

5,000 CU Students Expected to Lobby in Albany

Saturday Rally For Harlem

The Black and Puerto Rican Student Coalition has called for a rally in the middle of Harlem for tomorrow at noon to protest a state budget which it says "jeopardizes the security of every college student."

The newly-formed, city-wide group, which bears some relation to the College's Black and Puerto Rican Student Community and New World Coalition, will rally at the site of the proposed State Office Building on 125th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

"This rally is designed to let the people know that if the SEEK and College Discovery programsare cut out, there will be virtually no black or Puerto Rican students in the University," the Coalition's statement reads.

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e, if e The Coalition's plans were announced at a press conference yesterday in the Harlem Medical Building, 136 W. 125th St., by three of the College's student leaders — Henry Arce, president of Prisa, Tom Schick, presi-



-OPhotos by H. Edward Weberman

About 150 persons attended a rally yesterday in the Finley Grand Ballroom at which President Buell G. Gallagher stressed "the deep urgency" of the budget crisis.

dent of the Onyx Society, and Paul Simms, associate editor of Tech News. The conference was also attended by representatives of Brooklyn, Queens, Hunter, and Manhattan Community Colleges, and other City University branches. The rally also has the support

of the university's Student Advisory Council, which is organizing the lobbying trip to Albany, Tuesday. The Council, a predominantly white group, and the Coälition had split in a tactical dispute last month.

Calling it "a question of sur-(Continued on Page 2)

Classes To Be Held Tuesday; Faculty Supports Goals

An estimated 5,000 students from all 17 units of the City University of New York (CUNY) will lobby the State Legislature in Albany to restore Governor Rockefeller's proposed 18 per cent cut in the CUNY budget next Tuesday.

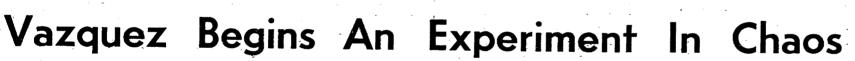
Buses will leave from the College at 8:00 AM and carry students, faculty and administrators to a noon rally on the steps of the State Capitol.

Classes at the College will not be cancelled Tuesday, but President Buell G. Gallagher has asked that students not be penalized for missing classes, nor that any tests be given.

A resolution passed by the Faculty Council of the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences yesterday voiced "complete support of the objectives of the students," but the Council refused to cancel classes despite a request from the newly-elected Student Senate.

The proposed cuts would force the College to close, according to President Gallagher and cripple the College's SEEK program, if not destroy it.

Tickets for the bus to Albany are being sold for \$1.50-in the Lincoln Corridor of Shepard Hall and opposite Room 152 Finley. "Don't Cut CUNY" buttons are



By FRED MILLER

They've got a newly decorated office, a whole new set of laws and a new cast of characters, but the Wednesday night sideshow that used to be Student Government doesn't seem to have changed at all.

Albert Vazquez got his chance to preside over the first session of the new Student Senate this week. But rather than displaying political dynamism, new ideas and the promise of a Utopia on Convent Avenue, the Senate tended to leave its observers wondering if the Senators were capable of even functioning.

It would be wrong to condemn the Senate solely because its first

Coalition (NWC) challenged the right of Victor Mimoni, a student on probation, to be a Senator. Citing the stipulation in Proposal C of the campus governance referendum that a Senator must be in good standing. Steve Schlesinger (USU), burst out with a call for a vote on seating. As members of both parties screamed insults at one another, the Senate awakened from lethargy.

Vazquez gaveled attention to himself saying, "Let's have a vote, we'll win anyway. I decided that a 2/3 vote will seat everybody."



Classes at the College will not available in the Student Senate e cancelled Tuesday, but Presi-office, Room 331 Finley.

Organized by the university's Student Advisory Council, which advises Chancellor Albert Bowker, the rally in Albany will feature speeches by State Senators Joseph Zaretski and Basil Paterson and Assembly Minority Leader Stanley Steingut, all Democrats.

According to Syd Brown, coordinator of the trip and Executive Vice President of the now defunct Student Government, 500 tickets had been sold by yesterday afternoon.

Approximately 150 persons attended a rally yesterday in the Finley Grand Ballroom to protest the anticipated budget cutback. The climax of the rally came with the belated appearance of an cutof-breath President Buell G. Gallager. In an impassioned plea, and in a voice often chocked with emotion, the President expressed his alarm at the "urgency... the deep urgency" of the current situation.

Referring to the remarks of several state officials, including Governor Nelson Rockefeller, that the City University is scheduled to receive more money than it previously did, the president declared that the salary increases mandated by law, together with the normal growth of incoming freshman classes, would cost far more than the state is willing to pay. He added that present appropriations would not even be enough to permit the university to operate at a standstill level. "I still see no possibility of this university being in operation if the budget cut is not restored," he reiterated. "Considering the necessary compensation that would have to be made if I attempted to open the doors of the College next fall with the present allocations, it would be a highly irresponsible act on my part."

meeting resembled the closing scene of Marat/Sade, but if this meeting sets the tone for things to come then student apathy under the Senate is bound to increase.

The Senate convened as did its predecessor, Student Council, in Room 121 Finley. From one finely wood-paneled wall, a portrait of the goateed John Huston Finley stares down. Red curtains, which are usually used to lend an aura of dignity to a conference room, looked garishly out of place on their dingy plaster base. Between the desks of President Vazquez and his Executive Vice President Bernard Mogilanski, a small 15-cent American flag stood limply.

Five minutes late, wearing a pinstripe blue suit and a vest, Vazquez smashed his gavel into the table amid applause from his Undergraduate Student Union (USU) running mates. The Senate meeting begins. During the attendance call everything seemed to be going fine. Bernie Weichsel, the new Campus Affairs Vice President, did forget what his post was, but the possibility of political action had everyone excited and attentive.

And then the five or so odd and twenty straight Senators settled down to business. As its first action in history the Senate postponed a report from its Committee on Finances. Next came the announcement that The Campus would be showing a Humphrey Bogart movie the following day. Vazquez, in his first policy statement, declared "The Senate resents that announcement," therefore went on record as being opposed to Humphrey Bogart.

Already most of the Senators had drifted off to private conversations which confronted the speakers with a growing din. But Varquez fought the restlessness with blasts from his gavel. He has a lot of style as a gavel rapper, taking a short hard chop which produces a loud pop on contact with the target, much like an ashcan going off. More than one Senator complained of a headache.

The Senate's first crisis came when the opposition, the New World

With Sam Miles pondering the fate of his gavel, President Albert Vazquez, behind him, consults with Steve Schlesinger. Vice President Bernie Mogilanski stares into space.

"By what authority," interrupted Arthur Male (NWC).

"Vazquez' Rules of Order. We will implement our own rules," the president shouted.

Sam Miles, the former educational affairs vice president, then forced himself to intervene. "This railroading by Mr. Schlesinger is a lot of crap. This whole meeting is out of order," he said.

Weichsel calmy added, "We are not official. We have no by-laws. We have no power. We aren't even in office because Student Goverament hasn't yielded to us and the BHE hasn't recognized us either. (Continued on Page 2) Dr. Gallagher said the effectiveness of last May's Albany demonstration — when SEEK students, faculty and the President himself convinced the legislature to restore the \$9 million SEEK budget — lay in its peaceful execution.

Chisholm ...

Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, (D-Brooklyn), the first black Congresswoman will speak here today at 2 PM in Finley Center's Buttenweiser Lounge about her experiences in Congress. **OBSERVATION POST**

... And All the King's Men...

(Continued from Page 1)

Page 2

Vazquez agreed, "We aren't legal, but let's not be a joke like the old SG. I move that we be in power!"

And so the absurdity which characterized the rest of the meeting began. With a clear USU majority able to control the vote on any issue, all that was possible for their opponents were attempts at delaying action, Vazquez, prepared to present his choice for seats on standing committee, was eventually to be thwarted. The opposition wanted a week in which to prepare their own choices, and the rest of the meeting was occupied with wrangling over when to vote on the appointments.

Half the time, Vazquez was trying hard to be president of the active student body, a role which no one else seemed to want to let him hold. The other half he spend trading insults with his opponents of all parties.

"Why don't you oliminate your frivolous language," shoutod Ira Leibowitz (NWC).

"Why don't you remove your frivolous self," retorted the president.

He started the meeting standing at strict attention but after half an hour settled into an erect position in his chair, Within an hour he slouched back, glaring at his tormentors around the table, looking as if he were being tormented by Excedirin Headache # 31.

"Craven churls, lowborn and base on both sides," was his description of the body.

Vazquez displayed the cynicism proper to his office. Consenting to postpone committee appointments a week to allow NWC to caucus he said, "I have rescheduled voting on committees for fairness. But I wish to remind everyone that all my senators will be here next week and the vote will be the same."

A contrast to Vazquez was provided when a few members of last term's Student Council reconvened to convey power to the Senate. Sam Miles chaired the meeting. His gavel style is quite different, tending to give three or four short taps in rhythmic patterns greatly influenced by Ginger Baker. He had little trouble controlling his meeting since everyone on Council agreed with him.

The rest of the Senate's Executive Committee either read or delayed their reports with the exception of Mogilanski, who could only lean back and manifest **a** nervous twitch on the right side of his mouth. When Marc Beallor, a defeated NWC candidate, pointed out that Vazquez was appointing people to the offices established by Proposal B and not Proposal C which he is supposed to implement, Schlesinger, who is also chairman of the Young Republicans, rose to defend his president commenting, "Certain people are deliberately trying to disrupt this meeting, They are in a minority and they need our votes to get anything they want passed, but instead they alienate us." Asked if the fact that he had raised 11 points of order in 80 minute span constituted a disruption he said, "Oh no,"

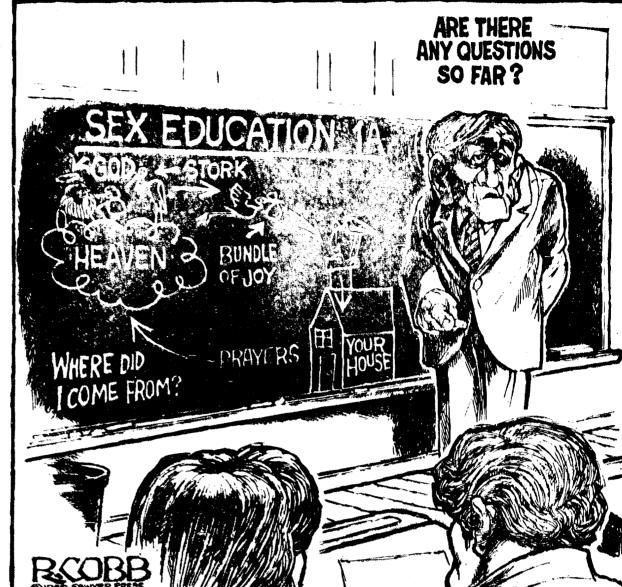
Three minutes later a reporter pointed out that the sixth consecutive attempt to complete a quorum had ended in sixth consecutive miscount, Schlesinger rose to his feet shouting, "Shut up, you imbecile," Asked if that constituted a disruption he said, "It was necessary to preserve order."

The roll calls were part of the attempt by NWC to end the meeting before the vote on committee assignments, Members of the slate walked out of the room for 20 minutes, hoping to leave the Senate without a quorum. At one point they were confrontet with the problem of having no one in the room to request a quorum call, One meber returned, called for a quorum and ran out again. After six attempts, Vazquez established that he still had a quorum and the NWC returned. People continued to walk in and out throughout the whole session.

Ira Liebowitz provided comic relief on the left. At the Senate took on itself the burden of sending a letter to Albany protesting the budget cuts Liebowitz attempted to fill the gap between such a letter and resolution by explaining how the State is a racist oppressor, Mimoni, who doubles as the editor of Main Events, called a point of information, asking Liebowitz to prove his assertion. The motion to make the State a racist oppressor was laughted down by the USU majority.

Liebowitz, on being stopped in one of a number of attempts to turn debate from establishing bylaws to the demands of the New World Coalition, "We must discuss politics and not allow railroading by a Facist minority."

Someone at the table shouted back, "You're a Fascist." Someone else yelled, "Shut up, Pig." President Vazquez and Mogilanski both gave Liebowitz the finger.



aspire," said Paul Bermanzahn, the retired SG president.

Don Davis, former SG treasurer, wrapping up his view of the session commented, "I congratulate the old SG on having produced a true European parliament, that is anarchy."

And so the meeting progressed. When it was over, two committee reports were postponed, two committees were established to work on two other unacceptable committee reports, action on apponting standing committee members was postponed, a large number of people were told they were Fascists, Communists, Imperialists, Racists and Idiots, a letter was sent to Governor Rockefeller calling him a cheapskate, and the Faculty Council was asked to make next Tuesday a holiday. Such were the results of a three hour shouting and insult match.

Harlem ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Education

Education majors have banded together to put pressure on the School of Education for changes ranging from installation of coffee machines to the inclusion of Puerto Rican history in the curriculum.

The students, who met with Dean Doyle Bortner yesterday, are working to establish a Student Education Senate (SES) by this April.

With administrative sanction, the Senate will be elected from students taking Education courses and who have earned at least 12 general credits.

The Senate "is not looking for student power, it is looking for stu dent responsibility," according to Tony Giordano, an organizer for the Senate. Major emphasis will be placed on seating Education students on the existing faculty committees, he said.

The Senate organizers will distribute nominating petitions in Education classes at the beginning of next month. Senators will represent the three major departmental areas, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, and Social and Psychological foundations.

The faculty members at yesterday's meeting were enthusiastic, but stressed the need to open membership to all students rather than restricting it to Education students. One professor stated that he wants the general student body involved, since student representatives tend to represent the establishment than the average student.

The students are also planning to put out a newspaper to publicize and acquaint students with the Senate's work.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969

SA only inapp tient

It is girdlød classro por ge march

Now studen early s by carl placare cafeter Desks ing off once z Studen boycott

Strik yakawa the coj on the strike met, b down. full flo

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"This bringing together of diverse elements of the College community is an outlet for constructive change and mutual cooperation between the mature minds of the campus shows that College students today merit the lofty positions to which they

OP

Editors: Jonathan Pensner and Steve Simon. Gil Friend and Howard Reis.

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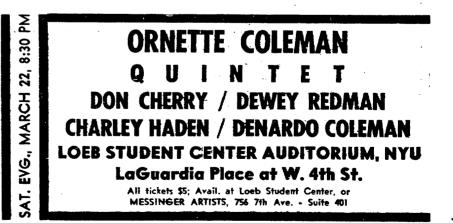
Candidates: Syd Brown, Christopher Culkin, Nurith Esson. Paul Falkowski, Elaine Meiseles, Dave Millner, Adrian Price, Lenny Sackler, and Ira Terman.

The City College, 123rd Street and Convent Ave., New York, 10031

vival," the black and Puerto Rican students are demanding in particular that the budget for SEEK and related programs be increased rather than eliminated, as well as allocation of enough funds to permit the College to function and the restoration of cuts in the State's welfare budget. The last demand was made, ac-

cording to Simms, as "a move on the part of the Coalition to restore the ties between black and Puerto Rican students and their respective communities."

The raily will be joined by high school students, who intend to march to the building site after assembling at 11:30 AM at Convent Avenue and 137th Street. With the support of SEEK students and the SDS Labor Committee, the students are demanding that construction of the State building be halted, that 23 new high schools be built, and that either a college education or a job with a \$100 minimum wage be guarasteed to each high school student.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969

OBSERVATION POST

San Francisco State Strike On the Verge of Collapse?

By B. GIUSEPPI SLATER

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) — This is not an obituary. Not only would an obituary be premature, but it might also be inappropriate, for at this point one cannot tell if the "patient" is dying or molting into a new stage.

It is true that two months ago the San Francisco State campus was girdled by picket lines that sometimes numbered in the thousands; classrooms were empty; average attendance had dropped below 20 per cent, and the only people on campus were police squads on the march and occasional scab students scurrying along the pathways.

Now, the grass is dabbled with students sprawling in the soft early spring sunshine. People pass by carrying notsbooks rather than placards under their arms, and cafaterias and classrooms are full. Desks of organizations advocating off-campus social causes have once again reappeared: Biafra, Student-GI Peace March, grape hoycott. Picketers are nowhere to be seen.

Strike, what strike? Have Hayakawa, Reagan, the Trustees and the cops really won? It depends on the definitions of victory. The strike objectives have not been met, but the school is not shut down. The reactionary tide is in full flood, repression and repri-

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sal are the order of the day. That a temporary setback has been suffered nobody would deny, but "defeat" is something else.

The White Terror

In 1819, the famous Austrian reactionary prince, Klemens Metternich, decided that the waves of student unrest sweeping German universities had gone far enough. Acting in his capacity as chief minister for the Holy Alliance, he imposed a series of stern rulings known as the Carlshad Decrees — censorship, harassment, and restrictions. The student movement in Germany caused no trouble for the pext three decades. THIS IS YOUR PRESIDENT SPEAKING! YOUR ORDERS FOR THE DAY ARE AS FOLLOWS: GO TO YOUR CLASSES, SPEAK ONLY WHEN SOMEN TO, NEEP OF THE GRASS, NO LOITERING IN THE RESTATIONED AT EVERY DOOR TO CHECK YOUR ID REFORE YOU MISS INTO A OUT OF A ROOM, REMEMBER, THIS IS FOR YOUR MOTECTION, ANYONE CAUGHT TALKANG IN THE LIBRARY WILL BE SHOT. THAT IS ALL...

Sau Francisco State Sirthe Dady a

pears that Hayakawa is willing to purge whole departments in his mania to bring the faculty under his control.

As if this were not sufficient control, student spies, including zealots from the Young Americans for Freedom, have been hired by the college at \$2 per hour to scrutinize the classroom for absent teachers.

Hayakawa has especially focused on the Economic Opportunities Program (EOP) which allows specially admitted minority students from disadvantaged backgrounds the opportunity of a college education. He has ordered that no people arrested in the strike can be hired by the EOP; because most of the instructors and assistants were third-world students themselves and were busted during the strike, this ruling has crippled the program. EOP leaders, observing that no other department has been saddled with this restriction, see it as one more specimen of the racist discrimination endemic to the college structure.

Hayakawa is also attempting to shut down the Daily Gator and the Open Process, campus newspapers which support the strike. The Process went down when the Associated Students' funds were frozen (by the state attorney general with the backing of the administration.) The Gator, for years the official student newspaper, has held on, continuing to publish on credit.

Now Hayakawa has ruled that all campus journals must be approved by a Publications Board or be suspended. When it came to light that the existing Board had already approved the Gator. Hayakawa declared that the Board had invalidated itself by its "lethargy." He announced preliminary plans for a new Board. over which he would wield greater influence, Meanwhile, with impeccable reasoning, he has threatened to suspend the entire Gator staff if publication continues precisely because the paper has not been cleared by a "legitimate" Board,

Governmental authorities have been doing their thing right along with Hayakawa. Black Student Union (BSU) strike leaders have been served with charges ranging from arson to inciting to riot. BSU On-Campus Coordinator Jerry Varnado, was ordered back into custody and had his bail boosted from \$3,000 to \$7,000.

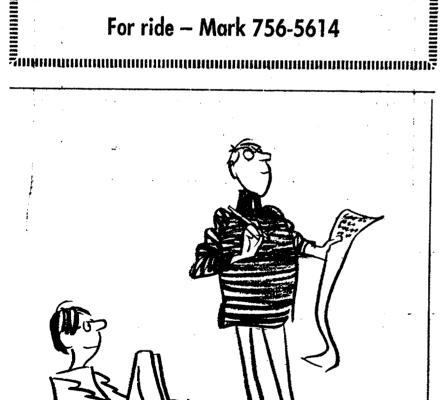
The Trustees and the Governor have already done their bit. Despite the fact that an independently-financed, independentlyestablished School of Ethnic Studies was one of the major agreements that ended the AFT strike, the proposed College Budget for 1969-70 has completely ignored both the School and the promised Black Studies Department. Governor Reagan has vetoed a request by the Chancellor's office for one million dollars to continue the EOP program.

The State of the Strike

The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and the Black Students Union have made it clear that their commitment to the strike is unchanged. Strike leaders feel the necessity of a period of retrenchment, a time for thorough political ne-education. Nobody doubts that militant renewal of the strike will occur; it's just that now "is not the time." It could be weeks, it could be months, but everyone under-

(Continued on Page 7)





TAU KAPPA EPSILON

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Interviews and Bids – Friday, March 14



In 1969, S. I. Hayakawa is

following the same strategy.

Since the return of the teachers

and the subsequent wilting of

the strike, he has been ruthless.

thorough and obvious in his crack-

professor in the Accounting De-

partment and the only teacher

from the School of Business to

join the strike, attempted to re-

turn to his classroom last Wednes-

day only to find city policemen

stationed outside his office door.

The officers "escorted" the pro-

fessor off the campus and, warn-

ing him not to return, told him

that he had no business at San

Francisco State. This was the

first and only indication given

Pinney that the college no longer

Other measures have also been

developed to keep the faculty in

line. The Weekly Performance Re-

port, labelled by some "a new

loyalty oath," requires each pro-

fessor to sign a statement de-

claring that he has continued to

teach classes at the properly

scheduled time and place. Many

professors; including some non-

strikers, have refused to comply

and have received certified let-

ters informing them: "You are

not performing your regularly as-

signed instructional duties as

scheduled; therefore, these clas-

ses are being cancelled." It ap-

desired his services.

Morgan Pinney, an assistant

down;

Page 3



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OBSERVATION POST

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969

German Activist Angered by 'Harassment'

Karl Dietrich Wolff, chairman of the Socialist German Student League (SDS), addressed nearly 75 students in the Finley Grand Ballroom last night.

Clearly angry, his speech dealt mainly with the "harassment" he has suffered in the U.S. Heidi Michsinger, also a member of German SDS, spoke about the student movement in Germany, which was to have been his topic.

Wolff had come directly from Washington, where he had been subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Committee to explain his activities in the country during the past few weeks. However his appearance was postponed "because Senator Thomas Dodd [D-Connecticut] had some objections to the non-proliferation treaty," and decided to appear at another hearing.

Only two other Germans previously have been questioned by the committee - Bertolt Brecht, the playwright and Hans Eisler, a composer.

Wolff spoke harshly of the problems he has faced since his arrival: being forced to visit Immigration Service bureaus in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and Washington, being arrested in Los Angeles while in what police said was a stolen car, although Wolff said the driver had both license and registration, and being subpoenaed by the subcommittee.

Wolff's trip to the U.S. and Canada was arranged as a means of raising money for the 2,000 German SDS organizers facing jail for their actions. During the tour, he has spoken to students across the country, most recently at the Berkeley campus of the University of California and at Columbia.

The movement in Germany began when students realized that reforms they had been granted in the Universities "turned out to be nothing," Wolff said. The students began to question the "ivory tower" theory of the University. "The ivory tower explanation of the University couldn't explain anything that was happening . . . and it became a necessity to have an analysis of the university that took into account the society the university was in."

In early 1968 Rudi Dutschke, then chairman of German SDS, was seriously wounded by an assassin. German SDS then launched a campaign against the Springer Press, which owns 38% of all West German newspapers and had been "red-baiting" German SDS. Over 150,000 students and workers prevented delivery of Springer papers for two days.

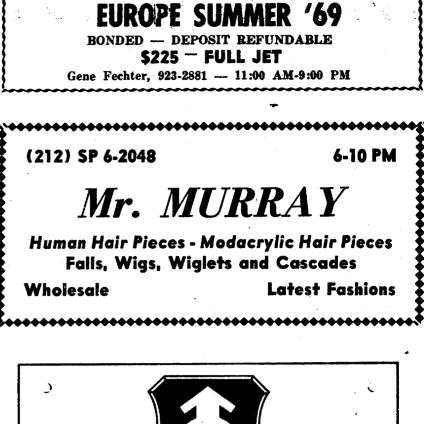
The lesson learned from this struggle was that it was necessary "for the movement to organize extra-parliamentary opposition where we worked and lived," according to Wolff. In the universities, students began forming "radical caucuses" in which they would present critiques of the courses they were enrolled in. In the past year, every German university has been closed at least once, and German SDS has been able to win control of the student governments in most universities, including Bavaria and Munich, considered to be strongholds of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

The students began drawing up suggestions for revising the content of courses they were taking, and then, if the "professor didn't like the new programs ... we would lock them out." Wolff said. "We were beginning to take control of our lives."

The movement in Germany has become increasingly militant. The students have found that "people

were not listening to our leaflets, but to the actions we took," according to Miss Michsinger.

Miss Michsinger also said that an important lesson had been learned from the revolt in France - "that it was possible for the proletariat to make the revolution. In the Springer shut-down over 50,000 workers, many of them young, took part."



Dr. Cartey Moves a Step Closer

Professor Wilfred Cartey (English) has created four committees to assist him in the development of a black and Puerto Rican Studies program at the College by September.

Black and Puerto Rican students, faculty members, community residents, and white student leaders each comprise one of the committees. Dr. Cartey declined to reveal the names of the commitee members, saying they would be made public at a later date.

An author of books on Caribbean poetry and African literature, he was appointed to the College's faculty last month with the understanding that he would coordinate plans to institute the controversial program. "We in tend to make use of those facilities we do have, as well as dramatically expand them," he said.

Already, he said each department chairman has been asked to meet with his faculty and explore "any and every means by which innovations and changes can be brought about."

The project will eventually be spearheaded by a "top committee," which will include representatives from the four advisory committees, the departments, and the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community's workshop groups, he said. This new committee will "garner, collect, collate" suggestions made concerning the program.

Many of the student committees and workshops will be in-

volved in exhaustive research into the structure of the university and its available resources.

Dr. Cartey reported that in speaking to interested students around campus, he found many hard-working supporters who were lacking only in coordination.

"My demands will be based on what I find to be the total thinking of the College. I expected that my demands, suggestions, and proposals will be agreed to without too much difficulty, because I will have strong support behind me," he said.

"I hope to develop programs that are more vibrant, that turn on the College, and that do beautiful things for the community."

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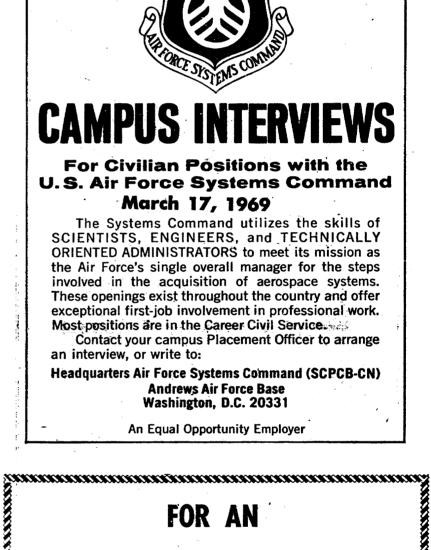
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Promethean...

Tomorrow is the last day to submit material for the spring issue of Promethean the College's literary magazine. Manuscripts should be placed in its mailbox in Room 152 Finley and will be returned if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969

OBSERVATION POST

By ALAN MILNER

The Musical Comedy Society's version of Kiss me Kate which opened last Friday night, resembled The Comedy of Errors more than The Taming of the Shrew, upon which Kate is based.

Among the first night troubles were two zipper disasters, one microphone disaster, and numerous minor mishaps involving missed and mixed up cues. But it would be grossly unfair to even mention such trivialities if there weren't other, more basic flaws in the production that made the trivialities obvious --- imperfections that make it difficult to whole - heartedly recommended Kiss Me Kate.

Under the best circumstances. musical comedy should be both seen and heard, but it was very difficult to hear either the songs or the speeches on opening night. Ollie Bieniemy, Jr., the leading man, has an excellent singing voice, one strong enough to fill the auditorium at the Fashion

MCS Lacks That Extra Something

Institute of Technology (where Kiss Me Kate is playing tonight and tomorrow night.) He has an

unfortunate habit, however, of rushing through his songs with such unseemly haste that they become nearly unintelligible. Mimi Gebrowitz, Ollie's leading lady. could hardly be heard at all from the twelfth row center. The chorus numbers were something of a relief, but the singers' ability to be heard did not quite compensate for their lack of harmony.

The choreography was standard Broadway-type stuff, but there were few qualified dancers on the stage. Phyllis Rose, the choreographer, was partly responsible for the unskilled dancing. She could have been more innovative, and might have attempted to find something better than thirty year old dance steps which are nonetheless difficult for being tell them what not to do. They hackneyed.

Joel Stahl, as Bill Calhoun, acouits himself rather well as a dancer. His big number was flashy, nearly spectacular, even if he didn't keep in time with the music. I assume that Rose had something to do with his performance, which somewhat mitigates the previous criticism of her work.

The acting in this production is rather uneven. Ollie Bieniemy provides some enjoyable moments during his frequent confrontations with Miss Gebrowitz. Ollie portrays Fred Graham, the director and star of a production of The Taming of the Shrew. Mimi Gebrowitz plays Lillie Vanessi, Fred Graham's leading lady and ex-wife. On stage, Fred is Petruchio and Lilli is Katherine. Off stage, Fred wins Lilli back by using the same techniques that Petruchio uses on stage with Kate. As the two plots become hopelessly interwoven, the result is usually an entertaining evening. This production didn't quite make it. There seemed to be parts missing, which is indicative of an uneven, uncertain performance since nothing was cut from the script.

The show's best acting comes from Larry Wallberg and Chuck Yaner, as "gangsters number one and two." It would take far too long to explain just how two gangsters find their way into this story, and it really isn't important here. It is only necessary to applaud their efforts in general and their duet, "Brush Up Your Shakespeare" in particular. When Yaner and Wallberg were on -stage, they seemed to draw the only honestly warm and unselfconscious bursts of laughter the audience ever emitted.

Much of this production's weaknesses are heir to the director. Directors have two functions ---to tell actors what to do, and to

perform their first function when a play is just starting to get off the ground and no one knows what to do. As a production matures, the director becomes more of an editor, watching his actors as they introduce new interpretations, new bits of business, blockings different from the ones he originally dictated. His function at this point is to separate the good ideas from the bad and incorporate the good ones into the play.

This dual function implies a dual responsibility. If actors do not give the director anything to work with, the directors can hardly be held accountable for the failure of the production. When one criticizes a director, care must be taken at least to ascribe the actors' errors to the frustrated director, who knows he could do a better job with a better cast.

Dick Nagel, a professional director with a long association with the Musical Comedy Society, is partly responsible for the failures in this production. If Miss Rose did not realize that her dancers were not equipped to handle certain things, Nagel should certainly have told her. He should also have done something about the unseemly haste with which Bieniemy rushed through the play. Most of all, he should have done something about those execrable crowd scenes that are a basic MCS tradition. Also, it seems obvious that one should not set up microphones where they stand in danger of being kicked clear off the stage. Nagel has done excellent work in the past, and will no doubt do well again. But Kiss Me Kate was much ado about nothing.

The Musical Comedy Society is a society before it is a theatrical group. Most of the people involved are there for the kicks, not because they intend to enter the professional theatre. As a

consequence, there seems to be very little interest in professional standards. Anyone who shows up will get into the show somewhere, at some time or other. This results in the crowd scenes that have hurt even the very best MCS productions. Perhaps it is time to reevaluate the goals of the Musical Comedy Society.

If their only concern in putting on a production is to have fun, that's fine and groovy, as long as everyone is aware of that orientation-audience and critical audience alike. But, once a production is on stage, the fun has to stop. The judgment must not take into consideration the intentions and motivations of the members of the club, but only what the players present. On that basis Kiss Me Kate does not fare well. There are some good songs, and two decent dance numbers, but there is just not enough for the more discerning viewer to spend an evening with. The quality of the production will be greatly improved by closing night, because college productions always open badly and improve quickly. But, it would not be fair to urge anyone to attend.

It is very hard to pan an MCS show. A great deal of time was spent on the settings and the costumes, which were both excellent. The people who worked on those production aspects, were the people in the crowd scenes. It is hard to say that they shouldn't be allowed to a full house bow for what they've done. It is even more difficult to tell anyone not to see their show. It is very easy to write a review unless you know show people and like them.

Peace . . .

On Dec. 3, 1968, a demonstration took place in Dean Peace's office. All those who were in, around, or involved, please contact their lawyer Steve Sandler, 227-1078.

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To Frieda,"K" was a man. To the Village, he was an outsider. To the Castle, he didn't exist.



Page 6

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Interviews

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OBSERVATION POST

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969



FRIDAY, MARCH 14, at 8:30 – SIGMA ALPHA MU 474 West 141st Street (Bet. Convent & Amsterdam Aves.)

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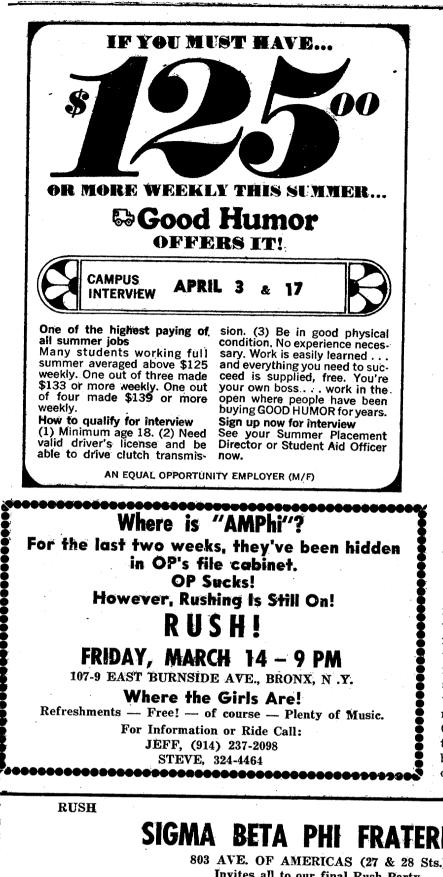
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sent and discuss the strike with opponents. Bombing incidents

erupt now and again, and occasional busts are made for "obscenity" or "obstructing entrances." It is the pressure of a heavy hand which enforces the misleading tranquility; when the BSU began to march around the campus following a strike solidarity meeting, surprised cops swarmed from buildings like cockroaches startled from infested stoves.

Meetings, discussions, pamphlets and rallies must carry the strike through the next phase. It is a crucial stage, a nurturing period for the inevitable militancy required to break the determined opposition faced by the strike.

Some Difficult Questions

The question still remains: why has the strike faltered? Implicit in the question is the more significant query as to the efficacy of the student-teacher alliance.

First, the gains accrued by the addition of AFT support: when the AFT went out on strike, it meant that college professors were on the picket line and not just hippie-leftist troublemaking students, it lent "legitimacy" to the S.F. State College strike. This was especially true when the AFT was able to maneuver the AFL-CIO S.F. Labor Council into granting strike sanction. There were measureable benefits from all this impressive conventional legitimacy, and the



Strikers Learning To Live Without AFT

strike was much more effective ----

as a traditional strike --- when

(Continued from Page 3) stands that the struggle will be revived in full force.

OBSERVATION POST

the teachers were on the line. Meanwhile, incidents periodic-Classroom attendance fell below ally spatter the surface calm. AFT 20 per cent, union members would not enter the campus, so the teachers have set aside class pecafeteria closed and dormitory riods to allow activists to prefood service was suspended. The factory was having trouble processing its product. The AFT walkout was originally intended as a supporting ac-

tion for the students, with the faculty demands serving as something of a necessary prop. Yet, the very fact of their walkout gave the establishment the opportunity to play down the student objectives and begin dealing with them as secondary matters. By treating the faculty issues as the ranking consideration in the strike, they were able to sap the immediacy of the TWLF demands. Then, when the professors settled, the undermined student offensive collapsed.

Too much hope and expectation were based on the teachers after they joined the battle. It seemed so impressive to have faculty members out on the line; "How could we possibly lose now"? people thought. It was all the more of a blow when the AFT proved too weak to hold on, and when they folded, the unbalanced movement itself teetered on the verge of collapse.

Perhaps the two groups did not sufficiently understand the implication of each other's viewpoint. The TWLF was out for its demands, and anything that would force the Administration and the Trustees and the State to grant them would be acceptable. "Strike" was a tactic defined mainly by its effectiveness in achieving the goals. If it becomes necessary to shut the school down, then it must be shut down. Violence is not to be looked for, but it must not be avoided if the opposition insists on responding in such terms.

The AFT supported the de-

mands, but its conception of "strike" was a more limited and conventional one. In fact, the real motivation for the AFT walk out was to end the weeks of violence and bloodshed that had plagued the campus during the closing weeks of 1968; their own strike never gained the highwater mark of closing down the school which the students alone achieved in the fall of '68. They played the game by the rules, with union sanction and negotiable demands.

By entering the conflict, then, the AFT converted a radical strike into a reformist one. Unfortunately, the failure of the liberal strike damage the radical strike which it had sought to aid and comfort.

Some Final Observations

What the State students are asking just cannot be effectively compromised. They are demanding the use of the campus as a base for the social involvement, training and politicization of third world students, who will then return to organize and energize their communities in the larger quest for power to restructure the society. This is a revolutionary demand, and the Administration ,the Trustees, and the State, the threatened power structure, simply will not give in. It comes down to a matter of irresistable forces and immovable objects, and for this reason, this is not a strike that can be won quickly or easily.

One returns to the definition of "victory" and "defeat." Defeat means the permanent surrender of the struggle; obviously this strike is not defeated. Victory is the realization of one's goals, something not yet accomplished in this case. The strike has suffered a set-back, but it is the kind of set-back the mountain climber encounters when, after steady ascent, he must reverse a small dip. A small loss after great gains.

It must be remembered that the administration and the government have nothing to gain in that their only objective is to preserve what formerly existed. But like the American position in Vietnam, it's a no-win situation for them. The problems and agitation that produced the strike will not disappear because of one or even many set-backs to the movement. As far as the strikers are concerned, the important task is not to mull about "defeat" but to understand the set-back. In the words of BSU's leader Varnado: "We shall fight on, fail, fight on, fail again, fight again until victory."

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porres. They des and a political system that sense of community among men. They demand a government that specks directly and hards to as estimate. We can win their commitment only by demonstrating that -Robert F. Kennedy

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"Every generation has its central concern, whether to end war, erase racial injustice, or improve the condition of the work-

ing man. Today's gloreg people appear to have chosen for their concern the dignity of the individual human being. They demand

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to announce that he does not want to leave home.

OBSERVATION POST

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1969

The Case of the Presidio 27

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Stockade Builds Morale

By FRED GARDNER

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) — At the Presidio in San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 14, 1968, a group of prisoners walked away from morning formation, sat down in a circle, and demanded access to two lawyers: a civilian, Terence Hallinan, and the post-Judge Advocate, Major Harvey Homel.

A much-hated stockade official, Sergeant Thomas Woodring, who left the Los Angeles Sheriff's department to join the military police, ordered the men back to formation. One obeyed.

"I explained that their actions constituted mutiny," the Sergeant testified later, "and ordered them to return to the formation three times and each time they started shouting after the word 'mutiny' so they could not hear the order I was giving. 'We want Hallinan' was chanted several times and then prisoner Stephen Randolph Rowland changed the chant to 'We demand Hallinan' and this was chanted by the group . . . I first observed prisoner Ricky Lee Dodd directing the group to change from what they were chanting to the song, 'This Land is My Land.'"

Ricky Lee Dodd is a high school dropout from Hayward, California, who entered the service as an alternative to juvenile court criminal proceedings. An epileptic, he was once made to stand at attention during a fit. He has attempted suicide five times. Last summer, he hung himself in the stockade and was pronounced Dead On Arrival the the post hospital. He revived, only to be returned to the stockade where he was confined in "the Box," a cell 4½ by 5½ by 8 feet in which there are no latrine facilities and an iron grating for a bed.

According to a sworn statement written by his fellow prisoner, Keith Mather, "A guard squirt him with a 'squirt gun' containing URIN. They also offered him razor blades, saying, 'If you want to kill yourself, here you go.""

After Rick Dodd led the 28 minus one in "This Land is Your Land," prisoner Walter Pawlowsky got up to read a list of complaints about conditions at the stockade. For weeks he and his buddies had been trying to make the same point through channels - that is, by filing DD 510 forms with the stockade commander, Captain Robert Lamont. But Lamont, a 25-year old who plans an FBI career after the Army, never acknowledged their complaints.

Why, after taking so much harassment, did the group finally

guard . . . After shooting Bunch, the guard whirled, pointed his gun at me and yelled 'Hit the ground, hit the ground, or I'll shoot you, too."

Army policy entitles a guard who kills a man to a transfer to a post of his choice.

The killing seemed particularly ominous to the Presidio prisoners because Richard Bunch was not the only manic-depressive among them. The rate of attempted suicides at the stockade was higher than one a week. Everyone had heard screams in the night, and seen men slash their writes and throats, drink lye or chrome polish. Everyone was angered by Captain Lamont's attempt to minimize these acts by terming them "suicide gestures." The stockade population, 130 men, consisted mainly of AWOL's. Like other young Americans who run away from repressive situations, soldiers gravitate toward San Francisco. And like civilian dropouts, AWOL's have fled for various reasons. Some express the highest moral and political motives; some are emotionally unbalanced; and others, the majority, are just 19-year-olds looking for their identities, kicks, girls, friends, dope, the right to let their hair grow long and wear groovy clothes. The particular 27 who staged the October 14 sit-down, included all kinds. Their median age was 19, the average educational level was 10th grade. They were all working class kids. And political or not, crazy or sane, they all identified with Richard Bunch.

So the first item on the list of grievances Walter Pawlowski read was a demand for an investigation of Bunch's killing. He then recommended several steps — such as upgraded training and rotation of duty for stockade guards, and an end to shotgun detail — that might prevent a repetition of the tragedy.

As for stockade conditions, Pawlowski and another spokesman complained about overcrowding in the stockade (as many as 146 men in a facility built for 76), lack of food (deliveries had been running 30 meals short), racial prejudice (blacks were less likely to get suspended sentences, couldn't see a Muslim minister, and were regularly insulted by certain guards), and unsanitary conditions (only 2 commodes worked, and the sewers were so backed up that excrement floated in the shower room.) Last came a recommendation to hospitalize the psychotics, and to separate the AWOL's from hard-line criminals. Major Homel, the JAG officer for whom these remarks were intended, did not come to the demonstration; it was Captain Lamont, the very man who had ignored them in the past, who took charge. Lamont had prior knowledge of the men's angry mood because on Thursday, the night of Bunch's killing, windows were broken and bunks overturned. His response had



The Army has charged 27 soldiers with "mutiny" for participating in this peaceful sit-in at the Presidio stockage in San Francisco last October. Mainly AWOLs, they were protesting stockade conditions and the murder of a fellow prisoner by

been to threaten the men with mutiny charges. His subordinates particularly Sergeant Manuel Angel Morales, the guard commander, also heard rumblings of discontent and responded by intimidation. Morales chose the day of Bunch's funeral to boast to the prisoners how he had bayonetted a Vietnamese woman in the stomach. But the men - thoug isolated from friends, the press, civilian counsel and in many cases far from their families — were not terrorized. A buddy of theirs who recently escaped recalls:

"The people in the Presidio stockade are the type that can be punished and it isn't punishment — it's a morale builder. They took away all the cigarettes and matches and morale increased. They took away the television and morale increased. They said, 'We won't fix the windows for the heat, that's just tough,' and morale increased. They locked everyone up in segregation, took away books, writing material, extra clothes, and now people had a real reason to resist. Instead of saying, 'Oh gee, I'm punished. I wanna change,' they said, 'You're gonna do that to me, watch now.' And morale just continued to build no matter what they tried to do."

a guard. Those whom the Army claims led the sit-in could get life sentences; others have been getting at least 14 years. The photograph was taken by Army Intelligence and distributed by the GI Association through Liberation News Service.

endangered.

But these arguments were of

no help to the three men who

have already been tried. The first

sentence handed down was 15

years for Nesery Sood, AWOL

from Ft. Lewis, Washington.

Next came 14 years for Larry

Ridell, a chronic AWOL who

thrice attempted suicide and who

had been put in the box against

orders from hospital officials.

And 16 years for Lewis Oscpinski,

an upstate New Yorker who

slashed his wrists during his trial,

and whose Senator, Charles Good-

ell, has been most forceful in de-

manding a congressional investi-

gation of the entire case. None

of these three men were accused

of organizing the sit down in any

way. When the alleged leaders

are tried, they could receive a life

sentence. "Military justice,"

Sood's civilian lawyer Paul Hal-

voniw quipped bitterly, "is to

justice what military bands are

left them searching for a chance to crush dissent by way of a frightening example.

The Presidio stockade was a perfect theater of operations for the brass. They hate the inmates. The Presidio, which overlooks the confluence of the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific, is the most requested duty-station in the U.S. There are few trainees on the post, the GI's jokingly call it "a lifer's countryclub." Captain Lamont's behavior on and before Oct. 14 suggests that the Army had decided to trump up the mutiny charge. With a real mutiny brewing - a violent challenge to military authority — the commander would certainly have taken steps to transfer some prisoners to other lock-ups. Regulations state that potential mutineers should be "reasoned with." But Lamont never took steps to head off the demonstration or to assure the men that their grievances would be weighed and acted upon. Nor did he, on the morning of the 14th, comment on the list of grievances — although by his own testimony the demonstrators had hushed as tough expecting him to respond. He had arrived on the scene with his code book opened to the page on which Article 94, the mutiny section of the Universal Code of Military Justice, appeared, and simply proceeded to read it. The hush ended. The men linked arms and sang, "We Shall Overcome," and "Oh, Freedom." Mutiny is the most serious of military offenses, and the penalty for it, waived by the Army in this instance, is death by hanging. According to regulations and precedents, mutiny involves "intent to override military authority," lack of "necessity," and an act "disproportionate" to the alleged grievances. But the Presidio prisoners were in fact appealing to authority by calling for Major Homel, the JAG officer. They thought one killing - not two, not 13 - made the airing of their grievances a necessity. And they conducted a completely

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non-violent sit-down, certainly not a "disproportionate" act for men who thought their lives were

feel it necessary to dramatize their grievances that Monday morning?

The previous Thursday, Oct. 10, a fellow prisoner, Richard Bunch - a 19-year-old whom they all knew to be suicidal - was shot to death by a guard as he fled a work detail.

Early that day, when Bunch asked for advice on killing himself, a friend suggested in jest that he "make a guard think you're trying to escape." Later, Pvt. Linden Blake, one of the prisoners who participated in the sit-in said, "I first noticed Richard Bunch was bothering the guard, asking him questions such as, 'Would you shoot me if I ran?'... I heard Bunch say something like 'Aim for my head,' or 'You'd better shoot to kill ...' I heard footsteps, and the click of the shotgun being cocked and I turned to see the guard aim and fire, hitting Bunch in the small of the back. There was no command to 'halt' given by the

GI Peace March

The weekend of October 12-13 was not an ordinary one in San Francisco. It was the occasion of a GI-Veterans peace march in which hundreds of military personnel took part. A number of political AWOLs gave themselves up in connection with the march and were sent directly to the Presidio stockade. Plans to protest Bunch's killing had already been made when these anti-war prisoners arrived, but their descriptions of the march at which GIs appeared in uniform gave morale a tremendous boost. Of course the peace march also

had its effect on Bay Area military authorities. To judge from their efforts to prosecute all participants, it appears that the march infuriated the brass and

to music "

Ricky Dodd and three others went to trial March 5. The 19 clients represented by Terry Hallinan are scheduled for March 18, but there will be only 16 present. Walter Powlowski and Keith Mather escaped by telling a guard they were on a work detail and walking out the stockade gate. They are now in Canada. A few days ago, Linden Blake, hospitalized with hepatitis, hacked through the bars of his window and fled. His whereabouts are unknown.

At this writing, one case that of Larry Colit - is being tried at Ft. Irwin, in the Mojave Desert. Don Sytnicki, a Sacramento lawyer representing Colit. sought the change of venue on the grounds that San Francisco demonstrations supporting the defendants were having a backlash effect on the soldier-judges.

Military authorities think it is mutiny when GIs demand their rights, and history may absolve them too.