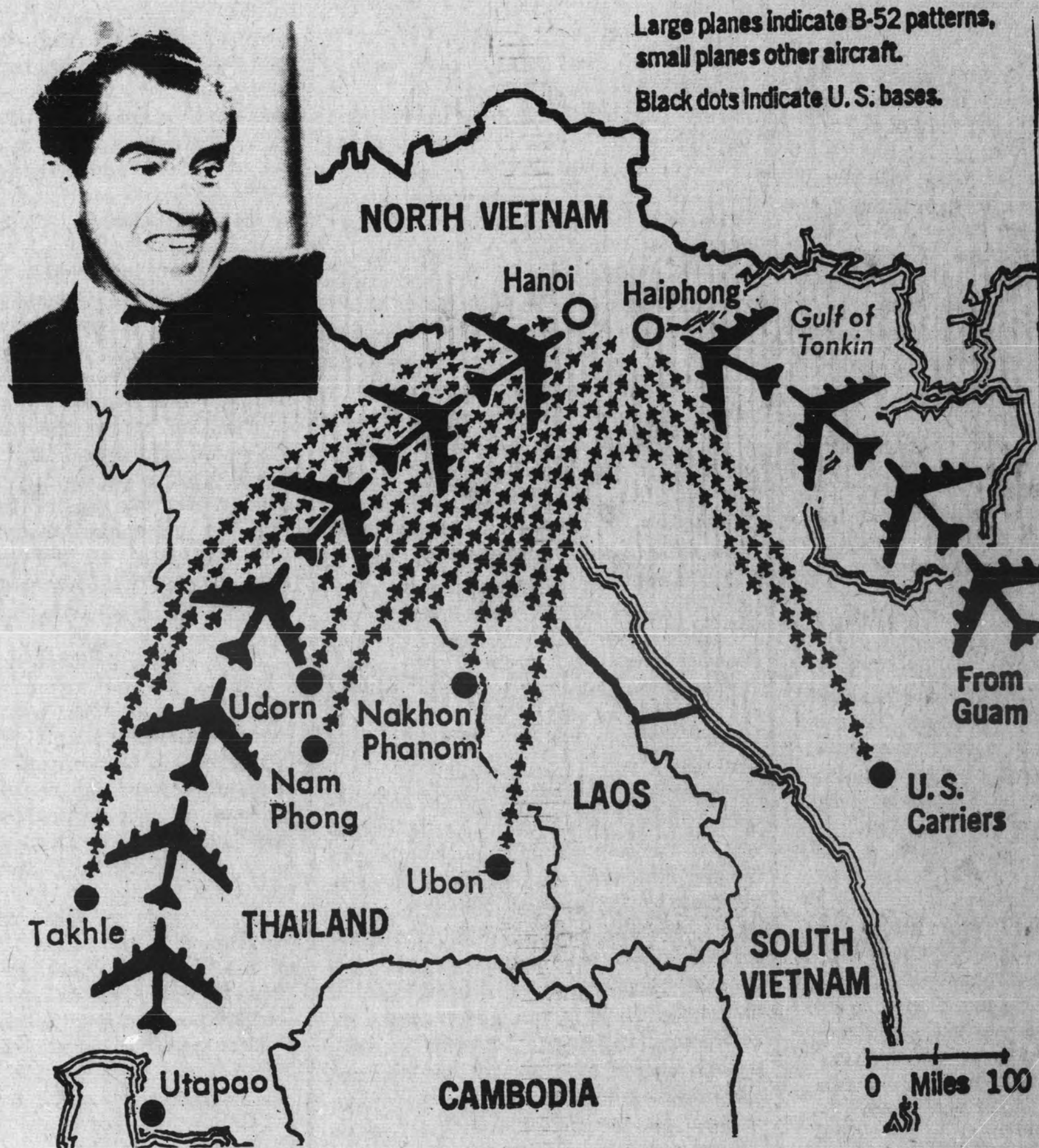


Drew Acorn

Student newspaper of the College

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MARCH AGAINST DEATH
INAUGURATION DAY, WASHINGTON D. C.

Faculty Meets Today

From EPPC

Calendar

The 1973-74 calendar adopted by the Faculty last Spring, subjected to overall University review and coordination, had the net result of lengthening by 11 days the overall regular school year, i.e., from the day new students arrive through commencement. Detailed examinations has shown that this substantial extension of the outside limits of the school year cannot be put into effect without resulting in some increase in meal charges to students by virtue of the calendar alone. This is true whether or not academic activities are scheduled on campus during the January period between the regular semesters. The contract with the food service would have to cover the longer period and would include commitment for employment of the full-time employees of the service throughout the contract period. Savings in raw food costs during an inactive January would not be sufficient to offset the increased labor and overhead costs for the longer period. Also dormitory room would be tied up throughout the longer period, since it is deemed impractical and undesirable to expect students to clear their room at the end of the first semester and move possessions back in again at the beginning of the second semester (assuming they were not on campus during January).

There was general agreement in the President's Cabinet and in subsequent discussion in the E.P.P.C. that any general increase in student fees (room and board) resulting from calendar rearrangement should be avoided. To this end the E.P.P.C. recommends the following revisions of the calendar for the second semester -- and by implication of the January period between regular semesters -- which would eliminate the additional week incorporated in that calendar in its form approved by the Faculty last May. The revision also contains a slight relocation of the Spring recess in order to accommodate coordination with the Theological School calendar (the revision here enables the Theological School to follow the Spring recess with a reading period during Holy Week rather than Spring recess followed by a week of classes and then a reading period). (The only alternative in this regard would be to

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Credit For CLEP

(College Level Examination Program) SUBJECT MATTER EXAMINATIONS

Over the past year a good deal of material has been distributed to the faculty on CLEP and departments have been urged to secure examination copies of the appropriate subject matter examinations and reach a determination as to whether satisfactory completion of such an examination would be a satisfactory basis for credit in the subject matter area or areas covered by the department.

The E.P.P.C. believes that we are far enough along in the consideration of the CLEP subject matter examinations to make possible a decision on a department-by-department, subject-matter-exam by subject-matter-exam basis on the awarding of credit for satisfactory completion of approved examinations. Thus, E.P.P.C. recommends adoption of the following:

(1) On recommendation by a department and the approval of E.P.P.C., credit may be authorized for a given CLEP subject matter examination. The amount of credit for each subject matter examination is to be determined jointly by the department and the E.P.P.C. In reporting its recommendation, a department is to indicate whether or not credit for the examination would give advanced standing in the department's courses (i.e., what prerequisite requirements, etc., it would meet), whether the credit for the examination should be counted toward the general distribution requirement in which that department is involved, and equivalency to an existing departmental course, if any. Also whether or not the department wishes to require that the essay as well as the multiple choice part of the examination must be taken in order for the examination to be considered for credit. (Most CLEP examinations have an optional essay part as well as the standard 90-minute multiple choice section.)

(2) Where authorized, credit should be given for a score of at least at the 50th percentile of the C range for the multiple choice portion in the E.T.S. norming sample for that examination AND a satis-

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Fieldwork

Some students and faculty have argued over the past few years that the opportunity to undertake appropriately supervised and selected field experience for academic credit would offer students an opportunity for a more varied and helpful educational experience at Drew -- and would add a new and important dimension to that experience.

A significant number of students currently are involved in volunteer work of various sorts, in many cases working in hospitals, community agencies and schools. In some cases it is possible for students to combine such work with part of the requirements for a given course and to use the field experience as a basis for a course project. In most cases this is presently not possible, even though the basic field experience may be quite similar for the student who, by virtue of his or her courses, is able to utilize the project as a part of a credit program, and the one who is not.

The E.P.P.C. believes that the time has come to provide formal arrangements for students who desire to do so and can meet certain stipulated conditions to undertake field experience projects for academic credit, apart from the relationship of such a project to a particular classroom or regular independent study course. Although not related to a particular classroom course, field experience projects would carry the field experience to an accepted academic discipline (or disciplines), and which would be read and evaluated by the student's faculty sponsor for the project.

Thus, the E.P.P.C. RECOMMENDS THAT THE FACULTY ADOPT the following principles providing for and governing field experience projects for academic credit.

(1) a student undertaking an appropriate field experience project in a given semester may apply in advance for approval to undertake the project for academic credit; when approved and satisfactorily completed, including a satisfactory paper relating the project to an accepted academic discipline, such field experience projects will be granted 3 academic credits; a maximum of 15 such credits may be included in the 120 credits re-

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Protests Set For Inauguration

WASHINGTON, - Calling for an "inauguration of conscience," two antiwar organizations announced plans today to co-sponsor a demonstration in Washington on Saturday, Jan. 20, Inauguration Day.

The National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice will unite in sponsoring a mass march tentatively scheduled to assemble at Arlington National Cemetery on the morning of the inauguration. While the route is still to be worked out with Government officials, organizers say the march will end at the Washington Monument where a rally will be held.

A "march against death" arranged by the people's coalition will be held on Friday evening. Participants in the "death march" will wear placards showing bombed Vietnamese villages and towns. They will also take part in the mass march at Arlington cemetery.

Other demonstrations are scheduled on Inauguration Day for Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Diego, Houston, Portland and Seattle, the two groups said.

Sidney Peck, spokesman for the people's coalition, and Jerry Gordon, speaking for the action group, stressed the intended nonviolent nature of the demonstration. "This will not be an organized confrontation," said Mr. Gordon, "but it will be a chance for people to express their opposition to the extermination bombing ordered by President Nixon."

No organizational activity is planned on Capitol Hill, the scene of President Nixon's inauguration, but a member of Students for a Democratic Society, who appeared at the demonstration announcement, said S.D.S. would "demonstrate against the war and racism" with a march from northeast Washington to Union Station Plaza, near the inaugural site.

Speaking about the tone of the main march Mr. Peck said, "We don't want this inauguration to be cast as the coronation of a king. It will be a nonviolent march for nonviolent people who wish to express nonviolent outrage and indignation."

Mr. Peck also said that his group urged that Jan. 19 be considered "sign the peace treaty day" with marches in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other cities. The Student Mobilization Committee to end the war in Southeast Asia also announced plans to make Jan. 19 a "national day of student antiwar protest" on high school and college campuses around the country.

"One should call things by their proper name. What is happening today in Vietnam is a form of torture. There are no military grounds for the bombing." --Premier Olof Palme of Sweden.

Sweden Reacts to Bombing

By Bjorn Carlsson

The Swedish criticism of the Vietnam war has created a very tense situation in the diplomatic relations between Stockholm and Washington. Last week the U. S. state department asked Sweden not to replace retiring ambassador H. de Besche in direct response to a speech given by the Swedish prime minister on December 23. In that speech he said "violence is now once again triumphing. There are many names connected with violence--Treblinka, Lidice, Ouradour, Babij Jar, Katyn for example; now we have one more Hanoi--Christmas 1972."

The Swedish anti-war move is somewhat unique from most countries in that the government walks first in the processions of protest while most governments stay home. During the last couple of hundred years, Sweden has tried to stay out of wars. The last war the nation was involved in was against Norway in 1814. This longing for peace, however, does not prevent Sweden from playing an active role in international politics to fight for what it believes is right even if the big powers don't like to be criticized. Napoleon did not like Sweden's "active foreign policy" neither did Hitler. Great Britain protested sharply when Sweden as the first nation in the world established diplomatic relations with "the rebellious

in the colonies of North America." Sweden's reasons were that it felt that a people de facto in permanent control of its territory shall also be recognized as a nation de jure. The exact same reason was given when Sweden as the first western nation recognized North Vietnam.

When the war escalated in 1965 an anti-war group was founded in Stockholm which was to become the United FNL groups of Sweden (FNL is the abbreviation of the official name of the Viet Cong until the creation of the Provisional Revolutionary Regime.) This group grew very fast and its major effort was to make people aware of the war. By 1966 the war was a burning issue in Sweden. The Swedish labor government came out against the war, as did most of the opposition. By 1967 the three major parties and most interest groups such as the unions had joined in a large antiwar union involving as much as one third of the population of Sweden. The United FNL lost much of its strength as an antiwar group as it became more violent.

The United States got quite upset when the Swedish Minister of Education, Olof Palme, condemned the Vietnam war on American TV, and several months later was walking arm in arm with the North Vietnamese ambassador. The American ambassador to Stockholm was then called

back to the U. S. The U. S. became even more alarmed when Sweden established diplomatic relations with North Vietnam. Palme became Prime Minister and was presented with an honorary doctoral degree by Kenyon College in Ohio, where he received a B.A. 20 years ago. At this time the U. S. invited him to Washington, but only to talk with William Rogers. This was contrary to all principles of diplomatic behavior.

After several years, Nixon sent Ambassador Holland to Sweden. Holland never really understood the country. In Sweden the Prime Minister goes without police protection, whereas Holland himself had a large force. Holland was greeted with numerous demonstrations.

Though quiet for some time, the antiwar movement again showed its strength when Nixon resumed the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. All of the parties in Sweden issued a joint statements condemning the war. In addition the Swedish people are signing a petition that will be presented to Nixon.

The Swedish people consider it important to work actively against U. S. policies in Indochina. The only hesitation grows from a fear of American reaction in trade relations. The American people might help the Swedish antiwar movement and their own by buying Swedish goods.

Faculty Salaries Low

From UNIVERSITY SENATE COMMITTEE ON FACULTY

ED. NOTE On December 7, 1972 the Committee on Faculty of the University Senate issued the following report on faculty compensation which is printed in its entirety. In short, it recommends the University should achieve compensation levels equal to the national median for institutions of our type adjusted for the local cost of living. To accomplish this in one year would require a 16% overall increase. If spread over three years this would probably require about 10% per year.

On October 29, 1971 the Committee on Faculty submitted to the Senate a report in which it recommended a 25% increase in faculty compensation for 1972-73. This recommendation was made after selecting a reasonable goal on the national salary scales for comparable institutions. It recognized the continuing erosion of our national ranking in average faculty compensation, it considered Drew's rank relative to other schools in New Jersey, and yet it made some concessions to economic realities.

On January 27, 1972, after learning that the compensation pool would be increased by but 10.1%, the Committee made recommendations for the distribution of these funds. These recommendations would have increased average faculty compensation by 9.5%, the balance of the funds being allocated to retired employees.

Next came the task of effecting these increases in the face of a federal policy which established a 5.5% norm. This required continuing efforts by members of the administration through the summer until the appeal was finally granted. In the meantime additional funds had become available so that the actual increase in average compensation was about 10.1%. Due credit must be given to the Board of Trustees and the administration for their genuine efforts to raise compensation.

We have taken a large step in the right direction, but there is still a long way to go. We have covered only about 40% of the gap recognized by the committee a year ago. In the process the student/faculty ratio in the College has moved up in 15.2 and every part of the university has felt budgetary restrictions. Probably the only other major budget item which has increased "normally" is scholarship funds.

Once again the committee must assess our position relative to other educational institutions because of the effect which this has on our ability to attract and

retain faculty members of the proper caliber in this particular geographic location. Once again we must predict one year ahead based on figures which are one year behind. Fiscal crises in many institutions make the problem of distinguishing the trends less simple than it was as recently as two years ago.

Even the modest increases effected in the 1971-72 budget had reversed the alarming downward trend in our national ranking among all categories of educational institutions. (Table I) The 1972-73 figures should show a further improvement in our standing. It must be remembered, however, that those institutions still above us include many of the large universities, which together employ the majority of faculty members in the nation.

Tables II and III show average salary and compensation figures for the current year. The compensation figures have been used in tables IV and V to provide another measure of our national standing. A comparison of rows 3 and 1 in table IV shows that we are just about at the national average for IIA institutions. This would be expected for an average school in an average metropolitan area, but not for Drew located in the most expensive area in the continental U.S. Row 2 adjusts the national average for the local cost of living index and shows how far down we are. Notice particularly the figures for the middle ranks. In all ranks a comparison at, say, the 80th percentile instead of the 50th would be even more discouraging. Table V reinforces table IV's description of the situation.

The central factor which effects our position is the cost of living index which stands at 121. for our area against a national URBAN average of 100. What this means is simply that any item that costs \$5 in the typical urban area costs us \$6.05. Note that urban costs are also higher than in non-urban areas. When adjustments are made for the cost of living factor in this area, the results, while somewhat improved from last year, remain bleak. While there is little question that Drew stands well into the top fifth of either universities in general or even more certainly of institutions with small graduate programs (category IIA of the AAUP scales) the realities of the current economic situation dictate considerably lower goals in compensation. A possible guideline for compensation level is to suggest that the Drew staff member should have purchasing power only equal to that of the

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Table IV

Increase Required to reach 50-th percentile in purchasing power (Adjusted for cost of living) for category IIA schools, 1973-74.

	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Overall
1. AAUP Estimated Median Compensation for IIA Schools, 1973-74	\$20,710	\$16,735	\$13,980	\$11,450	\$16,135
2. (1) Above Adjusted for Cost of Living (Index = 121)	25,059	20,249	16,916	13,854	19,523
3. Mean Drew Compensation, 1972-73	22,468	16,707	13,956	12,301	16,772
4. Increase Required as a percent of (3)	11.5	21.2	21.2	12.6	16.4

Table V

Increase Required to reach 50-th percentile in purchasing power (Adjusted for cost of living) for all university professors, 1973-4.

	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Overall
1. AAUP Estimated Median Compensation for all faculty in nation, 1973-74	\$23,671	\$17,808	\$14,725	\$11,897	\$17,546
2. (1) Above Adjusted for Cost of Living (Index = 121)	28,642	21,548	17,817	14,395	21,231
3. Mean Drew Compensation, 1972-73	22,468	16,707	13,956	12,301	16,772
4. Increase Required as a percent of (3)	27.5	29.0	27.7	17.0	26.6

average member of his profession nationally. An even more modest alternative is to suggest purchasing power equal to the typical staff member at a IIA school. The increases necessary to reach these levels in 1973-74 are shown in tables V and IV, respectively.

Table VI shows some comparison figures for a selection of quality colleges. All are in category II with sub-categories shown. Cost of living factors are also shown (where available). Equivalent purchasing power is computed by dividing salary by cost of living factor. Notice that the median Drew salary is for the University, not the College.

Table VII shows our standing relative to other institutions in New Jersey. The figures for 1972-73 should show us closing the gap on the state colleges. They will also show the effect of collective

bargaining at Monmouth, just as the 1971-72 figures show the effect at F.D.U. AAUP categories are shown for all institutions. The definitions are:

I Universities
IIA 4-year colleges with some graduate programs

IIB 4-year - primarily baccalaureate
III 2-year institutions with academic ranks

Statistics can be dull reading if not downright discouraging. The problems enunciated a year ago have been ameliorated but not alleviated. Position relative to other members of the profession, while the easiest to quantify, is not the only indicator that compensation levels are still inadequate. The cost of housing and of food in the Madison area continue to rise. The first, in particular, is a major problem to the younger faculty members.

Many in all ranks are forced into "moonlighting", teaching in other institutions at pay scales which would be insulting, if insult were not a luxury.

In the light of past history, the committee is reluctant to recommend a specific percentage increase for one year, but prefers rather to set a three-year goal.

1. The University should achieve compensation levels equal to the national median for IIA institutions adjusted for the local cost of living. (To accomplish this in one year would require a 16% overall increase. Because of the continuing inflationary push, if spread over three years this would probably require about 10% per year.)

2. Until this level is reached, the compensation problem must maintain the top priority status accorded it last year.

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Table I

Average Faculty Compensation

Drew's National Ranking among all institutions reporting to AAUP

Year	Rank	Institutions ahead of Drew
1966-67	139	" " " "
1967-68	151	" " " "
1968-69	225	" " " "
1969-70	280	" " " "
1970-71	402	" " " "
1971-72	366	" " " "

Table II

1972-73 Averages for Continuing Faculty (including Physical Education)

Rank	Salary	Compensation
Professor	\$19,280	\$22,468
Associate Professor	14,515	16,707
Assistant Professor	12,097	13,956
Instructor	10,674	12,301
Overall	14,491	16,772

Table III

1972-73 Averages for Continuing Faculty (including Physical Education)

Rank	College Number	Salary	Theol. School Number	Salary
Professor	24	\$19,010	9	\$20,000
Associate Professor	20	14,432	6	14,791
Assistant Professor	32	11,856	4	14,025
Instructor	17	10,488	2	12,250
Overall	93	14,006	21	16,636

Table VI

Median Salaries at Selected Quality Schools (all of category II)

Institution	AAUP sub-category	1970-71 Median	1971-72 Median	C of L Factor	Equivalent Purchasing Power \$
Amherst	B	\$15,500	\$15,300		
Haverford	A	13,800	14,500	104	13,900
Swarthmore	A	13,800	14,400	104	13,800
Wesleyan Univ.	A	13,900	14,100	106	13,300
Oberlin	A	13,100	13,700	92	14,900
Hamilton	B	13,500	13,600	105	13,000
Williams	B	13,000	13,200		
Gettysburg	B	12,700	13,000	96	13,500
Ohio Wesleyan	B	12,000	13,000	95	13,700
Drew	A	12,000	12,800	121	10,600
Trinity	B	12,300	12,800	106	12,100
Dickinson	B	11,800	12,500	96	13,000
Wittenberg	A	11,300	12,400	95	13,100
Allegheny	A	11,300	12,300	97	12,700

Cost of Living Factors (AAUP)

Boston 120; Buffalo 105; Cincinnati 92; Cleveland 101; Dayton 93; Hartford 106; Lancaster, Pa. 96; New York City 121; Philadelphia 104; Pittsburgh 97; Portland, Me. 94

Chronology Of Madness

DECEMBER 16

Henry A. Kissinger said that the negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam had so far failed to reach what President Nixon regarded as "a just and fair agreement" to end the Vietnam war. Breaking the Administration's silence on his just-completed talks in Paris with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that South Vietnam's objections to an agreement were serious, but insisted that Hanoi must accept the largest share of blame for the failure to reach an accord.

In Paris, the North Vietnamese delegation issued a statement asserting that Mr. Kissinger's charges against Hanoi were "completely untrue." The statement, read by Nguyen Thanh Le, a spokesman, criticized the United States for breaking an agreement to avoid public comment on the private negotiations. The statement said Hanoi was "prepared to sign" the draft agreement and called on the United States to sign "without delay and without any change."

DECEMBER 17

The White House announced that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Henry A. Kissinger's deputy, was flying to Southeast Asia to brief the leaders of South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand on the current impasse in the Paris peace talks. General Haig's trip is expected to last only a few days. He is scheduled to return to Washington on Thursday.

President Nixon is considering a number of diplomatic and military measures designed to put pressure on North Vietnam to reach an early cease-fire agreement, according to well-placed Administration officials. They reported that Henry A. Kissinger's news conference Saturday, in which he said that negotiations with Hanoi had failed to reach a "just and fair" agreement, was the first such move. Other steps reported under consideration include private diplomatic efforts to have the Soviet Union, China and other nations try to use their influence to get the talks "back on the track."

The negative turn in the Paris cease-fire negotiations provoked a general reaction of disappointment among Senators in Washington, but it was still not clear whether the disappointment would lead to renewed criticism of the Administration's Vietnam policies. For the moment, at least, the Administration appeared to have kept the issue under political

control through Mr. Kissinger's public explanation of how the secret talks had reached an impasse.

DECEMBER 18

The Nixon Administration announced a resumption of full-scale bombing and mining of North Vietnam, warning that such raids "will continue until such time as a settlement is arrived at." The White House insisted that the renewal of air strikes north of the 20th Parallel, after

Heavy fighting was reported for the third day in the northernmost part of South Vietnam near Quang Tri city. South Vietnamese troops trying to expand their control of territory were heavily supported during the day by bombing attacks by United States B-52 bombers. About 60 of the bombers were said to have struck at North Vietnamese troop positions and supply lines in Quang Tri Province and in the southernmost area of North Vietnam.

DECEMBER 19

At least two B-52 bombers and an F-111 fighter-bomber have been lost since the United States resumed full-scale bombing of North Vietnam on Monday, an American military spokesman reported. Other official sources said that a third B-52 went down during raids that were believed to have been the heaviest of the war and that were accompanied by bombardment from ships. The spokesman also reported that seven men, the six members of a B-52 and one military passenger, had been rescued in Thailand, and that eight other airmen were missing.

North Vietnam accused the United States of premeditated escalation of the Vietnam war and termed the action insane. A Foreign Ministry statement said that "it is clear that the new war escalation of American imperialists is premeditated and aims at achieving its plot of intensifying its war and aggression and negotiating from a position of force."

The renewed American bombing of the Hanoi area brought gloom to many American officials in Saigon and jubilation to members of the South Vietnamese Government. "We won't have peace for months now," an American civilian official said, "it looks like it's all over for months. It's very sad." The mood in the Presidential Palace in Saigon was said to be jubilant.

DECEMBER 20

North Vietnam claimed that U. S. air raids yesterday and today, had damaged the prison camp where captured American pilots are kept. A number of PWs were reported injured.

The North Vietnamese claim was made in a broadcast monitored in Washington.

The broadcast said in the raid shortly after noon Hanoi time that a number of prisoners in the camp, nicknamed "The Hanoi Hilton," were injured. But the broadcast gave no details about how many were hurt.

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According to the Hanoi report, four Americans visiting in North Vietnam were shown the damaged prison camp. They were identified as folk singer Joan Baez, attorney Telford Taylor, the Rev. Michael Allen and Barry Romo.

Radio Hanoi said the Cuban Embassy was hit, and most of the houses in the compound were damaged. A statement by the Cuban representative in Hanoi made no mention of any casualties.

Hanoi also reported that a Russian ship was damaged during U.S. raids on Haiphong.

A perforating bomb hit a Soviet ship, "damaging and breaking many panes on the cabin," the radio broadcast said.

Agence France-Presse correspondent Jean Thoraval reported from Hanoi that the city's central railroad station main building, near the Cuban Embassy, had been destroyed. The reporter also said most of the main buildings at Gia Lam Airport had been reduced to rubble.

A North Vietnamese official, showing singer Joan Baez around the airport, said air traffic remained uninterrupted.

Hanoi, which reported heavy civilian casualties in last night's raids, said President Nixon had lost his senses and declared, "The criminal bombings made by the U.S. aggressors have only dimmed the prospects of a peaceful settlement. 'The Vietnamese people are determined to fight and fight hard till complete victory.'"

DECEMBER 21

Four more B-52's were shot down near Hanoi, according to United States military spokesmen, who put the number of the giant bombers lost since Monday at eight. The six-man crews were listed as missing, making a total of 43 airmen either killed or captured in the first four days of the intensive bombing campaign. Despite the losses, the raids against heavily defended North Vietnamese targets will continue, Pentagon officials said.

The future of Soviet-American relations depends largely on ending the Vietnam war, according to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the chairman of the Soviet Communist party. He condemned the renewed American air war and issued his warning during a major address in Moscow. But he reserved his sharpest criticism for China, which he accused of repeatedly rejecting a Soviet bid for non-aggression pact.

The North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegates walked out of the formal Paris peace conference to protest the intensive American bombing of North Vietnam. The delegates, who charged there had been "carpet bombing" by B-52's, nevertheless called for another regular meeting next week.

DECEMBER 22

Hanoi's largest hospital, about one mile west of the city's center, was bombed by American planes, according to the Swe-

dish Foreign Ministry, as the United States continued its heavy bombing of North Vietnam. The American command in Saigon has listed eight B-52's and four fighter-bombers as having crashed and 43 airmen as missing in action. Two more B-52's were reported lost early today, and both crews were reported as missing. The Hanoi radio said that the North Vietnamese have shot down 34 American aircraft since last Monday.

Pope Paul VI, in an address to the Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome, said that the reasons for the break in the Vietnam peace talks were not "sufficiently apparent." In a clear allusion to the renewed United States bombing raids on North Vietnam, the Pope gravely declared that the "unforeseen worsening of events has intensified bitterness and anxiety in world opinion."

In the United States, 41 religious leaders have issued a pastoral letter to the religious community assailing the bombing of North Vietnam and accusing the Ad-



ministration of "aborting the possibility and betraying the duty of peace."

The White House said that the United States would continue the heavy bombing of North Vietnam and that the next step to end the war was "totally" up to Hanoi. The Presidential press secretary said Mr. Nixon was "determined" to continue his current policy until North Vietnam decided to resume negotiations "in a spirit of goodwill and in a constructive attitude."

DECEMBER 23

Heavy American bombing of North Vietnam continued for the sixth day and the United States command in Saigon, whose policy has been minimal disclosure of its operations during the latest period of bombing, tightened its secrecy. For the first time, the command refused today to disclose any information about North Vietnamese air defenses, withholding reports on how many surface-to-air missiles were believed to have been fired, how intense the conventional antiaircraft fire had been, and whether any MIG's had been seen in the skies. The command had been releasing this information daily since the heavy

bombing of the Hanoi area began last Monday.

The North Vietnamese Vice Minister of Health said that 25 physicians, pharmacists and male and female nurses had been killed at Bach Mai Hospital during the bombing raids on Hanoi in the last few days. The minister, Dr. Nguyen Van Tin, spoke as he showed foreign newsmen the destroyed building, one of the seven largest hospitals in Hanoi. It was bombed on Tuesday and again on Friday night, he said.

Western Europe is reacting to the bombing of North Vietnam with growing protests and a mixture of sadness, disgust and anger. Correspondents in major capitals reported that virtually all shades of opinion have joined in denouncing the resumption of the heavy bombing attacks, and there was talk among some left-wing groups and unions of organizing boycotts of American goods and ships until the bombing was stopped. The Times of London said the bombing has a "particular horror because of its massive scale, its indiscriminate character, and its apparent employment as an act of negotiation rather than an act of war."

DECEMBER 24

American military officers in Saigon said that the United States had at least temporarily halted the bombing of North Vietnam. The halt apparently began after the latest raids in the North were made at about sundown yesterday. This roughly paralleled the beginning of a 24-hour Christmas cease-fire being observed by the South Vietnamese Government. "But how long this is going to last is anybody's guess, a high-ranking American officer said.

Xuan Thuy, who has been North Vietnam's negotiator at the semipublic peace talks in Paris, said, in a television interview program of the American Broadcasting Company in Paris, that his Government would not resume negotiations with the United States as long as American bombing raids north of the 20th Parallel were continued. He said the stepped-up bombing raids were being used "to compel the Vietnamese people to accept United States terms."

Telford Taylor, professor of law at Columbia University and a retired brigadier general, who is visiting Hanoi with a group of Americans, found the city badly scarred and half deserted but vigorous and in good spirits. He reported that essential services had been maintained and said that despite the bombings severity it was possible to drive through the city for many blocks and see no damage, indicating that the bombing has been concentrated in certain areas.

DECEMBER 25

Informed American military officers in Saigon said early today that the pause in

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the bombing of North Vietnam that began on Christmas Eve remained in effect past midnight. They said they had received no indication of when the air raids might be resumed. "Nothing is moving in either the North or the South," an officer said.

DECEMBER 26

With its 36-hour pause in the bombing of North Vietnam ended, the United States command in Saigon said that the planes were once again operating as they had last week, when the raids were the heaviest of the war. A spokesman for the command announced in the afternoon that the Christmas pause in the bombing had ended three hours earlier, at 1 P.M. (midnight Monday, New York time). At that time, planes started taking off from aircraft carriers in the South China Sea and from Thailand and Guam.

DECEMBER 27

The United States military command in Saigon released its first report in nine days on the damage inflicted by the intensive air campaign against North Vietnam. The report, which was acknowledged to be incomplete, listed more than 60 military targets, most of them in the populous Hanoi-Haiphong area.

The Cambodian Government acknowledged that it had "at times" paid salaries as to many as 100,000 nonexistent soldiers because of corruption by military commanders and other "irregularities." The payment of these "phantom troops" - creations of false payrolls submitted by unit commanders - has become a source of bitter popular complaint in Cambodia.

DECEMBER 28

Two more B-52 bombers were reported lost over North Vietnam by the United States military command in Saigon, bringing to 14 the number lost since the current air offensive began 12 days ago. North Vietnam says it has shot down 31 B-52's. In announcing the losses, the command did not give out any information on the number of missions flown or their targets.

A correspondent for the Agence France-Presse in Hanoi visited Kham Thien, one of the city's most animated and colorful streets, after learning of the statement by the United States that American planes were not aiming at civilian targets. He reports he found the street almost totally destroyed by bombs from B-52's. North Vietnamese officials, he said, reported 215 people had died in the raid on the street, which is near the central railroad station.

President Nguyen Van Thieu signed a law on the last day before his special decree powers expired that South Vietnamese political leaders said could have the effect of eliminating all political parties except Mr. Thieu's. The law requires, among other things, that every party create a village-based organization and win at

least 20 percent of the vote in any national election or be dissolved.

North Vietnam has undertaken a major effort through a variety of channels to convince Americans and others that the Paris peace negotiations broke down not because of its own recalcitrance but because the United States made new demands that re-opened the entire scope of the talks.

DECEMBER 29

The loss of another B-52 bomber and three smaller aircraft was announced by the United States command in Saigon. The command said that the B-52 was shot down in the Hanoi area and its crew was missing. The command, during the current air offensive, has refused to divulge the number of men aboard lost B-52s. A noted medical specialist and head of a hospital in Hanoi told newsmen that 2,000 civilians had been killed in the city and as many wounded since Dec. 18 when the United States resumed bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel.

B-52 PROFILE

Crew:..... 6

Cost:.....\$8-million

Length:.....156 feet

Height:.....40 feet

Wingspan:..185 feet

Range:.....12,500 miles

Speed:.....650 m.p.h.

Maximum Take-off Weight: 488,000 pounds

Capacity:..30 tons of 500-pound and 750-pound bombs.

Number Available (in Guam and Thailand): 200

Usually protected on flights over North Vietnam by F-105 and F-4 (Phantoms). F-105's carry radar-jamming gear and other electronic devices to protect bombers.

Bombing Pattern:

Usually fly in formations of three and lay down a carpet of bombs roughly half a mile wide and a mile and a half long.

Unrest is growing in Congress among both Democrats and Republicans over the Administration's resumption of heavy bombing of North Vietnam. Some Congressional critics of the war had been organizing opposition to the President's policies on the war.

The United States has asked Sweden not to send a new Ambassador to Washington when the present envoy leaves. The State Department confirmed reports from Sweden that the request had been made last Saturday when Ambassador Hubert de Besche was called in and handed a protest to a statement by the Swedish Premier Olof Palme, comparing the United States bombing of North Vietnam to Nazi massacres in World War II.

"Before, when they came back, they were always clowing around," the Air Force sergeant, a ground crewman at Andersen Air Force Base in Guam, said of the crews of the B-52s that are bombing North Vietnam. "Now they're shaken." Air Force spokesmen on Guam say the

B-52's face "the greatest air defense system in history" over North Vietnam.

DECEMBER 30

The White House announced that President Nixon had ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel, and that Henry A. Kissinger would resume negotiations for a Vietnam cease-fire with Le Duc Tho in Paris on Jan. 8. It was not clear whether the impetus for the new round of negotiations had come from Hanoi or from Washington.

Official Washington seemed unsure whether the heavy bombing of North Vietnam had helped or hindered the United States in getting the Paris negotiations reopened. Interviews with military and civilian intelligence officials after the White House announcement of the halt to the bombing produced sharp divisions of opinions about the value of the bombing - a dispute that dates to the first air strikes over the North in the mid-nineteen sixties.

North Vietnam sought to dispel any impression that it had yielded to military pressure in agreeing to further peace talks

States command in Saigon. Spokesmen for the command were refusing to confirm the pause during the day, apparently following a pattern established when the command announced a 36 hour Christmas pause after it had passed. The pause was in observance of both the Communists and the Saigon Government.

There were clear signs in Washington that President Nixon's halt in bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel had brought him little, if any, respite from Congressional criticism of his Vietnam policies. House Democrats will caucus tomorrow - the day before Congress is scheduled to convene - and vote on a sense of the party resolution calling for a cut off in military spending in Southeast Asia.

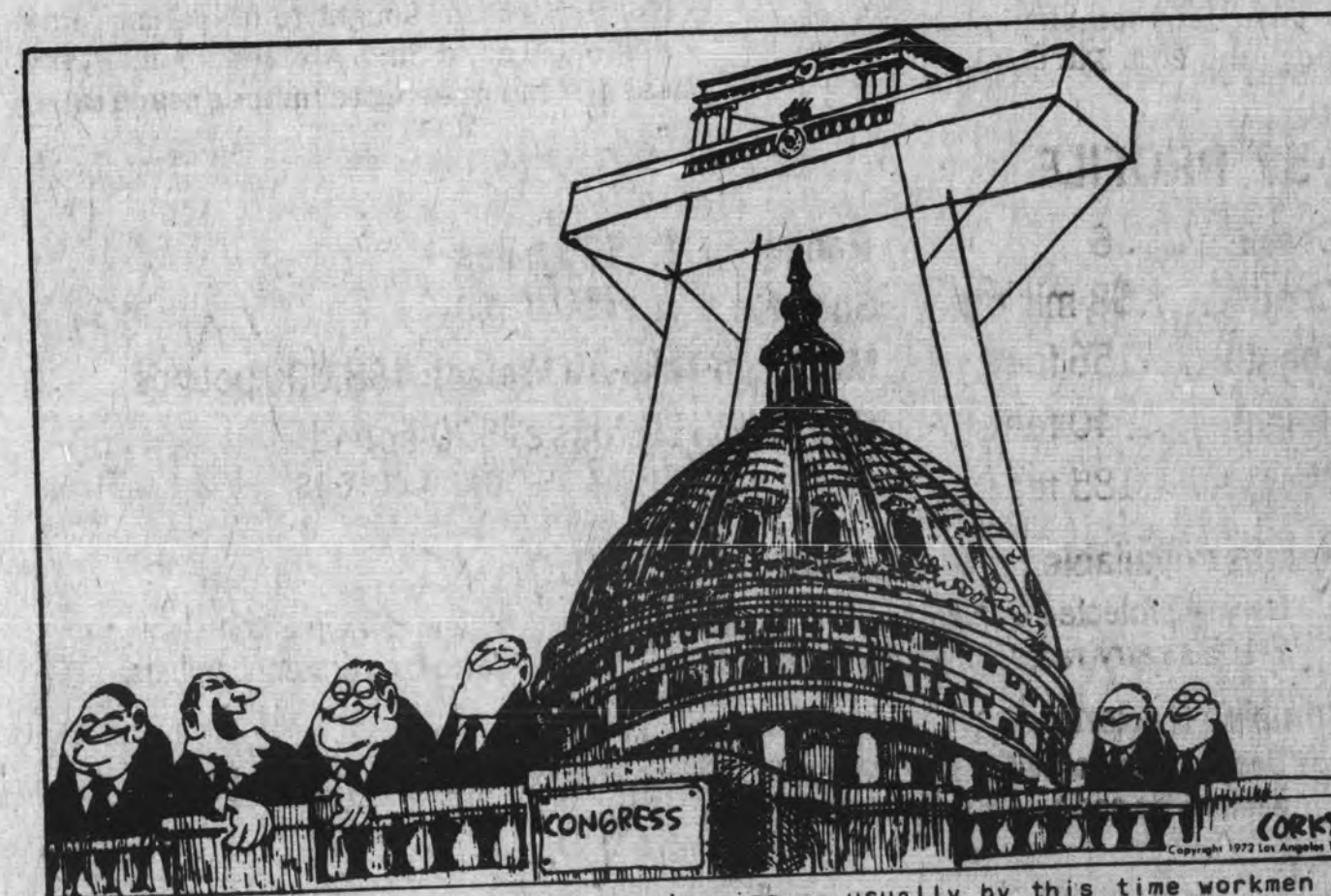
The people of Hanoi were able to get a full night's sleep for the first time since the United States bombing began two weeks ago. Fewer people wore helmets, but as many as ever dug air-raid

shelters, remained in effect. In the 49 ground war, Saigon accused the enemy of 49 violations of the truce.

The announcement that the private Paris peace talks would resume next Monday has prompted a cool reaction in Saigon among supporters of the Government. Opposition members in the National Assembly greeted the development somewhat more heartily, here during earlier talks appeared to be absent.

Meanwhile, the halt in the intensive American bombing of North Vietnam has brought a touch of relief, but some skepticism and only a little let up in action, to the B52 flight and ground crews at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam. One B-52 gunner said he hoped the peace negotiations that are to resume in Paris would "accomplish something this time," while other fliers expressed concern that North Vietnam would use the halt to rebuild its air defense.

Four American peace activists returned



shelters, for the average Vietnamese is not convinced that the bombing is really over.

Pope Paul VI, though ill with influenza made an appearance in an open window of the Vatican's Apostolic Palace and spoke severely about the United States bombing of North Vietnam before giving his customary Sunday blessing. He disclosed that in recent "contacts with the interested parties" in the Vietnam war he had appealed for an end to the bombings and new negotiations.

JANUARY 1

American planes have resumed raids in South Vietnam and in North Vietnam below the 20th Parallel after a 36 hour pause to observe a New Year cease-fire American officials in Saigon indicated. There was no official confirmation from the United States command. The halt in the bombing above the 20th Parallel ordered by the President Nixon last Sat-

urday, remained in effect. In the 49 ground war, Saigon accused the enemy of 49 violations of the truce.

JANUARY 2

A Pentagon spokesman confirmed for the first time reports by American and foreign observers of damage to the Bach Mai hospital and Gia Lam Airport in Hanoi during recent air raids. He denied that the damage was either extensive or intentional. He would give no reason for the long delay in conceding that the hospital and airport had been damaged.

The United States and North Vietnam resumed their cease fire talks in Paris with a four hour session at the technical level and agreed to meet again. The meeting was held between William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia, and Nguyen Co Thach, North Vietnam's Deputy Foreign

Minister, and was said to be preliminary, to the main talks scheduled to resume next Monday between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's principal negotiator.

Congressional opponents of the Vietnam war threatened to try to cut off war appropriations if the Nixon Administration did not obtain a peace settlement quickly. On the eve of the formal opening of the 93rd Congress, the Democratic caucus voted to 154 to 75 to declare its policy in favor of terminating United States military operations "immediately," subject to only "arrangements necessary" to insure the safe withdrawal of American troops and the return of American prisoners of war."

JANUARY 3

High Administration officials said day that the United States had no assurance that the renewal next week of the private peace talks in Paris would bring on an early settlement of the war in Vietnam. Stressing that they did not know how the next round of talks would turn out, the officials said that Hanoi had pledged only that the talks would be "serious" and that there had been no secret agreement on the unsettled substantive issues since the last round of talks broke down.

The 93rd Congress convened with a double barreled attack on the Nixon Administration by leaders of the Democratic majority. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield "has failed to make peace by negotiation" and vowed to bring about "complete disengagement" from the war in Vietnam. Speaker of the House Carl Albert pledged to "work harder than I ever worked in my life" to re-establish respect for Congress as an equal partner in Government."

JANUARY 4

The formal Vietnam conference resumed in Paris and the Communist delegates to the four party talks promptly accused the United States of trying to keep Vietnam divided. It was the first semipublic session since Dec. 21, when the North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations walked out to protest the American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. Though the chief American delegate, William J. Porter, said "it is not a time for rancor," the Communist over the destruction caused by the bombing.

North Vietnam released a preliminary survey on the results of the bombing of Hanoi. According to the North Vietnamese, American bombs killed 1,318 persons and wounded 1,261 others. In addition, Hanoi asserted that densely populated areas were devastated by more than 1,000 bombing sorties, including 500 attacks by B-52s.

The United States command in South Vietnam announced that the loss of another B-52, the 16th giant bomber to

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Bombs Over Hanoi

By TELFORD TAYLOR

The writer of the following article is a professor of law at Columbia University who recently returned from a visit to Hanoi. A retired brigadier general, he was the chief United States counsel for the prosecution at the Nuremberg war crimes trials and is the author of several books, including "Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy."

The United States B-52 raids that struck on the night of Dec. 18-19 came as no surprise to the North Vietnamese in Hanoi, though their weight was greater than anything the city had yet experienced.

Hanoi had already been stripped to the essentials. Schools and universities had been closed and the entire educational system moved to the countryside. Theaters and other public gathering places, except churches, were shut. Boating in the city's lovely lakes was forbidden, and every precaution was taken to avoid dangerous concentrations of people.

But there were still lots of people left, and on the weekend before the bombing resumed Hanoi was a lively bustle of shoppers and sidewalk vendors, its streets crowded with bicyclists and pedestrians.

Hanoi's air-raid warning system consists of sirens and public loudspeakers readily audible in a city not much troubled with the noise of motor traffic. When hostile aircraft approach within 30 miles of the city, a "pre-alert" announcement is made, followed by others as the planes come closer. At 18 miles the sirens wail and everyone makes for the shelters.

The shelters are omnipresent. Every few yards on virtually every street there is what looks like a sunken ash-can, big enough to hold an adult, often lined with concrete and equipped with a concrete or thick bamboo cover. The principal streets are lined with other shelters, each accommodating perhaps half a dozen persons, who enter through low doorways. Near most public buildings there are additional shelters sunk as far as 20 feet under the surface and large enough for 50 or more persons.

The shelter behind the Hoa Binh Hotel, in which I spent a good many hours, is of this type. It is filled not only with hotel residents (Indian and Polish members of the International Control Commission, French journalists and Cuban seamen from ships blocked in Haiphong harbor), but also with North Vietnamese whose small homes are adjacent to the

hotel. At first there was a tendency to linger outside the entrance of the shelter until the thump of bombs or drone of aircraft came close, but as the days passed and the attacks continued, the depths of the shelter grew increasingly popular.

A Regular Schedule

The raids soon fell into a general pattern of concentration in the late evening and very early morning hours, and the early afternoon.

Tactical raids by fighter-bombers usually came shortly after lunch, and seldom lasted as much as an hour. Evening alerts generally began at 8 or 9 o'clock, and before midnight the B-52's were overhead, and the noise of their "carpet bombings" - which someone has aptly

no longer possible to cross by the great Long Bien road and railway bridge, two spans of which have been knocked out. Vehicular and foot traffic now crosses on two one-way pontoon bridges that have survived the raids.

Village Was a Target

Beyond the bridgehead on the east shore the village of Gia Lam, through which run the road and railway to Haiphong, was the principal target of the first night's attack by B-52's. Soon the village was a shambles and the surroundings a desert of craters. There was heavy loss of life reported, among both the residents and travelers on the crowded highway. The railroad track was torn up in many places, but the road has been kept open, despite renewed assaults by the bombers.



compared to the roll of a muffled kettle-drum - shook the shelters. The night attacks occasionally lasted until 5 A.M., but ordinarily one could count on getting some undisturbed sleep after 2 A.M., and the mornings and late afternoons were generally peaceful.

Hanoi's physical situation is well described by its name (properly Ha Noi), meaning "inside of the river." It sits on the west bank of the Red River at the head of the delta. One cannot go far in any direction without coming to a water crossing, so its communications are especially susceptible to air attack.

To get from Hanoi to Haiphong or to the coal mines on the Tonkin Gulf Coast at Hon Gai, you must cross the broad main stream of the Red River, and it is

It was during these initial attacks at Gia Lam that a number of heavy bombs destroyed the terminal and blew craters in part of the runway at the nearby international airport. The Pentagon has described the bombing of the airport as accidental, and the statement is substantiated by the fact that it was not hit again, though surely it could have been closed down completely had that been thought desirable.

At midday on Thursday, Dec. 21, the fighter-bombers came screaming over the hotel. The bomb explosions were disturbingly close, and soon the electric light in the shelter went out.

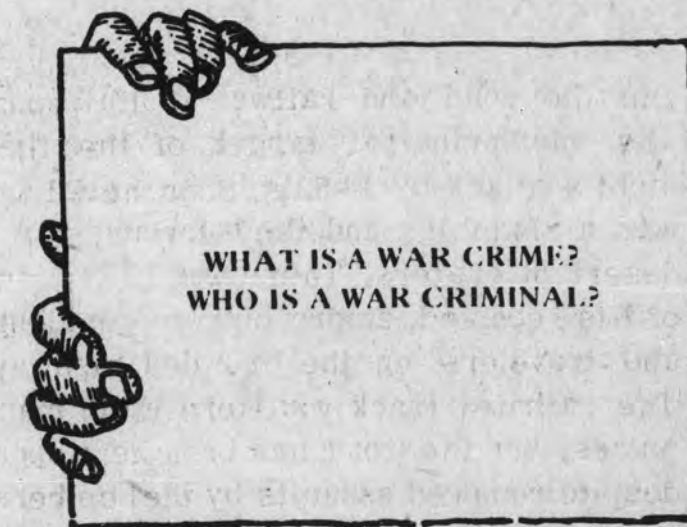
When the all-clear sounded, we were

Continued on Page 11

told that the central power station had been destroyed and saw a large crowd gathering a quarter of a mile away on the Lei Thuong Kiet, the broad avenue through the diplomatic sector on which the Hoa Binh Hotel fronts. A bomb had exploded immediately behind the Cuban Embassy, wrecking several large residential buildings and blowing out most of the windows of the embassy itself.

Shelters Are Effective

The shelters had served well and despite the extensive destruction, there was only one fatality and half a dozen injuries.



Only a few yards away loomed the stockade of the famed "Hanoi Hilton" for American prisoners, and two blocks farther away was the railway station, its main building now in ruins. Probably the bomb at the Cuban Embassy had been intended for the station.

That night and the following morning, the inevitable consequences of using the B-52's against targets in the city became apparent. In the An Duong district of north-eastern Hanoi, a low-rent housing development was obliterated by a "carpet"

of heavy bombs. The 20 or so housing units were smashed like matchwood, and the viewer had to pick his way along the edges of enormous craters. According to the North Vietnamese, there were 261 casualties, of which 135 were deaths.

Bach Mai is the name of an area at the southern end of the city, and it is the site of the largest hospital and medical research center in North Vietnam. It is an extensive complex of buildings and grounds, lying about a mile and a half south of the railway station and half a mile north of the small Bac Mai airfield. We were told that individual buildings of the hospital had been hit in June of 1972 and again on Dec. 19, but the raid early in the morning of Dec. 22, when B-52's unloaded a carpet of heavy bombs that covered the entire complex wreaked virtually total destruction.

Despite the concentration of the attack, it is impossible for me to believe that the hospital was the target of the raid, which was probably directed at the airfield and nearby barracks and oil-storage units. Fortunately the hospital's patients had been moved to safety before the bombing, but it was reported that about 25 members of the hospital staff, including a doctor and 15 nurses had been killed.

By the end of the first week of bombing, a new wave of evacuation was well under way. Buses were assembled at various collection points for those who could not make their own way to the country, trucks were hired by groups of families, and others went by bicycle

or even on foot. A frequent sight was a pedicab with grandmother, small children, and bundles of possessions trundling out of the city to some refuge with relatives or friends.

In the city many shops closed and the traffic dwindled to a fraction of its previous volume. According to semi-official reports, by Christmas Day Hanoi was 75 to 80 per cent evacuated.

An Alert During Prayer

Not all of the evacuees found safety, for the bombers were operating over the adjacent provinces. It was officially reported and confirmed to me by relatives of some of the victims - that on Dec. 23 there were heavy casualties in two villages west of Hanoi and that some of the wounded evacuees had to be brought back to hospitals in the city.

Sunday, the day before Christmas brought some relief from the bombing. At seven o'clock that evening, Dean Michael Allen of the Yale Divinity School conducted a Christmas Eve service in the lobby of the Hoa Binh Hotel, dramatically interrupted by a low flying aircraft alert during the Lord's Prayer.

Despite this intrusion, there was a general belief that the city would not be bombed on Christmas Eve, and a midnight mass was read in the Hanoi Cathedral, which was filled to overflowing. There was no pipe organ, and Christmas music was provided by a harmonium and a mixed choir, which included one boy soprano with a remarkable voice. Schu-

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Nuremberg Principles

The Treaty of London, August 8, 1945 (59 Stat. 1544), provided for the creation of the International Military Tribunal and the Charter of the Tribunal. The first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously affirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter and Judgment of the Nuremberg Tribunal and directed the International Law Commission to formulate them into an International Criminal Code (Res. 95 (I), 11 December 1946). "The Nuremberg Principles" were adopted by the International Law Commission, June-July 1950:

Principle I. Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefor and liable to punishment.

Principle II. The fact that internal law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under international law.

Principle III. The fact that a person

who committed an act which constitutes a crime under international law acted as Head of State or responsible government official does not relieve him from responsibility under international law.

Principle IV. The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

Principle V. Any person charged with a crime under international law has the right to a fair trial on the facts and law.

Principle VI. The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law:

(a) Crimes against peace:

(i) Planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances;

(ii) Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the acts mentioned under (i).

(b) War crimes:

Violations of the laws or customs of war which include, but are not limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave-labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(c) Crimes against humanity:

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of or in connection with any crime against peace or any war crime.

Principle VII. Complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as set forth in Principle VI is a crime under international law.

Letters to the Editor

Extortion

To the Editors:

Since your bill for second semester is due by January 19, 1973, there is a matter of great importance for you to consider. Most students receive a charge designated "unpaid balance" on their university bill. You and your parents deserve an itemized account of such charges prior to payment. No one other than university officials is aware of what "unpaid balance" encompasses. If you pay your own bill withhold that amount until you receive such an account. If your parents foot the bill inform them immediately, before it's too late. Inasmuch as this university requires payment in full of all charges before graduation, its practices, as outlined above border on extortion. Help to initiate a practice that should have been commonplace years before. An itemized account of any unspecified charges.

Tom Lovett

Chairman of Student Senate
Finance Committee

Political Prisoners

To the Editors:

There are upward of 200,000 political prisoners in the prisons, jails, and interrogation (torture) centers of South Vietnam. They include Communists and non-Communists and anti-Communists; people who approve the military struggle

of the National Liberation Front (Vietcong) and people who have adhered rigorously to nonviolent means of resisting the war and the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, peasants and intellectuals, Buddhist monks and nuns, lawyers, students, labor leaders. At least half of them have never been formally charged, much less tried and convicted. They have one thing in common: opposition to the war and to the repressive Thieu government.

Thousands more have been arrested in the past few weeks. Since word of an imminent settlement of the war, Thieu has been arresting thousands more, trying to make a clean sweep of the ablest leaders of the non-Communist nationalists who are South Vietnam's best hope for a democratic future.

Are they being "liquidated"? Disquieting reports have begun to come in that Thieu's statement that "we must eliminate unreliable elements" is being implemented through the wholesale murder of the leadership elements among these prisoners. The reports have not been confirmed; the trouble with a police state like South Vietnam is that by the time the rumors can be confirmed, the victims are dead. The evidence is sufficiently convincing, however, that the highly responsible Amnesty International has sounded an alarm, calling on all four parties to adopt a protocol protecting the prisoners.

It is obvious that these actions reflect President Thieu's determination to retain his power, and to do so by simply

eliminating the ablest leaders of his opposition, regardless of whether they are "Communists" or not. WE HAVE TO RECOGNIZE, HORRIFYINGLY, THAT THE "BLOOD BATH" OF WHICH PRESIDENT NIXON HAS SPOKEN SO OFTEN SEEMS LIKELY TO BE THE WORK OF HIS ALLY, PRESIDENT THIEU, WITH AMERICAN ACQUIESCENCE AND SUPPORT!

The Thieu government has complete control of the prison system and police. American advisors and officers reportedly no longer are associated with this aspect of Saigon's regime, and so cannot directly control or moderate this program. (Though there is little reason to suppose that they would anyway; many of the prisoners were captured by the infamous American-directed Operation Phoenix.)

The end-the-war agreement announced by Hanoi and confirmed by Henry Kissinger provided for the release of (military) prisoners of war of both sides, but left the fate of these civilians prisoners to subsequent negotiations between the NLF/PRG and Saigon. This provides no safeguard for the prisoners whatever.

WE MUST TRY TO RAISE A THUNDEROUS VOICE OF PROTEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, DIRECTED TO ALL FOUR PARTIES BUT ESPECIALLY TO SAIGON AND WASHINGTON, TO TRY TO PREVENT THIS AMERICAN-BOUGHT, SAIGON-MADE BLOODBATH.

Please write your Congressmen

The International Committee
of Conscience on Vietnam

Drew Acorn

The DREW ACORN is published, for the time being, every other week during the school year except on or near holidays, during periods of war, famine, or spiritual crisis.

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Editorial comment does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the entire editorial staff, the student body,

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The Spoiler Strikes Again?

As the ACORN goes to press, it appears that University President Robert Fisher Oxnam has again decided to wreck last minute havoc with plans that have been under discussion for some time by numerous students, faculty, and particularly the Educational Planning and Priorities Committee.

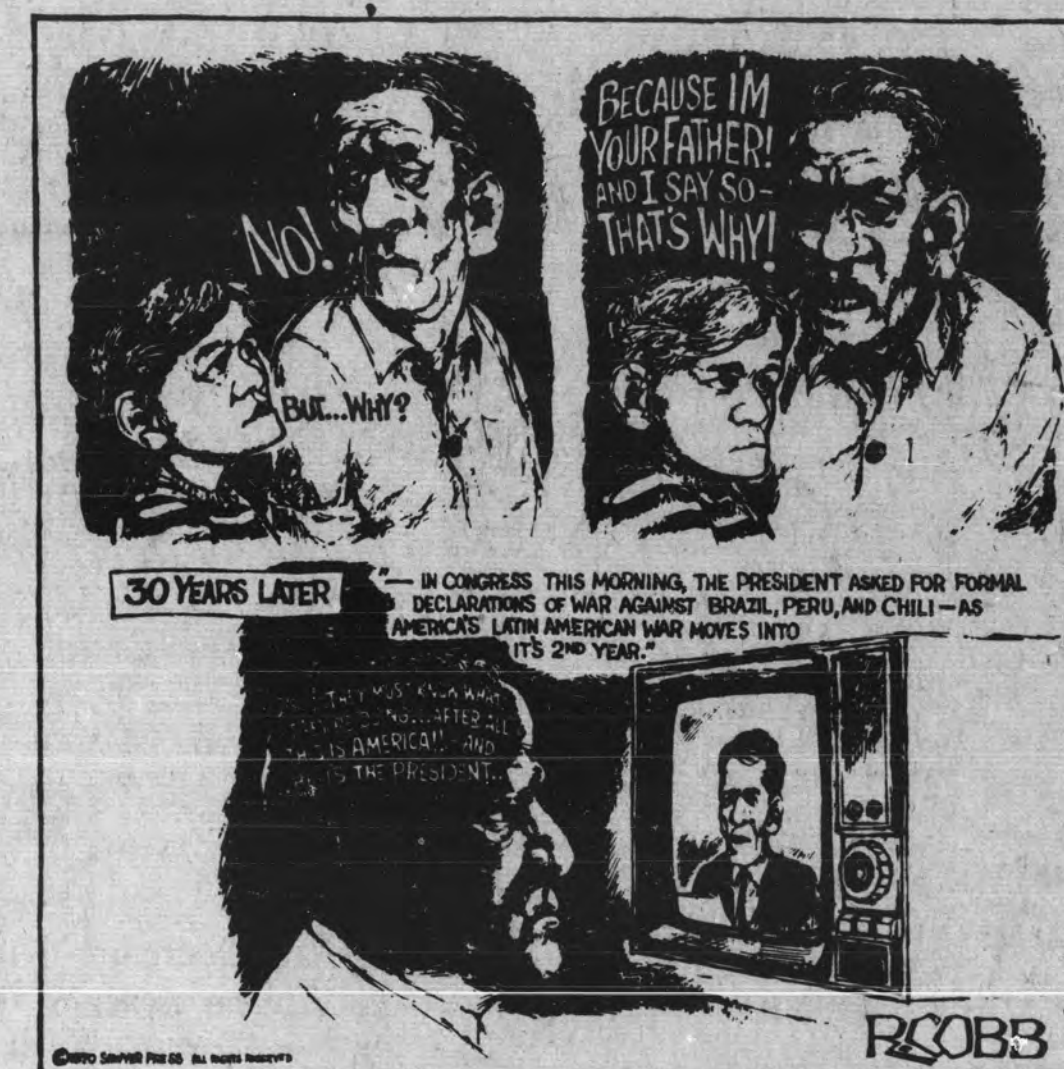
At its meeting scheduled for Friday afternoon, the College Faculty was set to consider final calendar changes for the 1973-74 Academic Year, changes which would provide for finals before Christmas recess and for a January interim program. Details had apparently been worked out—and financial problems put under control by University Vice President John Pepin—when our omnipotent President apparently announced to his cabinet at a meeting Thursday that the college semester could not begin on September 3rd, but rather had to be set to start on the 10th. Because there is a required minimum number for each

college course, our President's sudden revelation may very well thwart efforts to implement these needed calendar changes.

The ACORN has consistently supported not only the concept of finals before Christmas but also the innovative and potentially exciting prospects for a January program. Both these proposals seem to have widespread student support—and deserve the enthusiastic support of the faculty. It seems the only times we hear from President Oxnam are at orientation dinners, administrative inquisitions, and when bad news is afoot. The President's last minute grandstand play, without explanation, is simply inexcusable, especially for a college level administrator.

Students should continue their support of the programs in question, and we urge the College Faculty to ignore this last minute intrusion and approve the calendar changes and January plan.

/WSB



Morris Protests Bombings

MOUNTAIN LAKES - An estimated 150 persons lined the street and sidewalk in front of the home of former state senator Harry L. Sears in an "accountability" protest against President Nixon's renewed Vietnam bombing strategy.

The organizer of the silent protest, Mrs. Joan Petrucelli, Parsippany, said the Sears' home was the target of the demonstration because Sears was state campaign chairman for Nixon's reelection.

Nixon ran as a "peace candidate," Mrs. Petrucelli charged. She asked Sears to tell the president of the "deep disappointment of the people in Morris County over the breakdown in peace negotiations and the renewal of intensive bombing."

The quiet Christmas Day gathering started at about 10 a.m. People of all ages stood quietly, some holding signs bearing messages such as "Silence is consent," "Stop the bombing," "Peace at hand?" and "Sign the October peace treaty."

At about 10:30 a.m. Sears wearing a red sweater, emerged from his front door as his young daughter watched from a window where a Christmas candle had been placed.

He and Mrs. Petrucelli met on the steps of the large comfortable home at 22 Larchdell Way.

She asked permission to read him a statement which expressed "sorrow and shame" over the renewed bombing.

Sears listened intently to the message, then told Mrs. Petrucelli he believes President Nixon's policy is based on a sincere effort to bring about an honorable end to the war.

If the President thinks the intensive bombing is necessary, Sears told the protestors, he would support that policy unless events caused him to think otherwise, Mrs. Petrucelli reported after the

meeting.

"If I felt otherwise, I'd be protesting where you are," she said Sears told her.

Sears also said he spoke to the president last week before the breakdown of peace talks, and promised he would make personal effort to let the President

know how the demonstrators feel about the renewal of fighting.

The crowd dispersed quietly shortly after 11 a.m. without incident.

Mrs. Petrucelli asked Sears to pass the protest message along to members of congress from New Jersey. She said if congressional action failed to end the war, "There should be consideration of impeachment of the president for his deceitful renewal of the war after campaigning this fall as a peace candidate."

Mrs. Petrucelli and her husband Frank shook hands with Sears when they parted. "There is a difference of opinion between us, but no animosity," she commented. "We told him since he ran the President's re-election campaign, we wonder if he also approves of the awful bombing."

The message, issued in the name of "Concerned People Who Live In Morris County," said:

Dear Mr. Sears: We are here in front of your house on Christmas Day because we must convey to the president our sorrow and shame over the saturation bombing of Vietnam.

As one of the leaders of the movement to re-elect Mr. Nixon, you hold a responsibility to carry our message to the White House.

The voters of America did not give Mr. Nixon a mandate to slaughter the men, women and children of North Vietnam. The people were convinced by the president and his deputies that the

war was over. How have we been so deceived?

We are sorely grieved that our tax dollars are being used in this massive annihilation of people. We have been drawn as unwilling participants into these murderous attacks. We have been made part of a most evil action. We are bereaved. Our hands are covered with blood which will not wash away.

All our Christmas cards carry the message of peace and as the mailmen deliver these hopes, the president unleashed unprecedented tons of bombs over a small country in southeast Asia. We are killing the children while we celebrate the birth of a child.

We want you to tell the president that this horror must end. We want you to tell the president that you, Harry Sears, do not approve. We want you to say that you would not have led the forces of his victory if you had known it would lead to this.

We are calling upon our Congress to end this bloody deed. We are calling upon all those who were responsible for the re-election of the president to disavow their role. We want you to stand with us and protest against the sin that is being committed in our name.

If you cannot stand with us, you stand against us. If you are silent, you give consent. As you love your God and your children, you cannot remain aloof from what is happening. You are part of it. You played a major role.

We condemned the German people for their passive acquiescence to slaughter of six million people. They said they did not know. The American people know what is being done. You know what will be our excuse?

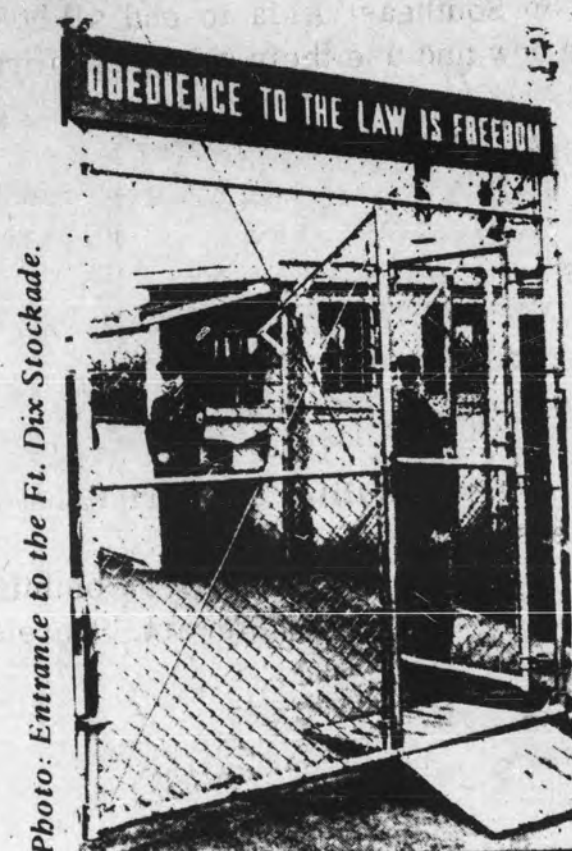


Photo: Entrance to the Ft. Dix Stockade.

WHEN LAW IS CRIMINAL

The Knapp Commission, in its final report, said high New York City police officials had ignored Federal reports that some of their men were suspected murderers, extortionists and heroin dealers. It also reported that as of October, 1971, police corruption was "an extensive, department-wide phenomenon, indulged in to some degree by a sizable majority of those on the force."

I can understand the anguish of the younger generation. They lack models, they have no heroes, they see no great purpose in the world. But conscientious objection is destructive of a society.

The imperatives of the individual are always in conflict with the organization of society. Conscientious objection must be reserved for only the greatest moral issues, and Vietnam is not of this magnitude.

Henry A. Kissinger, speaking to an editor of Look.

Methodists Protest War

Whereas from its inception the United Methodist tradition has combined the need for personal and social salvation clearly indicated in John Wesley's assertion that Methodists were to "spread scriptural holiness and to reform the continent," and, as Christians, are called to be agents of reconciliation and reconstruction in confronting all of the great problems and sins of our day, and,

Whereas, one of the objectives of Key '73 is "to apply the message of Jesus Christ to the issues shaping man and his society," we call upon all United Methodists, beginning with ourselves as evangelists, to develop an awareness of and sensitivity to human suffering in all areas of social and political life; and,

Whereas, the War in Southeast Asia is of great concern to all of us and continues to cause death, suffering, and human anguish; and,

Whereas, the life of every human being is precious; and,

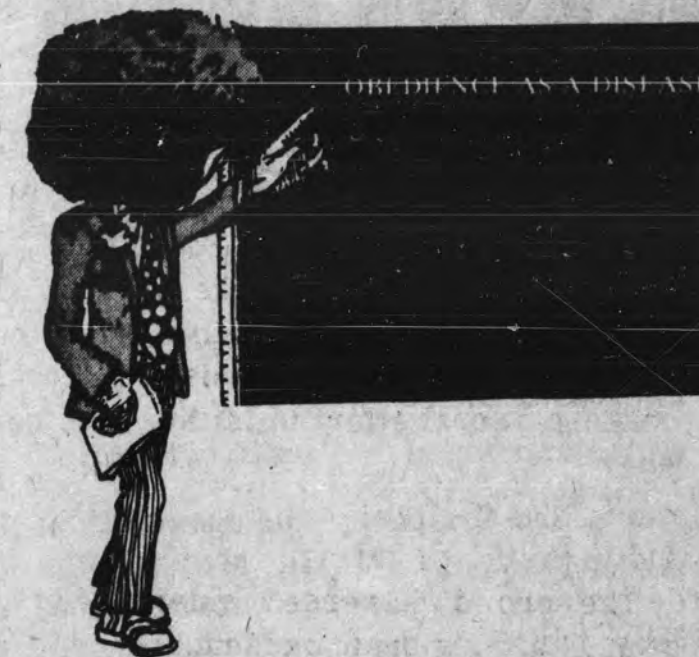
Whereas, the gospel of Christ bids us to be concerned for the whole man and the issues confronting his society:

Be it therefore resolved that,

(1) We, the Council of Evangelism of the United Methodist Church assembled in Arlington, Virginia, January 5, 1973, call upon the President, Congress, Hanoi and all nations and groups party to the war in Southeast Asia to end all hostilities now and use their energies to create a lasting peace. We grieve at the loss of life, the destruction of property and other human resources, and the brokenness of spirit which has come to so many as a result of this war.

(2) We encourage all participants in this Council meeting to communicate their views to their representatives in the Congress as an effective way to exercise their responsibility as Christians and citizens.

For the Executive Committee
M. Buren Stewart, Secretary



Youth Vote Of Little Impact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3--The new 18-to-20-year-old vote, which some strategists predicted would dramatically change American politics, turned out to make little if any difference, according to a Census Bureau report issued today.

The report, though subject to a "fib factor," gave a series of signs, including the following:

Fewer than half of the newly enfranchised young people voted.

They constituted only 6 per cent of the total vote.

Even with the new young voters included in the electorate, the median age of the American voter declined only from 46.7 to 44 years.



LAVELLE'S RAIDS ARE HELD PROPER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 - A House subcommittee says the unauthorized American air strikes ordered by Gen. John D. Lavelle against North Vietnam last winter "were not only proper but essential."

Siding with General Lavelle and against Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee said the United States strikes were justified by a new enemy radar setup that put American pilots in danger of being fired on without warning.

The House subcommittee, in a report released today, called the 1968 bombing halt in effect at the time that General Lavelle authorized some 28 strikes one of the most "peculiar aspects" of the Vietnam war.

Visconti's Glorious Libel

By MARC E. PAAVOLA

Like his immediately previous film-- the hugely popular Wagnerian epic about the Krupps, *THE DAMNED* (1969) -- Luchino Visconti's 1971 film of Thomas Mann's classic novella, *DEATH IN VENICE* is sumptuously costumed, exquisitely photographed movie, further evidence of the Italian director's total mastery of period detail. If Visconti's brazen is glorious libel of two great artists, Gustav Mahler, and Mann himself to some extent can be overlooked, his film of *VENICE* is a pleasurable, even moving experience. This is due in no small part to his rich evocation of the languid over-world just before World War I and to Dirk Bogarde's exemplary performance as Aschenbach, the artist fatally enamored of a fourteen year old Polish aristocrat he encounters while vacationing at the Hotel des Bains in Venice.

That Visconti's film of Mann's *DER TOD IN VENDIG* is a "free adaptation" is putting it mildly. The widely praised novella, first published in 1913, relates in narrative style a dying prematurely aged writer's infatuation for the aforementioned boy, Tadzio, and while celebrating the boy's looks, e.g.: "His face recalled the noblest moment of Greek sculpture -- pale with a sweet reserve--" Aschenbach also has a number of interior monologues on beauty and artistic discipline, partly as related to Tadzio. Visconti forsakes the monologues in favor of adding a quarrelsome foil for Aschenbach -- now a composer none too subtly modeled after Mahler -- this foil (Mark Burns) mainly to question Aschenbach's views of art. More significantly Visconti remakes the character of Aschenbach into an apparently repressed homosexual whose heart condition is dangerously aggravated by Tadzio's almost hustler posings and "come hither" glances.

The problem here is that Visconti's interpretation of Mann's story relies all too heavily on a famous but probably apocryphal tale that Mann met Mahler on a train returning to Munich from Venice in 1911. Weeping, his hideous make-up running, his false eyelashes falling off, Mahler is supposed to told Mann of his unrequited love for a thirteen old boy, whose representative beauty symbolized all the composer's lost youth, purity, and innocence. From here, however, Visconti not only used excerpts from

Mahler's 3rd Symphony and the sublime Adagietto from the 5th. He also had Bogarde made up to resemble Thomas Mann, thereby incurring the wrath of two artists' families. The novella probably could not have been filmed straight -- though Benjamin Britten's operatic version in progress is reportedly faithful to its source -- but Visconti's version follows only the barest outlines of the story, making it Visconti's *DEATH IN VENICE* more than Mann's.

The film has little dialogue. Some was

Italy to work for Visconti, himself the Count Visconti di Madrone and descendant of the Duke of Milan. The outstanding expenditure was for Piero Tosi's 700 costumes, several of which must have included Tadzio's countless bathing suits.

What Visconti does best in *VENICE* is to transport his viewer back to another era, to the unhurried atmosphere of pre-war Venice, a world of long breakfasts and dinners, newspapers delivered to one's meal on a silver tray, lobbies of blue marble vases of purple lilacs, and



dubbed for the American version, though much of the Italian and Polish remains. Bogarde and other British players speaking English. Running a very leisurely two hours and ten minutes -- and necessarily so, for it is something a visual and musical tone poem -- the mood of the film is sustained largely by Visconti's clever combination of musical underscoring and Pasqualino de Santis truly extraordinary color photography, de Santis previously awarded an Oscar for his work on Zeffirelli's 1968 *ROMEO AND JULIET*. Shot on location at the Hotel des Bains in Venice, *DEATH IN VENICE* was made for a mere \$1.6 million, costs further cut because Bogarde forsook his usual quarter million fee for a paltry \$25,000, and because several members of the Italian nobility played extras for nothing, it being an "in" thing and a privilege in

evenings lounging in wicker chairs on the hotel terrace. In this context Bogarde's Aschenbach sees Tadzio in the lobby and Visconti's tampering becomes evident. In the novella Aschenbach's first sight of Tadzio describes the boy's existence, conditioned by "tenderness and softness," his appearance in an English sailor suit, "the slight figure a spilt, exquisite air." Certainly Bjorn Andresen, Visconti's discovery from Stockholm, embodies many of these qualities, but Visconti amplifies Aschenbach's first sight of Tadzio with the musical ensemble playing Franz Lehar's smaltzy "Merry Widow" theme, "The Waltz of Love."

Similarly Visconti juxtaposes a sequence of Aschenbach finding Tadzio playing Beethoven's "Für Elise" on a piano

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Lyrical Frontier Ballad

By MARC E. PAAVOLA

"I just wanted to take a very standard Western story with a classic line and do it real or what I felt was real, and destroy all the myths of heroism," observed Robert Altman (*M*A*S*H*, *BREWSTER McCLOUD*, *IMAGES*) in an interview prior to the 1971 release of *McCABE AND MRS. MILLER*. What emerged in the extraordinary, cast-against-type performances of Julie Christie and Warren Beatty was what has since been recognized as one of the most original "Westerns" ever made. There are to be sure standard Western characters: Beatty is John McCabe, a cocky gambler, Miss Christie the enterprising madam with the warm heart, and even a big shoot-'em-up.



What Altman, his two stars, and above all the cinematographer do with these almost clichéd elements in quite something else.

McCABE AND MRS. MILLER is really a cinematic ballad, its use of Leonard Cohen's songs greatly augmenting rather than distracting from this particular aspect of the movie. It is a frontier parable of the end of the small town, the takeover of the little guy's business -- in this case a zinc mine and the town that goes with it. But in this case the gambler is not super-hero John Wayne, nor the madam a freshly scrubbed Maureen O'Hara, or even a lustier Claire Trevor. Beatty is an incompetent gambler who sets his sights low, runs a pathetic excuse for a whorehouse -- tents with signs advertising "2 for 1 Lil," "Pinto Kate and

A mighty Alma" -- and tosses off phrases ranging from, "What's wrong boy, got a turd in your pocket?" to "If a frog had wings, he wouldn't bump his ass so much."

Julie Christie, in her first character part with kinky hair, a flat chest, and a fondness for strong cigars, when she isn't smoking opium, steals much of the film as Mrs. Miller, the non-nonsense madam whose own favors are quadruple the rate of her best whores, and who builds up McCabe's brothel into a place of "real quality". In fact though Beatty is alternately amusing and even touching as the small-time gambler who never expects to win -- in life as well as at cards -- it is Miss Christie as the Cockney Mrs. Miller that stays in the mind. And in many ways because of her portrayal of the practical mada, *McCABE AND MRS. MILLER* could accurately be labeled a pro-feminist film depicting as it does the role of the woman as whore in frontier society. Though there are "nice" moments in Mrs. Miller's brothel -- a birthday party for one of the girls -- the whorehouse as a microcosm of society comes through. One scene in particular comes to mind. Breaking in a new girl, whose old husband has just been killed in the mining town of Presbyterian Church, Christie remarks matter-of-factly, "You had sex with your husband for room and board. Here it's the same except you get to keep a little money on the side. No difference."

The film has its weaknesses. The inarticulate, and thereby "natural" real-life conversation is annoying more often than it is effective and the script is terribly uneven, though in Beatty's and Christie's cases they wrote most of their own lines. But as a rough yet gentle picture of the dying West, *McCABE* is as curiously moving a film as I have seen in some time. Though uncertainly edited, it has enough scenes of real power, combined with the two stars' performances to more than get by. A graveside funeral with Mrs. Miller's whores singing hymns, an awkward dance to a music box playing "Silent Night" in her brothel, or the sweaty hotel-bar in the heart of the mining town are but a few of the images that lend gritily and tender authenticity, all beautifully photographed by Vilmos Zsigmond, whose gifts are even more extraordinarily evident in *DELIVERANCE*. And I wonder if much of the success of this film isn't due to Zsigmond. The sweet smile of Christie as she offers her bed to a shy

Beatty is illuminated by the camera's hazy capturing of her gas-lit bedroom and the mistiness of the outdoor scenes seems real -- not the shampoo commercial quality of so many other films.

It is a lovely, melancholy reverie, authentic in its turn-of-the-century ramshackleness, yet ultimately the product of a very pure, romantic imagination, a dream of what Altman "Felt was real," about the old West. His vision quite clearly inspired Beatty and Christie who give their best performances, Christie topping even her Oscar-winning model in *DARLING* and Beatty surpassing *BONNIE AND CLYDE* and his memorable debut in *SPLENDOR IN THE GRASS*. The Beatty-Christie teaming (long lovers off-screen) lends a subtle yet undeniable sensuality to a lyrical, off-beat frontier ballad.

10.5 Billion Lost

WASHINGTON, (AP)--The United States as lost more than 8,500 planes and helicopters in the Southeast Asian war since 1961, Pentagon figures show. The value of these craft is estimated at \$10.5 billion.

In the United States air war over North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, about 2,000 air crewmen from all services have been killed. In addition, 1,236 are listed as missing and 572 as captured by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong.

The first aircraft introduced by the United States into South Vietnam in numbers in 1961 were helicopters when the United States began lifting South Vietnamese troops into battle. Since then, the United States has lost 4,857 helicopters both from combat and accidental causes. At an estimated cost of about \$250,000 each, the over-all bill for the helicopter losses is about \$1.28 billion.

The United States has lost 3,689 fixed-wing aircraft, ranging from \$8-million B-52's to tiny spotter planes that cost \$18,000 each. Pentagon officials use about \$2.5-million on an average in calculating the cost of the aircraft. On that basis, about \$9.2 billion worth of fixed wing aircraft have been destroyed in the war in Southeast Asia.

CALENDAR

Continued from Page 2

request that the Spring recess be scheduled a week earlier than previously scheduled and see whether this could be negotiated.)

The adjustments in the Spring calendar making possible the earlier closing of the year involve beginning the second semester on Wednesday, January 30, (rather than Monday, February 1), reducing the reading period from 9 days overall (two weekends plus 5 weekdays) to 6 days overall (one weekend plus 4 weekdays), and reducing the time between the end of final examinations and commencement from 6 days to 4.

The first semester would remain as previously approved and is included below for information along with the recommended revision in the Spring calendar (and the intervening January period).

CLEP

Continued from Page 2

factory essay section where required or submitted by the student. A department may establish another norm for credit for the multiple choice portion of the examination if it wishes provided it bases this norm on an administration of the examination to students at Drew taking a comparable course.

(3) A maximum of 30 credits may be counted toward the 120 required for the B.A. degree for credits resulting from satisfactory Advanced Placement Examinations (we already give credit for these) and satisfactory CLEP subject matter examinations combined.

FIELD WORK

Continued from Page 2

quired for the B.A. degree, and no more than one such 3-credit project can be undertaken in a given semester.

(2) to qualify for consideration for academic credit, a field experience project must involve at least 120 hours of work on the job during a semester and have an on-the-job supervisor who will agree to provide the school with an on-the-job evaluation of the student's performance.

(3) a student applying for academic credit for a field experience project must also secure a faculty sponsor for the project who will read and evaluate the paper to be prepared by the student relating the field experience to an accepted academic discipline (or disciplines).

(4) a student applying for academic credit for a field experience project must file with and have approved by the Dean of the College a proposal setting forth the nature of the field experience to be undertaken and naming an on-the-job supervisor who has agreed to provide an on-the-job evaluation of the student's performance; the proposal must be signed by the faculty member who has agreed.

(5) no faculty member shall undertake to sponsor more than five field experience projects for academic credit in any given semester.

(6) evaluation of a field experience project for academic credit shall be recorded on the student's record on a P/N basis.

For purposes of catalog listing and for registration and records, course listings for Supervised Field Experience will be developed. Departments wishing to develop their own listings may do so. There will also be a general college listing carried under extra departmental courses for use by students where the departmental listings are not appropriate, these will be listed on two levels, an intermediate level listing primarily for freshmen and sophomores and an upperlevel listing for juniors and seniors. It should be understood that the maximum of 15 credits for supervised field experience projects would apply to this category of work overall and apply to all work of this type whether taken under a departmental listing or under the general extra departmental listings.

The above provision is not intended either to inhibit or take the place of volunteer work on the part of students who desire to do this without academic credit, or to necessarily replace the use of field experiences as a basis for doing a project to fulfill a part of the requirements for a regular classroom course, as at present, where this is deemed to be an appropriate option within the overall methodology of the given course.



Migrants Rights Demanded In NJ Suit

CAMDEN, Dec. 29 - The State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico were accused in a suit filed in Federal District Court here of deliberately failing to protect the rights of migrant farm laborers throughout the state.

"The defendants . . . are legally responsible to insure the rights of migrant farm workers and have chosen to overlook the abominable conditions on the farms in New Jersey," the complaint asserted.

The class-action suit, filed in behalf of the 18,000 men and women who come up from Puerto Rico each year to pick fruits and vegetables in southern Jersey, was instituted by the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, based in New York City.

He specifically charged that unsanitary conditions prevailed in the lodgings provided for the migrant workers, even though there were laws that, if enforced, could have required the farmers to clean up the situation.

Cesar A. Perales, executive director of the defense fund, said it was the first time in New Jersey that government officials were named as defendants in such a suit. In the past, he said, complaints have been filed against individual farmers or farm organizations that contract to bring in the workers.

A similar suit was filed earlier this year against Florida officials.

Mr. Perales said in a telephone interview this afternoon that the government officials ignored the plight of migrant workers for "purely selfish economic reasons."

"The government of Puerto Rico," he said, "wants to reduce unemployment and get rid of excess labor so they can work in New Jersey and bring money back to the island.

"And obviously the government in New Jersey wants a cheap labor force for their farmers - it's good for the economy of the state. That's why these laws governing sanitary conditions are not enforced: it would cost the farmers more money."

"Neither government wants to inconvenience these farmers," he added.

The crucial problem today is that we too often are unable to really imagine other people's death. We make love by telephone, we work not on matter but on machines, and we kill by proxy.

Albert Camus

Proposed Calendar

[illegible]

Continued from Page 5

Table VII
Median Salaries in New Jersey Institutions
(Two-year colleges excluded)

Institution	AAUP Category	Median Salary	
		1970-71	1971-72
Princeton Theol. Sem.	IIA	\$16,000	\$16,500
Fairleigh Dickenson Univ.	IIA	14,500	16,200
Rutgers	I	14,000	15,400
Princeton Univ.	I	14,500	15,000
Stevens	I	13,300	14,400
Paterson State	IIA	12,600	14,300
Montclair State	IIA	12,500	14,000
Trenton State	IIA	12,600	14,000
Glassboro State	IIA	13,000	14,000
Jersey City State	IIA	12,800	13,900
Newark State	IIA	13,500	
Seton Hall	IIA	12,200	12,900
Drew	IIA	12,000	12,800
Upsala	IIB	11,600	12,500
Monmouth	IIA	11,200	12,200
Rider	IIA	10,600	12,000
Bloomfield	IIB	11,000	11,800
St. Peter's	IIB	11,000	11,800
Union Coll.	III	10,500	10,900
Westminster Choir	IIB	9,000	10,000
Caldwell	IIB	8,000	9,100

Continued from Page 9

be shot down by the North Vietnamese since Dec. 18 and apparently the first since American bombing was limited to the area below the 20th Parallel. The command said that all six crewmen were rescued after bailing out over the Gulf of Tonkin and that the plane had been hit while flying over the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

The State Department said Secretary of State Rogers had expressed official concern to the Australian Government over a boycott of American shipping by Australian maritime unions protesting American bombing of North Vietnam.

As Democratic members of Congress, continued to rail against President Nixon war policy their leaders acknowledge there was no immediate prospect of passing legislation that would end the war. In what was described as "an emotion-packed conference," Democratic Senators voted 36 to 12 for an antiwar resolution almost identical to one passed by House Democrats.

JANUARY 5

President Nixon told a bipartisan group of Congressional leaders at a White House breakfast that although he knew many of them objected to his Vietnam policies, he was determined to do what he regarded as necessary to achieve "a

proper kind of settlement". He said that he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic--only hopeful--about the prospects of a negotiated agreement in the cease fire talks, which resume on Monday between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

The Canadian House of Commons voted unanimously to deplore the recent United States air attacks on the Hanoi and Haiphong areas and to urge Washington to refrain from further bombing there. The resolution, which had the support of all parties was introduced by the minority government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has resisted open criticism of United States actions in Vietnam.

Senator Nguyen Van Ngai, leader of a delegation of South Vietnamese legislators being sent to Washington next week by President Nguyen Van Thieu, said their mission would be to persuade Congress to keep providing and even increase American military and economic assistance to South Vietnam if there is no peace soon. He said the Saigon administration believed that the coming cease fire negotiations in Paris could last at least two months.

JANUARY 6

Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's principal peace negotiator, arrived in Paris to resume cease fire talks tomorrow with Henry A. Kissinger, and immediately displayed an uncompromising stance against what he called "unreasonable" American demands. Mr. Tho arrived in a Soviet airliner from Moscow, which, with

Peking, was one of the two stops he had made on his way from Hanoi.

Recent American air raids virtually razed Haiphong's western industrial zone one of North Vietnam's biggest concentrations of factories, according to a correspondent for Agence France-Prese. He reports that the authorities at Haiphong, 60 miles east of Hanoi, told journalists that between Dec. 18 and 30 United States planes made 366 sorties against the port area. The officials said that 15,000 tons of bombs had struck 240 different parts of the area, killing 305 people, including 76 children, and wounding 822, and that 5,800 homes and other buildings had been destroyed.

American bombers raided the southern areas of North Vietnam again yesterday, the United States command said, striking junctions and storage areas of military equipment destined for the South. A command spokesman said 45 B-52 bombers dropped more than 1,000 tons of explosives to "enemy supply caches." There was no bombing above the 20th Parallel.

JANUARY 7

Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Paris to resume the talks on a Vietnamese settlement that were broken off last month amid accusations of obstructionists attacks and tactics from both the United States and North Vietnam. "We expect the talks this time will be serious and worthy of the yearnings of the people all over the world for an early end to the war," Mr. Kissinger said on his arrival at Orly Airport.

United States B-52s bombed highways rivers and canals in the southern part of a North Vietnam in what was described as a campaign to keep war supplies from the enemy in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The American command reported that the B-52s flew 14 missions, a total of 42 planes, below the 20th Parallel.

President Lon Nol of Cambodia said in an interview that the Nixon Administration had promised his country resolute support in her fight against Communist aggression. He said that the outlook for Cambodia, was favorable because in his opinion, the North Vietnamese were so weak that they would have to negotiate a "just" peace settlement and withdraw from Cambodian territory.

The Department of Defense conceded that the Navy broke the laws governing Congressional fund appropriations on three separate occasions under mismanagement, poor judgement, inadequate bookkeeping and the pressures of the Vietnam war. The money involved --\$127.6 million-- apparently covered legitimate expenses but was spent beyond levels Congress authorized.

Continued from Page 20

JANUARY 8

Heavy United States air raids continued against the southern part of North Vietnam. The United States command said that B-52 bombers attacked the region of Thanh Hoa, a port city 12 miles of the 20th Parallel.

Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho resumed negotiations in Paris yesterday for a Vietnam cease fire. No substantiated reports were given by either side about how the talks had gone. But there was no sign that either side had changed its position since Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho will meet again today.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told the House Armed Services Committee that "from a military standpoint, the Vietnamization program has been completed." He said that more than \$5.3 billion in new equipment had been delivered to Saigon's armed forces and that they were now "fully capable" of providing security against North Vietnamese within South Vietnam.

The latest accidental bombing incident of the Vietnam war is causing particular embarrassment among American officers who have been defending the Navy and Air Force against Hanoi's charges of striking civilians. The incident occurred when five American planes dropped 34 bombs weighing 500 pounds each on the American and South Vietnamese air base at Da Nang.

Taylor Continued from Page 11

bert's "Ave Maria" and Gruber's "Silent Night" were movingly rendered, as well as other songs unfamiliar to this listener. The service and the sermon were in Vietnamese, but the priest summarized the sermon in French, English and German for the benefit of the foreigners present.

Christmas day and night were quiet, but the heavy bombardments that followed more than compensated for the respite. During the night of December 26-27, B-52's laid a "carpet" beside the busy Kham Thien thoroughfare, a few blocks southwest of the railroad station, in the heart of Hanoi's "native" district. The dwellings here are, by Western standards, shacks and shanties, and the flimsy structures disintegrated under the weight of the bombs and the force of the blasts.

Despite the evacuation and the shelters there were 215 reported deaths and 257 other casualties. Many acres of closely packed houses were razed and the whole cratered area was a scene of desperate misery, with many survivors loudly lamenting the loss of their kin as they picked through the debris.

Some Sleep Near Shelter

If one stays near and uses good shelters

visconti Continued from Page 16

in the lobby with a flashback wherein the composer meets a whore playing -- what else? -- "Fur Elise". Since Visconti endows Tadzio with an awareness of his sexual appeal not in the novella, such a juxtaposition would seem to reinforce the contention of Tadzio as a hustler, replete with a knowing smile verging on a leer. One waits for poor Aschenbach to collapse earlier than he does -- from fatally contained sexual longings rather than a heart attack.

Yet Visconti's attitude toward Mann's story is not entirely exploitive. During the shooting of the film Bogarde asked Visconti at one point did the old man contract the cholera sweeping Venice. Visconti replied, "Never. He dies of grief. If you must have a reason it's a heart attack." It is Visconti's great feeling for the basic story plus his sense of visual and aural power that makes his film a worthy one in spite of its excesses and nearly tasteless departures from the novella. So, though I could have dispensed with Tadzio's teasing whirling about some tent poles on the beach in front of Aschenbach, or the Italian boy's pawing of Tadzio -- though a less suggestive wrestling scene is in the novella -- these are compensated for by a number of beautifully composed scenes.

As the pampered adored Tadzio Andersen catches much of the youth's ar-

rogance as well as his androgynous beauty. Silvana Mangano, remembered for BITTER RICE (1951), and who also worked in VENICE for nothing, is regal and elegant in clothes of cream beige, and mauve. Marisa Berenson -- who more recently scored as the rich Jewish heiress in CABERET -- is briefly poignant as Bogarde's young wife, though Visconti's power as director is most strongly realized in Bogarde's performance. Though some have mocked Bogarde's fussy mugging as Aschenbach, his peculiar limp and even his silly goose-necked movements, are all physical characteristics of a prematurely aged, emotionally repressed man, the majority of the critics recognizing the feeling which Bogarde brings to his role. Visconti's direction of Bogarde is best exemplified by an interview Bogarde gave to SATURDAY REVEW's Hollis Alpert. In scene wherein Aschenbach whispers "I love you" after Tadzio has passed by, Bogarde initially muffed a previous line. Visconti called for a new take, asking Bogarde if he could do the line with gears.

"I'll try," Bogarde said.

"No, you don't try," Visconti said, "You do it." Visconti got the tears -- on cue -- because as Bogarde put it, "I had to. I was so frightened."

One-Third Cambodian Army Nonexistent

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Dec. 27-- The Cambodian Government acknowledged today that, because of corruption by military commanders and other "irregularities," it has "at times" paid salaries to as many as 100,000 non-existent soldiers.

The Government said that it had sometimes met payrolls of 300,000 troops even though it has now found that the actual number of men in the army is about 200,000. These "phantom" troops-- a creation of false payrolls submitted by unit commanders--represent the most widespread form of corruption in Cambodia and have become the focus of bitter popular complaint.

A private in the Cambodian Army receives about \$20 a month, so 100,000 "phantom" privates would put \$2-million a month into the pockets of commanders. Virtually all of this money comes through United States aid, which will total about \$300-million this year.

Scientists Condemn Attack

--Can we scientists meet in Washington and ignore the fact that our national Administration is launching from this city the most massive air attacks in history? It is launching those attacks against concentrated centers of civilian population, while blandly announcing lists of military targets, that under these circumstances insult the intelligence of every thinking person. North Vietnam hardly contains military target; and a B-52 bombing pattern one and one-half miles long by one-half mile broad, dropped from an altitude of 30,000 feet, cannot pick out targets. Yet such bombings are now criss-crossing some of the most densely populated cities in the world, in an unprecedented orgy of killing and destruction that horrifies people everywhere--as Guernica, Coventry, and Dresden once horrified them. And all in our name.

As scientists we bear a special responsibility. Explain as we will--that science is not technology; that most of us do not make proximity fuses, B-52 bomb sights and all the sophisticated super-weaponry of electronic battlefields--we have also too often claimed that our science is the ultimate source of all such advance technology. Indeed in World War II, which we could regard with some

justice as a war of defense, we were ready to help design the prototypes of much of the technological arsenal being used now against one of the smallest and poorest of nation--a nation that offers so little in the way of military targets. This arsenal is now destroying nature itself in Indochina, the land, the trees, the stock animals, depriving a poor people of their homes, fields, means of livelihood and very lives.

Can we meet to talk of nature as our Government is destroying nature? As though that were not going on, directed from this very place?

Just a year ago, as we met in Philadelphia--the city of brotherly love--our President ordered the resumption of mass bombing of North Vietnam, which had been halted in 1968. Beginning the Sunday morning after Christmas, Dec. 26, and continuing until Dec. 31--as we met--1,000 bombing sorties were flown over North Vietnam. We know now that bombing has continued ever since; and now as we meet again in another Christmas season, it is being enormously intensified.

Is our science to serve life, or death? This planet that is in our care--this environment that concerns us so ser-

iously--can we talk of ways to foster and preserve it here while wantonly destroying it there?

We must speak out, as Americans, as scientists, against this outrageous misuse of the fruits of science for death and destruction.

We must tell the President where we stand. Let us insist on an immediate end to the bombing. Let us insist that the cease-fire we were told he was virtually ready to sign last Oct. 26 be signed now.

This statement was prepared for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and signed by these members: Dr. George Wald, Nobel Laureate, Harvard University; Dr. Salvador Luria, Nobel Laureate, M.I.T.; Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Laureate, Marine Biology Laboratory, Wood's Hole; Dr. Everett Mendelsohn, vice president A.A.A.S.; Dr. John Edsall, Professor of Biochemistry, Harvard; Dr. E. W. Pfeiffer, Professor of Zoology, University of Montana; Dr. Arthur Galston, Professor of Biology, Yale University; Dr. Arthur Westing, Director of the Herbicide Assessment Commission, A.A.A.S.; Dr. Richard Lewontin, Professor of Biology, University of Chicago.

Nixon Attacks TV News

The White House has drafted tough new legislation that would hold individual television stations accountable, at the risk of losing their licenses, for the content of all network material they broadcast, including news, entertainment programs and advertisements.

The draft legislation was interpreted by some broadcasting officials here as the Nixon Administration's boldest effort so far to equip the Government with a strong legal means of keeping broadcasters in line economically and ideologically.

The proposed legislation would supplant regulations of the Federal Communications Commission--sometimes loosely enforced--that govern the operations of TV stations and the networks that supply them with more than 60 per cent of their broadcast material.

The existence of the draft legislation, and the intention of the Administration to introduce it in Congress early next year, without substantial change, were revealed by Clay T. Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy.

In a sharply worded speech at a luncheon of the Indianapolis chapter of Sigma Delta

Chi, the professional journalism fraternity, Mr. Whitehead, the ranking White House adviser in the field of broadcasting, condemned "ideological plugola" in network news reporting and said local stations would have to bear responsibility for such matter carried over their facilities.

"When there are only a few sources of national news on television, as we now have, editorial responsibility must be exercised more effectively by local broadcasters and by network management," Mr. Whitehead said.

"Station managers and network officials who fail to act to correct imbalance or consistent bias in the networks--or who acquiesce by silence--can only be considered willing participants, to be held fully accountable . . . at license renewal time.

Thieu Curbs Opposition

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Dec. 20--Acting on the last day before the expiration of his special decree powers, President Nguyen Van Thieu last night quietly signed a law that South Vietnamese political leaders say will eliminate virtually all political parties except Mr. Thieu's new Democratic party.

The complex law requires, among other things, that each of South Vietnam's present 24 parties immediately create a vast new village-based political organization and win at least 20 per cent of the vote in any national election or by "automatically dissolved."

Although Mr. Thieu had long been expected to seek some legislation regulating the country's fractious parties--which are often little more than conglomerates of personal interests--the toughness of the law caught both Saigon's politicians and the United States Embassy by surprise. There was no official announcement of the law; it was disclosed only in this evening's issue of the newspaper Tin Song, which often gives voice to the views of the Presidential Palace.

Deputy Tran Van Tuyen, a widely respected leader of the opposition party, Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang, said on hearing of the bill today, "It will drive the people underground and into the Communist side. Only Thieu's Democracy party can meet the criteria."

One Republican, Senator William B. Saxbe of Ohio, said the President had apparently "left his senses" in ordering renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

WBAI Highlights - 99.5

Friday, January 12

2:15 LAPRASCOPY: A New Method of Tubular Sterilization for Women. An interview with Dr. Alvin Seigler, gynecologist at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, and Dr. Helen Eddy, psychiatrist and past president of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization. The doctors discuss methods of male and female sterilization and contraception. In the last 20 minutes, the doctors will take calls and answer questions from the listening audience. Phone 371-5200. Produced by the interviewer, Evelyn Cohen.

7:15 DAS KAPITAL. A weekly summary of the news in Washington, D.C.

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

Saturday, January 13

9:00 FREE MUSIC STORE: The Michael Smith Combination. A live broadcast. Jazz pianist Michael Smith returns from Europe and opens his U.S. season at WBAI. Listen for details on sidemen. Free Music Store performances are free and open to the public, so come and hear them live at 359 East 62nd Street. Produced in STEREO by the Music Department.

Monday, January 15

7:15 ULYSSES. The first episode in a reading of the entire text of James Joyce's Ulysses, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the publication of the novel. In this episode, "Telemachus," Buck Mulligan engages Stephen Deadalus in an early Bloomsday morning conversation. Read by Berkeley Harris and produced by Isaiah Sheffer. To be continued on a once-a-month basis.

9:00 IRISH REBEL THEATER. A concert taped at the Abbey Theater on November 19 to benefit the Irish Cultural Center. The performers include the Chieftains, a traditional Irish pipe band, marking their first appearance in the U.S. Among the other performers are Ron Duncan, Kathleen Kernohan, and Brian Heron. The concert is a sampling of Irish culture from traditional folk ballads to I.R.A. and civil rights songs to a reading of parts of the Tolstoy, the most important piece of oral literature, as re-translated by Thomas Kinsella, the noted historian. The program was recorded live by Judy Sherman and Mickey Waldman. Produced by Bill Wurst.

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

Tuesday, January 16

2:30 THE FREE SHUL, Part 2. Originally taped in Studio C on November 5, 1972. An examination of how being Jewish has influenced, affected, and formulated our attitudes toward America, Israel, nationalism, philanthropy, politics, family, community, parents, blacks, WASP's, Arabs, self, other Jews, capitalism, ambition, careers, synagogue, inter-personal relationships, marriage, bi-homosexual 'sexuality, sensuality, children, life death, etc. Discussion led by Rabbi A. Bruce Goldman.

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

U.S. INTERVENES: GUATEMALA, 1920-54	
CUBA, 1906-09, 12, 17-19, 61, 62	
CHINA, 1894, 95, 1900, 11, 12, 27	
DOMINICAN REP., 1903-04, 1916-24, 1965	
PHILIPPINES, 1899-1903	
NICARAGUA, 1898, 99, 1910, 12-25, 26-33	
GREECE, 1947-49	
WATTS, 1965	★★★★★
KOREA, 1953	★★★★★
USSR, 1918-1920	★★★★★
IRAN, 1953	★★★★★
LEBANON, 1957	★★★★★



Wednesday, January 17

2:15 INEQUALITY AND EDUCATION: A Discussion of Christopher Jencks' book, Inequality. Christopher Jencks' recent Carnegie Foundation supported study of education, Inequality, drew much fire and praise for its thesis that education will not, in fact, help you to get ahead. Here, Jencks and his book are subjected to criticism from Nat Hentoff, social critic, and Frank Riessman, editor of Social Policy magazine. The three participants -- Jencks, Hentoff, and Riessman -- come up with some concrete proposals for the remediation of schools as well as the existing distribution of wealth. Produced by David Gelber.

3:45 REVIEW OF THE SOVIET PRESS By William Mandel, (KPFA)

10:15 JUDICIAL REVIEW. Discussion of recent Supreme Court cases and controversies. (1-18)

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

Thursday, January 18

9:00 INDIAN AMERICA: The B.I.A. A documentary on the "Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan" which resulted in takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington, D.C., and similar occupations and demonstrations throughout the country. Produced by Frank Harjo and Suzan Shown.

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

Friday, January 19

8:00 GHETTO FIGHTERS: A Musical Reality. A group of independent writers, singers, actors, and musicians from Harlem and other areas present their short operas drawn from ghetto life. Produced by Ghetto Productions, Inc. Words and music by Albert and Arthur Allen.

10:45 WAR SUMMARY. By Paul Fischer.

Saturday, January 20

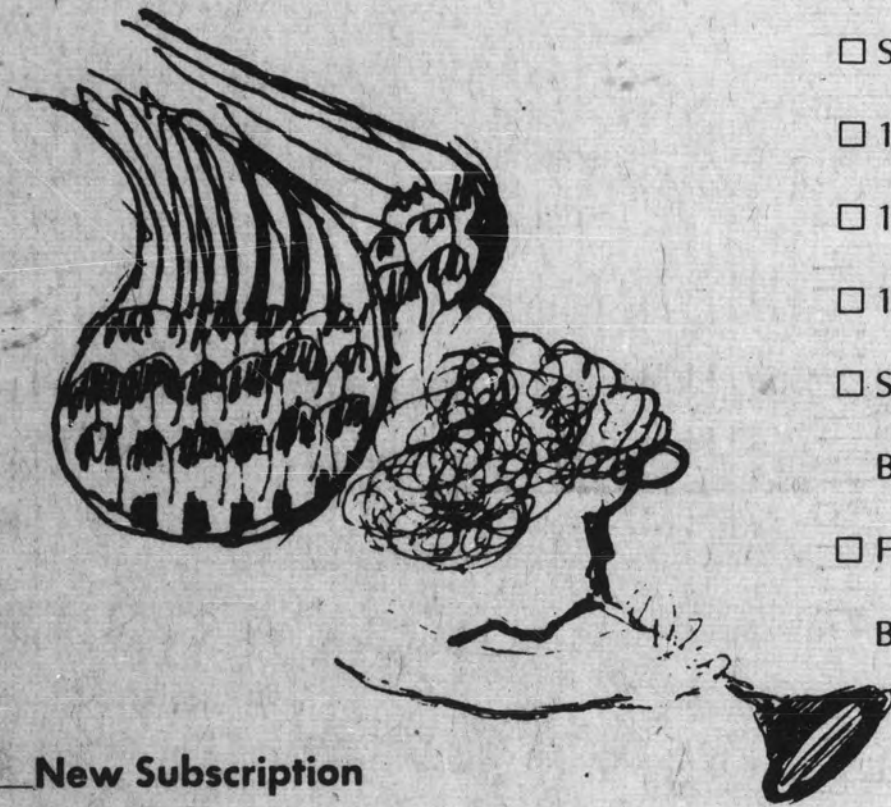
4:30 THE EFFETE CONSPIRACY AND OTHER CRIMES BY THE PRESS. Ben Bagdikian, former Assistant Managing Editor of the Washington Post, discusses his latest book, The Effete Conspiracy. Mr. Bagdikian, the man at the Post who received the Pentagon Papers from the "Angel Gabriel," tells why the Post decided to publish the papers in the face of a government injunction against the New York Times, and why his paper rebelled against backgrounders. Mr. Bagdikian concludes that the press in being used by the government more than it is using the government. Taped at the Kavookjian Auditorium on November 9, 1972. Produced by Mark Goldberg.

9:00 COUNTER-INAUGURATION BOWL. A benefit ball broadcast live, including dance music that's a propos and political satire acted out on the ballroom floor. Sped to you at the discretion of anchorman Bob Fass, and augmented by direct reports from the other hall by David Selvin and Judy Miller in black tie in Washington, D.C. Listen for details on the location so you can be there in person. If you want your own set of invitations to send out, drop us a line. Produced and presented in STEREO by the Music, Drama and Literature, and Public Affairs Departments.

11:15 INAUGURAL SLEAZE: Vulgarity Plus. A tacky spectacular.

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