



Fight Back Accepts Marshak 'Good Faith' Pledge

Faculty Senate Says, Stop Construction

Faculty Senate voted yesterday to urge the termination of construction at the Science and Physical Education Building until 70 unemployed black and Puerto Rican construction workers are given jobs.

By a vote of 34-11, the Senate advocated suspension of all construction in the City University. It then supported, 23-18, closing down the Science and Physical Education site, even if construction at other branches of the university continues.

"The Faculty Senate urges that construction at all CUNY sites be terminated by the State Dormitory Authority," the first motion read, "in order to have a maximum impact on redressing existing injustices in employment practices."

"Failing this, and to indicate our moral indignation at existing hiring practices," the second motion stated, "we support closing of the Science and Physical Education site pending favorable outcome of negotiations to hire the 70 minority group construction workers who have appealed to the State Dormitory Authority for jobs at any of the CUNY sites."

Earlier, the Senate voted 52-5-1 to urge the State Dormitory Authority to take immediate steps to increase the number of minority group workers at its present sites, and to make provisions in future contracts to eliminate discrimination. This resolution, however, did not ask the College or the University to take any action in closing down construction.

Professor Arthur Bierman (Physics), chairman of the Senate's executive committee, minimized the impact of the motions after the meeting. Bierman, who voted for terminating all University construction but abstained on ending construction at the College alone, said that he was "not sure that closing the Science and Physical Education Building down would accomplish anything in terms of the employment picture."

He noted that he was told that the motion to cease construction at the College carried with only two votes more than a bare quorum, and expressed doubts that it would have passed had the entire Senate been present.

In supporting the resolution to shut down the College site, Nathaniel Morment Jr., a black SEEK member, noted that the Senate had previously passed the resolution giving moral support to the black construction workers. Unless the Senate passed a resolution calling for action, he asserted, "I don't believe you, Harlem doesn't believe you, the black and Puerto Rican students don't believe you."

Professor Howard Adelson (Chmn., History) told the Senate, "If you really feel that people are being denied jobs, you are called upon to take a moral stand no matter what the sacrifice."

The agreement reached between the College's administration and Fight Back last night brings back memories of another conflict over construction three years ago. After student demonstrations prevented bulldozers from leveling a part of the South Campus lawn for a hut, former President Buell G. Gallagher declared a two-week moratorium on work at the site to permit alternatives to be considered. Gallagher and the students never found common ground in the controversy, and at the end of the two weeks, 49 students were in a ditch with the president standing above them with a bullhorn. Gallagher chose to call city police to make the College's first mass bust in about 20 years.



A thin line of demonstrators marches past the construction site on Convent Avenue yesterday as workers pause to watch from above.

Protests Suspended Until Wednesday

The dispute over employment practices at the College's construction site goes behind the scenes for the next few days.

As administrators meet with construction industry and state agency officials, the dissidents will try to broaden their support at the College and in the community.

The leaders of yesterday's picket line in front of the 13-story Science and Physical Education Building have agreed to suspend their protest until Wednesday after exacting a pledge from President Robert Marshak to find jobs for 70 unemployed black and Puerto Rican workers in projects throughout the City University.

The hiring of the 70 workers was one of two demands made by Fight Back, a community self-help group at the forefront of the demonstration. The second called for establishing machinery within the State Dormitory Authority (SDA) to guarantee fair employment practices. The authority holds title on a billion dollars worth of university construction, according to Fight Back.

The tentative settlement was announced at a meeting sponsored by Fight Back last night in the Finley Ballroom. After telling the small group of demonstrators that "I believe in your objectives even though we may not agree on methods," Marshak asked them "for several days to get the negotiations moving to the point where we can have something for you." While conceding that "I cannot guarantee you anything," he said they had won the support of "all of CUNY's leadership."

Marshak said he was severely

(Continued on page 8)

Black Lecturer Upheld in Bias Claim

The College has been found guilty of "unlawful and discriminatory practices" in refusing to promote a black faculty member.

Dr. Hubert Mack Thaxton, a part-time mathematics Lecturer in the School of General Studies for 21 years, has obtained a ruling from the State Human Rights Commission ordering the College to promote him to the rank of assistant professor with full tenure and award him \$1000 in damages.

Pending an appeal by the Board of Higher Education (BHE) on behalf of the College, the decision has been frozen.

Dr. Thaxton, who was first employed by the College in 1946, claims he made his first request for a promotion to a tenured position in the early fifties. He was told that no positions were available even though mathematics professors were being recruited from other schools. He continued to make requests, which were all ignored, he says. In 1968, Central Harlem Mothers, a community group, offered to take Thaxton's case to the Human Rights Commission. After hearings which stretched through last year, the commission rendered its decision in August.

Thaxton, who holds a doctorate in mathematical physics from the University of Wisconsin, was chairman of the mathematics and physics Department at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College before coming to the College. From 1947-1950, he was Chairman of the mathematics department at the now defunct Walter Harvey College. He was also chairman of math and natural sciences at Delaware State College from 1950 to 1953.

The basis for Dr. Thaxton's complaint to the Human Rights Commission was that until the filing of his complaint, no black had ever been employed

by the College's mathematics department on a full-time or tenured basis. At the time, the only other black in the department was another part time lecturer, David Ellis. Thaxton argued that men with lesser qualifications were being given full time positions.

According to standards established by the BHE in 1938, any professor applying for a full-time position must have a doctorate. But Thaxton claimed that while he was being passed over, four professors without PhD's were appointed. He also claims to have done more published research than some full professors in the department.

Professor Fritz Steinhardt (Chmn., Mathematics), denying the charges, claims that Thaxton fails to meet departmental standards in several ways. First, he says, his PhD is not in "pure" mathematics but in applied mathematics, which the departmental appointments committee feels is not relevant to a department of pure math.

Steinhardt also claims that Thaxton's publications were in engineering and physics and could not be considered by a mathematics department.

Steinhardt refused to comment when asked whether he would recommend Thaxton for a professorship if the appeal is upheld. He stated that the department's appointments committee, of which he is a member, chooses among 200 applicants annually for only two appointments. He also cited an American Math Society journal which emphasized "the critical shortage of black PhD's" in all fields.

Looking back on the decision, Thaxton commented, "I have never wanted a knockdown, drag-out fight. I've always gotten along well with everyone in this department but I just haven't gotten anywhere doing it."



With today's issues, OP introduces two regular columns: "Mastering the Draft" by two young lawyers who have become experts on draft laws and "Dr. Hippocrates," the well-known underground version of Dear Abby. OP is the good doctor's only outlet in New York. See Page 2.



To the editor

The following statement was written in the POW camp and carried over the wall (in full sight of two gun trucks). I offer loving gratitude to my Sisters and Brothers in the WEATHERMAN UNDERGROUND who designed and executed my liberation.

Rosemary and I are now with the Underground and we'll continue to stay high and wage the revolutionary war.

There is the time for peace and the time for war.

There is the day of laughing Krishna and the day of Grin Shiva.

Brothers and Sisters, at this time let us have no more talk of peace.

The conflict which we have sought to avoid is upon us. A worldwide ecological religious warfare: Life vs. death.

Listen. It is a comfortable, self indulgent cop-out to look for conventional economic-political solutions.

Brothers and sisters, this is a war for survival. Ask Huey and Angela. They dig it.

Ask the wild free animals. They know it.

Ask the turned-on ecologists. They sadly admit it.

I declare that World War III is now being waged by short-haired robots whose deliberate aim is to destroy the complex web of free wild life by the imposition of mechanical order.

Listen. There is no choice left but to defend life by all and every means possible against the genocidal machine.

Listen. There are no neutrals in genetic warfare. There are no non-combatants at Buchenwald, My Lai or Soledad.

You are part of the death apparatus or you belong to the network of free life.

Do not be deceived. It is a classic stratagem of genocide to camouflage their wars as law and order police actions.

Remember the Sioux and the German Jews and the black slaves and the marijuana pogroms and the pious TWA indignation over airline hijackings!

If you fail to see that we are the victims—defendants of genocidal war if you will not understand the rage of the blacks, the fierceness of the browns, the holy fanaticism of the Palestinians, the righteous mania of the Weatherman, and the pervasive resentment of the young.

Listen Americans. Your government is an instrument of total lethal evil.

Remember the buffalo and the Iroquois!

Remember Kennedy, King, Malcolm, Lenny!

Listen. There is no compromise with a machine. You cannot talk peace and love to a humanoid robot whose every Federal bureaucratic impulse is soulless, heartless, humorless, lifeless, loveless. . . .

Listen Nixon. We were never that naive. We knew that flowers in your gun-barrels were risky. We too remembered Munich and Auschwitz all too well as we chanted love and raised our Woodstock fingers in the gentle sign of peace.

We begged you to live and let live, to love and let love, but you have chosen to kill and get killed. May God have mercy on your lost soul.

For the last seven months, I, a free, wild man, have been locked in POW camps. No living creature can survive in a cage. In my flight to freedom I leave behind a million brothers and sisters in the POW prisons of Quentin, Soledad, Con Thien. . . .

Listen comrades. The liberation war has just begun. Resist, endure, do not collaborate. Strike. You will be free.

Listen you brothers of the imprisoned. Break them out! If David Harris has ten friends in the world, I say to you, get off your pious non-violent asses and break him out.

There is no excuse for one brother or sister to remain a prisoner of war.

Right on Leila Khaled!

Listen, the hour is late. Total war is upon us. Fight to live or you'll die. Freedom is life. Freedom will live.

— Timothy Leary

observation post

Chief Contractor: Steve Simon.

Fascist Union Leaders: Peter Grad, Fred Miller, and Arthur Volbert.

Bond Floater: H. Edward Weberman.

Building Inspector: Joany Neumann.

Oppressed Minority: Howard Reis.

Rank and File: Marcia Annenberg, Peter Bozewicz, Josh Brown, Wendy Fisher, Atina Grossman, Paul Hillery, Marv Horowitz, Zeev Krantzdorf, Allan Lovasz, and Howard Sundwall.

Mastering the Draft

John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

As December 31 approaches, students across the country must decide upon their final and most important play in the Lottery numbers game.

Students with low Lottery numbers know only too well they must remain deferred through December 31 or face "Greetings." They should request the II-S student deferment in September. A year from now, they may take their chances, hoping for a change in draft calls, the law, the war, or their health.

But a student with a high Lottery number will want to put his year of draft vulnerability behind him. To do so, he must be in class I-A, I-A-O (non-combatant C.O.), or I-O (civilian work C.O.) on December 31; and his Lottery number must not have been reached by that date. If the student meets both these qualifications on December 31, he will descend from the 1970 "first priority" group to the 1971 "second priority" group on New Year's Day. For all practical purposes, this descent assures virtual immunity from induction.

Assuming the student with the "high" Lottery number is not going C.O., he will have to seek a I-A this fall. In order to do so, he must not request the II-S deferment. According to the law, a local board cannot place a student in class II-S unless he has requested the deferment. This rule applies regardless of whether the student meets all the other requirements for a II-S. Furthermore, a II-S request for a prior academic year cannot be construed as a II-S request for the current year.

Students with lottery numbers in the "middle" would appear to be in a real quandary. They cannot predict with certainty whether they will be called. Should they take a chance, not request a II-S, and hope their lottery numbers prove safe? The lure of "second priority" next year is obviously great.

Or should students in the "middle" opt for security, request a II-S, retain it through December 31, and face "first priority" again next year? Security is also tempting, but it may cause bitter

disillusionment when the student in class II-S on December 31 discovers that his number was not reached, and he would have made it.

The dream of students in the "middle" would be to wait until December 31 before deciding whether or not to be deferred on December 31. For them, the I-S(C) deferment is a dream come true.

The I-S(C) deferment is available to any full-time college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order. If the student has never held a I-S(C) deferment and does not have a baccalaureate degree, he is entitled to have his induction order cancelled. He qualifies for class I-S(C), where he must be kept until the end of the 12-month academic year.

Consider the utility of the I-S(C) deferment: Suppose a student has Lottery number 190. He is unsure whether it will be reached. Nevertheless, he does not request a II-S and remains I-A through the fall semester.

Unfortunately, before December 31, the student loses his gamble. Lottery number 190 is reached, and the student receives an induction order. The student immediately requests an I-S(C) deferment, proving to his board that he actually was a full-time student, making satisfactory progress, when he got his order. The order will be cancelled—not merely postponed—and the student will have to play the lottery all over next year. However, he will have to play without one of his favorite gambits, since the I-S(C) is available only once.

Resort to the I-S(C) provides a convenient way to hedge on the I-A bet. However, there are two potential pitfalls: First, the board may classify the student II-S even though he makes no request. Second, assuming the student gets a I-S(C), his tactics may be considered a delay. Consequently, when his deferments run out, he may be immediately ordered to report, despite the fact that his number has not yet been reached in the year he becomes I-A.

Dr. HipPocrates

Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

I have a sex problem that has really been giving me fits lately. Whenever I get in bed with a girl I do not stay hard long enough to have proper coitus. It's not that I don't get hard at all because I do easily—especially if the girl should give me manual stimulation.

In any case, by the time I begin intercourse I'm too soft. When I masturbate I have no trouble—so I think my potency is all right. Or is it? When I'm with a girl, I get an erection but it just doesn't last. I'm 22 and petting is a drag.

Isn't it more normal to stay hard until one is satisfied? Apparently my sex drive is weak. I doubt that it's psychological because sex doesn't hang me up—except for this problem.

What do you think?

Impotency is a very common problem in older age groups but relatively rare in someone your age. Dr. Kinsey found that less than 1% of males below the age of 35 suffered from permanent erectile impotence but by 70 years of age 27% of the men in his sample could no longer have sexual intercourse. But the sexual potency may continue despite one's age—Kinsey's study included an 88 year old man who continued to have sexual intercourse with his 90 year old wife!

Masters and Johnson, the sex research team whose work has aided millions of people (including you, perhaps, if you'll read on) describe two types of impotency, primary and secondary. In primary impotency the male has never been able to "achieve and/or maintain an erection quality sufficient to accomplish successful coital connections." Masters and Johnson found that causative factors in the men they treated included overbearing mothers, a suppressive religious background, self-depreciation and a tendency toward homosexuality.

Secondary impotence is diagnosed when a male cannot achieve coitus in 25% of his attempts. Occasional episodes of impotence occur in almost all men sometime in their lives brought about by fatigue, recent sexual activity, overeating, psychological stresses, and certain drugs, most commonly alcohol, but including many tranquilizers. An episode of impotency caused by one of these factors shouldn't cause any alarm, but all too frequently the humiliation of failure to rise to the occasion produced by too many drinks leads to further failures and a pattern is established. Fear of failure may so preoccupy a man he continues to fail—an illustration of not knowing there's "nothing to fear but fear itself."

Failure to achieve sexual relations caused by a bout with alcohol was the second most significant factor in Masters and Johnson's cases of secondary

impotency. First in importance was a history of premature ejaculation, but it shouldn't be implied most men who suffer from that problem will necessarily go on to become impotent (Masters and Johnson, incidentally, describe a technique so effective in treating premature ejaculation they believe it could be eliminated as a problem in our culture). Other factors causing secondary impotence were psychosocial influences, medications, injuries and diseases.

The first step in dealing with an impotency problem should be a thorough medical examination to rule out physical causes. Diabetes mellitus, for example, occasionally causes impotence for some unknown reason. However, if a male is able to achieve an erection but not during intercourse an assumption can be made that the problem is not in his body.

Dr. Donald Hastings describes several types of psychological impotence in *Sexual Expression in Marriage* (Bantam Books \$1.25). One is impotence of inexperience which he believes is common in young males, feelings of "ineptness, a fear of hurting the girl, an inability to reconcile the loved female with sexual passion, feelings of guilt and wrong-doing, fear of pregnancy" are given as possible reasons. Philip Roth describes such an experience beginning on page 200 of *Portnoy's Complaint*.

I think you should consult your family physician—hopefully he'll have read the portions of Masters and Johnson's *Human Sexual Inadequacy* pertaining to your problem. You might also try calling the Department of Mental Hygiene of your local health department to learn whether you're fortunate enough to live in one of the few cities in the United States offering clinics qualified to treat one of mankind's oldest problems.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

I was told by a friend that the smoking of hash, grass or cigarettes promotes acne in some cases. Is there any medical proof to date for that statement?

Does mescaline, acid or speed influence acne in any way?

No medical study has yet shown that the drugs you mention directly affect an acne condition. Many investigators, however, believe acne is caused by a hormonal imbalance and we know that one's emotional state often affects the skin. Perhaps these drugs do affect acne in some susceptible individuals. They can also produce effects more serious than some bumps on the skin.

General measures for treating acne include exposure to sunlight and frequently washing the skin with soap and water. You should also be under the care of your family physician or a dermatologist.

Recess: Apathy, Hostility, Petitions and Florida

by josh brown and wendy fisher

Student apathy and the hostility of anti-war activists are combining to weaken the effectiveness of the two-week pre-election recess.

The recess, an attempt to discourage campus disturbances this year, was designed to permit students to campaign for candidates in the November election. No classes will be held from October 21 to November 3, although the school's facilities will be made available for business and extra-curricular student activities.

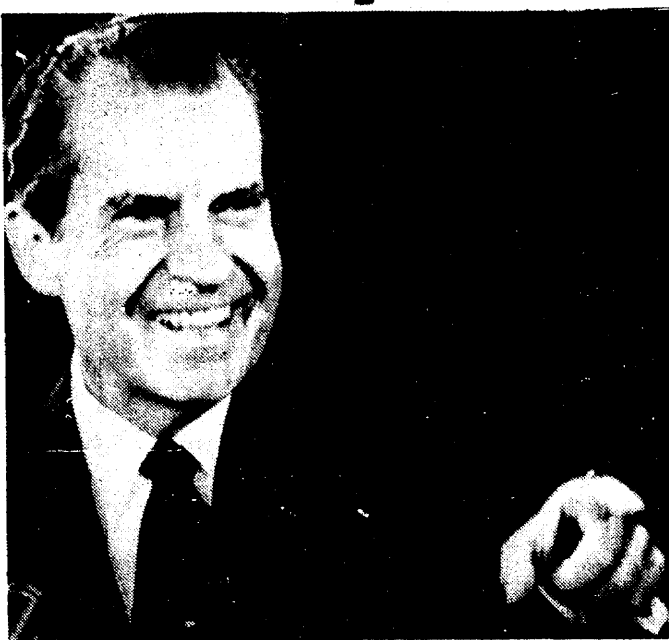
Anti-war activists downgrade the break as an effort to rechannel student protests from militant, anti-establishment actions to more acceptable electoral politics.

Marjorie Battles, a staff member of the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, said, "I really think the recess is the establishment's attempt to mollify what they see as growing power on the part of the students to change society. It's their old game of working through the system. This way the students' activities can always be contained. It's really an exercise in futility. Students should do more visible things than just work for peace candidates."

Martin Kenner, the coordinator of the Black Panther Defense Committee, agreed. "It's clearly a co-optive effort on the part of the government."

"I think it's always a mistake to stay off the campus," said Miss Battles. "You know, when students shut down their schools they do it in order to achieve a truly open, free school. The student movement should concentrate on opening up the schools, to have a central organizing place for working for peace, ending racism and putting out informative literature. The movement doesn't really have organizing centers; there's a limited amount of communication. The universities can provide a needed communication network."

But Assistant Professor Edward Schneier (Political Science), one of the founders of Movement for a New Congress, the creator of the recess concept, felt even a small turnout of volunteers would be valuable to the doves' campaigns. "Of the marginal peace campaigns within a 55 mile radius, less than 5% of the City University



students are needed, which is about 500 students for each campaign, or altogether, about 7,500 students."

Murray Sharfstein, a coordinator of the local Vietnam Moratorium Committee, voiced his opinions on the relevance of the 1970 campaigns. "The 1970 elections are really public relations for 1972. That should be the real thrust," Sharfstein felt that students should spend the recess canvassing in unsympathetic areas in and outside of the City.

"Take New York City Out of the War" is the parade committee's election-time alternative, which includes a petition asking the city government to refuse to give taxes to the federal government because of the unconstitutionality of the war. The petition also calls for exemption of all draft-age New York City residents, offering sanctuary to all resisters to the war, and the institution of legal counseling. It has been endorsed by five City Councilmen.

"There will be various other actions," Miss Battles

said, "at welfare centers, hospitals, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to culminate possibly in a rally at the UN on November 15th."

Kenner said that students should spend not only their two-week break, but the coming six weeks, organizing for the Black Panther-sponsored Constitutional Convention in Washington, D.C., tentatively set for November 4th. Equally important is the Panther 21 trial in New York.

Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer called the break "mass insanity." He said, "Other generations got involved without closing down the schools." He hoped that a majority of students would take part in campaigns, but was pessimistic. "A small, vocal group will get involved, but they would have gotten involved anyway. I think most of the kids will take a vacation."

However, Schneier felt that the recess is worthwhile even if taken only from an academic point of view. He felt that a mid-semester break should be taken every term. "By the last weeks of October and the early weeks of November, students and teachers are bored to tears. There is no substantial break during that period of time."

Some students are already planning to take advantage of the break.

"I'll probably go down to Florida for a few days," said Mike Angiuli, a junior. "Most of the people I know won't use the break for political things. The only reason we're getting the break at all is because the school is afraid there will be more trouble, like last year."

Sue Drutman, a senior, voiced optimism about the plan. "I believe that the students who protested last spring will make use of these two weeks they've been given. Some people will just take a vacation, but most will work for political candidates, and they won't have to worry about missing school work."

A freshman named Denise, like many other students returning to school, was surprised by the news. "I'm against the idea. Most people won't campaign for peace, and even if they did, it probably wouldn't do any good. They think this will stop trouble on campus, but there are other things besides the issue of peace that students are concerned about."

Wackenhuts Seize Two

Wackenhut guards ran into some difficulty Tuesday afternoon when they asked two young men on South Campus lawn for their identification cards.

One of the youths ignored the request, started towards Finley Center and was pursued by the guards. As he ran up the front stairs, according to a guard, he bowled over an eight-year-old child. At that point, the two guards knocked him down and took him to the Security office, Room 135 Finley. Some witnesses claim he was beaten, returning to the campus the next day with a lump on his head.

One of the guards involved conceded that the youth was questioned and searched. Asked whether the guards suspected he was carrying drugs, the Wackenhut said, "It's not for me to say."

In any case, he was released, though according to Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer, he was returned to Music and Art High School with his friend. One of the guards explained the release by saying: "There was gonna be a riot here."

Both side in the incident are seeking a student who may have taken pictures. Why? "We just need those pictures so there won't be any static," the guard said.

Dean Barber Purges Students

Faculty Council's curriculum and teaching committee disenfranchised its three student members Tuesday in a dispute over their right to represent the student body.

The committee, which passes on all courses to be offered in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, has had three voting student members along with 15 faculty since the Council gave its approval last fall.

Last year's student representatives were appointed by the Student Senate. With the Senate in limbo this term, the few remaining executives appointed

three students to serve on the committee until a new Senate is elected next month.

The three students, including two of last term's members, Educational Affairs Vice President Neil Rand and Fred Miller, and Alan Levine, attended Tuesday's meeting although they were not officially informed of the meeting or notified that they were no longer considered members of the committee.

When they were asked to leave the meeting, an angry debate followed in which the students accused Dean Sherbourne Barber (Liberal Arts and Sciences) of trying to throw them off the committee and Professor Arthur Waldhorn (English) the outgoing chairman accused the students of "appointing themselves in a blatant attempt to grab power."

"That seems rather absurd," commented Rand afterwards. "We were delegated by the Senate executives, and President Marshak regards them as the representatives of the student

body until a new Senate is elected."

Dean Barber angrily denied that he had opposed naming students to the committee in the first place. "I have supported the idea for many years, young man," he asserted.

Last year, when the Council voted to amend its bylaws and place voting student on the committee, Barber challenged the validity of the mail ballot, but his attempt to void student representation was overruled.

At Tuesday's meeting, Barber ruled invalid the appointments made by the Senate executives. When the students protested his decision, it was upheld unanimously by the faculty members of the committee.

The three students then left, declining an offer by the faculty to sit in as observers. "I'm not going to take a cut in status," commented Rand.

G's and H's Will Cost Us Money

The College will send out bills in a few weeks to liberal arts students who have attempted more than 132 credits, including past accumulation of G's and H's. Engineers taking more than 149 credits will be similarly affected.

Under a new Board of Higher Education ruling, students are not allowed to take more than four free tuition credits beyond the number mandated for their degree objective, including grades of G (unsatisfactory scholarship), H (excessive absences), and J (drop without penalty).

However, according to Registrar Peter Prehn, J's accumulated prior to this term will not be counted in determining credits attempted.

Therefore, for example, a student whose courses this term bring his total to 136 credits including G's and H's, will receive a bill for the extra four credits at the rate of \$18 per credit, \$18 for the first hour of class in excess of the number of credits and \$12 for any additional class hours.

A student taking a 4 credit history lecture would have to pay \$72, while a student with a 4 credit science lab course meeting

six hours per week, would be charged \$102.

Prehn said that he expected the billings to mostly affect graduating seniors and that these students would not receive their degrees until they pay the required fees.

"We are obligated by the Board of Higher Education to be very strict and collect the money," he said.

In a related development for liberal arts students, the grade of H has been eliminated. In the future, any student dropped from a course because of excessive absences will be assigned either the grade of G or J. The grade given will be determined by the committee on course and standing, according to Dean Myer Fishman (Curricular Guidance).

H, like G, carried the same academic penalty as an F. J does not penalize a student academically but Dean Fishman noted that J's can now subject students to loss of matriculation and that under the new BHE ruling students with J's would have to pay for excess credits.

Approved J's recorded before the November 16 deadline will not be counted as excess credits.

However, Dean Fishman said that the status of students who record J's after Nov. 16 for legitimate reasons, such as serious illness, had not yet been determined.



"OP," said the cafeteria cynic, "is no more than just one man's trip." It's not political, not informative, not radical. Just, somebody else's trip, the wise youth explained.

And she was right. OP is our trip, nobody else's, and it is closed to all of you. Sorry, there's no room for you. No matter who you are. Mark Rudd, Carl Marx, Whistler's Grandma, Buell G. Gallagher

This funny paper is restricted to me and mine and that is that. What's that you say? You want to join OP? No sir. Noody can join OP. Never. In fact, if you even dare to come near the OP office (Room 336 Finley, open every hour every day, especially nights, days, and mornings) I just might shoot you, or something else horrible like that. We don't want writers, we don't want artists, we don't want thinkers, we don't want nobody. Period.



To the editor

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The conflict which we have sought to avoid is upon us. A world-wide ecological religious warfare. Life vs. death.

Listen. It is a comfortable, self indulgent cop-out to look for conventional economic-political solutions.

Brothers and sisters, this is a war for survival. Ask Huey and Angela. They dig it.

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I declare that World War III is now being waged by short-haired robots whose deliberate aim is to destroy the complex web of free wild life by the imposition of mechanical order.

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Listen. There are no neutrals in genetic warfare. There are no non-combatants at Buchenwald, My Lai or Soledad.

You are part of the death apparatus or you belong to the network of free life.

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For the last seven months, I, a free, wild man, have been locked in POW camps. No living creature can survive in a cage. In my flight to freedom I leave behind a million brothers and sisters in the POW prisons of Quentin, Soledad, Con Thien. . . .

Listen comrades. The liberation war has just begun. Resist, endure, do not collaborate. Strike. You will be free.

Listen you brothers of the imprisoned. Break them out! If David Harris has ten friends in the world, I say to you, get off your pious non-violent asses and break him out.

There is no excuse for one brother or sister to remain a prisoner of war.

Right on Leila Khaled!

Listen, the hour is late. Total war is upon us. Fight to live or you'll die. Freedom is life. Freedom will live.

— Timothy Leary

observation post

Chief Contractor: Steve Simon.

Fascist Union Leaders: Peter Grad, Fred Miller, and Arthur Volbert.

Bond Floater: H. Edward Weberman.

Building Inspector: Jenny Neumann.

Oppressed Minority: Howard Reis.

Rank and File: Marcia Annenberg, Peter Bozewicz, Josh Brown, Wendy Fisher, Atina Grossman, Paul Hillery, Marv Horowitz, Zeev Krantzdorf, Allan Lovasz, and Howard Sundwall.

Mastering the Draft

John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

As December 31 approaches, students across the country must decide upon their final and most important play in the Lottery numbers game.

Students with low Lottery numbers know only too well they must remain deferred through December 31 or face "Greetings." They should request the II-S student deferment in September. A year from now, they may take their chances, hoping for a change in draft calls, the law, the war, or their health.

But a student with a high Lottery number will want to put his year of draft vulnerability behind him. To do so, he must be in class I-A, I-A-O (non-combatant C.O.), or I-O (civilian work C.O.) on December 31; and his Lottery number must not have been reached by that date. If the student meets both these qualifications on December 31, he will descend from the 1970 "first priority" group to the 1971 "second priority" group on New Year's Day. For all practical purposes, this descent assures virtual immunity from induction.

Assuming the student with the "high" Lottery number is not going C.O., he will have to seek a I-A this fall. In order to do so, he must not request the II-S deferment. According to the law, a local board cannot place a student in class II-S unless he has requested the deferment. This rule applies regardless of whether the student meets all the other requirements for a II-S. Furthermore, a II-S request for a prior academic year cannot be construed as a II-S request for the current year.

Students with lottery numbers in the "middle" would appear to be in a real quandary. They cannot predict with certainty whether they will be called. Should they take a chance, not request a II-S, and hope their lottery numbers prove safe? The lure of "second priority" next year is obviously great.

Or should students in the "middle" opt for security, request a II-S, retain it through December 31, and face "first priority" again next year? Security is also tempting, but it may cause bitter

disillusionment when the student in class II-S on December 31 discovers that his number was not reached, and he would have made it.

The dream of students in the "middle" would be to wait until December 31 before deciding whether or not to be deferred on December 31. For them, the I-S(C) deferment is a dream come true.

The I-S(C) deferment is available to any full-time college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order. If the student has never held a I-S(C) deferment and does not have a baccalaureate degree, he is entitled to have his induction order cancelled. He qualifies for class I-S(C), where he must be kept until the end of the 12-month academic year.

Consider the utility of the I-S(C) deferment: Suppose a student has Lottery number 190. He is unsure whether it will be reached. Nevertheless, he does not request a II-S and remains I-A through the fall semester.

Unfortunately, before December 31, the student loses his gamble. Lottery number 190 is reached, and the student receives an induction order. The student immediately requests an I-S(C) deferment, proving to his board that he actually was a full-time student, making satisfactory progress, when he got his order. The order will be cancelled—not merely postponed—and the student will have to play the lottery all over next year. However, he will have to play without one of his favorite gambits, since the I-S(C) is available only once.

Resort to the I-S(C) provides a convenient way to hedge on the I-A bet. However, there are two potential pitfalls: First, the board may classify the student II-S even though he makes no request. Second, assuming the student gets a I-S(C), his tactics may be considered a delay. Consequently, when his deferments run out, he may be immediately ordered to report, despite the fact that his number has not yet been reached in the year he becomes I-A.

Dr. HipPocrates

Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

I have a sex problem that has really been giving me fits lately. Whenever I get in bed with a girl I do not stay hard long enough to have proper coitus. It's not that I don't get hard at all because I do easily—especially if the girl should give me manual stimulation.

In any case, by the time I begin intercourse I'm too soft. When I masturbate I have no trouble—so I think my potency is all right. Or is it? When I'm with a girl, I get an erection but it just doesn't last. I'm 22 and petting is a drag.

Isn't it more normal to stay hard until one is satisfied? Apparently my sex drive is weak. I doubt that it's psychological because sex doesn't hang me up—except for this problem.

What do you think?

Impotency is a very common problem in older age groups but relatively rare in someone your age. Dr. Kinsey found that less than 1% of males below the age of 35 suffered from permanent erectile impotence but by 70 years of age 27% of the men in his sample could no longer have sexual intercourse. But the sexual potency may continue despite one's age—Kinsey's study included an 88 year old man who continued to have sexual intercourse with his 90 year old wife!

Masters and Johnson, the sex research team whose work has aided millions of people (including you, perhaps, if you'll read on) describe two types of impotency, primary and secondary. In primary impotency the male has never been able to "achieve and/or maintain an erection quality sufficient to accomplish successful coital connections." Masters and Johnson found that causative factors in the men they treated included overbearing mothers, a suppressive religious background, self-depreciation and a tendency toward homosexuality.

Secondary impotency is diagnosed when a male cannot achieve coitus in 25% of his attempts. Occasional episodes of impotence occur in almost all men sometime in their lives brought about by fatigue, recent sexual activity, overeating, psychological stresses, and certain drugs, most commonly alcohol, but including many tranquilizers. An episode of impotency caused by one of these factors shouldn't cause any alarm, but all too frequently the humiliation of failure to rise to the occasion produced by too many drinks leads to further failures and a pattern is established. Fear of failure may so preoccupy a man he continues to fail—an illustration of not knowing there's "nothing to fear but fear itself."

Failure to achieve sexual relations caused by a bout with alcohol was the second most significant factor in Masters and Johnson's cases of secondary

impotency. First in importance was a history of premature ejaculation, but it shouldn't be implied most men who suffer from that problem will necessarily go on to become impotent (Masters and Johnson, incidentally, describe a technique so effective in treating premature ejaculation they believe it could be eliminated as a problem in our culture). Other factors causing secondary impotence were psychosocial influences, medications, injuries and diseases.

The first step in dealing with an impotency problem should be a thorough medical examination to rule out physical causes. Diabetes mellitus, for example, occasionally causes impotence for some unknown reason. However, if a male is able to achieve an erection but not during intercourse an assumption can be made that the problem is not in his body.

Dr. Donald Hastings describes several types of psychological impotence in *Sexual Expression in Marriage* (Bantam Books \$1.25). One is impotence of inexperience which he believes is common in young males, feelings of "ineptness, a fear of hurting the girl, an inability to reconcile the loved female with sexual passion, feelings of guilt and wrong-doing, fear of pregnancy" are given as possible reasons. Philip Roth describes such an experience beginning on page 200 of *Portnoy's Complaint*.

I think you should consult your family physician—hopefully he'll have read the portions of Masters and Johnson's *Human Sexual Inadequacy* pertaining to your problem. You might also try calling the Department of Mental Hygiene of your local health department to learn whether you're fortunate enough to live in one of the few cities in the United States offering clinics qualified to treat one of mankind's oldest problems.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

I was told by a friend that the smoking of hash, grass or cigarettes promotes acne in some cases. Is there any medical proof to date for that statement?

Does mescaline, acid or speed influence acne in any way?

No medical study has yet shown that the drugs you mention directly affect an acne condition. Many investigators, however, believe acne is caused by a hormonal imbalance and we know that one's emotional state often affects the skin. Perhaps these drugs do affect acne in some susceptible individuals. They can also produce effects more serious than some bumps on the skin.

General measures for treating acne include exposure to sunlight and frequently washing the skin with soap and water. You should also be under the care of your family physician or a dermatologist.

Recess: Apathy, Hostility, Petitions and Florida

by josh brown and wendy fisher

Student apathy and the hostility of anti-war activists are combining to weaken the effectiveness of the two-week pre-election recess.

The recess, an attempt to discourage campus disturbances this year, was designed to permit students to campaign for candidates in the November election. No classes will be held from October 21 to November 3, although the school's facilities will be made available for business and extra-curricular student activities.

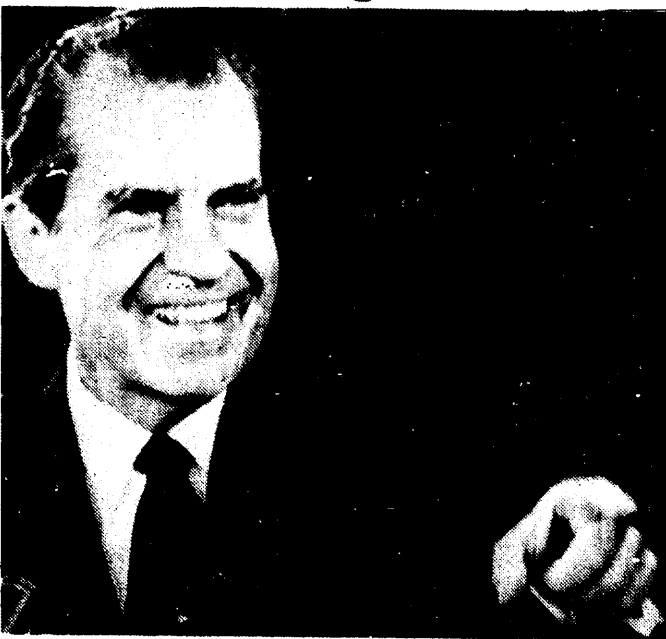
Anti-war activists downgrade the break as an effort to rechannel student protests from militant, anti-establishment actions to more acceptable electoral politics.

Marjorie Battles, a staff member of the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, said, "I really think the recess is the establishment's attempt to mollify what they see as growing power on the part of the students to change society. It's their old game of working through the system. This way the students' activities can always be contained. It's really an exercise in futility. Students should do more visible things than just work for peace candidates."

Martin Kenner, the coordinator of the Black Panther Defense Committee, agreed. "It's clearly a co-optive effort on the part of the government."

"I think it's always a mistake to stay off the campus," said Miss Battles. "You know, when students shut down their schools they do it in order to achieve a truly open, free school. The student movement should concentrate on opening up the schools, to have a central organizing place for working for peace, ending racism and putting out informative literature. The movement doesn't really have organizing centers; there's a limited amount of communication. The universities can provide a needed communication network."

But Assistant Professor Edward Schneier (Political Science), one of the founders of Movement for a New Congress, the creator of the recess concept, felt even a small turnout of volunteers would be valuable to the doves' campaigns. "Of the marginal peace campaigns within a 55 mile radius, less than 5% of the City University



students are needed, which is about 500 students for each campaign, or altogether, about 7,500 students."

Murray Sharfstein, a coordinator of the local Vietnam Moratorium Committee, voiced his opinions on the relevance of the 1970 campaigns. "The 1970 elections are really public relations for 1972. That should be the real thrust." Sharfstein felt that students should spend the recess canvassing in unsympathetic areas in and outside of the City.

"Take New York City Out of the War" is the parade committee's election-time alternative, which includes a petition asking the city government to refuse to give taxes to the federal government because of the unconstitutionality of the war. The petition also calls for exemption of all draft-age New York City residents, offering sanctuary to all resisters to the war, and the institution of legal counseling. It has been endorsed by five City Councilmen.

"There will be various other actions," Miss Battles

said, "at welfare centers, hospitals, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to culminate possibly in a rally at the UN on November 15th."

Kenner said that students should spend not only their two-week break, but the coming six weeks, organizing for the Black Panther-sponsored Constitutional Convention in Washington, D.C., tentatively set for November 4th. Equally important is the Panther 21 trial in New York.

Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer called the break "mass insanity." He said, "Other generations got involved without closing down the schools." He hoped that a majority of students would take part in campaigns, but was pessimistic. "A small, vocal group will get involved, but they would have gotten involved anyway. I think most of the kids will take a vacation."

However, Schneier felt that the recess is worthwhile even if taken only from an academic point of view. He felt that a mid-semester break should be taken every term. "By the last weeks of October and the early weeks of November, students and teachers are bored to tears. There is no substantial break during that period of time."

Some students are already planning to take advantage of the break.

"I'll probably go down to Florida for a few days," said Mike Angiuli, a junior. "Most of the people I know won't use the break for political things. The only reason we're getting the break at all is because the school is afraid there will be more trouble, like last year."

Sue Drutman, a senior, voiced optimism about the plan. "I believe that the students who protested last spring will make use of these two weeks they've been given. Some people will just take a vacation, but most will work for political candidates, and they won't have to worry about missing school work."

A freshman named Denise, like many other students returning to school, was surprised by the news. "I'm against the idea. Most people won't campaign for peace, and even if they did, it probably wouldn't do any good. They think this will stop trouble on campus, but there are other things besides the issue of peace that students are concerned about."

Wackenhuts Seize Two

Wackenhut guards ran into some difficulty Tuesday afternoon when they asked two young men on South Campus lawn for their identification cards.

One of the youths ignored the request, started towards Finley Center and was pursued by the guards. As he ran up the front stairs, according to a guard, he bowled over an eight-year-old child. At that point, the two guards knocked him down and took him to the Security office, Room 135 Finley. Some witnesses claim he was beaten, returning to the campus the next day with a lump on his head.

One of the guards involved conceded that the youth was questioned and searched. Asked whether the guards suspected he was carrying drugs, the Wackenhut said, "It's not for me to say."

In any case, he was released, though according to Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer, he was returned to Music and Art High School with his friend. One of the guards explained the release by saying: "There was gonna be a riot here."

Both side in the incident are seeking a student who may have taken pictures. Why? "We just need those pictures so there won't be any static," the guard said.

Dean Barber Purges Students

Faculty Council's curriculum and teaching committee disenfranchised its three student members Tuesday in a dispute over their right to represent the student body.

The committee, which passes on all courses to be offered in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, has had three voting student members along with 15 faculty since the Council gave its approval last fall.

Last year's student representatives were appointed by the Student Senate. With the Senate in limbo this term, the few remaining executives appointed

three students to serve on the committee until a new Senate is elected next month.

The three students, including two of last term's members, Educational Affairs Vice President Neil Rand and Fred Miller, and Alan Levine, attended Tuesday's meeting although they were not officially informed of the meeting or notified that they were no longer considered members of the committee.

When they were asked to leave the meeting, an angry debate followed in which the students accused Dean Sherbourne Barber (Liberal Arts and Sciences) of trying to throw them off the committee and Professor Arthur Waldhorn (English) the outgoing chairman accused the students of "appointing themselves in a blatant attempt to grab power."

"That seems rather absurd," commented Rand afterwards, "We were delegated by the Senate executives, and President Marshak regards them as the representatives of the student

body until a new Senate is elected."

Dean Barber angrily denied that he had opposed naming students to the committee in the first place. "I have supported the idea for many years, young man," he asserted.

Last year, when the Council voted to amend its bylaws and place voting student on the committee, Barber challenged the validity of the mail ballot, but his attempt to void student representation was overruled.

At Tuesday's meeting, Barber ruled invalid the appointments made by the Senate executives. When the students protested his decision, it was upheld unanimously by the faculty members of the committee.

The three students then left, declining an offer by the faculty to sit in as observers. "I'm not going to take a cut in status," commented Rand.

G's and H's Will Cost Us Money

The College will send out bills in a few weeks to liberal arts students who have attempted more than 132 credits, including past accumulation of G's and H's. Engineers taking more than 149 credits will be similarly affected.

Under a new Board of Higher Education ruling, students are not allowed to take more than four free tuition credits beyond the number mandated for their degree objective, including grades of G (unsatisfactory scholarship), H (excessive absences), and J (drop without penalty).

However, according to Registrar Peter Prehn, J's accumulated prior to this term will not be counted in determining credits attempted.

Therefore, for example, a student whose courses this term bring his total to 136 credits including G's and H's, will receive a bill for the extra four credits at the rate of \$18 per credit, \$18 for the first hour of class in excess of the number of class hours and \$12 for any additional class hours.

A student taking a 4 credit history lecture would have to pay \$72, while a student with a 4 credit science lab course meeting

six hours per week, would be charged \$102.

Prehn said that he expected the billings to mostly affect graduating seniors and that these students would not receive their degrees until they pay the required fees.

"We are obligated by the Board of Higher Education to be very strict and collect the money," he said.

In a related development for liberal arts students, the grade of H has been eliminated. In the future, any student dropped from a course because of excessive absences will be assigned either the grade of G or J. The grade given will be determined by the committee on course and standing, according to Dean Myer Fishman (Curricular Guidance).

H, like G, carried the same academic penalty as an F. J does not penalize a student academically but Dean Fishman noted that J's can now subject students to loss of matriculation and that under the new BHE ruling students with J's would have to pay for excess credits.

Approved J's recorded before the November 16 deadline will not be counted as excess credits.

However, Dean Fishman said that the status of students who record J's after Nov. 16 for legitimate reasons, such as serious illness, had not yet been determined.



"OP," said the cafeteria cynic, "is no more than just one man's trip." It's not political, not informative, not radical. Just, somebody else's trip, the wise youth explained.

And she was right. OP is our trip, nobody else's, and it is closed to all of you. Sorry, there's no room for you. No matter who you are. Mark Rudd, Carl Marx, Whistler's Grandma, Buell G. Gallagher

This funny paper is restricted to me and mine and that is that. What's that you say? You want to join OP? No sir. Nobody can join OP. Never. In fact, if you even dare to come near the OP office (Room 336 Finley, open every hour every day, especially nights, days, and mornings) I just might shoot you, or something else horrible like that. We don't want writers, we don't want artists, we don't want thinkers, we don't want nobody. Period.

Psychologists and Their Mystical Dialogue

Betty Rawls wrote the following essay about psychology's relationship with racism in the fall of 1968. She was working on a doctorate in clinical psychology at the College.

As is true of every other academic discipline existing in the ivory towered cloisters of the university system, the area of psychology is going to have to open its many pigeon-holed, rat-mazed windows and let in some fresh air. Though the field is relatively young in comparison to history, philosophy or literature, it has been tainted by the closed-mindedness and insensitivity of its sister disciplines. For psychology, and especially clinical or counseling, the issue of exclusion of serious consideration of the nature of the Black psyche and accompanying problems becomes far more ticklish and blatantly attackable than for many other fields. After all, is not the chief concern of the psychologist working with people, people and where they are psychologically and environmentally — regardless of "color, creed, or national origin" — to quote an oft-repeated but seldom taken seriously American password.

Though the focus of psychologists is or should be an understanding of its client population, it is interesting to note who is considered worth understanding in a complex fashion — white, middle-class and Jewish, since Freud did develop the language of the unconscious. And of course this would not really be so bad, if psychologists would settle on working with what their "Data" say they know about, but they in fact don't. Most presume to tell you that their theoretical constructs and safety valves should apply just as well to Blacks in America as they do to whites. When it is a well-known fact that few sample populations for IQ tests or other psychological tests include representative numbers of minority group people, it becomes almost ludicrous and a sad reality indeed to contemplate the tremendous amount of professional

"...it is interesting to note who is considered worth understanding in a complex fashion — white, middle-class and Jewish..."

decisions that are made by these professional people in the name of professionalism and knowledge.

In her yearning to be recognized and stamped with the almighty seal of "scientific," the young field has buried itself in rat, pigeon and eye-twitch investigations rather than people oriented studies. I would certainly say that such head-on involvement has been done at the expense, frequently, of tackling the right issues in terms of people. A large mass of people are virtually ignored in the psychological literature that is generally used for undergraduate and graduate study. Minority groups are traditionally depicted as being rather nonverbal people whose "psyches" are not amenable to being explored via the traditional psychoanalytic models. This kind of formulation bypasses and evades nicely the really crucial problem of whether or not the psychologists who practice are indeed somehow deficient in breadth of exposure or sensitivity in a manner that inhibits genuine communication with minority group people. Something is wrong because they are surely missing the mark today.

If we glance at the undergraduate and graduate curricula designed to recruit and train psychologists, certain notable gaps in emphasis and content exist and are institutionally perpetuated. This situation can no longer prevail. Psychologists can no longer take refuge

100 at Rawls Service

Approximately 100 persons attended a memorial service for Betty Rawls at the Church of the Annunciation Wednesday.

Miss Rawls was killed in an airplane crash August 4 which also claimed the life of her companion, Clarence Funnys. Their bodies were found Monday near the site of the crash, five miles northwest of Georgetown, S.C., their destination.

A counselor in the SEEK program for the past three years, Miss Rawls was a representative for black and Puerto Rican students in negotiations with the administration during the Spring 1969 strike. At the time of her death, she was working for a doctorate in clinical psychology.

SEEK committees were formed last week to determine the nature and purpose of a proposed Betty Rawls Scholarship Fund. The Committees' decisions are not expected to be made until late next week.

The mourners, most of whom were friends or acquaintances of Miss Rawls, appeared solemn during the service. Tears flowed freely as tape recordings of songs by Nina Simone and Roberta Flack stirred memories among her friends. Instead of a sermon selections from the writings of St. Paul, Langston Hughes, and R. D. Laing, favorites of Miss Rawls, were read by her friends.

lovasz

Betty Rawls was a woman who tried to bring some life to the faculty of City College. She had faith in people and was honest with them at a time when bullshit was the rule.

Two years ago, during the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community (BPRSC) takeover of South Campus, the College's faculty met for the first time as a Senate. They locked themselves in their room, with the TPF at the doors to keep out all students. They calmly discussed the crisis, each one expressing shock, each one wondering how the campus could be returned to normality.

Betty Rawls led a delegation of the Black and Puerto Rican Faculty to speak to the Senate. She almost didn't get into the meeting room because the guard at the door thought she was a student. She was 25 then.

But she was allowed in and did speak. She told them why the BPRSC closed the campus and that they should take immediate action if they wanted to reach a settlement. She spoke to them as people, which was something they were not ready for because they were Faculty Senators. They cringed when she used words like *struggle, we must, love, fight, shit, life and death*. But she tried so hard to reach them, speaking boldly, honestly until she began crying in frustration when no one reacted.

neumann



Hew

under their veil of ignorance by saying that "people are people and simply show me your data that they are not." The burden of proof is with them to justify the fact of exclusion of real depthful investigation and theorizing concerning blacks in America.

To take a look at a course syllabus in an undergraduate course in abnormal psychology is a revelation. Nothing is covered relating to the kinds of unique conflict situations, symptoms and resulting pathology that is visited upon blacks as a result of their psychological position of "scapegoat" and "bottom of the heap" in this country. There are very serious implications for the development of (or lack of) positive self-concept and self-regard when an entire group of people are somewhat nationally recognized as inferior — the logical conclusion being that frequently in psychological assessment situations, they often look inferior as well as sicker.

If one looks at the most often used textbook in a Psychology 55 course at City College, it can be seen that all of one-third of a page is devoted to "racial discrimination" as a form of sociological stress and then the three paragraphs really say nothing. There are 650 other pages in the book that cover a myriad of topics. The book alludes to the history of the development of psychology and more specifically abnormal psychology, and it escapes (or perhaps is not known to them) that Africans did have something to do with the development of the field. Black witch doctors and herb women were some of the original wonder workers in the treatment of the "crazy man's madness." The whole art of hypnotism was certainly not unknown to the tribal doctors. If the

"Nothing is covered relating to the kinds of unique conflict situations...visited upon blacks as a result of their psychological position as 'scapegoat' and 'bottom of the heap'..."

witchcraft of the 15th century deserves to be mentioned as one of the roots of psychological treatment methods, then surely the witch doctors have a place in the long line of predecessors of present day psychological theory.

No consideration is given in this text to the applicability or limits of applicability of the present mental illness classification system to minority group peoples. There is one book that attempts to cover this issue with some amount of depth and this is done only in terms of the existing classification system. It is a book called "Mental Health of the Poor," edited by Frank Reisman and others. It does have specific data obtained from low income and

minority groups. However, this book is not seen on many course reading lists and further, it does not broach one of the most basic questions that is yet to be dealt with in depth. This question is: Do white psychologists yet have in their theoretical conceptualization of mental illness sufficient justification and data to prove that in this culture their classification system does apply to most blacks? If they have not yet arrived at this point, are they working on a level of openness that acknowledges this point and fosters investigation and creative study in this area? If they are not teaching their students that a large segment of people are literally unexplored territory in terms of what is truly known about their psychic development, then somebody is not teaching the truth. And after all, we all pay homage to Truth (I think). One of the strengths of any discipline and certainly any science, is an awareness of what is not known with a recognition that this unknown must be dealt with in a genuine spirit of inquiry. Until recently, with the upsurge of antipoverty programs and accompanying funding, few psychologists were concerned with this unknown. Students were not informed that "just perhaps" psychic development is not totally colorless in this culture. At least one may be more sure of a sense of inferiority, inadequacy, and perhaps mental disorder developing in some large groups of people rather than in others.

The problem of a typical Psychology 55 course cannot be solved by just adding books like *Mental Health of the Poor* or *Soul on Ice* or Fanon's *Wretched of the Earth* or *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, books which give some concept of the reality of blacks in America. This will help. But serious study about blacks has to be done. Their styles of life, developmental processes, mental health or sickness in relationship to this culture have to be explored. There is real doubt that a "white classical categorization" of mental disorders does apply to them. In fact, there is doubt that it still applies to most whites. If not, why not, and how can we develop a valid system of assessment for blacks? These are questions that must be dealt with if psychologists are to work with and help people instead of mental models of people.

Who will do it? Well brother psychologist, you have made sure that there aren't many black brothers among you. Not intentional I am sure. The often heard cliché is that "Negroes just aren't too psychological-minded" or better still "they just aren't interested in psychology." Well, that's not true, they just may not dig the traditional perpetuation of intellectualism constantly seen in classical psychological settings. Blacks are fertile soil for psychological interest, but just like any soil, it must be fertilized properly. And whites have been working with the wrong fertilizer and blacks know enough to know when the whites not only don't like them but don't even understand them.

Thus white universities, if they are serious, must get out, recruit more black students and faculty and get involved in the business of re-examining and questioning long held generalizations and untruths about blacks. They cannot sit back and say interestedly, but without involvement, "what do you want us to do," or "it's up to blacks to pioneer along and tell us what ought to be known about them." The appalling and unforgivable fact is that there are just not enough black psychologists to do the job. (Though it is questionable how much traditional qualifications tell.) White psychologists do not even begin to tape the surface of dealing with the relevant issues in psychology that would shed more light on the psychological reality of blacks in America. The APA (American Psychological Association) is indeed fortunate if it has as many as 150 full-fledged black members and that is being generous. Yet APA is the spokesman of the psychological community in this country and had a membership of 18,215 in 1960. This number is surely much greater now and predicted to be about 30,000 in 1970.

Thus the psychologists in general, not just black psychologists, have a responsibility to keep their commitment to understanding people better. For many white psychologists this has to mean involvement in pushing and developing new programs or ideas that will widen the knowledge and lessen the gap that now exists regarding the problems of blacks. More than this, it means accepting the philosophy that "little is known" and "much has to be learned" in a spirit of humility and open-

ness. Heretofore psychologists have generally been too defensive about the obvious holes in some of their theories regarding blacks.

Any psychologist will tell you that one of the first steps to solving a problem is acceptance of it. Psychologists must accept the fact that they have a problem regarding communication with and understanding of a large segment of actual and potential clientele. With the acceptance of their problem (their own prescription) they might move from the level of jargonistic monologue to the level of meaningful dialogue. This should be a relief to us all!



David Fenton

When in the Course of Human Events...

by paul hillery

"Right on Sisters and Brothers. All Power to the People." The place was Philadelphia, Sept. 4-6, and old Liberty Bell was seeing the American Revolution all over again—right on this time. The Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention called by the Black Panther Party marked the first attempt by the movement to systematically define the goals of revolutionary people for the new society. Because of its historical links to the revolution of 1776 and recent attempts to repress the Panthers, Philadelphia had been chosen as an appropriate site for the drafting of a new constitution which would represent the masses of American people rather than the ruling class.

It had been feared that the governor would ban the convention following a tense week of raids led by Philadelphia Police Commissioner "Bozo" Rizzo. After an apparently unrelated police shooting the previous Sunday, Rizzo ordered three simultaneous raids on Panther headquarters in which fifteen Panthers were forced to strip outside with shotguns at their heads. Rizzo was quoted as stating "This time we're going to lynch the Panthers—legally." He also called them "yellow dogs, psychopaths, and cowards," saying it was time for a "shootout." Blacks and whites were outraged and support grew for the convention, although no violence broke out.

The week was spent cleaning up the Panther headquarters and preparing for the convention starting Friday the fourth. All non-residents were supposed to register at the convention headquarters at the Church of the Advocate, in the heart of the North Philly ghetto. Registration conducted by the Panthers was necessary for housing, security and first-aid arrangements. Everyone was searched and the church was well patrolled; it seemed like paranoia but it was more like experience.

Huey P. Newton, the party's minister of defense, was supposed to speak at McGonigle Hall of Temple University at 9 AM, but only about 700 people were there. A block away in any direction, the streets were swarming with cops and cars. The crowd reeked of undercover pigs, cameramen and press hoping to catch another Medium Cool, but every radical group was represented in force (like the Gay Liberation, Women's Lib, Youth Against War and Fascism, Student Mobe, and the Quakers). After 11 AM, the Panthers started admitting people, thoroughly searching everyone—even frisking Afros. The elaborate security measures frightened many white radicals were essential in light of the nationwide plot to off Panthers. McGonigle's gymnasium held around 8000 in its bleachers, all waiting for Huey. At 12:45 most of the people were disappointed to find out Huey could not make his address until later and out came Michael Tabor.

One of the New York Panthers being tried for an alleged bomb plot, Tabor is tall, slim, slightly bearded and has a voice like thunder. For two hours he rapped non stop about the history and nature of the oppressor. Without notes Tabor rattled off facts, dates, numbers and documents indicting Amerika from the American Revolution to today:

Tabor explained that even the Declaration of Independence was conceived in fascism. The part about "all men are created equal" did not apply to women, Negroes or Indians, all of whom were considered property. Thomas Jefferson, who was considered the most liberal of the revolutionary leaders, was himself a slaveowner.

"Washington fought that war in retreat!," Tabor exclaimed as the audience laughed nervously, confused at having their super-Washington brainwashing shaken. "The only reason they won was because France, Spain and Portugal declared war on England at the same time." Tabor compared England's overextension to the U.S.'s involvement in Vietnam. "They were creating a society to protect their property rights ... protect their ruling class."

Tabor began his history of the Twentieth Century with a strong attack on drugs. Relating the British use of narcotics to suppress the colonized Chinese around the time of the Opium War, and the heavy flow of drugs to the ghettos (Amerika's colonies), Tabor showed how dope is used to keep the people divided and dysfunctional.

Nazi fascism was seen as an important historic lesson in the nature of fascism. "Sixty-three percent of Germany was against Hitler, but they were divided and fighting among themselves and when they woke up Hitler was Chancellor and it was too late, too late, too goddamn late!" Tabor was directing his remarks to the diverse groups present and to those waiting to see which way the shit will fly.

"People talk about Hitler's systematic extermination of the Jews, but what about the four million American Indians (cut down to 300,000) and the 50 million Negroes killed during the era of slavery." People look at America and say "We're not fascist, where are the concentration camps" but there are concentration camps. political prisons and ghettos across the country. "As Huey P. Newton says," quoted Tabor, "The only difference between San Quentin and Watts is that one is a maximum security prison and one is a minimum security prison. That's the only difference." The United States has already made Adolph Hitler look like a peace demonstrator."

A roar went out and the people started a chant of "SEIZE THE TIME!" At one point when Tabor said "Seize the Time" the audience answered in unison "Before the Time Seizes You!"

Finally we were up to today. Tabor told how Eisenhower had warned the nation to watch out for the military-industrial complex, even though Ike had helped start it.

"Right now the depraved, demented beasts in the Pentagon are carrying out the most hideous scheme ever devised," Tabor said, his voice dripping in a well-deserved and sincere loathing. "They have observed that the economy grows during a war, so they have devised a plan to keep a war going at all times somewhere to feed the fascist capitalist machine!" All this has been done to cause inflation at one end and a recession at the other end which means a depression in any fool's book. "The world is watching us because it knows that only us in the belly of the beast can deliver the death blow!"

Workshops were cancelled for that day because of a lack of time but after over an hour of crushing crowds 10,000 of us were jammed into McGonigle's gym for the address by Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense and Supreme Commander of the Black Panther Party. Now people were allowed to sit on the floor of the gym, but the commercial press was not admitted. Security had tightened up as close to five thousand disappointed people outside tried to push their way into the already packed gym. The outside speakers would carry the speech outside McGonigle but everybody wanted to see Huey. Everyone was told not to stand when Huey entered "or a Panther will help you sit down."

The crowd went ape when Huey entered. He was surrounded by a crowd of Panthers for protection, some of whom held a black leather jacket around him which probably concealed a bulletproof vest. Microphone feedback and the noise of the locked out 5000 trying to break in formed a background for his speech but this was what the crowds had come for and nothing would stop them from enjoying it.

Huey then spoke of the oppression of the Indians and the systematic oppressiveness of the "Founding Fathers." Huey gave a summary of the points of Tabor's speech concerning the 3/5ths law up to the Civil Rights Law; then gave the Panther 10 point program calling for self determination for minorities, full employment, true education and other points covered in the workshops. He ended by exclaiming "We will be free ... even if we have to level the face of the earth." As Huey left the crowds chanted "POWER TO THE PEOPLE" 34 times, obviously psyched out of their minds.

When the meeting broke up, a few mini-parades developed. Suddenly police materialized with shotguns, but the crowds kept their cool and dispersed within minutes. The Philadelphia One O'Clock news claimed that the crowds pelted police with rocks but it was a lie. Sleep.

Collectively, the workshops on Sunday outlined a socialist society in which the dog-eat-dog profit motive would be replaced with task for task economics with no class distinctions. All workshops seemed to agree on a decentralized socialism in which the U.S. would be broken into communities responsible to the people comprising it. The areas would have a rotating police force of people from within the community with a censure system to prevent an abuse of power.

Women would have full equality with men. All military forces would be withdrawn from foreign countries and the military structure disbanded and a militia substituted. Women would serve as well as men and the people would be armed (every house but not in the streets).

No one would be allowed to exploit the land by sapping out resources for unneeded products. The workers would determine safety standards and the best procedure for production.

Hard drugs would be stopped from entering the community and the community itself would be responsible for rehabilitation and control. Marijuana and psychedelics would be legalized "because they are necessary in developing a revolutionary consciousness, but no revolutionary action should be taken under their influence and after a time they should become unnecessary." Fairy tales would be banned.

There would be complete religious freedom, but religion used as a tool to exploit the people would be considered in violation of that freedom. (This caused considerable applause.)

Political prisoners would be freed and people tried by peers from that person's community.

The activity of the various workshops signified perhaps the first time that black revolutionaries and a wide spectrum of the white radical movement had joined together to formulate a serious program and common vision for revolutionary change in Amerika. In Philadelphia, they finally began to answer the question, "All right, you radicals want to tear this system down. But what are you going to replace it with?" In Washington on Nov. 4, they will try to complete the task.

Cafe Finley: Mabel Hillary

Cafe Finley ushered in the new semester last Friday night with an invigorating performance of old blues and ballads by Mabel Hillary.

Backed up by Adam Kreiswirth, she started off the evening with "Ride, Ride, Ride" and ended it with the most spine-tingling version possible of "Down by the Riverside." Although only about 75 people showed up, the smallest audience in the cafe's two years, the whistles and applause at the end were tumultuous.

Throughout the performance, the audience clapped in time to the music and sang along avidly. Mrs. Hillary has the knack of getting an audience to participate, but it doesn't always work out. During one number, simply a knee-slapping, hand-clapping exercise, the audience was amazed at its difficulty.

Punctuating each song with anecdotes of her life in Georgia and New York, she lent her soul and sang her heart out. As sweat poured off her brow, she belted out her songs so loud that the mike was unnecessary; but sometimes sang so soft the lyrics were left somewhere in the amplifier.

—Falkowski

Tonight: Dave Bromberg. Tickets at \$1 sold in Room 152 Finley.

Film: The Wild Child

The Wild Child is another one of those beautiful movies by Francois Truffaut. With 18th century France as the backdrop, it is the true story of a doctor's attempt to educate and civilize a boy of ten or twelve who was found naked, alone, and wild in the countryside.

The wild boy, named Victor because he responded positively to the sound O, is treated lovingly and tenderly by Truffaut in his capacities as both director and doctor. Victor's mannerisms, his facial expressions and his physical gestures are not only appropriate, it seems, for a boy who was living alone in the wilderness for perhaps eight years, but also convincing, and when played against the mannerisms and customs of the French civilization, touching and ironic. (This is not to say that the director had any intention of knocking the French culture, but merely that the focus of his attention is the strange beauty of this boy's primitive habits, in relation to the commonplace customs of eighteenth century civilization).

One habit of Victor's that is particularly moving is the way in which he drinks a glass of water. Each time he receives a glass from the doctor, he cups it in both hands and, as he slowly sucks and savors each sip of water, gazes at the sunlight and the view of the countryside.

Truffaut, as doctor and director (is there any difference?), is at his best when observing and noting these gestures. As the doctor, he takes a seemingly detached, cool stance while narrating the activities and progress of the boy, though he becomes more and more attached to the boy. And as director, it is evident from the opening chapter that Truffaut cares for, indeed, loves this boy.

The photography, the movement of the camera, the lighting and settings are stunning in their simplicity and grace, and in the way in which they lend themselves to the expressions and movements of the boy. Together, the two narrative elements of doctor and director, of dispassionate observer and deeply committed artist create intellectual and emotional depth for the audience.

The meaningfulness of gesture in a Truffaut film cannot be overstated, because it is in that particular sense that his genius excels. In the last sequence in *400 Blows*, for example, Truffaut visually caresses the boy as he runs to the beach, to the water, and then, in a series of "freeze-zooms" expresses a beauty and a joy and a confusion that I have never seen before on screen. Similarly, in *The Wild Child*, there are scenes that are pure visual poetry for their compassion and understanding and expressiveness, as when the boy drinks from a stream or plays in the rain or gazes at a candle.

The ending of *The Wild Child* is, like all other Truffaut endings, very personal and very beautiful and yet somehow unsentimental. It is not so much an ending or a message as it is a hope and a lesson. Victor, who has run away from the doctor's home and gone back to the woods, returns in search of the love and companionship that he had found with the doctor and his housekeeper. Unable to express himself verbally, Victor takes the doctor's hand and presses it against his face. They then embrace and return to their lessons.

—Horowitz

Records: The Yardbirds

The Yardbirds, who recorded from 1962 to 1964, were one of the fountainhead groups of modern rock. Besides serving as the original showcase for guitarists Eric Clapton (of Cream et. al.), Jeff Beck (of the Jeff Beck Group) and Jimmy Page (of Led Zeppelin), they experimented in the blues and hard rock idioms that were made popular by people like Page and Clapton several years later.

Epic Records has just released a two record set, titled "The Yardbirds," bringing back a lot of their fine music. While omitting their biggest hits, the set is a good collection representing most of their musical stages.

With an always changing line-up of good guitarists, the group was built around singer, harp player and writer Keith Reif. He is an adequate though not particularly exciting singer, a weak harpist and a sometimes interesting writer. Unfortunately, the Yardbirds' best album, "Sonny Boy Williamson and the Yardbirds," on which Clapton plays and Reif takes back seat to the great black bluesman, is not represented here. Nevertheless, Reif's limitations are overshadowed by the excitement the band generated.

The Yardbirds' music was new and vibrant in 1964, and even if it sounds a little old hat now, it is still tremendous. The album varies from blues like "Drinking Muddy Water" (transformed by the Cream into "Rollin' and Tumblin'") to some of the finest pieces of experimental rock ever recorded. Such songs, like "Ever Since the World Began" and "Turn Into Earth," make recent attempts by The Moody Blues and Pink Floyd sound silly.

—Miller



MJH

Joel Oppenheimer will read his poetry from 10 AM to noon today in Room 203 Mott.

Next Thursday, there will be a Happening on the South Campus lawn starting at noon. There will be free food and plenty of music, frisbee playing, and singing. If you play an instrument, bring it along and join in. Also bring song books. Be prepared to have a good time.

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Students Assail Price of Rings

Three students at the College have charged that the Bookstore greatly overcharges students for senior rings.

"This is what is called in the trade 'a busy ring,'" commented John Faria, a pre-law student, discussing its design. "It is unattractive and it is overpriced."

With two friends, Raul Coca, a Spanish major and Charles Casmar, an economics major, he began investigating the pricing of school rings during the summer. Faria, whose father-in-law is a jeweler, said he recognized that the rings were being sold above their worth.

"The gems used are worthless," said Faria, "Real stones break too easily. The value of the ring is in the quantity of gold and the value of the design."

Four rings are available at the bookstore. The cheapest, a ten carat, 13 pennyweight yellow gold ring costs \$54.50. A similar 14 carat gold ring costs \$78. Faria insists that he contacted one company that would sell a comparable ten carat ring directly to students for \$35 and a

14 carat rings for \$45.

"There is no reason why students should have to pay higher prices. We could get them 23 pennyweight rings for the prices students pay for rings half their size."

Faria said that the same manufacturer has supplied rings to the College for the last 16 years. This lack of competition,

he indicated, might be a cause of inflated prices.

Carmen Monaco, manager of the bookstore, said he believed a new contract had been bid two or three years ago. Monaco insisted his rings were not overpriced in comparison to similar rings elsewhere. He said he assumed that prices in the College bookstore were lower than prices elsewhere.

Appoint Johnson Distinguished Prof

Professor Edgar Johnson (English), an internationally-known biographer of Charles Dickens and Sir Walter Scott who has taught here for 43 years, has been appointed Distinguished Professor of English at the College.

Novelist, biographer and literary critic, he has written a two-volume work on Dickens, entitled *Charles Dickens: His Tragedy and Triumph*, which

University and Vassar College. He also taught at the University of Edinburgh, Columbia University, New York University, Washington University, Mo., and Hunter College.

The Distinguished Professorship, conferred on "scholars of exceptional achievement," is held by only one other member of the faculty, Professor Harry Bober (art), who was Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities at New York University before joining the College this fall.



Jobs Available to Those Who Take Absence Leaves

A program that would guarantee jobs to students who want to take a leave of absence may be instituted next term.

In the City University's first Cooperative Education Program, students would alternate semesters of employment with school. It is financed by one of 59 grants awarded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to four-year colleges.

Paul Levine, who coordinates the program in the Finley Center placement office, said, "This program will motivate students to stay in school because students are able to work at a job that applies definitely to a student's major while in school rather than getting haphazard experience as before."

He said many companies have expressed interest in the program, including IBM, WNEW, CBS, and Johnson and Johnson.

—Schectman

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Cafeteria Prices: Only Dope is the Same

"Okay, I can see dishing out a few cents more for a soda, but God, 90 cents for two ounces of lasagna."

"Why should I eat here? It's the same old garbage...the prices are higher and the lines are longer. It's making me poor."

"I'd rather starve."

These are just a few random reactions to the rise in food prices at the College's cafeterias. Virtually all items have been increased by as little as a nickel for sodas to as much as 30 cents for some of the hot dishes. Get-

ting a full-course meal for less than \$1.50 has become impossible.

At a press conference last week, Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer and Assistant Business Manager John Keilt tried to explain the reasons for the rise.

Keilt said that \$48,000 was lost because of "difficulties on the campus last spring, the strike or whatever it was." He was referring to confiscated food, spoilage and damage to equipment. Little or no food was sold after the liberation of the cam-

pus, Keilt conceded, but the cafeteria workers were paid at 60% of their regular salary while no food revenue was taken in.

In a new contract, the workers have also been given a ten percent increase in wages, with welfare and pension benefits. Food costs have also risen by two percent, he added.

Jim Landy, former Student Senate President, suggested several alternatives to raising prices. One idea called for totally disbanding the cafeteria outfit

and implementing a chain of food machines that would dispense sandwiches, beverages and cakes. But the administration insisted that such a system would not permit hot meals to be served on campus.

Landy also asked if the city's newly instituted food stamp plan could help lower costs. Sohmer said he "doubted if it were legally feasible." Other suggestions included: raising prices during the peak hours from 11 to 2, raising student fees to cover last year's deficit, and creating a

ticket program which would pay for a term's meals in advance.

Keilt said that the meal ticket plan "wouldn't be practical on a campus like this because of the large volume of non-students passing through the cafeterias, the resultant security problems, and the phenomenal complexity of bookkeeping procedures."

But for students, there is no complexity. "The only price that's remained the same around the College," said one student, "is the cost of a bag of dope."

Protests Put Off Til Wednesday

(Continued from Page 1)

criticized after recommending that the Dormitory Authority call off work on the site yesterday afternoon. "I saw no purpose in the violence that might ensue," he explained, referring to a possible clash between demonstrators and construction workers, whom he called "undisciplined."

"I have a challenge," he remarked afterwards, with a nervous laugh. "I'll do the best I can."

James Haughton, Fight Back's director, then endorsed the truce, and pledged his group "to continue to agitate and organize our efforts in the school and community." Calling for a rally at the group's headquarters, 2035 Fifth Ave., Tuesday night, he declared, "If we don't get our demands, we'll come back to take care of business Wednesday... even if that may lead to bloody confrontation."

He termed Marshak's promise to serve as an intermediary with industry officials "a good faith proposition." A 1961 graduate of the College, Haughton also praised student supporters who joined the picket line. "If we didn't have the support of students, the hardhats would have worked all day."

"Our demands are not revolutionary. We don't even consider them to be militant. They are practical, simple and necessary," he declared. Fight Back, he said, does not offer revolutionary ideology because "you can't take a man who's starving and talk to him about

socialism."

Yesterday's picketing began at 7:30 AM as placard-bearing demonstrators began parading around the site. The protestors chanted, "We don't want no welfare, we want jobs." Picketing remained light all morning, numbers ranging from 50 to 100. At noon, the workers on the site were told to take the rest of the day off.

The demonstration is the latest tactic in Fight Back's attempt to win its demands. For the past three months it has been negotiating with the SDA, but with no results.

Fight Back, with a city-wide membership of 800 and three chapters in New York's ghettos, has been fighting for the last couple of years to increase minority employment on construction jobs. The main emphasis has been placed on government-sponsored housing and construction according to Tim Cooney, its public relations director. According to Cooney, Fight Back has been picketing some site in the city every week.

Cooney added that to the best of his knowledge about 60 workers are currently employed at the site and only five are black. Most of these, he added, were in the lower skilled trades. Judging the building's progress, he estimated that about 140 workers should be hired within the next two weeks.

According to the latest figures provided by the College, 18.2 percent of the present work force is black or Puerto Rican. The College maintains that the percentage cannot be increased

until the present phase of construction is completed in about two months, when it can then hire more carpenters and masons.

Douglas Pugh, who serves as "expeditor" for the SDA with the responsibility of overseeing job practices at the College's site, said last night the key to the current negotiations will be the unions. He said jobs would be sought for the 70 unemployed workers throughout the university, but refused to predict the chances of placing them all. "We'll have to wait and see. I'll be trying to keep the lines of communication open."

From Al to Rocky

The following is the text of a telegram sent by Chancellor Albert Bowker to Governor Rockefeller on Wednesday:

I urge your earliest attention to developing crisis at city college involving Dormitory Authority and Harlem community organizations in confrontation over job opportunities on construction project for qualified blacks Puerto Ricans. Community Organizations have submitted lists of seventy qualified construction workers. Campus tension between students and community people against construction workers Dormitory Authority and City University is rapidly building up. City University urges that you use your influence with Dormitory Authority, construction unions and contractors on CUNY jobs and on others to secure the employment of qualified individuals on community lists. President Marshak of City College or I stand ready to answer any questions you might have. I urge you to use your good offices in this crucial situation.

Building Has Many Stories

The Science and Physical Education Building has a long and intricate past, revealing many of the faults and foibles that humanity is heir to, but containing many moments of warm comedy between the tears.

The building was first proposed in an old, old master plan, way back in 1961, and great and glorious visions were foreseen. Construction was supposed to have begun in January, 1964, and students would be walking its hallowed halls this very day if this had come to pass.

But alas, as the old poet said, the plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley. Thirteen months were spent haggling with the fire department over the building's sprinkler system. Then over a year was devoted to working out a relationship with the City University Construction Fund which had been set up by the state legislature in July 1966 to raise funds for an expanding building program.

Finally the years of effort and tribulation bore fruit, however, as the trembling hands of Buell Gallagher and former Assemblyman Anthony Travia pressed down on the plunger which ignited a

symbolic blast of dynamite on May 2, 1968, and ground was broken.

The 13-story building, being built at a cost of \$30 million, will contain 16 teaching and research laboratories, a planetarium, offices, and a science library for the biology, chemistry and physics departments. A floor below ground will contain a 2500 seat gymnasium and an Olympic-size swimming pool. Topped by a penthouse, the entire building will be air-conditioned by its own heating plant.

The site is currently owned by the State Dormitory Authority, which purchased it from the College for one dollar. The authority, in turn, is leasing the building back to the College, which will continue to pay rent until the state bonds are repaid in about 40 years. The authority used the building and the rental as collateral for floating the bonds that raised the money for construction.

The latest estimate for occupancy is early 1972. But for now, the solitary American flag stares proudly down from the ninth floor of the building's concrete shell. When, oh when, it seems to be saying, will construction ever end? **Volbert**

M. Peter Grad