

# Interrupt<sub>5</sub>

MARCH 1969

## PEACE NOTES

### Future

In the month since President Nixon's Inauguration, we have seen a resurgence of activity within C.P.P. A group of us went down to Washington for the Counter-Inaugural festivities - this was a protest whose effect on the public was hard to gauge, but it seems to have renewed the flagging enthusiasm of quite a few people in the Peace Movement. We hope the new enthusiasm will spread to more of our members. Elsewhere in this issue you'll find a report on our action for March 4, in support of the M.I.T. research stoppage and primarily aimed at stopping the A.B.M., and also notice of our meeting on March 12, at 54 W 16th St., Apt. 10 E.

### Past and Present

#### CPDA

Computer Personnel Development Association, the C.P.P.-sponsored school for training computer operators, graduated thirty-two students. Seventeen of these have been placed, and another ten have gone on to college or other jobs. Efforts are still being made to place four or five more of these fully qualified 360/DOS operators. The emphasis is now on smaller companies and service bureaus, as very little headway has been made with the large corporations, banks and insurance companies. It would be appreciated if anyone who knows of openings for operators would contact Carmella Veneroso at 889-4200 (bus.)

### FEBRUARY 12 MEETING

This well attended gathering was a very lively one: it gave rise to the seeds of our March 4th action and also inspired the forum on what our position should be on the question of racism in the computer field, printed on page 5

### THE A.C.M.

The Association for Computing Machinery has long maintained that, as "professionals", we need not be concerned with the morality and social implications of our work. Despite opposition, a Special Interest Committee on the Social Implications of Computing was formed several years ago. It had not been a very active group, but recently several members of (SIC)<sup>2</sup> in the New York area got together and wrote a paper which, we think, effectively demolishes the A.C.M.'s pretense of professional neutrality. They then requested a meeting of (SIC)<sup>2</sup> in New York. Meanwhile the A.C.M., in a rather high-handed action, had declared (SIC)<sup>2</sup> dissolved due to "lack of activity" - it had not even contacted the Secretary of the committee to find out the true state of affairs. At the meeting, which was well attended despite the "dissolution", the paper was presented and the resolution discussed at length, and re-drafted. Bob Shapiro, the Secretary, will submit the paper and the new resolution as evidence of (SIC)<sup>2</sup>'s activity, as well as a

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## INTERRUPT

### NEWSLETTER OF COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS FOR PEACE

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letter protesting its arbitrary dissolution. Further action will depend on A.C.M.'s response. Activities for the Spring Joint Computer Conference in Boston next May were also discussed. We print the paper and resolution in full in this issue of INTERRUPT.

## NON-COMPLICITY

The Anti-Complicity Movement continues to encourage computer technicians and scientists to refuse their support to war-oriented projects. The San Francisco anti-complicity group has introduced a petition to the Association for Computing Machinery demanding that the Association take a public position in opposition to computer work in support of the Vietnam war. The petition was rejected by the Association leaders, and watered down to a question of whether a technical organization should concern itself with moral issues. This more general question is due to be put to a vote of all the Association's roughly 20,000 members in the near future.

A similar organization of physicists, the American Physical Society, has spawned a splinter group, Scientists for Social and Political Action, which is at the front of the March 4th work stoppage in observance

of the end of the month of reevaluation of the ABM question. This group and the Anti-Complicity Movement have joined forces in opposition to the anti-ballistic missile. The two groups are keeping in touch via an exchange of articles and newsletters among all their members. The physicists' group can be reached c/o Martin Perl, SLAC, Stanford, Calif. The Anti-Complicity Movement's address is Box 7, Fleetwood Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 10552.

## SERVICES GROUP

Several members of C.P.P. are donating their computer skills in order to develop a computerized mailing and contribution analysis system for the Fellowship of Reconciliation. F.O.R. is a nationwide pacifist organization of longstanding. A. J. Muste and Norman Thomas were among its founders. It developed from Quaker roots, but more recently the Fellowship has participated in more militant anti-draft and anti-war programs, sponsoring, for example, a group that went to Vietnam to give medical aid to the Vietnamese people on both sides of the conflict. F.O.R. has approximately 20,000 members and publishes several different magazines, including "Fellowship", which has 10,000 subscribers.

The new computerized system will enable F.O.R. to maintain a tape file of all affiliated individuals. Maintenance of address changes, contributions, membership status, and other coding structures through an integrated computer system will enable F.O.R. to produce selected mailings based on coding selection, contributions, or zipcode. The final product will be printed labels in zipcode sequence for each mailing. Several mailings may be completed in one pass of the master file.

F.O.R. has 60,000 names on its mailing list, which is on punched cards and is currently processed by EAM equipment ( card sorters and card printers). There has been a major problem in maintaining adequate controls, and an eighty column card greatly restricts the type of data and flexibility.

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## On the Social Implications of Computers

The responsibility of interpreting and informing the computer industry of the social implications of computing is the minimum mandate of (SIC)<sup>2</sup>. Also within its scope should fall the responsibility of public education, persuasion, within and without the industry, to further the judicious use of computers in ways that further their social benefit, and to curtail the use of computers in socially undesirable ways. Investigation and analysis without such advocacy is not only futile but potentially dangerous for it could mean that decisions about the use of computers which have great social impact will be made by those with no knowledge of the values and limitations of the tool.

The scope of this investigation and advocacy of the socially beneficial uses and implications of computers is virtually unlimited. The computer is no more than a tool. Nuclear energy can be used for generating power or for building bombs and warships. A computer can be used for medical research, for guiding spacecraft to the moon or for guiding nuclear war heads to destroy human life. It is a tool used not by individuals according to conscience but by society at large through corporate, educational and governmental institutions.

Having knowledge of the socially destructive potentials and uses of computers and not sharing that knowledge with society is a failure of our professional, civic and moral responsibilities. A doctor or medical association which did not strongly oppose the improper use of a dangerous drug, by urging the adoption of laws forbidding its use for example, would not be

meeting any of its responsibilities. A scientific association would be meeting its responsibilities to the public by reporting a lack of funds for essential lines of research.

The social implications of computers affect almost every institutional structure and enterprise in the country today and computers are having an increasing effect on the personal lives of every citizen. Because of the decision-making structure in our society, and the newness of the computer industry, few of our decision makers, corporate or governmental, are computer professionals. This all points to a strong need for computer professionals to attempt to educate and influence our social decision makers.

It is in the nature of a democratic free enterprise system that that which is not forbidden will be done if a profit can be derived from it. It is in the nature of state socialism that only those enterprises with governmental support will be undertaken, for only they will receive the financial support required. It is in the nature of bureaucratic institutions that change will be resisted, and it is in the nature of centralized authority and institutions to infringe upon the individual liberties and domains without limit unless restrained by the people in their own behalf. Because our society is a mixture of all these things, our approach to analysis of the social implications of computers and advocacy of their beneficial uses should take all of these into account.

To mention some of the social

lications of computers in each of these areas, only briefly consider the following: financial corporations have found it profitable to install large data processing systems at the cost of individual customer service; space research and military projects receive astronomical government grants while educational and medical research receive only a fraction of these amounts; banks are very slow to establish computing networks which will ultimately eliminate the need for both money and securities. And finally, the Government, even while the issue is being raised in Congress, is proceeding virtually unchecked in its program to establish mass data banks containing information on every citizen.

To have an educational or persuasive impact on the uses of computers and their social effects, individuals and professional organizations must approach the decision-making structures of the society. These institutions are, in increasing order of social decision-making power, the people, the corporations and educational institutions, and the government.

The people can be influenced through public education campaigns, using the power and facilities of the media. While this education is vital, it will have little direct impact on social decision-making. Public education would, however, help create demand for social decision-making by more powerful institutions, corporations and government.

Corporate decision-making is influenced to some degree by public demand, to a greater degree by government control, to the greatest degree by profit potential. This last and most important factor, independent of the other two, seems little susceptible to education or persuasion.

Government decision-making is

clearly the most critical in most social issues, and the use of computers is no exception. The government itself is a great user of computers. It stimulates corporate use of computers by contracts. It is responsible for restrictive legislation and for encouraging subsidies.

It seems then that the most immediate and effective forum for education and advocacy on the implications and uses of computers is the governmental decision-making apparatus. Since our governmental institutions function, and reach and implement decisions, through political dynamics, it is hard to conceive of being concerned with the social implications of computers without acting in the political arena as educator, advocate, lobbyist and, if necessary, even partisan.

It is our contention, therefore, that (SIC)<sup>2</sup> and ACM must abandon the misguided concept of professional detachment from political issues and be willing to take and advocate stands on political issues involving the use of computers. In fact, (SIC)<sup>2</sup> may as well dissolve if it does not recognize and accept its responsibility in the political arena, for it will then have no relevance to the social implications of the uses of computers.

There is no such thing as the "professional neutrality" which is always invoked to prevent a professional society from taking public or political stands on social issues. Edward Teller, who favors a defense policy based on nuclear superiority and the threat of their use, is a "neutralist". Linus Pauling, who recognizes the horror he helped create and wants to do away with it, is a political activist. To advocate a theory of professional neutrality is to exhibit a deep naivete about the social dynamics of our society and is to take a position supporting the prevailing or establishment position.

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At the February 12 meeting of Computer Professionals for Peace one topic on the agenda was discrimination in the computer industry and what our response to it should be. Several more general questions were raised during the discussion, to which we would like to address ourselves.

### PEACE AND BLACK LIBERATION

by Henry Warfield

The Civil Rights movement as a joint Black and White movement is dead.

Black militants have (with good reason, I think) rejected further joint action and they have declared that "Black liberation must be achieved through efforts of the Blacks, by the Blacks and for the Blacks." Whites of good will may help by "civilizing the White community" (Newark resolutions) or "buying guns for us" or "giving us money to help buy guns". (Rap Brown)

Well meaning and guilt ridden white liberals think of black liberation as just another form of the civil rights struggle, a more militant form to be sure, but still a struggle for the same goals as before, i.e. equal rights, economic opportunity and social equality.

The black liberation movement is unmistakeably nationalist or even geographically separatist in its goals; I think that it is reactionary, utopian and even suicidal if it ever could provoke a test of power with the white majority in this country.

"Three courses are open to Negroes who are incapable of advocating non-violence. They can end up in jail, or in exile. They can end up being

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### THE ISSUES OF WAR AND RACISM

by Joan Manes and Edward Elkind

#### The Question of Priorities

During the discussion, the point was made that the peace issue had higher priority than the question of racism. It was felt that the United States would be remembered more for its conduct in Vietnam than for repression of its black citizens. As heinous as the latter might be, the Vietnam war was felt to be more repressive and dangerous. Moreover, it was believed that if our organization were to work on both issues simultaneously, the result would be a dilution of our energies and lessening of our effectiveness.

If historical judgement can be predicted in advance, it seems most likely that the United States will be remembered as an essentially exploitative society. Domestic racism and foreign military adventures - of which Vietnam is only one instance - are equally characteristic of this nation's policies. There is no priority of one issue over the other if both are seen as the result of a single cause.

Failure to recognize the relationship between the two problems results in the situation described in the story of the blind men who were each aware only of the elephant's characteristic closest to him. As long as people working for peace

and those fighting for Black Liberation are organizationally separated, each will have only a restricted and subjective view of the single cause of both war and domestic oppression. This separation causes an important operational weakness in groups whose sole concern is in one area or the other. Neither problem will be solved until the maximum number of people can be mobilized against both. More black people must act against the war and more white people must act against racism.

For whites to oppose racism is not an act of pure altruism. Historically, the creation of a racist climate has been merely a first step to more general repression, a major target of which will be peace groups. Newspaper accounts of the current political climate in the South provide ample evidence that liberal white peace groups are as strongly attacked as black groups which directly oppose the racist structure. Of course, the danger is not restricted to the South. Ultra-rightist groups nationally are as racist as they are jingoist, and more moderate establishment spokesmen are as eager to attack the blacks for being "Militants" as they are to attack peace groups for being "dupes or agents of the enemy".

Since repression of blacks is easier if the white population is overtly racist, indifferent, or insufficiently active, and since repression will not be confined exclusively to blacks, ignoring the threat of racism is ignoring a threat to ourselves. The logical place for us to act against a racist society is where we are. In addition, if our organization is to be effective in presenting the issue of peace to blacks in our field, then we certainly have to be concerned with the problems they face. We cannot af-

ford the luxury of a single focus.

#### Integration Into a Corrupt Society

An important question regarding integration was raised. The possibility of blacks gaining real equality of employment and becoming productive in military industry was posed as a dilemma. By becoming integrated, it was felt, the blacks may become as corrupt as the society that now excludes them.

This argument rests on the implicit assumption that blacks will become less radical as they benefit from their struggles. While this may be possible in the short run, to assume that blacks can be permanently "bought off" by gaining equality of employment concedes a point to the defenders of the present economic system. Namely, it assumes that the system can solve its problems through reforms. In fact, equality of employment will have little meaning as long as unemployment, depressions, and inflation remain; and it is doubtful that any of these problems are soluble through reforms. It would seem that the system will face severe difficulties in indefinitely fostering illusions among blacks - and whites - about their security. In view of his history, the black man is well aware of the fact that he will be the first to suffer in any crisis. Moreover, blacks who do get jobs in military production will bring with them an awareness of how military force has been used against them and are likely to be sympathetic with foreign victims of that same force. The realization of this potential will not be automatic, but will depend on the success of organizations such as CPP.

Finally, whatever the consequences of integrating blacks into the economy, the only alternative is to maintain the status quo. Failure,

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We salute the radical students of Sir George Williams University,  
Montreal, Canada.

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shot - probably by Negroes."

B. Rustin NY Times 2-16-69

and

"taken concessions - so long as rioting goes to point X. ... when rioting reaches X plus one, we are in trouble, for then there will be the most vigorous repression. Then there will be vigilantism....more important, you cannot repress 1/10 of the population without threatening the civil liberties of everyone in the nation. Where there are not civil liberties, we cannot make social progress."

ibid

If social progress, equal rights, economic opportunity, and social equality for Negroes are the second priority AFTER the first priority of ending U.S. genocide in Vietnam, then it should be clear that the war in Vietnam, U.S. military expenditures and U.S. imperialism are the foremost obstacles to black liberation (as understood by most white liberals and radicals).

In this sense the fight against the war machine IS the fight for black liberation (white variety), and the fight for black liberation (by whites!) (and for black liberation as understood by the black militants) is a rather dubious affair, weakening and splitting the left and strengthening all the forces of reaction, imperialism and - war making. Black militancy may possibly have a restraining effect on the war makers; white support for utopian and reactionary goals of black militants will have the reverse effect. Most of the above is ALREADY happening!

For those who want visible results for their moral efforts:

Biafra is more horrible than Harlem and so are conditions in Mississippi,

Alabama, etc. I suppose that to collect food for Biafra or Alabama has more merit than to push out lower middle class whites from administrative positions in the Civil Service system for the benefit of an aspiring Black bourgeoisie. Some of this is necessary and probably even beneficial to the black masses - for psychological reasons. It is also desired by the establishment.

## WAR NOTES

GI TOLL: 237,549

The following U.S. casualty figures are based on government statistics. The first figure is from Jan. 1, 1961, to Feb. 8, 1969. The figures in parenthesis show increases from Feb. 1 to Feb. 8, 1969.

Killed	: 31,562 (183)
Noncombat deaths	: 5,042 ( * )
Wounded	: 199,689 (1315)
Missing, captured	: 1,256 ( * )

\* Indicates no new figures reported for week ending Feb. 8.

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The mailing system has been designed in a flexible manner so that it may be used by other groups whose ideals are consistent with C.P.P.'s--for example, the American Legion, Chicago Police Benevolent Association, the Brotherhood of Californian Vineyard Owners, D.A.R. and perhaps H.U.A.C. If you are a member of any of these (or other worthwhile groups that may need this type mailing system), please contact Stuart Davis, 523 E 85 St., NYC 10028.

## A C M , for Peace?

The February issue of Communications of the ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) contains some items of interest.

- ACM was petitioned to go on record as firmly opposed to the war in Vietnam at its December 12 San Francisco meeting. The ACM Council decided the petition was outside the present purpose of ACM, but also decided to poll the membership through a "Question of Importance" on the extent ACM should express positions on political issues.
- Two petitions, originating at Stanford and MIT, were submitted to the ACM Council on moving the ACM 1971 National Conference from Chicago as a protest against mistreatment of the public by the Chicago city administration during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. The Council defeated a motion to change the site by a vote of 8 in favor, 12 opposed, and 2 abstentions.
- A letter to the Editor on not having the 1971 ACM meeting in Chicago:

Editor:

Recent events have demonstrated the imprudence of holding a meeting in Chicago. The American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association have recognized Chicago's dangers, and they have canceled projected meetings in that city.

With a view toward protecting its membership, the ACM should follow suit. The ACM Conference of 1971 should be relocated.

Robert R. Fenichel  
MIT, 545 Technology Sq.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

All ACM members are invited to sign and circulate the petition (shown below). Please record your ACM registration number. Send the petition to CPP and it shall be forwarded to the ACM.

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It is requested that the ACM Council put a "Question of Importance" to the membership, i.e. "Shall the 1971 National Conference be moved from Chicago?"

Signatures

ACM Registration Nos.

because of the tendency of government to assume any power not specifically reserved or prohibited by the people, taking no position on data banks and invasion of privacy is, in effect, siding with proponents of mass data banks. They will be created unless defeated by public opposition because they are convenient to the government. Not taking a position allows the continuance of the government-sponsored myth that adequate safeguards can be built into a data bank computer system to prevent improper use. The general public can be confounded by the mystique surrounding a computer: we can see beyond the technical problems and ask if any group of people in a less than perfect world could be trusted with access to such an information system. The decision, when made, will be a political decision, made by elected representatives and probably along partisan or at least ideological lines, so the position of the professional body must be a political position.

Similarly, political positions must be taken on the issue of the programming institutes in the computer industry. We all know that most of them are frauds and damage both the industry and the public. Action must be taken by (SIC)<sup>2</sup> on all three decision-making levels to meet our responsibility to police our own industry and profession. A campaign of public education must be started to warn against fraudulent practices by these "trade schools". Corporate, governmental and educational users of computers must be convinced to drop all support either as subsidizers or clients of fraudulent schools. Finally, (SIC)<sup>2</sup> must press for legislation establishing licensing and regulative bodies under either government or industry control. This last is a political decision and can be accomplished only through political

means. Taking no position allows the continued existence of these fraudulent companies.

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On the far greater and more controversial issues of the war in Vietnam and military uses of computers, we can no more easily shirk our personal or professional responsibilities to take a stand, against these enterprises. Arguments to the contrary assume that professional responsibility is somehow totally divorced from personal and moral responsibility. It is properly a subset of personal and moral responsibility and should conform to and follow from it.

Compartmentalizing the personal man from the professional man creates a very schizoid, alienating society, which in fact ours is. The computer is a tool devoid of morality or social responsibility, but the men who use it are not. Denying professional responsibility to affect decisions on how computers are to be used makes the professional indistinguishable from his tool.

The war in Vietnam is immensely destructive in social consequences to our society, as well as to the Vietnamese, in life, resources, moral energy and political cost. The New York Times has recently reported that the Nixon Administration has decided that the war must be ended, by compromise if necessary, as soon as possible because it is dividing the country and using too much of our resources - in other words, the social costs are too great. As individuals we clearly have a political interest in whether the war is allowed to continue. As professionals we are obliged to take a stand also, both as a subset of our personal responsibilities and because computers are used so heavily in the war effort.

Again, (SIC)<sup>2</sup> or ACM should act on all three levels of

the war in the interest of public education. It should urge all computer professionals to take professional stands, including the refusal to use their professional talents to support the war effort. And it should initiate and support political action to end the war. The single voice of a professional organization can be more effective than the independent voices of individual members.

The computer professions and the industry are vital to the war effort and the defense industry in this country. Had war-making and defense been computerized in the 1930's and 40's, German computer professionals would have had a clear moral and professional responsibility not to cooperate with the Nazis, and would have been justly condemned for not exercising it. Our case today is little different. Once embarked upon a policy, however disastrous, the government has a tendency to continue, especially when so strongly encouraged (in their own interest) by the military-industrial and defense establishments. Silence in this situation is tantamount to approval and acquiescence. The supporters of the war can claim the alleged neutralists as their own.

Defense policy, a clearly political issue, relates very closely to a general question of the society's allocation of resources. This allocation is affected by the executive and legislative areas of government, influenced only by political pressure and action. As professionals engaged in the use of computers we can and should take positions on how computers are to be used, which means how the society will allocate its resources. Our role should not be limited to opposing socially destructive uses of computers but must also include

promoting socially beneficial ones. We should be lobbying as a professional organization for increased resource allocation to fields like education, research, medicine, social welfare and urban planning, fields in which computers can play an important and socially beneficial role. Thus we, as computer professionals, can fulfill both our personal and professional responsibilities to society, using ourselves and our tools in its best interest.

A final point relating to the war and the other general subjects covered here. Other professional organizations of doctors, teachers, linguists, scientists, historians, psychiatrists, and lawyers have confronted the question of political stands on the war and other social issues. All have debated professional neutrality. Many have rejected it in whole or in part and taken political stands.

The New York Times of February 9, 1969, reported that

"a deep groundswell of discontent is rolling through scientific communities from Moscow to New York and, perhaps, even isolated Peking. It was manifest last week as activists within the American Physical Society tried to enlist the support of their colleagues in helping to fight what they called the 'overwhelming' domination of research by the military. ... they were united in a desire to shift the emphasis in research from military goals to pressing social needs. ... They urged that machinery be created to help scientists better educate the public to assess such controversies as those on the A.B.M. and on biological warfare."

Professional organizations have

racism

Continued from page 6

on our part, to initiate positive action for integration allows the establishment, including the Nixon administration, to appear as a real force for social progress. It would be difficult to convince a black programmer who got his job through OEO that the war the government is simultaneously pursuing against Vietnam is a racist one. While we

have the right to attempt to convince anyone of the correctness of our views, it would be impertinent to demand that the black man refuse military work as the price of our support for his struggles. We also have no right to insist that the cause of peace take priority over the cause of black liberation. It is highly presumptuous for a group of privileged, affluent, college educated, draft-exempt whites to be setting priorities for anyone else.

## GENERAL

WHEN: 8 PM, WEDNESDAY MARCH 12

WHERE: PAUL MILLSTEIN'S, 54 W 16th ST, APT 10 E

PLEASE COME AND PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING CPP'S FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

## MEETING

Due to lack of funds, we can't acknowledge donations and membership dues individually. We thank you here.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- I'd like to join CPP and enclose \$10 membership fee.
- Please put me on the mailing list.
- Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help towards mailing costs.
- Change of address

TO: Computer Professionals for Peace  
P.O. Box 1597  
Brooklyn, New York 11202

taken stands on other political issues, within and without the field of their purely technical competence: the A.M.A. on Medicare, abortion, euthanasia, and marijuana, the American Education Association on decentralization. In the case of the computer industry, there are few social issues not within our competence because the computer has pervaded all

functions of society.

It is time (SIC)<sup>2</sup> and ACM fulfilled its professional obligation to society to speak out on how computers are used rather than just how to use them. Only in an organization open to free exchange of ideas and debate can we provide society with truly responsible and professional information and service.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

## RESOLUTION

As professionals in the computer field and members of (SIC)<sup>2</sup>, we have the responsibility, through our professional association, to oppose the use of our skills for destructive and anti-social ends. Therefore, we urge that ACM adopt these proposals as part of its national policy.

1. We oppose the war in Vietnam, U.S. military presence throughout the world, and economic and political subversion of other nations. Since there is widespread involvement of our profession in these endeavors, we urge all computer professionals to review the moral consequences of their involvement in furthering these efforts.
2. We oppose discrimination as practiced in the computer field by direct or indirect means such as educational requirements, arbitrary testing procedures, and restrictive promotion policies.
3. We oppose the establishment of mass data banks which pose a threat to our privacy and concentrate power in the hands of a few.
4. We oppose the economic exploitation of the uninformed by unscrupulous computer schools. We support the implementation of accrediting standards for the computer educational field.
5. We support the active encouragement, development, and funding of programs for the constructive application of computers toward the solution of the many problems faced by our society.

## MARCH 4 ACTION!

We will be leafletting outside major installations in the morning, from 8:30 to 10, to reach as many computer people as possible. Tables will be set up on the West side of Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets between 11:30 and 2:30. If you can help with leafletting, making signs, manning the tables or general publicity, please contact Margie Berk, at 675-6577.

The theme of our demonstration will be a protest against the misuse of science and technology and an expression of solidarity with the professors at M.I.T. and the other colleges where symbolic one day research stoppages are being held. We will focus on the anti-ballistic missile network as a timely and dramatic example of what we see as the misuse of technical skills. We will plead for a redefinition of priorities in allocation of resources for scientific research. These issues vitally concern every one of us. The Anti-Complicity Movement is co-sponsoring the action.

## MARCH 4 ACTION!

NYU and Yeshivah University are hosts for a teach-in to be held in Room 109 of the Courant Institute, 251 Mercer St., starting at 2 PM on March 4.

The moderator will be Conor Cruse O'Brien, and the 4 speakers are

Harry Lustig, Chairman of the Physics Dept. at CCNY

David Robinson, Vice President of NYU

I.F. Stone, publisher of the Weekly

Tom Stonier, of Manhattan College's Pacem in Terris Institute.

Their topics are "The sentinel A.B.M. system - Facts and Fictions", "Science and Government", "Superiority, Sufficiency, Parity and Other Forms of Nuclear Nonsense", and "A Scientific Approach to the Elimination of War as an Anachronistic Institution".

This might be an interesting afternoon for those of us who intend to join the symbolic work stoppage for the day or part of it.

*LSM*  
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on our part, to initiate positive action for integration allows the establishment, including the Nixon administration, to appear as a real force for social progress. It would be difficult to convince a black programmer who got his job through OEO that the war the government is simultaneously pursuing against Vietnam is a racist one. While we

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## GENERAL

WHEN: 8 PM, WEDNESDAY MARCH 12

WHERE: PAUL MILLSTEIN'S, 54 W 16th ST, APT 10 E

PLEASE COME AND PARTICIPATE IN PLANNING CPP'S FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

## MEETING

Due to lack of funds, we can't acknowledge donations and membership dues individually. We thank you here.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- I'd like to join CPP and enclose \$10 membership fee.
- Please put me on the mailing list.
- Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help towards mailing costs.
- Change of address

TO: Computer Professionals for Peace  
P.O. Box 1597  
Brooklyn, New York 11202