

Med and Law Schools:

Admissions Extortion

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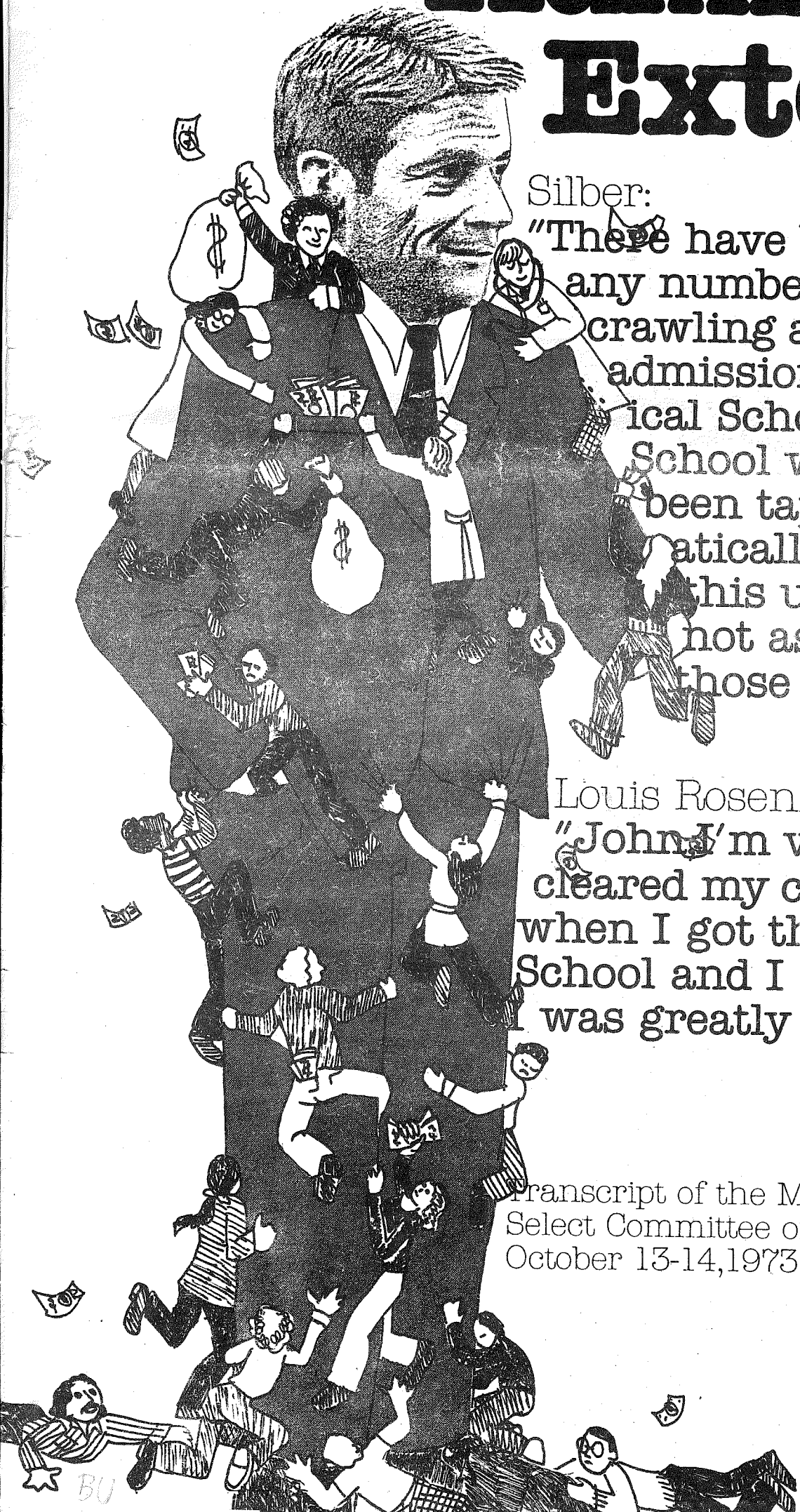
Silber:

"There have been any number of people crawling all over me for admission to our Medical School and our Law School who have never been tapped systematically for a gift to this university. I'm not ashamed to sell those indulgences..."

Louis Rosenfield (Trustee):

"John, I'm very happy you've cleared my conscience because when I got this boy into Law School and I demanded \$50,000, I was greatly criticized."

Transcript of the Meeting of the
Select Committee on University Needs
October 13-14, 1973



BU
22
5730

front lines

President John R. Silber was a moving force behind a recent \$500 a plate dinner for the Democratic Party featuring Walter Mondale. Washington, DC political hobnobbing has become a reality for Silber, whose presence at the party was paid for by the University (read students). As the story goes, Silber became angry that evening because the weather turned inclement, and it began to snow. He phoned the BU Police to demand that they come collect him and chauffeur him home.

This is standard procedure for the president. While the BU Police are ordered here and there at breakneck speed to cater to the prez, sick or injured students must take a taxi to the Health Clinic.

The Supreme Court ruled last week that the Constitution does not guarantee a student a hearing before "academic" dismissal from school.

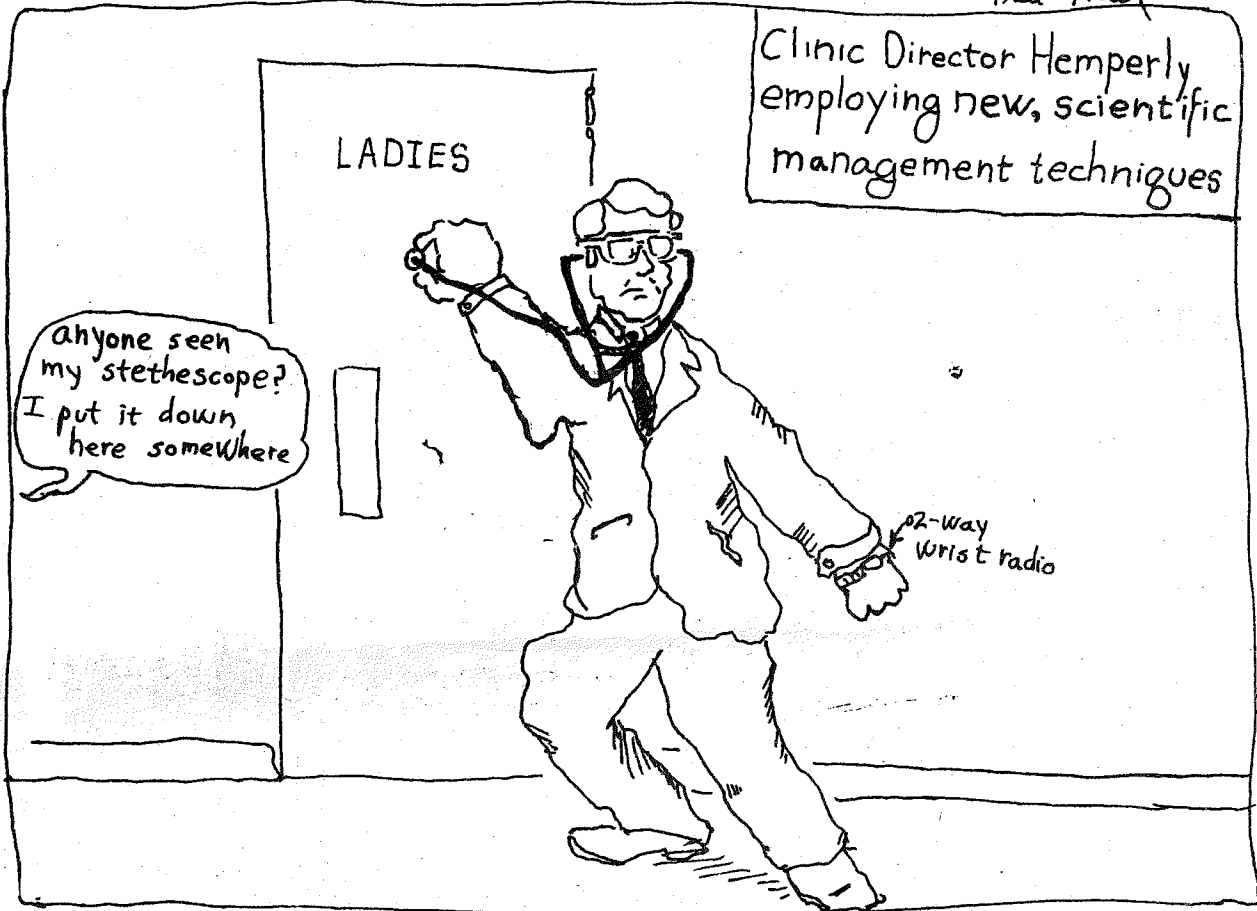
The implications are dim from this ruling for the defense of affirmative action in regard to the Bakke case.

The expulsion of any student without the right of due process clearly denies basic civil liberties and sets a dangerous precedent.

In the face of hostile media coverage, federal threats and misleadership, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) voted down a proposed contract by a margin of 2-1. This overwhelming rejection is a reaction to real issues that the proposed contract did not adequately address. The two most important of these are the right of a miners' safety committee to close a mine they consider unsafe, and the coal operators' insistence that miners pay up to \$700 a year for health insurance coverage which had previously been totally paid for by the operators. This last issue, if allowed to stand, will close down many of the UMWA health clinics across Appalachia, setting back health care thirty years. We support the miners in their fight for both decent working and living conditions. ★

Clinic Comics

- Fred Frack



Bay State Road Education

The recent demonstration in support of the fired clinic workers was an education for more than the students who participated. It was the first time Dean of Student Life Johan Madson faced a demonstration at BU.

Madson appeared in the Office of the President, 147 Bay State Rd., after the demonstrators had been given the run-around by administrators. Madson did not change the pattern.

Along with University Counsel Jack Hill and Presidential Assistant John Wesling, Madson fumbled his way through the visit, answering none of the questions put forth. All the time the three were "protected" by BU Police Chief Bates and a uniformed officer.

The demonstration was small by the time Madson was confronted, but spirited. He seemed shaken by the demonstration. Perhaps he learned something about the student body he didn't want to know. ★



photo by Terri Taylor

exposure

this issue

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Our Nuclear Future</i> | p.4 |
| <i>Community Voices</i> | pp.6-7 |
| <i>Admissions</i> | p.8 |
| <i>Editorials & Letters</i> | p.10 |
| <i>Beyond Kenmore</i> | p.12 |
| <i>Women's Page</i> | p.13 |
| <i>Presidential Interview</i> | p.15 |

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Where Does All That Money Go?

by Gary Abrams and Felix Zydallis

For the last few days VP for Finance Charles Smith, Dean of Students Johan Madson, and Presidential Assistant John Westling have been setting up numerous meetings with students in an attempt to justify the \$400 tuition hike. Armed with pages and pages of charts and slide shows they have been trying to convince students and parents that the increase results from national inflationary trends. In contradiction to this, we believe that the hike is a direct result of the Silber Administration's policy of amassing budget surpluses at the direct expense of students. The glossy public documents that the administration has released are constructed to mislead the BU community into believing that BU is an institution that is just squeaking by financially. However, internal financial reports show just the opposite:

• 1972-73 "Operating margin before transfers is \$560,000. However under the revised accounting put into effect by our new auditors a transfer of \$1.3 million was recorded resulting in a published \$770,000 net deficit."
Administrative report to the Trustees

• 1974-1975 "tuition and fees exceeded budget by \$1.4 million, which I predicted last October."
-Vice President for Finance Charles Smith

• 1974-1975 "An operations margin of \$4 million for each year was maintained

• 1974-1975 "An operations margin of \$4 million for each year was maintained. After transfers net margins of \$212,000 for Fiscal 1974 and \$255,000 for Fiscal 1975 were produced."
-Administrative report to Trustees

• 1975-1976 Balance before transfers for these three years was over \$4 million.

"Under the proposal basically the state would give BU the armory in exchange for the Cardinal Cushing property, owned by BU: BU would also make a substantial payment to the state - perhaps \$4 million to \$7 million."
-Boston Globe March 7, 1978

BU's tuition has gone up every year since 1971. Each year, the University has hidden its actual surplus through the use of transfers. Where does this money go?

It has been transferred into property acquisitions, physical plant expenditures, a rapidly expanding central administration budget and enlargement of the endowment fund.

• BU's endowment rose from \$30 million to \$32 million, 1976-77.

• Physical plant investments were \$4 million for the year of 1977.

• The Central administration budget has risen from \$9 million in 1975 to over \$11 million in 1977.

• Reports show the University is considering the purchase of properties totaling \$4.3 million. This does not include the recently announced intent to purchase the Fuller Cadillac building on Commonwealth Avenue, and the Gulf station (including air rights) adjacent to the School of Nursing.

Are these expenditures and transfers justified in the wake of:

• \$400 tuition increase
• A cutback in faculty and faculty salaries, departmental supplies and resources

• Increase in class size

• In 1977 there were 1196 administrators and 18,880 faculty members. The number of faculty has been decreased by 69, and the number of administrators has increased by 75 of 75 from 1976.

• Dormitory conditions

Over the past few years there has been a consistent policy at BU to transfer money from educational programs to property and building, pur-

chases and endowment, needless legal expenses, and the enlargement of the Central administration at the expenses of students.

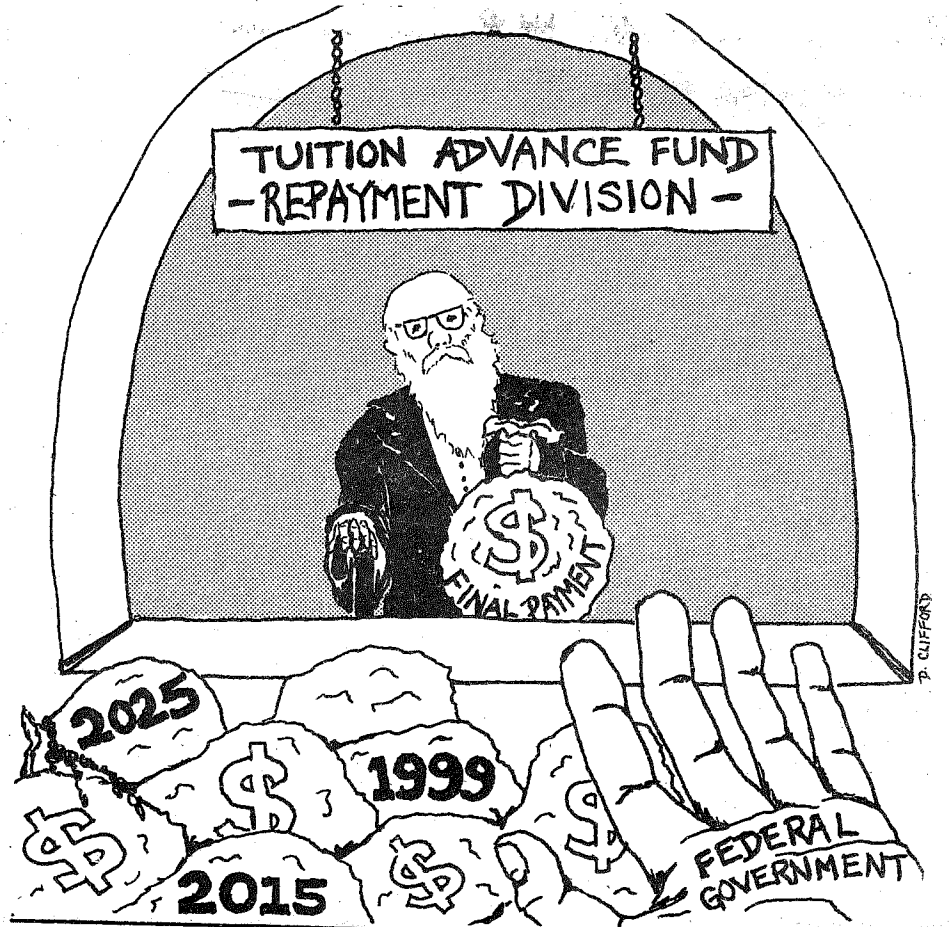
BU justifies this tuition increase on the grounds of increased costs and expenses. President Silber says the increases arise from "national inflationary pressures that are affecting all institutions."

Comparing BU to other private schools in the Boston area, we find that the tuition here has risen 141 percent from 1971 to 1978. The next highest increase is MIT at 81 percent. Harvard's tuition has increased 79 percent over the same period. BU ignores these facts. Instead, President Silber compares the tuition here to Ivy League institutions such as Princeton, Harvard, and Yale without considering the percentage increase.

Over the past years, President Silber was to have engaged in remarkable budgeting practices that supposedly brought the University out of deficit. However, the only thing remarkable was the administration's arrogance in placing the financial burden on BU students without regard for student opinion and input into the University budget policies.

In reality the reason for the University's financial gains over the past years is the enormous tuition increases experienced each year, not the budgetary wisdom of John Silber.

Surpluses have massed, yet the educational quality received at Boston University has not kept up with the rise in costs. For these reasons we must fight the recently announced \$400 tuition increase for the good of BU. ★



News Analysis

Built-in Class Bias

by Debbie Clifford and Jim Goodno

BU President John R. Silber's Tuition Advance Fund (TAF) will be introduced to Congress shortly by Rep. Michael Harrington of Salem. The plan, which could be used by Silber to advance his generally acknowledged political ambitions, has two fundamental problems related to its class-biased nature.

Under the TAF, the federal government would establish a revolving trust fund that would advance money from a limited pool to college students, regardless of need, to pay their tuition. Repayment would be effected by payroll deductions occurring over a working lifetime.

The primary fault with the TAF lies with the fact that all loans would be made without regard to need. Secondly, the program effectively ties the student to the government financially - in addition to taxes - for a substantial number of years.

The maximum initial cost of the TAF is projected to be \$5.5 to \$6 million (Spectrum Nov. 17, 1977). The pool from which advances would be drawn would be even smaller when administrative costs are considered.

This means only a limited amount of money would be available to students and that a limit would have to be placed either on the number of students receiving advances or on the size of the advances themselves. If the loans were extended regardless of need many students who could not afford the cost of higher education potentially could be prevented from securing the necessary funds for tuition. In issuing educational loans from a limited pool, the only just arrangement is to extend loans on the basis of need.

The dangers of awards made without a need criteria are evidenced by the following statement by Warren Cooper, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs: "the financial assistance office here is sensitive to 'perceived' rather than 'demonstrated' need. Parents with modest incomes often save for years to meet their children's college expenses. Others with substantial incomes are at

times saddled with tremendous fixed expenses." Cooper, in the Feb. 10 issue of *Spectrum*, admitted that some of those expensed could be a second home and extensive vacations, but "what to some are luxuries to others are necessities."

According to Silber, there are four features of the tuition repayment process:

• Repayment would be carried out "over a long period of time - approximately 45 years comprised in the average working lifetime."

• The installment amount would be contingent upon income and would be paid through payroll withholding or estimated tax payments:

• there would be no interest charges, but there would be a service charge.

• there would be no way to default on repayment.

Economic privilege weighs heavily in the repayment process. Silber admits that most people would spend most of their working lives repaying the loan. Only those who receive substantial salaries would be relieved of the burden quickly.

In addition, as an individual assumes more and more responsibilities over time, the debt would become more burdensome.

It is the under-employed who would suffer the most (since, to Silber's credit, the unemployed are excluded from the repayment process) under the TAF. The under-employed - those who must accept work where they can get it due to a flooded labor market - would labor their lives away paying for an education which provided little for them socially and economically.

Finally, if education expenses could be paid back over a lifetime, would this remove all restrictions on tuition costs and subsequently drive the cost of education beyond the reach of the bulk of society?

If the TAF becomes law, the main beneficiaries of the fund may be only those who do not need the assistance in the first place. ★

Part I: Everyday "Small" Hazards

"I am increasingly worried that the current blossoming of the nuclear power industry will be an irreversible calamity for the human race. Particularly scary is the thought that we shall senselessly march into wide-scale employment of breeder [reactor] produced plutonium, the most dangerous atom man has yet tried to assimilate into his industrial life. Only the tiniest of traces of plutonium are needed to induce cancer, and if its use becomes widespread the possibility must be faced of awful incidents, either accidental or deliberate, that cause wide regions of our earth to become forever uninhabitable."

—Professor James Watson, Harvard Nobel Prize winner and leader cancer researcher

"No other technology or industry has been built with greater concern for the public safety and none can match its safety record."

—John W. Simpson, Chairman of the Atomic Industrial Forum Inc.

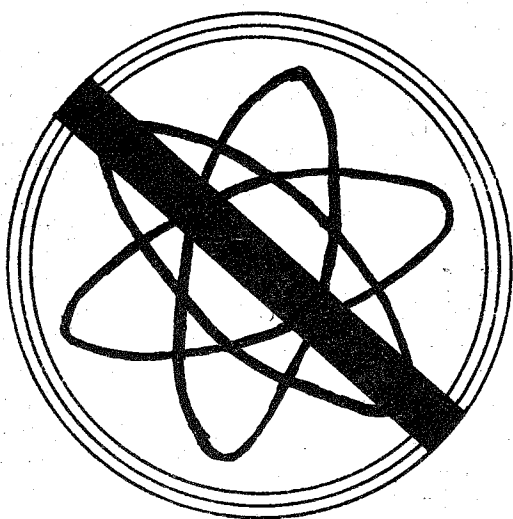
The rift between scientific experts underscores the critical choice involved in "going nuclear."

President Silber, in his speech "The New Realism," has not only argued that nuclear power is safe, but also that its development is essential to avert disastrous energy shortages. Silber maintains his position is based on scientific evidence, while his opponents are influenced by "ideological bias" rather than facts.

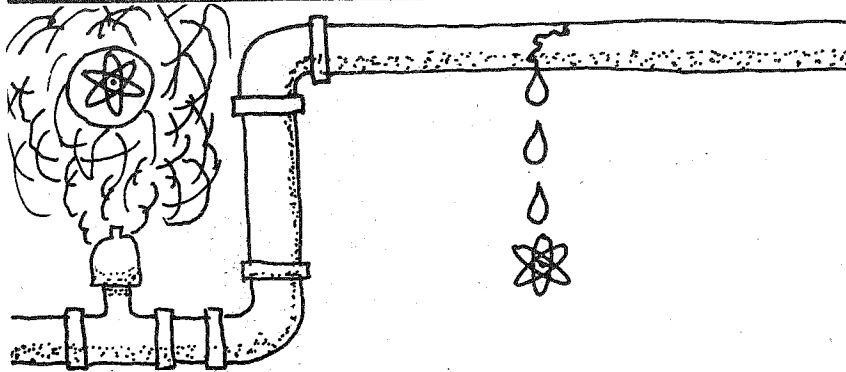
In this three-part series, we will examine the facts relating to the "safety" of nuclear power. We contend that nuclear development involves terrible, unacceptable risks, largely unrecognized by the public, and in many cases actively concealed by the nuclear power industry and their allies in government.

We believe that if people knew the facts, there would be tremendous opposition to further nuclear development.

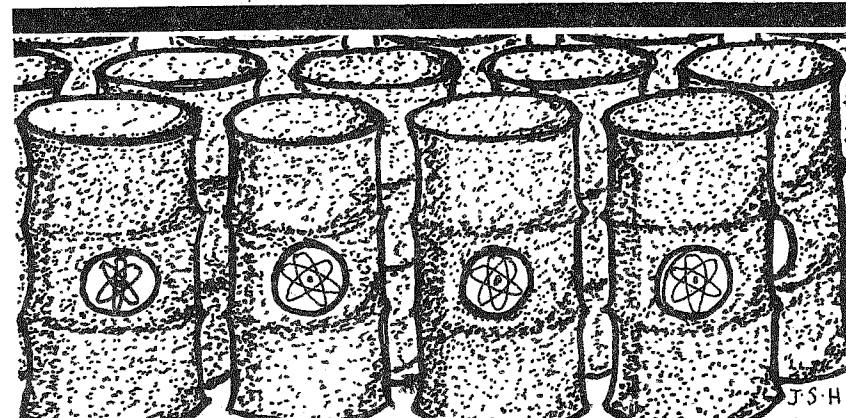
It is beyond the scope of this article to deal with the social and economic implications of different energy policies. We encourage the reader to seek out more information on these questions, and to become involved in this crucial public debate. Silber and his allies would like to convince the public this debate is unnecessary because the technocratic elite has everything well in hand. We think this debate must continue; people should not rely on the judgment of alleged "experts." Perhaps this article will be a first step in that process.



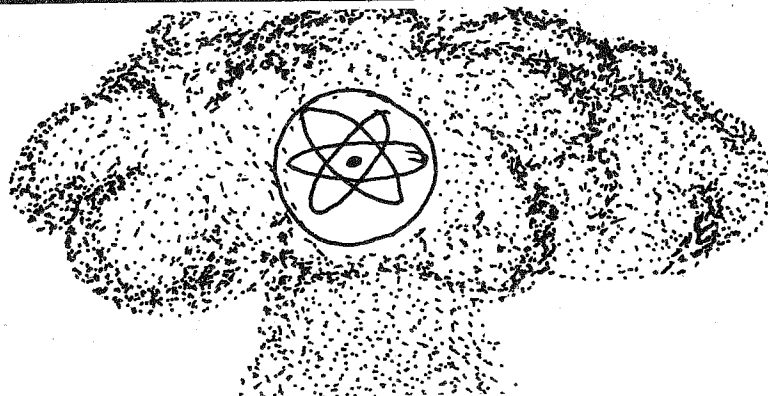
OUR



NUCLEAR



FUTURE?



A 3-part series on the dangers of nuclear power by Abe Claude & John Harris

Silber and other proponents of nuclear power offer three major assertions in defending the safety of nuclear plants. They claim: Federal safety standards for the day-to-day operation of nuclear plants are stringent, the problem of nuclear waste disposal is either solved or will soon be solved, and the possibility of a major disaster is practically negligible.

In this first of a three-part series, we will deal with the question of day-to-day operation of nuclear plants. In future installments, we will discuss the problem of nuclear waste disposal, and the possibility of a major disaster.

The Accident Record

Although proponents of nuclear power argue the industry has been virtually accident-free, the record shows hundreds of accidents. In the first four months of 1976, there were 56 accidental releases of radioactive material from commercial reactors in the U.S.(1) How can nuclear advocates call the safety record of the nuclear industry spotless? They define "accident" as only the worst possible calamity—a core meltdown of nuclear fuel leading to an energy release (nuclear explosion) which

would breach the containment shell of the plant, spraying radioactive poisons into the surrounding area.

According to a study initiated in 1964 by the Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.) the estimated results of such an accident would be 27,000 dead, 73,000 injured, and 17 billion dollars in property destruction.(2) Although no massive calamity has occurred, there have been several near-misses, as we will show in part three. But even if a meltdown disaster should never occur, there are very damaging results from the unending stream of "minor" accidents which the pro-nuke spokesmen do not even define as accidents. Since these events are minimized by officials, the public is often unaware of them.

On December 13, 1977 an accident occurred at the Millstone I power plant in Connecticut. Officials at the plant said the incident was of no consequence, nothing more than a "puff release of radiation," and that although one worker was hospitalized, his injuries were not serious. Since little more than the official position was reported in most media, it appeared nothing was significantly wrong at Millstone.

But in fact, plenty is wrong, as an article in the *Village Voice* (Dec. 26, 1977) showed.(3) What actually happened December 13? The "incident" included two explosions, the first occur-

ring at 9:30 a.m. in pipes containing radioactive gasses. Plant officials did not consider it serious, so they did not shut down the plant or notify the governor or state police. Between 10 and 11 a.m., instruments monitoring the exhaust stack became "erratic," and an "orderly" shutdown of the plant began. At 1 p.m. a second explosion blew an 800 pound steel door off its hinges, sending it into a warehouse 130 feet away. An employee was knocked down by the blast and contaminated with radioactivity. An emergency shutdown ("scram") followed the second explosion. The governor was finally notified at 3 p.m.

The behavior of plant officials in this dangerous situation was typical in many ways. The second explosion caught them entirely by surprise. They minimized the event, using phrases like "minor explosion" and "puff release" which belied the real danger to the public. Had there been a larger release of radiation, the five-hour delay in notifying authorities would have seriously slowed back efforts to warn or evacuate residents near the plant.

The December 13 "incident" was only one of many in the history of Millstone I. Others include:

- Sea water was once inadvertently pumped into the reactor, causing stainless steel components of the reactor vessel (which contains the nuclear fuel) to crack.

- In 1976, the plant had inexplicably gone "critical" (fuel beginning to meltdown) and an emergency shutdown was necessary to avoid a major catastrophe.

- Also in 1976, a pipe ruptured, spraying radioactive water out of a vent in the side of the plant. Plant grounds were contaminated and radiation sensors were set off at the nuclear sub-base Groton—five miles away.

- Two years ago, a truck hauling low-level nuclear waste from Millstone hit a bridge, breaking open the outer container, but fortunately not puncturing the waste containment vessels.

"Little" accidents have become a way of life at Millstone. Each accident is written off by nuclear power officials as insignificant. What is the cumulative effect of the plant operations on those who live nearby? A study by Dr. Ernest Sternglass, professor of radiological physics at the University of Pittsburgh,(4) shows in the Waterford area where Millstone is situated, cancer rates rose 58% between 1970 and 1975. New London, five miles downwind, cancer rates went up 44%. This compares with a general increase in cancer rates of only 12% for Connecticut as a whole, 8% for Rhode Island, 7% for Massachusetts, 1% for New Hampshire and a decline of 6% for Maine.

In addition, the utility's own measurements of radioactive strontium



in the surrounding area have risen beyond the level reached during the height of nuclear testing in 1963. Dr. Sternglass has pointed out that current levels of strontium 90 far exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's standards for drinking water. Strontium 90 is especially dangerous to children, because it is absorbed into growing bones in place of calcium, causing cancer later in life.

No Cause for Alarm?

Millstone is only one of 68 nuclear plants in the U.S. Its record is not exceptional. "Little" accidents are also a way of life for the industry as a whole. Some other "incidents" over the past few years include:

- The Vermont Yankees plant accidentally dumped 83,000 gallons of radioactive water in the Connecticut River in July 1976. Vermont Yankee has also had continual problems with high radioactive emissions, necessitating the construction of an eight-foot concrete

wall around the plant's turbine for containment purposes. The river side of the plant is still open, however.

- Virginia Electric Power Company's Surry plant constantly leaks low level emissions through the steam generators.

- The Dresden nuke in Morris, Illinois has had several fuel failures resulting in high releases of radiation. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has fined the Dresden plant because of serious spills on several occasions, and in July 1975 the NRC threatened to shut down the Zion and Dresden plants (both owned by Commonwealth Electric of Illinois) due to accident frequency.

- In a *New York Times Magazine* article (April 18, 1977) Richard Severo reported 400 "little" accidents at the West Valley reprocessing plant in New York. Among them:

A West Valley plant employee's house was found to contain a radioactive rug, bed sheet, baby blanket and other items.

A malfunctioning vent sprayed radioactive substances into the plant cafeteria.

The plant laundry was contaminated

when radioactive water accidentally went through the regular drainage system.

- At Rocky Flats, Denver, a facility for storage and reprocessing of nuclear wastes, there have been at least 271 fires and 410 "contamination incidents."

On January 12, 1976, a truck carrying low grade nuclear waste crashed, breaking eight 55 gallon drums and spilling the radioactive waste on a Kentucky highway.

- Large quantities of radioactive water leaked from Miami's Turkey Point Reactor, and also from the Oyster Creek and Zion nuclear plants.

- At the Genoa nuclear plant in Wisconsin, radioactive waste was accidentally piped into the employees' drinking fountain.

In view of this continuing saga of "little" explosions which blow steel doors off their hinges, "minor" accidents which release thousands of gallons of radioactive waste, and "puffs" of radioactivity which are of course totally unrelated to soaring cancer rates, let's reconsider President Silber's assertions about high safety standards. Perhaps the standards are sufficiently

high on paper. But the constant violations of these standards through a series of accidental releases make the Federal standards a joke. The reality is a steady increase in radioactive pollution through the *day-to-day* operations of nuclear plants.

What we have discussed so far is only a part of the picture. In future articles, we will examine the particularly deadly and irreversible nature of radioactive pollution. We will look at the huge, possibly insoluble problem of how to dispose of the growing volumes of nuclear wastes. And we will consider the possibility of a massive catastrophe, a possibility not merely as remote as nuclear proponents claim, and one which grows more real with every new nuclear plant.★

FOOTNOTES

1. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Accidental Release Data, 1976.
2. "We Almost Lost Detroit," by John Fuller.
3. "Just a Little Nuclear Blast," *Village Voice*, Dec. 26, 1977.
4. *Ibid.*

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community voices

AAUP Valid 3 Years Later

by Harvey Boulay

Memories are short in academia. Faculty tend to measure their lives in semester chunks, administrators come and go with irregular regularity. Students who are seniors now were freshmen in the Spring of 1975 when the National Labor Relations Board held an election to determine if the BUC-AAUP was to be the official bargaining agent of the faculty. It's hard to remember back that far.

Looking through the files recently, it was striking to discover a four-year-old document that, after all that has happened in the ensuing months, still sums up the actualities and possibilities of the AAUP cause so succinctly. It was distributed to the faculty by its authors, a group of highly respected faculty. Here it is:

"Dear Colleagues:

The AAUP, as a professional association, has initiated almost every step towards secure and responsible standards in American universities. We support the Boston University Chapter

of the AAUP in the campaign to establish collective bargaining at BU. Success will give this faculty a clear, rational and self-respecting opportunity for open and direct negotiations on the terms of salaries and working conditions. We have never had such an opportunity at BU before, only varieties of benevolent discussion and consultation.

"We foresee full harmony between a faculty governance organization (either the current Senate Council or the new proposed Senate) and the proposed faculty representation through the BUC-AAUP. Both are elected by the faculty; both are responsible to the faculty, and the collective bargaining arrangement will explicitly support the governance system.

"Finally, we envision full and cooperative collaboration among faculty and administrators, once collective bargaining has been established. On some issues there may be different interests, as seen by the administration and by a majority of the faculty; but there does not need to be a conflict of such inter-

ests. The faculty needs and wants a healthy, secure University of high quality, in which they participate as the central factor. No other group need fear strong faculty organizations—not the students, nor the staff, nor the trustees, nor the alumni, nor the administration." (May 7, 1975)

This straightforward statement ought to remind us of some fundamental facts of life at BU in 1978. First, we need to be reminded that efforts to organize legitimate components of the University—students, faculty, staff—in order to obtain a meaningful role in the making of institutional decisions is not a strange, radical or suspicious thing to do, but a normal, healthy and expectable reaction to present and past conditions at the University. If, for example, the collective bargaining goals of BUC-AAUP appear to fundamentally alter some of the present conditions of faculty life, this is primarily because BU is so far out of step with other universities of the quality to which it aspires.

Second, we must remember that there is a tendency for many students

and faculty to (perhaps unconsciously) adopt a sort of double-standard in assessing the positions of the AAUP and the administration. The administration clothes its pronouncements in the ballyhoo and tinsel of slick public relations styles. It appears always to speak with a monopoly of information and expertise. But the record of the past few years belies these claims at every turn. No single component of the university has a monopoly of information, expertise or vision. No component, therefore, has the right to monopolize decisions in the university.

Finally, the statement quoted above concludes with an observation on fear. It's a sad comment on the present state of our University that so many of us have become intimidated and fearful. Overcoming these fears requires both individual and collective action. BUC-AAUP stands for a strong faculty for a strong University. That's a goal which everyone can support. ★

B&G

Wages Withheld

by Felix Zydallis

In a posted statement to Building and Grounds workers, John Hoban, director of BU's physical plant has said that the university "generously agreed to compensate" for the work hours lost because of the blizzard in the following manner:

"Employees who failed to arrive at the University for shifts starting at 3:30 February 6, shall be paid out of their sick leave account. If they do not have a sufficient balance in their sick leave accounts, they will be obliged to carry a negative balance and be required to reduce the negative balance each month."

Hoban's statement also says that those who did work during the storm

(Feb. 6-12) would receive time-and-one-half for regular hours and double-time for over time, but that "compensation would not be allowed for sleep time."

A controversy exists because many workers, for circumstances beyond their control, were unable to receive pay for their time off without losing their sick leave benefits. The University has called itself a philanthropist, but has acted like a thief. This notion of generosity characterizes the University administration's elitist philosophy. The workers who attended work were paid time-and-a-half, which is fine - they deserve the temporary raise anyway. However, it is hardly fair to penalize those who could not make it to work for reasons beyond their control. Just picture the University administration

categorizing these people as lazy and incompetent, and so why should they get paid...

Now let's turn to the facts. Take for example, John R. Silber; a philosopher average in his field, but president of the prestigious Boston University. He receives a salary of \$6666.67 a month plus \$1333.33 in deferred compensation (paid to the Scudder Balance Fund monthly). His employee number is 464283640.

Dr. Silber has spent some of his snow days in the Netherlands, and as I write this article I am informed that he spent his time during the most recent snow storm (Feb. 6-12) visiting Florida. How nice. The streets have long been plowed, and BU is open again, so he'd better have a good excuse for not being on the job. After all, "compensation will not be allowed for sleep time." As Hoban's memo states, "the University considers the above policies to be fair and generous to all concerned."

John Hoban (I regret not having the

financial figures regarding this man's salary) spent his snow days in Bermuda.

Both administrators were paid for their time off. But after all, they are among the elite, whose time, no matter how it is spent, is worth money. Is it worth considering how many snow-bound workers spent the snow days in Florida, Bermuda, or maybe the Netherlands?

Some B&G workers filed unemployment forms in order to receive pay for the snow days off and still maintain their sick time. The Boston Herald American reported on Feb. 16 that "Costs of the benefits, estimated from less than \$20 million to more than \$30 million, will be charged to those industries and businesses which refused to pay employees who did not report for work during the state of emergency." We encourage all workers at the Boston University Building and Grounds Department to file unemployment forms if you have not done so already. After all MIT paid their workers. ★

Biorhythms "Beats of Life"

Their continual flow to which we are linked at birth regulate our physical, emotional and intellectual selves.

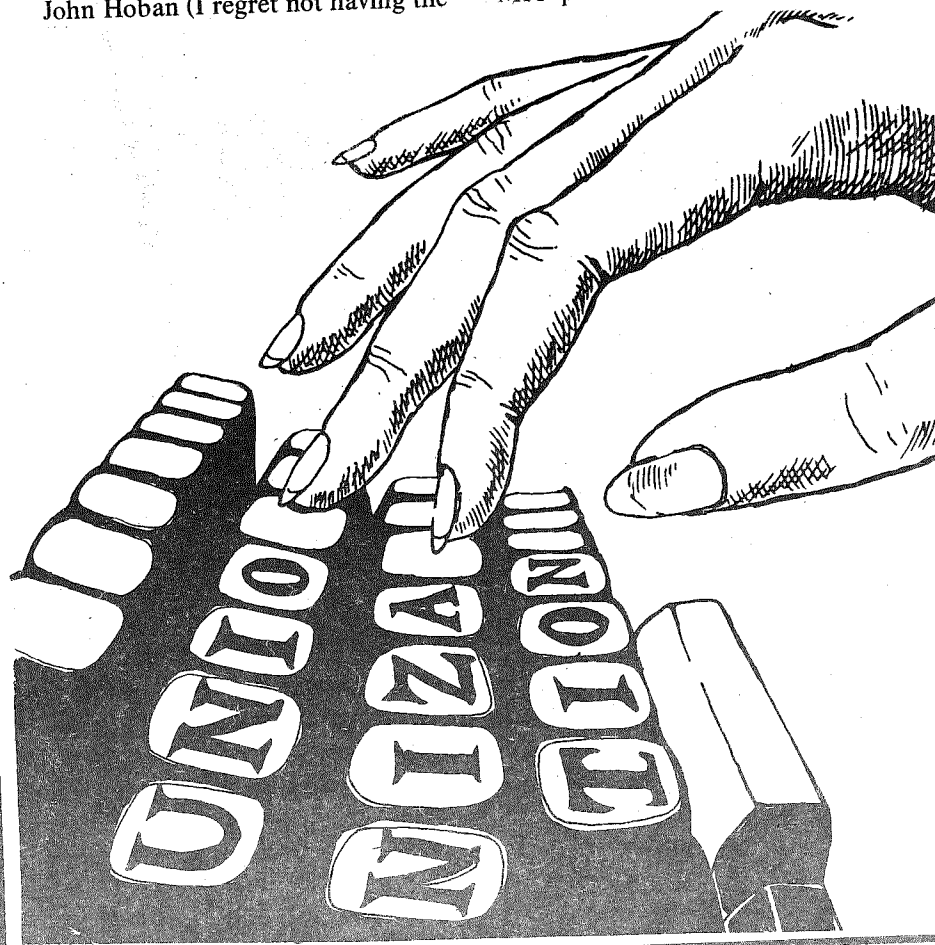
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Clinic Protest: One Person's View

On February 22, over 100 members of the BU community protested the second firings of clinic workers Liz Hirsh and Patti Schiffer.

Hirsh and Schiffer were fired April 1975 by Clinic Director Wilbur "Lucky" Hemperley for "insubordination." The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruled the firings illegal and ordered BU to reinstate Hirsh and Schiffer.

After BU's numerous appeals to the NLRB were denied, Patti Schiffer was reinstated to the clinic March 1977 and Liz Hirsh returned this past November.

When they returned, Hirsh and Schiffer were harassed by Clinic Administrators and special personnel were hired to monitor their actions.

Without warning, both women were fired on February 6. No reason was given for the firings; the University refused to comment on the situation.

The march began at the GSU when supporters heard speakers, including Liz Hirsh, describe the situation at the clinic.

After picketing outside the clinic, the protesters moved inside and were confronted by Joseph Leonard, acting Assistant Director of the clinic, BU Police Chief Paul Bates, and a plainclothes officer.

Leonard said because of his short tenure as "Acting Assistant Director" he was unaware of the clinic controversy.

The crowd demanded to see "Lucky" Hemperley. Leonard said he would convey the message. Just then Hemperley peered out a door and said in his well-known Texas drawl, "I won't talk to anyone, y'all can talk to my lawyers if you want to know anything." The unsatisfied crowd wanted to set up an appointment with him.

Leonard emerged after conferring with Hemperley and told the crowd to talk to University Counsel Jack Hill.

"Why doesn't Hemperley want to talk to us," someone asked.

"He has referred all inquiries about the case to Mr. Hill," Leonard said.

"We want it in writing that Wilbur won't talk to us," another person demanded.

Observers heard Chief Bates say to Leonard, "Don't give them a thing in writing." Leonard refused to procure a statement.

The demonstrators decided to see Hill, but only after receiving Leonard's assurance that Hill would answer questions.

The crowd, in good spirits on the walk, was greeted by Hill at the foot of the stairs leading to his office.

Hill refused to comment on the firings, a popular position of the BU administration.

"Why didn't you give us a reason when you were in Hemperley's office the day we were fired," Liz Hirsh asked.

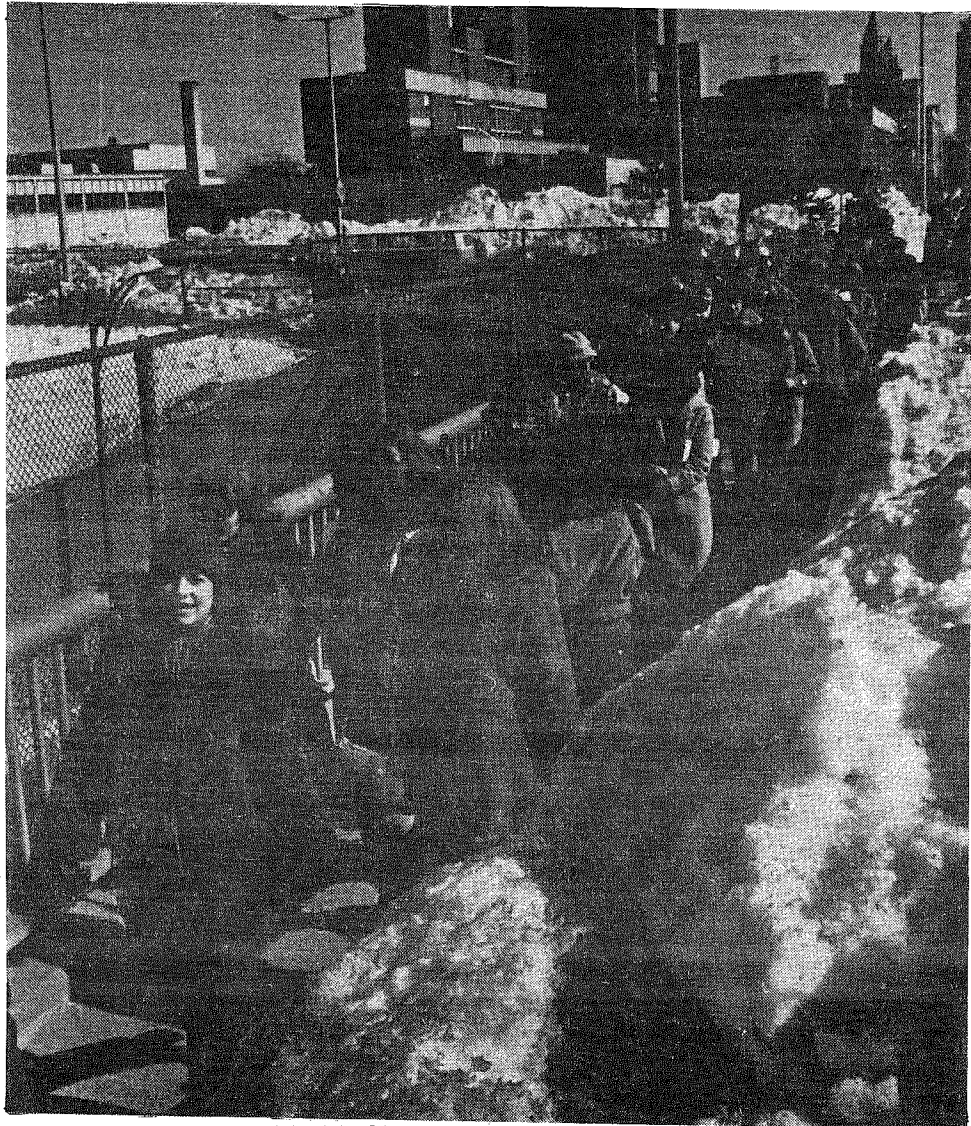
"Because I knew the case would go to litigation," Hill responded.

"How did you know that," another asked.

"Oh, I guess it was obvious," Hill said.

A heated discussion ensued and Hill told the group to go talk with Hemperley. "But we just came from there," someone said.

"I have advised everyone involved with the case not to talk about it, but if



Protesters en route to Health Clinic.

you have questions about health care in general you could talk to Mr. Hemperley," Hill said.

"Okay, Jack, call him up and set up an appointment," someone said. Hill refused, saying he would set up an appointment later in the day for one or two people. The group objected.

"If you have any complaints, go to the NLRB," he told Hirsh and Schiffer.

"We already did that and they told you to reinstate us," Patti said.

"I don't know anything about that; I wasn't here then," Hill responded.

"What kind of lawyer are you?" a voice yelled from the crowd.

Hill did not know many of the laws pertaining to the case, saying he'd "look them up."

When asked who he represented, Hill said, "The University."

"What does that mean?" someone asked.

"That means administrators, faculty and... staff with a legal problem," Hill said.

"We're staff with a legal problem," Hirsh said. "Talk to us."

"Ha, ha, I don't think I can help you two," he said.

The group went to see Silber at the Dunn House next door. The receptionist called upstairs, "John, there is a crowd down here."

"John will be coming down in a minute," she said.

Anticipating John Silber, the crowd was disappointed when John Westling, Silber's assistant, appeared.

"Where's Silber?" someone asked.

"He is not here now," Westling said.

When questioned about the firings, Westling said, "I've read about them in the *Free Press* and the *exposure*, but I don't know the specifics."

"What's your job here?"

"Oh, I shuffle papers," he said.

"A typical bureaucrat, another do-nothing, know-nothing vice-president," someone added.

Soon after, a figure descended the spiral staircase, none other than Johan Madson, of *exposure* fame.

"Johan, what are you doing here?" Madson's entrance to the scenario incited the crowd.

"Johan, would you have fired the clinic workers?"

"Johan, where is our money?" Madson's comments were not enlightening.

Just then, Jack Hill appeared on the scene. "Jack, what are you doing here? I thought you had a 2:00 appointment."

Hill refused to answer the question, saying, "You are not going to get any more information out of me."

"Would you three break a law?" asked Steve Kohn. They said no. When asked if they would violate an order of the trustees of BU, they didn't answer.

"Well, I have here a little piece of paper that says, and I quote," Kohn read, "We will offer Elizabeth Hirsh, Arlene Boudreau, and Patti Schiffer full reinstatement to their jobs without loss of seniority or other rights. We will not threaten employees with discharge or other adverse personnel actions..."

We will not in any other manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employees in the exercise of their rights to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining, or mutual aid or protection... It looks like you gentlemen just violated an order of the Board of Trustees and broke the law. C'mon Johan, tell us where Uncle Johnny is so we can get to the bottom of all this," Kohn said.

"I swear Steve, he's not here. I'm telling you the truth. Steve, have I ever lied to you before?"

Your honor, the people rest their case. ★

The acting Assistant Director of the BU Health Clinic, Joseph Leonard, was fired by Clinic Director Wilbur Hemperly on Feb. 27, after working at the clinic for only three weeks.

Leonard was acting Assistant Director until a permanent replacement for former Assistant Director Leo Hall could be found. Hall submitted his resignation in October, and left in March.

In an interview with the *exposure*, Leonard said that Hemperly gave him "no notice" before he was fired. "I was disappointed with the lack of courtesy," he said.

Budgetary restrictions were given as the initial reason for the firing. Leonard, however, maintains there were deeper reasons behind the action.

"Hemperly told me, after I was fired," Leonard said, "that I was only there a week and I was trying to tell him how to run the clinic. I responded by stating that this is not what I had attempted to do. I had made some constructive business-like suggestions, which Hemperly agreed were good."

On March 2, Leonard filed a complaint with the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries because Hemperly refused to pay Leonard full back pay for days he had worked. If found guilty, Hemperly faces a fine "not less than twenty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the House of Correction for not more than two months..." according to Section 148, Chapter 149, of the Labor Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Leonard said the reason he lodged this complaint against Hemperly was "out of principle." Although the amount owed him was not large, he stated he "did it to protect others' rights when they are terminated." ★

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by Steve Kohn

In a confidential transcript of the Board of Trustees Select Committee on University Needs made on Oct. 13 and 14, 1973, BU President John Silber gave testimony urging the adoption of a policy to charge applicants for the Law and Medical Schools large sums of money in order to be accepted. Honorary trustee Louis Rosenfield, a member of the Committee, supported Silber's suggestion and admitted to the Committee that he had charged one applicant \$50,000 in order to gain admission to the Law School. No member of the Committee objected to the policy.

Addressing the question of fundraising, Dr. Silber said: "There have been any number of people crawling all over me for admission to our Medical School and our Law School who have not been tapped systematically for a gift to this University. I'm not ashamed to sell those indulgences."

Silber goes on to say that BU does not accept any unqualified students. But the university should "go right to the person, the father of the person who's been admitted and talk to him about a major gift to the school. We have not done this systematically."

Addressing the above comments by Dr. Silber, Louis Rosenfield told him, "John I'm very happy you've cleared my conscience because when I got this boy into Law School and I demanded \$50,000, I was greatly criticized."

Louis Rosenfield

John, I'm very happy you've cleared my conscience because when I got this boy into Law School and I demanded \$50,000, I was greatly criticized.

Silber also spoke on the subject of charging people to get on the Board of Trustees. "We've had recommendations for the Board of Trustees, checked out their giving and found little or nothing. I'm thinking of one lawyer in Chicago from quite a distinguished firm who gave us \$1,000 once, but would like very much to sit on the Board of Trustees. I'd like to meet with that man... when we begin to play this game of a little bit hard to get and having something quite substantial to offer, the attitude in response of some of our alumni in the past may change."

The Select Committee was chaired by Paul Hellmuth. Other members of the Committee, according to the transcript, included: former vice-president Clare Cotton, former trustee Phil David Fine, Vice-President Dan Finn, Milton Kosen, Samuel Wexler, trustee Charles Mehos (Vice-President of American Brands), Dean Doner, Douglas Palmer, and Mrs. Faryl Henderson.

Although much of the 96 page transcript is dated, much of the testimony is still very valuable.

Former vice-president Clare Cotton goes into some detail explaining why alumni don't give much money to the university. It turns out, according to Cotton, that many of the alumni are just plain not rich enough to give to the university or have no future stake in the university because of failure to be able to send their children to BU.

According to Cotton, almost half of the 110,000 alumni are under forty and were awarded undergraduate degrees. Also, the largest block of graduate degrees are in education. Cotton said, "...People under 40 and school teachers do not in general have notably high incomes."

Furthermore, "The two largest schools have the largest alumni groups: CLA and SED, each of which has 20-25,000 alumni. And many of the CLA alumni were or have been or may be returning to teaching."

Cotton, remarking on the large pool of alumni who are teachers, says, "...unless they have other income, they would have some difficulty affording the experience now for themselves or their children."

In other remarks regarding alumni giving, Louis Rosenfield discussed the difficulties of getting money from alumni who could afford to make gifts to the university. Regarding conversations he had with lawyers in the Boston area who had graduated from the BU Law School, Rosenfield said, "I never have witnessed such a lack of loyalty. They're not interested in Boston University at all. I thought this might be an isolated case, so I talked to dozens of graduates and they don't seem to have any interest in Boston University. Evidently the spirit at that time was not great. I think our greatest job is public relations in advance of this campaign."

Dr. Silber spoke on the question of educational motivation for students. He said that in the past economic advancement was a prime motivating force for students, but this has changed for recent BU graduates. "In this country, each generation came to the University with a sense that achievement beyond the level of the parent was possible, indeed was realistic... upward mobility was a characteristic feature of this period..."

But the economic realities had changed. Dr. Silber continued, "...they don't have the chance of being superior to their parents. There is no reason to believe that class-for-class the students graduating from college today are going to out-perform their parents. There's no way up, so the process of rapid, upward mobility that provided one of the most powerful motivations for education in the past no longer functions..."

Vice-president Dan Finn spoke about the university's desire to buy the Commonwealth Armory. Finn said that if they purchased it, the existing Armory building would be used for educational purposes and thus be tax free. But there

is also a "tremendous amount of land here for commercial development."

Finn also mentioned some of the problems regarding the purchase of the Armory. One major one had to do with the people who operate the Armory. Finn explained, "The civil service people who run the state armory are very reluctant to move. They are very comfortable now and they'll have to be driven out."

The Committee, when talking about University Need and fundraising, had some disagreement concerning how high to set the fundraising goal. Dr. Silber had suggested a fundraising goal of \$100 million, which was later voted on and approved by the Committee. But some members of the Committee were skeptical of such a high figure.

Samuel Wexler pointed out, "If you tell someone, who will ask the natural question, that your fundraising over a five year period is now on the order of 10 million, and you've set a goal of \$82 million; I think he would laugh in your face."

Continued on page 10

POPE JOHN THE SILBER *

In the early 16th century, the Pope's lieutenant, Dominican Priest John Tetzel, was selling "indulgences" to help defray the expenses of St. Peter's Basilica. (An indulgence was the Church's dispensation of punishment due to sins that otherwise would have to be burnt away in Purgatory; indulgences could be won by saying prescribed prayers, going on pilgrimages, and by paying money - supposedly to be used to aid the poor in food, clothing, education and shelter, not to enhance the Pope's building programs, embellish his coffers or support his armies.)

Tetzel was persuasive with the people and got them to make huge payments: he closed his sales pitch with: "As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."

When Tetzel came to Whittenburg to sell indulgences, Martin Luther disagreed and nailed his 95 theses to the door of the cathedral on October 31, 1517, after protesting to his superiors. The "holy" Roman empire was now at an end. One of the greatest ruptures in history was occasioned by the sale of indulgences. ★

A CHECKBOOK APPROACH TO EDUCATION

By Debbie Clifford

The practice of selling admission to law and medical school as evidenced by the statements of John Silber and Trustee Louis Rosenfeld made during a 1973 Board of Trustees sub-committee meeting raises questions which extend well beyond the realm of the University.

Already the discovery of the sale of indulgences has elicited reactions from several state and national leaders.

According to Noam Chomsky, author and professor of linguistics at MIT, Silber's statements speak for themselves. "Silber does not have the foggiest idea of what a free and open university is all about," he said.

If this brand of extortion were employed as a pre-requisite for admission to other medical and law schools, would Alan Bakke's rejection from the

University of California at Davis Medical School take on a new light? Could it be assumed that the poor, minorities and women would be effectively blocked from gaining access to professional schools? Would affirmative action programs and quotas be necessary to insure a place for those who are unable to pay the hidden costs of admission?

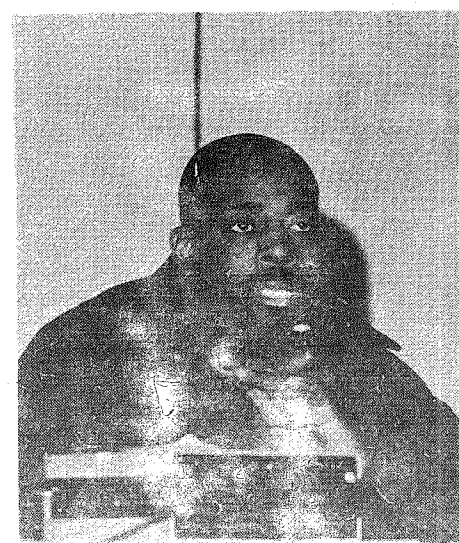
Mel King, a state legislator and member of the Massachusetts Black Caucus said Silber practiced a "gangster approach to admissions... Silber is only interested in perpetuation the status quo from elitist standards."

King sits on the Massachusetts State Legislature Committee on Education. "One of the reasons why I'm interested in this is because Silber has come before the State Legislature cry-

ing poverty to get state support for private higher education. I'm not interested in supporting private education which prides itself in a \$50,000 checkbook approach to admissions."

The pocketbook politics employed by the Silber administration raise fundamental questions about the ethical standards of educational institutional that may indulge in similar fundraising. "There is no integrity in a \$50,000 kickback," said King.

King emphasized the need for affirmative action and rejection of the Bakke case in the face of such admissions criteria. "It is not a question of ability, but of ability to pay. This is the same old story. What counts is if you have money. People of limited resources are fighting each other. It hurts poor people and people of color alike."



Representative Mel King Daily Free Press



Abolish the Board of Trustees



Abolish the Board of Trustees. It's the students who paid for the school, it's the faculty who provide the book-learning, it's the staff and B&G who keep it running. What does the Board of Trustees do? Nothing, except rubber-stamp anything Silber wants.

But isn't the abolition of the Board of Trustees too 'radical?'

Absolutely not. Who would notice if they were gone? Does the name Charles Mehos mean anything to you? He voted on keeping Silber here. Who the hell is Julian Sobin? He voted on the tuition hike. If you were walking down Comm. Ave. and ran into Harold Krensky, would you recognize him? He wouldn't know you either, so don't feel bad. If Vartan Gregorian punched you in the nose, what could you do? Probably nothing, but he might be able to throw you off financial aid or make sure you don't get into law school (even if you can afford the \$50,000 "gift.")

It is a paradox that the very people who have nothing to do with BU - don't read the Freep, buy from vendors, go to class, know where Bay State Road is or eat ARA - run the campus. Their total ignorance

of BU was confirmed by their vote in the spring of 1976 to keep a power-crazed elitist (gone mad) as President of BU.

Trustee Ted Kennedy, he'll save us. He's a liberal. But Kennedy has never attended a meeting of the Board, along with most of the other big names. Those who do attend Board meetings have financial interests at stake in the University.

We wonder how the managing partner of the Hale and Dorr law firm, Mr. Cooley, voted about appealing all the cases in which Hale and Dorr represent the University? How did Chairman of the Board, Arthur Metcalf, vote when BU decided to buy \$500,000 worth of stock in his company, Electronics Corporation of America?

What about all the trustees who run First National Bank of Boston, the bank which invests heavily in South Africa, nuclear power and its own brainchild, the Massachusetts state fiscal crisis? There is no need to Abolish the Board. We'd never even know they were gone. Faculty, staff, students and B&G really run this university, and make up the true BU

community. What have the Board of Trustees given us? A situation where people are charged to get into law and medical schools - admission to the natural elite? And, of course, tuition hikes, cut-backs, vetos, firings, censorship, etc., etc. There is no need for the Board. They do nothing positive. Why should our community be subject to them?

The next time a trustee pays tuition, applies for financial aid, does speed to pass a course, teaches a course, sweeps a floor, works 30 hours a week to afford an education, or even listens to our problems, mark it down. Miracles do happen - but don't hold your breath.

Here is a list of 'non-people'-people who mean nothing to the University, but who run it. People you'd never meet, and probably never would want to. But for some strange dream, hope, anger, illusion, or out of despair, you may want to make these people aware of your feelings and opinions. You may want to interfere with Dr. Silber's monopoly on information to them about BU. If so, please use the list. ★

On October 16, 1975, the Daily Free Press published a list of the mailing addresses of the BU Board of Trustees, the people who legally are the University and to whom Dr. Silber is responsible. Although this mailing list is considered CONFIDENTIAL, concerned members of the University community leaked it to the Freep.

Since that publication there have been over thirty changes; seventeen new Trustees replace fourteen who have retired. We thank yet more concerned BU people for leaking us this updated list, which should be public information anyway.

Herbert A. Abramson
Silver Lake Dodge
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Mr. C. William Anderson
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Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181

Mr. Arthur C. Anton, President
Anton's Cleaners, Inc.
500 Clark Road
Tewksbury, Mass. 01876

Mr. Nicholas E. Apalakis
12 Wilson Road
Stoneham, Mass. 02180

Mr. James A. Argeros
34 Apple Hill Lane
Lynnfield, Mass. 01940

Christopher A. Barreca
General Electric Exec. Counsel
570 Lexington Ave.
NY, NY

Mr. Ross Barzelay, President
General Foods Corporation
250 North Street
White Plains, New York 10625

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Publisher, Boston Herald
Sunday Herald Traveler
300 Harrison Ave.
Boston, Mass. 02118

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Chairman of the Board
Cabot, Cabot and Forbes
28 State Street
Boston, Mass. 02109

Mr. Gerhard D. Bleicken
Chairman of the Board and Chief
Executive Officer
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
John Hancock Place, P.O. Box 111
Boston, Mass. 02117

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United States Senate
421 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Bishop Edward G. Carroll
United Methodist Church
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Boston, Mass. 02116

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Apartment 6W
Philadelphia, Penn. 19103

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University of Pennsylvania
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San Francisco, Cal. 94104

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Cambridge, Mass. 02142

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Boston, Mass. 02110

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Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.
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Chicago, Ill. 60616

Barbara Jordan
1534 Longworth House
Office Bldg.
Washington DC 20515

Mr. John P. Kendall
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Faneuil Hall Associates, Inc.
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The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
431 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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McLean, Va. 22101

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The Rockefeller Foundation
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Dr. David I. Kosowsky, President
Damon Corporation
115 Fourth Avenue
Needham Heights, Mass. 02194

Mr. Harold Krensky
860 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Mary Anne Krupsak
Office of Lt. Governor
State Capitol
Albany NY 12224

Mr. Robert C. Linnell, President
Linnell & Company
150 Causeway Street
Boston, Mass. 02114

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c/o R. B. Elwell
3 Maple Road
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Washington, D.C. 20002

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250 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43216

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or
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Administrator, United Nations
Development Program
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United Nations, New York 10017

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New York, New York 10019

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Mr. John R. Robinson
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Guildware Park
Wilmington, Mass. 01887
or
85 Puritan Lane
Swampscott, Mass. 01907

Dr. John R. Silber, President
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or
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Mr. Rollo Silver
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Boston, Mass. 02108

Mr. Julian M. Sobin
Senior Vice President
International Minerals & Chemical
Corporation
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Smith's Point
Manchester, Mass. 01944

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Boston, Mass. 02109

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Esdaile, Barrett and Esdaile
75 Federal Street
Boston, Mass. 02110

Mr. Jose A. Ferre
8802 Arvida Drive
Coral Gables, Fla. 33156

Mr. A. Shirley Gray
A. Shirley Gray Associates
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Chicago, Ill. 60611

Dr. J. Mark Hiebert
Chairman of the Board
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New York, New York 10016
or
898 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021

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214 Fox Hill Street
Westwood, Mass. 02090

Mr. Alfred L. Morse
Chairman of the Board and Chief
Executive Officer
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555 Turnpike Street
Canton, Mass. 02021

or
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Cambridge, Mass. 02139

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29 Comm. Ave., 6th floor
Boston, Mass. 02116

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C. Pappas Company, Inc.
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or
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or
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Mr. Louis I. Rosenfield
48 Beech Road
Brookline, Mass. 02146

Mrs. George Sherman
330 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass. 02116

Mr. Dewey D. Stone
53 Arlington Street
Brockton, Mass. 02401

Dr. Shields Warren
Cancer Research Institute
New England Deaconess Hospital
185 Pilgrim Road
Boston, Mass. 02215

or
301 Otis Street
West Newton, Mass. 02165

Mrs. Sol W. Wellman
1010 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Demonstrate!

After being assaulted by tuition hikes year after year, BU students have learned the hard way that they cannot depend on the Board of Trustees to act in their interest.

In the spring of 1976, the "dump Silber" campaign failed when the Trustees chose to ignore the demands of the community and retained Silber as president. Despite the overwhelming call for resignation, the Trustees did not respond to the demands of the BU community.

In 1978, we have learned of the outrageous practice of selling seats in BU's medical and law schools to the highest bidder. And now, despite a barrage of public relations material touting the University's financial strength, the administration announces its seventh - and biggest - tuition hike in seven years.

Suddenly, it is the spring of 1976 again. The immoral policy of "selling indulgences" - as Silber puts it - mandates the resignation of all those who participated in the practice either tacitly or overtly. In particular, President Silber must go.

Silber is the main architect for BU's philosophy of education for the elite. He has stated his intent to

develop a "natural aristocracy" through limiting educational opportunities. He maintains that such an approach is the only way to allow those who excel to rise to the top.

The practice of selling indulgences underlines Silber's fundamentally hypocritical definition of excellence. Academic excellence - by Silber's rules - carries a rather steep price tag. Education and a shot at the elite is provided for those whose wealth may exceed their qualifications. The many who are academically excellent and poor will not find a seat in BU's professional school while such a policy exists.

These destructive and hypocritical administrative policies must be stopped. We must make it clear that we will not accept another tuition hike. We oppose the "systematic tapping" of the financial resources of medical and law school applicants. Silber, his administration, and his policies are unacceptable to the community.

This Thursday, the Board of Trustees will meet to rubber stamp the hike. The *exposure* urges everyone to join in a noontime rally at the George Sherman Union plaza on Thursday. It is time to take a unified

stand. In unity, we have the power to stop the and reverse these corrupt administrative policies.

The *exposure* demands:

- The Massachusetts congressional delegation in Washington must investigate the "sale of indulgences" because the University receives millions of dollars annually in federal funds.
- It must subpoena all graduates of the University of law and medical schools since 1973 to testify under oath about coerced payments.
- The medical and bar associations must look into the ethical qualifications of applicants willing to buy their way into the professional schools.
- The Board of Trustees must publicly address these issues at the March 16 meeting.
- The chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus, Rep. Parren Mitchell of Baltimore, must press for revocation of all federal monies to the medical school on the grounds that selling admissions is a perversion of equal rights for all.
- No tuition hike!

It is the spring of 1978 and we won't give up

letters

To The Editor:

This story is very true although for my protection and others at Buildings and Grounds, no names can be mentioned. Believe me, I wish they could. I hope this can be printed to keep the high cost of tuition from rising due to overcharges. With tuition going higher and higher, why do we have outside contractors doing so much work, when we have so many maintenance men working for BU. The more contractors the higher the cost for the payroll. At one time the payoff envelopes from contractors were slipped to a few individuals, but now it's so big the envelopes are passed out in the open.

All-State Roofing Co. repairs a roof and the next rainstorm B&G has to go and fix the leaks. On Cummington, two windows were installed and again B&G had to go and caulk around the windows as the rain came in all around the frame. New combination storm windows were installed at 270 Bay State Road with enough space at the bottom to put your fingers in. After a complaint was reported, the company used two cases of caulking tubes to repair their mistakes. In one place an outside painting contractor was paid for painting some offices when it was actually done by BU painters.

These examples of shoddy work aren't even the big question. Why were these jobs approved for payment without even a final inspection to see if the job had been done correctly? Is greed getting the best of inspection? Why was one foreman of B&G seen returning extra stock to a supply house on a Saturday and on his own time? How nice of him. But was the stock credited to BU?

A lot of questions should be looked into at B&G and I bet a lot of questions can not be answered. I would like to see this printed in the *exposure* and have B&G payroll come to light. I'm not guessing at what I say. I work with these men. I have seen some of these so-called mistakes. I have coffee breaks with them and listened to many of these outrageous blunders done by our so-called engineers at B&G.

A concerned employee

Dear Dr. Silber;

Periodically I receive in the mail requests from the University or from its Alumni Association for contributions. Periodically, I throw them in the waste basket.

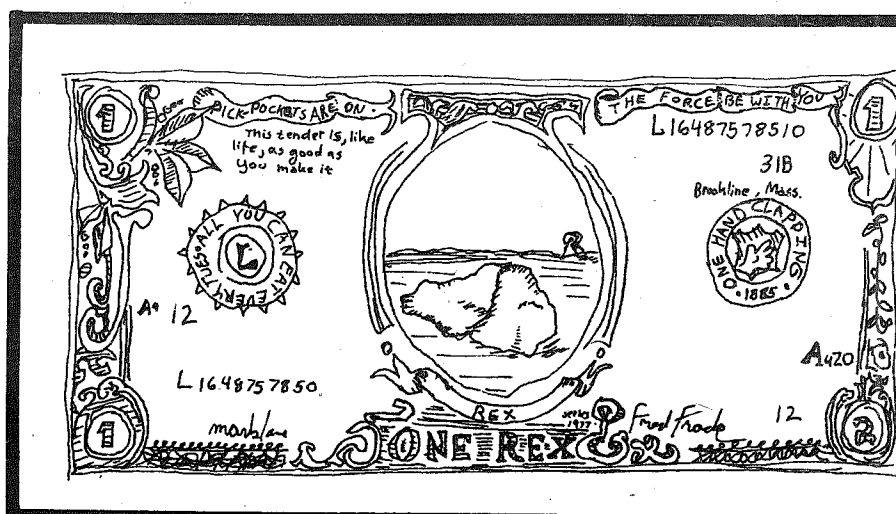
I have many fond memories of Boston University, but absolutely none of them derive from the way it was run by the Administration. While I was a student there, I was on your "hit" list. I was arrested during a sit-in in the Dean of Students office protesting some cause or another. (There were many causes then; many passions and much life.) I was stripped of the Managing Editorship of the *Boston University News*. And there is evidence in my FBI file -- obtained under the Freedom of Information Act -- that the University was feeding information on students to the FBI. (Myself included.)

Thus the article in the *New York Times* February 12 about the latest Administration raids on the student newspaper and the radio station bring back bitter memories of the repressive nonsense that plagued the students of a decade ago. Harold C. Case was President then and we, frankly, considered him a dottering old fool. You are President now and, while I will reserve judgment as to your character, it is painfully obvious that you certainly haven't changed the character of the University one iota.

Ten years ago, perhaps young and foolish (but very much alive) we always harbored the nagging suspicion that perhaps the Administrators of the world were right. Maybe we were a bit off-base in our insistence that they treat us like men and women. But now, as successful adults, with wives, and offices, and all the trappings of middle class life, we realize a painful truth: we have grown up. The University hasn't.

Ten years later, Boston University is still in the grip of repressive paternalism maintained by fearful old men.

Sincerely yours,
Steven d'Arzian



To the Editor,

It is clear that John Silber and his retained and appointed Trustees are determined to undermine the principles of intellectual independence at Boston University. The law suit initiated by the *exposure* collective is a dramatic test of the resources of democratic justice.

Resignations of trustees, faculty, and administrators, vote of "no confidence" by the faculty, extensive coverage of the corruption in the Silber administration by the *Globe*, and repeated student protests have failed to rid the University of its autocratic president. Ultimately, this must be accomplished.

As short-term goals, student control of the Student Activity Fund and a court order affirming the rights of free speech are very important.

I am willing and able to support the Defense Committee in whatever ways I can.

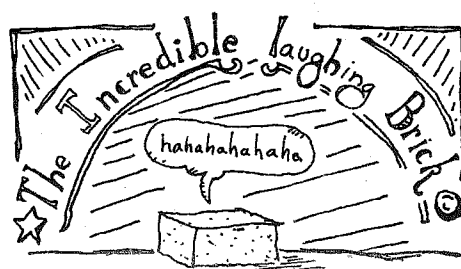
Sincerely,
Katherine Fix

Admissions from p. 8

Milton Kosen said, Boston University has never had a successful fundraising campaign in its history. The Athletic Center cost \$5 million against the \$600,000 pledged. The Music Library wasn't that successful, the Student Union, and in all honesty the Medical Center fell far short of its goals...

The other members of the Committee disagreed, saying the Committee's job was to assess the university's needs, not so much the detailed plan or how to get that money, and whether it was achievable. Dr. Silber compared the \$100 million goal with Northeastern's \$60 million and Wellesley's goal of the same amount.

Toward the end of the transition, Silber spoke on his subjective role as fundraiser. "I need the opportunity to meet the handful of 50, 100, or 200 individuals capable of significant gifts, six figures or more. I've had lots of opportunities to talk to people whose maximum gift might be \$10,000. I don't mind that but in the same time I don't want to talk to somebody who could give \$100,000 or 1 million or perhaps 5 million



Dean Dentler Censored

Late last summer, as the crisis at WBUR began to fester, a program with Silber critic Dean Robert Dentler of the School of Education was ordered removed from its scheduled time by Vice President Gerald Gross, to whom the station reports. The program was produced and scheduled by former Program Director Vic Wheatman, designed to follow the last of four taped lectures by President Silber. Dentler's appearance was to provide a balance to Silber's controversial views on elitism and its place in education. Dentler's presentation, called "The Fallacy of Elitism in General Education", was based on a speech he had delivered earlier. According to the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine, stations are obligated to provide airtime for a variety of viewpoints on issues of importance.

Gross reportedly told Station Manager Bonnie Cronin that she and Wheatman came close to being fired for scheduling Dentler. He called the programming "vicious, vicious propaganda... worse than anything Goebbels ever did." Gross apparently viewed the program as unfair since Silber was not advised the rebuttal was to follow his taped speech, and since Silber could not



SFD Dean Robert A. Dentler

Wheatman and others at the station maintain that airing two programs on the same topic is standard operating procedure, that the two programs did not constitute a "debate" as there was no inter-cutting between them. Wheatman had invited Silber to appear on a live call-in program to follow up the four taped lectures, offering a choice of four dates. At that time, Silber would be able to respond to any and all criticism. Although Silber's office acknowledged the request, he never responded.

The Dentler program did air, but at a different time period, isolated from the Silber series. When the show did go on, Wheatman noted some curious editing. Although Dentler never referred to Silber directly in his speech, he did talk about the man in response to direct questions. These questions and answers were removed from the broadcast. Also removed was the opening "tease" to the show in which Dentler, responding to a question, said that elitism was dangerous in society, "a part of philosophical reasoning that

runs like a kind of seamless web from Plato through Luther to Hitler..."

The *exposure* has obtained an uncensored copy of the original recording. Dentler's presentation was at a high intellectual level. His monotone voice is a stark contrast to Silber's oratory. He argued that elitism is flawed "not because people are unequal in abilities, but because those abilities are too numerous, changeable and immeasurable... to provide the basis for group membership or status attribution. Status forms through... chance-filled circumstance and achievements that are not a function of minor variations in mental abilities of the sort captured by paper and pencil tests or essay examination. The cream of genius," according to Dentler, "rises in ways no academic can control. Often in history, it has risen only when bottled outside the dairy of a college faculty."

He cited as examples Darwin, Marx, Freud and Einstein.

"Any marginal observer can verify the fact that, within elites, both stupidity and wisdom are randomly distributed... Unlike the snow rabbit who senses he is white when he huddles into the frozen landscape, the general educator too often comes to *believe* in his coloration as if it were an intellectual virtue. Too often, he contributes to reinforcing the fallacy of elitism that corrodes the academic and thus the moral fiber of his institution."

Dentler criticized Silber's notion that the use of standard English in blue book examinations is a measure of ability. He says the newer disciplines of psychology and sociology have exploded this image as false, that the abilities of students are too diverse to be fitted into this simple model. Classroom performance, according to Dentler, is not indicative of later life success.

"If intellectual elitism is a fallacy, what should we do? Well, restricting myself to higher education," says Dentler, "one might... stop bristling with this elitist rhetoric. We might celebrate the vast range of diverse interests that impell persons to participate in university and college life. We might treat these interests pluralistically rather than hierarchically... Academic elitism is a fallacy not because people are equal in ability, but because the inequalities are too variable and too vital to our species to be contained within some eighteenth century model of mental merit and demerit. The inequalities of our abilities from birth through adulthood are simply the flux that moves across the planes of culture, social structure and personality. Those who claim they can sample this flux with accuracy or can bottle it at will are those who presume to control our future."

Following the radio talk, Dentler was asked to respond to questions in order to help clarify some of his statements.

q. "You say that the cream of the crop in college life often rises outside the dairy of academia. This is the 'late bloomer' phenomena... students who don't show their capability to learn until 'their time'. What are some of the factors that make it 'their time'? When does a person become a present day



scholar rather than someone who has great potential?"

A. "Some of the factors are that people keep growing until they die, and if they don't keep growing, they die anyway. What emerges is not really something that emerges late. It just emerges as competency at one point in life, one stage in life, rather than another. Conrad was ready to write great novels when he was forty. I haven't the faintest idea of how his writing went when he was twenty or ten, but I wouldn't regard him as a late bloomer. He just began writing his novels after he had experienced enough of life. What I'm trying to say is that colleges, schools, universities don't necessarily even address some of the abilities that underlie greatness. (They) don't even recognize them. They're too hidden. We don't even know which abilities come together and make for greatness, until our life has been lived."

Q. "You say that clinging to the fallacy of elitism leads to an erosion of the academic and moral fiber of an institution. Is, in your opinion, the concept of elitism dangerous in society? Is it a form of discrimination?"

A. "Yes. I think that while it is in part a product of eighteenth century rationalism, it's also a part of philosophical reasoning that runs like a kind of seamless web from Plato through Luther to Hitler, and is a pattern of authoritarian reasoning that was affected by the enlightenment, to be sure, and is more rational and humane today. But (it) has this same authoritarian notion that some people are simply more superior than others and what we need to do is cultivate that, then have them run our institutions."

Q. "People become members of the 'elite' through life chances, perhaps because of social standing or whatever. Doesn't this bring pressures to bear on, say, the son of a son of a series of... for example, Harvard graduates. Are they put into somewhat untenable positions of expectations, expected to be out there and be leaders? How does this affect their lives?"

A. "Yes. I think this is part of the misery that I alluded to of belonging to an elite. There are consequences to becoming famous or important or wealthy. These are passed along to the children. I think the counter-cultural period of the late sixties conveyed that very, very poignantly as the sons and daughters of upper middle class professionals and upper class elite tried to throw some of these pressures to live up to expectations that they hadn't even helped shape."

Q. "Your remarks, of course, have been taken as a criticism, or at least a commentary on Dr. John Silber's favorite topic, that of elitism. He's been identified as a leading spokesperson for the role of private universities. He's a philosopher. He's provocative. But, do you think his approach might be too parochial for a University president?"

A. "I wouldn't presume to concentrate on Dr. Silber. I think he's been an articulate spokesperson for a point of view which is very widespread among academics. He's been more aggressive and more bold in delineating that point of view than most of us, but I think it's rather commonplace. He has given it conceptualization, freshened it up a bit. As I suggested, it's hundreds of years old in essence and I don't think it squares with social, scientific or behavioral knowledge. But it's still very widely shared, so my criticisms have to do with literally thousands of academics."

When Dean Dentler discovered that the program was not aired as scheduled, he wrote to the station requesting an explanation. In a postscript he asked: "Did you see the film, 'Bound for Glory'? In it, Woody Guthrie is depicted as losing his radio station job as a singer because he refused to submit the names of his songs for review prior to broadcast. The manager was striving for songs about love, marriage and family life, and Woody liked to sing about migrant workers and unions. Perhaps this was a fiction of the film writers, however." ↘

Interview with an Iranian Student

During the past several months the country of Iran has been the scene of severe turmoil. In the city of Aum (60 miles from the capital city of Tehran), during a peaceful religious demonstration against the repression of the government of the Shah of Iran, the police opened fire, killing hundreds of the



**INDEPENDENCE
AND
DEMOCRACY
FOR IRAN**

**DOWN WITH THE SHAH,
U.S. PUPPET!**



demonstrators, wounding and arresting many others. In Tabriz, a similar incident occurred; an undetermined number of peaceful protesters were killed, wounded and imprisoned. In Tehran itself, sixty-three students were killed and hundreds seriously wounded and/or arrested. On the following day the government closed half of Iran's major universities for the remainder of the year. In order to attain a deeper understanding of the situation in Iran, we have asked a member of the Iranian Students Association (ISA), Boston Chapter, to inform us about the current wave of political repression in that country.

Q. Can you introduce yourself and your organization?

A. My name is Kaveh. I am a member

of the ISA which is a nationwide organization based on local chapters. ISA constitutes the most prominent part of the anti-Shahist regime movement abroad. In general, ISA is an open democratic and anti-imperialist organization of the Iranian students abroad that aims at exposing the fascist nature of the Shah's government to the people

of the world. In the United States, the ISA has organized many activities designed to expose the Shah and to attract the sympathy and material support of all freedom-loving Americans. The Boston Chapter of the ISA was formed less than one year ago. During this short period of time we have organized numerous activities. For example, we mobilized over 100 people for the anti-Shah demonstration in Washington on November 15, 1977. We have also organized two major conferences on the issue of Iran and distributed over 15,000 leaflets in the Boston area.

Q. What is your opinion of the present government in Iran?

A. The regime of the Shah of Iran is a dictatorial and corrupt police state which is in no way representative of the

Iranian people. The Shah was brought to power by the CIA during a 1953 coup d'etat, and has stayed in power only by virtue of the support of the military and the hated SAVAK secret police.

Since that time the Shah has used every treacherous means to maintain his despotic rule in a country where abject poverty and illiteracy contrast with billion dollar arms purchases. Despite huge oil revenues, the majority of Iranians live in poverty, disease and misery. The average life expectancy of the average Iranian is 38 years, with a mortality rate of 33% for children under 5 years. The rate of illiteracy is estimated at 75%, while 75% of all homes lack electricity and 85% lack running water. Basic political freedoms such as the rights of assembly, freedom of speech and of the press are unconditionally denied.

Q. What is the relationship between the American government and the Shah of Iran?

A. The American government has been the Shah's biggest supporter. This support of one of the most inhumane governments in the world has been economic and political as well as military. The United States government has provided the Shah with more than 18 billion dollars worth of military equipment in the past five years alone. Reports in the American press have revealed additional military and commercial agreements between the Shah and the U.S. government that will amount to 60 billion dollars in the next five years. The American arms sold to the Shah have been used to suppress the Iranian people, as well as the toiling masses of other Persian Gulf countries in order to safeguard imperialist interests in this region. Since 1973, thousands of the Shah's troops have been fighting in the

cont. on pg. 14

Fight Argentine Repression

Since March 24, 1976, when the Argentine Armed Forces overthrew the elected Argentine government, there has been:

- * 20,000 political prisoners
- * 30,000 persons "disappeared"
- 10,000 persons murdered by the Security forces
- * A systematic violation of all internationally recognized human rights
- * Over 200 percent yearly inflation
- * A decrease in real wages of over 60 percent
- * An end to all political and trade union activity
- * Widespread misery and hunger, for the first time in Argentine history

This situation is the concrete result of the plan put into effect by General Jorge R. Videla's military junta. This plan can correctly be said to be of a fascist nature, since its objective is to impose a corporatist state, which in crushing all opposition to it would modernize existing structures and thus pull Argentine capitalism out of its present crisis.

We ask for the solidarity of the people of the United States, with the objective of contributing to the end of repression and to the restoration of basic human rights in Argentina.

DEMONSTRATE

on Friday, March 24, from 4:30 to 6:30 PM in front of the Argentine consulate on 12 West 56th Street, New York. Buses from Boston will leave at 11 AM from in front of the main lobby of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square. Round trip bus fare is \$10.

Tickets can be purchased in advance only, at the Red Book store, 136 River St., in Cambridge, tel. 491-6930, and at the Hedge School, 211 Bay State Rd., in Boston. Or, contact the Argentine Coalition of Boston at P.O. Box 304 Astor Station, Boston, Mass. 02123, tel. 522-7844.★

UFW Joins J.P. Stevens Boycott

by Nancy Buffum and Peggy Kutcher

The United Farm Workers Union is joining with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textiles Worker Union in a concentrated campaign against JP Stevens, textile manufacturers. The Boston area Neighborhood Support Organizations and campus UFW support groups are playing an important part in publicizing the cause of the Stevens' factory workers and in promoting the nationwide boycott of Stevens' products.

The UFW held a College Mobilization Conference in Somerville on Saturday, February 25, which was attended by supporters from various area colleges. Speakers and films explained why the UFW is throwing its effort behind the Stevens' workers' fight for economic justice and human dignity. According to Earl Bourdan, a speaker at the conference, workers share common problems which can be collectively solved by forming broad coalitions. JP Stevens is a prime target for unionizing

efforts because of its notoriety as a corporation whose working conditions are oppressive and hazardous. Benefits which do exist at Stevens are poor; at the same time, the corporation has repeatedly violated tax and labor laws. Bourdan summarized, "Human beings should come before property and human rights should come before profits."

The union is battling JP Stevens on many fronts. One aspect of the fight is legal action, which seeks court decisions against Stevens' violations. In addition, political efforts must be made to reform and strengthen labor laws. Also vital, is the corporate campaign which is working to isolate JP Stevens on "Wall Street." This goal will be achieved when other large corporations break off any relations they may have with Stevens. Finally, the boycott is the effort that is receiving the widest popular support. The boycott campaign is most concerned with encouraging retail organizations to cancel their orders with Stevens.

Presently, the area support groups are emphasizing publicity of the boycott. The participants of the Saturday conference spent part of the afternoon staging a "human billboard" of Harvard Square in which they carried signs advocating the boycott of Stevens' products and handed out literature. The Allston/Brighton/Brookline UFW Neighborhood Support Organization to which BU belongs, is planning a similar billboard of Coolidge Corner on March 11 from 11:00 to 1:00 pm. The neighborhood support groups are also surveying local businesses to find out if any of them carry Stevens' products.

A rally against JP Stevens is planned for area campuses on April 19. The day is expected to consist of a series of events designed to inform the community and gain support for the JP Stevens' workers.

Anyone interested in doing work or getting more information from the UFW should call their office at 623-5115 or 628-8927.★

Boycott J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS



SHEETS & PILLOWCASES

Beauti-Blend
Beauticale
Fine Arts
Peanuts
(comic strip figures)
Tastemaker
Utica
Utica & Mohawk
Designer Labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia

412

TOWELS

Fine Arts
Tastemaker
Utica

BLANKETS

Forstmann
Utica

CARPETS

Contender
Gulistan

Merryweather
Tastemaker

TABLE LINEN

Simtex

HOSIERY

Big Mama
Finesse

Hip-Lets
Spirit

DRAPERIES

J.P. Stevens

Women's Community Health Threatened With Closure

The Women's Community Health Center in Cambridge is "a women owned and controlled self-help health center working to reclaim the right of all women to control their bodies." With an emphasis on self-help, the WCH offers educational, health and medical services. But, WCH is in trouble.

The Women's Community Health Center has been in the process of obtaining a clinic license for two years. Presently, the Center operates legally under doctors' licenses. Despite harassment from various state and city agencies, they have made considerable progress. Once licensed they will exist as a free-standing health center. In this classification, they will be able to advertise services as well as collect third party payments, such as Medicaid, which will strengthen their community and economic base.

In the meantime, WCH is being threatened with closure. Two pro-life state legislators, Doyle and Flynn, have called WCH an "unlicensed clinic" and have asked Attorney General Bellotti to look into this matter.

Bellotti may rule that the Department of Public Health has been remiss in allowing the facility to operate during the licensure process. Either Bellotti or the Department could then institute proceedings to prohibit WCH from offering medical services until licensed.

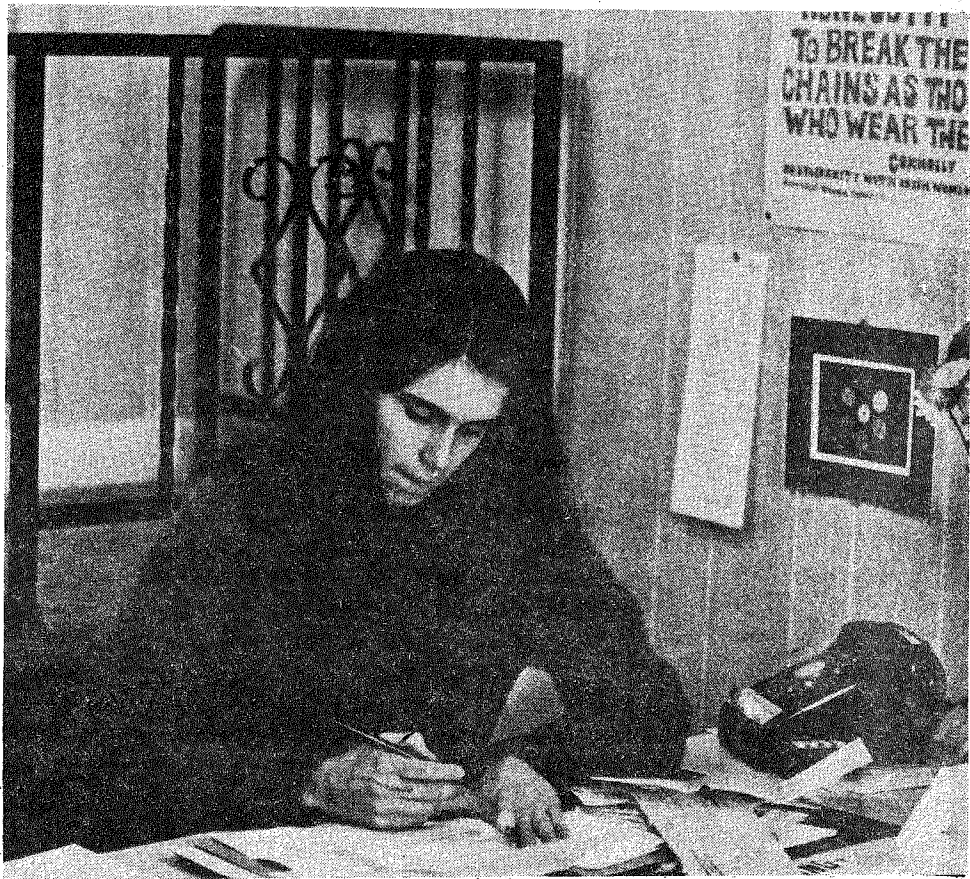
In this attack on "unlicensed abor-

tion clinics," Doyle and Flynn are the same men who sponsored a bill this past fall forbidding the use of state Medicaid money for abortions except in cases where the "death to the woman could result."

There are several things that you can do to help the Women's Community Health Center stay open. Write letters of support to the Attorney General, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108; Jonathan Fielding, Commissioner, Department of Public Health, 80 Boylston St. Boston MA 02116; and Gerald Lombard and Francis McCann, Committee on Post Audit and Oversight, Room 136, State House, Boston MA 02113. Send a copy of any letters to the Women's Community Health Center, Inc., 137 Hampshire Street, Cambridge MA, 02139; that way they will be less likely to get "lost." (Make phone calls to the above individuals. Sign a statement in support of the WCH; copies are available at Women's Community Health. Let them know what you are willing to do to help. Keep in touch with the Center for further developments.)

It is ironic that the same people who call themselves "pro-life" are sending women back to the coat hanger and the back-street butcher. The attack on Women's Community Health is an attack on women's right to control their bodies.★

by Tinker Ready



In order to help out the Cambridge Women's Community Health Center [WCH] and to educate the women of BU, the Women's Center is sponsoring a self-help presentation by the WCH. This program will include "an introduction to the concept of self-help and the issues of women's health care. The slide show includes women's sexual and reproductive anatomy, birth control methods, venereal disease, abortion, self-examination and preventive health care. Health workers demonstrate breast and cervical self-examination, answer questions, and encourage sharing of information among participants." All women are welcome. This will take place on April 12 at 7:30 in the Women's Center, basement GSU [behind Commuters Voice.]

♀'s Calendar

ONGOING

Poetry Workshop
Monday evenings 5-7
BU Women's Center

Newsletter Project
Tuesday evenings 5:30-7
BU Women's Center

Women's Center Gen. Meeting
Every Wednesday 5:30*

Films for Women
Wednesday 9:00
Bread and Roses
134 Hampshire St.
Cambridge

MARCH

Thursday, March 30
Adrienne Rich
Poetry reading 8:00
McGuinn Aud., Boston College

Friday, March 31
Film Festival sponsored by
BU Women's Center
7:30 Morse B1

APRIL

Tuesday, April 4
Women's Community Health
A Self-Help Demonstration
7:30 Boston Col. Women's Center
969-0100 ext. 3489

Sunday, April 16
Kate Millett
3:30 and 8:00
Bread and Roses

MOVING

Watch and see
women
strike the cobwebs
from the closets of our lives

the chains
the lies and fears
imagined weakness

all that darkness
must be brought to light

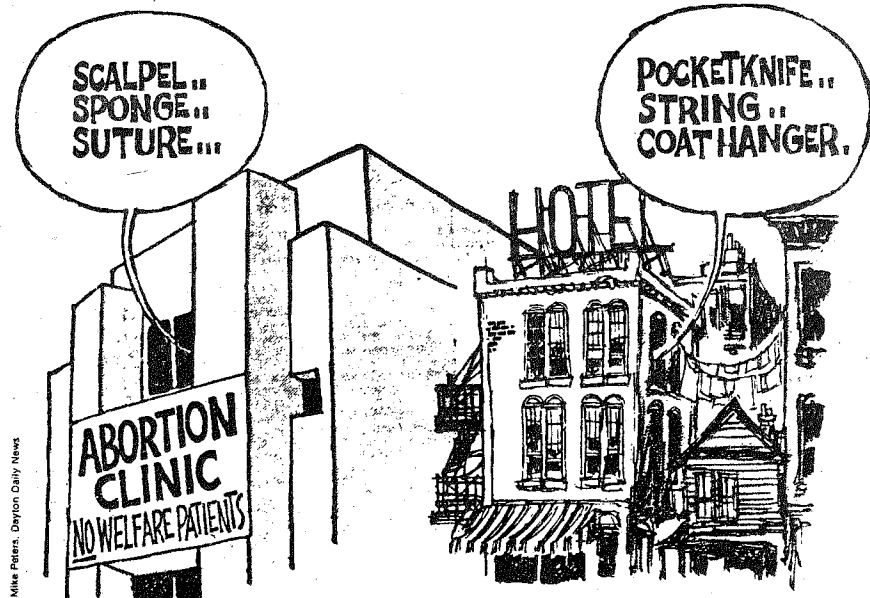
we study the scars
and read their histories
we examine the cracked
and broken furniture
of our souls

we discard what is useless
and repair what is salvagable

we shall take
no weak
or broken thing

to our new house.

by Debbie Clifford



WOMEN'S FILM FESTIVAL
FILMS BY AND ABOUT WOMEN
Fri. March 31 7:30, Morse Aud B1

WE'RE ALIVE

A group of Film makers from UCLA collaborated with a group of women in prison and the result was this film about their lives.

A WEDDING IN THE FAMILY

A film about attitudes towards marriage.

A COMEDY IN SIX UNNATURAL ACTS

A film about lesbian stereotypes.

THE FLASHETTES

An inner city girls track team.



Video Inn/cpf

SUPPORT THE MINEWORKERS



Iran (from p. 12)

country of Oman against the liberation movement in the province of Dhofur, Sultan Qabus.

Q. Have there been any changes in U.S. policy since Jimmy Carter took office?

A. Not really. The American government has continued to sell billions of dollars of arms to the Shah to ensure the existence of his repressive regime. Since January 1977, the Carter administration has granted over five billion dollars worth of additional arms sales to Iran. Considering the enormous interest U.S. imperialism gains by keeping the Shah in power, it is obvious that Carter's concern for "human rights" was only a gimmick and it is idealistic to expect it to influence the foreign policy of the United States.

Q. Could you characterize the nature of the opposition movement in Iran?

A. There has been a constant struggle on the part of the Iranian people against the Shah's government since its ascendancy to power. On every level of society, the Iranian people are fighting against the Shah. There are over 100,000 political prisoners in Iran today; more than 600 political prisoners have been tortured to death or executed by firing squads during the past six months. Another often used means of disposing of political prisoners is to tie them up in nets and dump them into the ocean from planes. But the struggle continues.

The new armed revolutionary movement which started almost nine years ago has aimed its actions at changing the political mood in the society on the one hand, and popularizing the struggle on the other. More than 200,000 workers have demonstrated against the Shah in the past three years. The students in Iran have also consistently taken part in the mass struggle. At the present time, more than half of Iran's major universities have been closed by the government because of repeated demonstrations. In last November's demonstrations 63 students were shot dead by the police and many more were wounded. During recent mass uprisings in the

cities of Qum and Tabriz, hundreds of innocent people were massacred in the streets. Many others were wounded and arrested. Eyewitnesses have testified to the existence of underground prisons in which thousands of Iranians are held in captivity without adequate food, water, sanitation facilities or health care. But despite the continued political repression, the Iranian people continue to struggle against the Shah, and are in need of any outside support that can be materialized.

Q. What kind of support do you seek from the American people?

A. Since the Shah's major means of support is the army which is in turn dependent on U.S. armament sales—last year over 40% of total U.S. arms sales to Iran—the best way that the American people can help the Iranian people is to demand the immediate cessation of arms sales to this dictator, as well as the withdrawal of all U.S. military advisors. (There are presently over 35,00 U.S. military advisors in Iran; 100,000 are projected by 1985.) And an end to CIA surveillance of Iranian dissidents in the United States.

Q. What is your future in Boston?

A. We are planning to stage nationwide demonstrations on March 2, 1978 in protest of the day on which the Shah's one party system was established. In connection with this we are organizing a conference for March 3, at MIT at which we will sponsor an eyewitness from Iran who will share her recent experiences with us. Finally on March 24, we will be celebrating our New Year's in a political fashion with a party designed to raise some funds for our organization. We urge all interested people to attend these activities as well as offering us their material support.

The interviewer, Nicos Naxos, is a student of Political Science and Theory at Boston University. Kaveh also is studying Political Science at Boston University. Send all correspondence to: ISA Boston Chapter, c/o Box 4045, Baltimore, MD 21212.★

Students Organize against Apartheid

by Jeffrey Heehs

Members of the BU community are taking the first steps to organize a campus campaign in support of southern African liberation and self-rule for millions of black Africans.

The BU Southern Africa Support Committee joins the struggle with scores of other college and community groups in New England to bring political and economic pressure against the corporations and institutions which continue to support racist oppression in Southern Africa.

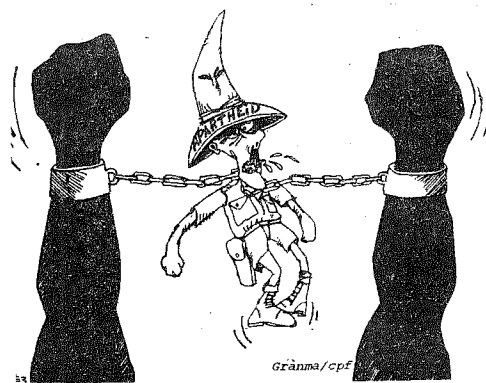
The formation of this committee at BU comes rather late in a nationwide movement which has mushroomed in the last few months. Civic, church, labor and student groups everywhere are forming to demand action from the public and private powers connected with southern African racist states. Representatives of these groups are demanding shareholder resolutions renouncing *apartheid* and oppression. Failure of the corporations to act on the principles raised by these resolutions has resulted in divestment of large blocks of stock owned by university, church, and union pension endowments.

Among the proposed objectives of the BU Southern Africa Support Committee are:

- to research and disclose BU's corporate involvement in southern Africa, and to pressure the BU administration for responsible investment policy.
- to send a delegation from BU to the Northeast Conference on the Liberation Struggles in Southern Africa, taking place March 31 - April 2 at Yale University.
- to educate the BU community through films, speakers, and teach-ins on the appalling political and social conditions which exist right now in

southern Africa, supported by American dollars and technology.

• to serve as a vehicle for students, faculty and staff at BU who wish to contribute their energy to the movement for justice and equality in southern Africa.



Of special interest to the BU community will be the direct personal link between the BU Board of Trustees and the Board of the First National Bank of Boston, as revealed in a *bu exposure* article of November, 1977. The First National Bank is currently the object of demonstrations and boycotts by Boston community groups, due to the significant investments they maintain in southern Africa.

The BU Southern Africa Support Committee plans to hold weekly meetings in the George Sherman Union. The time for these meetings has been tentatively set for Mondays at 6:00 PM. All interested students, faculty and staff are urged to attend the meeting on Monday, March 27. This meeting will be a chance to discuss over dinner the organization and goals for an active, effective movement at BU, aimed at helping the oppressed people of southern Africa in their urgent quest for liberation.★



**Next meeting:
Monday, 6pm
George Sherman Union**

Le Grande Fromage

by Brad Westall

We recently had the rare chance to speak with the president of a large, less-than-prestigious university here in Boston. Just after President JR. Tirebiter received the coveted French award -Le Grande Fromage - our correspondent Pat Hat, was allowed an interview with the president himself. They looked back at some of his many accomplishments, examined his philosophy and considered the future:



Presidential Interview

Pat -- It's not everyday that a Prez at BU is decorated with such an esteemed honor as Le Grand Fromage. Any comments or feelings about it?

Tirebiter - Well, I'm grateful... truly grateful to the French people for being able to recognize my talents. I'm really honored that they see me as the Big Cheese, because I am. Mind you, I've always tried hard to be a bigger cheese than anybody else... it's been a hard road, but rewards like the Fromage make it worthwhile. Don't forget they passed up Monte Hall and Larry Flynt to give me this award, too. But let's not dwell on my glories. Go ahead and ask me any questions you like.

Pat - O.K. What makes the President of a large sprawling campus tick?

Tirebiter - What a lousy question! I don't, and have no intention of "ticking". That's a job for my VPs.

Pat - Oh, wow. I wasn't aware of that. Uh, could you tell us Doc. Why do you always dress like an insurance salesman down on his luck?

Tirebiter - (chuckle) That's a damn good observation, young man. I dress like this because I moonlight as an usher at the Puss n' Boots theater.

Pat - The porno movie house on Tremont St.?

Tirebiter - Who told you that? That's absolutely false. It's strictly family theater -- 100 per cent clean.

Pat - What's playing there now?

Tirebiter - Oh, "Turn my Trick" and the "Sand M. Plumber", both redeeming, good movies. I know I'd take my kids to it anytime.

Pat - While we're on the subject, when you came to B.U. you called it "the ugliest damn place I've ever seen." Do you still feel that way?

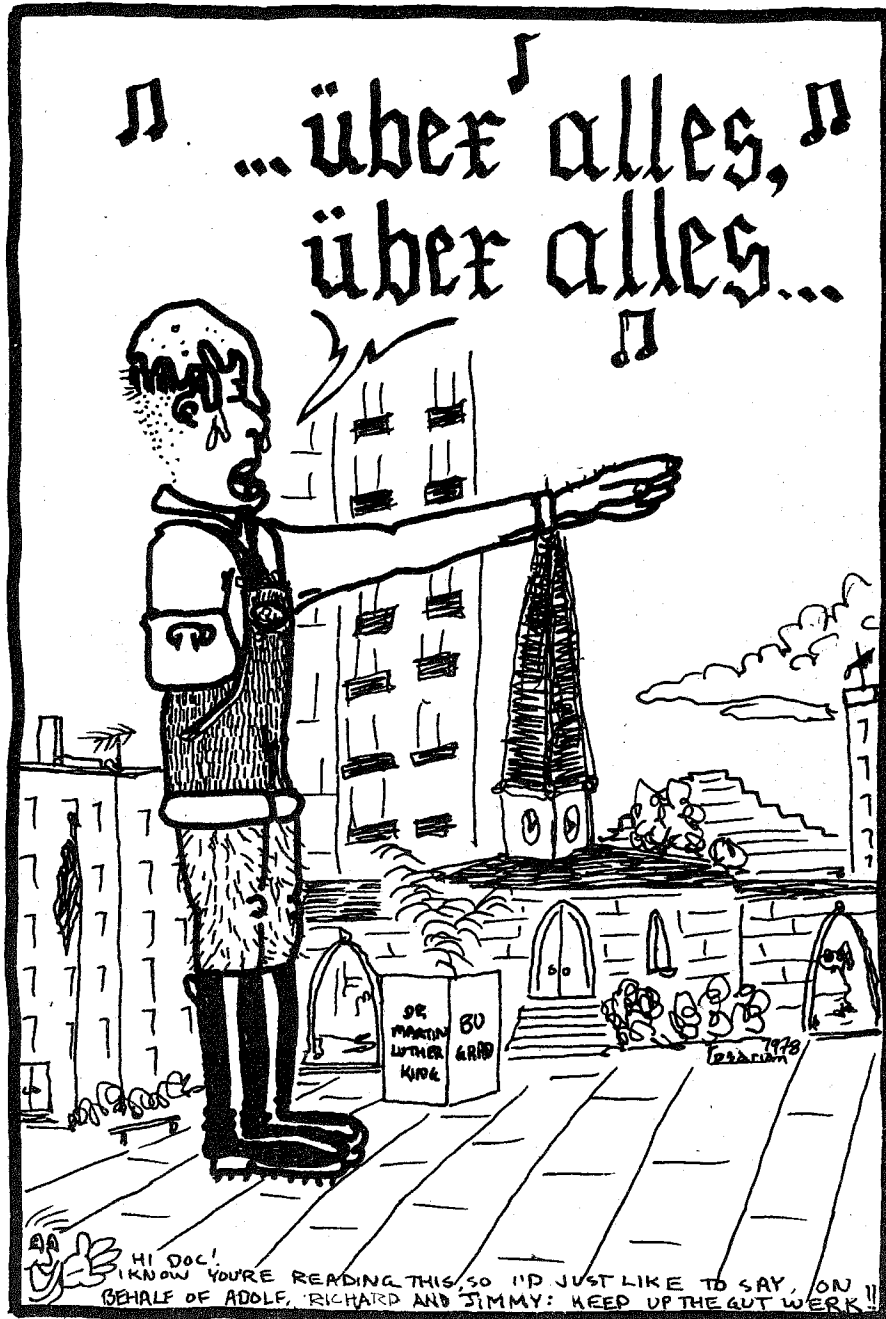
Tirebiter - Unfortunately, yes.

Pat - What changes do you think would make it less ugly to you?

Tirebiter - Well, I believe that a campus must blend in with its environment -- try to compliment its surroundings. My suggestion is to make Marsh Plaza a used car lot. This is right in tune with our area here. We'd make money by selling heaps for big dollars. I'd even be willing to go out there and sell 'em myself. We would, of course, create a new motto for the school...

Pat - What would that be?

Tirebiter - I would make it "B.U. -- A Nice Place to Buy Your Next Car"



Pat - What about the inscription "Learning -- Virtue -- Piety", would that be changed, too?

Tirebiter - Oh yes. I'd prefer "Earning -- Smugness -- Mediocrity." A little more in line with my standards, I think... All you have to do is examine my philosophy and you'll see what I mean. I'm not interested in the class of 1980 or '82 or whatever. I'm interested in providing participants for the *big class*, the only class that counts, and do you know which one I mean?

Pat - The intellectual elite?

Tirebiter - No, you ingrate. I'm talking about the *Middle Class* -- the "what's their names" with the Monte Carlo, Crest, and a Piece of the Rock.

Pat - I see. Is that how you would define your personal lifestyle?

Tirebiter - absolutely. I "philosophize" more than those folks, but I rigidly adhere to the true standards of good sense Americans.

Pat - And you can do that with two residences, a private limosine, and a whole slew of servants?

Tirebiter - *That's America*, buddy. I think it's great that a man with my capabilities, knowledge, but very little (I repeat *very little*) actual work can stand up there and say: 'Hey folks! There's nothing wrong with narrow-mindedness! or Anita Bryant! or Flag decals!' Remember Tolstoy's words: 'Living with little means is like eating day-old donuts under a blanket.' It's rather funny. I may act Middle Class -- but I'm a whole lot quicker and wiler than most of them.

Pat - So you're really not trying to

establish an elite of intellectual whizzes
Tirebiter - Hell no! This elitism crap is fine for work here; but remember what Nietzsche said: 'The elite must answer only to wrong phone numbers.'

Why, when I get home, I kick off my shoes open up a tall bottle of Schlitz, get a little "gustood", and scream at the wife and kids a little... that's all. Just plain common folks. I could tell you the script to every "Wild Kingdom" there is.

Pat - That's funny, Doc. We thought you just sat around reading Spinoza or something difficult like that.

Tirebiter - Uh, yes; well...I do read all that highbrow B.S. occasionally. But you know, I need a release from all these pressures once in a while. As a matter of fact I've just completed an

essay called, "A Kantian Guide to *Leave It To Beaver*", and I'm working on another piece, "Elitist Interprets the Gong Show" which I think is going to set a lot of people straight.

Pat - do you have any other hobbies or favorite pastimes that you can mention?

Tirebiter - Oh sure...One of my favorites is an unusual little game I picked up where I put warm oatmeal on my head and sing a German lieder about the Kaiser. I think they call it bunkum or something like that.

Pat - Bunkum? That's interesting! That's one of your favorite expressions isn't it?

Tirebiter - Oh yes...I like bunkum. Cute phrase. I also like "Diddle-squat" "Stinkydoo" and "Claptrap"; they're fun words, too. You don't have to be vulgar to be offensive, you know.

Pat - Right. But you do have some favorite vulgar phrases, too don't you?

Tirebiter - Well, (snicker) we'll have to go off the record for those son.

Pat - Do they pertain to bodily functions?

Tirebiter - (grinning) You might say that.

Pat - Have you always had a desire to be a college president?

Tirebiter - Well, frankly no. When I was young I wanted to be a butler. Just a common good servant. Then when I was a teenager I wanted to become a professional baseball pitcher, but...I had such lousy accuracy I always got cut from the team.

Pat - Did that depress you?

Tirebiter - Well, not really. I succeeded in having the coach dismissed for assaulting boys in the locker room.

Pat - That's something. When did you really know that being an "educator" was your real ambition?

Tirebiter - Hmm...that's a tough one. I guess I remember when I was-in school and one day I was talking to my girlfriend (a very religious Baptist girl -- Jesus freaks you call 'em now) and all she ever said was "Man, you are *really* weird." And that just sort of convinced me that my talent is steering others into that same kind of mold.

Pat - Uh, you have certainly adapted some strong methods in that area, doc. Some critics have said you "ruthlessly" seized power at B.U. six years ago. How do you react to those kinds of statements?

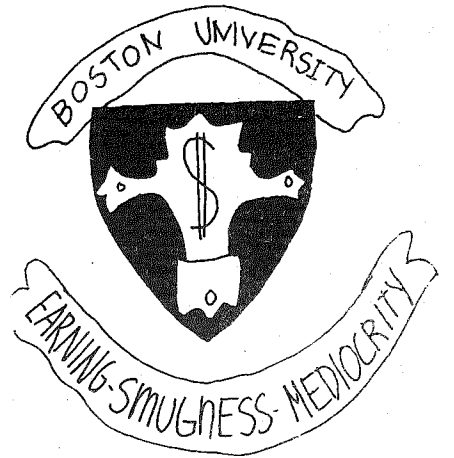
Tirebiter - (mischievous smile) Well son, I quickly learned that these Eastern liberals are wimpy pushovers and I didn't really have to "seize" anything. You know down in Texas we call that "grabbing the bull where he don't give milk."

Pat - Would you say, then, that you are the most powerful man on campus?

Tirebiter - Bingo. That's it. I have, as we say, jammed the tall cactus where the sun don't shine. (Loud guffaw and a brisk knee slap) As Descartes would put it: "I think, therefore I am a tough bastard to beat." (more laughter)

Pat - (chuckling) That's rich, doc. Speaking of Texas -- we heard you were nicknamed the "asshole from El Paso" at your country club there. Is that right?

Tirebiter - (cough) Well...a lot of those folks have a...rudimentary style of humor and, uh, I guess I kinda played along. Like I was telling ol' 'Lucky' the other day (you know Lucky down at the health clinic don't you?) the only reason they invented zip codes is because Texans can't read. (burst of laughter) Remember where you heard that...It kinda went over Lucky's head.★



DEMONSTRATE!

Because tuition has been raised \$400 and room and board has been raised \$150.

Because the administration solicits bribes from applicants to the Law and Medical Schools.

Because Liz Hirsh and Patti Schiffer have been illegally fired twice.

Because the quality of health care at BU Health Clinic is abominable.

Because the number of faculty has decreased while the number the number of administrators has increased.

Because the administration has poured millions of dollars into faculty and staff union busting.

Because the administration has spent millions of dollars on property acquisitions.

Because the size of classes has increased while facilities and dorm conditions deteriorate.

Because faculty tenure and salary increases are determined according to political beliefs.

Because \$5 million of student money is invested in corporations that do "business" in South Africa.

Because the administration thinks nothing of engaging in expensive litigation to suppress its students, faculty and staff.

Because the administration has suppressed the **bu exposure**, **WBUR**, **The Book of the Year**, and destroyed the 61-year-old weekly, **the news**.

Because in the spring of 1976, the faculty and deans overwhelmingly demanded the resignation of John R. Silber- and he's still here.

Because democracy is a dead word at BU.

Because the Trustees are meeting and will vote to approve the tuition increase and endorse all of the above abuses.

**DEMONSTRATE TO
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES!**
March 16, Noon
GSU Plaza