

Cheerleaders in new stunt formation are, from left, (fore ground) Jackie Bass, (ground level) Julie Andleton, Joanne Collins, Pam Harris, Danny Nelson, Joey Bunce, Denise Martin, Lynn McKinney, (upper level) Kathy Lemon, Joy Braswell and Diane Palmer.

## Bigger College Column Offered by Magazine

To meet the needs of the working student, the college returnee as well as the undergraduate in a traditional four-year college program, Glamour magazine has revised and expanded its monthly College column. The new feature, titled "Education," will cover all forms of education including vocation training, part-time studies and graduate programs. It makes its debut in the October issue of the magazine.

Topics that are covered in the first Education page: "How To Get Into The School You Want," a 13-point plan directed toward improving a woman's chances of being accepted by colleges and graduate schools acknowledged to be the best job-training grounds; "College Without Classes," a guide to six publications which detail where and how to get an external degree; and "College Calendar," a regular feature of the new format, which spotlights dates of the month of special interest to students.

"College Calendar" for October gives

the application deadline for Rhodes Scholarships, for example, lists registration and test dates for five different national exams including the Law Admission Test and the Scholastic Achievement Test, offers advice on taking advantage of Thanksgiving airline fares, financial aid information, and a summer job exchange.

According to recent surveys, 80 per cent of the magazine's readership works full or part-time, 28 per cent in professional or managerial capacities. The high achievers among Glamour's young working readership want to work indefinitely, advance themselves in their fields, and fulfill themselves in a career above and beyond the financial remuneration that accrues. It is in their interests that the "Education" page has been devised. It is Glamour's intention, with its expanded educational coverage, to help each of its 6.5 million readers reach her own individual goal.

## Paraquat Funding May Stay

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—After being delayed by the Camp David summit meeting, President Carter is expected to finally sign into law a bill that was originally drafted to halt U.S. funding to Mexico's paraquat spraying program. The bill, however, will probably end up allowing U.S. funding to continue.

Introduced as an amendment to the International Security Assistance act of 1978, the measure would have stopped U.S. financing of a Mexican program officially called Operation Condor — started in 1975 to spray marijuana fields with a herbicide called paraquat. Marijuana lobbyists, though, protested that paraquat-sprayed marijuana could cause severe lung damage if smoked, with symptoms of shortage of breath and the vomiting of blood. Consumers, moreover, could not tell without laboratory testing what marijuana had actually been sprayed.

In response, the amendment cut off U.S. monies for Operation Condor. At the last moment, though, Congress inserted a provision that funding could continue if the Mexican government found a way to color the paraquat, and thus warn its potential consumers.

Sure enough, Mexico started dyeing its paraquat with something called Rhodamine B in July, even before the bill passed Congress. The U.S. State Department told CPS that the dye won't wash off, and will glow under a black light. The State Department spokesman also said the dye met the provisions of the Act, and would allow U.S. funding to continue.

Mexico is also considering using other paraquat "markers," i.e., substances that would make it obvious to consumers if marijuana had been sprayed. One of the markers under consideration would make the sprayed marijuana "smell like a skunk."

Mexico has informed the U.S. that it will use any kind of marker the U.S. wants it to, as long as it does not violate Mexican environmental laws.

## Helms Acts To Slice HEW Funds

Reacting to the Carter administration's request that the United States Senate approve a \$55 billion HEW budget for 1979, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Harry Byrd of Virginia have drafted two amendments to cut HEW spending next year by \$2 billion.

"Senator Byrd of Virginia and I think that \$55 billion is far too much for Joe Califano's crowd of bureaucrats to spend," stated Helms.

Helms pointed out that the U.S. Inspector General reported recently that last year alone the Department of Health, Education and Welfare wasted \$7 billion. Helms said, "The \$7 billion that HEW wasted last year through carelessness, abuse of regulations, and fraud represents the total federal taxes paid by 5 million American families with incomes of \$15,000 a year.

"Moreover," Helms continued, "I might mention that the amendments that Senator Byrd and I are proposing will save the people of North Carolina \$40 million; and that will be a pretty good day's work I'd say."

## National Group Formed to Fight Government Spying on Campuses

(Continued from Page 1)

similar red squad files on other campuses in the Chicago area. They include Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, and the various campuses of Chicago City College.

At the national level, it's known from recent CIA admissions that professors and students are secretly used to collect information about the ideas and personalities of foreign students.

## Teacher Recounts Scrutiny

By RICHARD MEISLER

ANN ARBOR (CPS)—My own experience with government surveillance on campus testifies mainly to the ineptness of the FBI. It is also disturbing, for the FBI had no valid reason to be investigating me. The FBI collected information about me for several years in the late 60's and early 70's while I was a faculty member and administrator at Antioch College and later at Buffalo State College. My knowledge of their activities comes from the FBI's own files, turned over to me as the result of a lawsuit I initiated under the Privacy Act. Other lawsuits have established that Antioch College, as an institution was investigated by the FBI for a number of years.

My file was begun when an FBI special agent walked past the faculty lounge at Antioch and saw that I had signed a petition protesting police violence against demonstrators at San Francisco State. Later that day the agent entered my office and examined the materials on my desk and walls. Back issues of local and campus newspapers were then searched for any mention of my name. The most exciting clipping was the announcement of the birth of my first son. I've often wondered whether they started a file on him that day.

When a prominent civil rights activist came to speak at Antioch, the FBI was at the airport to watch me meet the plane. They did, however, fail to notice my participation in civil rights and anti-war demonstrations, even though these activities were open and well-publicized. The file shows that the FBI received cooperation from two local police forces, the telephone company and a credit bureau. Nonetheless they turned up no hint of any illegal behavior on my part, for there was none.

The content of my FBI file, when it isn't trivial, is a partial chronicle of my very mild exercise of First Amendment rights. The investigation was improper, and this was recognized by the government, claiming that it contained information whose disclosure would damage national security. The government claim was obviously ridiculous, and when I won the case they were ordered to pay my lawyer's fees.

My story is a minor footnote in the history of FBI campus spying. But the implications are ominous. The FBI clearly overstepped its authority. It was operating as a secret police monitoring the thoughts and expression of educators and students. The only possible effects of their action were erosions of First Amendment rights. I have little doubt that such was their intention.

The CIA uses the information, gathered in both academic and social situations, to recruit foreign students as spies. Ahmad Jabbari, an Iranian-born economist, told the conference of how the CIA tried to recruit him while he was a graduate student. The agency wanted him to return to Iran for two years as an informant.

When he refused the offer of money and assistance in becoming a U.S. citizen, the CIA asked him to invite other foreign students to social events, and to collect information about their political views. Jabbari refused again, but he speculated that such spying among foreign students is probably very widespread.

In another example, the FBI kept a file on every member of the Black Student Union at the University of California at Santa Barbara. A paid student informant was used to collect information on BSU members, and BSU leaders were "harrassed."

Conference participants also described spying at other campuses, where the targets ranged from women's groups to gay activists, black, native American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, and even university reform organizations. The participants were convinced that spies were at the Ann Arbor conference, too.

The conference's major issue was not whether campus spying existed, but how to stop it. Conferees generally agreed on three major approaches to starting their campaign.

Organizers usually start by using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to get secret government files. The files typically help outline campus intelligence activities, and often lead to lawsuits to force the release of additional information. FOIA requests have already been initiated by individuals, groups and coalitions at nearly 100 colleges.

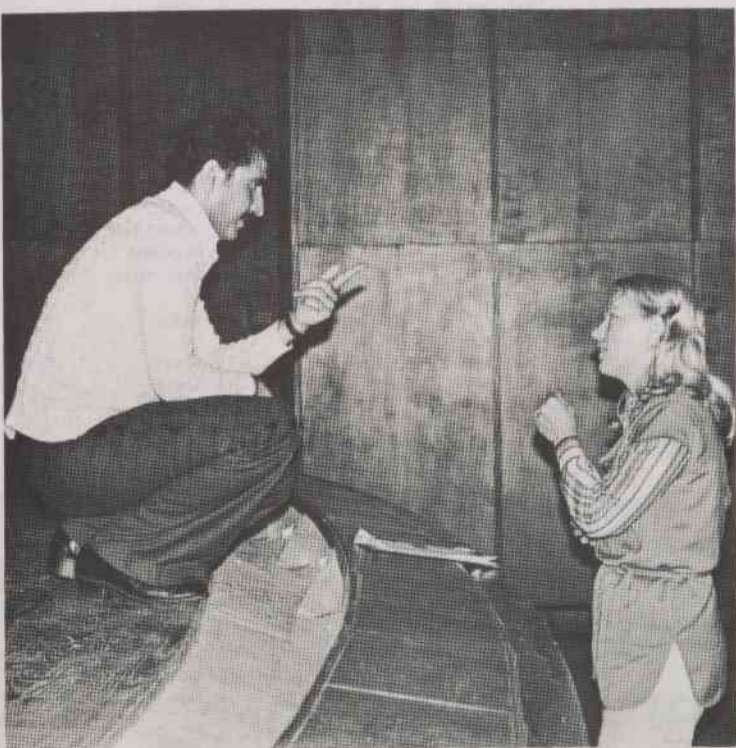
We address and stamp a letter and send it on its way confident that it will reach its destination; but we doubtfully wonder if our prayers will be heard by an ever-present God.

Another, increasingly frequent, strategy of the anti-spying groups is to draw up guidelines that would regulate cooperation with intelligence agencies.

Harvard, for example, adopted guidelines covering its staff's cooperation with intelligence agencies last year. The guidelines require professors who recruit for the CIA activities and the passing along of names of potential student recruits without the student's prior permission. CIA director Stansfield Turner has responded that such limits on staff contracts amount to abridging academic freedom.

Nevertheless Syracuse University and Ohio State University have adopted similar guidelines, and they're being considered at more than 20 other schools.

Anti-Spying Activists will also be lobbying for strong legislation to limit governmental surveillance on campus. Recommended bills would limit the FBI to the investigation of crimes, and prohibit it from following political activities. Legislation providing penalties for CIA actions that violate the CIA's charter, which prohibits domestic surveillance, was also recommended.



PLAYERS IN REHEARSAL — Jean Sexton and Earl Howard (above) act out a dramatic moment in "Love Is Better Than the Next Best Thing" which will be presented in Marks Auditorium Oct. 12 and 13. Mrs. Sandra Boyce, the play's director, (below) coaches Taghi Noktehdan on a bit of stage business for Oct. 2 and 4 assemblies. Photos by Paul Kelly.

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