

# Copeland—A Fern Grows In The BHE's Garden

By STEVE SIMON

Ah, Joseph John Copeland is a simple man. He makes few requests and appeals to neither morality nor intellect. He is silent unless called upon, and in a clinch, his affiliations are clear: he's the friend of every man who grew up to be 60 years old and now sits on the Board of Higher Education.

The College's acting president, one can rightly fear, is neither acting nor president. To be sure, he is certainly not Lincolnesque. He lacks the ability to wield authority in the style of Buell Gordon Gallagher, a man who commanded immediate respect. At least, the former president knew how to use language, and his rhetoric therefore was often superb.

It's not merely that Gallagher is awesome, or even taller. The power on this campus was clearly in his hands; he was a real target. But his successor is not what the Bulletin would have us believe. After 41 years as a member of the College's faculty, Copeland was lifted from his fern garden by a telephone call from Chancellor Albert Bowker. And to Bowker, he is responsible and grateful.

While Gallagher would always point to the Board on 80th Street as the ultimate authority, he remained an independent figure, an old-style administrator who had a national reputation, but still spoke of sitting on logs



## An OP Analysis

with his students. It was an image that could be fought, and there were even partial victories when he exposed himself.

Gallagher is now serving out his terminal leave on Central Park West, Copeland is living in Mount Vernon, and there's no one at the College: no one who can transform the overhanging frustration of thousands of its students and faculty, no one who can give them a reason for respecting this place.

Copeland speaks of establishing a "harmonious and normal atmosphere," of talking openly and together of peace at City College. "We would all like City College

to lead and not follow," he said this week. The problem is that whenever the acting president talks openly, he inflames and drives apart those he needs to work with. He has called radicals "mad dogs." He has suggested to a Senate committee that there is no way of understanding the students who rebelled last term. And now he has called the College's most respected black professor "shiftless," or at least irresponsible.

The controversy surrounding Professor Wilfred Cartey (English), is confusing and somewhat tangled. But it is becoming clear that he was brought to the College to develop a black studies program and not necessarily to head one. It was merely assumed that his eminence as a scholar and his involvement in the planning stages were suitable qualifications for an appointment to the chairmanship of the new department. Then again, there was the strength he showed at a faculty meeting when he reminded his colleagues of harmony and civility. He told them to hold hands.

But Copeland chose to introduce another, mystifying factor: Cartey's alleged failure to submit grades last term. The charge muddled the issue and at the same time pinpointed Copeland's failure as a leader. He has exacerbated this situation beyond repair. This college may lose Dr. Cartey. It would be far better if it lost his accuser before he goes on the offensive again.



## observation post

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CITY COLLEGE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1969

## Commission Deadlocked on Admissions Proposals

By STEVE MARCUS



The University Commission on Admissions will recommend that freshmen be granted a one year grace period before they can be expelled on academic grounds.

The recommendation is one of a number of tentative conclusions reached by the commission in a grueling nine-hour conference Wednesday Night. Looking towards an Oct. 1st deadline, the members condensed 8 proposals into 2 final but conflicting ones.

Split on two contrary proposals, the commission decided to recommend both the use of a lottery system and the retention of present admissions standards as criteria for distributing the fall 1970 freshman class. The commission will let the Board of Higher Education (BHE), choose between the two. Undoubtedly, a controversy will rage until that decision is made.

A vote taken late Wednesday night failed to demonstrate unanimous support for either of the

proposals. Eleven commissioners voted for a proposal which reserves 60 per cent of each senior college's freshmen class for top-ranking students in every city high school; 25 per cent would be set aside for students who would have been admitted under the present admissions criteria but not the ranking system; and 15 per cent for "disadvantaged" youths, in a SEEK-type program.

Eight Commission members supported the second proposal, which calls for the admission of a smaller percentage of top-ranking students, and the selection of the other students by a lottery. The second proposal also includes a provision for members of a "SEEK-type" program.

Each of the proposals approximates but does not directly correspond to the dual admissions (Continued on Page 4)

## Lecturers Ratify New Contract With Increases in Status, Pay

BY BOB LOVINGER

The 6,000 City University lecturers and teaching assistants voted overwhelmingly yesterday afternoon to accept the contract reached early this week by the Board of Higher Education and their union, the United Federation of College Teachers (UFCT). UFCT president Israel Kugler hailed the contracts "an astonishing settlement" which gives the lecturers "entirely new status."

"Full-time lecturers will be given tenure and those working part-time will be given a great deal of security," Kugler said. Under the new terms, no lecturer will be dismissed without a written evaluation by the chairman of his department. Kugler indicated that the teacher will have the right to see the evaluation and, if he desires, to institute a grievance procedure.

The salary increases specified in the new contract are also considered quite substantial. The former salary ranges of \$8,350-\$13,950 for senior college teachers and \$6,750-\$12,050 for those of the junior colleges will now both be raised to a range of \$12,700-\$17,150 by the third year of the contract.

Senior college lecturers who are paid by the hour and whose salaries range from \$9.33 an hour to \$15.33 an hour will receive salaries ranging from \$19 an hour to \$21 an hour. Those lecturers now receiving from \$18 to \$20 an hour, will gain a raise of up to \$9 an hour. The annual increment of \$.66 an hour will rise to \$1 an hour.

The salary ranges of community college lecturers, at present lower than their senior college counterparts, will be raised to the same level.

Dr. Kugler, a professor on leave from New York City Community College, said that the new contract affects teachers handling 40%-45% of the undergraduates in the University.

## Rudd Calls for Bringing War Home

By FRED MILLER

Heavily guarded and often interrupted, Mark Rudd, national Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society casually addressed 150 people in Great Hall yesterday.

In a meeting accented by the cries of students who wanted to be let in through closed doors and overturned tables which kept them out, Rudd told his listeners that he hopes to enlist people "who know it's good to fight" and want to join in "the World War against American imperialism."

About fifty students, members of the Progressive Labor Party (PL), the Young Republican Club, and other unaffiliated individuals were denied admittance because of fear of a possible disturbance.

"We are trying to prevent violence," said one of the 25 non-student security guards whom Rudd brought with him to the meeting. "They are only here to disrupt the meeting."

The guards, who are called "weathermen" (from

Bob Dylan's Subterranean Homesick Blues) scared everyone who entered the Hall, including Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer. But when PL member Rick Rhoads attempted to enter, he was shoved away from the door.

A student, who was already in the Hall and demanded that others be allowed inside, was pushed out into the corridor by four guards. A minute later Steve Schlesinger, president of the Young Republicans club, attempted to crash through the line at the door, but his efforts were also repulsed.

Dean Sohmer then arrived and told the Weathermen, "You cannot make a decision to keep people out of a meeting. They have the legal right at the College to enter. If they break the law I will arrest them."

Meanwhile, out in the corridor, Rhoads and Schlesinger raised a chant of, "Let us in, Let us in!" as other student began to kick the Hall's closed doors.

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## observation post

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## Illusory Defense

In 1965, students regarded the draft as a minor annoyance, a period of enforced servitude, which meant a wasted two years before they could get down to the business of living. Now, three and a half years later, to many students, the draft is a looming presence — a cut-off point in their lives — because they know that they will not, they cannot go; they cannot murder, burn and destroy in illusory defense of the American empire. And they do not go. America's most concerned graduates, the ones who might help find solutions to the agonies which are tearing this country apart, are hiding from the police, serving sentences in the Federal prisons, fleeing to self-exile in foreign countries, possibly never to return. And the Vietnam war goes on.

And as the years have gone by, the students have angrily questioned the assumptions which had led to this disastrous foreign involvement. And their questioning did not stop at the war. They started to question the sacred assumptions which underlie our government and our society. And the outcry of the student's anger was called "disruptive" and "violent." Disruptive — by the leaders of a society whose uncontrollable military machine has destroyed the social fabric of an entire nation. Violent — by the leaders who have condoned, actively, or by silence, the slaughter in Vietnam: the generals, the corporation presidents, the university administrators. And the students became an issue and a factor in domestic politics. And the war went on.

Now, President Nixon is trying to buy the students off, at least temporarily, by cancelling the draft calls for November and December, and by promising reforms. He is trying to buy the students (and we warn him: we cannot be bought) and he is trying to buy us cheap, with lies. He can afford to cancel two months of draft calls; already this year he has drafted almost as many as President Johnson drafted in all of 1968. He talks about reforms, but students will still be drafted. Students will still have to decide if they will go to kill, and perhaps to die, in a sordid, bloody unnecessary conflict they have learned to hate. And Nixon maneuvers, and talks, and promises, and lies and lies and lies — but the war still goes on.

But the war is not going to go on forever, because, quite simply, we cannot stand it, and our country cannot stand it. And as long as this college persists in supporting the war, and giving aid and comfort to those elements which support it — as for example, in the administration's continued support of ROTC's presence on this campus, and the habit some of the administrators have of keeping private files on alleged "subversives" — there is going to be "violence," there are going to be "disruptions," because we will not, we cannot stand by in silence as our brothers, American and Vietnamese, die in Vietnam.

## Beyond the Gates

The City University of New York (CUNY) has dropped financial support for the development of a college in Bedford-Stuyvesant, according to this week's *Amsterdam News*.

Plans for the new college became bogged down over the demand by some representatives of the community, that Rhody McCoy, controversial head of the Ocean Hill school decentralization district, be appointed president of the College. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Coalition Education, Need and Services, which was first funded by the BHE in June, 1968, has succeeded in substituting a "four year college of professional studies" for the originally proposed two year junior college.

Their continued funding, however, was contingent upon their delivering a completed report on the plan for the college on July 30. When the report was not delivered, and several weeks lapsed without communications, the Board decided to withdraw its support. The BHE, however, indicated that support might be restored "when steps leading directly to the organization of the college and the recruitment of faculty and administrative staff are in immediate prospect."

Albert Vann, chairman of the Coalition, told an audience at JHS 35, last Thursday, "Despite the withdrawal of the City University's financial support, the Coalition will, of course, remain intact, meetings will continue as scheduled and communications will be maintained regularly."

A major faculty crisis has been triggered at the University of California by the firing of a UCLA philosophy professor who acknowledged that she was a member of the Communist Party. The professor, Angela Davis, who is black, had recently been hired to join the Philosophy Department when the California Board of Regents dismissed her last week.

The firing, which violated a University tradition of faculty free speech, defies recent Supreme Court decisions which have declared loyalty oaths and discriminatory hiring practices unconstitutional.

A large portion of the faculty and many students are expected to rally behind Miss Davis, if she requests her reinstatement. John Searle, professor of philosophy and chairman of the Berkeley faculty's Academic Freedom Committee commented, "The idea that you can prevent somebody from teaching because he belongs to the Communist Party belongs to another time. They're trying to bring back the old McCarthyite stuff."

The New York Post quoted an unidentified California Regent as saying, "I can't subscribe to the fact that you can be a member of the Communist Party and be acceptable as a teacher. Communism is a criminal conspiracy. Its purpose is to indoctrinate for the purpose of overthrowing the government. We have sacrificed 25,000 lives in Vietnam to defeat Communism, so why should we let them indoctrinate our students?"

## What Follows...

What follows is the text of a leaflet circulated earlier this week and written by Jerry Mondesire, editor of *Utambuzi*, the *Oxyx* Society magazine, with Nora Kelly. It is one of the first public expressions of opinion this term by a black student leader and does not necessarily reflect the thinking of the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community.

For those students familiar to the Harlem campus of City College, Sept. 15, 1969, was the start of another stage in a very singular experience. While for many other students Sept. 15, 1969, is the start of a Maiden Voyage.

City College has carried the burden of many labels, "proletariat's Harvard" and "racist institution" are among the most common. But let us re-route our lightning-paced mundane lives for a moment and reflect as do our marvelous poets. For a moment let City College be the Sea.

With little imagination one can easily see it as a watery jungle, a world of swift life and swifter death, whose silence cloak a lurking danger. Killer whales, cruel kings of the sea, cruise slowly about, slaying for the love of blood and battle. Sea anemones, beautiful and deadly, wave their tentacles, beckoning small fish to death by poison. Like the

Elsewhere in California, at Glendale College, academic freedom took another step in no direction. Last April, the Human Relations Council at Glendale invited a member of the Black Panther Party to speak at an open meeting of students. The College administration prohibited the Panthers from coming on campus, but their decision was overruled by California Supreme Court Judge Jerry Pacht. Pacht answered the administration's charge that the presence of the Panthers on campus would turn Glendale into an "armed camp," by asking, "Do you turn a college into an armed camp by having police at football games?"

Students at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor occupied ROTC offices for three hours to protest the presence of the military on campus. A large force of police was brought onto the campus, but no attempt was made to remove the students, and no arrests were made. After three hours, the students left the building to join a rally in the center of the campus.

San Francisco State College, which was torn by violent student demonstrations last fall, opened quietly Monday. Students flocked to the new School of Ethnic Studies, which was established as a result of the demonstrations. According to Urban Whitake, Dean of Undergraduate Students, more than 1,000 of the college's 18,000 students enrolled in the new School. Enrollment was 50% higher than the administration predicted. The heaviest enrollment was in the Black Studies Department, where registration was greater than double that estimated.

S. I. Hayakawa, the noted semanticist who dealt harshly with the disruptions last term after taking over as Acting President, has been appointed President.

Student demonstrators reported that 20 students were wounded Tuesday night when Mexico City police fired on a demonstration with machine guns. The demonstration, staged at the Casco de Santo Tomás Polytechnic Institute, was held to commemorate the student uprisings in Mexico City one year ago.

The New York Times quoted students who attempted to leave the area, as saying that police "just charged into one side of the meeting, shooting as they came." There had been 1,000 students at the meeting, which was called to also protest President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz's actions, which have led to "a brutal repression of students by police."

Mexico City police denied the reports that they fired on the students, but they were contradicted by several newsmen who said they witnessed the action. One reporter said that he had heard the submachinegun fire and estimated that "hundreds of rounds" were fired. The Red Cross announced that they helped at least 20 injured persons. No deaths were reported.

land, it is a world where the small and timid must be swift and clever at hiding, where the strong prey on the weak, the weak on those more defenseless than themselves, a world where only the fittest survive.

On the surface are the ships. Their armored flotilla and our pine wood rafts.

College administrations have well stocked arsenals at their command for the academic year 1969-70. College students have warehouses full of revolutionary ideas and unbridled rhetoric.

College administrations have intelligence vessels above and below the surface flying under many colors and they do not intend to repeat the blunder of the Pueblo. College students must investigate the successes and failures of their struggle unless they achieve some unbeknown satisfaction in repeating senseless errors.

College students must define their goals and direction because there is a racist and oppressive society on this planet that is eager to perform that task for them.

College students are very quick to broadcast the truth about those things which they deem detestable. The course of their struggle will demonstrate whether they are equally as willing to confront the truth about themselves.

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## Psychology Unit Gets New Site

The Psychology Center will move off-campus on November 1, to a location one flight above Sloan's Supermarket, Broadway and 134th Street.

The move is aimed at giving the center more space as well as bringing its social work programs closer to the community. In its present offices, Room 106 Harris, the center "cannot adequately function to serve the needs of the community," Professor Harold Wilensky (Psychology) one of its directors explained.

The new location, he said, will provide ample facilities to allow for expanded programs in the near future. The area now include a city social services agency and a narcotics bureau, both of which will be asked to work with the center.

Consisting mainly of professors and graduate students, the center currently encompasses tutorial services for neighborhood elementary and high school youths, social work programs for adults, and a psychotherapy clinic for students at the College.

One of its recent projects, the target of an SDS picket line, dealt with teaching city policemen psychological techniques in the handling of husband-wife fights.

The center is joining the architecture and nursing schools, both of which have off-campus locations.

—Grad



H. Edward Weberman

Professor Alfred Conrad  
"Sufficiently Representative"

## Conrad Snubbed by Faculty Group

Professor Alfred Conrad (Economics), a friend of many radical students, has once again been rejected by fellow faculty members.

The liberal arts school's Faculty Council and its Committee on Committees, failed to renominate Prof. Conrad last May as one of the school's six representatives to the University Faculty Senate. He has been the Senate's vice chairman since its founding a year ago.

During last term's crisis, he served as a resource person for the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community's negotiators and inflamed many of his colleagues during faculty debates. And several times, he has helped provide bail bonds for students jailed in campus protests. Despite the faculty action, he will seek to regain his seat.

In a ballot to be mailed shortly, faculty members are asked to choose four professors from a list of 18. With the terms of Professors Bernard Bellush (History) and Harry Lustig (Chmn., Physics) still running, the faculty must fill only the four expiring seats.

The Council did renominate the three other professors now serving as members of the university-wide body — Samuel Mintz (English), Gerald Posner (Biology), and Bernard Kreissman, the chief librarian.

Conrad is one of five faculty members, two of them SEEK counselors, who entered the race by submitting a nominating petition of ten signatures. He linked the failure to renominate him to his support of the five demands. "I took a position last spring which was opposed by a great many of the faculty," he said recently, adding that he thought Faculty Council concluded he was "not sufficiently representative" of his colleagues.

Professor Daniel Bronstein (Philosophy), the chairman of the Committee on Committees, denied that there were "sinister motives" at play. "There's no law

that he's got to be renominated," he declared.

Besides the three incumbents, the Council also suggested Professors Howard Adelson (Chmn., History), William Donn (Geology), Julius Elias (Chmn., Philosophy), Alan Fiellin (Poli. Sci.), Samuel Hendel (Poli. Sci.), Herbert Meislich (Chemistry), Herbert Nechin (Psychology), Arthur Tiedemann (History), Edmond Volpe (English), and Stanley Warren (Chmn., Speech and Theatre).

The four others named on petitions are Betty Rawls and Charles Russell, SEEK lecturers, and Professors Irving Kaufman (Art), and Arnold Birenbaum (Sociology).

The ballots must be returned to department offices by Tuesday.

Conrad resigned as economics chairman last May in the midst of a bitter dispute with other members of his department. In a motion of censure, they charged that while speaking about the five demands before a College-wide faculty body during the crisis, he "distorted" statements they made in a closed departmental conference.

## Planning For Moratorium

The Committee to End the War in Vietnam will meet today at 4 PM in Finley Center's trophy lounge to plan the October 15th moratorium and the November 14th strike.

The group intends to organize for these anti-war actions by appealing to most political outlooks. "Anyone who is against the war, whether he's a liberal, pacifist, socialist, or Communist is welcome here," one member, Steve Bern, said. "We have to work together."

A similar meeting yesterday ended with a discussion of what the group's politics should be and a resolution calling for the United States to "bring the troops home from Vietnam now."

## 25 Weathermen Predict Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are protecting the security of our people," Sohmer was told. "We don't want a bomb thrown." Sohmer replied, "In excluding people from the meeting you are doing the same thing to PL that the right wing would like to do to all of SDS."

Sohmer moved his discussion out of the Hall and an hour later an agreement was reached which permitted PL to sit in the back rows if they would allow themselves to be guarded by the "weathermen." Some PL members entered, but others refused to come in under the terms. "I'm not going in to sit in the back row," said Rhoads, "No police are going to protect me."

Up front and wearing a black leather jacket, Rudd discussed the SDS call for demonstrations in Chicago, October 8-11 to protest the trial of the "Conspiracy 8," eight people charged with inciting to riot during the 1968 Democratic Convention. His speech was constantly interrupted by questions from the floor which led to discussions and denunciations of other leftist factions.

Rudd began by outlining his disagreements with

PL, branding them "functionally racist" for their unwillingness to support "black liberation struggles." "We beat up members of PL when we find them," Rudd confided to the audience.

He outlined the need for a revolutionary army at home to parallel "the worldwide people's struggle against imperialism" in America. "We need



people who are totally committed, ready to fight, close schools, sabotage, create political crises. We have to do this both to force the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and build a fighting movement. The war has to be fought by every body."

He said that in Chicago, SDS hopes "to take a toll" and "defend itself from the pigs who attack every march in Chicago." An attempt will be made on October 10, to disrupt the Loop, Chicago's business district, and a second march is scheduled for the next day, to "get people together and use them to fight," Rudd said, savouring the words "use" and "fight."

Interruptions from the restless audience, became more frequent and Rudd's speech became an interchange between factions. Rudd was constantly forced to defend himself from charges ranging from being an "elitist," to a "fascist," to "chauvinist." He largely defended himself by terming the rest of the movement, "counter-revolutionary."

A number of groups wanting to distribute leaflets at the meeting, including the College's SDS Bill Haywood Caucus, were discouraged by the "weathermen" who said such action would be against their wishes.

## Judge Rules Witnesses Unfit, Postpones Brakefield's Trial

Bill Brakefield has won a small victory in delaying his court martial on riot charges.

After two hearings, two prosecutors and three months, the Army is still looking for a prosecutor for the case and for a witness whose testimony will stand up at the court martial, which was originally scheduled for the end of this month.

The AWOL private who was granted "sanctuary" at the College last year, now faces a 40 year sentence if he is convicted on charges of arson, riot, inciting and conspiracy to riot, and damage to government property. The riot erupted at the stockade while he was serving his term for being absent without official leave.

Brakefield won the delay when the results of his first pre-trial hearing, held on July 2, were thrown out by Colonel John Nichols, the military judge. At the hearing, the Army's investigating officer had presented written statements from a number of men alleging that Brakefield participated in the riot. Brakefield's attorney, Rowland Watts, argued at a second hearing last week that the testimony

should not be accepted because the witnesses themselves had not appeared.

The Army officer explained that at that time, one of the witnesses had been transferred to Fort Riley, one was AWOL, another had retracted his statement and two others had been declared "mentally incompetent" by Army psychoanalysts. The first hearing was then voided, the officer dismissed from the case, and a new one, Captain Jaster, appointed in his place.

However, Brakefield's attorneys have also successfully challenged the new appointment since Jaster served as defense counsel to one of Brakefield's co-defendants. Jaster, they argued, should not be allowed to prosecute and defend in the same case. Now the army must replace Jaster before a new series of hearings can be held.

The American Servicemen's Union is circulating petitions which demand "the unconditional release" of Brakefield and the 37 others held on similar charges. "It is clear that they are being held as political prisoners because of their opposition to the brass and the war in Vietnam..."

In addition, a demonstration in support of the Fort Dix 38 will be held at the Wrightstown, New Jersey post on Sunday, October 12 at Noon. Soldiers are scheduled to join student radicals in a march on the post itself.

Round-trip bus tickets to the demonstration will be on sale at the College, and people interested in organizing can contact Leslie Black in the OP office, Room 336 Finley.

A support rally sponsored by the Bill Haywood Caucus of SDS will be held in the Cohen Library Plaza Monday at noon.

## Preview...

An undetermined number of classes in Wagner Hall were disrupted momentarily Wednesday by individuals announcing Mark Rudd's speech.

At approximately 4:30 PM, four persons, believed to be members of SDS's militant Weatherman faction, entered several classes in progress. They left quietly after speaking to the students, despite some heckling. No violence was reported at any time, and though two police cars were summoned to campus, no arrests were made.

Upon a complaint from Young Republicans, President Steve Schlesinger, Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer said he would investigate the matter.

The incident followed by a day of regional assembly of anti-Weathermen SDS members held in the Finley Grand Ballroom. The Revolutionary Youth Movement 2 members voted unanimously to support a demonstration at Fort Dix, New Jersey, on October 12, voted with some objections to support a march in Chicago, the previous day, and discussed internal matters.

Their presence at the College, though unannounced, will not bring action from the Administration. Acting President Joseph Copeland later said he was unconcerned as long as they "conduct themselves in a proper manner."

## Senate...

The Student Senate has failed in its first attempt to hold a meeting this term. Called to pass the student activities budget, the session adjourned Wednesday evening for lack of a quorum. Among the absent were the minority members of the New World Coalition and four of the Senate's five executives.

Elections for all positions in the Student Senate will be held between September 30 and October 3. Students interested in running for any office should pick up declarations of candidacy sheets in Room 152 Finley. All applications must be returned by next Friday, at 3 PM.

# Commission Splits on Admissions

(Continued from Page 1)

procedure proposed in May by negotiators for the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community (BPRSC), the administration and the faculty.

But it appears to have adopted another of the BPRSC's five demands by suggesting that SEEK students be consulted on every addition to the pre-baccalaureate staff. The demand was for "a voice for SEEK students in the setting of all guidelines for the SEEK program, including the hiring and firing of all personnel."

In addition, the commission has agreed to eliminate the present requirement of a C average for graduation and suggest that all students receiving passing grades in their major be granted a diploma.

The commission also agreed to recommend the continuation of an orientation program for all entering freshmen and the crea-

tion of a supplementary program for "minority group" members.

Most of the heated discussion in Wednesday's meeting centered upon the final admissions proposals.

The faction supporting the first proposal has been arguing throughout on behalf of maintaining present admissions standards

by the Tau Epsilon Pi fraternity, on the need for facing "the political realities" of New York City and its relationship with the state legislatures, and on the importance of complying with the BHE directive that the open admissions policy "shall assure that all students who would have been admitted to specific community or senior colleges under the admissions criteria which we have used in the past shall still be so admitted."

Opponents of the first proposal argue that it barely alters the present composition of the colleges, and that it would result in academically and ethnically segregated colleges. They objected, too, to the "discriminatory" distinction made for those who would have been admitted under the old standards. They argue that their plan would give black and Puerto Rican students a fair chance to be admitted to the senior college of their choice.

The two final proposals represent the two apparently irreconcilable positions of the commission. One more meeting is scheduled before the October 1st deadline is reached, but most members of the commission express doubt as to whether a single proposal can be agreed upon.

One proposed draft states that while the Commission recognizes the existence of unequal educational opportunities in the city school system, and intends to significantly reduce the proportion of students admitted according to their class rank, it also recognizes the necessity of maintaining the quality of education in the City University.



David Peel, the only rock lead singer with a speech impediment, brought his own brand of musical mayhem to South Campus Lawn during the break yesterday.

Peel, and his group, the Lower East Side, performed such all-time popular favorites as "Up Against the Wall, Motherfucker," "Have a Marijuana" and "Old McDonald Had a Farm." The "music," which rather monotonously droned out, attracted a crowd of about 400 students who distracted themselves with grass fights, paper airplanes and frisbees. The concert was sponsored

## Communist Party Knocks Copeland

The Communist Party candidate for Mayor, Rasheed Storey, demanded the resignation of Acting President Joseph Copeland Tuesday for his use of "racist slander" against Professor Wilfred Cartey (English).

Storey charged that Copeland's characterization of Cartey as "too goddamn shiftless" was not only "vicious, racist slander against this eminent scholar, but a slander against black people as a whole."

### "Democratically Minded"

Copeland's use of the term "shiftless," he claimed was "just one manifestation of his consistent attacks upon the black and Puerto Rican students and faculty and all democratically minded students."

The appointment of Osborne Scott to the chairmanship of the newly created Department of Urban and Ethnic Studies also drew the candidate's fire. Storey said that Copeland's appointment of the "unknown" Scott, instead of Dr. Cartey — "one of the most qualified experts in the field of Afro-American studies" — made it evident that the acting president is "consciously seeking to maintain the racist, stereotyped, slave-master concept of the black race."

### Immediate Implementation

"Copeland's actions," Storey continued, "make it quite clear that he is not qualified to serve as president of this college, nor is he even qualified to teach."

The Communist candidate also said that the party is demanding immediate implementation of a "real" policy of open admissions and large expansion of the Department of Urban and Ethnic Studies at the College.

## Women . . .

A women's liberation discussion group will meet next Wednesday at 4 PM in Room 350 Finley.

## Literary . . .

The College's two literary magazines, Promethean and Balaam's Ass, will hold a joint workshop-meeting today at 4 PM in Room 305 Finley.

## Migrating Cabinets

The Administration ordered the transfer of about two dozen file cabinets crammed with thousands of student personnel folders off South Campus during the summer.

Once stored in Finley Center, the files were moved to Room 115 Shepard, the office of Associate Dean of Students Herbert DeBerry, who said the move was designed for "greater efficiency" and not to protect the files from demonstrators. DeBerry was appointed by Acting President Joseph Copeland to deal with security and disciplinary problems.

The folders are a factual record maintained by the Department of Student Personnel Services of every student at the College, containing the student's age, address, date of birth, dates of attendance, and all awards or citations. DeBerry claimed the records do not include disciplinary notations or political affiliations.

Most of the information is supplied by freshmen during the registration period and is later used for replying to requests for background data from graduate schools and prospective employers. Students must sign a release, however, before any important information is forwarded by the department.

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## Enticing and Procuring

*Jim Hayes, a long-time activist, will be tried December 1, on federal charges of enticing and procuring desertion from the military, the first time since World War II that the government has pressed such charges against a political activist. Some background is provided by the below article, written by Marty Jezer, a fellow editor of Win, the magazine of the War Resisters League.*

By MARTY JEZER

Last summer we drove through Salt Lake City on our way East from California. Salt Lake City is dead and desolate, especially in the wee hours of the morning. Where's the action? Nary a gas station is open. Only the Bus Terminal offers coffee. Our long hair and freak clothing attract attention and two young guys with crew cuts join our table. They're AWOL from the military. One faces a court martial for possession of acid. The other simply has the good sense to want out. Can we help them?

Being Movement people, we have some helpful information. People to contact in Canada. A lawyer who can get them to Sweden. A person with contacts in France. They write all this down, we wish them luck and it's back to the open road. We do not know if they made it to freedom.

The underground railroad is an old and cherished American institution. We all know about the Quakers and abolitionists helping slaves slip out of the Southland to freedom. Today's underground railroad is largely unorganized, growing up spontaneously to meet the needs of GI's who want out of the military. It's made up of all types of people. Quakers and Movement people, but also un-political freaks, liberals and straights. Some work at it full time. Others become "stationmasters" and "conductors" to help out a friend, or even strangers in uniform who ask if they can help. The federal government is, of course, uptight.

Early this year the feds busted Jim Hayes on charges that he did "willfully, knowingly and unlawfully attempt and endeavor to entice and procure Robert F. Keese, Jr., being then and there a member of the Armed Forces of the United States to desert from . . ." Hayes faces 3 years in prison and a \$2,000 fine. But even more important, his case is viewed as a test case. If the government

wins a conviction on him, they'll move to destroy the entire underground railroad.

Getting busted is not a new experience for Hayes. Besides the standard number of jailings for peace actions, there are pending pot charges in New Hampshire and Massachusetts (at least one of which he'll beat on appeal) and a probation violation in Rhode Island, the result of a previous dope conviction. So Hayes faces 16 years in jail, which is only half of what Abbie Hoffman faces on various charges, but is still a hunk out of a man's life.

The government does not like left wing politics or bi-sexual hippy/dippy acid heads. Hayes is both,



which possibly accounts for the personal attention the FBI has given him these past few years. Hayes' notoriety stems from his activities in the peace movement prior to 1967, at a time when the Movement was basically straight, middle-class and nothing if not earnest. This goes back to a time when people were concerned about the number of people who would march in a peace parade or sign an ad in The New York Times, and worried about how respectable they looked. Phrases like "alter-

(Continued on Page 7)

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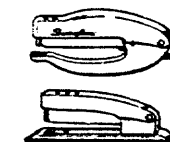


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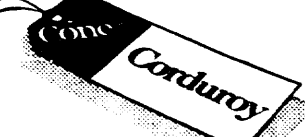
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# Enticing and Procuring

(Continued from Page 6)

native life-style" had not yet been coined and only junkies use dope. The most militant activists, the pacifists of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) who used to swim out to intercept Polaris submarines and attempt to board them, frowned on drugs and sex in the line of duty.

In 1966 he coordinated the Boston to Cape Cod Walk for Peace, which one Movement historian recalls as a "walking pot party." Traditionalists in the Movement were not happy with what went on during the walk and deemed it a failure. Hayes felt it was a great success. For the first time the Movement made an appeal to the still-embryonic youth underground. Without any rhetoric or sloganeering, the walk made the point that people in the Movement are freer and have more fun. And the kids who watched it pass dug this fact. Lessons about racism and anti-imperialism came later. Hayes' basic insight was that the Movement had to reach young people in terms of their own lives and show them that there exists a better way of living — an alternative — to the dull, boring, dehumanizing life-style of their parents and neighbors.

"In January, 1967," recalls Hayes, "this soldier

called me and said he wanted to talk. He refused to come to my office or my home, so we met at a subway stop in Dorchester." Robert Keese was AWOL. "He said he couldn't take military discipline, missed his wife and was scared shit about going to Vietnam."

So Hayes gave him shelter and got him safely to Canada with false identity papers. As it turned out, Keese returned to his unit and in May, 1968, was given an undesirable discharge. Two weeks later the feds began investigating Hayes.

Having integrated peace with pot, Jim Hayes is now out organizing homosexuals, a case which may not endear him to the straight types to whom he has to turn for financial support. That's why he needs support from you, the people of the community. His lawyers believe he has a good chance of winning his case, because the government indicted him on the wrong law. They are volunteering their time, but money is needed for court expenses. If Jim Hayes loses, the underground railroad which has helped more than 55,000 GI's desert to freedom will be in jeopardy. Send money to Jim Hayes Defense Committee, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y. 10012.

# OPOP

## AT THE FILLMORE

There's no doubt that Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young are having a swell time being a super group. They are sure of themselves and of their music, and they come ready to please an audience of new-found friends.

For two hours last Sunday morning, every move and sound they made roused an already excited Fillmore East audience to virtual hysteria.

Originally formed by Steve Stills of the Buffalo Springfield, Dave Crosby of the Byrds and Graham Nash of the Hollies, the group has been joined by Neil Young, another former Springfield member. Each of the four writes lyrics, sings and plays guitar.

At the Fillmore, they divided their set between folk and blues-oriented tunes played with acoustic guitars and hard rock numbers done with amplified instruments. The first half of the show was a casual, flowing jam session with a constantly changing cast of characters. While part of the group was playing one song, the others were wandering on and off the stage, repairing broken guitar strings, waiting their turns to play, and generally looking quite happy.

The group threaded easily through the complex vocal and instrumental subtleties of Stills' "Suite-Judy Blue Eyes," "Helplessly Hoping" and many other beautifully soft songs.

Between numbers, they joked with the audience and discussed what they were going to do next. At one point, Crosby told the audience that the Beatles are rock's best group. "If you don't have seven copies of the new Beatles album, you're out of it," he said, before going directly into a rendition of "Blackbird."

An amplifier-laden platform was rolled out from behind, and Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young became a six-man, electric band for the second half of the set. With the help of drummer Dallas Taylor and bass player Greg Reeves, they assumed a hard-driving, powerful style, stunning the audience with Dave Crosby's "Long Time Coming," "Wooden Ships," a song that Crosby wrote with Paul Kantner of the Jefferson Airplane, and a 15-minute version of Neil Young's "Down by the River" featuring extraordinary guitar by-play between Stills and Young.

Crosby, Stills and Nash play fine hard rock music, somewhat like the Jefferson Airplane does, with a mixture of definitive guitar and complex vocal arrangements. Young, who joined the group after they had recorded their first album, has not substantively changed the group's style, but he has added a second lead guitar and his considerable writing talents.

As performers, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young are exciting, vibrant musicians. As writers, they appear to be superstars. But beyond all the alliteration, there's more than a touch of humanity.

—Miller, Milner, Simon

## ALICE'S RESTAURANT

*I mean . . . I mean that you send . . . I'm sitting here on the bench . . . I mean I'm sitting here on the Group W bench, 'cause you want to know if I'm moral enough to join the army, burn women, kids, houses and villages after being a litterbug.*

—Arlo Guthrie

The culture freaks are all out looking for America. Quite rightly they have found that the spirit of the nation is instilled and distilled into motor vehicles: in "Midnight Cowboy," it's a bus; in "Easy Rider," motorcycles. The latest arrival is "Alice's Restaurant," which lacks a Good Humor truck but does ride on in a red VW microbus, a reconstituted hearse, a moving van, police cars and assorted cycles. As guide in the role of director is Arthur Penn, who stimulated a nationwide orgasm over the Depression gangsters, Bonnie and Clyde.

As a historical fact, Arlo Guthrie's "Alice's Restaurant Massacre" began as an incident in Stockbridge, Mass. Then it became a WBAI-FM pick hit, grew into an album and Arlo's overdone concert showpiece. The massacre itself remains funny on film while Arlo moves through confrontations with officer Obie (in the flesh), a judge, the Whitehall Street authorities and the father-rapers on the Group W bench. Penn took the song plot, mixed it with the soap operatic tale of Alice, Ray and their communal family and then threw in, as an extra attraction, Arlo's personal history. Some of the characters are actors playing real people, some are actors playing imaginary people, some are the real people playing themselves. (Marjorie Mazia Guthrie is not at all like the dumpy Jewish mamma in the film; the real Alice is an ephemeral goddess in the background.)

If this is confusing even to the uninitiated, it is also unfair to Arlo, because his non-acting scenes with the actors portraying his mother and his late father could be a challenge to Stanislavsky. The most extreme example is a scene with the real Pete Seeger, the real Arlo Guthrie and a pretend Woody Guthrie on a phony Ben Basey hospital set. The dozens of short cuts to short scenes are strung out by transitional voyages up and down the Henry Hudson Parkway and it's always winter.

The movie is an investigation of tangled endings. Penn attempted to lead Arlo through his own search for Amerika without realizing the impossibility of any such discovery today: the film ends without resolving itself. For Woody Guthrie, for Bonnie and Clyde and for our depression year parents, America was "out there," beckoning. But for today's outcasts, the "out there" is hostile and oppressive: freaks are worked over in small towns and pursued over borders by the laws and orders on drugs, the draft and garbage.

Of course Arlo isn't acting. He's our boy, the All-American Kid from New York City and because he is so vulnerable he becomes the symbol of our helplessness against the power of the establishment; the Kid who went to the Democratic Convention in Chicago and was clubbed, the Kid who wants to make his own music, the Kid who finds comfort in the introverted incestuous oasis of an isolated commune.

—Margot Williams

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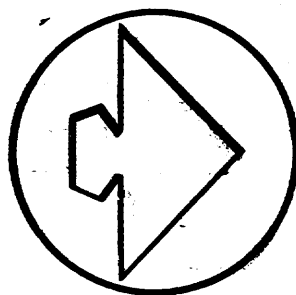
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# Nixon Draft Reforms: A New Way to Escalation

By JONATHAN PENZNER

Students who think that President Richard Nixon's proposed draft reforms will offer an escape from military service are in for an unpleasant shock.

Like the rest of Nixon's "peace overtures," the proposed changes in the Selective Service Act of 1967 are vague, insubstantial and in reality, the opposite of what the American public is supposed to believe.

Two of the three proposed changes in the draft would probably increase the number of college graduates abducted into the Army. In both "reforms," 19-year-olds and males with expired deferments would comprise the prime pool of draftees, but the oldest would still go first. The fact that they would be chosen randomly by lottery does not change matters: the oldest would overwhelmingly be college graduates since most other males, the same ages, between 19 and 26 years of age, would no longer be draftable.

The third proposal for change in the system would treat all members of the "19-year-old pool," including college graduates who are part of that pool for one year, as essentially equal. Under this proposal, the national draft board, would choose a day

## An OP Analysis

at random, for example May 2. Everyone qualifying born on that day would then be drafted.

Of the three proposals, this last attempt at reform is the least inequitable. However, the proposals are so vague and sketchy that professional draft counselors cannot really evaluate them.

"There is not really anything that is even concrete enough to evaluate," one counselor said. He suggested that any male uncertain about his draft status under the new proposals should see a draft counselor immediately and "proceed as if there has been no change."

Yet, there has been some optimism on campus that Nixon will in fact remove the burden of the draft for college graduates. The proposed changes would not support that view and judging from Nixon's handling of the war, there is no reason to think he intends to.

Nixon's cancellation of the November-December draft calls, his troop withdrawals and temporary bombing halts are supposed to give the illusion that the Admin-



istration is earnestly reducing its commitments in Vietnam. But Nixon's draft calls between January and October of this year actually show an increase over Lyndon Johnson's last year. According to statistics cited by Clayton Fritchey in Wednesday's *New York Post*, Nixon will have drafted almost as many men in those ten months as Johnson drafted in a year — 290,400 as compared with last year's 296,000, or a decrease of less than two per cent. On a month by month basis, Nixon increased draft calls by an average nine per cent each month.

The war has escalated considerably since Nixon assumed office, with an increase in the number of B-52 bombing raids, and the tonnage of explosives being dropped daily. The troop withdrawals — the first of which brought 25,900 men home — reduced the total American forces in Vietnam by only 8,000 men at the end of August, because Nixon had increased troop shipments to Vietnam in the preceding months.

The new withdrawal of 35,000 men is piece-meal. Aside from the fact that the withdrawal is over-compensated for by the intensified aerial warfare, at the present rate it would take eight years before all the troops were withdrawn. Fritchey writes. He estimates that about 600,000 more troops would be killed and wounded during that time.

Since Nixon became Chief of State, "combat deaths have jumped from 4,894 [for 1968] to 6,358 [for 1969], and wounded rose from 31,557 to 45,363," he adds. And the year is not yet over.

Is this what Nixon means by a "peace overture"? Nixon increased the draft call, intensified the war, and said more about

peace and ending the war than Johnson. All the double-talk about "reforms" and "peace" obscures a situation that is getting worse. And if one of the two inequitable forms of the 19-year-old-pool-lottery "reform" is enacted, college graduates will be the first to be hauled off to boot camp.

Nixon intended to cool the campuses with these proposal, according to an official quoted this week in *The New York Times*. "But other Administration officials conceded that an additional factor [for the reforms] was the hope that it would lessen anti-war sentiment on the college campuses," it was reported. The other reasons cited for the reforms, the new troop withdrawal and the cancellation of the November-December draft calls were "falling military manpower needs and a desire to minimize inequities in the 1967 draft

law."

Under the present law, the educationally disadvantaged — the non-college student — usually blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, poor whites, are drafted before the college student, who are usually white and middle class.

Another reason the Administration wants these "reforms" is that under the present system, qualified males are subject to conscription at any time between the ages of 19 and 26, and until their 35th birthday, if they have held a deferment. Under all three new proposals, the period during which a qualifying male could be drafted is limited to one year — between ages 19 and 20, or, if one now is deferred, for one year after the deferment expires.

But this is no great improvement. This is no reform. This is side-stepping the entire matter. Under one system, the poor are drafted; under another, the college graduates are drafted. There is no reason to be optimistic.

Furthermore, Nixon has threatened to institute one of the three proposals by Executive Order (that's when he decides the matter all by himself) if Congress doesn't act before the Christmas recess. And there is little chance that Congress will finish with pending postal and tax reform before December.

Which leaves one Richard Milhous Nixon, holding the bag. Conceivably, things could get worse for college males. But until Nixon offers something concrete, there is about as much basis for optimism over real draft reforms as there is possibility of winning the war in 1969. As if United States technological genocide could ever win in Vietnam.



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