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The Fixer, September 22, 1970

Madison College Press (Free)

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The Fixer, now in its second year of publication, has survived the purge of last spring and a depletion of its ranks. As Madison's operating not underground—paper, we welcome all students who made it back and those new students fortunate enough to attend Madison. The Fixer seeks to provide a forum for dialogue and discussion to all members of the Madison community. It is the only alternative to Madison's official organ The Breeze and seeks to make it possible for Madison faculty and students to express their ideas on any subject of interest to them. As such, The Fixer's existence depends upon the response it evokes from the community. The Fixer is a free press and the paper is free, but without contributions from you, the readers, its freedom is meaningless. Monetary donations and articles are the most important contributions, but anything you can give—your time, your talents, your open mind—are necessary if The Fixer is to realize its goals. All contributions are welcome: Madison College Press (Free), Box 35, Broadway, Virginia, 22815.

Meeting

The Fixer needs writers, typists, artists, and people to mimeograph, staple, distribute, and collect contributions. Anyone interested in helping is welcome at the Fixer's first open organizational and planning meeting, Thursday, September 24, 6:30, at Doc's.

Vol. 2, No. 1
September 22-29
This page seems to contain a list of methods for obtaining an abortion, including both oral and other means. It also discusses the dangers associated with these methods. The page mentions various substances and procedures that can cause harm or death, and it advises against using these methods. It concludes with a phone number for counseling.
Thanks to Connie McCook and the Fixer staff, I have just received the several issues of the paper published this summer, including the last year of the late Law­ sword's narration of his last semester at Madison. If this article Lew referred to the blatant persecution of professors like myself, without spelling out the specifics of the case. My own case was much less dramatic than many, but be­ cause of its more typical nature, it may better tell the readers of the Fixer something about Madison's atmosphere than would more colorful stories.

During my first year at Madison, I received several compliments from my chairman (and from the Dean of the School) on my teaching and general high reputation among the students. I was recommended for and received the maximum possible salary increase, and was given two newly instituted courses to teach during the coming year. In my second year at Madison I again received congratulations from my chairman, and I was to be recommended for promotion had I stayed. However, I decided to return to graduate school, applied for and received assurances that I would be reinstated on the faculty following graduate work should I want to come back and if an opening existed. If my memory is correct, I missed only two one-hour classes in two years because of illness. Again, if my memory of the annual reports is correct, I taught more students over this two year span than any other member of the department.

So far, this sounds most non-persecutory and it is. However, during both years I felt the "institutional press"—other teachers mildly represented me for behaviors such as throwing a ruler at the desk or table in class, occasionally going without a tie, holding class outdoors, playing golf or other sports socially mixing with students and (worst of all) encouraging students to call me by my first name. I was told by other faculty members that I was "too permissive" in the conduct of my classes and in letting students make work. I received a direct threat from an administra­ tor because I could not in good conscience endorse a specific policy statement for philosophical and educational reasons. I thought these incidents somewhat trivial, and I ignored them. I was missing the real message. There came the non-rehiring of Jim, Houston and Roger, men whom I didn't ever know at the time. Like Lew, I decided to investigate as best I could and I did. Like Lew, I concluded that, whatever the grounds for the administration's actions they were decidedly non-academic or professional. When Jim appealed his case to the Faculty Morale Committee, I followed the proceedings as closely as possible and attended as many relevant meetings as I could get into. I was appalled. The proceed­ ings of the Faculty Council, the Morale Committee, and the investigatory committee were irregular, timid, halting and biased—a travesty—so far from the goals and ideals of the academic mind and community that I really couldn't accept it.

If anything, I was even more shocked by the general lack of reaction, of the students and more particularly of the faculty. Their sentiment seemed to be, "If the admin­ istration let them go (the three professors) they must have had a good reason." What a beautiful example of the bureaucratic personality! A minority of the faculty was sympathetic, but they admitted in private that they feared administrative retaliation if they became involved in the case.

I resigned in protest. Perhaps this was short-sighted and cowardly—but it seemed to me that Madison's policies were too solidly entrenched in all its levels of govern­ ment, faculty and administration— not necessarily for a deliberate and orderly redress of the wrong.

Yes, I think I was persecuted, only once by the administration in a direct and personal way. Others have received and are receiving the brunt of the attack. I was persecuted as you are persecuted, by subtle and bureaucratic subversions of the learning process. To paraphrase Whitehead, "Education unites the young and the old in the imaginative consideration of learning." "Learning" is what teachers and students do with knowledge and thinking, and with each other. This is the end of college, and freedom in its means. Freedom of learning must exist for both teacher and student. - Lapham-Kelly and Bergmanheit. As it now exists, Madison is a paper college with no standard of excellence other than superficial conformity. Perhaps, if it can survive, might do well to attempt to investigate what prompted certain Madison professors to close their classroom doors before (cont. on page 4)
the fixer

(Ex-Prof cont.)

they would discuss academic freedom within their own classes. This could be a telling revelation about pressures, persecution, and fear of reprisals.

Love and peace,

Dave Black
Former professor of psychology

NAKED POWER—One of the features of Pentagon social life is a pool for nude swimming. Its use is restricted to officers and civilian employees who earn $11,500 or more.

BREAKING UP THE GHETTO

There exists in our country a societal pattern which threatens the peace and greatness of the entire nation. It is a pattern which divides our society into warring factions, making brotherhood and unity unattainable dreams. It is the horrible, crushing cycle of segregation.

For black citizens, the cycle begins in the inexpressably homeless, spirit-choking morass of the ghetto. It progresses through all-black schools which, inheriting the ghetto's hopelessness, fail to teach. These schools daily produce armies of dropouts, functional illiterates, unemployed. Whereas their pitifully few successes soon leave the ghetto, these failures remain, leaving the ghetto child to sample but failure, no hope but to remain hopeless. When the ghetto child grows up, his children are ghetto children as well. This tragedy cannot persist in America; the ghetto must be destroyed. In so doing, we must face the enormity of the cycle of segregation.

Open housing alone will not destroy the ghetto, for most ghetto citizens cannot afford decent housing anyway; they must have reasonably good jobs in order to pay for liveable housing. Open employment alone, however, is not a sufficient solution either, for a decent education is required in order to secure decent employment. And ghetto schools simply do not provide a decent education.

Thus the cycle, in all its terrible completeness, is revealed: no decent homes without money, no money without adequate employment, no employment without adequate education. President Johnson referred to it as the "seamless web." The problem starts in the ghetto and ends in the ghetto, as do the lives of its citizens, and there is seemingly no way out.

There is one long-range, conservative solution to the cycle, however. It is the bussing of schoolchildren to educational facilities outside the ghetto where the sparks of knowledge and hope may be ignited. This can stop the cycle before it leads to underemployment and the subsequent generation of another generation of ghetto children. Bussing can destroy the ghetto for good.

Those who argue against bussing only advertise their brutish racism, for they oppose bussing to achieve efficiently brutal police forces (no offense, nice cops), a plethora of helpless social workers and a host of other devices designed to treat the symptoms of segregation. It is time to start treating the CAUSE of those symptoms itself. Now is the time to annihilate forced segregation; the conscience of a nation dictates that we do not delay while people suffer.

By the way, time is running out. You don't have to be a weatherman... "Our method will be that of persuasion, not coercion... we must not become bitter and end up hating."

(Ex-Prof cont.)

..."(Dr. Martin Luther King, 1956)

"Those who can't stand the sight of blood should stay home."

(Ex-Prof cont.)

PEACE,
A Canadian Government spokesman has estimated that there are more than 300 South Vietnamese Army deserters and draft dodgers, many of them university students, in Canada. Some of these exiles were sent to Canada by the Saigon government on Canadian Government scholarships, some left Vietnam by having their families bribe Saigon officials, while an unknown number got there by “devious means.”

The information was disclosed in an article in the Sunday supplement “Parade,” which said anti-Saigon students have organized a Vietnamese Patriots in Canada Organization in Montreal. (Amex)

**Boycott Safeway**

Safeway continues to buy scab grapes! Although 94% of the scab grapes growers have now signed contracts with the Farm Workers’ Union and every major chain in the East is now buying union-picked grapes, Safeway continues to deliberately patronize the handful of holdout growers—the only chain on the East Coast still breaking the grape strike!

Please, **BOYCOTT SAFEWAY** until they agree to handle only Union grapes.

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**Abortion Counseling (D.C.)** 433-8000
**American Civil Liberties Union (D.C.)** 483-3830
**John G. Lowe (ACLU Attorney, Charlottesville)** 296-8188
**Student Counseling (Madison College)** 433-6175
**Drug Controllers Rights Committee (D.C.)** 244-6688
**Dean James Fox (Residence)** 434-1988
**Free Clinic (D.C.)** 965-5476
**G.W. University Draft Center (D.C.)** 206-0182
**Dean Daniel Hall (Residence)** 434-5204
**Infirmary (Madison College)** 433-6177
**Legal Aid (D.C.)** 629-5179
**Massanutten Mental Health Clinic (Harrisonburg)** 434-1766
**President Miller (Residence)** 434-5622
**National Welfare Rights Organization (D.C.)** 347-7127
**Corp. Adolph H. Phillips (Quarters)** 434-6653
**White House** 434-5641
**Woman’s Liberation (D.C.)** 232-5145
NEW YORK (LNS)—The fall term is here, and in a state of trepidation and queasy pessimism, university officials are gnashing their teeth over the dark unknown.

College administrators are freaking. They know, according to a recent report in the Wall Street Journal, that the "major issues that have sparked campus disorders in the past—the war in Vietnam, the draft and radical problems—are still present." Furthermore, some parents are having second thoughts about sending their children away to college this year where they may be exposed to the National Guard or by other law enforcers. (New admissions at Kent State, for example, are down 10 per cent.)

These problems have driven frightened university officials into a summer of "extensive security preparation."

A recent article in the U.S. News and World Report outlines some results of this summer's "security preparation" (those that aren't to be kept secret and used later to surprise students):

* New law affecting all public institutions in Ohio provides a mandatory one-year suspension for any student or faculty member convicted in a court of law of campus disruption. The State Board of Regents in Ohio now requires a one-year suspension or dismissal for any student, faculty or staff member who is found guilty of violating "new and stiffer rules...."

* Authority has been given to college presidents in Iowa and California to ban students from their campuses temporarily if, in the opinion of the presidents, the students are likely to be "disturbers."

* Many campuses are doubling the number of security police on campus.

* A few schools are trying to screen out troublemakers before they get in. (Madison sent a letter to all parents of students, new and old, at great cost) stating: "If for any reason students and students are not willing or prepared to accept the responsibilities inherent in the established laws, rules, and regulations, you must take other plans. Those who use fringes beyond medical bounds, those who disregard the rights of others, and those who either advocate or knowingly participate in disruptive acts are not welcome here." Comparison to the UVA letter shows how restrictive Madison is.

* In Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis was asked about swearing in members of the faculty to help keep the peace at UCLA in the event of trouble.

* Under a little-used California law, any male over 18 can be deputized at any time. If he then does not come to the aid of the police, he can be arrested. A spokesman for Chief Davis said the situation would have to be "critical" before this idea was tried.

* Often, after a major disturbance, it is difficult to prove a case against offenders because of lack of identification. As an aid in disciplinary or court proceedings, several colleges are experimenting with video-tape, which records both sight and sound. Others use still or motion-picture cameras. (Madison used both types of equipment last spring.) It has also been suggested that rioters be sprayed with a long-lasting dye so they can be readily identified.

* Faculty members are forbidden to strike or boycott classes at Wisconsin State universities under a uniform employment contract adopted by the Board of Regents. Violation of the contract could result in suspension without pay, forfeiture of salary, or termination of employment.

Law and order will be hard pressed to prevail on campuses this fall, and university officials know it. But they are caught in a maze of riot control, blue ribbon commissions, beefed-up security forces, new and better IDs, bigger and better locks, and scream for "potential troublemakers." And that's why the student body president of Jackson State College, where two blacks were shot to death and a dozen others wounded by police last May, told President Nixon's Commission on campus unrest that where conditions were changed, the campus troubles of last spring "may be only like a Saturday night fish fry."

WASHINGTON (LNS)—The Pentagon has begun the construction of a $15,000 paneled "meditation room" so that the nation's generals and admirals can have an appropriate place to think about God. Evidently, the rest of the five-star building will continue to be dedicated to other activities. The meditation room was inspired by a similar room in the Congress, which Defense Secretary Laird visited recently.
The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the Republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and without.

We need law and order. Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive. Elect us and we shall restore law and order.

Adolph Hitler in an election speech, Hamburg, Germany, 1932

King Harvest Will Surely Come

Quick Silver Times—The grass harvest is almost upon us. That sun drenched, lovingly-cared-for, green sticky treasure that ripened all the hot summer bursts into bloom very soon—and that is the time to cut it, just as the flowers are at their fullest.

The harvest couldn't be simpler. Just slice down the plant and hang it upside down in some wind free place like a barn loft or an attic. Place a sheet under it to catch what falls off. In a pinch, merely spread the grass out on newspapers or sheets in any room and put several fans in the room with it. Aim the fans up in the air so the loose grass doesn't scatter. Turn often. In both these ways it will dry in about two or three days. Unless there is an emergency, don't dry it in the oven; but, if you must, set the oven temperature for about 125–175 degrees, the lower the better. Spread it on a cookie sheet or foil. Watch out that the grass doesn't char—which it readily does if it stays in the oven even a few minutes too long.

Special equipment to dry grass should be avoided unless the amount to be harvested is truly phenomenal. A plain old sheet, fans, and a secluded room or a barn loft or attic suffices.

A few things to keep in mind though are that freshly cut grass has a most powerful aroma, one that permeates a house. Don't let those who shouldn't stick their noses into the wrong places. Uncured, wet fresh grass will lose more than 50% its weight upon drying. Don't get burned by buying wet grass. An ounce wet will yield almost nothing dry; a pound wet yields less than eight ounces dry.

Sex Law Challenged

A 179-year-old law that prohibits sexual intercourse between unmarried persons is being challenged by the New Jersey American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU is appealing a lower-court decision upholding the conviction of a Patterson couple convicted on three counts of fornication. Steve Nagler, executive director of the ACLU New Jersey division, says the brief contends that the arrest of Charles Barr and June Clark is blatantly unconstitutional. "Private matters of this sort are of no business to the state," says Nagler. If the statute were strictly upheld, the ACLU argues, it would lead to the arrest of "a large percentage of the adult population of New Jersey." Unless the conviction is reversed, Barr must serve two months in jail. Clark received a suspended sentence.

"Things are in the saddle and ride mankind."—Emerson

The proportion of the National Budget spent on all natural resources programs has declined steadily since 1959.

1965 2.3%
1966 2.2%
1967 2.0%
1968 1.9%
1969 1.9% estimated
1970 1.8% estimated

"You see, I look upon this whole thing as like, the oppressor is wasting people's time. To me, that what it simply boils down to, because there are other things that I would like to be doing. But you being interfered with, and you know that you can't do your thing, because if you don't pay attention to what's going on around you, you may be sitting under a tree, you know, reading some poems and smoking a joint and talking to your other half, and some pigs will come by and drag you to the gas chamber or shoot you or crack your head. So you have to get up from beneath that tree, remembering that what you want to do is to get back to that tree just as soon as you possibly can, and so like, get up and sober up and come down off your trip and deal with the pig, and then you can talk about going back to do your thing."

Eldridge Cleaver

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Eldridge Cleaver
Last night I learned (via WJSA 10 o'clock news) that President Miller, aided by the Faculty Judiciary Committee, is taking me back to federal court, hoping to bar my attendance at Madison. (Several of the members of this FACULTY committee are: President Miller, the Provost, Assistant Provost, Dean of Student Services, executive Assistant to the President, Dean of Women, Dean of Men joined by several heads of departments.) The name of this committee does seem a bit misleading. They unanimously agreed that Rainey had violated campus regulations and the court's stipulations. Specifically, they have charged me with an uncooperative "spirit," "repeated harassment" of Miller and participation in the vigil last spring in Wilson. When I heard this I became a bit confused. I am already "indefinitely suspended" for my actions in Wilson. Miller says being "indefinitely suspended" is like being "kicked out." Why would the school go to the effort, not to mention the expense involved, of having me barred from Madison when presently I face arrest if I set foot on Madison's campus? I can think of only one reason; they knew that Judge Merhige is going to rule sections of Madison's handbook overbroad, therefore unconstitutional, thus allowing the suspended students to return to Madison. Mr. Gordon, one of our attorneys, agreed with this hypothesis. Hopefully, within a few days at least five suspended students will return to Madison, marking the second legal defeat Madison has received in as many years. And with the sections in the handbook declared unconstitutional our trespass appeal will surely be successful, adding still a third loss to Madison's already poor record. Madison is forced to go to this extreme to deny students their rights. Didn't they like a bunch of elements kids simply because a rule is unenforceably held over you. Question all rules. And if a "law, rule or regulation" is unduly restrictive, WORK TO HAVE IT STRUCK DOWN.

Jay Rainey

BUFFALO, N.Y. (INS)--During World War II, Walter Dornberger was a general. And, like most of the Big Brass of the officer caste in the Army, he retired to become a top executive for one of the big corporations in America. Walter Dornberger is now an executive vice-president for Bell Aerosystems in Buffalo and resides in Boston Hill, a rich Buffalo suburb. The most distinctive about the story is that Walter Dornberger was a Nazi General. Walter Dornberger, like Werner von Braun and other Nazi big-wigs, now resides and makes good money in America while many Panthers and others fighting against American fascism reside in prison.