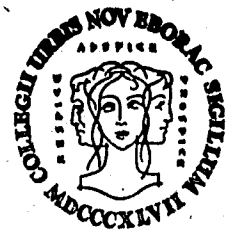


TECH NEWS



THE CITY COLLEGE

VOL. XXVIII — NO. 7

WEDNESDAY — 13 NOVEMBER 1968

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rally Confronted by Counter Demonstration; Fight Breaks Out



STUDENTS BEING ASKED to leave the Grand Ballroom. (See centerfold for arrest pictures and story.)

SDS and Commune Supported by Student Government; Engineering Honor Societies and YR's Demand Representation

By PHILIP D. WIRTEBERG and JANE TILLMAN IRVING

Violence erupted on the College's campus Friday afternoon as participants in two rallies outside the Administration Building attempted to shout each other down. A brief fist fight, which resulted in one bloodied nose, broke out as several members of one demonstration tried to take a portable megaphone from the hands of a speaker at the opposing rally.

About 250 students massed outside the Administration Building on Friday to protest against the "police invasion of City College" and the arrest on Thursday morning of 170 students who had given sanctuary to AWOL Bill Brakefield, as an extension of the pre-election vigil. An additional 150 students grouped outside Shepard as a "counter rally," to protest what they charged were "lies, violent demands, and emotional tirades" on the part of the more radical students of the college.

Both of Friday's demonstrations were continuations of the angry rallies which began early Thursday as the news of the "bust" spread around the campus. It was repeatedly and bitterly charged on Thursday that President Buell Gallagher had violated a pledge not to call the police without prior consultation with the faculty. Dr. Gallagher, at a "closed" news conference for members of the student press, emphasized that he had never made such a commitment,



STUDENTS DISCUSSING ACTION to be taken following the arrests on Thursday morning. From here, the students went to Aronow Auditorium and then the Administration Building.

Duchacek Speaks

Prof. Ivo Duchacek of the Political Science Department spoke Thursday on "The Continuing Czechoslovakian Crisis: its implications for the free and communist worlds." The lecture was sponsored by the Government and Law Society.

Prof. Duchacek, a native of Czechoslovakia, is regarded as an expert on Czech political affairs and has been teaching at City College for 15 years. He was a member of the Czechoslovakian Parliament right after World War II and was the Chairman of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Relations Committee (similar to the one headed by Senator Fulbright). He was forced to flee as a result of the Communist coup d'etat in 1948.

As the title of the lecture explains, Prof. Duchacek attempted to analyze the history of Czechoslovakia as a continuing tragedy, in which the present Soviet occupation is one of many. He quoted a French columnist, who wrote, "In our world, one should not be poor, black, a small nation, a Czech."

Czechoslovakia is a small, landlocked nation. To the west, there are 80 million Germans. To the east, there are 200 million Russians. These hostile borders have given the Czechs a fatalistic and, surprisingly, a humorous outlook, as evident in a sign found in Prague during the present Soviet occupation: "Cain was a brother too—signed Abel," referring to the Soviet justification that the invasion was a brotherly act of help.

Prof. Duchacek showed that the major years in Czechoslovakian history seemed to have ended with the digit eight: 1918—Independence, 1938—Munich, 1948—Communist coup d'etat, 1968—Soviet invasion.

Czechoslovakian independence in 1918 was due mainly to the efforts of President Woodrow

Wilson at the Versailles conference. Ever since then, Czechoslovakia has always looked towards the West, especially for its political values (parliament, majority rule, etc.) But directly west of Prague is Germany, which has always posed a barrier, and then France and England.

In 1938, Czechoslovakia was forced by her allies England and France to accept the Munich Pact, which gave western Czechoslovakia to the Germans. As a small country, Czechoslovakia was very dependent on the support of her allies. The Czechs are still bitter, especially towards the French, over this act of betrayal.

Professor Duchacek then posed the question: (Continued on Page 2)

History on TV During Strike

By JUDY LIEBOWITZ

Something is finally being done for the thousands of young people who are being denied an education as a result of the New York City School Strike. In cooperation with WNEW-TV, two City College professors began presenting a course designed to prepare high school juniors and seniors for the Regents Examination in American History.

Professors Donald Cody and James Watts began their television career on Monday, October 21, teaching American history to hundreds of students throughout the City. The program will cover approximately the same subject matter the students would be studying if the schools were open. It is not known, however, what future subject matter will be; the topics will be determined by the length of the strike.

In an interview with Prof. Watts, of the History Dept., he



Professor James Watts

explained that two members of the Education Department faculty, Professors Sanchez and Guerrero, were extremely influential in initiating the course. As he explained it, the contact was made for the course with WNEW-TV on Thursday the 16th of October. On Friday, the two professors were contacted

saying that it was not "feasible." He did, however, admit that he had been asked by the Faculty Council to enter into such an agreement after last year's hut arrests. Dr. Gallagher pointed out that the sanctuary was not the issue involved in his calling the police. The action (arrests) was taken because of the students' refusal to leave the Ballroom when the extended permit to use the Ballroom expired. "The vigil participants were no longer legally entitled to use the room and were directed to leave," Gallagher said. "They refused, so I was forced to call the police." Gallagher went on

to say, "I am under no legal or moral obligation to act in any manner other than the one I have, and I accept full responsibility for my actions."

The larger of the demonstrations was made up of members off SDS, the College Commune, and many "interested and concerned students." Several of the speakers pointed out that this rally represented a "broad, diverse political base, and was not just the radicals who usually are involved." Paul (Berman-zohn) President of Student Government, officiated at Thursday and Friday's rallies opposing the Administration's actions. He continually implored the shouting students to maintain some kind of order, and to organize in order to "accomplish anything." Friday's rally was to present the demands which about 300 students had finally agreed upon the previous night in Aronow Auditorium. (They attempted to present the demands to Gallagher Thursday night when they marched through the rain from Finley to the Administration Building, only to find that the President had gone to a B.H.E. meeting.)

The students opposing the actions of Gallagher are now making five demands. They are: 1) All criminal charges against the arrested students be dropped; 2) no disciplinary action be taken against the arrested students; 3) full political rights for SDS and Commune; 4) No cops ever be brought on campus to interfere in student political activity; and 5) all College affiliation with the military (ROTC, DOW, etc.) be severed and that existing ROTC space be given to the SEEK program.

(Continued on Page 2)

Onyx Society Supports Demonstrators Spiritually — Calls OP "The Enemy"

(Continued from Page 1)

Tom Shick, president of the Onyx Society presented his group's reaction to the demands. "Onyx will not support the demonstrations physically at this time." He noted that Black students had not been involved in any planning of the demonstration and therefore could not pledge blind allegiance. He cited the fifth demand as a ploy to draw Black support. "Onyx," he said, "is preparing for a confrontation which will be directly relevant to Black students."

Speaking further on Onyx's position, Rick Reed, a member of the Steering Committee of the Black Students' Organization stated, "Onyx refusal to support the demonstrators was a refusal of physical support. It does not obliterate our sympathies," Reed felt that although the demonstrators were involved in something meaningful to them, they did not find it necessary to solicit Onyx involvement in the beginning and therefore should not expect to find Onyx too supportive.

Referring to Friday's *Observation Post*, Reed commented, "We realize some common ground between the demonstrators' ideas and our own. We will not respond to our common enemy's (OP) attempt to divide and remove our spiritual support." This statement was made in reference to last week's OP which alluded to the possibility that Black people, some possibly students, others possibly police, had been responsible for the vandalism and thefts that had taken place prior to and during the night of the arrests.

Many faculty members, several of whom had dismissed their classes so that students would be able to attend the rallies, were on hand to listen to the student speeches. In addition several spoke to the groups, among them Prof. Julius Elias, Chairman of the Philosophy department, and Prof. Alfred Conrad, Chairman of Economics. Prof. Elias, speaking to those opposing the use of the police charged that Gallagher had acted in this way because of "outside" pressures. "President Gallagher has betrayed the faculty as much as he has the students," Elias charged. "There had been a clear understanding that he was not to act unilaterally in such situations."

Both Conrad and Elias asked for the students to express a voice of "moderation so that the issues do not become clouded by the protest processes themselves."

Approximately 100 feet from where the chanting, applauding protestors listened to speakers attacking Gallagher, 150 members of several "conservative" groups, including students for an Open Campus, the Young Republicans, Students Supporting ROTC, and the Young Conservatives, applauded the President's actions and chanted "Down with SDS." They angrily charged that a small minority of radicals, not representative of the student body, was smearing City College's name. As two members of this group held an American flag, Steve Schlessinger, President of the Young Republicans Club read their demands: that all arrested students be fully

involved be suspended until other firm disciplinary action is taken; that those persons who continually lead these illegal demonstrations be permanently expelled; that SDS and the Commune be permanently ousted from the campus; and that the police be called immediately in the event of any future illegal acts.

Bill Andermann, the vice-president of the Young Republican Club, expressed both annoyance and regret over the developments of the last several days. "I am not opposed to the idea of the vigil," Mr. Andermann pointed out, "but the extremes to which these radicals have carried their 'terrorist' activities is not appropriate to a college campus, nor any other institution in a democratic society."

The issue, the demonstrators concluded, was free speech and fair representation. "SDS," they charged, "is taking over student

government." A Black student rose to address the body, saying that they indeed, are represented as part of the political power of the white majority, while Blacks are not. The crowd disagreed. "That's mixing the issues," someone shouted, and was answered by another protestor, "that's better than mixing the races." The leaders reaffirmed that racism was not the issue, and endorsed several candidates for Councilman-at-Large in the Student Government elections. The demonstration then broke up as the students moved to the polls.

It is not expected that Friday's demonstrations would be the end of the rapidly increasing controversy over the use of police on campus. Many of the speakers at the rally called for the establishment of a "quasi-permanent" student organization or movement to continually push for student demands.

Duchacek Speaks

(Continued from Page 1)

ed a rhetorical question: "The Munich agreement has always been condemned because it was immoral and unwise (Hitler's appetite was not satisfied). But what if Hitler's appetite had been satisfied? What if Munich had been immoral and wise? What then, would world opinion have been?"

In 1945, Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Soviet troops. A democratic government was set up, but overthrown in a bloodless coup by the highly organized Communist Party in 1948.

After the Hungarian uprising in 1956, the Czech people desired a change from Stalinism. By the end of 1967, Czechoslovakia was close to combining socialism and democracy. But the existence of socialism was never threatened. Czechoslovakia still intended to remain socialist.

There were three basic reasons for the desire for liberal reform. 1) The students and in-

tellectuals were protesting against the inhumanity and brutality of the Stalinist system. 2) The workers were protesting against the gross inefficiency and huge centralization of the economy. 3) The Slovak Nationalists were protesting against the Czech rule in Prague. United by the personal courage of the Czech leaders (Dubcek and Svoboda), these protests became a powerful force in Czechoslovakia.

Prof. Duchacek then answered questions from the audience. Replying to a question concerning the future of Alexander Dubcek, the speaker said that the Russians could never feel comfortable with Dubcek in power. Ironically, Dubcek is a product of Russian communist training, not Czechoslovakian. As long as he is in power, liberalization might re-occur. "But then," he ended, with a characteristic Czech touch, "an airplane accident could always be manufactured."

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From a Black Chair: Politics, American Style

By PAUL B. SIMMS

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and provide new Guards for their future safety."

Prologue to the Declaration of Independence

But who is going to save America? Nobody. Why is that? 'Cause America is made up of some of the most ignorant people on the face of the earth. Why is that? Simply due to the nature of the country we live in. Be more explicit! Americans are stupid. They are so afraid that Black people will get a little equality (and in doing so, replace them) that they will go to any lengths to stop this. By the phrase "any lengths," I mean just that. America would have voted George Wallace into the White House if Nixon hadn't started his law and order garbage in his campaign speeches.

Dialogue

"Hey man, did you see that jive honkey gonna stand on the corner of 125th Street and tell me I should go to church. God Damn! Cat don't know I'm tired of trying to save my soul; I want to get with my body. I wanta live. He gonna tell me about some cherry buns and caran somethin' or other — who the hell knows. All I wanta do is make it till tomorrow, and right here on earth I mean."

"What you mean — not go to church? You some kinda fool? Where else you gonna get a big mouthful of wine on a Sunday morning — with all the liquor stores closed."

"Yea but then when you get back to your seat, it's tough to sleep, with all those Christians singin' Rock My Soul in the Bosom of Abraham and all that clappin' and yellin'. Hey man, you know there was some cat why told me to vote for Nixon 'cause he knows the plight of the brothers. Shiiiiitt! I hit that pig so many times, I got him to say he would vote for Clever and then had him kiss my foot. You know, man, I need some slaves."

"Man, don't laugh. Now you think for a second, baby — suppose on January 3, some mornin' when it's as cold as a bear's ass in D.C., some brother — or even some honkey — gets a chance to blow him away; or let's say he got hit by some flyin' grease or a moving truck. Man, we ain't had no problems. That cracker they got workin' with him — you know — ol' what's his name? Man, he would have us back in chains."

"Maybe you — not me baby, 'cause I'm too bad."

"Bullshit, man. You see what happened the last time you so-called 'Bad niggers' got rowdy. They had more cops uptown than you got roaches. And then I saw you walkin' behind Mayor Lindsay — bein' bad."

"That wasn't me man — that was somebody else who looks like me. But don't talk to me.

You ain't got no action. I got mine. Carry it wherever I go. So when the man touches me, I'll set fire to his ass. Spiro or Spearo or Sparoh or somethin' like that. But look. Suppose Wallace got in, man. What would you do then?"

"It would be beautiful baby — there would be no more jive Black people. There would be no more N double A. There would be no more Urban

admitted South Africa — to improve international relations). When we stood up for our rights in Birmingham, so-called Americans bombed a church and killed four little Black girls (the murderers still haven't been found) just to tell the Black people to stay in their place. When we emerged with a leader, he was either bought off or killed.

And now, someone has the



AND HERE WE HAVE a representative figure of real American political thought. If Wallace had won, just think — there would be no more white liberals. Which way would they go, is a good question, however!

League. There would only be brothers and the enemy. I heard LeRoi say, "Who will survive the revolution — few Black folks, fewer Negroes, no crackers at all."

"But how you gonna say that and you ain't even got your thing together yet? If Wallace was elected tomorrow, you would still have no way of protectin' that rat trap of yours."

"Man, don't hand me that — he wasn't elected so don't worry about it. I'll deal with that when the time comes. I ain't no jive — Man, will you look at what's coming! Whooooee! Where you goin' baby?"

Tricky Dick

And now we got to deal with Dick Nixon.

There was a student in this school who was trying to convince me that it would be advantageous for the Black people to unite with all working class people to fight the capitalists. That's a laugh. There is absolutely no way that I would even think of uniting with anybody except other Black people at this point. Look what the working class elected as its President. Then you look at why they did that — and in case you don't know already or can't figure it out — it's because America has a problem — us. She doesn't know what to do with us, but she does know that she will not have us being equal. When we stood up at the Olympics, the American racists had a fit (The same racists who would have

gall, the stupidity to come to me and even hint of uniting with the working class. You better believe that money does not change a person's racial concepts. There is only one difference between H. L. Hunt and Byron de la Bequeth — about a half a billion dollars.

Some Ain't Ready

I hope all of you (at least you brothers and sisters) saw the front page picture of the Daily News two weeks ago, which displayed a triumphant George Foreman waving an American flag in the center of the ring. It really hurts to see a brother bought off like that. There is no reason for him to get up there and wave that flag except to show disunity with the other Black athletes (and thereby giving a fragmented image of the liberation struggle that we are presently involved in).

Now you think about that man for a minute — Mr. Foreman — living in America — captive in the land of the free — what would make him do such a thing? Why would he stand in the ring waving an

American flag, knowing that other Black athletes were attempting to bring our problem before the eyes of the world? Can't he see that just because he can go to the Olympics, doesn't make Black people free and equal in this country? That's a house n-----r if I ever saw one. A George Schuyler in his more youthful days. He wouldn't let the world know that we are not sitting idly by and watching our leaders be assassinated. He wouldn't stand up and say that he is proud to be a Black man living in America. He wouldn't say to the world — "Look, I'm here, too."

The only opportunity we have had recently to show the world what we Black people are all about, and somebody lets him into the ring. He ought to fall in a bottle of Clorox — it would bleach his body to match his mind. We haven't been able to bring this before the U.N. — but when we did have the opportunity to bring it before the world we got Foreman. Know your enemy, my father always said. And some of us ain't ready!

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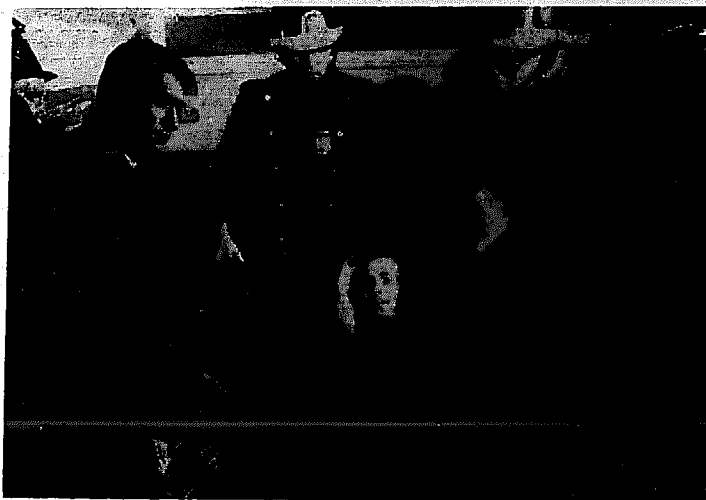


By PAUL B. SIMMS

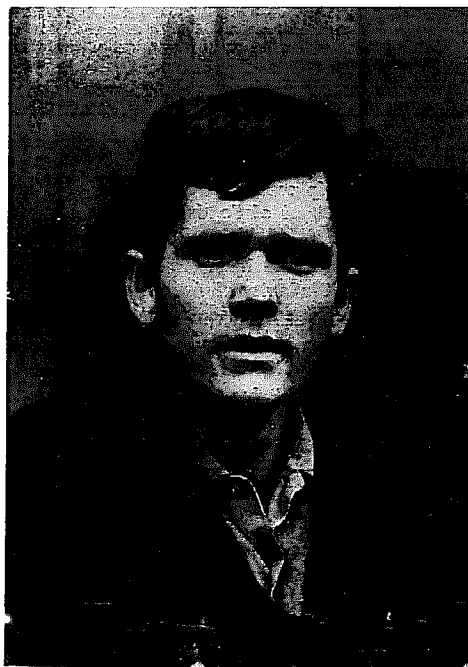
(The following is an attempt to describe the actions that occurred on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning. It should be noted that the information herein has been gathered from two interviews with Mel Friedman and Mike Chayes.)

Word came during the day that there would be arrests that evening. This led to two false alarms being set off — one during the day, the other late in the evening. After the second alarm, the system was destroyed. The bells no longer worked and consequently, there was no forewarning of the arrests.

The students inside the building had not seen Dr. Gallagher since the vigil began. About midnight, police were seen gathering by one student (Chayes) who rushed to the campus, only to see a police wagon and several policemen outside the campus, opposite Dr. Gallagher's



TECH NEWS
Photographs
by Mike Chayes



home. (This was about 12:30.) Inside the building, there was talk about an imminent arrest. The demonstrators had already decided that there would be no violence. Over and over again, Josh Chaikin and Ron McGuire emphasized that there be no violence.

Peace Appears

The first person to appear was Dean Peace. Associate Dean of Students, along with a police inspector, Peace began by reading a statement from the Board of Higher Education, which demanded the removal of the students from the Finley Student Center. Peace emphasized that if there was no voluntary compliance with this order, that charge would be raised against the students and they would all be arrested. (One point that has been raised here was that many students who left at this point were also arrested once they got outside.)

(Responding to the question

of students arrested while attempting to leave the building, Dean of Students G. Nicholas Paster stated, "The police were not told to be selective. They were told to clear the building and in the process, they arrested every unauthorized person they met." See Dean Paster's statement.)

As Dean Peace came in and read his statement some students shouted in defiance at him and the police. Then the police began to enter the room. Prior to their being called, they had been drilling into the room, but once the statement by Dean Peace was read and several minutes elapsed they stormed in numbers above five hundred.

No Motion

The inspector who was present, then offered to accept anyone as voluntarily submitting to arrest, but no one moved. There were shouts of defiance to this request. When one Sergeant

was assigned to point out one policeman to assume the custody of one to three demonstrators. Not only were the students sitting on the floor arrested, but press reporters, radio announcers, medical people and some who claimed to be observers. Ron McGuire grabbed a bullhorn from the inspector to make sure that the arrests would be carried out without resistance.

There were 171 people arrested, of whom 135 were students at the City College. The students were loaded into paddy wagons and police buses and it was suggested by lawyers present that the badge number of the arresting officer be remembered for court action.

The arrested students were taken to many precincts throughout the city, including the 24th, 26th, 6th and 9th Precincts.

After 100 students had been removed from the Grand Ballroom, the others decided to go limp on the policemen. Each was picked up by three policemen and charged with resisting arrest, along with the criminal trespassing charges of all those present.

Weapon Switch

An incident occurred at the 6th precinct (where Mel Friedman stayed the night) in which J.G., a Navy lieutenant, was very defiant to the cops and as a result, the policemen searched him

thoroughly — the insides of his shoes, his entire wallet, including the lining, and consequently found a small knife. The policemen, however, threw the knife into a drawer, pulled out a six inch switch blade — whereupon the sailor was charged with weapons violation.

In general, however, the policemen dealt with the arrests with almost no violence at all. There were a couple of reports of policemen kicking demonstrators, but the police gener-

ally behaved themselves. The entire bust was very quick and appeared to be quite painless.

The demonstrators were fed two pieces of white bread and a slice of bologna along with something that someone called coffee. At the Sixth Precinct, they were placed in a cell approximately eight feet by fourteen feet. There were 35 people to a cell.

The emotions in the jail were quite high. There was some singing and talking, some people wrote on the walls, others drew pictures. It was a very long night — few slept.



"The police did a fine job," stated Dean Paster, Dean of Students, in an interview Friday "and we had enough police so that there would be no invitation to fighting. We were in touch with them all that day during which time we detailed exactly how the police would handle the arrests. They had their orders; they were told not to be selective. They had orders to clear the entire building and that's what they did." Paster went on to explain that everyone that the police met were for the most part, arrested.

"A Fine Job"

As he stated, Dean Paster was in the room when the statement requesting the demonstrators to leave was read. He stated that the demonstrators were given ten or fifteen minutes to respond to Dean Peace's request. "I know that there was sufficient time given to the demonstrators. Jeff Steinberg, a student that I recognized as being present at the reading, left before the arrests occurred. I know of several other students who acted likewise."

Regarding the actions of the police, Dean Paster was quite pleased. Inasmuch as there was a possibility of an over-reaction from the police, Paster stated "The police are not controllable once you have asked them to act for you."

Speaking to questions of calling the police on campus, Dean

Arrest They're

Them — Students

ever, "I'm not so sure that we should not, in fact, have a consultative group to advise the President on such matters. It would be very helpful to an administrator to have recommendations from students and faculty on such action."

Referring to the responsibility for the arrests, Paster explained that although W. Gallagher had signed the authorization for the arrests, he had requested that the entire matter be left in his hands. "Gallagher has been made the target," he explained, "when he didn't initiate this action at all. The matter was in a realm to which I have a basic responsibility. I told Dr. Gallagher that I wanted to handle this myself. I didn't want him standing over my shoulder."

The following is the statement that Dean Paster released last Thursday regarding the arrests:

Office of The Dean of Students
On Thursday, October 31, the City College Commune and the campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society requested the use of the Grand Ballroom of the Finley Student Center for a 24-hour "pre-election vigil." As is customary, permission was granted by the administrators of the Center.

On Friday, November 1, at the expiration of the original period, a request was made by the vigil participants for an extension of the permit until Monday afternoon, November 4. This request was granted, although it meant rescheduling other stu-

dent groups that had asked to use the Ballroom.

On Monday afternoon, upon expiration of the extension period, those participating in the vigil were informed that they were no longer legally entitled to use the room and were directed to leave. They refused.

Reports have been received, and confirmed, of numerous acts of vandalism and property dam-



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The GUARDIAN
(College Press Service)

A student movement has its own built-in limitations, both in terms of how much it can do and how much it can understand. In some ways, a student movement tends to be artificial, because the student lives in an artificial environment—the university. Thus, it is natural that a student movement generally concerns itself with issues that the majority of society has hardly any time at all to be concerned about. This is good to a point. Without the student demonstrations against the war, there would've been no antiwar movement. Without student consciousness of racism, blacks would be even more isolated and vulnerable to attack.

A student movement evolves to an inevitable point where it realizes that wars and racism

are the manifestations of an inhuman system and if wars and racism are going to be stopped, the system itself must be stopped, and another created. And it is at this point that a student

by Julius Lester

movement reaches the boundaries of its inherent limitations. When this juncture is reached, the student movement finds its members becoming increasingly frustrated and the movement seeks to relieve that frustration through activism and/or by turning its attention to changing the students' immediate environment, the university.

A student movement which concerns itself with bringing about changes within the university is engaging in an act which can have all the appearance of being important, while being in essence quite unim-

age caused by the vigil participants, including the slashing of furniture and fire hoses, destruction of audio-visual and other equipment, sabotaging of the Finley Center's fire alarm system, cutting of telephone lines and breaking into and entering of staff and service offices. Files

have been rifled and documents taken. On at least one occasion, staff members of the Finley Center were manhandled by persons participating in the vigil. In addition, it has become clear that some of these participants are not students of City College and have no legitimate



TECH NEWS
Photographs
by Mike Chayes

was assigned to point out one policeman to assume the custody of one to three demonstrators. Not only were the students sitting on the floor arrested, but press reporters, radio announcers, medical people and some who claimed to be observers. Ron McGuire grabbed a bullhorn from the inspector to make sure that the arrests would be carried out without resistance.

There were 171 people arrested, of whom 135 were students at the City College. The students were loaded into paddy wagons and police buses and it was suggested by lawyers present that the badge number of the arresting officer be remembered for court action.

The arrested students were taken to many precincts throughout the city, including the 24th, 26th, 6th and 9th Precincts.

After 100 students had been removed from the Grand Ballroom, the others decided to go limp on the policemen. Each was picked up by three policemen and charged with resisting arrest, along with the criminal trespassing charges of all those present.

Weapon Switch

An incident occurred at the 6th precinct (where Mel Friedman stayed the night) in which J.G., a Navy lieutenant, was very defiant to the cops and as a result, the policemen searched him

thoroughly — the insides of his shoes, his entire wallet, including the lining, and consequently found a small knife. The policemen, however, threw the knife into a drawer, pulled out a six inch switch blade — whereupon the sailor was charged with weapons violation.

In general, however, the policemen dealt with the arrests with almost no violence at all. There were a couple of reports of policemen kicking demonstrators, but the police gener-

"The police did a fine job," stated Dean Paster, Dean of Students, in an interview Friday "and we had enough police so that there would be no invitation to fighting. We were in touch with them all that day during which time we detailed exactly how the police would handle the arrests. They had their orders; they were told not to be selective. They had orders to clear the entire building and that's what they did." Paster went on to explain that everyone that the police met were for the most part, arrested.

"A Fine Job"

As he stated, Dean Paster was in the room when the statement requesting the demonstrators to leave was read. He stated that the demonstrators were given ten or fifteen minutes to respond to Dean Paster's request. "I know that there was sufficient time given to the demonstrators. Jeff Steinberg, a student that I recognized as being present at the reading, left before the arrests occurred. I know of several other students who acted likewise."

Regarding the actions of the police, Dean Paster was quite pleased. Inasmuch as there was a possibility of an over-reaction from the police, Paster stated "The police are not controllable once you have asked them to act for you."

Speaking to questions of calling the police on campus, Dean

Arrest They're

ally behaved themselves. The entire bust was very quick and appeared to be quite painless.

The demonstrators were fed two pieces of white bread and a slice of bologna along with something that someone called coffee. At the Sixth Precinct, they were placed in a cell approximately eight feet by fourteen feet. There were 35 people to a cell.

The emotions in the jail were quite high. There was some singing and talking, some people wrote on the walls, others drew pictures. It was a very long night — few slept.

Paster defended Dr. Gallagher's right to maintain that power for himself. "I do not think that one can call together a large body like a faculty in an emergency action and this was an emergency. The situation called for a decision which had to lead to action." He went on to explain that because of the nature of the Administrative position, there is no other alternative but to react to an emergency situation with as little delay as possible, and that calling together the entire General Faculty would be a needless waste of time. Dean Paster did say, how-



Them — Students

ever, "I'm not so sure that we should not, in fact, have a consultative group to advise the President on such matters. It would be very helpful to an administrator to have recommendations from students and faculty on such action."

Referring to the responsibility for the arrests, Paster explained that although Dr. Gallagher had signed the authorization for the arrests, he had requested that the entire matter be left in his hands. "Gallagher has been made the target," he explained, "when he didn't initiate this action at all. The matter was in a realm to which I have a basic responsibility. I told Dr. Gallagher that I wanted to handle this myself. I didn't want him standing over my shoulder."

The following is the statement that Dean Paster released last Thursday regarding the arrests:

Office of The Dean of Students

On Thursday, October 31, the City College Commune and the campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society requested the use of the Grand Ballroom of the Finley Student Center for a 24-hour "pre-election vigil." As is customary, permission was granted by the administrators of the Center.

On Friday, November 1, at the expiration of the original period, a request was made by the vigil participants for an extension of the permit until Monday afternoon, November 4. This request was granted, although it meant rescheduling other stu-

dent groups that had asked to use the Ballroom.

On Monday afternoon, upon expiration of the extension period, those participating in the vigil were informed that they were no longer legally entitled to use the room and were directed to leave. They refused.

Reports have been received, and confirmed, of numerous acts of vandalism and property dam-

Reprinted from
The GUARDIAN
(College Press Service)

A student movement has its own built-in limitations, both in terms of how much it can do and how much it can understand. In some ways, a student movement tends to be artificial, because the student lives in an artificial environment—the university. Thus, it is natural that a student movement generally concerns itself with issues that the majority of society has hardly any time at all to be concerned about. This is good to a point. Without the student demonstrations against the war, there would've been no antiwar movement. Without student consciousness of racism, blacks would be even more isolated and vulnerable to attack.

A student movement evolves to an inevitable point where it realizes that wars and racism

are the manifestations of an inhuman system and it wars and racism are going to be stopped, the system itself must be stopped and another created. And it is at this point that a student

by Julius Lester

movement reaches the boundaries of its inherent limitations. When this juncture is reached, the student movement finds its members becoming increasingly frustrated and the movement seeks to relieve that frustration through activism and/or by turning its attention to changing the students' immediate environment, the university.

A student movement which concerns itself with bringing about changes within the university is engaging in an act which can have all the appearances of being important, while being in essence, quite unim-

portant. Regardless of how unending one's stay in a university may seem, the fact yet remains that after four years of serving time, the student leaves. While student movements are characterized by a great willingness to confront the reigning social authority, there is nothing inherent in a student movement that will insure its evolution into a radical movement once the students leave the university.

Perhaps the greatest liability of a student movement is that it is only able to speak to other students. While this is of limited value, the fact still remains that there is perhaps no group more powerless than students. Not only are students without power, the instruments of power are not even part of their world. If all students went on strike, it wouldn't cause the society to

(Continued on Page 1)



age caused by the vigil participants, including the slashing of furniture and fire hoses, destruction of audio-visual and other equipment, sabotaging of the Finley Center's fire alarm system, cutting of telephone lines and breaking into and entering of staff and service offices. Files

have been rifled and documents taken. On at least one occasion, staff members of the Finley Center were manhandled by persons participating in the vigil. In addition, it has become clear that some of these participants are not students of City College and have no legitimate

business on the campus.

As a result of the present state of affairs, individual students, student groups and college staff members have been deprived of the use of the Finley Center and facilities to which they are entitled. There has been constant disruption of college operations and a continuing threat to the safety and welfare of persons in the Finley Center.

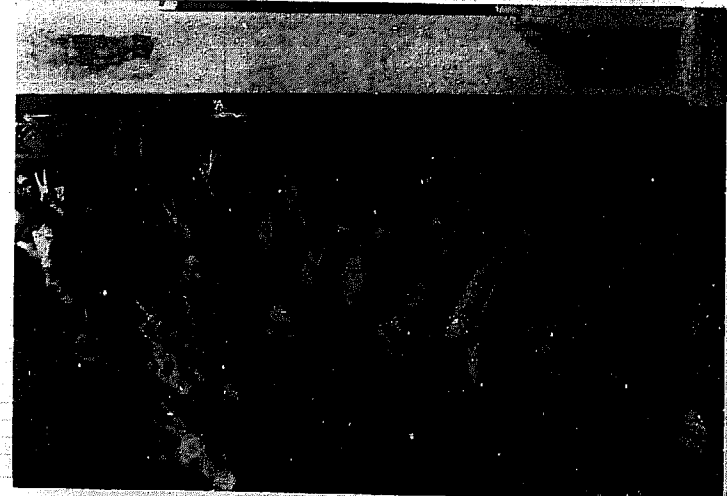
Accordingly, the City College administration has requested the Police Department of the City of New York to take immediate action to remove and arrest those persons who have been illegally occupying areas of the Finley Student Center and other parts of the College and who have refused to vacate those areas in accordance with the direction of college officials.

G. Nicholas Paster
Dean of Students

November 7, 1969

From BGC

Finally, according to a telephone interview with Dr. Gallagher over the weekend, there has been no change in the decision to let this matter go through the courts. He stated that his position since the press conference last Thursday had not changed and all students would be punished according to the charges made against them — some with criminal trespassing, others with criminal disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.



No Motion

The inspector who was present, then offered to accept anyone as voluntarily submitting to arrest, but no one moved. There were shouts of defiance to this request. When one Sergeant

TECH NEWS

ROOM 337 FINLEY STUDENT CENTER
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NEW YORK 10031
ADIrondack 4-6500

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FACULTY ADVISOR / harry soodak

Printed by: Boro Printing Co.
216 W. 18 Street 222

We're Disappointed...

Students are also citizens, and as such, they have a right to protest. This right the Administration has extended to them more often than one can recall. The most recent events, however, have led to the Administration's taking the position that the students be dealt with by the courts. Furthermore, the College has taken a rather unlikely stand in having members of the press arrested. One **Tech News** staff member was arrested, three from Observation Post, and several from WCCR.

Primarily, the College commitment should be to the students, not to the perpetuation of the administration. When students are assaulted on campus grounds, the Burns Guards and the College Officials become directly involved. When students fight on campus, no one requests that the student be arrested for assault and battery. It seems illogical that in this instance, when students occupied the Grand Ballroom of the Finley Student Center, criminal charges would be requested. We feel that the action taken by the police should have been solely on the premise that the students would not leave the Ballroom when required to do so. Inasmuch as the Burns Guards were unable to accomplish the desires of the school, police action was requested. This, however, should in no way mandate that students, exercising their right to protest, suffer in the courts. Disciplinary Committee action seems fair to all parties concerned.

We should also like to call attention to the fact that no provision was made to guarantee the safety of the student press representatives who were present. The responsibility of the student press is to report the various events which occur on campus. If a reporter decides to stay up at night to give eyewitness coverage of the arrest of over one hundred students, the Administration should endeavor to protect him, rather than arrest him.

We are somewhat disappointed in the Administration — they have responded to student activity with the style, grace, and charm of Grayson Kirk and Richard Daley. Too bad.

...But Not Completely

Presently, there is one course being taught on Channel 5 in American History, sponsored by the Education and History departments. The course has been received very favorably by many parents and high school students throughout the city. There is no reason why other departments could not arrange similar activities to deal with this strike-ridden city.

Furthermore, we feel that if the Administration would see the benefits of this maneuver, both educational and in public relations, a College-wide program could be developed to coordinate courses from all departments. This strike is going into its eighth week, and it's about time some responsible forces began to carry the load that the United Federation of Teachers and its members have so blatantly dropped.

CLASSIFIED

Commerce

Student Actors needed: 16 mm film. Contemporary college life. No acting experience necessary. Sat., Nov. 16. Lovett 230-W150.

Lessons in classical (literary) Tibetan. Reasonable. Call 866-2227.

Piano lessons for beginners. Reasonable. Piano available, call Nan NI 6-4544, after 10 P.M.

Wanted: Guild or Gibson guitar—6 strike acoustic. Call Tano, 653-3678 in eve, leave message.

Blues guitarist available for Working group. Call UN 3-9575, John.

Papers typed — Reasonable rates — IBM electric typewriter, call Gloria, 597-1712, Mon.-Fri. 9 P.M.-11 P.M. Sat. 10 A.M.-6 P.M.

MG for sale Model TF 1955 red 1500 series \$800. Call Steve GI 4-0751.

1968 Royal Safari portable typewriter \$90.00. Call Marc WE 3-2772 evenings.

For your V.W.—two used snowtires—mounted on rims ready to be used. Best offer. Call TU 2-0491.

Science fiction books: Anthologies and novels. All in excellent condition, 15 books for \$5.00, 100 books for \$30.00.

One pair of ice skates size 9-10, \$9.50, call after 6 P.M. CI 9-7909.

Oscilloscope-Heath kit 10-21. In perfect operating condition, \$40.00 or highest offer. Call (212) 114-8391, after 6 P.M.

1963 Ford. Standard Transmission. Good condition. Economical, \$200.00. Call Eddie, GR 5-0943.

Household furniture, highest offer. 212-LI 4-8391.

Wanted: Toy electric trains, call 545-2772. Evenings.

Sharon—Where are you? . . . H.

Sorry — I picked up the wrong brown suede jacket by mistake at the IFC meeting last Fri. Please call me. Jack Levine, day or evening, LU 4-1612.

Grad. student will tutor for Spanish—any level. Reasonable rates. Call after 9 P.M. 537-0712.

Miscellaneous

Lost: French "3" notebook. If found, please call 438-7585.

Today I can't see you Leya . . . The H.

Barry Katz—Please call Susan about her amp. Immediately! 231-8167.

Ranchman is innocent.

convince me.

You were right, Tom, dating Mike is a no no.

—Wendy

A. Karen has dragonmouth.

—Bad Breath Anonymous

R. H., What if they don't look up your rear.

The Purple Avenger and II of Pild

1963 Olds Jetfire, sacrifice. Small 8, 4-spd., Burglar alarm. 212-465-2572.

Is Mike Zapantis really the "Golden Greek"?

—D.L.

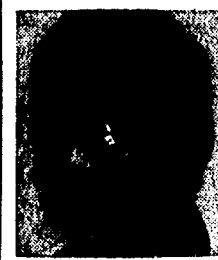
Notices

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING FILM

The Society of Automotive Engineers will show a film about road rallying and auto-racing on Thursday, November 14, at 12:15 in room S135.

STUDENT-FACULTY TEA

A Dansforth Foundation Student-Faculty Tea will be held on Tuesday, November 26, from 11:30 to 1:30 in the Faculty Library in Steinman Hall. Interested students can consult with Professor Jiji for more details.



Grosserie

BY JEFF GROSSMAN

The hosts were sitting around congratulating themselves. "We did it. We did it," they kept telling each other. All around them the party blared.

And it was one of the wildest parties I've ever seen. Beer flowed like water through your grandmother's paisley shawl. Naked ladies running around, flapping in the breeze.

"Let joy and merriment reign unconfined. We've won, we've won," yelled one of the hosts to the mob scene all around him.

There were thousands of people, dancing and singing, (and sex), and drinking, (and sex), and music (and . . . aw c'mon, you know there's only two sexes).

I saw my hosts sitting around toasting each other, on the other side of the room, about fifteen feet away. I started to make my way through the mass of writhing bodies. When I got over there two hours later (lovin' every minute of it), I confronted my hosts.

"Don't just stand there, friend," said one, "grab a bottle and a girl."

"Well, I really don't think . . ."

"Listen man, we've won. I mean we've really done it. Join the celebration."

"Yeah, but I don't know what it's all about."

"Why didn't you say so. Sit down — here, have a drink — I'll 'splain it on you."

"See, we couldn't take LBJ for another four years. Just could not hack the war, the draft, and all that stuff. So we set out to knock him out. And we did it. We shopped around for a relative unknown to be the crusader of our cause."

"Gene McCarthy was our man, so we grabbed him. Anti-war, anti-administration, he was beautiful. And he succeeded beyond our wildest dreams. We had Johnson on the run. All the students were behind us," he said, gesturing to all the kids' behinds (I mean all the kids behind). There were thousands of them, running around like they were having the time of their lives.

"But that wasn't quite good enough. McCarthy couldn't really relate to Blacks and poor whites. He was a little weak on the domestic side. So we looked around a little more and came up with another beautiful candidate — Robert Kennedy."

"We were really in fine shape then," said another of the hosts. "Two anti-administration candidates, we couldn't lose."

"And we didn't!!" the rest chimed in over the din of the crowd.

"Of course," said the first, in a somber tone, "the assassination was a tragedy. But we were men of principle and determination. After overcoming our grief, we went on, and came up with George McGovern."

"What about Hubert Humphrey?" I asked.

A roar of laughter rang out from the group. "Didn't you hear us, man? We wanted LBJ and his whole crew out. We want change, we're radicals, we're spoilers."

I looked around. It was bordering on an orgy of joy. Yelling, laughing, drinking, dancing, screaming, singing, what-have-you. But I was finally beginning to understand.

"Then, to really sock it to the nation," one host drunkenly yelled, "we picked up Dick Gregory and Eldridge Cleaver."

There were only two hosts still sober enough to talk at this point. Most of the crowd, too, had passed out from drink, or fatigue, or sex (?).

"We did it! We won!" screamed the two remaining hosts, as they, too, started to wobble.

Yes, I guess they had done it. They worked hard and accomplished their ends. I only had one small, disturbing thought as I looked around this now quiet throng of merry, euphoric partyers.

When they wake up tomorrow morning, they'll try to shake their hangovers to the tune of Nixon-Agnew.

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We have more girls
than the other paper

Tech Life

By ZVI LOWENTHAL



For the past decade, electronic computers have become an increasingly pertinent and unique part of American politics. These devices have helped predict winners, count ballots and analyze results in record speed. In the 1968 campaign, the cost of computers used by pollsters, Government and news media has reached about \$10-million.

This election marks the first major use of numerous data display devices for putting information into and retrieving it from the computers. In addition, the networks had tried to take no chance on having their systems black out this year and had built-in fail-safe capabilities, mostly in the form of redundant computers. Most computer industry sources consider the transition to electronic elections just beginning. Both C.B.S. and A.B.C. used the I.B.M. 360, but not the same model that we have at the College. N.B.C. used the R.C.A. Spectra 70.

Computers had entered the political scene only 8 years ago in the 1960 campaign between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. At that time, the three major networks were using these machines for promotion and practical use, but now they couldn't conceive of election coverage without them. Their amazing capabilities are exemplified by the fact that they could pick out the winning candidate, in most states, before the elections were actually over.

Inevitably, what is going to occur is a complete control of predicting future events by these machines which can carry out mathematical operations, complex calculations, and immense computations in unbelievably short time. Presently, you must watch T.V. the whole night in order to make sure of the winner, although the computer had already predicted the outcome. In future elections, however, there will be no need for voting. Man will just feed the computers with the necessary data on each candidate to predict who will be elected. Such information as: age, hairstyle, weight, height, speech, past voting record, and a few campaign promises, will be sufficient information for the computer to forecast the winner. This method of election will give even the poor candidate, who cannot afford \$20-million in campaign funds, an equal chance in running for a high office.

But these tools for rapid data analysis need not stop at elections. Man will no longer have to go to ballgames to find out who will win. By feeding the computer with the necessary data (players, speed of each player, past performance of each player, wind velocity, temperature, etc.) the correct prediction of each game may be executed. Therefore ballplayers will not want to play knowing that they will lose. In essence, sports will slowly become theoretical, the computer playing both sides, and no one actually sweating on the field.

Can you imagine the extraordinary power this machine has? It can save thousands of lives by prognosticating the outcome of wars. Wars will become obsolete. Whenever two nations declare war on each other, data (number of jets, battleships, weapons, tanks, Allies, etc.) will be fed into the computer and a victor would be calculated. No more destruction, killing, useless loss, and possible fallout.

They may be inhuman, but love and marriage are not beyond the scope of computers. They are presently widely used as matchmakers in scores of campuses and private corporations. Feeding the computer with data in several categories (religion, age, sex, interests, hobbies, etc.) has resulted in its ability to find one a compatible partner. When these computers become more complex, programs will enable them to foretell the outcome of marriages and aid as marriage counselors if needed. The tremendous divorce rate would drop to practically nil.

The question still remains — will computers eventually outwit man? Although it may seem totally absurd, in the "Space Odyssey-2001," the computer, Hal, not wanting to be destroyed, takes over.

Man may not be able to outwit the computer, but he should always be able to unplug it.

LETTERS

— 30 —

8 November 1968

Editor Tech News:

Because of limited time, I have been forced to give up my Tech Life column. However, due to recent events, I feel that certain issues should be brought to light. Therefore, I am presenting these issues in this letter.

I usually reserve Wednesday nights for writing the Tech Life Column. However, last Wednesday night, or perhaps I should say early Thursday morning, access to a pencil or for that matter to my belt was strictly forbidden. Perhaps you know someone, or you yourself, were in a similar situation. To clarify, I will tell you that a night in the 30th Pct. jail is not a cherished memory.

Let me begin my story by saying that I was not a member of the "sanctuary" demonstration. My presence in the Finley Ballroom was in the capacity of a news reporter for WCCR. With me on the radio news team was Mr. Martin Weisblut. Both he and I were covering the story for our news media for presentation to the students the next morning. At this point I would like to mention that the purpose of this letter is not about the central issue, which is Mr. Brakefield, for I'm sure that numerous articles have been written already. What is intended, rather, is to spotlight the harassment of the college press. Not only were Mr. Weisblut and myself arrested and thrown into the slam, but so were all the other students bearing press cards. It seems that at some point Dean Peace had instructed that all persons not wearing working press badges, which are issued by the police department and not available to the student press, would be asked to leave or be put under arrest. It also seems that most of the press reporters did not hear the warning. Mr. Weisblut and myself left the Ballroom when we saw one student reporter being arrested. While standing outside the Ballroom, Dean Peace pointed to us and instructed the officer to arrest us. The rest of the story is common knowledge. All charges were dropped against Mr. Weisblut and myself when Dean Peace was informed by the directors of the Finley Center that we were given specific permission to be on the premises. What I'm saying, and the incident should serve as an example, is that all charges against arrested students, representing their news media, who were not directly involved in the demonstration, should be dropped.

Finally, all student press media and both student governments should support the protection of their student voice, the news media. Therefore a request to Dean Peace should be sent by each organization to the effect that a certain number of official City College press cards should be issued, by Dean Peace himself, to the news media for use exclusively on the City College campus. Students bearing these passes would have the same rights, only on campus, as given to the working press. Of course each organization would reserve the right to issue its own press cards. It should be understood by the organization that organizational press cards would

The Roamin' Forum

By JUDY LIEBOWITZ

How do you view the coming four years in the light of the Presidential election of Richard M. Nixon?



Mario Sprouse, Music, 1501 (3)

Being Black I view the next administration with great pessimism. Agnew doesn't have very favorable views towards Blacks, and Nixon's views are very vague. I hope someone doesn't assassinate Nixon. I don't want to contend with Agnew.

Larry Bardfeld, Economics, 1603 (6)

I fear very strongly for the people who need help most at this time in our nation's history — the poor, uneducated, and minority groups. Nixon shows a marked lack of sophistication about our nation's problems, priorities, and solutions.

Jesse Walden, Mechanical Engineer, 1808 (5)

I view the next four years with a great deal of apprehension. I think a Republican President will increase spending on Cold War items and decrease aid to the cities and the poor. Mr. Humphrey may not have been fantastic, but he has a much better domestic policy.

Lynne Reitman, Undecided, 1301 (4)

Same as the last four years — sad!

Steve Berman, Physical Ed., 1802 (1)

Dimly through the darkness of the country's problems. Seriously, though, I feel the office of the President shapes the man, not vice versa. Mr. Nixon takes the reins of a country racked by social strife. The problems of youth, the Black Man and the War must be resolved. I fear his solutions will be shortsighted and in the traditions of maintaining the status quo. For me this would be unsatisfactory. I repeat, I think that dark days lie ahead.

Sandy Tandler, Sociology, Junior (2)

"NOWHERE."

not be officially recognized by the administration. In other words, the organizational press cards would be good for day to day news coverage. But where possible police harassment could occur, only official City College press cards would be recognized.

P.S. Good luck, Zvi Lowenthal.
Albert W. Gershman
Station Mgr. WCCR

Hillel Replies

1 November 1968

Editor, Tech News:

Re: "Jewish Group Gears to Times" by Judy Abraham
October 30, 1968

A number of distortions are evident in the report on the newly-formed Jewish Student Union. The organizer of the group, Jerry Fisher, claims that Hillel is a religious organization, and he implies that we represent the "establishment."

These claims are misrepresentations. Some of Hillel's student officers have been avid atheists. Many of our members do not come from religious backgrounds. They see Hillel as the organized Jewish Community at City College where all points

of view and forms of Jewish expression, including the secular, are welcomed.

With reference to Israel, Hillel recently sponsored the Israeli Ambassador's talk at CCNY, and has invited M. S. Arnoni, editor of the *Majority of One*, hardly a religious organ, to speak in November on "Israel and the Third World," a program planned specifically with our radical students in mind.

Our Students for Israel Committee sees Israel as a progressive democracy. This committee has planned action and education to include our campus radicals. In content and in membership, our committee does not

(Continued on Page 8)

Lester

(Continued from Page 5)

pause in its step. The most that a student movement can do is to disrupt. The power to disrupt, however, cannot be equated with the power to make a revolution. A student movement is only a revolutionary force when it can act as an adjunct with other forces in the society. It is needless to say that such a situation does not presently exist.

When student radicals leave the campus, they can avoid coming into direct contact with other forces in the society by creating their own little worlds where they continue to live with each other, talk only to each other and remain unconcerned about the concrete problems which most people have to face. The student radical is never heard talking about a rise in the price of milk, new taxes, real wages or doctor bills. The student radical creates his own society in which money is not an overriding problem and because it isn't, the student radical thinks that revolution is all about love, because he has time to think about love. Everybody else is thinking about survival.

No matter how radical a student may be, his radicalism remains virgin until he has had to face the basic problems which everyone in the society has to face — paying the rent every month. It is easy to be radical when someone else is underwriting it. It is all too easy to belittle the Wallace-supporting factory when one does not know the constant economic insecurity and fear under which the factory worker lives.

And while such issues as the war in Vietnam, the repression of Mexican students and the invasion of Czechoslovakia are important, revolution is made from the three eternal issues — food, clothing and shelter.

As long as the movement is dominated by students, the movement will carry within it the seeds of its own death. As long as the student, upon graduation, carries his radicalism to an apartment three blocks away from the campus or to the nation's East Villages where a thousand others just like him reside, his radicalism will remain theoretically correct and pragmatically irrelevant, except as a gadfly forcing the system to make minimal reforms.

Review

"The People vs. Ranchman"

by Sande Neiman

Is there such a thing as rape? Is there a point where animal desire replaces the problematical question of consent? Is it then that the rapist ceases to be guilty of infringing upon the rights of the victim? If such a demarcation exists then Caryl Chessman (convicted murderer/rapist) was unjustifiably executed by the state of California several years ago.

Chessman's "murder by a guilty society" is the crime very successfully explored in Megan Terry's new play "The People vs. Ranchman" (at the Fortune Theatre, 62 East 4th St.) Ranchman R. Ranchman's, official and unofficial trial and indictment by society is based on Chessman's parallel situation.

All elements of society are well-represented in this multifaceted happening as Ranchman is tried and electrocuted, gassed, hanged and assassinated. Miss Terry creates a judge who roundly condemns the contemptible Ranchman from his flag-draped chair at one moment, and the next comes down on the floor with the accused to reminisce about the good old days when their grandfathers worked their way across the country.

Other recognizable characters include the club-carrying police or "pigs" as they are called, the assorted rah-rah Americans — the soldier, the parents of the "victim," the baseball player, and a mixed group of victims — but are they really victims? Miss Terry is masterful in this ambiguity. Did Ranchman take advantage of the innocent girl with the Alice-in-Wonderland appearance? Or did she invent the story to get back at her boyfriend, who claims that her excessive pent-up passion had turned him off? And the other "victims" — the young boy supposedly violated by Ranchman who is also accused of being a deviate, and the two married women attacked by him. Were they raped? If so, why do they later cling to their "violatee" with such fervor?

Ranchman drools all over the stage, puts Exhibit A on his head (the girl's underwear), and proudly tells how he used to hide in ladies' rooms as a kid for kicks — all aspects that create revilement and revulsion. But are we pre-judging his guilt on his anti-social character? Or, more importantly, is there anything wrong with him?

LETTERS

(Continued on Page 7) differ from Mr. Fisher's group. Insinuations and false charges about one group do not appear to us appropriate means for es-

tablishing another group's position.

Sincerely yours,
Samuel Bergman, Pres.
Ed Weinsberg, Assistant

Naval Research Laboratory

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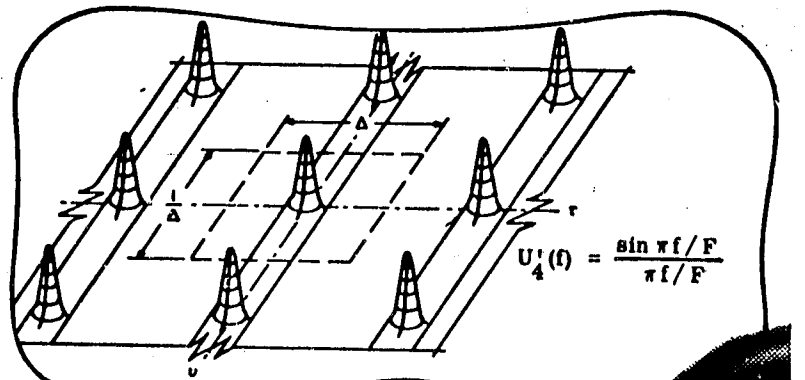
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