

The Courier

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Corning Community College

March 1, 1973

"Give those who served honor and respect ..."

Nixon wants cutbacks on vet benefits

WASHINGTON (LNS)—The same week that the Nixon Administration was pulling out the red carpets, steak dinners and limousines for the returning POWs, it was also submitting to Congress a proposal which would have cut \$160 million off of benefits for disabled veterans. Since veterans who have been receiving benefits for over 20 years are protected by a law which prohibits the government from reducing payments, the cuts would have hit mostly Vietnam-era veterans.

The proposal was just one of the massive number of cuts of social welfare programs that the Nixon Administration presented to Congress as part of its 1974 Fiscal budget. Over 100 programs have been slashed or out-and-out eliminated while the defense budget was raised \$4.2 billion.

The budget cuts for veterans' payments would mean that an ex-GI who had lost his leg would have his benefits slashed by 50%—reduced to \$169 a month. Similarly, disability payments for a vet with a fami-

ly would drop from \$6740 to \$1272 a year. A single vet who had lost an arm would have had his payments cut in half—reduced to \$102 a month. An official in the Veteran's Administration was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that "the Office of Management and Budget was pushing for still deeper cuts."

The proposal was submitted to Congress the week of February 5. By the middle of the next week, the Nixon Administration had ordered the withdrawing of the cuts after a storm of protests from a wide variety of individuals and groups. "Informed sources" confided to the press that Olney B. Owen, chief benefits officer for the Veterans Administration had been fired for his role in overseeing the budget cuts. Owen, who had been with the agency for 26 years, said he had been given no reason for his firing.

Even the Veterans of Foreign Wars didn't seem to be fooled. "No one can convince us that

the White House didn't have a hand in it," commented Cooper Holt, an official of the VFW.

"Of course we're not the only ones being hit," said one member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. "There are all the cuts in the social welfare programs in general and they hit everybody."

As usual Nixon has proven long on the rhetoric about GIs as "the real heroes" but very short on action. Returning veterans, said Nixon, "deserve not a welcome but a job" yet according to the most conservative figures, January unemployment for Vietnam-era vets (20-24 years old) was 8.6%—about twice the official figures for the general rate of unemployment. For black vets (20-24 years old) the unemployment rate in the last quarter of

1972 was 9.5%. There are at least 254,000 unemployed Vietnam-era vets (20-29 years old.)

Yet the administration has decided to slash \$1 billion for public employment (of which about 40% or about 61,000 men are Vietnam-era veterans).

And of the approximately 700,000 Vietnam-era veterans who came back addicted, only 20,000 were reeducated, had received any kind of treatment by the end of 1972. The Nixon Administration has even opposed a Senate bill which would provide some rehabilitation and job placement for men who became hooked while "serving their country." Furthermore, Veterans Administration drug programs are only available to a man with an honorable discharge (as are all veterans' bene-

fits.) Most addicts (as well as a large number of third world GIs) have had undesirable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges which makes them ineligible for most benefits and makes it nearly impossible to get a job.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, as well as a number of other community organizations across the country are calling for four days of lobbying and protests in Washington about the budget cuts. February 20 is to be a day of lobbying to put pressure on Congresspeople. March 6, 7, and 8 will be three days of protest in which demonstrators will encircle the White House.

For more information get in touch with the VVAW National Office, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Ill, 60657, (312) 935-2129.

Next in law enforcement

Electronic Brain Control

SAN FRANCISCO (PNS/LNS)—Electronic behavior control is moving out of the province of science fiction writers. A recently published proposal by Dr. Gerald Smith and Dr. Burton Ingraham, two scientists spearheading this movement, explores the potential use of electronic technology on parolees, high risk ex-convicts and people on bail.

This proposal (aimed, according to Smith, at "stirring up interest in the Justice Department") advocates the use of electronics "to maintain twenty-four hour-a-day surveillance over the subject and to intervene electronically or physically to influence and control selected behavior."

Ingraham and Smith explain how their system might work: "A parolee with a past record of burglaries is tracked to a

downtown shopping district and the physiological data reveals an increased respiration rate, a tension in the musculature, and an increased flow of adrenalin. It would be a safe guess, certainly, that he was up to no good.

"The computer in this case, weighing the probabilities, would come to a decision and alert the police or parole officer so that they could hasten to the scene; or, if the subject were equipped with an implanted telemeter [long-distance transmitter-receiver system] it could transmit an electrical signal which could block further action by the subject by causing him to forget or abandon his project."

The system proposed by Drs. Ingraham and Smith would work like a thermostat. A prisoner is equipped with an unremovable electronic device im-

planted in his brain. It transmits basic information to a central computer. The computer analyzes the data and sends back electronic messages to "correct" if the behavior of the prisoner, if it does not conform to the computer's expectations.

I. IN THE LABORATORIES

"What I propose is the adoption of a strategy for mental planning. The project of conquering the human mind could be a central theme for international cooperation," says Dr. Jose Delgado, the "father of electrophysiology"—the study of brain nerves. He explains that current brain research supports the conclusion that "motion, emotion, and behavior can be controlled by pushbuttons like robots."

Delgado has developed a technique, electronic stimulation of
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Police invade school

ORANGE CITY, Florida (LNS)—For more than five hours Friday night, February 9, a small free school in Central Florida was the subject of a police invasion by 25 Florida State Police and investigators from the Florida State Attorney's office.

Green Valley School is a residential free school which bases its philosophy on Anton Makarenko, a famous Soviet teacher who founded the Gorki colony, a school for war orphans, following the 1917 Revolution.

The school has been the subject of criticism by local authorities in the past, but nothing compared with the midnight raid on February 9 when youngsters roamed the campus in tears, searching for staff who

were being restrained by police.

The raid had its roots in charges brought by an ex-staff member recently fired for drunkenness and disorderliness. He had been heard to say that he would "get the school."

The ex-staffer went to the State Attorney's office and accused Green Valley's headmaster Ronald E. Nowicki, of "forcibly and secretly confining or imprisoning Peter Andrew Zakrzewski against his will by handcuffing him by his arms and legs to a metal porch railing."

What had actually happened was that the boy was forcibly restrained by staff members in the presence of his mother af-

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Govt. suppresses successful anti-drug plan

LEXINGTON, Ky. (LNS)—Imagine an anti-drug program in which 85% of those involved were cured completely instead of the national figure of 20% for most drug programs. The program was Matrix, an ex-addict run, therapeutic community which operated on the grounds of the government-run National Institute of Mental Health Clinical Research Center in Lexington, Kentucky.

Operated that is, until it was closed down by the government early last spring. Three employees and a resident were indicted on a series of charges soon after.

Matrix' problems began when they called up the Black Pan-

ther Party in December, 1971 to get a subscription to the Panther paper. "It was after then," said Terry Gilbert, a former resident of Matrix, "that Washington began an investigation of us for our revolutionary activity."

Matrix, which was started two and a half years ago as an experimental program to help addicts work out their problems with each other, became increasingly political. "The concepts upon which Matrix was based were the same as those used in other therapeutic communities across the country," said a statement from the Committee to free the Matrix 4. "However, the people in Ma-

trix came to the conclusion that placing a drug addict in a 'utopian' environment for a few months" was not enough. After the person completed the program they would be reentering the same society that caused them to become addicted to drugs.

"We realized," said Gilbert, "that the only meaningful solution to drug addiction was to become involved in the struggle to change the elements in society that caused and perpetuated addiction—racism, poverty, exploitation of workers, alienation, sexism and injustice."

On March 16, 1972, during a phony fire drill, Matrix was

raided. Local cops, led by the FBI, searched the entire house and its contents without a search warrant. Subsequently four ex-addict employees were fired, and twenty residents thrown out into the streets.

Although no evidence was found, a grand jury was set up to investigate the drug program, and in November, 1972, Jon Wildes, director of the program, Michael Clarkson and Ridge Mofmeyer, employees; and Danny Hill, a resident, were indicted.

Wildes was charged with 17 counts ranging from buying and possession of a gun to immoral and indecent acts. Clarkson, who is black, and Hill were

charged with possession of a deadly device—a smoke bomb which was used for one of the plays that the residents put on. Hofmeyer was charged with assault.

Pre-trial motions are now going on before Judge David Hermansdorfer (newly appointed by Nixon) who has already been hostile in his attitude and prejudicial in his rulings towards the defendants. The trial, due to take place in the spring or summer, "is a 'test case,'" says the Matrix Defense Committee, "for persons in the future who may also be tried for speaking out against drug addiction in this country."

Summer Language Abroad Program

ITALY

The Summer Language Program in Italy is conducted at the University of Urbino in one of the most beautiful and historically important regions of Italy. Urbino is one of the famous hill top cities; perhaps best known as the birth place of the painter Raphael. Located within a half hour of the Adriatic, it combines the best of both worlds — the mountains and the seashore.

Since the program is designed especially for our students, classes will be small and responsive to our needs. Major emphasis will be placed on achieving oral proficiency but without neglecting the more formal instruction in reading and writing Italian. There will be few other foreign students at the University and therefore a maximum opportunity to meet and to become well acquainted with Italians of all ages. Classes will meet for four hours daily five days a week with Saturdays and Sundays left free for either organized excursions or individual exploring.

Students will be lodged in the beautiful new dormitories designed by the world famous architect, DeCarlo, for which he recently won an international prize.

Several excursions to the historical and artistic cities of this part of Italy are included in the program cost. However there will be an opportunity for students to pursue their own interests and to take advantage of the many and varied attractions.

We expect to fly to Rome on June 30 and to proceed to Urbino by chartered bus. Return flight is planned for August 18.

FRANCE

The French Summer Language Program will take place in Reims and Paris. Students will fly to Paris and then proceed by chartered bus to Reims for the first four weeks of the program. They will then return to Paris for the remainder of the program. The entire program is jointly sponsored and coordinated by the University of Reims and the Sorbonne.

Located in the heart of the

Champagne Country, 90 miles north east of Paris, Reims is a modern city of 125,000 inhabitants. From the coronation of Clovis at Reims in 496, it served as the coronation site for nearly all of the kings of France. Its most famous building is its cathedral but it has many other historical and cultural attractions as well. Paris, of course, needs no comment. In August students will have the opportunity to explore its wealth of artistic treasures both on conducted tours and on their own initiative. In Reims participants will be lodged in the newly completed university dormitories. In Paris they will have rooms in student dormitories or "foyers."

Classes will meet four hours a day five days a week, leaving time for weekend excursions. Although the principal emphasis will be placed on developing oral competence in the language, the more formal aspects of reading and writing will not be neglected. Because this program is not adapted to the needs of the beginning students, applicants must have had one and preferably two years of high school French or the equivalent. Courses will be offered on sev-

eral levels to provide for the more advanced students as well as those with less experience in the language.

SPAIN

The Summer Spanish Language Program will take place at the University of Salamanca. Spain's oldest and most famous university, where many of her distinguished writers and political leaders received their education. Columbus gave lectures there on his discovery of the New World. Salamanca is located some 125 miles north west of Madrid and 50 miles from the border of Portugal. Although it is a modern lively city of about 100,000 inhabitants, it has carefully preserved its appearance of earlier centuries, some of its buildings dating from the Middle Ages. Rich in historical and artistic monuments, it has in the summer, a greater number of cultural activities than any other city in Spain. Because of its altitude (2650 ft) it enjoys pleasant summer weather, quite warm during the day but usually cool enough at night to require a sweater.

Intensive language courses at all levels meet four hours a day five days a week. Classes will begin on July 2 and continue until August 15. They are kept small so that there is a good deal of individual attention. Major emphasis is placed on oral proficiency but without neglecting the more formal requirements for reading and writing. Because of its long tradition as a university city, Salamanca caters to student needs. It is frequently possible to obtain a room in a private home where the student is accepted almost as members of the family.

Several excursions will be arranged as part of the program cost. Students will be able to participate in additional excursions, if they wish, at their own expense.

GERMANY

The Summer Language Abroad Program is conducted at sites of the Goethe Institute, which has its headquarters in Munich. The study centers are located in small towns and villages throughout Germany. This summer, students will be studying at Brilon and Arolsen, two small towns in Westphalia near Kassel. Arolsen and Brilon still have the charm of the Baroque period. One of Arolsen's attractions is a small castle built in the style of Versailles. There will not be many foreigners during the summer, therefore, students will have a more direct contact with the natives.

The Goethe Institute was established exclusively for intensive language instruction to foreigners. Classroom enrollment is kept at a minimum in order to provide the maximum attention to each individual student. The program consists of 4 to 5 hours of daily classroom teaching and additional assignments are frequently given. Instruction is conducted with modern methods of teaching technology.

Students will be housed in private homes at each study center. This offers the students the best possible opportunity to acquaint themselves with the cultural environment of the region in which they are studying. The Goethe Institute provides three meals per day while classes are in session, but on weekends the students are obligated to make their own arrangements.

Two or three excursions to surrounding areas are included in the program cost.

(The right is reserved to modify or cancel any of these plans as conditions warrant.)

Camp McCoy trial begins

Prosecution case weak

Madison, Wis. (LNS)—At 9 a.m. on a 10-below-zero Wisconsin morning 175 supporters of the Camp McCoy 3 demonstrated in front of the courthouse where their trial began that day, January 8. GI organizers Tom Chase and Steve Golden are charged with the July 26, 1970 bombing of a power station, water works, and telephone exchange at Camp McCoy. The two, both active duty GIs at the time, could get years in a federal penitentiary and \$30,000 in fines each.

Charges against the third GI, Dannie Krebs, were dropped some time ago because the government failed to tell him of his fifth amendment rights before forcing him to testify before a Grand Jury. They also neglected to tell him that he was the target of the Grand Jury.

"In their haste to frame us," said defendant Tom Chase, "they disregarded due process so blatantly in Dannie's case that the indictment against him could not stand."

Krebs has been subpoenaed as a witness in the case, and it is possible that he will be re-indicted for the bombings. In the meantime though, Krebs continues to work with the McCoy 3 defense committee and is deeply involved in the case.

The jury, selected on Janua-

ry 9, is made up of eight women and four men. All are white and over 40 years old. Those who expressed clear anti-war positions were eliminated as well as one University of Wisconsin student and two Vietnam War-era veterans.

The prosecution's opening statements have centered around the three GIs' attempts to build a servicemen's union at Camp McCoy. According to the prosecution they did this by giving drug parties during which they steered the conversation around to blowing up the base.

But the defense has a very different perspective on the trial. As a spokesman for the defense committee said, "These trials (Billie Dean Smith, the Gainesville 6, The McCoy 3) are all part of a concerted government campaign against the anti-war movement, against dissent in the military, and against the growing movement of veterans for economic rights."

In particular, the defense committee points to the fact that John Mitchell, then Attorney General, personally announced the indictments, a full seven months after the bombings. A "high-up" decision by Pentagon officials and Mitchell then determined that the three men should be charged in a federal court rather than in a military court

where the case could be the focal point for more protest within the growing GI movement.

Defendants Chase and Golden feel that the reason the government has taken so long to bring them to trial is because it does not really have any evidence against them. The specter of such a trial hovering over their heads, the government figures, would intimidate GIs from protesting within the Army.

One obvious lack of evidence that has already come to light in the trial is that officers of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) did not bother to dust the padlocks on the buildings in question for fingerprints. Presumably, the defense has charged the officers did not think it was necessary since the base's three most vocal GIs had already been pegged for the bombing.

"It is a sign of their complete arrogance," said Tom Chase, "that perpetrators of the most massive bombing in human history right now would choose to set a trial date for lower ranking enlisted men and attempt to incarcerate them for 35 years because of a bombing incident. While we face such a sentence, Air Force general Lavelle is merely reduced in rank and retired at \$18,000 a year

Soap still dangerous

NEW YORK (LNS)—The Consumer's Institute for Food Research has revealed that many soap companies that were using hexachlorophene prior to a recent Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ban on the chemical are planning to replace it with other potentially dangerous "anti-bacterial agents." (Hexachlorophene was banned after experiments with rats raised the fear that long term exposure to the chemical would cause brain damage and retardation in babies.)

The Institute reports that a number of soap companies are considering the use of a chemical called "TBS". According to Consumer's Institute, numerous studies have found that "TBS" is a possible—if not probable—cause of skin rashes and increased sensitivity to light in fair skinned people. (Fair skin is more sensitive to light to begin with.) "TBS" has already been banned in Denmark because of these suspected dangers.

Another chemical called "TCC" is also being considered by some soap companies—particularly Dial and Safeguard—as a replacement for hexachlorophene.

The Institute suggests that people check their soap wrappers for "TBS" and "TCC" and urges that people buy soaps that do not carry potentially dangerous "anti-bacterial" agents.

Brain control

(Continued from Page 1)

the brain (ESB) to control brain nerves. Through a simple operation, electrode shafts, very fine wires insulated with teflon and scraped bare at the tips to permit passage of current, are inserted in the brain. The ends of the wires are soldered to a small socket anchored to the skull.

By applying electric current to the electrode shafts, Delgado has been able to invoke all kinds of behavior in experiments with monkeys, cats, birds, and humans. Fear, anxiety, apathy, disorientation, loss of memory, blackout, as well as pleasure, sexual excitement, and euphoria can be induced electrically.

Delgado stresses the significance of experiments done on a monkey named Paddy, in which brain patterns were effectively altered. Each time a computer picked up electrical impulses coming from the area of Paddy's brain correlated with aggressiveness and excitement, a punishing ESB was sent to a part of the brain associated with fear and pain.

This ESB had an effect similar to slapping a child's hand each time she or he touches a forbidden object. Within two hours impulses coming from the brain's aggressive area decreased

by 50%. A few days later there were practically no impulses at all. Paddy's changed behavior—less aggression, diminished appetite, and laziness—lasted two weeks.

II. OUT OF THE LABORATORIES ONTO THE STREETS

While Delgado's experimentation quietly progresses, the technological links are being forged to take brain control out of the laboratory onto the streets. Delgado and other advocates of electronic behavior control are quick to explain that prototypes for a system to control prisoners over long

distances already exist.

The recently developed science of telemetry—long-distance remote-control measurement and control of given phenomena—provides a basis for the practical implementation of Delgado's work. (Delgado, by the way, is a Yale professor of Physiology and author of a recent book, "Physical Control of the Mind." First used to study such things as migration patterns in birds, and the hibernation and spawning of animals and fish, telemetry now has been perfected to monitor human behavior as well.

Presently, telemetric control of humans is used on a volun-

teer basis for such cases as heart patients, alcoholics, and epileptic children.

Dr. Gerald Smith, a University of Utah professor, maintains that electronic control of prisoners is "the cheapest and most effective way" to remedy the chronic problems of this country's penal system, its tremendous costs and lack of success in "changing people."

Dr. Smith thinks that an electronic system would have "tremendous humanitarian value" even though he feels that "the lowest priority is the individual offender."

To the Editor:

To the Editor:

In regards to the Chopping Block (February 2, 1973), the Editor voiced his comments on the Governor's "Annual State of the State Message" on the curbing of drug pushers and violent users.

In the article the Editor says that he fails to see the logic behind Governor Rockefeller's plan to stop drug addiction and use. This is very evident to see by reading his article. Anyone can see that drug abuse is reaching epidemic proportion and the Governor is attempting to stiffen the drug laws of this state to the proportion of those of many other countries.

The Editor seems to think the Governor is out to get all addicts in jail. I don't think so. I think he is out to get the pusher and the violent addict who, let's face it, are menaces to society, and laws are written to benefit society, whether you believe it or not.

On the idea of the supplies going up, prices going down,

and people who had never considered a hard drug habit would then realize that such a vice would be within their financial grasp. If there are less pushers and prices go down, it wouldn't seem that the pusher would be taking a grave chance for a small profit; almost not worth his while, and the people who would have these drugs at their "immediate financial grasp", but they also have taken into consideration the legality of their activities. Otherwise they would have used hard drugs before. No, I honestly don't think this is what would happen.

Why are you forever hearing on the radio that, "drug laws in other countries are too stiff, and not even things like the best lawyer in town can help you over there because the drug laws are very severe, for instance, possession in Turkey can get you 7 years, etc., etc.? What is the matter, are our drug laws too easy?"

The Editor does not clearly understand what he is writing

about because he said if he were busted for possession and faced a life sentence, he would be compelled to kill the officer rather than face a life sentence. Well, Mr. Editor, I doubt you would ever find yourself in this position as you have totally misconstrued the Governor's intentions because you failed to accept his policies.

By reading the introduction to your article we see "legislation which would mandatorily place all people convicted of selling hard drugs and addicts, who committed violent crimes under the influence" in prison with "non-negotiable, non-paroleable life sentence." It is plain to see by reading this what the Governor meant.

On the point of being compelled to kill a police officer; if I as a police officer were confronted to arrest you, it would be my job and my life is at stake when I pin on the badge. It is very evident there are too many kooks who are compelled to shoot police officers rather than admit they were wrong and in

violation of the law. (The old two wrongs, make a right). But as one wise old police officer once said, "I'll take you in any way that you want to go."

Mr. Editor, I don't confess to live in a perfect society, and I am not afraid to admit it. I think that possibly drug rehabilitation centers would be a necessity to help sick people and give them their choice between that and being caged up. I agree that there should be an investigation in the New York City Police Department. (I'm sure there will be.) But if you stop and think how many men are responsible for that theft and other wrong doings in New York City and subtract that from 28,900 men, I'm sure you might find the majority of the New York City Police Department are all right.

Randall Stone

(THE CRIER welcomes
Letters to the Editor.)

Lampoon

You may know that the National Lampoon is the most widely read magazine on college campuses in America today. It also has wide readership among high school upper classmen. Some weeks ago, Lampoon opened its first musical comedy review, "National Lampoon's Lemmings" at the Village Gate in Greenwich Village in New York. The show's a hit! Most critics raved about it and the box office has been really busy. We are, however, making special student group discount rates available for performances on Sunday afternoon and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Regular ticket rates are \$5.95 for those performances and \$6.95 for each of the four shows Friday and Saturday evenings. The discount rates are as follows: 50 to 99 people - \$5.00 each, 100 or more - \$4.00 each.

If you would like to organize a group from your school to visit "Lemmings" at special student group savings, please write or call: Mary Carter, The Village Gate, 160 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y. 10014 - 475-5612.

Matty Simmons,
Executive Producer

International Women's Day March 8

So while I do not pray for anybody or any party to commit outrages, still I do pray, and that earnestly and constantly, for some terrific shock to startle the women of this nation into a self-respect which will compel them to see the abject degradation of their present position; which will force them to break their yoke of bondage, and give them faith in themselves; which will make them proclaim their allegiance to woman first; which will enable them to see that man can no more feel, speak or act for woman than could the old slaveholder for his slave. The fact is, women are in chains, and their servitude is all the more debasing because they do not realize it. O, to compel them to see and feel, and to give them the courage and conscience to speak and act for their own freedom, though they face the scorn and contempt of all the world for doing it!

From a letter to a friend, Summer, 1870.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY



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FOR ONLY \$9 SEMI-ANNUALLY WE ARE GIVING A SPECIAL
TRAVEL-ACCIDENT PEDESTRIAN-ACCIDENT
POLICY.

\$6,000 - LOSS OF LIFE FOR ONLY 35c A WEEK . . . (Pays an income for loss of time - even though there isn't an independent income. \$45 a week at home, \$150 week hospitalized!! NO WAITING PERIODS. 1ST DAY D

NO WAITING PERIODS * 1ST DAY COVERAGE * POLICY IS ABSOLUTELY NON-CANCELLABLE AND GUARANTEED RENEWABLE FOR LIFE!

SEE THE HEARTHSTONE REPRESENTATIVE ART

SEE THE HEARTHSTONE REPRESENTATIVE PAT MC DANIELS IN THE FRONT LOBBY AT THE COMMONS BUILDING. MARCH 6, 7, 8 - 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Tues. Thursday.

you'll be glad you did!

Sports

In regards to your Short story concerning Foster and Foreman, I feel a terrible injustice was given to George Foreman in that the statement that Ali had previously stopped Foreman in a November fight is totally false. As most of us boxing fans know, George Foreman was undefeated going into his fight with Frazier and he finished off "Smokin Joe" pretty damn good too. Just remember, Mr. Sports Editor, that Foreman is still undefeated and in my opinion, he will stay that way for a long time to come.

Ralph Palmer

Editor's Note:

Sorry for the mistake, sports fans. Last week's article entitled "Foster challenges Foreman" with the statement that read - "Ali had previously stopped Foreman in a November fight." should have stated as follows:

Ali had stopped Foster in a November fight. But I disagree with your opinion. I think Ali would slaughter Foreman if he (Foreman) ever gets the nerve to step into the ring with Ali.

New literature

"Aid to Thieu" and "The Simple Art of Murder" are the titles of two new studies recently published by NARMIC, the National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex. The pamphlets are available at \$1.00 each.

"Aid to Thieu" researched and written by Le Anh Tu and Marilyn McNabb, is an 115-page booklet that tells just how much U.S. money went into the war - as of September, 1972 - and where it went.

"The Simple Art of Murder: Antipersonnel Weapons and Their Developers," by Eric Prokosch describes antipersonnel weapons in detail and names the corporations that developed them.

Other recent additions to NARMIC's literature list include: "The Civilization of the War, Or the Empire's New Clothes," which deals with the changing face of U. S. involvement in Vietnam, (20c) and "The Pentagon Top 100" (1972): a list of top defense contractors (10c each).

For a complete list and information on bulk rates, write to NARMIC, 112 South 16th St., Philadelphia, PA 19102 or call (215) LO 3-9372.

Chopping Block

by CHRIS MORTON, Editor-in-Chief

Taking care of your own

According to the Elmira Star-Gazette there exists a large majority of people in the Chemung-Steuben area who are in favor of Governor Rockefeller's recently proposed anti-drug legislation. This legislation would call for mandatory imprisonment for the sale of hard drugs, including hashish (a derivative of Marijuana) and L.S.D.

This favoritism is nothing short of amazing. To think that a populace which is so very lenient on alcohol addicts would be so unsympathetic to another variety of drug user is absurd. But that is America, home of the cheeseburger and the double standard.

What logic can exist behind such actions? In New York State today, any person over the age of 18 can legally purchase tobacco products, the smoking of which has been certified by the Surgeon General as detrimental to life. And no wonder. Aside from the obvious tar and nicotine content, which robs the blood of precious oxygen (which in turn slows the activity of the brain thereby producing a relaxed feeling) tobacco also produces carbon monoxide and cyanide gas, both capable of causing death. But if people want to smoke their tobacco who is going to tell them no. Certainly not the Government, at least not as long as there are powerful tobacco lobbyists in Washington. Besides, no crime is being committed, because no one is being forced to partake in the habit. But what then of the grammar school and junior high students who by law, are not legally responsible for their actions, but have become psychologically dependent on the soothing effects of tobacco?

Another point which comes to mind on the subject of drug usage is the large scale abuse of

in its various forms causes sirosis of the liver and arteriosclerosis (Hardening of the arteries) both being factors of an early death. Yet alcohol continues to be sold like candy, with the only qualifications for purchase being money and proof of age.

So what does all this mean to you: If you are at a party and pass a pipeful of hashish to a friend (your indulgence is not even necessary) you would be subject to life imprisonment under Rockefeller's new laws. However, if the source of intoxication at that party is alcohol, and you hit that same friend with your car and kill him, you are guilty of a class "C" felony and subject to imprisonment from 3 to 15 years. Personally, I must say that I see no logic involved in this legislation.

Another "hard drug" in question is L.S.D. One of the major complaints against L.S.D. is its destructive quality on chromosomes, which, thanks to authorities is a well known fact. But those same authorities fail to publicize the fact that the same

type of chromosomal damage occurs when an individual drinks 3 or more cups of coffee, a six pack of coke or takes more than the commonly prescribed amount of aspirin. They also fail to say that all chromosomal damage is repaired or replaced within a matter of weeks. In fact, the only human system which is incapable of repair is the nervous system.

Other hard drugs under fire from Albany include opiates, especially heroin and cocaine. Governor Rockefeller wants to get the heroin addicts off the street. But when there are 250,000 heroin addicts in the U.S. as compared to the 900,000 alcohol addicts, I question the Governor's sense of priority. And when he proposes clinical help for alcoholics and life imprisonment for heroin addicts, I question his sanity, especially when programs like "Matrix" (clinical help for heroin addicts) have had far better results than Alcoholics Anonymous. But isn't that just like Rockefeller, taking care of his own first.

Frennick's--a memory?

by C.F. RYAN

"It was the best of times . . ." —Charles Dickens in a "Tale of Two Cities."

It's amazing how things change. Faces change, cars change and familiar places change. If you can remember two years ago or less, there was a popular hangout for the C.C.C. student; where he could drink his beer and joke with a bartender named Joe. Yes, this was Frennick's. Another word for it was, "The Land of 20 cent Bud."

Students, now, don't go as often as they did to Frennick's. Faulsis has moved uptown and Wet Good's has gained in popularity. The student had good

times at Frennick's. He could eat good Italian pizza when Joe's birthday came around. He could drink his portion of beer and if he passed out, people's house lawns were nearby so he could spend the night. And at the end of the school year, everyone flocked to Frennick's to wish good luck and good future to their departing buddies.

If you're in the neighborhood, drop into Frennick's and you may see a bartender in a beer stained apron telling Italian jokes or howling the mournful chords of Santa Lucia.

Getting it together

Marijuana: realistically

by STEVE AVERY, Managing Editor

Ann Arbor is the location of the University of Michigan where pot smoking has been correlated with parking infractions. Here the students light up marijuana as they gather on the campus, in movie theaters, at the weekly concerts and even in the public gallery of the City Council Chamber. This is because the City Council has declared its independence from state drug laws governing marijuana and passed its own ordinance which punishes pot smokers with a \$5 fine.

Jerold Lax, City Attorney of Ann Arbor, comments that, "actually, it's sort of like a parking ticket. It was set up so that all a violator must do is mail back the marijuana ticket to City Hall with \$5. If the person wishes to post an appearance bond and stand trial in municipal court, but the maximum penalty will remain the same \$5."

This ordinance pertains only to marijuana users, not sellers. The big pushers are still eligible for the tough state law and the juvenile offenders are still turned over to juvenile authorities.

Ann Arbor which is predominantly a youthful community of 110,000 may have as many as 20,000 marijuana smokers. Police say that trying to stop the flow of grass is a hopeless task, as is arresting and prosecuting everybody smoking it. With 24 million marijuana users in the U.S., most police departments

don't aggressively seek pot smokers. The jails would be overflowing at such an attempt. Police Chief Walter Krasny says, "Marijuana, as much as we have to say it, is becoming an acceptable commodity throughout the country."

The Ann Arbor City Council is the only governing body in the U.S. that has approached current marijuana laws head on and decriminalized pot by legislation. The Council majority made it clear they wanted marijuana use treated like a traffic violation, including the issuance of tickets rather than hauling people off to the station. Therefore, as a result of the \$5 penalty, the Ann Arbor police are reluctant to make arrests, since the money wouldn't begin to cover court costs.

Ann Arbor's new policy has seen great approval from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). John D. Finlator, former No. 2 man in the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is now a board member of NORML. Finlator says, "When this country decides to 'honestly' deal with the marijuana question, perhaps then we can begin to make some progress in the battle against serious drug abuse in the United States."

Perhaps Mr. Finlator should have a good talk with our own Governor Rockefeller. After all, honesty is the best policy.

Police --

(Continued from Page 1) ter having engaged in a violent altercation with another student.

Apparently, when the State Attorney's representative and the ex-staffer went to the boy's mother, they convinced her that she would be liable for the same charges if she didn't agree to support their claims against the school.

Nowicki and the school flatly deny all charges of "handcuffing" or "secretly confining or imprisoning" the boy.

Green Valley is a school for "children in trouble, all kinds of trouble, from juvenile delinquency to handicapped children," said Peggy Milner, Dean of Girls at the school. Primarily teenagers, the school's students include those youngsters remanded to Green Valley from the local county courts; those whose families are unable to care for them and those who've had little luck with regular schools. There are also physically and mentally handicapped youngsters.

While Mr. Nowicki was being served with the warrant the night of the raid, other policemen, who refused to identify themselves and refused to produce a search warrant, ousted some 50 students and 30 staff members from their beds.

Doors were torn off hinges; windows were broken; bureau drawers were upturned and contents tossed all over. Staff and students were not permitted to move around even though none were placed under arrest. Many rooms were searched as their occupants were forcibly restrained outside.

Students were forced to stand for mug shots and were not allowed to get dressed before police entered their rooms.

The students were forced to show police their arms as the cops looked for "tracks" while making remarks like "What did you shoot up last?", "All you kids are junkies. Where is your dope hidden?" "Do you have VD?" and "How many boys did you screw tonight?"

Vitamin pills and prescription medicines belonging to the students and staff were confiscated as well as books and magazines which the police termed "porno" . . . No receipt was given for goods taken by the police.

Police surrounded the school's 170 acres of land, blocking all entrances and exits of the school and using spotlights to search the wooded areas surrounding the school.

In response to the raid, Green Valley moved to protect itself, its headmaster, and all members of the school community from further harassment. The first general school meeting voted to devote a special class to instructing school members on the civil rights of people under interrogation. The staff was informed that anyone who feared the publicity or court involvement was free to resign. No one did. Only one student was withdrawn from the school by parents as a result of the raid.

Finally, Green Valley is bringing charges against the State Attorney's Office for unlawful search and seizure and for false arrest. The school also plans to file an injunction against the television stations who aired the unauthorized film.

The Crier



Published by the students
of Corning Community College

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Students in 'important' play

Selected as one of the ten best plays of the 1966-67 theater season, and widely acclaimed as one of the most "import" plays of the decade, Jean-Claude Van Itallie's "America Hurrah" has been chosen by the Two-Bit Players of Corning Community College as the first of two major drama productions for the spring semester.

The play, which is to be directed by Henry Moonschein, Associate Professor of English, is actually a program of three one-act plays which present, in succession, a rather disturbing but nevertheless accurate view of life in American society.

The cast for the play features many individuals who have proven their superior acting ability in past performances and includes: Nick Mizzoni and Barbara Nelson of Corning, Mimi Novack and Steve Crowley of

Big Flats, Marilyn Lampman of Horseheads, Tim Cleary of Pine Valley, JoAnne LaFace and Renay Stedje of Watkins Glen, Amy Levene, Steve Ciccone, Mary Connolly, Susan Drohan, Theresa Esposito, Bill Folmer, Chuck Grosvenor, Vicki Kichman, all of Elmira and Charles Ryan of Waverly.

Vicki Kichman will assist Moonschein with the direction of the play which will be choreographed by Kath Bourgault and Ann Marie Fleming.

Technical assistance will be provided by Bill Ward, Mike Gilmartin, Amy Leveen, Dane Brown, Nanda Hawkins, and Jim Infantine.

The play is scheduled to be presented March 14, 15 and 16 at 8:00 p.m. in the gym. Tickets for C.C.C. students are 25 cents and all others \$1.00.



CAMPUS SCENES . . . photo by Dan White

HABITAT Hanna Coal Co. says . . . Let's strip!

"I sincerely think these people are misguided and misdirected. I just wish that I were able to get them to use their zeal to help my industry solve its problems. It only takes a hammer to destroy, but a skilled carpenter is necessary to build."

The above remark was made by Mr. Ralph Hatch President of the Hanna Coal Co., about the residents of Hendeyburg, Ohio. The residents of Hendys-

burg are trying vainly it seems, to stop the total destruction of the area around their town that is being caused by strip mining.

Hanna Coal is using two kinds of large equipment—a "Mountaineer" and a GEM-Giant Earth Mover. At the time that the coal co. was mining the hill behind the town, one resident complained that the 45 million pound shovels were so close to his home he could read a news-

paper by their lights. The big shovels operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Now the Hanna Coal shovels are also mining the Egypt Valley area of Belmont County, near Hendysburg. The valley used to be populous, lush, and green, but now the giant shovels have imitated the hand of God and transformed the valley into a desolate lunar landscape, creating erosion problems and an ecological imbalance. The Coal Co. seems not to care, however, and still grinds earth at the rate of 65 cubic yards every 30 seconds.

How much longer can this be allowed? Granted, the need for energy sources is great, but strip mining has proven beneficial only to the company — everyone and everything else be damned. The lobby against stripping in Belmont county, Ohio has tried, but failed to save its habitat. Says Mr. Flo Mae Bethel, a former resident of Hendysburg. "Mr. Hatch . . . once said that none of the homes in Hendysburg are worth more than \$500. Well, that's not right, but when they are done here they won't be worth anything."

Paris--my love!

by C.F. RYAN

"To drink pernod and read Baudelaire in an open air French restaurant."

"To girl watch the beautiful French "femme."

"To wear a French beret and stride down the Chat de Ellysee."

These were the dreams of an American boy of French descent. These were the dreams of an American boy of French descent that came true.

The French people are a proud and empathic people. They love their country and they love being French. As the French philosopher Nyar once said, "To be French is a continual love affair with yourself and the nationality."

The children are innocent. They speak the French language as of the stutter of machine guns. The women are unique in themselves. They are France. Dyed red hair and dark skin tones are usually not popular in America but the French women are a success with it. With the continual walking to jobs in

Paris, the French women have highly developed calf muscles. (Though it doesn't detract from their overall beauty.) In comparison of America and Paris, America is taking a cold shower with water from the Chemung River. Paris can be described as immersing yourself into a hot bath with the finest oils.

Wet Goods

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GREAT DECISIONS '73

The seventh annual Great Decisions series will be offered by Corning Community College beginning Tuesday, February 13, in Corning at the Off-Campus Center, 5th & Chemung Streets, and Thursday, February 15, at Steele Memorial Library.

The study and discussion programs, sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education and Community Services, will meet for eight weeks from 7:30-9:30 p.m. All sessions are free and open to the public. The topics to be discussed will be as follows:

- Japan: Partner or Rival, Feb. 27 - Corning, Mar. 1 - Elmira;
- White Rule in Black Africa: Which Side Are We On?, Mar. 6 - Corning, Mar. 8 - Elmira;
- The Common Market Expands: Can the U. S. Compete?, Mar. 13 - Corning, Mar. 15 - Elmira;

Man on Earth: Can He Control His Environment?, Mar. 20 - Corning, Mar. 22 - Elmira; Canada, Latin America and the U.S.: Are We Exploiting Our Neighbors?, Mar. 27 - Corning, Mar. 29 - Elmira; The Middle East After the Soviet Withdrawal From Egypt: Can "No War, No Peace" Continue?, Apr. 3 - Corning, Apr. 5 - Elmira.

Guest speakers, specialists on the subject, will present their views at each session. Opinion surveys will be taken after each discussion and forwarded to the appropriate Congressman.

Series coordinators will be Joseph Hanak, Assistant Professor of History at Corning Community College, at Corning, and Pauline Leveen, Associate Professor of History at Corning Community College, at the Elmira sessions.

Keep it clean

What would you do if the large lounge, pub, and/or the Kelley lounge were to be closed to students? What would you tell your woman when she asked where to meet you? Where would you be able to play euchre? If these questions bring venom to your lips and a chill to your heart, then, fellow students, take heed—you may get your chance to ponder the questions in actuality.

Certain people in important positions in the commons have become disgusted at the way the lounges in this building are treated. At the end of the day the filth around the commons is so bad, it approaches the ruins of

Warsaw during WW II in some places. People who must function in the lounges after 5:00 have devised a costume to aid their travels — snowshoes, so they can stay on top of the garbage and not fall in; a wet suit, to protect their skin from the hazards of leftover beverages; and an air supply for obvious reasons. It works well but one must use the elevator — the stairs are a no-no.

Seriously, though, most of us here at CCC are human, or at least close to it. May I remind you that you pay for the breakage fee. But the college is in a budget freeze, and the authorities feel the money could be better spent than using it to clean up after a bunch of college students. Remember — there are people who would like the lounge closed. Keep it from happening — clean up your own goddamn messes! DAVE GAME

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Sanity in Wet Goods

by C.F. RYAN

Wet Good's is a place of many interests. Making the rounds from table to table, I was introduced to an actress from New York City. She was not exactly the Elizabeth Taylor type but rather a course woman with a prominent nose. Admiring that Roman nose, I engaged her in a conversation of the arts. When the conversation reached "man's inhumanity to man", she blurted out, "Men are pigs."

I wondered if the dark beer had taken its full effect; so I

asked her to repeat her statement. "Men are pigs," she said now with growling contempt. My next statement was the Aristotelian question, "Why."

"I've made it with a lot of men. I had to. Acting demands not only talent but your body as well. But one thing I've learned about men — they're selfish. They take a woman out to dinner and back in the apartment; it's Cupid gone berserk!"

"If you rather not talk about ... " I drawled.

"NO, I want to talk about it!"

Men are pigs! I'm tired of guys who caress and fondle your breasts as if they were kneading baker's dough. I'm tired of guys who make it with you and don't care if you're ready. It's a dentist using his drill without novocaine. Maybe I'm a Romanticist and I've read too many books but I would want to meet and to love a guy who showed me respect, care, knowledge. . . .

"May I buy you a drink," I said.

Where were you?

by DAVE GAME

When the door of the used bookstore slammed shut. If you were anywhere but on campus to claim the books you had left there, the chances are 9 out of 10 that you will never get them back.

You say, "Run that past me again." The truth is that the used bookstore has a policy, and has had a policy, of keeping the books left by students that are not claimed by a certain date, this semester February 9.

When asked by the CRIER why the students books were being kept, Diane Lewis, an employee of the bookstore replied, "How else do you expect us to make a profit."

According to Chris Ewaynk, the person in charge of the used bookstore, the bookstore uses an involved process to ensure proper payment for books. A student fills out 3 slips, which are identically numbered, of which 2 go to the bookstore and 1 goes to the student to claim his books and/or money. All a student has to do is to present his slip before the deadline. When asked why the deadline was so inflexible, Ms. Ewaynk replied that "students old enough to attend college should be responsible enough to claim their books on time."

Books "confiscated" by the used bookstore are sold at regular prices to obtain money for the used bookstore scholarship fund, which in 1972 was \$270.35, awarded by Marge Chambers to a needy student. This money is augmented by the 25 cent fee charged for selling books priced over \$2.00.

When quizzed about the oper-

ation of the bookstore, Ms. Ewaynk gave us much information. It seems there is no meeting at the beginning of the year for interested students to get involved. The bookstore policy is decided by the staff of the bookstore and Nancy Andrews. The students have no say in the operation of the used bookstore. There is also no definite inventory at a given time during the time the U.B.S. is open, so there is no knowledge of how many books are on hand, and what titles there are.

During the interview Ms. Ewaynk stated that the books in the U.B.S. were being ripped off, and that the U.B.S. had to pay for the books stolen. When queried as to how thefts were taking place, when the door was

locked by a set that even the grandmaster key couldn't open, the CRIER was told that students were being allowed to browse and check for their own titles. It seems strange to complain about theft when practices such as these are allowed.

To me personally, six students have complained about the practice of the bookstore involving confiscating books. The bookstore alleges that "signs were posted in every building" and that the slip was on the bottom of every date. But still people have not claimed their books.

Lines of communication seem to be down. You, the students, are involved in this, so you should be the judge. The U.B.S. phone extension is 331. Tell 'em Dave sent ya.

Javits introduces gifted child education bill

Washington. . . Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), and Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-NJ), today introduced legislation to provide federal assistance for the education of gifted and talented children. The measure, similar to one to be proposed in the House of Representatives by a bi-partisan group of Congressmen led by Representative Dominick Daniels (D-NJ), has 12 cosponsors in the Senate, including a majority of the Education Subcommittee.

In addition to Senators Javits and Williams, the cosponsors of the bill are: Senators J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R-Md.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa), Edward M. Kennedy

(D-Mass.), Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), Claiborne Pell (D-RI), Jennings Randolph (D-WVA), Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio), John V. Tunney (D-Calif.), Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.).

Javits said the legislation is designed to meet the needs set out in the report submitted to the Congress by the Commissioner of Education early last year on "Education of the Gifted and Talented."

The proposal, The Gifted and Talented Children's Educational Assistance Act, would —

- 1) establish a National Clearinghouse on gifted and talented children to obtain and disseminate information on identification, counselling and education of such children,
- 2) authorize grants to the States for education programs for such children through the high school level,
- 3) provide for training of personnel for the education of gifted and talented children, and
- 4) establish research and demonstration projects for the education of such children within the National Institute of Education.

Javits' proposal defines gifted and talented children as those "who have outstanding intellectual ability or creative talent, the development of which requires special activities or services not ordinarily provided by local educational agencies."

In offering his proposal Javits said: "The Office of Education has pointed out that only 4% of the estimated two million gifted and talented youth received planned, expert guidance and encouragement. In one state a study found that 55% of the gifted students were working below their mental abilities. In another state, 18% of high school dropouts were gifted students. Clearly this is a waste of a valuable national resource."

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Recruiting the new volunteer Army

Madison Ave. all the way --

Young Man: "Is this a joke?"

Army Recruiter: "No, this isn't a joke. Your future is no laughing matter."

CHICAGO (LNS)—Believe it or not, this is sample dialogue from "More Telephone Techniques to Pull in More Prospects," a glossy booklet for Army recruiters who want to improve their sales pitch.

When Nixon first announced plans to abolish the draft and create an all-volunteer military, the Pentagon realized that it would have to sharpen its pitch if it was going to combat anti-military sentiment and fill its quotas.

So, true to the traditions of Madison Avenue, the recruiters got together flashy posters, brochures, movies, telephone flashcards and even enrolled its "super-recruiters" in school to improve their telephone technique.

"They have to be supersalesmen. They have a sophisticated product to sell, but they need to be astute," said Col. Peter L. Clifford, commander of the 38

Chicago-Area recruiting stations. "They have to figure what a man's needs are. Does he want security? A job? Self-esteem or a group to identify with?"

Potential salespeople go to school at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, for five weeks to learn the tricks of their trade. Recruiters take Illinois Bell's "Telephone Power" course to improve their phone raps and even use a little guidebook with prompt cards in the back to successfully steer them through lulls in conversation.

There's a prompt card for those who filled out a coupon ("That's great. I have a film and a free poster."); one for random inquiries ("Well, I've got a great film to show you."); and one for high school grads ("Do you know about Army ROTC scholarships?"). All the prompt cards end with the same "forced close" ("Could you come down today or would tomorrow be better?").

Posters are given away to anyone who shows the slightest interest. The poster designed for

men talks about jobs and the poster for women talks about career and fashion. The Army also lures its recruits with special "offers." There is the Army band option where you can make music in one of Uncle Sam's bands; the buddy option where you can bring the whole gang along; the bonus option; the language option; and a whole lot more.

Just who are the Army's targets in this massive advertising campaign? Odest R. Wallace who works in the Chicago recruiting office says that he takes about 10-15 unsolicited calls a day and signs up 10-20 men each month.

His average recruit is between 18 and 22, usually black, and has 11 years of schooling. His reason for signing up is simple — no jobs are open to him in civilian life and he is hoping to learn a skill in the Army which he can use when he gets out.

Recruiters ask for lists of high school graduates supplied by high school superintendents,

and call on ministers to seek speaking engagements with youth groups. They also appear at high school career days, sponsor Scout troops and work with youth clubs. Rural towns, not big cities, is where the Army finds the majority of its troops. The South, with its abundance of military installations and solidierly traditions, is the best source of recruits. Said Col. Clifford, "The South makes up for the cities. The Army has confidence in its ability to attract the men it wants."

The Army plays heavily on the problem of unemployment with gimmicks like the recruit movie "Skills for a Lifetime." The movie is full of young men praising their jobs as Army firemen, trainmen, frogmen and computer programmers. Promo kits like "A Bigger World" and "Choose Your Outfit" sit on the recruiting station counter ready to catch the eye of the young recruit, the vast majority of whom are poor and working class white and Third World.

But the Madison Avenue "hard sell" leaves out a lot. The Army makes no mention of the thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who haunt the unemployment lines upon their return to civilian life. They never mention the 1972 Chicago "job fair" when over a thousand vets tore down booths and decorations in an action that lasted for several hours once they had discovered that, despite all the publicity, there were really very few jobs available.

The recruiters never mention that unemployment for black Vietnam-era veterans reached a high of 14.5% in 1972. And the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era vets in general was 10% higher than for civilians according to the Bureau of Labor's own statistics.

With half of its fiscal year gone and 52% of the 45,600 men it needs signed up, the Army points to the tremendous success of its advertising campaign.

Cal. may allow prison factories

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (LNS) — Governor Ronald Reagan recently revealed that his government is toying with the idea of inviting private corporations to install factories inside California prisons. Convicts' earning, he explained, would be paid out as "restitution to the victims of the crime that sent them to prison."

Reagan made the proposal while answering questions from high school students attending the 25th annual California

YMCA Model Legislature.

When some members of his audience expressed disbelief, Reagan replied by saying that "nothing is too far-fetched" when it comes to changing the present-day prison system. Under the present system, California's prisons are one of the largest employers in the state and pay less than minimum wages for difficult, and sometimes dangerous work.

But the prison labor is applied primarily to producing items

for state government use—for example, license plates and uniforms. This saves the state a lot of money, but makes no allowance for private profit.

Under the new Reagan plan, major corporations would have an opportunity to run factories inside prison walls and make a profit off of products such as automobile tires, while the inmates who work in the factories earn money to "pay for" their crimes.

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PAT RICHARDSON

Baron matmen 2nd in Regionals

The Corning CCC wrestling team traveled to Alfred Tech. Friday to compete in the region III regionals. Alfred won, beating Corning by one and a half points. Alfred had 76 and 1/2 total points, Corning had 75 total points, and Delhi came in third with 66 points.

Marc Gillespie and his younger brother Brad were the only Corning wrestlers to win the finals. Marc, wrestling in the 158 pound class, won two bouts by pins and one by a de-

cision. Brad, at 150 pounds, pinned three opponents and decided another.

Emad Faddoul took second in the 177 pound class after he was decided 5-4 in the finals. Rick Pyhtila also took second in the heavy-weight class after being pinned in 3:59 by Alfred's Dennis O'Connor. Dave Carr (190 pounds) placed third and Dave Folmar (118) and Rob Reynolds (126) both received fourth place. Rick Pyhtila had

three pins before going into the finals.

Emad Faddoul, Rick Pyhtila, Marc Gillespie, Brad Gillespie, and Dave Carr will travel to the NJCAA national tournament in Worthington, Minnesota on March first, second, and third. Last year Marc Gillespie received second place honors in the nationals at the same weight class he is wrestling now. Corning also was ranked 11th in the nation for two year colleges.

Women hoopsters win

The CCC women's basketball team played Jefferson Community College last week and blew them away with a 67-48 victory. Teresa Meehan was a high scorer for Corning with 39 points, followed by Wendy Biggs with 12 points. They also beat Alfred Tech. and lost a tight one to Auburn by one point.

The coach for the CCC wo-

men's team is Lola Lee Mitchell. The players are Wendy Biggs, Ann Maloney, Teresa Meehan, Jean Farmer, Roberta Hichman, Debbie Wicher, Beth Rohde and Cheryl Batlez.

Next home game is scheduled for March 5, at 7:00 against Monroe CC. There will be an away game at Jefferson CC on March 6, and March 13 brings us home to play Auburn CC at 7:00. These girls need spectators, so plan on watching.

Coed bowling

	Won	Lost
The Pro's	3	5
Bare Essentials	5	3
The Short Sheeters.....	7	1
East Kanogy Keglers....	1	7
Las Papas Fritas.....	4	4
The Moles.....	8	0
The Wizards.....	4	4

High series for the men - Dave Austin (633), women - Jackie Hovey (433). High game for the men - Dave Austin (220), women - Sylvia Cunningham (186).

Richardson sets record

The CCC Barons entertained the Mansfield State Junior Varsity on Monday, February 19th. In the first half the Barons were trailing most of the time by 10 or 12 points. At the half time intermission it was Mansfield 46, Corning 34. The Barons came back in the second time period to achieve a 54-54 tie, but Mansfield pulled ahead to win it 69-62. High men for Corning were, Pat Richardson - 21 points, Bill Drake - 13 points, and Pudge Breitwise - 10 points.

On Wednesday the 21st, the Barons traveled to Monroe Community College. The Monroe Tribunes aced to a 32-14 lead and increased it to 40-25 by the half. However, Corning came back to pull within 6 points. Then Monroe started pouring them in to add up 91 points

with Corning behind with 79 at the final buzzer. Corning had three men in double figures: Pat Richardson, Don Stoudmire, and Bill Drake with 32, 18, 16 respectively.

Morrisville Ag. Tech. was the next challenger to the CCC Barons. Corning came on with an 11-4 lead, increased it to 37-15 and even higher at the half to 44-19. The Barons were playing fine defense and from the field shot 52% the first half and 53% the second. After the half-time break Corning came back and performed much the same as the first period to end the game in the winners circle by a lopsided score of 92-50. It was the best Baron team effort of the season. High scorers for Corning were Pat Richardson (27), Mike Felix (14), Bill Drake

(12), Jerry Parker (11), and Don Stoudmire (10). Mike Felix had 8 assists and 8 steals, and Don Stoudmire had 5 assists and 7 steals.

The Barons were home at the CCC Fieldhouse to play the Cortland State J.V.'s on the 24th. It was a close game with never more than 6 points separating the two teams. At the half Cortland was up by one-44-43. Corning led several times in the second half. The final score was Corning 81 - Cortland 71.

Congratulations are in order for Pat Richardson. So far this season he has scored 593 points, which breaks the old single-season scoring record that was held by Steve Nash. (572 points) Nash is now a starting forward at Hartwick College.

Sports



PAT RICHARDSON



1ST ROW, from left—Don Stoudmire, Pat "Richo" Richardson, Pudge Breitwise, Bill Drake and Mike Felix. 2ND ROW—Coach Wayne Kenner, Jim Byrnes, Woody Knowles, Jamie Roberts and Rich Rollins.