

ZEDEK

, a quarterly.

The official journal of the Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation, the only independent organization defending social activist professors whose basic constitutional and civil rights have been violated.

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ZEDEK

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In 1950 sociologist and poet John Beecher was fired from his teaching position at San Francisco State University for refusing to sign the Levering Act loyalty oath. After a long struggle he was reinstated in 1977. Arthur M. Graff talks about his personal experience with Beecher. See page 72.



John Beecher—his exile lasted 27 years.

Social activist R.M. Frumkin was a tenured professor on the Kent State faculty from 1967-1975. He was dismissed for alleged misconduct in 1975 in spite of faculty peer recommendations to the contrary. Helen R. Samberg interviews him about his Kent State struggle. See page 82.



Badly beaten but not defeated. R.M. Frumkin in 1982.

In forthcoming issues of ZEDEK:

The Bertrand Russell Case
Jessica Mitford's Triumph at San Jose State University
The Special Problems of Sidney Peck
Reviews of Caute's THE GREAT FEAR, Navasky's NAMING NAMES
Theda Skocpol's Struggle at Harvard University
Updates on the Stastny, Ollman, Smith, Blauberger and other cases
and more.....

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Editors Page

Urgent Action Needed

Senate Bill S.1630 was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee on November 18, 1981, and full Senate action is due very soon. S.1630 has many repressive feature which threaten the rights of all Americans, particularly progressive ones. Urge your Senators to help stop passage of S.1630. Urge your Representative to support in-depth hearings before the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice on S. 1630 and other repressive bills - and - the dangers in bringing any omnibus legislation to a House floor vote. Arrange for your organization to testify. For more information contact the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), 510 C St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 543-7659. (NCARL was formerly the National Committee to Abolish HUAC/HISC) Also see B. Blum, "Criminal Code is Up in the Senate Again," IN THESE TIMES, February 10-16, 1982.

Number One Problem Growing In Intensity

More and more Americans are being moved into the position of accepting the idea that nuclear war is inevitable and/or that we can win such a war. Two recent recent perspectives on this vital subject are worth examining. The first has made journalistic history. It is Jonathan Schell's 3-part series in the NEW YORKER entitled "The Fate of the Earth," February 1, 8, and 15, 1982. The second is by Ed Zuckerman's "How Would the U.S. Survive Nuclear War?" in the forthcoming March, 1982 issue of ESQUIRE. (See page 80 in this issue of ZEDEK on "The Threat of Nuclear War: A National Convocation.")

World Hunger, Tied to Military Budgets, Too Easily Ignored

It is estimated that about 25 million Americans are malnourished. But throughout the world many millions are starving and dying of starvation. Yet we know that just one-half of one percent of the world's military spending would provide enough money to pay for all the farm equipment necessary to bring the world to food sufficiency in ten years. In pounds per person, the world has more explosive power than food. Since a large portion of our taxes are being used for military rather than human needs, maybe we should all consider redirecting that portion used for military purposes into other more humane purposes? For information on a legal alternative, read about Con\$cience and Military Tax Campaign on page 92 of this issue of ZEDEK.

Letters to the Editors: Send all letters to The Editors, ZEDEK/SAPDF, 19329 Monte Vista Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48221, USA. Please try to keep them under 300 words.



Starving Child: Symbol
of Man's Inhumanity to
Man

JOHN BEECHER: A PERSONAL PORTRAIT by Arthur M. Graff

Editor's Note: In 1950 John Beecher was a 46-year old assistant professor of sociology teaching at the San Francisco State University. After he and six other professors refused to sign the infamous Levering Act loyalty oath, they were all summarily fired on November 8, 1950. There was no hearing, no appeal, just a letter stating that "You have been guilty of unprofessional conduct." It took Beecher 27 years to get reinstated. He resumed teaching on March 15, 1977 at the age of 73. He died on May 11, 1980 at the age of 76. A few months before his death, Arthur M. Graff, a retired merchant marine and social activist, took Beecher's course on "American Values." In this issue of ZEDEK Graff presents an intimate account of that experience. A future issue of ZEDEK will detail Beecher's struggle against academic repression and include some of his poetry.

I met John Beecher during the Spring term of 1980. All I knew about him from reading a rather skimpy article in the PHOENIX (a San Francisco State University student publication) was that he had won a partial battle against the California State Legislature for refusing to sign a loyalty oath (Levering Act) in the fifties and that he had been rehired in 1977 to teach again at the San Francisco State University. The article also listed his accomplishments as author, poet, merchant seaman, steelworker, and farmer. He was scheduled to teach a course in the Humanities called "American Values." Because his life paralleled mine in many ways I decided to register for his course.



John Beecher in
January, 1980

On the first day of the class, the door opened and a woman entered pushing a wheelchair that was occupied by a frail old man. He had long white hair, a long white beard and a benign smile that dissolved into a radiant face. Attached to the wheelchair was a portable device containing a cylinder of oxygen. Plastic tubes snaked their way upwards through his beard into a nasal inhaler. The woman introduced herself as Mrs. John Beecher, placed a briefcase and some books on the desk in front of the room, adjusted the flow of oxygen and left. Dr. Beecher sat silently through the proceedings and I wondered what the hell was this all about.

For a long moment he looked at all of us. His blue eyes sparkled as he searched every face in the room and then he spoke. His voice had the resonance of a mellow horn. He talked about his early beginnings in Alabama, his work in the steel mills, his career as a seaman during World War II and of his long fight with the State of California for restitution and reinstatement. He spoke of the books he authored and his concept of "American Values."

I was impressed by the rapport he developed with his younger students. They learned not to fear his overwhelming presence. Despite his physical weakness he always found time for anyone who requested personal attention.

(continued on the next page)

John Beecher: A Personal Portrait (continued)

Dr. Beecher and I became good friends. We spent many hours on the telephone. I would visit him on occasion and have the kind of conversations that old men with a common past love to have. I found him a principled man. He despised ideology and dogma. He was the supreme iconoclast.

As the semester drew to a close, Dr. Beecher's health became progressively worse and he was unable to continue in the classroom. At his request, I and some other students alternated in conducting the class until the Humanities Department was able to secure a substitute. Even though he was no longer teaching, almost every student continued to attend classes regularly.

At the close of the semester Dr. John Beecher was honored by a gathering of faculty members, administration officers and his peers. He died two days later. He was an American of value.

**ZOLTON FERENCY WANTS A BETTER WORLD FOR HIS GRANDCHILDREN...
AND YOURS!**



**Your Dollars Will Help Win For Ferency!
Contribute Today!**

FERENCY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 20
E. Lansing, MI 48823

Editor's Note: Zolton Ferency is a social activist professor, an SAPDF sponsor, running for Governor in Michigan in 1982. If elected he will be the first progressive Governor in Michigan in more than two decades.

AFTER 40 YEARS, CUNY ADMITS GROSS INJUSTICE: SCHAPPES COMMENTS
ON BEHALF OF RAPP-COUDERT VICTIMS by R.M. Frumkin

In 1940, the New York State Legislature created the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities. The Committee's co-chairpersons were Genesee County Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp and N.Y. City State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.. The Committee eventually became known as the Rapp-Coudert Committee. Although one of its purposes was to have been that of ferreting out alleged fascist and communist subversion in the schools, the Committee devoted itself almost exclusively to the purging of persons suspected of being members of the Communist Party (C.P.).

Among its main targets were the many progressive members of the faculty and staff at the City and Brooklyn Colleges, both part of the City University of New York. More than 50 faculty, registrars, and support staff from these colleges were called before the Committee. At first the CUNY Board of Trustees and college presidents resisted the Committee's pressure, but in November, 1940, succumbing to the intimidation, the Trustees passed a resolution pledging full cooperation with the Committee. In January, 1941 the Trustees served notice that it would take disciplinary action against staff members who refused to testify and in April, 1941 made membership in the Communist Party grounds for dismissal. The Board itself had tried and dismissed staff. Some staff, unable to take the harassment resigned. Others without tenure were not reappointed. It is not known exactly how many staff were actually driven from the CUNY by the joint actions of the Rapp-Coudert Committee and the CUNY Board. Although no staff were dismissed directly on the grounds of CP membership, many were dismissed for refusing to testify about their membership, or for perjuring themselves if they denied membership.

Morris U. Schappes, then 34, a respected member of the English Department at City College was one of those persons called before the Committee. Schappes was born in Russia and came to the U.S. in 1914. He admitted to the Committee that he had been a C.P. member but when asked to name names of other members he refused, was brought to trial, and spent 13 months in prison. The activities of the Rapp-Coudert Committee received extensive coverage in the press 40 years ago. And so did the cooperation of the CUNY Board and its independent purging activities. But last autumn, on October 26, 1981, the CUNY Board sent a formal apology to all persons known to have suffered at the CUNY because of its actions in cooperation with the Committee and independently. When, however, the Board passed its resolution to apologize for those injustices, only the New York DAILY NEWS reported it. ZEDEK feels a responsibility to report this significant step by the CUNY Board and to reprint Morris Schappes' letter to that Board on behalf of those victimized. Future issues of ZEDEK will discuss Schappes' case as well as others who suffered as a consequence of the Rapp-Coudert Committee and the CUNY Board as they worked to purge communists from New York City schools.

The Schappes Letter to the CUNY Board

I thank you for your courtesy in hearing my comment, on behalf of the victims of the Rapp-Coudert Committee and of the then Board of Higher Education, on the resolution you have just passed.

In the span of a single life, 40 years is a long time to wait for justice to be done, or rather for injustice to be admitted. So long that

(continued on the next page)

Schappes Letter(continued)

for about one third of our some 40 victims your notable action comes as a posthumous redress, nevertheless fully valued by surviving members of their families. Your action, no matter how late, vindicates our faith in the democratic process.

For us it is almost a matter of poignancy to find that, 40 years later, an entirely new generation of administrators, faculty and staff at the City College, learning for the first time that a wrong had been done to former colleagues whom they did not know personally, decided that it was their duty to attempt now to right that old wrong. It was Dr. Alice Chandler, then Acting-President of the City College, who almost accidentally stumbled upon the facts of what had happened when she was but a girl of six, and was moved speedily to set in motion the process that, after 18 months, has resulted in the action you have just taken. It was she who charged Dr. Stephen Leberstein to study the record of those events and prepare the memorandum of facts that later became the basis for the resolution recommended by the Academic Freedom Committee and adopted by the Faculty Senate of the City College and then by the University Faculty Senate of the City University of New York. It is to Dr. Chandler, Dr. Leberstein and their associates that we, and also you members of the Board of Trustees, owe the impetus to your formal recognition of the injustice done to us.

But it is not only for what your action means to us individually that we greet and applaud your resolution. In these times particularly it is of no small public significance that a Board as responsible and distinguished as yours "pledges diligently to safeguard the constitutional rights of freedom of expression, freedom of association and open intellectual inquiry of the faculty, staff and students of The City University." I say in these times because today the rumble of repression is again heard in our land. Why, the very New York State legislature that some 40 years ago spawned the Rapp-Coudert Committee and its train of ill-consequence has this year rejected a bill to repeal the Feinberg Law, which, although the Supreme Court of the United States has declared it unconstitutional, is still on the statute books of our state. The vote on May 21st was 59 to 48 against repeal in the State Assembly. The reason for such willful flouting of the constitution, as given by one assemblyman, was that the Feinberg Law might need to be reactivated in the future. Your Board of Trustees, which only recently had to redress the grievance of those it had wronged because of the Feinberg Law, is thus alerted from Albany on the possibility of the repetition of this tragic history, this time as farce. In these times, therefore, your action today, as it becomes known to academe and to the general public, will fortify the resolve of others who cherish the constitutional rights of our country to the point of being willing to fight and sacrifice for their protection.

Finally, while we accept in good faith your recognition of the injustice done to us, we cannot forget the still unrecorded harm done to us. Careers were wrecked; families were disrupted; suffering of all sorts - economic, academic, social -- was widespread. Even in the armed forces of our country in World War II, in which a goodly number of us served honorably, the Rapp-Coudert tag on our names was a source of suspicion, harassment and most distressingly, a barrier to rendering our country the full service of which we were capable. Yet the calibre of these men and women who 40 years ago were wrongfully dismissed, or forced to resign, or not reappointed was such that many

(continued on the next page)

Schappes Letter (continued)

had the resilience to build second careers, some of them of high distinction. Nor did we abandon our social concerns because of our private woes. Sometimes it took decades to break through the barriers set up by the Rapp-Coudert Committee -- but it was done.

Schappes

One of us had to change his name, leave the country, and then established such a reputation as an ancient historian in England that the Queen knighted him and he is now Sir Moses ---. Another, having been a past president of the New York Academy of Science, recently became Emeritus Professor of Astronomy at one of New York City's eminent private universities. A third changed his name and occupation to become a widely recognized musicologist. A fourth has published some 40 books in American history, is an Emeritus Distinguished Professor of a university in Pennsylvania and currently a Distinguished Visiting Professor at a university in New Jersey. A fifth, a chemist, won a first prize of \$10,000 for an essay entitled "We are the Founding Fathers of the Future" in a contest sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and a famous bank as part of the Bicentennial of our American Revolution. A sixth has just retired as a Professor Emeritus of History at a university in Maine. A seventh went abroad to become an M.D. and is now Director of Public Health Services in a nearby state. An eighth is about to retire as a Professor of English at one of our State Universities of New York colleges. A ninth heads an institute in one of the colleges of our City University. A tenth has just earned the signal honor of being selected by the Jewish Book Annual of the National Jewish Welfare Board as one of five American Jewish writers whose birthdays next year are worthy of public notice in the Jewish book world; on this roster, Barbara Tuchman's 70th and our Rapp-Coudert victim's 75th birthdays are to be celebrated. And last, one, a biologist, had to change his name, retool and finally became the president of a sizable tool company in New Jersey.

Had we not been driven from our beloved campus of the City College, these achievements and others might well have effected for the direct benefit of the City College community. For every one of us has been, according to our talents, a useful and productive citizen of our republic. Now too, today, we stand ready to support the City College and the City University in "diligently safeguarding the constitutional rights of freedom of expression, freedom of association and open intellectual inquiry...."

Thank you. Signed: Morris U. Schappes, October 26, 1981.

Some Recent Works Worth Reading

1. David Cauter, THE GREAT FEAR: The Anti-Communist Purge Under Truman and Eisenhower (N.Y.: Simon & Schuster, 1978).
2. Bertell Ollman and Edward Vernoff (Editors), THE LEFT ACADEMY: Marxist Scholarship on American Campuses (N.Y.: McGraw-Hill, 1982).
3. David B. Richardson, "Marxism in U.S. Classrooms," U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, January 25, 1982, pages 42-45.

- Anti-warriors
- Anti-racists
- Feminists
- Unionists
- Anti-fascists
- Anti-Imperialists
- Civil Libertarians
- Anti-agaists
- Anti-nukers
- Gays and Lesbians
- Marchers
- Sign-carriers
- Letter-writers
- Petitioners
- Activists for
the rights and benefits
of the American people
- Others who don't know why.



Only YOU know
if you are eligible
to be invited to the
best party of the '80's

SNÓÓPERBOWL I

The Detroit Police Department's "Red Squad," established prior to World War I and continued through the 70s with upwards of 50 assigned officers, and the Michigan State Police Intelligence Unit established in 1948, were dealt a blow in 1980 when 38,000 Michigan people received letters and a form with which to obtain their "political" files. This was the first such order in the American courts ever issued and grew out of a class suit in 1974 made by the Michigan Association for Consumer's Protection against the state of Michigan when it learned that members of the Michigan Senate had received information concerning the Association's activities and the background of its leadership from the Michigan State Police Intelligence Unit. The Intelligent Unit's spying on activists, the anti-war movement, etc. was also a feeder to the F.B.I. and to potential employers.

Because the Freedom of Information Act did not cover local police, the Association's suit (Benkert v. State of Michigan) was, in part, designed to reveal the relationships between agencies such as the Detroit Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a semi-private surveillance organization. Among the results of the suit, was the order that further subversive surveillance be abolished and that employees could procure their workplace personnel files and have all non-work related information expunged from those files.

The enormity of this action adds upto : 1. Police files were opened up in numbers beyond any American precedence. 2. The intelligence agency had to be the notifying source and bear the cost of file issuance and mailing. 3. Files were not permitted to be destroyed (as the intelligence units had wanted) but rather distributed as both an expose and a lesson on record to alert us against future intelligence abuse. 4. Unlike the FOIA files with their tremendous deletions due to "national security", these files permit only deletions of informers, officers, and information of a highly personal nature about other persons.

Despite much foot-dragging by the Detroit Police, attempts to prolong and defer the producing of these files ("money spent better on street safety" or that "it would take years to reproduce

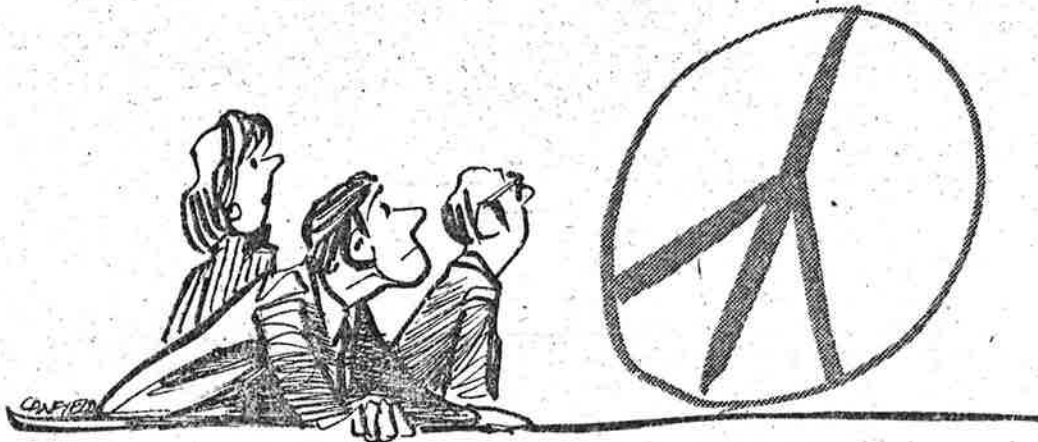
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Snooperbowl (continued)

the files from microfilms, about 22 pages per hour"), the fact is that there were admittedly 38,000 state files and 110,000 city (Detroit) files. The FBI is now attempting to stall the compliance of Detroit until they could review the Bureau's informers and/or their techniques.

The file information ranges from distributing anti-war leaflets, attending meetings, information linking with other activists, and/or that one's car was parked near a hall where an event occurred and one's license plate was traced.

On Jan. 17, 1982 a fundraiser for the Political Surveillance Committee of the National Lawyers Guild called the SNOOPERBOWL I took place at Detroit's Woodbridge Tavern. About 250 people filled the Tavern in spite of temperatures which reached 15 degrees below zero and heavy snow in the area. Even icy roads were surmountable for this committed group. Admission was one's file and \$19.84. Even during these hard times, people who now had their files came to celebrate a hard-won victory over police surveillance. The Committee, however, reminds us that our vigilance must continue. (Note: this news item was culled from an article appearing in THE NATION on February 14, 1981 and was distributed as a separate flyer at the SNOOPERBOWL I. It was written by Jim Jacobs, a defendant, and Richard Soble, a very active case attorney and President of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild).

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE SYMBOL

In defense of the peace symbol

DEAR EDITOR:

I had to chuckle when I read a letter attacking the peace symbol as an anti-Christian relic of the days of sorcery and witchcraft. Then in comes another letter, rather more coherent than the first, linking the symbol to the Christian cross. Gee, fellas, where did you ever get all that stuff?

I remember the first appearance of the peace symbol in the 1960s. It was during a demonstration in London by a coalition of British peace groups, including the

Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

At the time, it was explained that the symbol connoted the letters 'N' and 'D', for Nuclear Disarmament, in semaphoric (flag signals, with arms at eight o'clock and four o'clock positions respectively).

Sorry to disappoint the anti-peace people, but the peace symbol is no more sinister than that.

David C. Crockett,
Stanhope,
N.J.

PETE SEEGER HELPS WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY HONOR SPANISH CIVIL WAR VETSby Helen R. Samberg

On February 13, 1982 Pete Seeger drew 1400 people to the Rackham Auditorium in Detroit for a very special purpose. Unfortunately around 300 people had to be turned away. There just was not enough space. The special purpose was that of establishing a scholarship fund commemorating the Spanish Civil War Veterans represented by four men who left their studies at Wayne State University to fight in the Spanish Civil War. Those four men became a part of the over 3000 American volunteers who fought against the Fascist forces bent on destroying a duly elected democratic government. Only one student has survived.

Following the concert, the President of Wayne State, in a reception at his home, bestowed a special honor, a Peace Award, upon Pete Seeger. Local Lincoln Brigade veterans or their survivors and the one previously mentioned Wayne State veteran, now a college teacher, were also conferred honors. A frosting on the cake was Congressman George Crockett's statement about the scholarship introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. 28, 1982, Vol. 128, No. 4, distributed at the reception and reproduced below.

**WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
HONORS SPANISH CIVIL WAR
VETS**

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute some unsung heroes in American history. On Saturday, February 13, 1982, Pete Seeger is presenting a benefit concert at Wayne State University in Michigan's 13th Congressional District to help establish a scholarship fund to honor the four Wayne students who fought to defend democracy in the Spanish Civil War.

On July 18, 1936, contingents of the Spanish Army and Air Force in Spanish Morocco revolted against the government in Madrid and launched a civil war that was to cost over 650,000 lives during a 34-month period. The rebels represented the Falange, a movement inspired, in part, by the Fascist regimes of Hitler and Mussolini. Dominated by socialists and social democrats, the democratic Republican government had ruled since 1931 after the monarchy was overthrown by a bloodless coup. In an attempt to contain the civil war, the European powers agreed to refrain from intervening in Spain. The then-isolationist United States approved of the non-interventionist policy and, in 1937, extended its own neutrality laws to civil wars. This policy, which included an arms embargo, was unprecedented since legitimate governments had always been able to purchase arms during civil wars.

Italy, Germany, and Fascist Portugal first violated the nonintervention pledge. The Italians sent 60,000 "volunteers" into combat in Spain while the Nazis sent their Condor Legion which soon established Fascist mastery in the air. The Nazi fliers tried out tactics they later used successfully in Poland, Belgium, Holland, and France. In a relatively feeble counter move, the Soviet Union sent money, military supplies, and advisers to assist the Republic. Moscow also helped organize the International Brigades.

Over 30,000 volunteers from 53 different countries joined the International Brigades to aid the Spanish Republic. Among them were more than 3,000 Americans who fought in the Abraham Lincoln and the Canadian Mackenzie-Papineau battalions. Violating their country's neutrality laws, they traveled past suspicious American agents to France from where they were smuggled across the French border into Spain. Seamen, students, teachers, miners, longshoremen, and steelworkers were among the wide variety of Americans who fought for the Republic. In addition, as many as 100 black Americans helped to constitute the U.S. first integrated armed service.

Americans went to Spain for a variety of reasons. Among the complex mix of motivations that led them to join the brigades were: A deep commitment to the survival of democracy in Spain; concern about the containment of European fascism; support for the interests of the Soviet Union; a lust

for adventure; and a feeling that their sacrifice might popularize the Republican cause and thus force the democracies to lift their arms embargo.

Four Wayne State University students—Marsden Moran, Roy McQuarry, Joe Rubenstein, and Robert Nagle—joined the hundreds of college students among the American volunteers. The untrained but enthusiastic brigadiers were often used as shock troops on the front lines in those tragically bloody campaigns of the civil war. Fewer than half of the American brigadiers survived, and of those, more than three quarters required medical treatment upon their return. For their efforts, many of the survivors were hounded for being members of a subversive group—the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade—or for being Communists or fellow travelers, or for being permanent anti-Fascists. This persecution took place despite the fact that the vast majority of the vets had served in the American military or merchant marine during World War II.

Although Madrid fell in March of 1939 and Spain was to suffer under a third of a century of Fascist rule, the courage and idealism of the Americans who fought to defend democracy has not been forgotten. I join in honoring Wayne State's contingent in the International Brigades in whose name a scholarship fund will be established, and thus celebrate these American heroes whose contributions to the perpetual struggle for liberty and justice serve as an inspiration to us all.

Note to Readers: Those wishing to make contributions to the Wayne State University Spanish Civil War Veterans Scholarship Fund should send those contributions, payable to the WSU SPANISH CIVIL WAR VETERANS SCHOLARSHIP FUND to: Director, Scholarship Funds, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202. Contributions are tax-deductible.

THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR: A National Convocation

Shall civilization disappear in a nuclear holocaust dwarfing all the disasters of recorded history? No journal today, regardless of its avowed *raison d'être*, can in good conscience avoid some reference to the threat of nuclear war. Today we are confronted with a new and incredible brinkmanship.

On November 11, 1981 the Union of Concerned Scientists sponsored a national one-day convocation "The Threat of Nuclear War." More than 150 campuses participated, including, of course, Wayne State University (Detroit), a leader in progressive social action for decades. Over 1000 persons attended the Wayne State convocation. Literature tables actually ran out of "Nuclear Freeze" petitions to be picked up for post-convocation work by attending persons. People left the meetings with a feeling of urgency to get into action on the issue of nuclear war prevention.

The date November 11 was appropriately selected as a peace pledging day since historically World War I called for an armistice on the 11th day of the 11th month at 11 minutes to the 11th hour. After World War II the day became known as Veterans Day. There cannot be a November 11th commemoration day for World War III. Who would observe it? Even vultures could not survive!

Representatives of many local, national, and international organizations spoke on the various panels from their particular experiential positions. They addressed and analyzed and exchanged information around the nuclear build-up and the present threat to the world's continued existence. Dr. Helen Caldicott's film *THE LAST EPIDEMIC* graphically said it all. In a recent interview she said, in a nuclear war it would be all over within one-half hour. Within 30 days about 90 percent of the people would be dead and the living would envy the dead. The destruction of all life on earth would be complete.

Reports from other universities nationally and the television coverage confirmed that campus concern for this basic of all issues is not dead but rather somewhat dormant. New developments in El Salvador and the U.S. thrust toward a "cold" war build-up with its nuclear implications has stirred up response and action.

People left the convocation resolved to get into action. All knew that there can be no winners in a nuclear conflict. As Dr. Caldicott put it: "There are no Capitalist babies and there are no Communist babies. There are only beautiful little people to be loved and protected."

"The splitting of the atom has changed everything save our mode of thinking, and thus we drift towards unparalleled catastrophe . . ."

Albert Einstein

co-sponsored by:

Henry Ford Hospital

Michigan State University College of Human Medicine

Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine

THE MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS and NUCLEAR WAR

APRIL 24, 1982

Music Hall
350 Madison Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

sponsored by:

**WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

organized by:

Detroit and Washtenaw County Chapters of
Physicians for Social Responsibility

A MILLION YOUNG WORKMEN, 1915

A MILLION young workmen straight and strong lay stiff on the grass and roads,
 And the million are now under soil and their rotting flesh will in the years feed roots of blood-red roses.
 Yes, this million of young workmen slaughtered one another and never saw their red hands.
 And oh, it would have been a great job of killing and a new and beautiful thing under the sun if the million knew why they hacked and tore each other to death.
 The kings are grinning, the kaiser and the czar—they are alive riding in leather-seated motor cars, and they have their women and roses for ease, and they eat fresh poached eggs for breakfast, new butter on toast, sitting in tall water-tight houses reading the news of war.
 I dreamed a million ghosts of the young workmen rose in their shirts all soaked in crimson . . . and yelled:
 God damn the grinning kings, God damn the kaiser and the czar.

[CHICAGO, 1915]

Carl Sandburg (1878-1967)

writes about the War to end all wars. "A Million Young Workmen" is reprinted from the CORNHUSKERS and "The Liars" from SMOKE AND STEEL.



Sandburg, 1949

THE LIARS
(March, 1919)

A LIAR goes in fine clothes.
 A liar goes in rags.
 A liar is a liar, clothes or no clothes.
 A liar is a liar and lives on the lies he tells
 and dies in a life of lies.
 And the stonecutters earn a living—with lies—
 on the tombs of liars.

A liar looks 'em in the eye
 And lies to a woman,
 Lies to a man, a pal, a child, a fool.
 And he is an old liar; we know him many years back.

A liar lies to nations.
 A liar lies to the people.
 A liar takes the blood of the people
 And drinks this blood with a laugh and a lie,
 A laugh in his neck,
 A lie in his mouth.
 And this liar is an old one; we know him many years.
 He is straight as a dog's hind leg.
 He is straight as a corkscrew.
 He is white as a black cat's foot at midnight.

The tongue of a man is tied on this,
 On the liar who lies to nations,
 The liar who lies to the people.
 The tongue of a man is tied on this
 And ends: To hell with 'em all.
 To hell with 'em all.

It's a song hard as a riveter's hammer,
 Hard as the sleep of a crummy hobo,
 Hard as the sleep of a lousy doughboy,
 Twisted as a shell-shock idiot's gibber.

The liars met where the doors were locked.
 They said to each other: Now for war.
 The liars fixed it and told 'em: Go.

Across their tables they fixed it up,
 Behind their doors away from the mob.
 And the guns did a job that nicked off millions.
 The guns blew seven million off the map,
 The guns sent seven million west.
 Seven million shoving up the daisies.
 Across their tables they fixed it up,
 The liars who lie to nations.

And now
 Out of the butcher's job
 And the boneyard junk the maggots have cleaned,
 Where the jaws of skulls tell the jokes of war ghosts,
 Out of this they are calling now: Let's go back where we were.
 Let us run the world again, us, us.
 Where the doors are locked the liars say: Wait and we'll cash in again.

So I hear The People talk.
 I hear them tell each other:
 Let the strong men be ready.
 Let the strong men watch.
 Let your wrists be cool and your head clear.
 Let the liars get their finish,
 The liars and their waiting game, waiting a day again
 To open the doors and tell us: War! get out to your war again.

So I hear The People tell each other:
 Look at today and tomorrow.
 Fix this clock that nicks off millions
 When The Liars say it's time.
 Take things in your own hands.
 To hell with 'em all,
 The liars who lie to nations,
 The liars who lie to The People.

ACADEMIC REPRESSION AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY: AN INTERVIEW WITH R.M. FRUMKINby Helen R. Samberg

[Editor's Note: R.M. Frumkin taught at Kent State from 1967-75. He was granted tenure in 1969. He is one of the only two tenured professors ever dismissed for "cause" from that university. Helen R. Samberg talks to Frumkin about his experience at Kent State in this exclusive ZEDEK interview.]



R.M. Frumkin

Helen R. Samberg: When did you join the Kent State faculty and what were the circumstances surrounding your appointment there?

R.M. Frumkin: I joined it at the beginning of the Spring Quarter of 1967 as an associate professor. At the time I had been the Director of Research at the Cleveland Society for the Blind in Ohio. There was an opening in the Graduate Faculty's Rehabilitation Counseling Program and the Coordinator of the Program at that time, Dr. Milton E. Wilson, Jr., had heard about my research, writing, and publishing talents and invited me to join his staff. Prior to my coming to Kent I had already established a good reputation as a researcher and scholar and had been the Research Editor of the JOURNAL OF HUMAN RELATIONS since 1958. I had also shown some talent for writing and obtaining research and demonstration grants, an ability highly prized in those days. At the time I joined the Kent staff, the Rehabilitation Program was part of the Counselor Education Division of the Department of Special Education and under the able leadership of Dr. Louis Flegler. He and the Dean of the College of Education, Dr. Clayton Schindler, warmly welcomed me to their faculty.

Samberg: Who was President of Kent State at the time you joined the faculty?

Frumkin: It was Dr. Robert I. White. But within a year after the May 4, 1970 killings he resigned and was replaced by Richard Nixon's buddy, Dr. Glenn A. Olds.

Samberg: Olds was a buddy of Nixon? Please explain.

Frumkin: Olds had been close enough to Nixon to be appointed by him as a U.S. ambassador-representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, a post Olds held from 1969-71. prior

Samberg: What was your professional experience/to joining the KSU faculty?

Frumkin: Before coming to KSU I had had 9 years of college teaching and 5 years of research work. I taught sociology and psychology 3 years at the University of Buffalo and 6 years at the State University of New York at Oswego. At the time I came to Kent I had over 100 works in print, mostly in professional behavioral and social science and medical and allied health journals, including such journals as SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL RESEARCH, MARRIAGE & FAMILY LIVING, PERCEPTUAL & MOTOR SKILLS, INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, OHIO STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, NURSING OUTLOOK, PUBLIC WELFARE STATISTICS, SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW(England), IL POLITICO(Italy), etc.

Samberg: What degrees did you hold when you joined the KSU faculty?

Frumkin: I had a B.A. from Upsala College and an M.A. and Ph.D. from the Ohio State University.

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

Samberg: When you were hired at KSU what was your designated job description?

Frumkin: I was hired as an associate professor assigned exclusively to the Rehabilitation Counseling Program, a graduate program in the College of Education. I was hired, as I understood it, to teach rehabilitation research courses, be a thesis adviser to masters and doctoral candidates, to obtain research grants, and help colleagues to do research and get their work published.

Samberg: What was it like working with your rehabilitation counseling and other colleagues? Were you accepted by them?

Frumkin: I felt very much accepted and appreciated by Dr. Wilson who hired me and by the head of the Special Education Department, Dr. Fliegler, and the Dean of the College of Education, Dr. Schindler. However, I felt that some of my colleagues, most of whom had doctorates in counselor education while I had mine in sociology and psychology, thought of me as an outsider, not a graduate of a college of education but an intruder from a more intellectually oriented college of arts and science doctoral program. The fact that I had come into the department with an initial salary allegedly much higher than most people already in the department because Dr. Wilson was able to do this under the terms of the training grant which paid most of my salary, didn't win me many friends. But my non-published and infrequently published colleagues were quick to take advantage of my research and publishing skills and to ask that I help "co-author" papers with them to get them published. I was extremely successful in this regard. While at KSU (1967-75) I had co-authored more than two dozen papers with colleagues, an accomplishment which helped several of them gain promotions, tenure, salary increases, and graduate faculty status but which, in the long run, gained for me nothing but the hostility those who have climbed new heights feel for the person whose shoulders they stood on to reach those heights.

Samberg: What was the first indication of some problems and how did these problems manifest themselves?

Frumkin: Less than a few months after I was at Kent, the reissuing of my "infamous" essay entitled "Sexual Freedom" as the lead work in Albert Ellis' HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS caused trepidation and even some panic among some of my colleagues and University officials. In 1968 and 1969 I got into more difficulty with conservative colleagues when I supported the campus Black militants and the constitutional rights of campus radicals such as those who belonged to SDS and other activist groups.

Samberg: Was there a continued rift from then on? Please elaborate.

Frumkin: It was fortunate that I was granted tenure early in 1969 because a very conservative man, Dr. Lawrence Litwack, had become chairperson of our department that fall. It was evident our views on social issues were miles apart. Even though my position was entirely supported by federal monies at that time and I was officially committed to teach only rehabilitation program courses, Dr. Litwack asked me to teach a general counseling practicum for which I felt clearly unqualified to teach as well as prohibited under the terms of the grant. I told him that I would be glad to teach the practicum after I took some postgraduate work, including practicums, in counseling. So instead he assigned me an unpopular course which I did feel qualified to teach, namely, community resources. To his chagrin I found the course a challenge and a delight. In 1970 when I co-authored a chapter on the family in the U.S.S.R. in Hughes' LIFE IN FAMILIES my reputation as a "radical" and socialist, in the University's view, was established. However, my involvement in controversy went beyond publishing. After the Kent State killings of May, 1970, I sent a proposal to the APGA

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

(American Personnel and Guidance Association) to lead a symposium which I entitled "The Kent State Massacre: Implications for the Counseling Profession" for the 1971 national meetings to be held in April, 1971. Early in December, 1970, the proposal was approved by the APGA. Dr. Litwack and others were not very happy about this. A few top KSU administrators were even extremely upset about it. What upset them was the title of the symposium. They felt it was "bad PR" for KSU. My position was that it was as legitimate a title as is the Boston Massacre in which there were less casualties than we had at KSU. Late in December, 1970 there was a special meeting between the KSU Administration and our department over my reluctance to change the title of the planned symposium. The meeting ended with a request that I resign or face dismissal. That was an informal request which I ignored. In January, 1971 that request was approved by the department and I was given less than two weeks in which to resign or face "certain" dismissal. I again ignored the threat and continued my social activist pursuits, including my involvement in the anti-war movement, the Black revolution, American Indian rights, sexual freedom, gay rights, women's liberation, socialized medicine, the unionization of professors, and world peace. The threat to dismiss me for "cause" failed to materialize because there was no cause.

Samberg: After the Kent State Massacre issue was laid to rest when was the next assault?

Frumkin: Less than three years later, in 1973, still not finding adequate cause for dismissal my adversaries discovered that I was on soft money and so invented the idea that I had "soft tenure." They decided that if the grant supporting me should not be renewed for 1974-75, my job would be terminated because I had "soft tenure", tenure tied to outside funding. On this assumption, the new Dean of the College of Education, Dr. Robert Alfonso, sent me a letter stating that with the expected nonrenewal of the grant for 1974-75, and that since I had "soft tenure," my contract at KSU would end in June, 1974. Thus my 1973-74 contract was presented to me as a terminal contract even though KSU did not know if there would or would not be grant money supporting my position for the 1974-75 academic year. When, early in 1974, it seemed that new monies might not, in fact, be forthcoming, I went to the University Ombudsman, Prof. Harold Kitner, and requested that I have a hearing on the "soft tenure" issue. After an extensive hearing before an ad hoc faculty senate appointed committee in April, 1974, there was a unanimous ruling that my tenure was indeed untied to any grant and that the idea of "soft tenure" was invalid. A serious dismissal attempt was thus convincingly defeated.

Samberg: When and what was their next move?

Frumkin: Dr. Gordon Keller, chairperson of the ad hoc faculty committee deciding on the "soft tenure" issue, suggested in his April, 1974 report another way my adversaries might legitimately remove a faculty member without resorting to dismissal for cause. A bona fide "financial exigency" he stated would justify reduction of faculty in a particular program if it could be shown that that program is no longer viable or relatively less viable than other programs within a department, division, or college. This alternative was quickly seized upon by the department I had been working in. It called for an immediate assessment of the viability of the rehabilitation counseling program which consisted of 2 other colleagues and me. The members of the rehabilitation counseling program were asked to evaluate the present and future status of their program and reduce their staff by at least one member. There was already the assumption that the program was weak and that the financial exigency demanded the reduction of staff.

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Academic Repression at Kent State (continued)

The truth was, however, that the rehabilitation program was one of the most viable and productive of all special programs in the entire university. I, therefore, attended the rehabilitation program self-assessment meeting under protest. As expected, my two colleagues in the rehabilitation program, colleagues who just happened to be two of my worst enemies on campus, voted 2-1 in favor of my removal. Their vote was then approved by the department and sent to the dean of the college of education who in turn informed me that my 1974-75 contract at KSU would be terminal and that my job would end in June, 1975. This letter was sent to me in September 1974.

Samberg: How did you attempt to fight this obvious conspiracy?

Frumkin: Feeling frustrated by continued harassment and faced with a terminal contract and no effective forum to grieve to, I made a formal complaint to the OCR (Office for Civil Rights) of HEW in October, 1974, charging the Kent State University with discriminating against me in the matters of promotion and salary increases and other benefits because of my social activism (humanistic creed) and involvement with Black militants (race).

Samberg: What was the reaction of your colleagues and the Administration to your having filed a complaint with the OCR?

Frumkin: It led them to step up their search for grounds to justify my dismissal for cause in case the financial exigency ruse was successfully defeated. One of the first things done by those intent on getting me dismissed was to urge all rehab students to write letters to the department chairperson stating what they might have disliked about my teaching. Of the more than 60 students in the rehab program contacted only two responded to this obvious "dirty trick," and only one student signed the letter. Much was made of the signed letter because it was written by the wife of a well-known county prosecutor in northeastern Ohio. This letter was shown to me by the department chairperson. That is how I discovered that students were being asked to write letters against me.

Samberg: When you began to recognize that the conspiracy against you was in the process of building a dossier supporting dismissal for cause in case the financial exigency strategy failed, what did you do?

Frumkin: I requested and was granted a meeting with the University Provost on Jan. 10, 1975. In that meeting, attended by the Faculty Ombudsman, I objected to the unfairness of the terminal contract and demonstrated that there had not been a bonafide financial exigency tied to the rehab program and that the rehab program was one of the best in the University, that it could survive even without outside federal funding. I told the Provost that the financial exigency idea was being used as an excuse to get rid of me without resorting to the more difficult method of finding an adequate cause for dismissal. On the basis of our meeting the Provost then requested the Dean of the College of Education and my department chairperson to produce factual data and documentation rationalizing my terminal contract, in other words justifying their claim that the rehab program is a financial liability and that the least competent staff member was I. The Provost assured me that when those materials were collected I would then have an opportunity to respond to them. How my adversaries met the challenge of the Provost's charge turned out to be the realization of a nightmare.

Samberg: What do you mean when you say that this turned out to be the "realization of a nightmare"? Please explain.

Frumkin: On Feb. 28, 1975 I wrote a note to my department chairperson, Dr. Glenn Saltzman, asking that my status in the department be discussed at the next regular department meeting. He never responded to my note in

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

writing but told me face-to-face that my status in the department would be discussed at the next meeting on March 12th. Dr. Saltzman said, however, in passing, " You might want to bring along the Faculty Ombudsman and an observer if you like." The foreboding significance of this suggestion escaped me at that moment.

Samberg: What happened on March 12th ?

Frumkin: I was expecting a routine department meeting in which one item of the agenda would be my status. I thought we would be dealing with the financial exigency issue discussed at the Provost's Office on January 10th. Thus, when Dr. Saltzman walked in with a large, heavy carton and placed it on the table where he was chairing the meeting and began distributing the large, green books to all present, I was surprised and horrified to see the title of the book. It was the nightmare come to life. It read: RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE FOR THE DISMISSAL OF DR. ROBERT FRUMKIN, March 12, 1975. Along with each big green book handed to each department member was a single sheet of paper, a secret ballot which was to be turned into Dr. Saltzman by 12 noon on March 14th, indicating a vote for or against my dismissal for cause. None of the other members of my department seemed the least bit surprised at what they had just received because as I had learned a few minutes later, they all had a part in the production of the big, green book.

Samberg: Did the meeting terminate after the book was distributed?

Frumkin: No indeed. I immediately objected to the unfairness of the whole procedure and demanded that one or more of our department's graduate students be present as observers, more correctly, witnesses, and that the rest of the meeting be recorded on a cassette tape recorder. These conditions were reluctantly accepted and three graduate students were called in as witnesses. Once these conditions were met, Dr. Saltzman explained the real purpose of the meeting and I was given a few minutes to speak. I said that this whole procedure was unfair because I would not be given an opportunity to respond to the charges against me before the vote was to take place. I appealed to my colleagues, some of whom I had known more than eight years and worked closely with, in the name of simple justice to give me a chance to examine and discuss the charges with them. My appeal fell on deaf ears and closed minds.

Samberg: Did Dr. Saltzman try to defend these procedures?

Frumkin: Yes. He said that the KSU ACADEMIC POLICY BOOK justified the procedures and that all questions about my rights were satisfactorily answered by the University Administration, the University attorney, the Provost, Dean of the College of Education, and many others, including the Faculty Ombudsman. The fact that the Faculty Ombudsman knew ahead of time about the real purpose of the meeting and did not tell me about it unnerved me to a disquieting degree.

Samberg: Didn't any of your colleagues object to the unfairness of it all?

Frumkin: Not one of them. That hurt me a great deal. I learned later that each member of the department helped in putting the green book together. Not one of them, not one of those 11 "colleagues" discussed any of the charges with me prior to the book's completion or before they voted. This was very difficult for me because I thought at least two of my colleagues were the kind of people who would not be a party to the injustices visited upon me. I was very, very wrong. I left the meeting very frustrated and angry.

Samberg: How did the vote turn out?

Frumkin: As predictable, it was unanimously against me.

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Academic Repression at Kent State (continued)

Samberg: It now seems obvious that there was a conspiracy intent on dismissing you at any cost. What did you do about the vote?

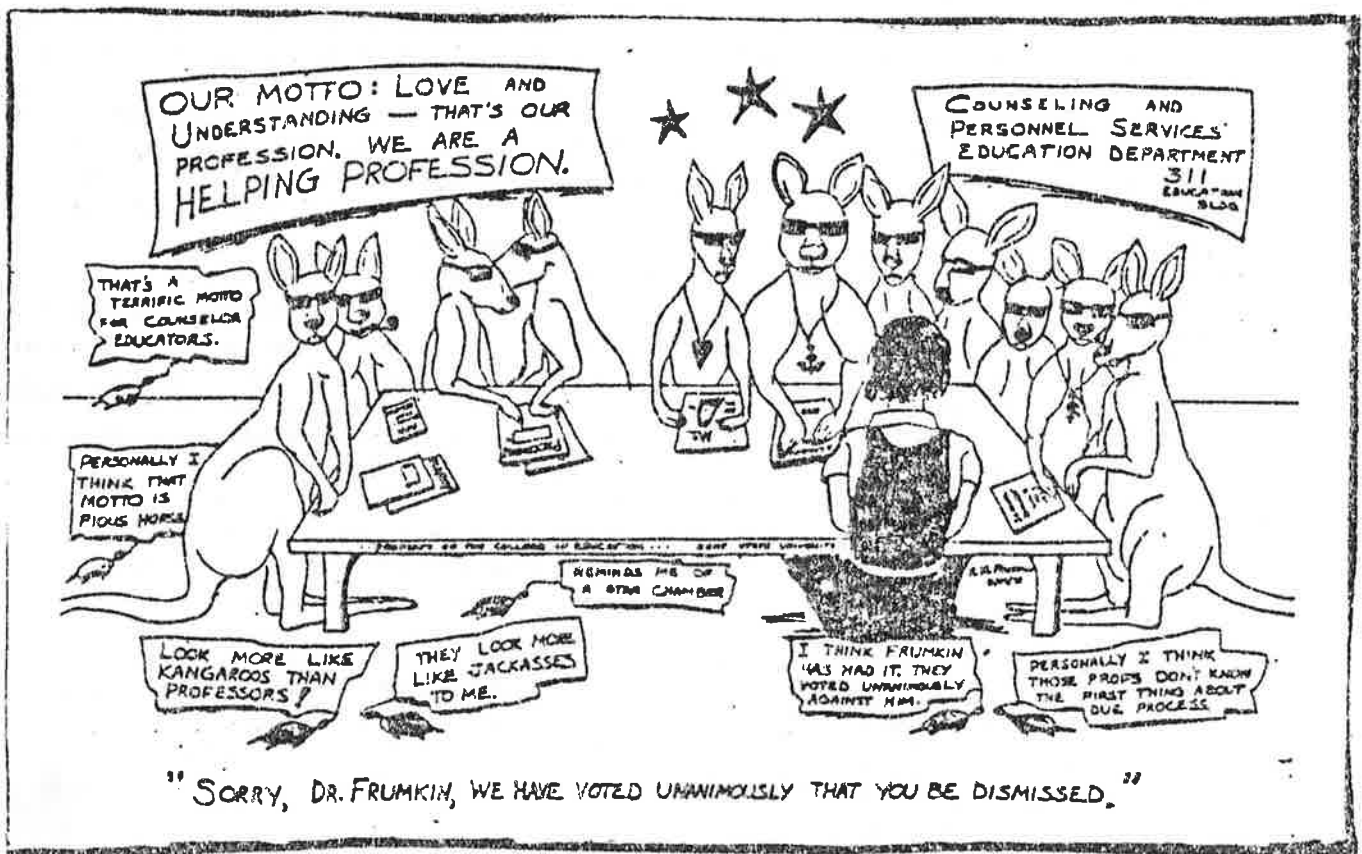
Frumkin: I made it clear to the department and the University Administration that I do not intend to resign and that I wanted a fair hearing before an impartial faculty committee at which I could defend myself against the absurd charges made in the green book. I also produced a very satirical cartoon suggesting that the March 12, 1975 department meeting was a kangaroo court. In the cartoon I made my 11 colleagues into kangaroos. The original cartoon was 8½ by 14 inches. I had hundreds of copies printed and I distributed them widely on campus - to faculty, students, and staff. My colleagues reacted strongly to the cartoon's wide distribution. For me it was a constructive way to express my anger because I was deeply offended by the injustices committed by my colleagues (see a reduced copy of that cartoon below).

Samberg: What were the charges against you as listed in the book?

Frumkin: Essentially the charges could be described as unprofessional behavior and misconduct. Under unprofessional behavior was included alleged harassment of faculty members and against one student, false charges against colleagues and the department. Under misconduct was included alleged mismanagement of a training grant I directed from 1973-75.

Samberg: How do you see the charges?

Frumkin: I see them as without substance. My adversaries searched desperately for "adequate causes" for dismissal and that's all they could come up with. They made much of my alleged harassment of a student. You might remember my mentioning that when rehab students were asked to write



The Controversial Kangaroo Court Cartoon

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

letters against me only one submitted a signed letter and her unwarranted fears that somehow I would hurt her if she met with me. It was when I made valid charges against two of my colleagues who did misuse the training grant funds that I was in charge of that my adversaries, in order to cover up that conduct, made false charges against me alleging that I "mismanaged" the grant. I had also made charges against two of my colleagues clearly guilty of plagiarism. When the then Dean of the Graduate School, Dr. James McGrath, chose to cover up this serious misconduct, my colleagues accused me of making "false" charges and harassing them. It's important to note that those colleagues I charged with misconduct became the core witnesses for those who wished me dismissed. After I was dismissed in July, 1975, the OCR investigated my complaint against KSU and charged the University with using retaliation against me because most of the charges listed in the green book followed the date of my complaint. The OCR, after their investigation, ordered the University to reinstate me or make restitution, but KSU has managed to avoid compliance with those orders with the help of its very able legal department.

Samberg: What followed the March 14th recommendation for your dismissal?

Frumkin: The department dismissal recommendation was then endorsed by the executive committee and the dean of the College of Education and the Provost and Assistant Provost, and President Olds. I was to be granted a hearing in May but not without a battle for certain procedural guarantees.

Samberg: Why was a battle necessary?

Frumkin: A Hearing Committee(HC) was appointed by the Faculty Senate and President Olds. At first they wanted me to go into the hearing without the help and participation of an attorney. After what turned out to be quite a struggle, I was permitted an attorney but only on the condition that he not actively defend me at the hearings, that is, that he simply advise me, whisper suggestions to me and write notes to me. With these kinds of restrictions on my defense, I went into the hearings with a decided handicap.

Samberg: Why do you think the University was so reluctant for you to have an active attorney fully defending you?

Frumkin: In 1972 KSU had a dismissal hearing against the tenured professor Dr. F. Joseph Smith. The hearing was run with all the due process safeguards found in a court of law and Smith won unanimously. I think the University did not want me to win my hearing unanimously also. I should mention that in spite of Smith's victory among his peers, Pres. Olds illegally dismissed him. (The Smith case was discussed in detail in the November, 1980 and May-August, 1981 issues of ZEDEK)

Samberg: Did anything happen between March 14th and the time of the dismissal hearings which might have hurt your case?

Frumkin: Yes. Two significant things happened. First, early in April, while I was in the midst of a graduate seminar I was conducting in Akron, Dr. Alan Coogan, Associate Dean for Research, deliberately interrupted my class by a telephone call with what he claimed was an immediate need for information on rehab students on stipends. Having been previously harassed by Dr. Coogan's unreasonable demands in the recent past, after hanging up the phone, I turned to one of Dr. Coogan's work-study students in attendance at my seminar and said to her: "Your boss(Dr. Coogan) makes me so angry sometimes I could kill him." I forgot about this incident

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Academic Repression at Kent State (continued)

but Dr. Coogan's work-study student told him what I had said and ^{he} chose to take it as a bona fide threat on his life. The second thing which happened was some further development in my discovery that my adversaries Drs. Robert Sakata and Lawrence Litwack had been clearly guilty of plagiarizing an M.A. thesis, misusing state funds to subsidize the publication of a paper from that plagiarized work, and using the publication of that paper as a legitimate publication to enhance their status on the KSU faculty. As you might remember, after my discovery, I went to Dr. McGrath, Dean of the Graduate School, and he would do nothing about it. He and other administrators were intent on covering the plagiarism and related misconduct because both professors were "respected" tenured professors and they were key witnesses against me. To expose their serious misconduct would have been to destroy their credibility. The new development here was that the student whose thesis had been plagiarized by Litwack and Sakata was approached by Litwack and asked to state that he knew about how his thesis had been used and approved of it. When I found this out, I again approached Dr. McGrath and his secretaries told me that he didn't want me to step foot in his office again. Word about this new development apparently got to him and he did not, would not deal with it. I approached Dr. Alfonso, Dean of the College of Education, and got the same treatment. I spoke to the Provost, Dr. Snyder. Their common answer was that they had heard about the "alleged plagiarism" and were satisfied that there was no wrongdoing. For them the case was closed even though they all refused to examine the incontrovertible evidence. The Administration then put severe restrictions on my planned dismissal hearings. They insisted that the hearings would be secret hearings and that no University or outside reporters would be permitted at them. Although a tape recording would be made of the hearings they were against its being transcribed. I think that my insistence that the University deal with this issue solidified the conspiracy against me, making it necessary that they dismiss me no matter what my peers recommended after hearing my case. In 1980 I published two short monographs entitled THE KENT STATE COVERUP. In these I document all the charges I made against my colleagues at Kent State which they have called "false charges." And in spite of the evidence presented in these monographs, those guilty of serious misconduct still go unpunished to this day.

Samberg: In what other ways than those mentioned, did these two events hurt your case?

Frumkin: At the dismissal hearings which took place from May 31st to June 12th, Dr. Coogan was called as one of the key witnesses against me. He testified that I "seriously threatened to kill" him. This testimony significantly influenced at least four out of five of the members of the Hearing Committee. The plagiarism of Sakata and Litwack I proved without a shadow of a doubt at the hearings. The HC members, I imagine having much pressure from the Administration to keep the plagiarism secret at all costs, did not ^{know} how to handle it. Not to expose the plagiarism would make them irresponsible. Exposing it would bring KSU another national scandal it did not need. What happened was that HC chairperson, Prof. Glenn Frank, a well-known lackey for the Administration, made a decision as to what to do with the crucial evidence I presented at the hearings. Since Frank was, with the University, committed to my being dismissed, he simply chose not present this evidence to President Olds. He had become an integral part of the conspiracy against me.

Samberg: Since you are qualified to teach sociology and psychology and other subjects, was there any attempt to transfer you to another college within the University?

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

Frumkin: No. The Administration made it known that they wanted me out of the University. This was made clear, crystal clear, when the OCR asked the University in 1975, and since that time, to consider transferring me another department and/or college within the University and they strongly opposed the idea.

Samberg: You mentioned going into the hearings handicapped. Were you or your attorney able to overcome this handicapp?

Frumkin: On the first day of the hearings my attorney was reluctantly permitted to make a short statement regarding the hearing procedures and he raised a strong protest that my constitutional right to an active attorney was being denied, that it was a violation of my 5th Amendment right to full due process. Although the Ohio Assistant Attorney General present as an observer agreed that there was this due process violation, the HC chairperson, Prof. Frank said: "Legal or illegal, let's proceed!" And we did. One of the more dramatic moments in the hearings was the appearance of the student who had written a negative letter about my teaching after dropping my courses the first week of classes. She was accompanied by an attorney, whom the HC permitted to speak in her behalf, and was treated with great deference. Obviously using her as a key witness proved how badly my adversaries need a "wounded victim" of my alleged harassment to be their Exhibit A.

The four days of hearings lasted about 20 hours. I had requested 44 witnesses but only 16 were called. As I said before, the hearing was a closed, secret hearing. No reporters or uninvited persons were permitted at the hearings. I was put in the position of examining and cross-examining witnesses, something I had never done before and I was handicapped by the fact that my attorney could only quietly advise me by whispers and passing me handwritten notes I often had trouble reading. But, in spite of the obvious biases of the HC members, after the hearings were over the HC voted 3-2 that I not be dismissed but voted 4-1 that there was evidence to support dismissal. Dr. Olds ignored the 3-2 vote and picking up on the second one recommended to the Board of Trustees that I be dismissed. One of the prominent features of his letter to the Board was a statement saying that I was guilty of "a verbal threat" before my class "to kill Dr. Alan Coogan." Although my attorney and I were given 20 minutes to present our case before the Board on July 17, 1975 and we presented our case well, the Board voted 5-2 for my dismissal.

I should mention something most unusual which happened on the last day of the hearings, on the evening of June 12, 1975. About 11:30 PM that night as I was leaving the University Library and on the way to the parking lot right near it, I was fired at twice, from a nearby dormitory, with what the University Police described as a rocket gun. I wasn't hurt, just experiencing a few minor burns, but I was sure shook up. The Police could find no clues as to who fired those shots and the area newspapers refused to report the incident. Another incident, or rather set of incidents, which the papers refused to print was the fact that between February, 1975 and my dismissal on July 17, 1975, I had continuous thefts, apparently an "inside" job", of boxes of research and other materials of mine stored in department facilities. The Police could find no clues on this matter either. It's interesting but understandable why I tend to repress these painful stories.

Samberg: Prior to the Board of Trustees meeting were there any faculty people actively fighting for your retention?

Frumkin: I had very good faculty support outside of my department. All the observers at the hearings urged Pres. Olds not to dismiss me. That included the Faculty Ombudsman, Dr. Ray Heisey, Dr. Frank Smith, the

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Academic Repression at Kent State(continued)

head of KSU's AAUP Committee A (Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure) and Professors Harold Kitner and Byron Lander, observers for the Kent State United Faculty Association, the union coalition of the Ohio Education Association (NEA) and Kent State Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers. In spite of this strong support which virtually represented the entire university faculty, Dr. Olds ignored their recommendations and requested that the Board dismiss me.

Samberg: What happened to you after you were dismissed?

Frumkin: Immediately upon dismissal I applied for unemployment compensation. I was denied unemployment compensation on the grounds that I had been dismissed for "adequate cause" and, to encourage my departure from the state of Ohio, I was blacklisted from any kind of professional employment in that repressive state. On the matter of being denied unemployment compensation I filed suit against the Board of Review of the Ohio State Bureau of Employment Services (Case No. 79-110). On the denial of my constitutional rights I filed suit in the federal courts against KSU (Case No. 75-1055, N.D., E.D., Ohio). The unemployment compensation case was denied rehearing at the Ohio Supreme Court in 1979 and the rights case was lost in the Sixth District of the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1980 (Case No. 78-3129). While I had some generous financial support from the regional office of the NEA, that is, from the Ohio Education Association, I had little support from the national offices of the AAUP and ACLU to whom I had made numerous requests for financial, legal, and other supportive assistance (that is, amicus briefs). It was the indifference of the AAUP and ACLU in particular which led me and others to start the Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation.

Samberg: You were in the state and federal courts from 1975-1980. How did you stand the stress and strain of it all?

Frumkin: That's a good question. Fortunately I'm a fitness enthusiast and I'm in top physical condition. I think that physically fit people can take stress better than persons not so fit. And in spite of being blacklisted in Ohio and elsewhere, I did find work in Michigan. It took almost a year and a half before I found a job. My persistence paid off. I'm also lucky in having interests which keep me busy in a meaningful way. Mostly, however, I have a handful of good social activist friends who have supported me in ways only such committed people are capable of when things are really tough. National and international trends are such now that academic repression is on the increase. I'm deeply committed to the aims of the Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation. We are needed now more than ever, although I feel there is one issue even more important than academic repression at this moment in world history. I'm sure you will agree with me that that issue is the struggle against nuclear war and the possible destruction of all life on earth. That to me is the number one issue. All other issues are academic ones if we don't face up to this greatest of all threats.

Samberg: Of course, I agree/all people like us agree that the SAPDF and all academic people must unite with all the other forces like Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Union of Concerned Social Scientists, with Mobilization for Survival, the American Friends Service Committee, and other such groups to ring out the clarion call against this real threat. The strength and resistance you have shown in your own struggle undoubtedly will serve well in this larger arena of survival. Thank you.

Biographical Sources on R.M. Frumkin: INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS DIRECTORY, DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, WHO'S WHO IN WORLD JEWRY, MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT, CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS, AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE, WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN JEWRY, WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDWEST, etc.

OLLMAN VS. THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND: A LANDMARK CASE IN ACADEMIC FREEDOM (and WINNABLE)

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

On March 15, 1978, Professor Bertell Ollman was offered the position of Chairman of the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland (College Park) by the Provost with the full approval of the Chancellor. Ollman, a professor at New York University and author of the book *Alienation: Marx's Conception of Man in Capitalist Society*, was selected over 100 or so other candidates by a faculty search committee.

More than a dozen Maryland state legislators, including the Chairmen of all the committees that deal with the University's budget, protested the appointment. Acting Governor Blair Lee dubbed it "unwise," saying "It may kick up quite a backlash." Several conservative syndicated columnists condemned the appointment, and at least three members of the University's Board of Regents made public their objections. Samuel Hoover, for example, said, "I just don't think a Marxist should be at a state institution in a position of that caliber."

Outgoing President of the University of Maryland, Wilson Elkins, held off confirming the appointment; and on July 19, 1978, incoming President John Toll finally rejected it. Denying that Professor Ollman's Marxist views had anything to do with the decision, President Toll claimed that he had acted solely on academic grounds, but he refused to state what these were.

THE TRIAL

During the month long trial, which began on May 18, 1981, considerable evidence was brought forward of political pressure on Presidents Elkins and Toll not to appoint Ollman, and of the interest both men showed in the views of politicians on this matter. In his testimony, President Toll finally gave the main "academic grounds" on which his decision was based: Ollman, he said, has "poor administrative judgement." As evidence for this, he cited two anti-Vietnam War political activities that Ollman is alleged to have taken part in in 1970.

THE VERDICT

Judge Alexander Harvey III, a member of one of Maryland's leading banking families, found for the defendants. Praising the great achievements of President Elkins and Toll as educators, the judge said he simply does not believe that they would lie about their actions.

(over)

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

THE APPEAL

An appeal can be won, and this would be a great help to radicals involved in other academic freedom cases. Judge Harvey made a number of serious judicial errors. For example, he ruled out as irrelevant all evidence pertaining to the standards President Toll used in appointing department chairmen in his 16 years as a university president (13 at SUNY-Stony Brook and 3 at Maryland). This deprived Ollman of a base from which to show that he was being treated in a unique manner and judged from a standard that did not apply in other similar appointments.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE

The rejection of Ollman's appointment under blatant political pressure, the decision of the Court and the way this decision was reached have all contributed to a chilling atmosphere for academic freedom in America's universities. This is especially true in light of the widespread publicity that this case has received. Moreover, the ruling not to hear evidence of the sort that is usually considered essential in discrimination cases gives important support to administrators who deviate from accepted norms when dealing with hiring, firing, tenure or promotion. Whatever the final judgement on Ollman, this ruling cannot be allowed to stand.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED NOW

Ollman's lawyers are working *pro bono* (free), but he is responsible for various "incidental expenses." The immediate need is for \$15,000 to \$20,000 (which he does not have) to type out the month long trial transcript in order to begin the process of appeal. If progressives and others concerned with issues of academic freedom cannot help out in cases of such flagrant abuse, the time will quickly come when no one will want or be financially able to seek legal redress for any discriminatory practice. What will reactionary administrators unleash then? Both solidarity and enlightened self-interest require that Ollman be supported in his/our struggle. Please give generously—and pass this appeal on (include it in letters to friends).

Make checks out to:

NECLC-Ollman Case, and send to **National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee**
175 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10010
(Donations are tax deductible)

Supporters of this appeal include—*Scott Nearing (First person fired for his radical ideas at an American university—U. Penn, 1915), Paul Sweezy and Harry Magdoff (Monthly Review), Frances Fox Piven (Boston U.), Jim O'Connor (U. Calif.) Imanuel Wallerstein (SUNY-Binghamton), Sheldon Wolin (Princeton), Sam Bowles (U. Mass.), Bert Gross (CUNY-Hunter), C.B. MacPherson and Christian Bay (U. Toronto), Ted Lowi (Cornell), Peter Bachrach (Temple), Michael Parenti (I.P.S.), Ben Barber (Rutgers), Murray Edelman (U. Wis.).*

.....
NECLC-Ollman Case
c/o National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
175 Fifth Ave. N.Y., N.Y. 10010

Enclosed is a check for:

\$5 _____ \$10 _____ \$25 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____ OTHER _____

Name _____ Address _____

And word of advice _____

CLASSIFIEDS

ASSOCIATIONS

BERTRAND RUSSELL SOCIETY. Information: N, RD1, Box 409, Coopersburg, PA 18036.

* **WAR OR PEACE:** Which will you pay for? You can redirect a portion of the taxes you pay from the military to human needs. For information on a legal alternative, send \$1 to Conscience & Military Tax Campaign, 44H Bellhaven, Bellport, NY 11713.

Buttons/Bumperstickers

"REAGONOMICS ROB THE NEEDY TO FEED THE GREEDY" bumpersticker. Send \$2 & self-addressed stamped envelope to: creativity Anew, Box #29, Riderwood, MD 21139.

"REAGAN'S WRONG" bumperstickers, 1/\$1.25, 2/\$2. RW Group, P.O. Box 694, Corvallis, OR 97339.

"THE MORAL MAJORITY IS NEITHER," "LET THEM EAT JELLYBEANS," "FREEZE NUCLEAR WEAPONS," "TAKE THE TOYS AWAY FROM THE BOYS-DISARM," "WORK FOR A NUCLEAR FREE WORLD." Buttons: 2/\$1.00; 10/\$4.00; 50/\$15.00; 100/\$25.00. Ellen Ingber, Box 752-NR, Valley Stream, NY 11582.

"ASNER—AN ACTOR WHO MAKES SENSE!," "Freeze Nuclear Weapons," "Beware the Actor (Reagan Graphic)," "Money for Jobs, Not for War," "Let Them Eat Jellybeans," "Politically Correct," "U.S. Out of El Salvador," "Question Authority," "I'm Pro-Choice and I Vote," "Take the Toys Away from the Boys—Disarm." Buttons: 2/\$1; 10/\$4; 50/\$15; 100/\$25. Ellen Ingber, PO Box 752-K, Valley Stream, NY 11582. (Inquire about custom printing).

RALPH NADER ANNOUNCES:

2nd Annual Conference on Investigative Reporting:
March 19-21

The Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Join: Jack Anderson, James Fallows, Frances FitzGerald, Mike Wallace and other prominent reporters.

Registration Fee \$35. Mail to: Journal Conference, Center for Study of Responsive Law, PO Box 19367, Washington, DC 20036. For more information please call (202)387-8030.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL THERAPY AND RESEARCH

6th Annual Lecture: Marxism and Mental Illness

"The Psychology of Racism and the Racism of Psychology"

Friday, March 19, 8 p.m.
Teachers College
Columbia University
Horace Mann Auditorium
120th St. and Broadway,
New York City

Speakers: Lenora Fulani, Ralph Mendez, Fred Newman.

Introductory: Gilberto Gerena Valenti, City Councilman, S. Bronx.

Admission \$4 Call (212) 563 5056 for information. For information about the Poston Institute Call (617) 524 3293.

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WANTED TO BUY: FINE WORKS OF ART—paintings, watercolors, drawings, and sculpture by American and European artists. Highest prices paid. Qualified appraisal staff. Contact: Stuart P. Feid, Hirschl & Adler Galleries, 21 E. 70th Street, New York, NY 10021. (212) 535-8810.

LITERARY SERVICES

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We appeal to the American People

• to join with us in supporting those millions of Salvadorans who are caught in the crossfire and desire only a peaceful and democratic solution to the conflict.

To: Citizens' Committee on the El Salvador Crisis
2211 Broadway, Suite 7G
New York, New York 10024

- Yes, I want to help the program to bring peace and democracy to El Salvador.
- Send me more information.
- I enclose a contribution for the Committee's work.

\$ _____

<input type="checkbox"/> \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500
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(Make checks payable to Citizens Committee-El Salvador)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Stop the U.S. War in El Salvador

March on Washington
Sat., March 27, 11 a.m.

March 27 Coalition:

Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador
American Indian Movement
Black Veterans for Social Justice
Clergy and Laity Concerned
International Indian Treaty Council
Mobilization for Survival
National Black Independent Political Party
National Black United Front
National Committee Against Registration and the Draft
National Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala
National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People
People's Anti-War Mobilization
Progressive Student Network
Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee
Women's Pentagon Action, NYC

Assemble at Malcolm X Park,
16th Street and Euclid

For more information, contact:
MARCH 27 COALITION — 242-1040

March 27 Coalition
c/o CISPES, 19 West 21 St., 2nd fl., New York, N.Y. 10010

Yes! I want to contribute to building the March 27 protest. Enclosed is my donation of \$_____. (Make checks payable to March 27 Coalition)

Name _____

Address _____

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS

Note: Unemployed social activist professors are entitled to free ads in the ZEDEK classifieds. Employers willing to hire unemployed social activist professors will also be given free ad space in ZEDEK. Please keep ads under 100 words and send them to: Employment Section, ZEDEK/SAPDF, 19329 Monte Vista Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48221. Box replies should be sent to SAPDF.

Employment Needs (Unemployed Social Activists)

Male, age 57. Specialties: musicology and philosophy. Internationally recognized scholar. Seeks university position in which there is strong graduate program. Married: wife, 2 young children. Blacklisted for more than 9 years. Will consider any meaningful job. Box 1-F.

Male, age 54. Specialties: political science, international relations, criminology. Internationally recognized scholar. Seeks university position in which there is a strong graduate program. Married. Blacklisted for more than 2 years. Will consider any meaningful job. Box 2-F.

Male, age 54. Specialties: sociology, psychology, social psychiatry. Internationally recognized scholar. Seeks university position in which there is a strong graduate program. Single. Blacklisted for more than 6 years. Will consider any meaningful job. Box 3-F.

HELP WANTED

DIRECTOR, Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy. 49 groups and grassroots network promote human rights, disarmament. Job begins May. Involves program development, liaison, fundraising. By April 15 send letter, resume, 3 refs. to: 120 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, D.C. 20002. 202-564-8400. Salary neg.

DIRECTOR: HIGHLANDER CENTER Director will provide leadership in educational programs for empowerment of low-income and working adults. Strong ability in fundraising and administration, and commitment to democratic work principles required. Women and minority candidates encouraged. Salary \$9,120-17,100. To apply: Director Search Committee, Highlander Center, Route 3, PO Box 370, New Market, TN 37820.

FUNDS REQUESTED FOR ACADEMICALLY REPRESSED PROFESSORS

1. Funds to help support the legal struggles of Charles Stastny should be sent to: The National Committee for the Defense of Academic Rights, P.O. Box 177, West Somerville, Massachusetts 02144.
2. Funds to help support the legal struggles of Bertell Ollman should be sent to: Ollman Academic Freedom Fund, c/o M. Brown, 210 Spring St., New York, N.Y. 10012.
3. Funds to help support the legal struggles of F. Joseph Smith should be sent to the: Smith Vindication Fund, c/o SAPDF, 19329 Monte Vista Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48221.

ZEDEK individual subscription form \$6 / yr. (\$ 8.50 outside the US/Can)

Name and Complete Address: _____

Zip No: _____

Make subscriptions payable to the : Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation (SAPDF). Back issues of ZEDEK are available. The entire Volume I is \$6.00, single issues are \$1.50 (double issues are \$3.00). Institutional rates are \$12/yr. US/Can; elsewhere \$ 16.00/yr.

Note to Readers: Part II on the Stastny case has been delayed and will appear in a future issue of ZEDEK. Reports on other cases might be delayed because of legal considerations and other relevant matters.

SAPDF NOW SEEKING SUPPORTERS TO HELP FINANCE ITS STATED AIMS

The Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation, SAPDF, a non-profit foundation, established in 1980 to defend social activist professors whose constitutional and civil rights have been violated, is now seeking funds through a program of annual memberships. There are four basic memberships: Individual, Supporter, Sponsor, and Patron. There is also a special membership for Students, Seniors, and Additional Members of a Household. All four basic members receive the official journal ZEDEK plus all special publications (reports, monographs, etc.) as they appear. The special members receive ZEDEK only. The stated aims of SAPDF can be found on pages 1 and 2 of the November, 1980 issue of ZEDEK. A new expanded list of aims will be published in a forthcoming issue of ZEDEK. We will continue to seek individual and institutional subscriptions to ZEDEK but these subscriptions do not fully pay for the current production and distribution costs even though the SAPDF/ZEDEK staff, thus far, is practically voluntary. To fulfill its many aims SAPDF needs the wide support of interested and concerned members. Please seriously consider becoming a member of the Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation.

A Distinction Between Endorsers and Sponsors and Sponsor-Members

When SAPDF was first organized the term sponsor was used in the sense of endorser because SAPDF had no members, that is, any person or agency which endorsed the aims of SAPDF and lent his or her or its name to SAPDF was designated as a sponsor. Since SAPDF now has a membership category of Sponsor, the former use of the term sponsor is no longer in force. Henceforth, we shall properly call all former sponsors endorsers because they have endorsed the aims of SAPDF regardless of whether or not they contributed a particular amount of money in support of SAPDF. Thus, some of SAPDF's current endorsers include a wide variety of progressive, humanistic persons, e.g., Scott Nearing, Noam Chomsky, Benjamin Spock, Herbert Aptheker, Zolton Ferency, Shirley Cereseto, Roy Larson, Father Victor Weissler, Sarah Silver, Rick Kunnes, Thomas Lough, Maryann Mahaffey, John Snider, Sarah Cooper, Ron Aronson, Betty Lanham, Alex Efthim, Murray Jackson, Bobbie Graff, Richard Weiss, and many others. While SAPDF needs many endorsers, SAPDF also needs many members who are also sponsors in this newest sense. If you are not already an endorser of SAPDF and wish to be an endorser as well as a member, please indicate that fact on the registration form below and sign your name and the date. Thank you.

REGISTRATION FORM ↓

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 _____ Zip _____

Membership _____ \$10 (Student, Senior, Additional Member of Household)
 _____ \$20 (Individual) _____ \$150 (Sponsor)
 _____ \$50 (Supporter) _____ \$200 (Patron)
 or more

Make all contributions payable to the Social Activist Professors Defense Foundation or S.A.P.D.F.

Endorser Statement

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