow lost. Perhaps our recent experience with kingly Presidents will be sufficient to revive it.

herbicides in the war-- a vietnam catastrophe

By JAY S. ROTH

Prof. in Biol. Sciences

At the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting in Chicago, Dec. 29, 1970, Prof. George Bunn of the University of Wisconsin law school, a disarmament expert, cited the following grounds for finding the use of herbicides in war illegal:

1907 Hague Convention, to which the United States is a party, forbids the use of "poison or poisoned weapons" in war.

1949 Geneva Agreement, to which the United States is a party, forbids occupying powers from destroying food supplies in an occupied nation.

1956 Army Field Manual 27-10, still in current use, says soldiers can kill crops only if they are solely for use by enemy troops and if that fact can be determined. It further states that the principles of the 1949 Geneva pact apply "in areas through which troops are passing and even on the battlefield."

The Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibits the use of gas and bacteriological weapons. While the United States has not ratified that Protocol, it is before the Senate and has been accepted by most countries in the world. In 1969, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that the Protocol prohibited all chemical weapons -- a move aimed directly at U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam. The only states voting against the resolution were Australia, Portugal and the United States.

Since 1961 when defoliation began, 15% of South Vietnam (an area larger than the whole of Mass.achusetts) has been sprayed to the saturation level. Thirty per cent of the tropical hardwood forest has been doused with chemicals. More than half of the coastal mangrove trees have been wiped out. Over 500,000 acres of crops have been destroyed the equivalent of 600,000 man years of food.

Considering the ecological damage, the loss of farmlands and forests and the effects on the population, the herbicide program has been a catastrophe for the Vietnamese.

Effects of Defoliants

TREES -- Mangrove forests are extremely susceptible, with one application generally sufficient



to kill all trees. Most areas are still completely barren several years after spraying. The effect on the fauna has been devastating and few animals are left in these areas.

UPLAND FORESTS -- Two sprayings are often enough to kill most of the hardwood trees. In many of these areas bamboo and other grasses of little or no commercial value grow back, preventing normal reforestation.

ANIMALS -- The toxicity of the defoliants to animals is still a question of debate. Certain herbicides are highly toxic, others less so. However, the greatest harm comes from destruction of the habitat and ecological chains of interdependence. Because of this, sooner or later most of the animals in heavily sprayed areas perish.

HUMANS -- Here again, the effects are contro-

versial. Few serious studies have been made, especially with regard to the effects of the volume and concentrations of chemicals used in Vietnam. There have been reports of peculiar birth defects, cancer and other toxic effects, but these have been difficult to substantiate. It is certainly clear that these are very powerful chemicals which could result in long-term harm to humans and they have been used in ways we would consider too dangerous to permit within our own country.

The use of herbicides is continuing in Indo-China, but at a reduced rate. A "phase-out" is planned for July of this year. After such extensive use and immediate damage, the long term effects still are uncertain. However, even the most optimistic assessment must conclude they will be considerable.

vvaw--'we have set all of indochina aflame'

By ALLAN BINKARD

Vietnam Vets Against the War

America's Vietnam generation isn't up against the wall; it's bricked in. Going to Vietnam is a war crime, refusing to go is a domestic crime, and just leaving things go and hiding is a moral crime. So we Vietnam Veterans Against the War ask you people, you Americans to listen and understand what we say and then decide if you can support any action except immediate withdrawal.

We went to preserve the peace and our testimony will show that we have set all of Indochina aflame. We went to defend the Vietnamese people and the testimony will show that we are committing genocide against them. We went to fight for freedom and our testimony will show that we have turned Vietnam into a series of concentration camps. We went to guarantee the right of self-determination to the people of South Vietnam and our testimony will show that we are forcing a corrupt and dictatorial government upon them. We went to work toward brotherhood of man and our testimony will show that our strategy and tactics are permeated with racism. We went to protect America and our testimony will show why our country is being torn apart by what we are doing in Vietnam.

In the bleak winter of 1776 when the men who had enlisted in the summer were going home because the war was hard and their enlistments were over, Tom Paine wrote "These are the times that try mens' souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman".

Like the Winter Soldiers of 1776 who stayed after they had served their time, we Veterans of Vietnam know that America is in grave danger. What threatens our country is not Redcoats or Reds - it is our crimes that are destroying our national security and unity by separating those of our countrymen who deplore these acts from those of our countrymen who refuse to examine what is being done in America's name.

The testimony was given at Detroit last weekend at a 3-day hearing. About 1000 pages of the testimony was read into the Congressional Record of April 6 and 7 by Senator Mark Hatfield and yet nothing has been done by Congress because almost every single Representative and Senator from every state in the Union hasn't even read the proceedings. Further testimony has been given in Minnesota,

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country..."

New Haven, Milford, Danbury, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and will be continued until the American public is aware of the destruction and decimate that is being perpetrated in their name.

We know that 73% of America wants to get out of Vietnam but that is because American men are dying on foreign soil for a cause which our leaders have long ago forgotten. We feel the American people should realize that not only are American

soldiers dying, but so are thousands of Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians. These are human beings that have lost definition as people by Americans just as have the racial minorities in this country of ours.

We were not prepared to go to Vietnam to help institute and supervise perhaps the world's most deadly efficient police state - to slaughter and lay waste, to intimidate and fall "Communist" bushes and trees and pigs and rice and water buffalo and thatched huts and women and children and old men and babies of hundreds of thousands, all in the name of democracy.

Nevertheless many of us did. Now every last one of us is guilty along with Lt. Calley of committing war crimes. Because of a "free fire zone" - where anything that moves can be shot - is by definition a violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949 - with respect to the treatment of civilians, because a "search and destroy" - where everything living is destroyed or moved - is also a violation of the Geneva Convention; because massive defoliation "recon by fire", saturation bombing, "mad-minute" and forcibly relocating villagers are all violations of international laws, and therefore, war crimes.

We cannot participate in the Vietnam war without being at least in complicity in committing war crimes. And so tens of thousands of young men refuse to participate in the war in Vietnam. Yet they too are criminals - some draft dodgers, some deserters, and thousands AWOL.

Classifieds

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baseball nine falter again, suffer 6-4 upset to yale

By JUDY WALDEN

Yale University put together ten hits and capitalized on three UConn errors to edge the Huskies 6-4 yesterday in New Haven.

It was a return to the stomping ground for the Garbatini twins and although Neil came through with two hits, Augie had a tough day on the mound. In two innings, the West Haven hurler gave up five hits and five runs three of which were earned.

Brian Herosian relieved in the third. Though he gave up only one run, it was his first earned run of the season which knocked him out of first place as the nation's ERA leader.

Yale scored twice in the second inning on two errors and back-to-back ground ball singles.

Keeping the rally alive in the third, the Bulldogs came up with four runs on five hits, including a two run homer by Earl Thomas.

After scoring one in the third on a walk, a stolen base and Neil

Garbatini's line drive up the middle, the Huskies began to chip away at Yale's 6-1 lead.

Tom Safir led off in the fifth with a double to left center. Two walks loaded the bases for Herosian, who doubled to left to bring home two runs.

A single tally came an inning later, as Dom Carlucci singled and stole second. He advanced to third on Safir's ground-ball double and scored when Harry Trohals sacrificed to left center field.

A final effort came in the ninth. Keith Kraham walked and moved to third on Neil Garbatini's line drive to right. With two outs and the winning run at the plate Herosian filed deep, but not deep enough to center-field. The shot was caught and the game was over.

Augie Garbatini took the loss, giving him a 3-1 record. Russ Cangelosi received the win to give him a similar record.

Connecticut will travel to Boston College on Saturday. Game time is 2 p.m.

husky stickmen outclassed by high-ranking brown 19-6

By JOHN ATKIN

Brown's All-America attack Bob Scalise scored 11 goals and led Brown to a 19-6 win over UConn in lacrosse here yesterday. Brown, ranked first in New England, and fifth in the nation, are now 9-1 while UConn is 4-3.

UConn's Doug Dale opened the scoring with only 44 seconds gone by, before Brown's Dean Rollins scored. John Danonzo put the Huskies on top again a couple of minutes later, but Scalise scored two quick goals for a 3-2 first period edge.

The Huskies held Brown scoreless in the second period, and went into halftime holding a 4-3 edge, with Jeff Morris and Ned Siegel scoring one goal apiece.

Brown tied it early in the third, and took a quick lead a minute late before Morris tied it at 5-5 with his second goal. Brown tallied three more times before Dale scored his second of the game for the final UConn score.

The strong Brown squad proved too much for the Huskies and scored 10 goals in the final period, after putting in a single tally in the third, to win handily 19-6.

UConn had 25 shots on goal to Brown's 45, while Brown goalie Doug Spiro made 11 save. John Santucci had 16 stops for the Huskies.

UConn meets MIT Saturday at home at 2 p.m., and faces Springfield at home on Monday.

tennis team places fourth in annual yancon tourney

By LEONARD AUSTER

The UConn tennis team placed fourth with five points in the Yankee Conference Tournament, held last weekend in Orono, Maine. UMass won the tournament with 19 points, URI finished a close second with 18 points in the six team tourney.

Winning first round matches and one point apiece for UConn were John Peck, Charlie Kilgman, Larry Kahn, a freshman

eligible for tourney play, and the doubles teams of Frank McDonald - Kahn and Peck - Garry Levitsky. No Huskie competitor got past the second round of action into semi-final play.

Next on the schedule for Coach John Chapman's team is the New England Tournament. Favorites for this tournament are Harvard, Amherst, and Wesleyan. Harvard won the title two years ago, last year's competition was not held. The tournament will be held on May 7 and 8 in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

rick robustelli to receive award as scholar-athlete

Rick Robustelli, UConn's record - smashing quarterback, has been named a recipient of a Scholar-Athlete Award from the Northern Connecticut Chapter, National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Robustelli will be honored, along with seven other scholar-athletes from secondary schools in Northern Connecticut during the fifth annual Scholar-Athlete Awards Dinner of the Chapter to be held Thursday, May 6, at 7 p.m., in Brewster Hall, Suffield Academy, Suffield.

Robustelli, son of Andrew "Andy" Robustelli - former New York Giants star - and Jeanne P. Robustelli, holds title to almost all quarterback records at UConn and is a six-semester dean's list student.

In his senior year, Robustelli received honorable mention as an N.C.A.A. Scholar-Athlete, was All-Yankee Conference quarterback, third team All-New England, and set New England college passing records for completions in season, career, and total offensive yardage.

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