

Cops Net Two More Students; Five Now Held In ROTC Raid

Two more of the College's activists were seized during the pre-election recess in connection with the militant demonstration at Harris Hall last May.

In the unexpected development, Jacob Friedman and Howard Reis were charged with criminal mischief and burglary, felonies which could result in sentences of seven years. The pair joins three others apprehended last May 14 on campus—Margot Goodman, Ben Ptashnik, and Bob Stirbl. All five are scheduled to appear at a hearing Monday morning at the Criminal Court, 100 Centre St.

The new arrests came as a surprise because the case had seemed to be dormant since the

arrests at the tag end of last term. The original defendants had appeared in court three times, only to have their cases postponed when the complainants did not show. On a fourth occasion last month, the defense had asked for a delay to prepare its case.

Friedman was arrested outside the court building last Friday, when he appeared in regard to still another case in which six people are being charged with harassment in an incident with Burns guards on South Campus last December.

Reis was taken at his parents' home in Washington Heights on October 21 by two detectives from the 26th Precinct. Both were

released on parole after being detained in cells for several hours.

Richard Greenberg, who is representing several of the defendants, said yesterday that he would argue for dismissal of Friedman's case on the grounds that he had been denied a speedy trial. "He could have been arrested at any time," Greenberg said, attributing the six-month delay since the demonstration to "plain laziness" by the police.

"A computer ground out my name and felt that I should be arrested at this time," Friedman said, sarcastically trying to explain his arrest. Reis said he "couldn't even guess" the reason for his arrest, although he denounced it as another attack on "revolutionary and progressive forces."

Police might still arrest four other students who were purportedly included on a list drawn up by authorities after the demonstration.

More than 150 students joined the May 5 attack on the College's ROTC headquarters in a spontaneous outburst the day after the Kent State killings. The heavy wooden door of the storage room on the ground floor of Harris was smashed in with a bench. The

(Continued on page 4)

Rand Seeks to Invalidate Student Senate Elections

Nell Rand, defeated in the recent Student Senate presidential race, is demanding that the election be invalidated. Rand lost to James Small by a better than two-to-one margin.

Rand, the former educational affairs vice president, asserts that several major violations of the election procedure were committed in the election. Small's entire executive slate and 21 of his 30 Senate candidates were elected.

Rand's charges include the manning of polls by members of Small's New World Coalition slate (NWC), ballot box stuffing, the distribution of NWC literature at polling tables and shortening the hours which polls were supposed to be open. Rand also charges that over 100 blank ballots were found in the NWC headquarters and that voters were not required to produce Bursar's receipts, thereby allowing some students to vote more than once.

"There's so much fraud in this election, it has to be invalidated. It's not that I didn't win—there are moral principles involved," Rand asserted.

Rand cites what he considers to be several other irregularities: voters were not given the chance to vote "No" on unopposed NWC executive candidates (twice in the past four years unopposed candidates have been rejected), psychology students voting on North Campus were given science instead of social science ballots, and that Student Ombudsman Rick Rhodes, chairman of the elections agency, attended NWC meetings while not coming to meetings of any other ticket.

The complaints have been referred to Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer, who has established a three-man committee of either faculty or alumni to investigate the election. One

member of the committee, Herman Berliner, was appointed by Rand, and a second, Leroy Ritchie, was chosen by Rhodes. Berliner and Ritchie will choose the third member.

Berliner, an economics lecturer, was a Student Government educational affairs vice president when he was a student several years ago, and Ritchie, who graduated last spring, was the College's first student ombudsman.

Minimizing the effect of Rand's challenge, Small said, "Rand hasn't made formal charges against me, he made them against the ombudsman."

The election campaign was marked by bitter charges between the candidates. Rand accused Small of dumping an issue of The Campus. Small supporters passed out literature alleging that Rand was supported by

(Continued on page 7)



William Fiske, who has never gone to school, leads a swinging life at Vermont commune. See story on Page 3.

Day-Care Center to be Opened

Definite plans are being made to set up a day care center at the College by next spring.

"I think one will be established, but I doubt if we could have it ready before February or March," Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer said yesterday. Student senate leaders and members of the College's women's liberation group have been meeting with Sohmer, and

faculty of the psychology and education departments, in efforts to start the center as soon as possible.

The New World Coalition slate of senate president James Small had made formation of the center one of its major campaign promises, and the women's lib group has been strongly pushing for the center since last spring. Sohmer said that questions of

how the project would be funded remain unsettled and a location for the center had not yet been agreed upon. Former President Gallagher's old house at the Convent Ave. and Third St. gate was suggested, but Dean Sohmer ruled this possibility out. He noted that the music department, which presently occupies the building, has no other performance area. "Losing the house would destroy the music department completely," he asserted.

Sohmer said that a place for the center could be found off-campus. He also said that the administration had sent out a questionnaire this week to ten per cent of the student body, and to faculty and administrative staff, in order to determine how many have children who would make use of the day-care facilities.

"We are going to have a day care center," Senate president Small said yesterday. "It's not a desirability, it's a necessity. We hope to open the doors by the first of January."

Small stated that the center would have a few paid staff workers but would be run largely by student volunteers. He said that the center initially would be almost solely for the children of students, and while it would not be able to meet the entire needs at first, it could be expanded later.



ROCKEFELLER HE'S DONE A LOT



HE'LL
DO
MORE!

Attanasio

To the Editor

The article on Dr. Thaxton (OP, Sept. 25) is unworthy of good journalism. Everyone knows that the Math department has racially discriminated against Dr. Thaxton for all these 20 years. Also everyone knows that Dr. Thaxton is one of the most outstanding teachers in the department and one of the most outstanding scholars. If you must comment on this subject, why don't you tell the truth about one of the most flagrant violations of human rights in the history of this nation, and, by the so-called most liberal college in the nation?

The Commission on Human Rights does Dr. Thaxton and the black citizens of New York State a disservice by this decision. Dr. Thaxton should have no less than a full professorship or deanship. Dr. Thaxton should have been given the professorship or deanship 15 years ago.

If Dr. Thaxton were white or Jewish he would have been professor and dean 15 years ago, and, probably president of the College.

The idea that a college or university can make a slave of a teacher and then even discuss the merits of the teacher is the exact form of slavery that the black of this nation has been subjected to for the past 100 years. This treatment can only happen to a black scholar.

Disgusted

In the interest of accuracy I should like to correct a statement attributed to me in Observation Post. In the issue of September 25, 1970, I was quoted as saying to the Faculty 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." What I actually said was, "If you really feel that people are being denied jobs by reason of bias and prejudice, you are called upon to take a moral stand no matter what the sacrifice." Since I regard this as a critical distinction, I feel that note should be made of this correction. What I was attacking when I spoke was prejudice, and it was my intention to call to the attention of the Faculty Senate that any distinction among men other than proven competence to do the job was immoral and illegal as well.

Very truly yours,
Howard L. Adelson
(Chmn., History)

I don't understand the thrust of the O.P.'s October 9th article on the campus police. Do your writers object to the existence of security guards? Or to the fact that the head of the parent organization was trained by the F.B.I.? Or that the guards attempted to apprehend unauthorized persons on campus, thereby forestalling possible muggings or thefts? Or was the implication that the guards are inefficient and incompetent?

Speaking as a middle-aged pedant who must walk through a nearly deserted campus at 10:00 p.m. two nights a week, I have found the new contingent of guards an improvement over the ones they supplanted, a group notorious for their invisibility when students and faculty were being waylaid and attacked. The new men actually do patrol!

Nevertheless security at the college is still inadequate. Last week a colleague of mine, with a heart condition, was beaten and robbed as he walked in the shadow of Mott Hall. Why not an O.P. piece demanding better protection for students, for faculty, for the pitifully little 'equipment' the city fathers allot the college? Why not campaign for night guards at the Mott Hall gate?

Professor R. H. Goldstone
Legislative Conference

observation post

Staff?: Marcia, Annenberg, Peter Bozewicz, Josh Brown, Wendy Fisher, Peter Grad, Atina Grossman, Allan Heimlich, Paul Hillery, Marv Horowitz, Kenny Kessler, Bruce Knoll, Zeev Kranzdorf, Allan Louvaz, Bob Lovinger, Fred Miller, Jonny Neumann, Rebel Owen, Sandy Rabinowitz, Larry Rosen, Don Rosenfield, Steve Simon, Howard Sandwall, Barry Taylor, Madeleine Tress, Arthur Volbert, H. Edward Weberman, Kenneth Winikoff, and Sheila Zukowsky.

Room 336 Finley Center
The City College, 133rd St. and Convent Ave., New York 10031
FO 8-7438-9

OP's rate for personal and organizational advertising by students is two dollars per inch. Commercial ads cost \$2.50 per column inch. Deadline for ads is Wednesday noon.

Mastering the Draft

John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

My lottery number is high (270). I want to have my year of draft vulnerability behind me come January 1, 1971, but my local board placed me in class II-S this year. In one of your earlier columns you wrote that you would try to change the practice of forcing the II-S deferment on students who do not want it. What has happened? It's getting late.

In an earlier column we pointed out that under our interpretation of the law, a student should not be placed in class II-S during any academic year unless he has requested the deferment for that year. At the time, the Selective Service System disagreed. We said in the column that "we will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy" before bringing a class action in court to force a change. Fortunately, the class action will not be necessary.

On October 23, local board memorandum No. 117 was issued. It provides that any student, regardless of whether he has requested the II-S deferment for this year or a prior year, may now request in writing, to be taken out of class II-S. Upon receipt of the letter requesting removal from class II-S, the local board should promptly place you in class I-A; the promptness being necessary in order to accomplish the change before December 31. Any registrant who is in class I-A on December 31 and whose lottery number has not been reached will fall into a lower priority group on January 1 and will be, for all practical purposes, beyond the draft. Be sure to send your letter by registered mail, return receipt requested and keep a copy of it for your own records.

My draft board has five members. Only one showed up for my personal appearance last week. Is this illegal?

No. All five members do not have to attend your hearing. The regulations allow the board to designate one or more members who will meet with you. The designee(s) will then report back to the other members after your appearance.

You do have a right to meet with at least one board member. This point was underscored in a recent case where the registrant was allowed to meet only with the draft board clerk, rather than a board member. The court ruled that the registrant had been illegally denied his right to a personal appearance. Therefore, his induction order was invalid.

Do you automatically fail your physical if you wear contact lenses?

No, not automatically. Contact lenses disqualify a registrant only in what the Army calls "complicated cases requiring contact lenses for adequate correction of vision." Complicated cases may include defects such as corneal scars, an irregular astigmatism, or keratoconus. Of course, the existence of any of these complications should be

documented by a physician.

If you wear contact lenses, you should remove them at least 72 hours prior to your physical. Otherwise the Army may have to retain you at the examining station in order to test your eyes. Army regulations authorize retention for up to three days.

The last mailing address I gave my draft board was my dormitory room. Now, I've moved off-campus to live in my girl-friend's apartment. I'm not going to report this new mailing address, but I just want to know whether I'm doing something illegal.

Not as far as the mail goes. Technically speaking, the regulations do require each registrant "to keep his local board advised at all times of the address where mail will reach him." This requirement, however, does not compel the registrant to report every change in mailing address. He can, instead, arrange to have mail forwarded, without informing the draft board of his new forwarding address.

The Supreme Court has decided that a registrant does not have to remain in one place or inform the draft board of every new mailing address. He can keep the board advised of the address where mail will reach him if, acting in good faith, he leaves a chain of forwarding addresses, with the reasonable expectation that he will receive mail in time to comply with it.

I am trying to fill out the "Special Form for Conscientious Objector" (SSS 150), but I am not satisfied with some of the wording on the form. I heard that Elliott Welsh, the C.O. in the recent Welsh case, altered the form to suit his beliefs. What exactly did he do and was it illegal?

In series I of the form, a C.O. must sign a printed statement that begins: "I am, by reason of my religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to war in any form. . . ." Welsh signed this statement only after he crossed out the words "my religious training and." Welsh wanted to emphasize that he did not consider his system of ethics "religious."

However, the Supreme Court vindicated Welsh's beliefs; regardless of how he characterized them, they were "religious" in the eyes of the law. Had Welsh chosen to call his beliefs "religious," he would have made a decision in his favor even easier. However, the fact that he rejected the word "religious" could not be used as the determining factor against him. Failure to use the word is, according to the Supreme Court, "a highly unreliable guide for those charged with administering the (C.O.) exemption." Draft boards must decide for themselves whether a registrant's beliefs fulfill the legal definition of "religious training and belief."

We welcome your questions. Please send them to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Dr. HipPocrates

Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

WARNING: Heroin has been blamed for the tragic deaths of Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin. I've noted before the fact that heroin is the leading cause of death among young adults in New York City.

But Jimi and Janis knew about the dangers of heroin. Why then did they die? My guess is from a mixture of drugs. Large amounts of barbiturates were found in Jimi's blood and Janis was seldom seen without a bottle of booze. Alcohol, barbiturates or narcotics taken alone frequently lead to disastrous results. When combined they are even more dangerous.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

I woke up this morning to see our tomcat squatting over a dish of super marijuana. But I couldn't save it from a soaking. My question: Can we damage ourselves smoking peed weed?

My red bearded veterinary consultant says he doesn't know of any diseases which can be transmitted to humans via cat urine. But male cats often produce urine with a particularly strong last odor. Throw out the grass and the cat.

Dear Dr. Hip Pocrates:

Recently you wrote several interesting paragraphs in answer to a man's inquiry about his impotence. You mentioned that liquor could be a contributing factor, I remember.

My husband is a very heavy drinker and to date has not found a sufficiently good reason to slow down or quit entirely, which would please me more. He seldom has an urge for lovemaking. When he does he is never able to consummate it, though at one time we had a very satisfactory relationship, physically.

What are the prospects for a man who loves his wife—if he refrains entirely from drinking? Is he likely again to enjoy going to bed with her and make

her happy, too?

Impotence is among the many serious problems frequently associated with alcohol. An excessive amount of this drug often causes failure to function sexually. Fear of failure may lead to further failures and the victim, paradoxically, may turn to alcohol for solace.

Alcoholism is best treated by individuals or groups experienced with this complex problem. The Department of Mental Health of your local health department should be able to recommend help for your husband—if he's willing to accept it. You might also consider therapy. Many wives unwittingly contribute to their husband's alcoholism.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

Speaking of the agony and the ecstasy, are you aware of any possible connection between recurrent bladder infections and mescaline?

No. But bladder infections (and diseases in general) are often linked to one's emotional state. Also see the following letter:

Dr. Schoenfeld:

In a recent column you commented that it would be unusual to find real mescaline on the black market. It has been my contention right along that there is none to be had. The same with THC, synthetic or organic (which is also a big shuck for the most part). I also believe that all LSD on the black market contains many impurities which are often mistaken for speed.

More on water beds: Filmmaker Bill Cannon has a solution to the over-inflated cost of water beds. He merely filled his air mattress with water instead of air. More buoyancy can be achieved by putting one air mattress atop another. Do it outside first to check for leaks (a communique from the navel division of the Peace and Quiet Party).

Vermont Kids Drop Out Before Starting

by arthur volbert

"Colleges are dark satanic mills that grind men's souls to death," said Ladybelle Fiske, quoting the words of William Blake, one of her favorite poets.

In Ladybelle's case, a resort to quotation was necessary. She is unable to speak of college from first-hand experience since she has never been to one. Nor did she go to high school. Or elementary school. In fact, at 19,



Arthur Volbert

Ladybelle has never had a single day of formal education. Both Ladybelle and her brother William, 16, were kept out of school by their parents.

"We didn't want them to be degraded and corrupted by the values of the society," said their father, Irving Fiske, 62. "In addition, I wouldn't dream of placing my children in the hands of adults who are not fully integrated psychologically."

He keeps his children out of the clutches of truant officers, Fiske noted, by spending half the year in Vermont and about half in Florida. "By not living in any state for

more than six months, we never became subject to the school laws," he said.

In the summer and fall, Ladybelle and William stay at their parents' 200 acre property in Vermont, which is run partly as a commune and partly as a resort. About 15 or 20 kids live there most of the time, and others come for frequent visits. Their father serves as the commune's guru.

Fiske also rents cabins at the place to hip vacationers for weeks or weekends, which is how he earns money to live on. Formerly, he was a writer and his wife, Barbara, was an artist.

Life at the Fiskes is simple and rustic. The place is a ten-minute drive or a half-hour walk from the nearest town. While there is electricity, and Ladybelle owns a record-player, there is no television. The main house has no plumbing, only spring water that dribbles out of a hose in the kitchen. When the kids feel like taking showers, they



Ladybelle Fiske

Irving Fiske (above) has kept his two children, William and Ladybelle, from the scourge of school.

have to drive to the dorms at Middlebury College, which is 20 miles away.

Ladybelle and William spend their time rapping with friends, turning on and grooving on nature, and doing whatever interests them.

In winters, they usually go to the Fiske property in Florida, along with their parents and some of the commune regulars. It is necessary to escape the Vermont cold since their house has only a wood-burning stove and no

central heating.

This winter, however, Ladybelle plans to travel around the country, and William may go out to other land their parents own in California. Both have done a great deal of travelling previously, and William drove and hitched around the country with a friend when he was 12.

Despite their lack of schooling—the Fiskes would say because of it—both Ladybelle and William are far from ignorant. Ladybelle learned to read, and to type, before she was four and at that age could leaf through *The New York Times* every morning. By 10, she was consuming the poetry of Blake and the plays of George Bernard Shaw. She has read widely in literature, writes poetry, and has had a few of her own poems published.

Ladybelle is also a serious student of astrology and possesses an ardent belief in the subject.

William's major preoccupations are music and electronics. He plays both the flute and recorder and hopes to go on to perform professionally. He specializes in music from the baroque period of the 17th and 18th centuries.

William is extremely gifted mechanically and enjoys fixing any motors which happen to break down around the Fiske property. He picks up much of his knowledge by reading through encyclopedias, which is one of his frequent pastimes.

Also displaying early precocity, William taught himself the complicated Trachtenburg system of rapid arithmetical calculation at age 10. By 13, he had read such books as "Siddhartha" by Herman Hesse, and "Island" by Aldous Huxley.

He says that he took his first trip on peyote at the age of 9, at a time when no one had heard of the drug and it was still legal.

Ladybelle and William find that they have no trouble keeping up in conversations with their college educated friends. Ladybelle has several close friends who attend Harpur College in Binghamton, N.Y. and many of the kids at the commune have either graduated from college or dropped out of one.

William, though 16, says that most of his friends are adults. His girlfriend, whom he's been living with for the past year, is 22.

Ladybelle maintains that about her only serious



Arthur Volbert

deficiency in knowledge is that while she can add, subtract and multiply, she can't divide. She says that division never interested her so she was never able to learn it.

As to future ambitions, Ladybelle says she has none, except to be "the cohort of a professional astrologer," her boyfriend. William, as noted, may want to be a musician, and even might to go to a music school if he decides it would advance his musical abilities.

Both Ladybelle and William agree that if they had gone to school as children their curiosity and creativity would have been destroyed or, at best, seriously dampened.

"I wouldn't have learned anything if I had gone to school," Ladybelle said. "People are born beautiful and school just drains the perfect beauty out of them. All my friends who went to school were more creative when they were kids than they are now."

Ladybelle notes that two of the girls at the commune have pre-school-age children and she herself has been trying to get pregnant. She asserts that both the other children and her own will be kept out of school.

To those of us who have had to go to school, Ladybelle quickly offers advice: "Tell them I said that school is bullshit, and they should all quit."

3-Of-November 6, 1970

Fight Back to Fight On



Fight Back, the community group seeking to increase the number of black and Puerto Rican workers at the College's construction site, is discouraged but has not yet given up.

"All of our demonstrations, and all of our discussions with state and university officials, have accomplished nothing," James Haughton, director of Fight Back, said yesterday.

The group suffered a setback when about 50 persons were on its picket line October 16, about half the number that demonstrated a month before.

Haughton said that the group's demands had been "totally ignored," and that contrary to College administration reports, none of the workers on Fight Back's list had been hired.

I. E. Levine, the College's public relations director, disputed this, indicating that the College had referred at least 14 of Fight Back's workers to jobs, and that at least half of these men had been hired. "Nobody disagrees with Fight Back's objectives," he said, "but in terms of their specific 70 workers, it must be understood that it's very hard to change hiring practices once a contract is signed."

"Also, we feel that the Board of Higher Education took a definite step forward with its resolution," he continued. "For the first time, the City University is now on record for a training program for minority group employment."

Levine said that the State Dormitory Authority is completing arrangements for a new hiring policy at York College in Queens. Under the program, any contract signed for new construction there will have to include provisions for job training and employment of minority group workers.

"We feel that the objective of enhancing minority group employment is an important one," Levine said. "President Marshak played an important role in the passing of the BHE resolution, which will probably affect the 1.5 billion dollars worth of construction due in the near future."

Fight Back picketed Governor Rockefeller's office on October 28. "We got no response," Haughton said. "We must now begin to regroup, and eventually we will come back to City to demonstrate massively. It will be a long, hard, protracted struggle."

-levinger

Peace Parade Popularity Peters

by josh brown

People who miss the good old days of "We Shall Overcome" and "We Are One" peace demonstrations were in for a rare treat last Saturday.

The New York Peace Action Coalition's march along Seventh Avenue from Columbus Circle and Bryant Park rally weren't punctuated by anything, except nostalgia. All the old chants were

present but now they pertained to the war in Indochina or Kent State.

It was rumored that fifty radical lesbians were planning to take over the front of the orderly line of march, but they never materialized. The women were reportedly planning the move to avenge the Young Socialist Alliance's infiltration of the Gay Liberation Front. The YSA and

its mother organization, the Socialist Workers Party, are strong forces in the newly formed National Peace Action Coalition, an endeavor to create a more controllable, less volatile national organization than the New Mobilization or, in New York, the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.

The march fell way below the 10,000 people expected by the organizers. About 1,500 people attended the action, well marshalled by demonstrators and police. The only slightly-out-of-the-ordinary occurrence took place in Bryant Park when members of the Black Panther Party heckled speakers.

Drug Committee Named

The student-faculty committee to recommend policies for dealing with drug usage at the College is almost ready to meet. President Robert Marshak had directed the student and faculty senates to form the committee with "the greatest urgency" back in September, when heroin dealing on South Campus was highlighted by the New York Times.

Provost Abraham Schwartz said yesterday that all but one of the members have been chosen. He declined to release their names until they all have been notified. The committee will include four faculty, five students, and an alumnus. Marshak intends to select a member from the medical profession as well.

The committee, Schwartz said,

ROTC...

(Continued from page 1)

room was ransacked, and uniforms dragged outside for a public burning. Damage was estimated then to be about \$10,000.

The original complaints were signed by Kenneth Fleming, director of the College's buildings and grounds, among others, but administrators maintain that they were not consulted before the police made the latest arrests.

The officials discount the possibility that they would intervene to have the charges dropped, claiming the case is now out of their hands.

will have its first meeting early next week to determine its directions and procedures.

At the same time, Professor Michael Guerriero (Education) heads a similar committee which aims to engage drug experts in planning a training program for education students and others who can offer help to those who take hard drugs. —winikoff

Merce is there.

November 3-15
Only New York
Engagement This Year
Merce Cunningham
And Dance Company
Special Student
Prices \$1* or \$2**

*Available with ID one hour before curtain.
**In advance by mail order or at box office.
Schedule: Nov. 3 & 15 at 7:30 p.m.
Nov. 4-7, 10, 11, 13 & 14 at 8:00 p.m.
Nov. 8 at 2:00 p.m.
Checks to Brooklyn Academy of Music, Room 308B 30 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn., N.Y. 11217.
(212) 783-6700 or 783-2434

Brooklyn Academy of Music

**RICORSO BEGINS.
FOR THE NEXT
7 WEEKS ABOUT
400 STUDENTS
AND FACULTY
MIGHT HAVE
THEIR LIVES
ENHANCED.**

SOME OPENINGS IN THE FOLLOWING WORKSHOPS:

- * APPROACHES TO POETRY - WEDS. 2-4 PM
- * SENSITIVITY TRAINING - THURSDAYS 12-2, WEDS. 1-3, "T" GROUP FOR LIB. ARTS & ENG. STUD. TUES. 2-4
- * STUDENT-FACULTY "T" GRP. TIME OPEN.
- * FACULTY "T" GROUP. TIME OPEN.

SPONSORED BY DIV. FOR SPECIAL PROG. APPLY TO 104F

DA Hogan Gets Award

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan has been named to receive the Alumni Association's 1970 John H. Finley medal for distinguished service to the city.

Hogan, who has been District Attorney of New York county since 1941, was cited by the alumni for "a near perfect record of securing convictions of guilty pleas in felony cases submitted for trial (in recent years, less than 1% of acquittals.)"

The award will be presented at the association's annual dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt on November 18.

Building Plans Approved

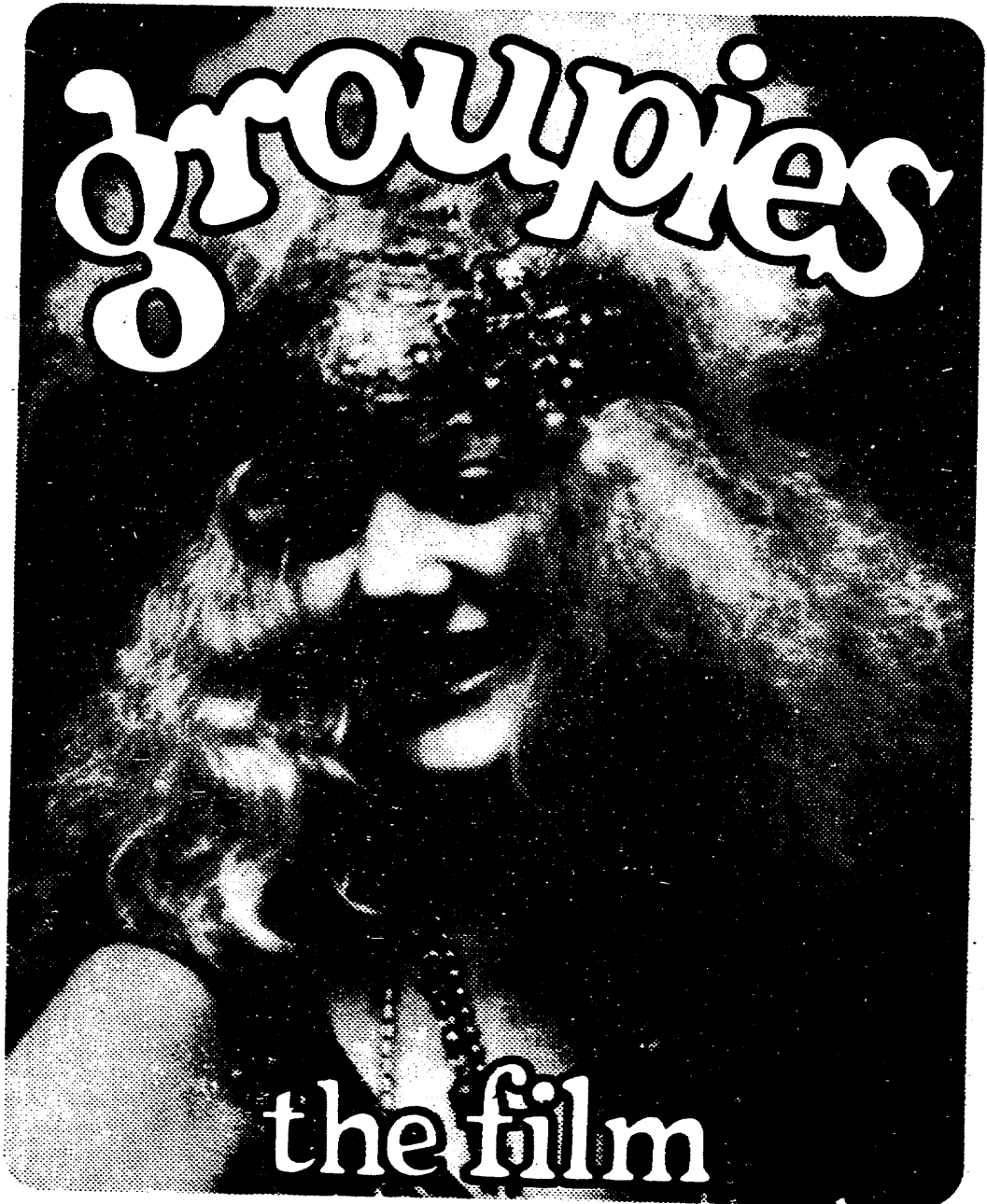
The College's plans to renovate a vacant site at 3328 Broadway were finally approved by the city's Board of Standards and Appeals on October 27.

The building had been scheduled for use this fall to handle the influx of students under open admissions, but because of the long delay in getting the plans certified, Great Hall had to be pressed into service for classrooms.

However, it will still take another five months before the building's 21 classrooms will be ready for use, according to Dean Eugene Avallone (Campus Planning and Development).

"Fantastic! The Mickey Mouse Club grows up and rapes the American Dream. Beautiful, terrifying and real."—Peter Boyle

"I loved it! These are the women of tomorrow."—Andy Warhol



Starring

Miss Harlow, Cynthia P. Caster, Goldie Glitter
Andrea Whips, Patti Cakes, Lixie & Katy

and

Joe Cocker and The Grease Band
Ten Years After featuring Alvin Lee & Co.
Spooky Tooth Terry Reid

**WORLD PREMIERE-NOV 8
FIFTH AVE CINEMA
5th Ave at 12th Street**

ABORTION COUNSELING, INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Abortions up to 24 weeks of pregnancy are now legal in New York State. There are no residency restrictions at cooperating hospitals and clinics. Only the consent of the patient and the performing physician is required.

If you think you are pregnant, consult your doctor. Don't delay. Early abortions are simpler and safer.

If you need information or professional assistance, including immediate registration into available hospitals and clinics, telephone:

THE ABORTION INFORMATION AGENCY, INC.

160 WEST 86th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024

212 - 873 - 6650

8 A.M. TO 10 P.M.
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

Small Sets Forth Large Plans

by arthur volbert

"I think open admissions is a crime," said James Small, the newly-elected Student Senate president, sitting in the Senate office Wednesday.

"I know it's going to be a revolving door for many students," he continued. "What most of these kids need is a guidance system and tutorial help. How do they deal with problems, even in the remedial programs, if they have a teacher who can't afford to have an office hour every day for every student?"

Small would have favored an extension of the SEEK program or the agreement worked out by black and Puerto Rican students and a faculty committee after the Spring 1968 shutdown. He intends to work with existing organizations on campus to set up a comprehensive system to aid

incoming open admissions students.

Small, himself, entered the College as a SEEK student and claims he "never would have made it" if he had come here under open admissions. A 25-year-old sophomore, Small graduated from a segregated high school in South Carolina in 1964, though he says the school had high academic standards. After attending Savannah State College for a short time, he dropped out and joined the navy.

He served in the Navy two years but refused an order to go to Vietnam because he was "totally against the war." He eventually managed to get a transfer and later received an honorable discharge.

After leaving the service, he worked in the post office for a while, and then spent five months in California. Entering the College in the spring of 1969, he

says he played a "minor part" in the shutdown of the College that term by blacks and Puerto Ricans.

One of Small's major goals as Senate president is to bring a feeling of cooperation between blacks, whites and Puerto Ricans here. He notes that his slate, which swept into office, was integrated and received endorsements from organizations that were predominantly white, as well as those which were black or Puerto Rican.

"The whole object of why we ran a slate of blacks, whites, Puerto Ricans and Jews is so that we could represent the entire student body," he stated.

"I'll be working my ass off to neutralize racism on this campus," he asserted. However, he added wistfully, "I don't think I can destroy it, just neutralize it."

Small said that one of the most important things he hopes to accomplish is to get students at the College more involved.

"This is more of a graveyard than a college campus," he commented. "This is the worst college campus I've seen in my life and I've seen a lot of them. The programs just haven't been relating to the students."

"Students pay their student fee and never see where it goes," he said. "Organizations must be made more open and students must be made more aware."

In order to develop programs to get students involved, Small says he hopes to meet with the heads of over 250 campus organizations, "most of which are without membership because students don't know they exist."

When advised that many previous student governments had sailed out with high hopes and great aspirations, only to be dashed on the rocks of apathy, or acrimony, or general incompetence, Small said, "That's where I'm going to fool everybody on the fucking campus."

Why isn't a big company like General Electric doing more to clean up the environment?

How much can one company do to clean up the environment?

Until the problems of pollution are under control—until its effects are reversed—no company can ever be doing "enough."

What follows is a listing of things General Electric is doing to ease environmental problems. Some are new. Some are as old as twenty-five years.

Should we be doing more?

Yes, of course. Every company should. These are only a few of the more important ones. But every day sees us take more steps in many more directions.

► General Electric is working toward a process that will use bacteria to convert garbage into a high-protein food for cattle. One possible answer to the mounting garbage problem.

► Modern, pollution-free mass transit from General Electric is carrying more and more commuters into cities without their cars.

► GE pioneered the development of nuclear power plants. A nuclear plant makes electricity without making smoke. While there is still

the problem of thermal effects, it's being tackled on a site-by-site basis and can be solved. But for now, increasing demands for power can be met without an increasing output of air pollution.

► GE has developed a waste-treatment unit to significantly reduce the water pollution from ships and boats.

► We have been chosen by the federal government to solve the problem of jet-engine noise for the aviation industry. Our present jet is already quieter than those on the passenger planes of the Sixties, and yet it's nearly three times as powerful.

► GE designed and built an undersea habitat called "Tektite." Several teams of scientists have lived in the habitat while studying coral-reef ecology and ocean pollution.

► We're designing an earth-resources satellite which will be used for a worldwide survey of the oceans. A first step toward the ultimate control of water pollution.

► Our newest jet airplane engine, for the DC-10, is designed to be smoke-free. Of course, there's more to jet exhaust than just smoke. And our goal is to one day make them run totally clean.

► General Electric makes high-temperature vortex incinerators for

the complete combustion of many types of solid waste. Complete combustion drastically reduces the amount of leftover ash, as well as virtually eliminating air pollutants.

The problems of the environment are many. And some of the solutions will be difficult and costly. But, as you can see, we're working on them.

Why are we running this ad?

We're running this ad, and others like it, to tell you the things General Electric is doing about the problems of man and his environment today.

The problems concern us because they concern you. We're a business and you are potential customers and employees.

But there's another, more important reason. These problems will affect the future of this country and this planet. We have a stake in that future. As businessmen. And, simply, as people.

We invite your comments.

Please write to General Electric, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

The other odor

No feminine spray
can stop it.

The "other" odor. It starts in the vaginal tract where no spray can work. You can't spray it away. And it's more offensive than external odor caused by perspiration.

That's the reason you need Norforms...the second deodorant. These tiny suppositories kill germs—stop odor in the vaginal tract for hours. Something no spray can do. And doctor-tested Norforms can be used as often as necessary. They insert easily, quickly.

Get Norforms protection for the "other" odor no spray can stop.

The second deodorant.



FREE NORFORMS MINI-PACK
plus informative booklet! Write:
Norwich Pharmacal Co., Dept. CH-A,
Norwich, N.Y. 13815. (Enclose 25¢
for mailing, handling.)

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Don't forget your zip code.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Reminiscence...

(Continued from page 8)

others who knew and admired Lloyd Delaney, Alf was devastated by Lloyd's sudden death shortly after the commission's report was handed over to the BHE.

By this fall, Alf was leading a diverse group calling itself the CUNY Coalition for Genuine Open Admissions. In a position paper distributed by the group, Alf correctly foresaw that open admissions as practiced by the BHE would be a benefit to relatively few black and Puerto Rican students. He worried that most of the black and Puerto Ricans coming into the university under open admissions would be shunted into community colleges. He doubted that many victimized high school graduates could stay in college for long without stipends and a coherent counseling and remediation program. Most of all, Alf though they would need stimulation and support from more seasoned students and an identity to rally around. He was concerned that an artificial barrier would keep apart SEEK and high-risk open admissions students.

Alf urged students and faculty alike to ask hard questions about the implementation of open admissions in each college. Alf's own criticism of the emerging open admissions program grew vigorously in direct relationship with the budget manipulations he attributed to the Chancellor's office. The climax of Alf's attack on open admissions came in his well-advertised debate with Joe Copeland in the spring.

A black student blurted out to Alf, "You tell us it's all a trick. What do you want us to do?" Alf told the student to do anything and everything you can to fight this program. This was the closest I ever heard Alf come to calling for militant action.

1969-70 was also a time when activist faculty was being fired. Alf used the full weight of his office as vice-chairman of the CUNY faculty senate to obtain academic due process for these faculty. He prevailed upon that body's academic freedom committee to consider the case of the ten fired Alamac SEEK lecturers. The outcome was a decision to hold a full-scale faculty hearing, which the CUNY administration proceeded to boycott. Alf's frustration was immense when the Chancellor rejected a unanimous verdict in favor of the fired ten. His frustration pyramided when the BHE rejected the unanimous verdict of its own faculty panel that two Queensborough faculty on trial for professional misconduct for participating in a sit-in had, in fact, not misbehaved.

To its credit, the CUNY faculty executive committee insisted on meeting with the BHE executive committee. The result was a shouting match in which key members of the board insisted that the faculty's role was to advise the board—and no more. Alf, usually highly controlled on such occasions, lost his temper, shouting back that he had no intention of becoming a lackey of the board.

Then came Cambodia, Kent State, and Jackson State. Energy flowed in CCNY students as perhaps it never had before. ROTC was trashed. I recall that Alf and I were standing together in the Grand Ballroom when the strike committee was being selected. Alf said he was going to nominate me. As he was pushing forward to gain recognition, we were both nominated by students.

Alf believed absolutely, as I did, that we had to establish Finley as our base before we could establish our politics and decide on concrete action. Alf took every opportunity to remind our student brothers and sisters that we needed to organize security, food committees, communication committees and the like. He was so concerned that these housekeeping activities be organized well that he sometimes directed his persuasiveness and anxiety at students until something was done. No wonder that Alf and I in time were put down as father figures criticized for being bureaucrats, and for preferring the discipline of the BPRSC to the precariousness of white "revolutionaries."

Still it was Alf who persuaded Associate Dean Edmond Sarfaty to allow the food committee to continue to provide free food after the money had run out. It was Alf who roamed the halls of Finley day and night talking with everyone and anyone to keep up spirits in the face of increasing demoralization. It was Alf, more than anyone else, who in the pandemonium before the TPF arrived sought to find a way for all of us to take a course of action that would preserve our dignity and our options. Paradoxically, it was Alf, who seemed distant to so many, who offered comfort and reassurance as hysteria engulfed so many of us.

Not long after, Alf and I receded from the scene at Finley, disheartened that so much energy had accomplished so little. We really didn't talk about it but I'm sure we both recognized that our own displacement as student leaders had been a good thing for all concerned—ourselves included. That point was illustrated for us a couple of days later in Night Court. Alf was there to make bail for the three students charged with trashing ROTC. As Alf was about to reach for his wallet, one of the students took several large bills from his pocket and put up bail for himself and the two others. Alf was non-plussed. Maybe that is an omen for the future.

It is difficult, maybe impossible, to describe Alf's legacy. The only tribute worthy of him and ourselves is to pursue our revolution—whether in the college or the larger society—and to do so with the utmost intelligence and humanity possible.

wherever you're at today, computers are your tomorrow

There's room. All it takes is the right kind of training. And it's to be had. At Control Data Computer Training School. We're part of Control Data Corporation, makers of the world's most powerful computers. So, when you train in computer programming, computer technology and computer console operation with us, you're dealing with the real thing.



CONTROL DATA CORPORATION **CONTROL DATA COMPUTER TRAINING SCHOOL**

Admissions Office:
105 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10016
Phone: (212) 889-1210

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES NOW FORMING in Computer Programming, Computer Technology, and Computer Console Operation.

- National Placement Service
- Tuition Assistance Available
- Free Aptitude Analysis
- Approved for Veterans
- Approved for non-immigrant alien students (I-20)
- Licensed by the New York State Dept. of Education.
- Accredited by the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.
- Eligible institution under the federally insured loan program.

**compute your tomorrows today
MAIL THE COUPON BELOW**

Please mail me information on the

- ☐ Computer Programming Course
- ☐ Computer Technology Course
- ☐ Computer Console Course

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____
HOME PHONE _____ AGE _____

☐ I am eligible for GI benefits

CP

Introducing the fastest ladies' shaver in the whole wide world.

You know those timid little ladylike shavers? Well, forget them. Because the big, all-new Lady Norelco 20L is here. And it's the world's fastest ladies' shaver.

It has the biggest shaving head of all the ladies' shavers. The largest active cutting area. And an extra-thin shaving head to shave extra close and smooth. Which means you can shave your legs and underarms 40 to 50% faster than with any other ladies shaver in the world.

The new Lady Norelco is a beautiful poppy red, and it comes in a shiny black case. And that makes it the fastest, prettiest ladies' shaver in the whole wide world.

The new Lady Norelco



Norelco

North American Philips Corporation, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017



Alfred Conrad: A Reminiscence

by jay schulman

Alfred Conrad was an overwhelmingly intense, sharp, and gentle man. With every word he spoke, Conrad drew instant and strong responses.

Conrad was not pretentious or self-righteous; he was mysterious. He was very hard to get to know but he was very likeable. He—as Betty Rawls—had that rare quality of standing naked right in front all the time. There just was no line of bullshit between Conrad and the air in the room. Conrad was a razor blade and a fist.

I don't know why he killed himself. But I remember riding the subway with Conrad once, not saying very much, just staring at his eyes, and he staring at mine. I have never at the same time felt so afraid and so secure, and so totally confused and ignorant. I could only sense that there was something brilliant, mad, human and irreplaceable within Alfred Conrad. —Neumann.

The first time I met Professor Alfred Conrad (Alf) was in a corridor of 100 Centre Street, the home of Criminal Court and the Tombs. It was the morning after the arrest of 170 or so supporters of Bill Brakefield for what Buell Gallagher called "vandalism and fornication." It was talking with one of the students when an angular man with shades and longish hair came rushing out of the hearing room to tell those waiting outside that bail had been posted for the students who had so far been arraigned. With this assurance, and taking no notice of me, Alf pushed his way through the crowd in the hall to insure that bail was made for the rest of the students busted in Bill Brakefield's sanctuary.

When in the next few months, Faculty for Action began to meet around the demands of the BPRSC (Black and Puerto Rican Student Community), Alf was not among us. Word would come back from one or another of our untenured group that Alf was with us but that he was doing his own thing. Alf, after all, had another faculty constituency: he was chairman of the economics department, a member of the faculty council, vice-chairman of the newly formed City University faculty senate, and the most distinguished professor in the social sciences at the College. Moreover, Alf had played a leading role in the losing effort by liberal faculty a year before to wrest some power for the faculty from President Gallagher.

During this time, I made a short, desultory speech supporting the "five demands" to a small group of students gathered on the South Campus lawn. As I was walking to my class, I heard Alf galvanize the students by pointing out the presence of Sergeant Finnegan of the New York Police Department's Red Squad at the rally.

Alf always took pains to point out the presence of the police at political rallies and happenings, and these agents obviously reciprocated Alf's attention. During the Hunter College crisis last year, Alf was spotted in the corridors by these worthies who pointed him out to their superiors as an outside agitator. Alf was actually at Hunter to attend an executive committee meeting of the City University faculty senate.

Next time I saw Alf was in the Great Hall when the General Faculty or the Instructional Staff or whatever was assembled to discuss how to react to the seizure of the South Campus by the BPRSC. On the floor of the Great Hall, Alf was rushing to and fro, cupping his bad ear to hear the better, always near the front of the Hall, proposing motions to allow the BPRSC representatives grouped on the stage to address the faculty.

That night or the next day, a coalition of Faculty for Action, elements of the SEEK faculty and the Black Puerto Rican Faculty came into being, with Alf our one link to the world of senior faculty and the Chancellor's office. It was Alf who persuaded us to initiate a motion that the ombudsman, Professor Samuel Hendel, be elected to represent the faculty in negotiations which Buell Gallagher had initiated with BPRSC spokesmen. Had that motion carried, in all likelihood, Joe Copeland would have missed the opportunity of serving the college as acting president.

Once negotiations began, I saw little of Alf until the crucial admissions issue was reached. At that time, Alf and Professor Oscar Lumpkin joined the negotiations as BPRSC consultants. Gallagher and the faculty representatives had their experts present as well. But it was the BPRSC, aided by Conrad and Lumpkin, which presented a full-blown admissions plan that was elegant in its simplicity, accurate in its assumptions, and correct in its forecasts.

Lumpkin and Alf had been working feverishly for days and nights on the South Campus with members of the BPRSC to find a solution to the problem of how to have a 1970 freshman class in which black and Puerto Rican high

school graduates would hold no less than 35% of the places, without violating the 1964 Civil Rights Law barring racial quotas. The figures on which the BPRSC admissions plan was based came from Alf who had just finished coordinating a CUNY faculty senate task-force report on open admissions. At the negotiations, Alf presented the plan for the BPRSC, explaining its elements one by one with the force of clarity which characterizes a first-class mind.

Meanwhile, Alf had been elected to the College's faculty senate, as I had been. This faculty body began to meet the morning after the Board of Higher Education (BHE) had superseded the faculty negotiators, voided the negotiations, and accepted the injunctions initiated by Mario Procaccino and City Council President Frank Smith. Within a few days, racial violence had flared on the campus, members of the BPRSC had been arrested, Buell Gallagher had resigned for the last time, and Joe Copeland had been chosen by the BHE to be acting president of the College with a mandate to restore educational normalcy.

In the new senate, Alf, soon to be censured by his own department as a renegade for abusing its collegial privacy, became a leading spokesman for the resumption of negotiations. In the Harlem community, Alf worked with the BPRSC to mobilize adult support for its positions. At the offices of the BHE and the Chancellor, Alf tried

over and over again to elucidate a point, but most of all to lecture the faculty on what he considered to be its moral and social responsibility to the city's victimized high school graduates. Alf's orchestrated efforts to reach and to arouse the conscience of his fellow faculty members had little effect. But his remarks seldom failed to sting faculty consciences.

I recall the hoots of derision from the faculty when I placed Alf's name in nomination for some committee or other, declaring that his election was required to provide some representation for the faculty left, for the 2000 students who had signed a petition supporting the five demands, and for the BPRSC. Neither Alf nor I until that moment grasped the enormous moral and social distance which had come to separate him from even those of his colleagues who only a year before had so admired his judgment and his concern for the College. The magnitude of senior faculty alienation from Alf was revealed when faculty council nabobs contrived not to renominate him for service on the CUNY faculty senate, although Alf was one of the acknowledged leaders of that body. Alf said repeatedly that if he had not come to CUNY with tenure as a full professor, his academic prowess notwithstanding, some pretext or another would have been found to force his leaving CUNY.

Nowadays in the CUNY system, on matters of significance, college faculties propose, college presidents recommend, and the Chancellor and the BHE dispose. The BHE solved the CCNY-BPRSC crisis by announcing that its open admissions policy scheduled to be implemented in 1975 would be implemented as of September, 1970. The BHE concurrently announced the creation of a CUNY Commission on Open Admissions to work the summer long to bring forth recommendations to give substance to the open admissions policy directive. As Alf pointed out in his public rebuttal to Joe Copeland and the Chancellor's office, when the BHE announced the arrival of open admissions, there was no plan, only a mandate.

As might have been expected, Alf became a member of the Open Admissions Commission. No one in the entire CUNY system was as knowledgeable about the total university admissions as was he. Moreover, Alf had the respect of the Chancellor and the young turks in the Chancellor's office. Alf was one of the very few highly accomplished CUNY professors of national reputation



Alfred Conrad (left) and Jay Schulman (right) criticize the BHE's open admissions plans at a press conference mightily to make the Chancellor and his top staff understand that the negotiated settlements were legitimate. In the midst of all of this activity, Alf saw to it that legal counsel and bail was available to those BPRSC students who had been arrested.

Alf returned to the College's faculty senate deliberations following the completion of the second round of negotiations in which he had fully participated. He had served with the BPRSC negotiating team the better part of two weeks. Each of these days had been full days, and at the end, negotiations had concluded on an around-the-clock basis. Indeed, Professor Bernard Bellush had become so concerned about the physical and psychological health of the faculty negotiators that he insisted on using separate teams of negotiators.

Before the faculty senate were the negotiated agreements accepting the dual admissions plan in principle and urging the creation of a School of Urban and Ethnic Studies. In the interminable debates which carried on for weeks under the guise of faculty responsibility, dilution was the watchword of the faculty majority. Alf became an ever more lonely and haughty figure as he rose

last year. The woman behind Conrad, standing slightly to his left, is the late Betty Rawls.

who willingly worked to solve the vast problems of CUNY as well as to advance his own scholarly reputation.

A number of times that summer, Alf flew down from his farm in Vermont to pursue the Commissions' work. Alf, together with Professor Lloyd Delaney of Queens College and Lester Jacobs, president of the university's Student Advisory Council, sought to lead the commission to adopt specific recommendations which, if accepted by the BHE, would give black and Puerto Rican high school graduates some chance to enter four-year colleges. The full commission decided otherwise and Alf and his like-minded colleagues authored a minority report in his living room which called for the use of class rank at time of graduation and a lottery to insure a relatively color-blind assignment of high school graduates to both four- and two-year colleges.

Alf felt that his service on the commission was redeemed by the chance to come to know Delaney well. It was Lloyd, Alf said, who taught him to see that the terms "disadvantaged," the "poverty groups," etc., all were middle class labels for victimized people. Like so many

(Continued on page 6)

Next Wednesday at noon, his friends will gather in the Finley Grand Ballroom to conduct a memorial service in his and Betty Rawls' honor. His wife will read aloud portions of his journal.

On this page, Jay Schulman, a former sociology professor at the College, reminisces about Conrad's involvement with students and faculty in political battles at the campus.