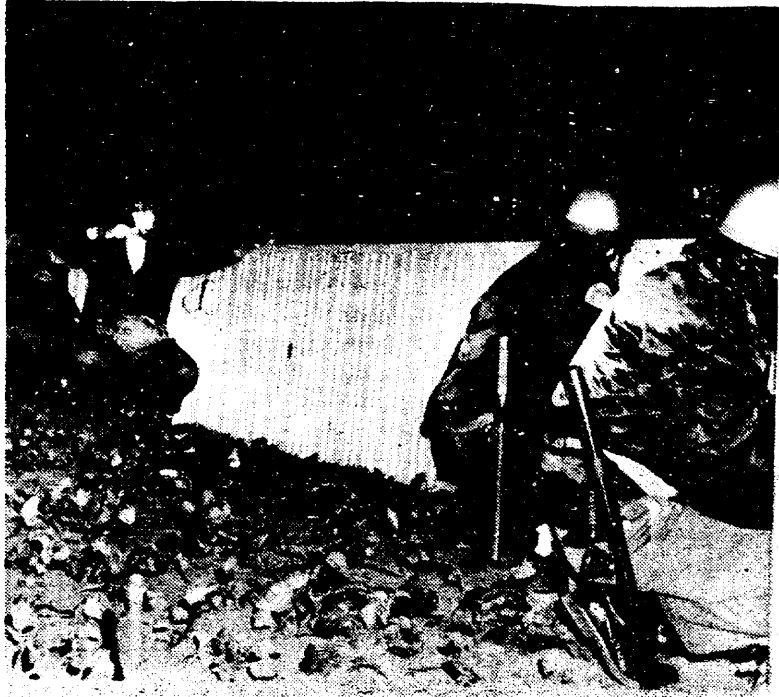


observation post

Vol. 47 - No. 3

BACK TO THE RAGTIME

Friday, March 6, 1970



A policeman with slingshot crouches behind a barricade and fires a rock toward students near the University of California at Santa Barbara. Police officials said slingshots are not issued to officers.

Jerry Rubin to Speak at College; Site of Thursday Speech in Doubt

by steve simon

Jerry Rubin, joined by one other member of the Chicago Seven, will speak in Great Hall next Thursday at noon. But first, \$525 must be raised by today to pay for the rental costs.

The administration has refused to grant use of the huge ceremonial auditorium to the Student Senate free of charge. At the urging of members of the Commune, who invited Rubin to the College, the Senate requested the hall, a privilege it can invoke three times a year.

But Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer rejected the request. In a letter to Senate President James Landy, he cited the previous instance in which the Senate had asked for Great Hall, a Malcolm X memorial two weeks ago. Charging that the Senate violated College rules by not presiding at the memorial and

that at least two dozen white students were barred from entering, Sohmer revoked the privilege for the spring semester.

"For the Student Senate to have operated merely as a pass-through to a racist demonstration at the College is most unfortunate, and totally irresponsible," he concluded.

Denying the irresponsibility

charge, Landy told the dean last night that the memorial was "a peaceful program" and that the Senate could not be blamed for what took place at the time.

Commune members present last night at the 90-minute argument with the dean were harsher in their criticism. Mel Friedman called Sohmer "racist in outlook" for his remarks about the memorial and further charged that he was "selectively repressing student activities" for revoking the privilege when the Senate sought permission to use the Hall again.

When Sohmer mentioned that he had managed to open up Great Hall last October when SDS leader Mark Rudd made a speech, they demanded to know why he hadn't acted at the memorial. "A safety decision was made, and I made it. I could not open it."

In a telephone appeal to Acting President Joseph Copeland, Alan Ross, the Senate's executive vice president, said the Senate would have "full control of the arrangements" at the Rubin speech. But Copeland, who had just met with his dean, would not overrule Sohmer.

Copeland told Ross that it was (Continued on page 3)



New York Post/Gummere

Jerry Rubin
To Speak Thursday

Women's Liberation Meeting Attracts 300

by jonny neumann

"Women's Liberation is a new political movement," says a member of the College's Women's Liberation movement. "It is large, but it is essentially not very well defined yet."

And yesterday afternoon, as an overflow crowd of 300 students, mostly women, joined in an open forum in Bittenwaiser lounge celebrating International Women's Day, an attempt was made to define the movement.

It was the first Women's Liberation meeting at the College to which males were invited. Until now, according to a spokesman, the women were meeting every Thursday in small "consciousness groups," in order to "get to know who we are, what we are doing and what we are forced to do by society."

"We discuss personal experiences of repression by males," she continued. "We attempt to free ourselves from male supremacy."

At the meeting yesterday, speakers from several groups, including the College's, the Red Stockings, and the National Organization of Women (NOW) decried cultural and political repression of women, restrictive "sexist" laws, and male chauvinism.

The fragmentation and variety of outlook which characterizes the movement in its present infant stage was in evidence in the long rambling, though well organized and controlled discussion of women's rights.

But the lone black woman speaker, Barbara Jackson, who described herself as the representative of a Lower East Side Group, and not any black organization, seemed to express the most common view when she said, "We are not necessarily anti-male, but anti-male-supremacy. We want men to reevaluate their position in society—and not suppress women."

Miss Jackson explained that because of "cultural conditioning" Americans allow their lives

to be decided by biological functioning. Women are expected to receive better educations and consequently more prominent and better paying jobs.

Women, Miss Jackson continued, are expected to be mothers and housewives without pay, staying home to wash, cook, do laundry, shop, and clean.

Lucy Kamasu, of NOW, disclosed that in ten states women are required to have written permission from their husbands or from a court before they will be given a job.

Another speaker said that women are continually exploited by the telephone company and underpaid as mental workers. All businesses, she added, place women on a lower level than men. "When a man applies for a job, they give him an aptitude test. When a woman applies, they give her a typing test."

She also pointed out that women are "treated like children" by the media. She quoted a headline from the *New York Times* saying "Girl made manager..." instead of using the name of the woman.

"I Am Insulted..."

"I am just as insulted by being called 'girl' as a black man is when called 'boy,'" she said. "I'm sick and tired of being regarded as merely a sex object. We have to destroy the whole sex role system, the sexism of the society."

Another speaker denounced the divorce laws and abortions laws. She revealed that over a million abortions are performed in the United States each year. Many are illegal and dangerous, she added. Others are legal but very expensive. Close to one thousand women die each year as a result of mis-handled abortions, she charged.

She gave a phone number, 662-1366, for anyone needing an abortion.

A woman in the audience criticized the sexual discrimination at the College. She said she is one of only a handful of women graduate students here, and she knows even fewer women faculty members. "a male professor."

(Continued on page 7)

They Shoot Panthers (Don't They?)

by jonathan penzner

Two Fridays ago was Malcolm X Memorial Day, and blacks and Puerto Ricans left their classrooms to participate in continuous meetings. Last year's Memorial ultimately led to the South Campus lockout, negotiations over the Five Demands, Mario Procaccino and the Jewish Defense League, several arrests, Open Admissions à la the Board of Higher Education, interminable faculty meetings, Klapper Hall, and so on.

What will this year's Malcolm X Memorial Day eventually lead to? I don't know, but I'll bet that if something does come out of it, white radicals will be caught off-guard again. Last year, the DuBois club was on top of the scene at least. There was an SDS and as riddled with strife as it was, it still functioned. And this year?—That's why I say

Lenny Bruce died for your sins.

I never considered Jerry Rubin a leader of mine, but today he is my martyr.

Malcolm X was shot at a crucial moment in his career as a theorist and leader of the black movement. Malcolm X spoke for disenfranchised blacks, workers and unemployed. Today there is neither a leader or movement which can claim as much popularity as Malcolm enjoyed at the moment of his death.

As Joe Hill was stood up against the prison wall to be shot, he said, "Don't mourn for me—organize." The blacks and Puerto Ricans assembled in Great Hall were organizing.

Lenny Bruce ended his life with an overdose in the summer of 1966. He slipped a needle into his arm and moments later, alone in his room, he died. Some announcer over the radio mumbled, "The sick end of a sick comic," and Paul Krassner still mourns his death.

There is more than an incidental relation between Malcolm X and Lenny Bruce; not because of any similarity in their beliefs, but because of the position each holds among their respective constituencies. Even Jerry Rubin can't compare to the martyrdom of Lenny Bruce among whites, and it is that martyrdom which parallels the feeling blacks have for Malcolm X.

The sick comic, Lenny Bruce, came up against the system of American justice before it became popular to do so. Bruce was alone and cut off. Cops around the country conspired (but did not cross state lines) to harass Bruce to death. He was busted five times for obscenity and twice for narcotics but was never convicted.

Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965 by three men who were never found. There was no investigation of the pitiful attempt by police to find the murderers. Instead, the public was led to believe that the killing was the ultimate conclusion of Malcolm's "feed" with Elijah Mohammed and the Black Muslims.

Lenny Bruce was not pro-communist. He believed in the latent system of American justice. He believed in the innate good of the American people. His raps about social absurdities, religious, liberal white phoniness, the Lone Ranger and sex even touched the funny bone of the American establishment, or system, or whatever.

But they are still shooting Panthers in the street. And sometimes in bed.

It's true that they put John Sinclair away for nine years on his third marijuana offense. The overzealous Julius Hoffman sentenced eight defendants and their two lawyers to jail terms for contempt. But of the ten men, only one—Bobby (Continued on page 2)



observation post

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No Takers

The College is the College is the College.

After all, that's why we attend this place, in quest of the knowledge it can offer us. At times, we accept it in good faith. But there are times when we are stymied. It happened again this week.

Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer seems intent on bringing the national climate of repression against radical movements home to the College.

His unilateral decision to bar the Student Senate free access to Great Hall to present speakers from the Chicago Seven reeks of the treatment the Seven have been getting all over America.

Dean Sohmer claims that he decided to bar the Senate from using the Great Hall two weeks ago; he didn't have time, it seems, to issue his decision until after he was asked to open the Great Hall for the Conspiracy.

Sohmer says he is revoking the Senate's privileges because it sponsored a Malcolm X Memorial program from which whites were excluded. Yet Sohmer admits he made no attempt to inform the Senate of a situation which he feels they were responsible to rectify.

What Sohmer has done is to protect his own office by insisting the Senate was responsible for the memorial. He avoids unnecessarily confronting black students, a group he fears, and at the same time manages to harass the Commune, a group he mocks. As a result the Senate bears a burden which in truth should lie with Sohmer.

While this goes on, Sohmer also still insists he will bring about ten unnamed students before the Student-Faculty Discipline Committee for their role in the two-hour seizure of Wagner Hall last December.

And he conveniently avoids these facts: that committee by-laws require the administration to secure the identification cards of students before charges can be brought; that the only way to pick the students will be by personal vendetta; and that the sit-in was motivated by administration intransigence and unwillingness to deal honestly with students on the issue of the firings in the Sociology department.

It was caused by the same attitude that will now possibly bar the Chicago Seven from Great Hall. The next time the College erupts, Dean Sohmer will sit and wonder why, and not understand why students are so angry and will be very upset over the whole thing and will end up disciplining some more students, because obviously the eruption was their fault in the first place.

Wherever Jerry Rubin speaks at the College next Thursday, the entire College community should show up. We can show the people who are trying to stifle dissent that we're not gonna take it. We just won't.

The author of "Say, the Word?" in OP's first issue this term was Paul Hillery, whose name was omitted by error.

To the Editor

To the mixed-up generation (you know who you are,)

Have you seen the bigger piggies

In their starched white shirts

You will find the bigger piggies

Stirring up the dirt.

Always have clean shirts to play around in.

— George Harrison

Remember the beginning of the "go-go" sixties, when hippies, give-ins, and love beads were publicized as "antics of the younger generation," and "love" and "peace" became household words? When the emergence of the Youth International Party, Students for a Democratic Society, The Peace and Freedom Party, and The Black Panther Party for Self Defense, began to show the world that we meant business—that we could do something other than use "profanity" and smoke reefers. "Revolution in Our Lifetime." We were going to "stamp out racism," put all the pigs in the pig-pen (All You Need Is Love) and implement "All Power To All The People."

With all that, and progressive mid-60 fever—Dashiki rhetoric (Fanon, Cleaver), the separatist movement (Malcolm X), "outlaws" became our heroes.

Rap Brown and The Sundance Kid

Huey P. Newton strapping bullets across his chest

Eldridge Cleaver, ex-convict, ex-rapist

We were going to do so fucking much. Remember? The sixties have split, so has Eldridge Cleaver, barred like some filthy contraband material from his home, his people whom he tried to free. No, those years will never return. We know that the sixties have taken Huey away in films of grey clouds. Stokely has gone to liberate (?) Africa. The promise of the Kennedys, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X—they're gone, but we remain—why?

We are subversive. For every Julius J. Hoffman, there is a Rennie Davis. If Bobby G. Seale is murdered, a Bobby G. Seale is born.

We are free and no one will take our freedom away from us. We refuse to be America's punching bag. We are never the aggressor.

We are reactionary.

We will not turn our backs on this society, and we will never allow this society to turn its back on us.

And if you call me brother now,

Forgive me if I ask according to who's plan

for when all has come to dust

I will kill you if I must

I will love you if I can...

— Leonard Cohen

Panther leadership has been murdered, shackled in jail, or driven in exile ... consecutively. The Chicago 7 are accused of conspiracy. What the hell is that? Isn't that some psychological suspicion? So, love-ins are replaced with press conferences—you ask us why?

This is the beginning of a new era. We cannot allow it to be smudged or toppled with the sealing of the lid on the case of the Chicago 7 by fascist pig Hoffman, who needs only to satisfy his personal grudges. We cannot stand and watch while

men like Hoffman misuse our courts of justice; who (quotes from the "defendants"):

Is a disgrace to the Jews—Abbie Hoffman

Wants us to be good Jews and go quietly to the concentration camps—David Dellinger

Has decided to railroad us to jail—Rennie Davis

Wants the people to take orders from a fascist judge like you—Bobby Seale

Represents everything that is old and sick in this system—Abbie Hoffman

I wonder if Pig Hoffman and his peer pigs deserve to exist. I wonder can we, will we, put an end to their existence. Can we kill them with all legal means (?), dissent (?), with cold weapons (?).

You say it is a generation gap. It is not. It's all about a lack of genuine communication. Abbie Hoffman is 32, Margaret Meade is ... well, we can relate to her.

You tell us it's Black vs. White. It is not. The oppressor is color blind. Dig? As long as the pigs could turn brother against brother, his empire was never threatened.

We know the truth now. We recognize a war in this country. The pigs against the people, and a pig is proven in deed—what shit pigs shoot in the veins of the people.

Non-violence was murdered with Dr. King.

Flowers are replaced with bullets, and you ask us why?

We're wasting time, we should be spending

Fixing a world that needs some mending

Every man should realize, if he opened up his eyes

He's just a man like all the rest,

Nothing more, and nothing less

— Smokey Robinson

We, you say, are ugly and/or crazy. Our hair is long and woolly, or long and frilly. Your alcohol is our marijuana. You say we are babies—dangerous babies that should be harnessed to the crib.

With our rattles we must once again devise methods to vacuum the dirt in the U.S. government. We are through explaining.

We are white radicals.

We are Black Militants.

We are Revolutionary Nationalists.

We are Cultural Nationalists.

We will redefine our rhetoric of the sixties.

You would like to believe we've failed. We have not. We've been slowed down by murders in our beds, by incarcerations of our leaders. Each lock turned in the cell, each utter of the pigs in power, each cop that raised his club against the students on campus, was a victory—our victory. Each deed was an exposure, "the writing on the wall" for the people.

Cops and courts never sleep. — Jerry Rubin

All Power to All the people.

Black Power to Black people.

White Power to White people.

Love to the children.

italic, s bible

Shudder you complacent ones.

— Isaiah-The Holy Bible

Love,

Valerie Lauren Smith

They Shoot Panthers...

(Continued from page 1)

Seale—was bound and gagged.

Is it possible to organize young whites on the basis of smoking or dropping or shooting dope? Is it possible to organize whites on the basis of rock and roll? Or on the basis of a generation "gap"? Or on the basis of "white skin privilege" or "Red Army"? Isn't it a little bit absurd that an outspoken comic who committed suicide became a spokesman and symbol for whites?

The white freak/youth culture/revolution is at the end of its rope and its pangs of death are beginning to set in. You can see it in the cafeteria, you can see it in the weathermen, and in the faces of your friends. The youth revolution was too impatient. Now it is in a hurry to get it over with.

This is not time to plot terrorism, indulge in fantasies of violence, spout rhetoric about guns and killing pigs. In order to reverse the tide of alienation, isolation and depression, the revolution must get down to the task of working with the people

for whom the slogan "Power to the People" was meant. This means associating with the people, not with other revolutionaries you agree with. This means learning from the people as well as showing them the way.

And aren't "the people" the same social groups that supported Malcolm? Isn't it the intention of the slogan to give power to people who have little or none? Doesn't that include all disenfranchised people—the poor, workers, farmers, small businessmen and professionals?

Nothing could make the establishment happier than the wave of depression sweeping the ranks of white leftists at this time. We are following in the tracks laid down by Lenny Bruce when he slipped the needle into his bulging vein. We are letting ourselves be crushed by our disunity, self-alienation, by drugs, by our trance-like state.

Malcolm X drew his strength from the people because he spoke for them; he articulated their desires and fears and showed a means by which they can conquer their problems. We must build a movement that can do the same thing.

Looking Toward the Marshak Presidency ³ _{OP 3/6}

by fred miller

Robert Marshak exudes confidence. It flows from his flashing grey eyes and from a quick smile when he discusses the possibilities among the College's problems. It seems to be both a confidence in himself and the College.

For Dr. Marshak to be a successful president a lot of that enthusiasm must rub off on a disunited faculty and a demoralized student body. He takes office in September 1970, in the middle of Open Admissions, and at a time when the gap between administration and faculty and students is as great as ever.

He has been a research scientist for thirty years and openly says he never thought of taking on an administrative position, "until about three weeks ago, when I had the interview. This is a great challenge for a scientist. It is my way to help society and its range of problems.... My background in training scientists in underdeveloped countries is good preparation for some of the problems we will face under Open Admissions."

Marshak says he hopes to retain half a day a week for research and to run a weekly seminar in his office.

Central to Marshak's hopes and enthusiasm is the Master Plan. "I walked around the College with my wife last week and it was pretty depressing. I would not have taken the job unless I was really confident that the College would be rebuilt in five to seven years."

Dr. Marshak feels money is available. When confronted with the tale of the College's annual fiscal woes with Albany, Dr. Marshak replies that money must be raised through the alumni or possibly through tuition, "which would be imposed only by a joint administration, faculty, student decision."

Dr. Marshak is committed to Open Admissions. "I feel that the idea is essential if the College is to fulfill its role. The plan by which it is implemented is less important than the fact that we make a beginning and a start."



The attitude Dr. Marshak constantly evinces is positive. He imparts the feeling that even if he is not yet well versed in the problems and possible solutions, the problems are soluble by joint effort.

He is less convincing when he approaches other problems.

Dr. Marshak wants to include students and faculty throughout the decision making process. "Our primary mission is educational and while I do not feel students and faculty should be involved in decision making full time, my experience has been that when students are placed on committees they act in a responsible manner. 'A two thirds vote of the Faculty Senate should be a sufficient veto of any of my actions. Any major decision can be put up to a binding referendum.'" Dr. Marshak is willing to have students sit on hiring and tenure committees, "as long as they're not in the majority."

Marshak says he welcomes non-violent dissent of any viewpoint but violent disruption cannot be condoned. He says that he does not want to ever have to use police: "I hope that by talking to each other we can prevent our ever reaching that point." Marshak's enthusiasms may lead to some strange confrontations. "I could see inviting half a dozen students up to my country house. After a morning skiing we probably could sit down and settle any problems easily."

Marshak appears to have had little experience dealing with campus radicals in Rochester and it is impossible to tell how he will react under pressure. A year ago Dr. G. Nicholas Paster approached the job of Dean of Students with equal enthusiasm and equal faith in students and communications, but Paster was unable to live up to his hopes and resigned, thoroughly disillusioned.

victory for the liberal faculty majority. While the Board of Higher Education indicated that it did not want to appoint a member of the College's faculty because many faculty groups would necessarily feel snubbed, it has appointed a man who is more than acceptable to the Executive Committee of Faculty Senate. For while Buell Gallagher was an independent liberal with an overbearing view of administrative efficiency, Robert Marshak is a faculty liberal with a view of faculty rights.

Whenever Gallagher and the faculty liberals, who often agreed, clashed, as they did on the issue of police on campus, Gallagher did as he pleased. When the faculty protested Gallagher always managed to have his way. Joseph Copeland disagreed with the liberal faculty more often and walked all over them.

Marshak says that he will not only make expressions of agreement with the faculty, he will even listen to them. The straining of administration-faculty relations in the past few years has been a major problem in running the College. If Marshak will heed the faculty, as he promises to do, he may well provide the faculty unity which the Board says they are looking for in a new president.

Marshak's view of the presidency is a democratic one of listening to everyone and of not maintaining any administrative policy in contradiction to the view of faculty and students. If he can do this and infuse the College with some of his enthusiasm me might be able to help the College.

But the question is whether any man can do this. Amid the divergence of views, amid a mistrust that in many sectors has led to a total breakdown of communications, amid the confusion of open admissions, amid a financial situation which Dr. Marshak is probably overconfident about, amid the many other things about the College which Dr. Marshak must learn and amid New York in 1970, can any man do something to lead or help the College?

Rubin...

(Continued from page 1)

impossible to predict what could happen at the rally. Ross responded by saying the Senate was not "inviting a riot."

The Senate extended a \$2000 underwrite loan to the Commune at its Wednesday meeting, before its request for the hall was rejected. The loan was granted to cover possible losses in case admission charges do not equal Rubin's speaking fees.

The Commune, which was working last night to raise the money, will accept contributions at a table in the South Campus cafeteria today.

Rubin, who has long been active in the Movement, once ran for mayor of Berkeley, headed the Vietnam Day Committee, organized the 1967 march on the Pentagon, and was one of the founders of the Youth International Party. "I act on the moment. I act impulsively, according to my needs. If I lose, I lose," he once said.

All seven defendants of the Conspiracy trial were released on a total of \$155,000 bail a week ago and have been speaking throughout the country to raise defense funds and talk about political repression. Five were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot and were sentenced to five year jail terms, which will run concurrently with the contempt of court terms imposed by Judge Julius Hoffman, as well as \$10,000 fines. Hoffman gave Rubin a sen-



William Kunstler
Cancelled Speeches

tence of two years, one month and 23 days.

Rubin's attorney, William Kunstler, has been barred from several college campuses after delivering a speech at the University of California at Santa Barbara, where students took to the streets, burning a bank to protest the guilty verdicts.

At the University of Illinois at Champaign, National Guard troops were called in to disperse 2000 students who demonstrated against cancellation of a speech by Kunstler.

Copeland Snubs the Faculty Senate Again

by r j lovinger

The faculty's leadership once again has found itself battling with Acting President Joseph Copeland. This time, the issue is the manner in which members were appointed to a committee reviewing the Urban and Ethnic Studies (UES) department.

"The Faculty Senate's Executive Committee is boiling mad," said Professor Bernard Bellush (History), its chairman. Terming the appointments by the acting president "something which bordered on irresponsibility," Bellush suggested that Copeland permit his successor to act on the committee's findings, which are expected by the end of the term.

The conflict has arisen out of discussions between the Senate's leaders and Copeland last term. "We discussed the need for an independent appraisal of the UES program," Bellush said. "We wanted a committee that would review the program and then make strong recommendations to the president."

Copeland agreed to appoint a committee at the end of the year, and the Faculty Senate developed a list of 11 names from which they assumed Copeland would select the committee members.

Instead, Copeland appointed Professors Howard Adelson (Chem., History), Miriam Drabkin (Chem., Classical Languages), J. Bailey Harvey (Speech), Irving Rosenthal (English), and Abram Taffel (Chem., Romance Languages).

"We had an unwritten agreement with President Copeland," Bellush continued, "that he would consult the Faculty Senate before



making the appointments. We presented a list of names on January 26, of men and women who had had intimate contact with the community. They were from all fields. But just after we presented the names, we found out the President had already created his committee in December. This was the second time he did that to us."

Last summer, Copeland named Osborne Scott as chairman of UES, apparently without consulting the Faculty Senate.

Meanwhile, the committee he appointed has met five times since its creation on December 22. According to its chairman, Professor Harvey, it will "serve as a centralized feedback source for Professor Scott and help

guide the department. We'll probably publish some findings of a formative sense at the beginning of May."

"The committee members are conscientious faculty members, but I can't see them making any significant contribution, since they weren't appointed by the Faculty Senate," Bellush noted. "The deliberations of this committee will not have the impact that an independent faculty group would have."

Harvey commented, "We have no desire to be a committee independent of the Faculty Senate. While the President appointed the committee, the Faculty Senate initiated the idea. We will be more successful if we keep in contact with them."

"President Copeland," he continued, "felt an urgent need for a committee and so he appointed one, perhaps a little faster than the executive committee wanted it to happen. The president appointed the best possible committee and we will carry out the objectives of the Senate."

No action is expected from the Senate until after its Committee on Faculty-Administration Relations reports on March 19.

Meanwhile, a committee of black students is conducting an independent review of the department.

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Students and Tenure, or An Inch of Influence

5
OP
3/6

by karen smith

Student Senate's course and teacher evaluation booklet has caused more than one raised eyebrow at the College with its list of "not recommended" faculty.

Yet, both the resultant injured professorial pride and student glee are reactions to a very watered down version of what once was a much more far-reaching scheme.

In 1966, the Faculty Council of Liberal Arts and Sciences voted to introduce student evaluation of faculty members as a factor in the granting of tenure and promotions. Proposed by Professor Samuel Hendel (Political Science), this step was supposed to have gone into effect in the fall of 1967.

It was never implemented.

According to Dean Sherburne Barber (Liberal Arts and Sciences), the departments refused to adopt the Faculty Council proposal, interpreting it as only a suggestion although it was approved by an overwhelming majority.

Hendel asserts that it was the administration's claims of a money shortage that doomed the project. "Officially, the administration claimed it was unable to obtain money from a foundation, and was therefore unable to put the proposal into practice," he noted. "But where there's a will, there's a way. My opinion is that the administration simply dragged its feet."

However, certain departments are now expressing a limited interest in including students in tenure decisions.

Last term, the Sociology Student Caucus, at the urging of Professor William Howton (Chmn., Sociology), undertook an evaluation of eight candidates for tenure, re-appointment, and promotion in its department long

before the candidates came before the appropriate faculty bodies.

Three of these eight were Assistant Professors: Michael Silverstein, Arnold Birenbaum, and Jay Schulman.

The caucus members had exactly one week to draw up a questionnaire, distribute it, collect the completed forms, and finally write an 11-page report on the results. When they submitted the report to the department's Appointments Committee, they were not allowed to discuss their findings and recommendations with the committee.

"They used our data when it fitted their purposes," commented Alex Miles, the caucus president. "And they didn't use it when it didn't suit what they wanted."

In the cases of Silverstein and Birenbaum, who were among those rated best in the department, the committee voted to grant them tenure but was overruled by the Social Sciences Personnel and Budget (P&B) Committee. "P&B refused to even consider our data," said Miles.

Professor Schulman was turned down for re-appointment by the College's high-ranking Review Committee, which later reversed itself. But Acting President Joseph Copeland threw him out again.

"We tried every legitimate way to make our feelings known about these and other teachers, and were never permitted to do so," continued Miles. The caucus does not intend to draw up another questionnaire on teachers seeking tenure and promotion. "It's a big waste of time," Miles said. "We learned that for sure."

Both the Physics and English departments, with mixed results, have made attempts to obtain



Assistant Professors Arnold Birenbaum and Jay Schulman (Sociology), seated at table, spoke at a press conference last term to condemn their "political firings." Alex Miles, president of Sociology Student Caucus, stands behind Schulman.

student opinion on tenure decisions.

Every spring, the Physics department mails out a questionnaire to graduating majors asking them to rate teachers who are coming up for tenure. Tenure candidates are rated from "very poor" to "excellent" on such aspects as command of subject, sensitivity to students' needs and problems, ability to explain clearly, and overall impression as a teacher. The questionnaire, though anonymous, asks the student's approximate physics and math averages as well as the grade received from the teacher rated.

"We request the information

about grades," remarked Professor Harry Lustig (Chmn., Physics). "Because it often indicates that a certain teacher might be excellent when teaching exceptional students while poorly equipped to teach students who find the subject matter more difficult and vice versa."

"Though I think the Student Senate teacher evaluation is a good idea in principle, one of its weaknesses is the failure of those who planned it to correlate the relationship between the rating a teacher is assigned and the grade the student received."

Lustig asserted that his department takes the student evaluations seriously. "The department seeks as much information as possible about each tenure candidate in order to make wise choices. We want to have the best people possible, and so the student evaluations are helpful. Often departments are not nearly as selective as they should be."

"Often," he explained, "the argument is raised that the man who performs poorly in the classroom is an excellent scholar. This is a fallacy, because usually poor teachers are poor scholars as well."

Professor Edmond Volpe (Chairman, English) agreed. "At least 75% of the time a fine scholar is also a competent teacher," Volpe also indicated that his department has been considering student opinion in making tenure decisions.

English Department

Last fall, the English Majors Caucus (EMC) drew up a questionnaire similar to the physics survey with which to rate the entire English faculty. They were to have been distributed in classes and the compiled results were to have been used in tenure decisions.

Unfortunately, most students never saw the questionnaire. "It seems the faculty is more enthusiastic about students evaluating them than are the students themselves," Volpe commented. After the English Caucus worked like dogs getting the questionnaire written and mimeographed, not enough students offered to distribute them to classes."

Gary Stern, a member of the caucus, confirmed, "We either distributed the forms to classes or put them in teacher's mail boxes, requesting they be handed out. The response was unbelievably negligible. I don't think some of the faculty even bothered to distribute the questionnaire, and most students just didn't take the time to fill the form out and return it."

Both Volpe and Stern lamented the lack of students who were willing to work for curricula changes. "Students are always griping that they don't have a decision-making voice in departmental affairs," Stern charged. "But when it comes right down to it, they're too apathetic to do anything about it. As long as they remain disinterested, students won't have any say in tenure and promotion decisions."

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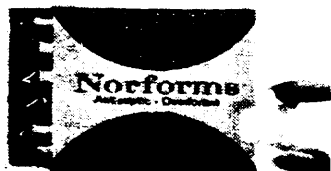
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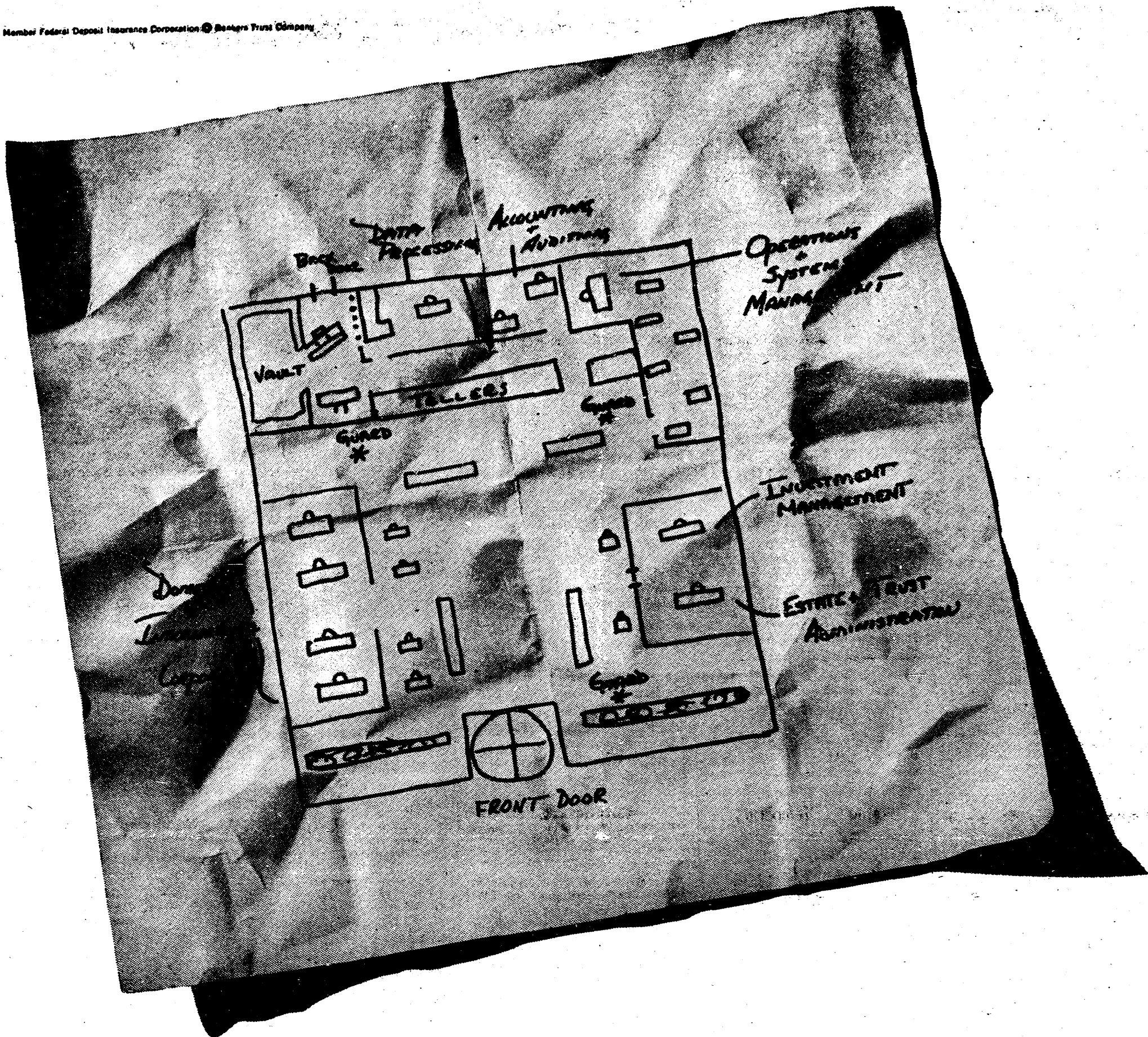
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Women's Liberation...

(Continued from page 1)

tweaked my nose the other day," she said. "That's not a very human way to relate. If he wants to sleep with me, then he should ask me." The audience applauded and laughed at the story.

Another person in the audience insisted that women must play a larger role in politics. "Women are taught they are too weak and dumb to take part in politics," she argued, "but women must become involved in the whole revolutionary struggle. They must be leaders."

Another speaker added that

women must organize on a basis of sex and not class. "All women, lower class, middle class, and wealthy are repressed," she said, "We must work together."

One of the few men in the audience asked "What are you doing for women's equal rights in the draft?"

Miss Kamasu answered that if the 26th Amendment (equal rights for everyone) were to be followed, then women would be eligible to be drafted. "But if we were all in the pool, I think we would work to end the draft even

sooner," she said.

Another male asked, "How do you know that most women want to be liberated?"

"Next question," quickly answered the moderator to the applause of women.

A third male speaker argued that "those in power are pitting us against each other. Black against white. Women against men. We must realize that all people are oppressed in this country, some more than others. The people—men and women—must join together in the struggle against the ruling class."

Day Care Centers

One woman in the audience spoke of the need for more children day care centers so that women may leave the house during the day without worrying about their children. The woman said she would like to see "an action" by male radicals. "Perhaps," she suggested, "we could make Bittenwaiser into a day care center."

International Women's Day, March 7, commemorates the 62nd year since women organized for suffrage in the United States. Afeni Shakur, one of the New York Panther 21, will be among the speakers at the International Women's day rally this Saturday at 1 p.m. in Union Square.

Poetry at Noon

Toby Olsen will be featured at a poetry reading at noon in Room 330 Finley, sponsored by the Finley Program Agency. Paul Oppenheimer will read his works the following week, and Barry Wallenstein on March 23.

The agency is planning a week-long student poetry festival next month. The best original works read by students will be published in the Arts and Letters journal.



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They Were Funky ⁷ _{3/6}

by tom friedman

Yes, well we all remember Artie and Happy Traum or perhaps the names are vaguely familiar. They are musicians, after all, and God knows they have been around for a long time, good chaps, nice chaps, nice sound. They've played at the College a dozen times, a lot of other places, and the girl at the first table told me they were 'funky' which is most likely a compliment. They play acoustic mostly, some electric, sing very tight harmonies in very original songs and strangely enough, are finally making it.

Artie Traum was warning me about the dangers of cigarette smoking and the advantages of squash, while Happy was with his wife and kids. Mickey, their road manager, was earnestly hunched over his newly acquired bass, practicing.

"Interview, interview," I screamed as we watched the late night movie on television, but Artie launched into a discussion of the hazards of city living, so I threw away my notebook. We decided not to talk about City College (Artie was an undergraduate), Medicare, the last ten years, Children of Paradise, later called Bear, a rock group, short-lived, that Artie and Happy were in, though by the time the group's album was made, Happy had left. A good album, but we didn't talk about it, nor Bob

Dylan, whom the brothers know well, nor Bess Myerson, whom they have never met. Artie advised me to eat more vegetables and rice and then I went to sleep.

In the morning Artie and Happy practiced a few songs for the thousandth time with a perfectionist's intensity, over and over again. The Farmer's Almanac, one of their best songs, was the first thing I heard as I awoke, the stunning instrumental break, the spare lyrics. Then Hungry Dogs of New Mexico, a song Artie wrote for the Bear album, a painful, personal song about Reno with a haunting melody. A heavy way to start the morning.

A man in a hotel in Reno

Gambled all night till his
forearm was sore

Then he went to a woman who
took him and rolled him some
more

With the first rays of light.
I met a man he said he ran a
junkyard.

or something like that.

I staggered downstairs and we all ate breakfast, talking about their gig at the Gaslight tonight, Saturday and Sunday, along with James Taylor. They were looking forward to it, but slightly uptight that the crowd (it's just about sold out) would be mostly James Taylor fans. Artie suggested we pack the audience, looked across at me meaningfully, and offered to cook me a squash dinner in exchange for an article. But they'll do all right, they are so damn good and getting better. Try to get to see them.

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History of the Panthers: A Solution Becomes Problem

by howard reis
(with a little help from his friends)

One way a revolutionary organization can judge its effectiveness is by the amount of repression it faces from the State. It is only recently that repression has become systematic against the white movement, with the jailing of two whites at the trial of the Panther 21, and the raid on the Patriot Party.

This repression is nothing compared to the fascist repression black people have suffered for years. Today the Black Panther Party, a leading revolutionary force within the black community, faces the severest repression of the State, because it is not only black but also revolutionary.

The Black Panther Party was founded in Oakland in 1966. Its goal was to serve the needs of the black community. Its program was couched in the rhetoric of the American dream; it began with the words, "We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community." It dealt with basic inalienable rights to a decent life; "land, bread, housing, education, justice, and peace."

The Black Panther Party is the first revolutionary black organization which professed the belief that the plight of blacks can be solved by a class struggle. Unlike many previous black organizations which have preached integration, separatism or back-to-Africasm, the Panthers hold that only through an entire restructuring of society can the problems of black people be alleviated, and that questions of integration, separatism, etc. can only be decided after the class struggle.

When the Panthers began working four years ago, they sought to expose the political nature of the racism they faced every-

day. They explained, lectured and shouted that blacks must acquire arms for self-defense or their human rights would never be recognized. But, as the effectiveness of the Panther's organizing became apparent, the repressive apparatus of the Federal government stepped into operation against the Party.

October, 1967 the Party's founder, Huey P. Newton was seized and jailed by Oakland police. The police charged Newton with the killing of an Oakland cop. Their action, however, served to reinforce the Panther belief that armed self-defense of the black community was necessary. So the Panthers continued organizing defense, using Newton's case to publicize the racism of the American judicial system. Rallies were held throughout the Bay Area to support the work of the Panthers and to "Free Huey."

In 1968, Berkeley police attempted to take another Panther leader, Eldridge Cleaver. In an ensuing shoot-out, one of the founders of the Panthers, Bobby Hutton, was murdered when he tried to surrender. Cleaver was wounded and captured.

Hundreds of other Panther leaders and members have been harassed, followed, searched, arrested, murdered by police. Bobby Seale, Party Chairman, was recently bound and gagged in a courtroom and sentenced to four years for contempt of Judge Julius Hoffman's court for demanding that he have the right to choose his attorney. Seale will soon be tried for conspiracy to incite riot during the Chicago Democratic Convention. Seale is also fighting his extradition to Connecticut, where 14 Panthers are to go on trial for murder. They are accused of murdering a fellow

Panther, Alex Rackley, whom the police claim was murdered because the Panthers felt he was a spy. The Panthers say that the police killed Rackley.

In New York, the trial of the Panther 21 is being presided over by Judge John Murtagh. The 21 are accused of "conspiracy" to bomb the Bronx Botanical Gardens, train stations and department stores. The department stores are heavily shopped by black people. The Panthers, arrested last May, have been held on excessive bail, up to \$100,000, to prevent them from organizing in the community. They were originally held in isolation, the lights in their cells remaining on 24 hours a day.

On December 4, 1969, four police murdered Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, leaders of the Illinois Black Panther Party, as they lay in bed. Police claim they were fired upon, but no bullets have been found near the door from which police entered. Bullets have been found only over the bed in which the two slept.

The next night, a similar assault was made on Panther headquarters in Los Angeles. The Panthers, firing in self-

defense, were able to hold off the police until the community and press arrived to insure that police did not murder them.

Chief of the Party, David Hilliard, was arrested for threatening the life of President Nixon in a speech at a Moratorium rally in San Francisco.

The police repression is a result of the Panthers talking to American blacks. The Government is afraid that the people will hear the Panthers — and join them. So the police have taken on the mission of stopping Panthers before they can grow.

But the police repression has ironically brought on an opposite determined and constructive reaction. In the summer of 1969, the Panthers established the Free Breakfast for Children Program, which was rapidly followed by Free Health Clinics, Liberation Schools, Community News Services, and most recently, campaigns to deal with the narcotics problems in the ghettos.

Every northern city with a black community now has a Panther chapter. Every week another chapter announces the opening of a program which not only feeds young children but provides them with a political education that serves as an alternative to their miseducation in school. But Federal repression still continues to grow.

Two weeks ago the mayor of Seattle revealed that he rejected a government request to raid Panther headquarters. Such a raid would have been the latest in a series of raids upon Panthers which has resulted in the death of over a dozen Party leaders in the past eighteen months.

A year ago, San Francisco police attempted to break into Panther headquarters. Hundreds of local residents came into the streets determined to fight the police. The Panthers were able to calm the crowd, and thus save the lives of not only black people but also the police officers.

Yet, from the Department of Justice comes the assertion that the Panthers are the most dangerous threat to the nation. The Department recently subpoenaed the Columbia Broadcasting System to reveal the complete records of a television news documentary on the Black Panther Party. The subpoena demanded the CBS to turn over the confidential correspondences, telephone conversations, notes and other facts collected by reporters. Magazine and newspaper journalists have similarly been subpoenaed by the government.

Contempt

Alvin Katz, a former student at the College who was jailed for contempt during the pre-trial hearing of 13 Black Panthers, continues to serve his 30-day sentence after a Manhattan Supreme Court Justice rejected his bid for a hearing and parole Tuesday.

Katz, who was represented by a New York Civil Liberties attorney, was held after he and about 20 other students from the College returned the Black Panther salute to the defendants as they were entering the courtroom.

Abbie's Road Leads to Woodstock

by jonny neumann

WOODSTOCK NATION, by Abbie Hoffman.
Vintage Paperback, \$2.95

Suddenly, somewhere near the end of Woodstock Nation, you begin to realize that Abbie Hoffman is not writing about Woodstock or America or politics or anything that ever happened. He is writing fiction, beautiful fiction. Glimpses and phrases eventually come together: "nothing but a bunch of beginnings and endings" form a solid middle. Abbie's final trip finally carries you away, and then his cold white-paper ending wakes you up to see that his fiction is real, for, all reality, it becomes forcefully clear, is no more than one man's fiction.

Woodstock Nation is simple and warm and human. It is the first book I've read completely in the last two years. It is one of the maybe ten books I have read completely in my life. It is far from a great book, an important book, a new book, a revolutionary book, or a symbolic book. It is a different book. Few people will ever read it (as only few read his first book, *Revolution for the Hell of It*), and even less will take it seriously. Young writers will undoubtedly argue that the book was written from off the top of Hoffman's head; others will insist it wasn't from his head at all.

Hoffman says he wrote the book in five days while lying on the floor of his lawyer's office in Chicago. That makes Hoffman a genius. The layout of his book is remarkable. Different colored backgrounds are used as the mood changes; type-faces vary with almost each line; upside-down words are employed when thoughts are up-side down; Hoffman writes upon motion picture frames when describing a film; and he uses a stained gray page for describing a bad acid trip.

Hoffman's writing is often lax, but more often energetic and sexual, always reaching new climaxes, one higher than the



last, and always exciting. For he would not permit a dull moment, even if it means changing the story a bit: "I'm just employing the same historical license that other historians use — namely to fill in with a little bullshit." The humor is constant — obvious and subtle — and it is the humor which dominates what very easily could be (and so many times has been for others) a very bitter and sad story of life in America, the PIC NATION. Hoffman is a happy person — he makes that clear enough — and it is only the grotesque realities of pig nation which make him laugh, think, and create an equally absurd story to balance the real one.

Hoffman treats the rock group Who and their album, "Tommy," with clear ambivalence: he hates the group and loves their music. "See me ... feel me ... touch

me ... heal me," cry the Who in their performance in Woodstock. "How can we see you, Who/you're at the Concord Hotel with my old man? / How can we feel you, Who / the stage is twenty feet high? / How can we touch you, Who / you're in helicopters way up there..." But, Hoffman admits, "Those rock folks are into something really beautiful and really heavy, even — and let me say it loud and clear; even the Who is GREAT."

Read Woodstock Nation, or, at least, look at it. As Hoffman says, if you can't buy it, steal it. It's a nice book. Even if you're not a hippie radical freak, maybe you could dig some of Abbie's gigs. I'm not hip at all, and I can dig all of what he says...except the part about having to kill your parents.

Sorry, Abbie. But I like my parents.

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