



# The Phyllis Schlafly Report



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## Parents and Taxpayers Have Rights, Too

*On September 17, 1970, Phyllis Schlafly testified on Campus Riots before the Joint Committee on Campus Disorders of the Illinois General Assembly in Springfield, Illinois. Here are excerpts from her statement. Space does not permit inclusion of her ideas on the solution for campus riots, but these were included in the Phyllis Schlafly Report of June 1970 entitled "The Hard Hats Versus The Soft Heads."*

I appear here as an Illinois taxpayer and as a parent of six children. I reject the idea that our colleges and universities are the private domain of the faculty and the students. The taxpayers have prior rights because we are paying the bills, and the parents have prior rights because it is our children who are involved.

The damages to campus, municipal and state property in Illinois during May 1970 were estimated by the press at \$664,000, plus \$525,000 for calling out the National Guard. Since we have to pay the bills, Illinois taxpayers have a substantial interest in seeing that campus riots do not occur again.

Parents, too, have rights. After we have scrimped and saved our money to send our children off to college, we have a right to expect that they be taught the truth, a reverence for the moral code, respect for the U.S. Constitution and Flag, and a belief in American institutions and freedom. We have a right to guarantee that they will NOT be taught revolution, criminal acts, drug use, or immorality -- either by the faculty or by outside persons who peddle their wares on campus property with the approval or consent of the college administration.

It is time that we recognize the true nature of what is taking place on college campuses, and take appropriate action to protect our nation's greatest resource: the minds and spirit of our youth.

Revolution, bombings, arson, drug peddling, and other criminal acts simply cannot be tolerated on the college campus under the phony cover of "the right of dissent," "free speech," "academic freedom," "boys will be boys," "the natural mischievousness of youth," or "legitimate grievances." We cannot afford any longer to behave like an ostrich and disbelieve what is before our eyes today. There is no way to "reason"

with such criminals, "dialogue" with them, or "communicate" with them. They are out to destroy American institutions, and we cannot cope with the problem unless we understand it for what it is.

These revolutionaries are only a tiny percentage of our college students, but they constitute the bad apple in the barrel of American education which must be removed before it ruins all. History tells us that democracies are overthrown and destroyed when they fail to act against revolutionaries. This is the history of the Bolshevik overthrow of the Kerensky Republic and of the Hitler takeover of the Weimar Republic. Kerensky and Hindenburg simply did not believe that the Bolsheviks and the Nazis, respectively, meant what they said, or that they constituted a danger -- until it was too late.

Here are some of the causes of campus riots:

### Professional agitators

It should be completely obvious to anyone who can read a newspaper that campus riots are stirred up by professional agitators and revolutionaries, men who don't believe in the United States of America, the Ten Commandments, or the American system which has made us the greatest nation in all history. These revolutionaries are out to destroy not to build, to burn not to learn. These revolutionaries are few in number and in percentage -- but it only takes one man to blow up a bridge it took a thousand men years to build.

One such agitator fomenting trouble on college campuses is Jerry Rubin, one of the convicted Chicago Seven. Don't take my word for it -- take his own words from his new book called DO IT! Read it yourself and see its revolutionary destructiveness, its obscenity, its vulgarity, its total assault on civilization itself. Here are Rubin's words:

"We've combined youth, music, sex, drugs and rebellion with treason -- and that's a combination hard to beat. (p. 249) . . . The revolution has replaced the schools as the country's educational institution. (p. 244) . . . By closing down 100 universities in one day, we, the peasants, can level the most powerful blow possible against the pigs who run American society. We'll force the President of the United States to come

on his hands and knees to the conference table. We're using the campus as a launching pad to foment revolution everywhere. (p. 215) . . .

### "Burn, burn, burn"

"When in doubt, burn. Fire is the revolutionary's god. Fire is instant theater. No words can match fire . . . Burn the flag. Burn churches. Burn, burn, burn. (p. 127) . . .

"Give us an inch -- we'll take a mile. Satisfy our demands, and we got twelve more. The more demands you satisfy, the more we got . . . Demonstrators are never 'reasonable.' We always put our demands forward in such an obnoxious manner that the power structure can never satisfy us and remain the power structure. Then, we scream, righteously angry, when our demands are not met." (p. 125)

It is no wonder that the publishers of DO IT! boasted on the cover: "This book will become a Molotov cocktail in your very hands . . . DO IT! is a Declaration of War between the generations -- calling on kids to leave their homes, burn down their schools and create a new society upon the ashes of the old."

DO IT! sold 150,000 copies in six weeks, is on the paperback best-seller list, and has earned \$45,000 for its author.

Another best-selling book by a revolutionary catering to the college students is WOODSTOCK NATION by Abbie Hoffman, another of the convicted Chicago Seven. DO IT! and WOODSTOCK NATION together are designed to radicalize young people and turn them into guerrilla street fighters. Complete with nihilistic ideology and a set of practical rules for revolution, their purpose is to cause strife and turmoil whenever and wherever the far Left leaders demand.

The third in the principal trio of campus revolutionaries is Eldridge Cleaver, whose book SOUL ON ICE is another campus favorite. Cleaver states: "I can unite with Jerry Rubin around hatred of pig judges, around hatred of capitalism, around the total desire to smash what is now the social order in the United States of Amerika."

There are many other outside agitators who have no business speaking on college campuses. When Rennie Davis spoke on the campus of Washington University, he stirred the students up to a pitch of hate and they went out and burned down the ROTC Building. William Kunstler has left a trail of destruction behind him across the country. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported that Communist Party leaders made more than 60 speaking appearances on U.S. college campuses last year, and that Black Panther party leaders filled 189 speaking engagements on college and secondary school platforms.

The planting of bombs has now added the element of terror to revolution on the campuses. The most recent and dramatic example, of course, is the bombing of the Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin.

### The Underground Press

The second cause of campus riots is the so-called underground press. It is part of the revolution -- it creates revolutionaries. I say "so-called underground press" because it really isn't underground at all. Young people can buy these vulgar and revolutionary sheets openly around most college campuses today.

One underground magazine called OTHER SCENES contains a most interesting article in the October 1970 issue which puts the whole underground press movement in proper perspective. The complicated art work around the table of contents includes nine drawings of the face of the Cuban Communist Che Guevara, six drawings of a bearded revolutionary smoking pot (which has become the symbol of marijuana promoters), various nudes, and other objects of hippie art. The drawing is topped off with little sprigs of the marijuana plant. Among the contributors to this issue are Abbie Hoffman of the convicted Chicago Seven, and Andy Stapp, the ex-soldier who was court-martialed for distributing Communist material on his base.

An article in this issue entitled "The Publisher as Revolutionary" answers the question, "Why is sex a part of the revolution?" in these words: "Sex is one of the things that gets the other generation, whose values we don't want, it always gets that generation uptight the fastest, and therefore it's one of the things that revolutionaries use as being an inexpensive, effortless tactic to upset people . . . It is a tactic of the revolution."

This article also relates the importance of drugs in these words: "It's impossible to underestimate how important pot was as a unifying banner and rallying post." There it is, right from the mouth of the underground press: the two selling points used to lure and hook our young people into becoming revolutionaries are sex and pot.

How many of these so-called underground publications are circulating around our campuses? No one knows for sure. The editor of OTHER VOICES brags: "There's going to be more and more and more and more . . . The underground newspaper movement is in the hands of the more or less dedicated revolutionaries . . . The high school underground papers suggest a degree of precocity that we've never seen in this country before, and now there are junior high school papers as well and maybe next year there'll be grade school underground papers."

This issue also includes a faked picture of Richard Nixon and Adolf Hitler side by side, with the heads transposed so that Hitler appears to be wearing Nixon's business suit and carrying an American Flag, and Nixon appears to be wearing Hitler's Nazi uniform.

The importance of the underground press was dramatized recently in the August 24 bombing of the University of Wisconsin's Mathematics Research Center. An article from NEWSWEEK Magazine (September 14, 1970) tells about the role of a

Madison, Wisconsin underground paper: "KALEIDOSCOPE is one of many off-campus underground newspapers that have sprung up in college towns in the past few years. Like much of the underground press, the bi-weekly KALEIDOSCOPE, which has a circulation of 5,000 to 10,000 -- mostly among University of Wisconsin students -- likes to proclaim itself a revolutionary organ. But for KALEIDOSCOPE this is apparently no hollow boast: on several occasions in recent months, the paper has printed stories on bombings, attempted bombings and acts of sabotage so detailed that they seemingly had to be based on the accounts of participants."

#### Ads For Drugs

WALRUS is an underground paper distributed around the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana campus. On page 2 of the November 11, 1969 issue, student readers were warned not to pay more than \$4.00 for a drug "trip." Prices are given for other drugs, including hashish and "local grass" or marijuana. Page 6 announces an essay contest with a free trip to Cuba as a prize.

The January 1, 1970 issue of WALRUS confirms that this newspaper is sold not only underground but openly at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana campus. Page 2 tells students: "Need money for Christmas presents? Be a vendor -- Sell the WALRUS. 5 cents commission on every copy sold. Come to our table in the South Foyer of the Union" (referring to the Student Union building).

The October 29, 1969 issue of WALRUS gives this report on the drug scene: "Bert Werner, a native of New York, has arrived in Champaign to manufacture LSD for Howie Baxter. Baxter has established a network of agents in various food services around campus, and he plans to start dosing the food with the LSD as soon as Bert gets his lab set up. Bert got his B.S. in chemistry from Fordham College and his M.S. from Duke, and is one of the top LSD-makers in the country. Watch for small yellow double domes. You know they will be good and they will also be free."

Maybe this prediction that the food at the University of Illinois will be dosed with LSD is only a flamboyant revolutionary boast to get "the other generation uptight," but the suggestion that the food *could* be drugged by students working in food service at the Champaign-Urbana campus might spur some deranged individual to commit the act. There have been cases of persons consuming LSD without their knowledge and the result has been horrible, since this dangerous drug causes hallucinations and certain people react violently to even a very small dose.

The November 25, 1970 issue of WALRUS has an article by Dave Dellinger, one of the convicted Chicago Seven, writing in praise of Ho Chi Minh. Other articles in the same issue include stories about the Arab Al Fatah guerrilla organization and the Committee for Homosexual Freedom.

#### Attacks on Police

An underground newspaper called BLACK UNITY has been circulated on the campus of Southern Illinois

University in Carbondale. Page 6 is a reprint from THE BLACK PANTHER which gives detailed instructions for how to make a "self-igniting Molotov cocktail" and a "people's handgrenade" filled with small-headed nails to function as shrapnel. This page attacks "the racist pig cops that occupy our communities" and it incites its readers into "executing a pig by any means, sniping, stabbing, bombing, etc."

Circulating at the Edwardsville campus of Southern Illinois University is an underground paper called OUTLAW which is published in St. Louis. The September 1, 1970 issue of OUTLAW features an article on the San Rafael California courtroom shootout this year in which a judge was murdered in cold blood. The article was written by Tom Hayden, a founder of SDS and a traveler to North Vietnam with the Communist Party theoretician, Herbert Aptheker. It shows that skyjacking is not simply a spontaneous act of a deranged criminal, but another weapon of the New Left.

In this article, Hayden suggests "skyjacking" as a way to free so-called "political prisoners." "What about their escape plot -- was it so irrational?" Hayden asks. "Suppose they had driven to the San Francisco airport, demanded a flight to Cuba or Algeria and taken their hostages with them promising their safe return when the plane landed and the Soledad Brothers were freed. Impossible-not in the context of recent skyjackings and kidnappings... If the police could control themselves a bit more, if they had followed the desires of the now-dead judge, we might have witnessed the successful jailbreak-kidnap-skyjack-prisoner exchange."

Another paper which might be classified as underground is THE BLACK PANTHER. The Panthers are represented on most Illinois campuses, some under other names which put out their own underground publications.

The August 15, 1970 issue of THE BLACK PANTHER views the San Rafael courtroom shoot-out as a valiant effort "to change the reactionary conditions," and devotes four pages to news and photographs. On the back page of this issue, we see that the Panthers have already made revolutionary idols out of Panthers involved in the courtroom shoot-out.

You can see the Panthers' hatred for all policemen on Page 9 where is shown a cartoon of a policeman being shot in the face at close range with the slogan: "Death to the Fascist Pigs." Another drawing on Page 8 shows a Panther strangling a policeman who is depicted as a uniformed pig. On page 22, a drawing shows a Panther about to ignite a stick of dynamite, while saying, "We will not hesitate to kill or die for our freedom."

One way that the minority in the universities are able to shut down universities and command the attention of the world media is by controlling the campus newspaper and student activities funds. In many universities, these funds run into hundreds of thousands of dollars per year. For example: for the fiscal year 1970-71, the Student Senate at S.I.U. in



Phyllis Schlafly and Mrs. Richard Nixon, June 1970.

Edwardsville had \$233,000 in Student Activities Fees to allocate to student organizations.

The student newspaper of Southern Illinois University, ALESTLE, gives a full account on July 15, 1970 of the Black Panthers Party Convention to be held on September 7 in Philadelphia. When the Black Panther Convention was held, it was attended by four S.I.U. students driving a University-owned sedan and by 18 other persons driving two minibuses owned by the Federally-financed East St. Louis Model City Agency. They were all arrested in Philadelphia for carrying deadly weapons concealed in their three-vehicle convoy.

As early as March 5, 1970, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had testified that the Black Panthers were "a black extremist organization . . . which stockpiles illegal weapons, trains in guerrilla warfare, and seeks confrontation with enforcement officers for the express purpose of killing them."

#### Radical Professors

The third cause for campus riots is the radical college professors. Angela Davis, the California Communist professor who is now a fugitive from justice and one of the FBI's ten most wanted criminals, shows how radical a college teacher can be. She bought the guns which were used in the courtroom shoot-out which caused the cold-blooded murder of a judge and the unnecessary deaths of two of her black comrades. Governor Reagan had wisely demanded her expulsion from the University because she was a confessed Communist. A large majority of the faculty, to their shame, had voted for her retention.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on June 15, 1970 reported on the "Teachers' Role in Campus Revolt," charging that "many professors are supporting -- in some cases, inciting -- student violence aimed at the draft and the war in Vietnam." U.S. NEWS listed some examples of faculty disorders.

On the Buffalo campus of the State University of New York, 45 faculty members occupied the office of

the University's president on March 15 and were sentenced to 30-day jail terms. At the University of Wisconsin, 21 teaching assistants were convicted of civil contempt and fined \$250 each for taking part in a strike at the University. At the University of Texas, an assistant professor of philosophy was fired after telling a student rally that U.S. society cannot change gradually, saying, "The whole bloody mess has got to go. You can't get a revolution by marching in peace parades."

University of California Sociology Professor Robert Nisbet summed up the faculty role in the British magazine ENCOUNTER: "Without faculty stimulus, financial contributions and other forms of assistance, the student revolt could never really get off the ground."

Other examples of faculty disorders which have not yet received national news coverage include the case of the S.I.U. professor who was charged with destruction of government property when he led a group of students chanting obscenities into the Selective Service office in Edwardsville on May 5, 1970, where they ripped to shreds a portrait of Richard Nixon, and then lowered the Flag at the Post Office. When arrested, the professor called the police " . . . . (obscenity) pigs."

The above is not meant to be an exhaustive list of the causes of campus disorders. There are other causes, such as the general breakdown of law enforcement and the widespread belief among students that they will never be punished for their crimes of arson, destruction of property, attacking the police, and interference with the rights of the serious students who desire an education.

However, the three causes listed are the core of that part of the campus problem which is threatening the lives and minds of our children, the large investment of taxpayers' money in college property, and the whole purpose of colleges and universities.



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