

eryation

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

About 50 demonstrators marched peacefully upon Steinman Hall Monday to protest recruitment by Marines on campus.

Chanting "Workers, students and peasants say no, U.S. Marines have got to got," the students were blocked from entering Steinman by Wackenhut guards and city police.

The students left without incident and then regrouped in front of Harris Hall, where the ROTC offices are located. Soon after, they

Guards Prevent Sale of Papers; College To Review Its Policy

mittee on Student Affairs will meet next week to review College policy on the sale of commercial materials on campus. Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer this week called for the meeting as a result of questions arising about the sale of political newspapers here.

Wackenhut guards have reportedly threatened students here with arrest by city police for selling political newspapers.

Dean Sohmer admitted Wednesday that the guards had no authority to make such threats. Earlier, he asserted that the guards were enforcing a city ordinance that banned such sales.

Dean Sohmer admitted Wednesday that the guards had no authority to make such threats. Earlier he asserted that the guards were enforcing a city ordinance that banned such sales. But when asked to cite the ordinance, he was unable to do so, and conceded later that it only covered non-students who could be arrested for trespass.

Larry Goldbetter, of the Progressive Labor Party, and Jose Reyes, of the Workers League, said that they had been prevented from selling their organizations' newspapers, despite the fact that they were students.

Goldbetter said he had been detained by security guards four times in the past week for trying to sell "Challenge." He asserted that the guards threatened him with arrest if he was caught again.

"They're not letting me sell 'Challenge' because it's a communist paper and it talks about the revolution," he stated. Reyes was prevented from selling his organization's

newspaper, "The Bulletin," in

The Student-Faculty Com- front of Cohen Library Monday. actions, they threatened to call for reinforcements. Both Goldbetter and Reyes said they identified themselves as students.

in the past, persons selling the When he protested the guards' Black Panther Party newspaper have also be occupied by security guards.

"The freedom of the streets exists," Sohmer commented

Puerto Rican Students Demand Dismissal of Spanish Lecturer

by arthur volbert

Puerto Rican student groups this week called for the dismissal of a lecturer in the Romance Language department for allegedly circulating a vocabulary list that was "denigrating" to Puerto Ricans. They also accused the chairman of the department, Professor Renee Waldinger, of being unresponsive to this and other demands for reform and of having a "naive attitude toward racism."

Representatives of the Puerto Rican Student Union (PRSU) and the Puerto Rican-Spanish Students Committee (PRSSC) met with Waldinger Monday to discuss their grievances. Besides urging the firing of the lecturer, Gary Keller, they called for student participation in determining course material, additional hiring of Puerto Rican faculty, greater emphasis on Puerto Rican literature in Spanish courses, and the sponsorship of more Puerto Rican

cultural fungtions.
They also demanded an

"immediate investigation and follow-up of anti-Puerto Rican attitudes existing within the department."

The charges of racism were denied by Keller and Waldinger.

"We came out of the meeting very disappointed," Maria Navarro of the PRSSC stated afterwards. "Prof. Waldinger seems very negative about this."

"We had intended to work through the structure of the administration but now we find ourselves stopped," William Nieves, of the PRSU said yesterday. "We will now have to work through our own ways and our own methods."

The students charged that Keller made up 2000 copies of a list of "New Yorkisms" which "emphasized vulgar, downgrading terms with the objective of projecting a false image of the Puerto Rican people." The list was prepared for his Elementary Conversational Spanish I (Spanish 51.1) course, which is required for Education majors.

Some of the words on the list

that the students object to are: "los blancos"—the whites; "moyeto"-negro, black man; "grifo"—negro; "amulatarse"-to become the color of a mulatto: "maricon"-homosexual; "pato"-homosexual; "tecata"-drug; "hara"-the police.

"This list which is to be used to educate future teachers is nothing but a collection of vulgarisms with the sole intent of projecting images of racism, drug addiction, sexual perversity, and lawlessness." a leaflet issued by the PRSU stated, "Such individuals who use professorships to purposely destroy the total integrity of an ethnic group cannot be allowed to teach in any institution."

The leaflet called Keller's list "a reflection of the blatant racism which exists in the Romance Language department and in every level of the City College administration toward the Puerto Rican community."

Keller, however, yesterday denied the charges that his list was motivated by racism. He

(Continued on Page 7)

White On Black:

Notes on the Panther Trial by mike mason



The war between the Black Panthers and the police forces of this country has been going on for a few years now. Both the Government and the Panthers take this war very seriously, feeling, undoubtedly with reason, that their survival is at stake.

The local version of this war is being waged downtown in the Criminal Courts Building, where 13 (formerly 21) Panthers are being tried for conspiracy to blow up police partment stores Botanical Gardens. Like the Chicago 8 trial, this is a different kind of battle from that fought in the open arena of gunfights, cop-killings, Panther-shootings, no-holdsbarred showdown between black revolutionaries and the cops. Yes, this is a different kind of battle, this one is being waged in a Temple of High Civilization, namely, a Courtroom, no guns allowed, just legal arguments, verbal salvos, technical evidence and testimony. The winner will be not the side with the fastest gun, but the side that can persuade the jury that it has the law on its side.

The trial is being held on the 13th Floor of the Criminal Courts Buildings, 100 Center Street. Court starts each morning at 10:30. By 10, most days, from fifty to a hundred people are lined up in the corridor, waiting to be admitted into the courtroom as spectators. Most of them are young, black and white, hippies, radical-cause people; most of them have come to root for the Panthers. The corridor swarms with cops. At about 10:30, the cops assigned to this courtroom usher those on line, one by one, into rooms where they thoroughly search them for possible weapons. On a number of days when I almost had my pockets ripped because of the overzealousness of the cops searching me, I wondered wheteher those more conspicuously subversive (i.e., bearded, sloppily dressed, wild-haired, arrogant/defiant looking) were searched with the same speed and dignity accorded those whose possible subversive intent was not expressed so obviously on their person.

A fter thus being searched, spectators are admitted to (Continued on Page 2)



Stormy Weather

On November 30, the San Francisco bureau of the Associated Press received a letter signed by Bernadine Dohrn, of the Weatherman Underground. The Weathermen promise in the letter to attack military and government buildings without warning in retaliation for the recent United States' raids and bombings of North Vietnam.

The letter warns, "Brothers and sisters: keep away from ROTC, city, state, and federal buildings, pig stations, and cars."

The recent escalation of US aggression in Southeast Asia has for the most part gone uncontested by students and the remainder of the Left. Our lack of protest has been caused either by the seeming futility of our actions, or by fear of the kind of repression that was visited on the students of Kent State and Jackson State last Spring, or maybe by the government's ruse of withdrawal. Only the Weathermen appear to have been moved to action.

Not that the rest of us aren't disturbed by the Nixon Administration's lies—the denials of the attacks that were later confirmed by the President over Thanksgiving turkey. We realize, just as much as the Weathermen, that the "reconnaisance" planes, which were attacked by the North Vietnamesse actually draw the blueprints for US bombers. Thus they are directly responsible for the genocide that comes from the air.

Do we accept, anymore than the Weathermen, that the commando raids to rescue the prisoners of war are justified? These are the pilots and bombadiers who have murdered Vietnamese men, women and children, destroyed villages and defoliated the Vietnamese countryside. What would the Nixon Acministration say if the North Vietnamese or the NLF tried to rescue their soldiers, who were fighting for their country's freedom, from the torturing they receive in South Vietnamese prisons?

We know that peace is not Nixon's priority. We know that the President wants an unattainable, not to mention immoral, military victory. We know all this, but unlike the Weatherman, still we do not act.

ct. But maybe the Weathermen will force us to act.

The Weathermen have warned that they may bomb ROTC buildings. Harris Hall is an ROTC building. Harris Hall is also a classroom building. If the Weathermen bomb the building, they bomb the classrooms along with the ROTC. And they bomb anyone in the classrooms.

Maybe the fact that the students in ROTC will one day lead attacks to kill innocent Vietnamese does move us. Maybe the fact that having ROTC here implies that the var doesn't move us. But maybe Weathermen's threat to blow us to pieces will scare us shitless.

And maybe if we're scared shitless enough, we'll finally get around to doing what we should have done a long time ago—throw ROTC off the campus.

 ${\bf A}$ B-52 doesn't give warnings before it attacks. The Weathermen have.

observation post

Editors: Steve Simon, Arthur Volbert, Peter Grad.

Marcia Anneaberg, Bobby Attanasio, Bruce Berman, Peter Bozewicz, Allen Heimlich, Ken Kessler, Bruce Knoll, Zeev Kranzdorf, Allan Lovasz, Bob Lovinger, Fred Miller, Mike Muskal, Jonny Neumann, Don Rosenfield, Magda Schoenfeld, Barry Taylor, Kenneth Winikoff, and Sheila Zukowsky.

Room 336 Finley Center
The City College, 133rd St. and Convent Ave., New York 10031

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

Mastering the Draft

John Striker and Andrew Shapiro

During war "we need somebody inspired by God on high to preach to our women and children and those men above 25." And so in 1917, Congress legislated the ministerial exemption. Today, the class IV-D exemption is also available to preenrolled and enrolled divinity students. It is a mandatory exemption which is based upon essentially objective criteria. In other words, local boards are left with little or no discretion.

Pre-enrollment is a procedure whereby a young man can enroll in a divinity school well before actually beginning classes. A pre-enrolled divinity student will be exempt if he is (1) preparing for the ministry, (2) under the direction of a recognized church or religious organization and (3) is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction leading to entrance into a recognized theological or divinity school in which he is pre-enrolled. Thus, you could qualify for class IV-D while still attending your present college.

An enrolled divinity student will be exempt if he meets the same requirements except that he must already be a full-time divinity student progressing satisfactorily at a recognized divinity school.

Let's examine these requirements. What does "preparing for the ministry" mean? It means you must intend to become a minister. Thus, if you were to admit to your board that your ministerial studies were being pursued solely to get you over the age of draft liability, the board could deny the exemption.

Usually, however, the question of intention will not arise if you pre-enroll or enroll in a divinity school which only graduates qualified ministers. In such cases, the school itself will be "directing" your preparation and, since the school only graduates qualified ministers, your intentions should be clear. Some divinity schools, however, are non-denominational or graduate men for secular as well as religious vocations. Attendance at such schools does not necessarily indicate an intention to become a minister. Consequently, you must submit evidence from the person who is directing your preparation for the ministry, indicating that you do, in fact, intend to become a minister.

What is a "recognized church or religious organization"? The draft laws provide no answer. The Selective Service System has advised its local boards that "a church or religious organization should be able to show that it was established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, and that it

engages primarily in religious activities." This language is not very helpful. Religions generally have a religious character and religious activities. The problem is, what is a religion?

The courts have provided no workable answer. In one case, the Neo-American Church (Dr. Timothy Leary, Chief Boo Hoo) was found not to be a "religion" protected by the Constitution when members were prosecuted for drug law violations. The result might have been different if the court had found "evidence of a belief in a supreme being, a religious discipline, a ritual, or tenets to guide one's daily existence." Instead, it found the use of LSD and an official Church song: Row, Row, Row Your Boat.

This is not to say that unorthodox practices necesarily foreclose legal status to a religion. In one case, a reservist sought a discharge from the Army Reserve on the grounds that he was a ministerial student in the Church of Scientology. Some of the Church's rituals could be characterized as bizarre. The court, however, found that "for our purposes it is enough, absent rebuttal, that the Church is incorporated in New York as a religious corporation, that is has a substantial membership and a functioning divinity school which ordains ministers. It is not for us to prejudge the benefits, or lack therof, which may come to members of the Church from being audited while holding in their hands two soup cans linked by an electrical apparatus."

Good sense would require young men pre-enrolled or enrolled in "unorthodox" divinity schools to present sufficient evidence to their boards explaining the nature of their religion. The Native American Church is not well known in New York nor are Black Muslims familiar in Montana.

Finally, what is a "recognized divinity school"? There is no list. The Selective Service System advises that the "school should enjoy a good reputation" and graduate ministers. This advice is of limited value. Who is to decide if a reputation is good? These are fertile grounds for court cases.

The divinity student exemption is unique in that it is mandatory, available to most anybody, and has no time or age limits. The obvious has already been noted by the U.S. Supreme Court: "A registrant might seek a theological school as a refuge for the duration of the war." The Court added that Congress clearly did not intend this result. Of course, intentions are difficult to determine whether they are Congress' or your own.

Dr. HipPocrates

FLASH! A Berkeley physician has cleared up recurrent vaginal yeast infections in his patients by suggesting they stop wearing underpants. Yeast infections plague many women, especially those who take birth control pills or antibiotics. These medications alter the normal ecology of the vagina, permitting yeast organisms to grow in great numbers. Leather pants or any other tight-fitting relatively impermeable garment favor the proliferation of the yeast, which like a warm moist environment. Nylon panties, then, should not be worn by women with recurrent monilial infections.

My secretary recommends panty slips to prevent cold bottoms or embarrassment when wearing short skirts. Or if the idea still chills you, wear cotton panties.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

About tubal ligations: May I submit an enthused testimonial for tubal ligations by a new method using a laparoscope (a telescope-like device).

The only incisions were an invisible one in my navel and a tiny pinpoint scar a few inches away, on my abdomen—two bandaids when I awoke.

The surgeon fills the belly cavity with carbon dioxide gas, distending it and very easily locating the fallopian tubes and uterus visibly with a flexible light and "scope." Then through the pinhole opening he cuts and cauterizes the tubes. A few stitches repair everything—they fall out a week later.

I experienced no discomfort at all afterwards—I swear that I could have walked home as soon as I woke up from the anesthesia (Demoerol, curare, sodium pentathol). They keep one overnight for observation, mostly because it is traditional, I understand. The operation itself took 20 minutes. Because I am a welfare mother, Medi-Cal paid for it.

Since the doctors, staff and even the food were so good, the only complaint I have is that one does have to get shaved and await one's pubic hair getting long and soft again. Booo!

A few days after the operation I made one follow-

up visit to the out-patient clinic, gave my groovy doctor a bottle of Aprivette and that was it! He just told me to remember to get a Pap smear once a year, and goodbye.

Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

The welfare even paid for the sitter, for the time I was hospitalized. I am 29, with two super kids and in the initial interview I didn't have to lie or threaten Women's Lib, or anything. The going attitude in this clinic is that if a woman is grown-up and rational and seems to know what she wants, they will help her to control her fertility (also they saw my two year old kicking up his heels—maybe that helped!)

Love, and hooray for stopping the baby machine when that's what fits one's life.

Dear Dr. Hip Pocrates:

I was remembering the old trick of using a shaken up Coke as a douche in order not to get pregnant. Is there any truth to this?

Answer: Douching is a most unreliable way of preventing pregnancy. Birth control is not among the things that go better with Coke.

Dear Dr. Hip Pocrates:

Is it possible that one's brain could be damaged by a bad trip on L.S.D.? If so, what can be done about this?

Since the bad trip about a month ago, I feel strange and just on the verge of tripping most of the time. Objects appear to be deformed and different from what I remember them to be before the bad trip. This frightens me and keeps me continually nervous and on edge.

I don't have the money to go to a doctor or psychiatrist, so what can I do?

Answer: You may be eligible for free medical care through your local welfare department. Call them to find out. There's also a Free Clinic in your city which treats drug problems similar to the one you describe. Pure LSD is not known to cause brain damage but when buying drugs on the street you can't be certain of the drug you're getting.

2-OP-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

At Cafe Finley: Happy and Artie

We are surrounded by crazy rabbits and hungry dogs; men and women driven to make sense out of madness, crazy and hungry themselves.

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Happy and Artie Traum have been making music together for at least ten years, sharing what they know best. singing their songs. They know the crazy rabbits and hungry dogs, the misty dreams and golden birds well enough to make them real to me. I admit, though, that in my own clumsy way I live the Traums, trapped by their magic, not your everyday run-of-the-mill objective reviewer. Happy and Artie have sung at benefit after benefit, sung in small cafes, at colleges, at Newport and lately on television, adding their music to the warmth and energy of others. At last, there is an album, Happy and Artie Traum. (Capitol Records, ST-586.)

Happy speaks of the mountains, two of his finest songs are ballads; Artie writes of the social geography of earthkind, the trials of us all. They have left the city and their concerns are for the country, for space, for the special balance of things; their music is bound to a long tradition of folk music. Both Artie and Happy play well, and together, the two guitars speak with a half dozen voices, working in and out and around each other. Their voices blend and harmonize, a brothers' harmony with an almost-the-sameness that adds power and vitality to their enthusiasm.

Of the eleven songs on the album, five have been written by Artie, three by Happy, one together, and two by friends. I have always been struck by their differences, different metaphors and mediums almost, differences brought home to be built upon. It might just be that I find it difficult to talk about music but I sometimes see Happy as an artist working with water colors, painting the deepest feelings with pastels, and Artie as a writer, master trip teller, each of his songs a small novel.

Happy's "Golden Bird," a ballad plucked on the banjo with the help of Buddy Spickard's fiddle, offers a simple but profound moral lesson "Misty Dreams," is a poem of love and of lovers;

both some kind of truth, gentle and straightforward, most of all unashamed. "Mama, It's Such A Long Ride Home," is the cry of the traveller, afraid and alone.

If Happy's songs bring me closer to feeling, Artie's songs take me places, offer me time and space: a rabbit running to his death, men and women trapped in the physical and psychological desert of our land, a proud Indian driven from his home. Each a complete story, as puzzling and powerful as any life. The music varies, plaintive and inevitable in "Rabbit's Luck," so chilling in the "Hungry Dogs of New Mexico" that my chest tightens, and the music drains, even bewilders me. In "Brave Wolf," proud drums and bass join to tell us of an Indian unwilling to despair

Music

though he is pushed from home to home. Throughout the album, guitars, bass, drums, piano and harmonica shift in and out, always trying something new.

Two cuts have been borrowed from friends: "Bessie" from Rick Danko and Robbie Robertson of The Band, and "Uncle Jedd Says" from Billy Batson. Both come alive: Artie and Happy going down the road to see Bessie, a band as good as any other; singing and dancing with Uncle Jedd and Tracy Nelson and friends and family of Mother Earth. Songs to be sung with, infectious and communal.

And the best thing is that they are even better in person, because they sing in order to sing, and care for their songs. And if you are lucky, Michael Esposito will play bass, and Eric Kaz harmonica and piano, and you might even smile and may even sing. For the new music is about music and not money, and Artie and Happy know that and show us again and again. If you doubt their magic, hear their music and sing their songs.



Slick Mother of God

Fillmore Friday night. She wore a white knitted poncho, a white midi that had designs along the fringes and white laced

Someone in the audience gave Grace. who is about eight months pregnant, a white sweatshirt with solid black lettering. "To the Mother of God. Her eyes lit up and she smiled as she held up the gift and said, "Jesus Christ! That was only a joke for the press. I'm actually going to call him Fred." Then some freak in the front row gave her a red rose with a note. She really dug it, but she read it only to herself and gave it to her boy friend, Paul Kantner, rhythm guitarist for the Airplane.

The Airplane played several old favorites and everyone sang and clapped. Joey Covington, the drummer, played on a transparent drum set that reflected stage lights and freaked out a lot of trippers. "Hey man, is that drum set really clear?" And a short reply, "No, it can't be," from a friend. Marty Balin reached notes higher than Gracie did and when he really got into his music, he dropped everything including his tambourine. Can't forget about Jorma Kaukonen, the lead guitarist, contesting with Papa John, a thin, old black musician who plays a fine electric violin, and says, "Right On!" to greet his audience.

It was beautiful to listen to Jorma jam Michael Friedman with Papa John, communicating so well to

Grace Slick was a goddess at the each other and to their audience through their music. Jack Cassady kept a heavy beat on the bass guitar and spent most of his time near the lightshow screen and avoiding the spotlight.

The Airplane attempted to close the night with "Volunteers." People got out of their seats and danced in the aisles, throwing clenched fists in the air as a 48star American flag flashed on the screen. Gracie, too, was dancing more than she had throughout the entire night. The screams and whistles were overwhelming, and the Airplane returned and concluded the night with "Ballad of me and you and Pooneil" instead.

The show began with the Buddy Guy-Jr. Wells Band. Buddy Guy, who was ill, was replaced by guitarist John Hammond. This blues band couldn't understand that the audience was impatient to see the Airplane and that's why the applause was so poor. "If you don't like us," Jr. Wells said, "just yell 'boo!' and we'll get off." The audience never did. The band played another number and then left the stage without saying good-bye.

Then came the Airplane's group within a group, the electric Hot Tuna. Papa John jammed with them and their performance was outstanding. The light show (Glenn McKay's Head Lights)—an arty display of flashing phalluses and female nudes—was a bit of a disappointment. I expected something in better taste.

Zeev Kranzdorf

'You've Just Gotta Love to Play'

by bob lovinger

Thirty seconds remained in the first half of Tuesday night's City-Columbia game. Columbia's blond god, Larry Gordon, had the ball. He raced down the court, guarded tightly by City's co-captain, Bob Summers. When Gordon went to shoot, Summers fouled him.

With 2:18 left in the game, Summers fouled Columbia's Evans. Fifteen seconds later, Evans fouled Summers. He missed both foul shots. Summers' game totals: no points, two fouls.

The locker room was pretty quiet, save for an occasional curse. Columbia had won, 81-55. Summers, a blond, 6'3" senior, was standing naked, preparing for his shower, when I asked to talk to him. He looked surprised. When he finished showering, we sat dawn. "I don't think starting against Columbia is a bad thing. We realize they're scholarship players. We just have to try and forget about this one, and go into the next game fresh."

Just before the game started, one student reporter turned to another: "What do you think?"

He hesitated. "We got a chance," he said hopefully.

"Whatta ya mean, we got a chance? Two weeks ago you told me we were gonna beat 'em."

"Yeah, but that was before we lost Makuch." (Makuch was a top prospect who lost his eligibility this term).

It looked like it might turn out to be a repeat of the last three contests. City lost to Columbia by 33 points in 1967, 58 in '68, and 43 last

Bob Summers has been a substitute on the College's team for as long as he's played on it. Last year he was working his way up to starter when he was hurt.

"Yeah, losing like tonight hurts," he said, his hands moving emphatically. "Don't forget, we never get to play them at home. It makes a difference. Look, we could play turkey teams and win. But we play a good, tough schedule. I can go down to the schoolyard and kick anybody's ass, but playing against good guys like McMillan (Jim, last year) and Newmark (Dave, the year before last)—that's what mat-

Occasionally, Summers would laugh when there seemed to be nothing to laugh at. But he knew I knew there was. "Sure, there's a

letdown at the end of a game like this, but those of us who've been here for four years take pride in the fact that everybody in the school shits on us, yet we take it, we stay and work."

University Gym, 1968: Cis down by fifty points. The sophisticated Columbia fans are screaming for "No mercy! More!" I remember looking across the gym floor at my friend playing tuba in Columbia's band. He had a big smile. "Well," I thought, "he's paying enough for it anyway."

This year, Columbia had to do without their big men: McMillan, and Heyward Dotson. To compensate, the Lions had new warm-up togs, the band had been enlarged, and the University was selling two-record albums called "The McMillan-Dotson Era." As usual, though, our cheerleaders were far superior to theirs.

At one point in the second half; City trailed by only ten, 50-40. We hoped. But it fell apart. The last quarter of the game was a series of winces. I hid my face from my tuba friend, who had become a cheerleader. All that remained was for the band to play their theme song, "Who Owns New York."

Coach Dave Polansky talked about needing "more cohesive team play. We played real well in that third quarter," he said, with that tongue-in-cheek smile of his. "But when they got that twenty-two point lead, I decided to take a look at the rest of the team."

Summers talked about feelings: "There's more optimism on the team this year, and we'll win more. For years we were down on each other, and I was always very sensitive to the criticism. Listen, it's tough. We have to practice hard at least two hours a day. When nobody's supporting you, it just makes it tougher.

"You've gotta give up so much. You could get a job, make money, go out with girls. And when you're always getting kicked in the balls by people like the press, that's when you know adversity."

Why do you do it, when you're only subbing?

"I guess you gotta really love to play ball."

Summers was dressed and ready to go. He stood up. As he did, his glasses fell to the floor and shattered. He threw his hands up and yelled, "Oh shit!"

Robert Summers had some twenty games yet of City College basketball.

Guards Seize Student For Pot

Wackenhut guards seized a student in the South Campus cafeteria yesterday afternoon for allegedly smoking marijuana. He was held for about 30 minutes, and released.

The guards said they were acting after receiving a complaint by telephone, but observers said a guard walking through the cafeteria, had summoned two others who pushed aside chairs before taking the student.

The student said afterwards that it "wasn't much of a hassle. They didn't give me a rap at all. I

Percy Sutton Raps To Pol. Sci. Crowd

Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton described himself as an "evolutionary with revolutionary speed" Wednesday night to a group of people at the College before departing to help mediate a dispute at George Washington High School.

Sutton spoke to evening session students and faculty about being a black politician who works within the system. "I am a political animal, I like politics," he said. He told the audience of largely political science majors that "politicians are the most honest people you know."

Sutton became politicized while growing up in Texas, where he was first arrested at the age of 13 for distributing NAACP literature in the white section of his town. He has since been arrested seven times for civil rights work.

Sutton said he decided to work in politics because he did not have the "committment to death" which he believes to be the true test of any revolutionary.

Instead, Sutton made a "commitment to life" and came to New York, where he studied law and entered politics.

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told them I had just walked over to the table with my friends, and that two seconds later, a girl passed me a joint."

Before releasing him, the guards took the student's college identification card, which will be turned over to Assistant Professor Herbert DeBerry (Student Personnel Services). DeBerry will call the student in for a conference.

"If he were an outsider, we'd have busted him right away," one guard said. "He's a student, and we'll treat him as a student."

Meanwhile the Student-Faculty Drug Commission, delegated by President Marshak, has created four sub-committees to compile a set of "working papers" to determine future actions on drug control by the administration.

The subcommittees will study the situation at other colleges, intra-disciplinary possibilities, treatment and prevention of narcotics addiction, and the relationship between law, the police, and the College.

The arrest of ten students on Nov. 16 may be considered under the domain of two of the subcommittees. However, any policy that the President accepts will probably not be retreactive.

Co-chairman Kenny Marion noted the importance of the Student Drug Commission: "The college must take a position on the current drug situation. President Marshak needs the advice of students and faculty to help determine the College's policy on drug abuse."

The commission is considering holding "hearings" sometime before or after Christmas at which individuals, either students or faculty, will be able to air their views on the drug problem. The Commission's next meeting will be next Thursday. Its report must be in by Jan. 15, at which time the president will make a decision concerning the current situation.

-Simon, Schoenfeld

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Almanac Closing Spurs Objections

by peter grad

Plans to discontinue classes at the Alamac Hotel were opposed by several faculty, students and administrators this week.

"We see this as the first step of many to phase out the SEEK program" said Geary Greenidge, chairman of the SEEK Student Government grievance committee

He said that concerned SEEK members may ask for a court order to investigate the issues behind the closing and added that he hoped for a "re-examination and reversal of their decision."

"We are students in a program and we do not appreciate our facilities constantly being threatened. We are treated like an unwanted, second stepchild ... like Cinderella before meeting her fairy godmother."

The Alamac has been subjected to "harassment" since it first opened in February 1968, charged Gwendolyn Colbert, chairman of the Executive Committee and a faculty member. Dr. Colbert, who said she was "quite disturbed and upset" by the announced closings, cited budget crises, difficulties in establishing academic departments and problems in securing stipends for students as recent obstacles to the SEEK program.

"This institution has worked—despite all the difficulties. By being smaller than other universities, we are better

able to meet the needs of the students. There's greater flexibility, more than what can exist elsewhere. I know that the faculty here are dedicated in acting to retain the center."

SEEK faculty claim there were no prior consultations with either students or staff before the closings were announced. President Marshak, Chancellor Albert Bowker and Vice Chancellor of Urban Affairs Julius Edelstein made the announcement at a meeting in the Grand Ballroom last week, stating that the closing was "in the best interest of the students."

Dean Miriam Gilbert, who is in charge of classes at the Alamac disagreed, saying she was "sad and upset... we were really beginning to get into it," she said. "We've been making it, moving towards a common goal to see that our students are more than ready to transfer into colleges of their choice."

Both the dean and Colbert emphasized that they are opposed to the closing of the Alamac facilities per se but rather, they fear that as a result of this move, the SEEK program will lose its independence and gradually be dissolved.

"Our teachers are concerned with keeping this unit intact, more so than with their finding jobs elsewhere after June," said Gilbert.

The BHE has guaranteed that the 58 teachers displaced as a result of the closing will be given preference in hiring at other branches of the City University.

Not everyone was sorry to see the center close. One staff member at the Alamac, who preferred to remain anonymous due to the "highly emotional atmosphere making it impossible to candidly speak one's mind," said she saw a "too paternalistic attitude taken towards the SEEK

(Continued on Page 7)

faculty member. Dr. Colbert, who said she was "quite Graduates To Fight Tuition disturbed and unset" by the

An end to tuition fees for graduate study at the City University is being sought in a suit against the Board of Higher Education (BHE).

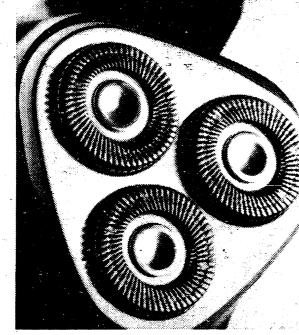
The suit is being pressed by a coalition of graduate student groups. It also calls for the refunding of tuition already paid, a total of \$7.500.000.

"We believe that all students, graduates and undergraduates alike, are entitled to a free education at the City University," declared Assemblyman Alan Hochberg, who is acting as legal counsel to the groups. "This is the basis for the existence of the City University and we intend to have free tuition restored for all students."

Hochberg called the BHE decision to charge students a tuition fee "a gross injustice" because graduate students use the same facilities as undergraduates and are served by the same faculty.

The suit charges that the BHE has acted "arbitrarily" and "capriciously" in charging tuition.

Graduate students currently pay \$45 a credit in addition to an en-



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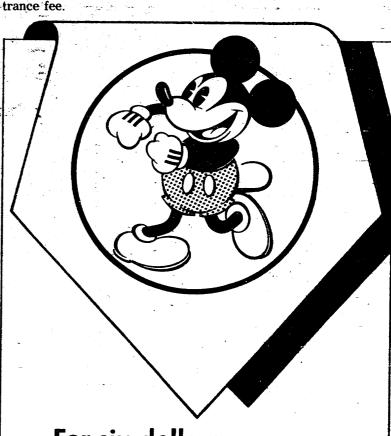
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5-OP-FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

Denies Racism Charge

In your issue of November 20, you quoted a statement referring to me as a person who uses "racist" slurs. The term "racist" once had a very definite meaning. It increasingly has been emptied of content through its use as an epithet. Still, it remains as an ugly curse frequently applied wholesale to practically anyone regardless of his actual views on ethnic problems.

Let me illustrate by using myself as an example. If I were forced to summarize my views in a phrase I suppose it would be: unreconstructed integrationist. My son, Michael, aged seven, is the product of a mixed marriage. I hope he thinks of his Dad as somewhat of an "integrationist," else I might not be permitted to talk to him. I felt strongly enough about my views to spend 40 days in the Maximum Security Unit of the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman as a Freedom Rider. I believe in the words of Martin Luther King, Jr., and I too "have a dream" that someday soon we will erase these boundaries and live together as brothers.

I am confident that you will permit your readers to know my actual views by printing this letter.

Sincerely yours, Professor Robert Martinson Chairman, Sociology

Never Ran For Chairman

While it is unpleasant to continue and to prolong an argument long after the point has been made, and particularly when the issues that were raised are not answered but irrelevant side-attacks are made to deflect the attention from those issues, I do wish to correct a misstatement that appeared in OP, November 20, 1970. Your statement reads:

"Martinson, who had defeated Sagarin for the chairmanship of the Sociology Department last May, said he had helped. . ."

I should like to know the date when I was defeated for the chairmanship, and I should be delighted to see the minutes. The fact is that I never ran for chairman of the Department, and never intended to. I ran for acting chairman, and for that office I was defeated by Martinson, by a vote of 7 to 5. After that election was held, the then chairman, Professor Howton, was informed that the election was invalid, because we were not entitled to elect an acting chairman, but only a chairman. Another meeting was held, under conditions that have been protested by three members of the Department, and that, according to the minutes submitted by Professor Winick, were regarded as unfortunate by many others. At that meeting, over my protest, an ex post facto understanding with regard to the intent of the previous meeting was passed. No one ran for chairman at that second meeting.

I categorically deny that I ever ran for chairman of the Sociology Department. I did, however, run for chairman of the City College chapter of the United Federation of College Teachers, and was elected. No one to my knowledge has protested that election.

As for chairmanship of the Sociology Department, I don't think anyone has run for chairman since Professor Howton was elected for a three-year term in, I believe, 1967. How Martinson became chairman is another story, and since he is the one who has raised the question, with his false statement that he defeated me for chairman, I wish he would tell it.

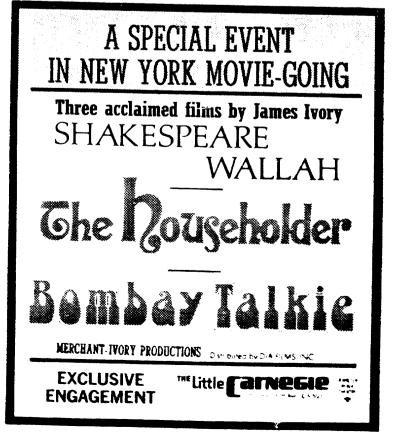
Sincerely yours, Edward Sagarin

Student Misses Drug Scene

I would like to take issue with your headline, "Students appear unaffected by drug arrests." The difference between Buttenweiser Lounge on the Thursday break before the busts and the Thursday after the busts was incredible. Thursday "before" the lounge was filled with circles of 10-15 people getting stoned and there was no room for people to walk. Thursday "after" the lounge was deserted and the sweet smell of grass or hash was nowhere to be found.

One of my friends who used to deal five nickels a day won't even bring a pipe or rolling paper to school anymore. In the interests of selfpreservation, I prefer to remain:

Anonymous.



Sedgewick Attacks R. D. Laing's Ideas

Peter Sedgewick, of the British International Socialists, yesterday attacked the theories of R.D. Laing, a reknowned psychoanalyst and recent guru of the disaffected young, as "just another escape."

After briefly outlining the development of Laing's thought on the theories of schizophrenia, Sedgewick expressed his skepticism of the notion held by followers of Laing, and many radical revolutionaries that mental illness is a social term applied to deviant individuals as a means of political oppression.

In commenting upon Laing's view of schizophrenics as victims of a disturbed family situation, and not of a "disease," once the processes involved are un-

derstood, Sedgewick dismissed both the purely bio-chemical and social explanation as a premature analysis of the facts.

Sedgewick then asked why, more than other diseases, mental illness should be regarded as a political event. It is a mistake, he said, to single out confinement for schizophrenia as an in-

fringement on the basic liberties of the individual. The issue, he argued, should be the whole realm of medicine.

Sedgewick made clear his basic objection to the careless glorification of so-called "madness" to the level of a pseudo-cult.

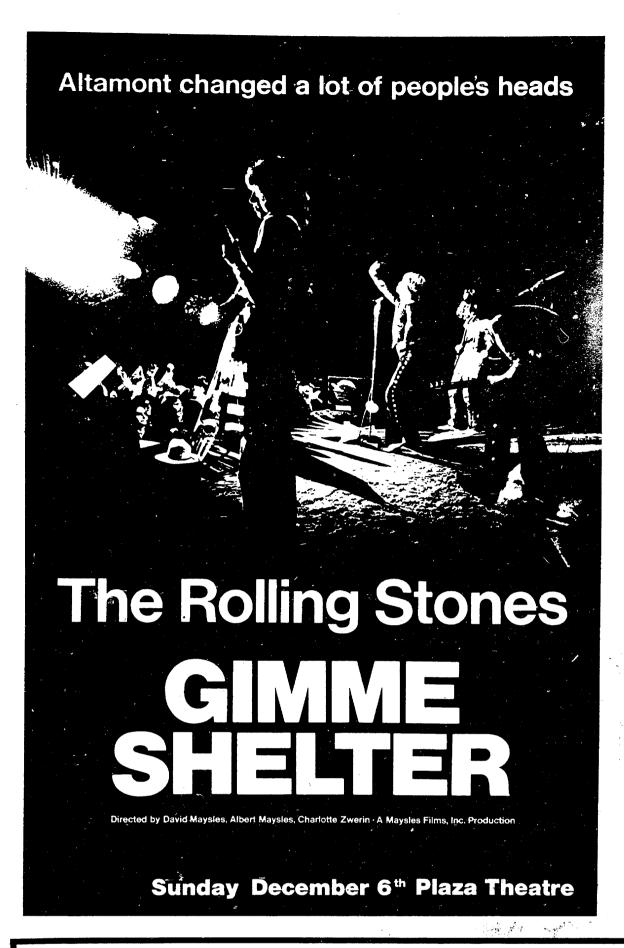
—judith furedi

Landlords on Trial

A public trial of landlords and the City of New York for crimes related to housing will be held at Columbia University's Wollman Auditorium, 115th Street and Broadway, this Sunday from 1-10 PM.

The mock trial is sponsored by the Metropolitan Council on Housing, the Black Panther Party, the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, the Young Lords and other community groups charging the city administration and landlords with fostering slum conditions, failing to enforce the Building and Health Codes and carrying out genocide against black and Puerto Rican people. Anyone may attend and testify.





Students Demand Removal Of Instructor for 'Racism'

(Continued from Page 1)
contended that it was a
preliminary compilation, not
intended for circulation.

"In no way did I ever intend to offend any Spanish-speaking person or group," he said in a prepared statement. "In no way was I oriented by any political, social or linguistic motive other than that requested of me by the Spanish 51.1 committee—namely to prepare a supplementary vocabulary of words which may be relevant to the Spanish spoken in New York City."

The list, he said, was supposed to be part of a larger one being compiled by all faculty teaching Spanish 51.1. In addition, he said that he gave copies of his list to Ariel Ruiz, a Puerto Rican lecturer in the department.

"Mr. Ruiz examined the list and gave me several suggestions for changing the spellings and semantic meanings of som," he said, adding that he had accepted "certain additions, changes and suppressions needed to be

Guards...

(Continued from Page 1)

"The freedom of a closed establishment doesn't."

"It's been a college policy for years that no money can be collected except for charitable drives registered as such," he continued. "I don't make college policy, I do tell people whether it should be enforced."

When Sohmer was aksed to produce the ordinance, he said he would have to look into his files. He later admitted that the ordinance only prohibited non-students from trespassing, or selling on campus.

"We have a slight problem here," he added.

made."

Ruiz, however, said yesterday that Keller rejected his attempts to amend the list.

"When I finished reading the list, I was so shocked, that I went to his room to let him know my opposition to the circulation of this sheet," he asserted. "I began to make suggestions but he didn't pay attention."

Ruiz characterized Keller as a "conservative" in regards to language and said he was oriented toward Spain rather than Latin America.

Ruiz also said that he had not compiled a list of his own because he did not have time enough to do the complicated and extensive field research he felt was necessary for such a compilation.

Sixteen of the 30 words on Keller's list of "New Yorkisms," Ruiz added, "show racism, drug deviation, sex, and the lowest strata of the community."

Waldinger, however, defended Keller against all charges or racism.

"The inclusion of these words was simply a lack of judgment, but on the other hand this list never would have been printed," she said.

Waldinger said her department was actively seeking to meet some of the other demands of the Puerto Rican students. She stated that she had written to the University of Puerto Rico to seek additional Puerto Rican faculty members, and that she would be amenable to any suggestions for Puerto Rican—oriented courses if the suggestions were properly presented.

She added, however, that the department did not have any funds for additional Puerto Rican cultural offerings.

She rejected greater student participation in her department, stating that "students can only see something in light of their own experience so they can't really judge what should be included in a course."

SEEK...

(Continued from Page 5)

student."

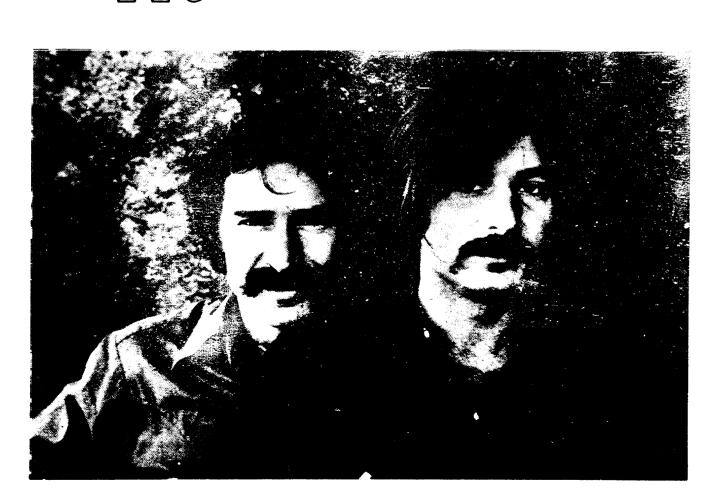
"The accent is on intimacy to the exclusion of academic performance . . . the SEEK student cannot cultivate good academic performance," she stated. "I feel it would be far better, and more democratic, for our black and Puerto Rican students to intermingle with groups of other racial backgrounds. We are not promoting equality but are perpetuating apartheidism."

A member of the College's Student Senate who resides at the Alamac said she thought that the classes at the downtown center were too "remedial and elementary" and did not offer a realistic college situation.

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Notes on the Panther Trial

Panther defendants confer on current case while in jail.

(Continued from Page 1)

the courtroom as far as capacity allows, approximately 55. Inside the courtroom is another contingent of cops, who are there, apparently, to enforce decorum. During the pre-trial hearings last winter, there were frequent outbursts from both the Panther defendants and the spectators, who applauded and shouted "Right On," which forced the Judge to clear the courtroom of spectators and finally recess the hearings until the Panthers promised to behave properly. This time, the Forces of the Law are taking no chances; there seem to be almost as many cops watching the spectators as guarding the defendants. One especially mean-looking cop, who reminded me of Sonny Liston, seemed to take a particular dislike to me during the time I attended the trial. I think he took exception to my reading a newspaper during periods when nothing particular was happening. I was tempted to remind him that if Bobby Kennedy could read the Old Testament during the funeral of Cardinal Spellman, I certainly had the right to read something during a dull moment in Judge John Murtaugh's courtroom.

Panthers Indicted

The Panthers were indicted on conspiracy charges in April, 1969, after cops from the Bureau of Special Services raided the apartments of several Panthers. They allegedly found a few pipe bombs, some components of a time bomb, several maps of the city (with certain police stations and department stores marked off, according to the testimony of the arresting officers). The prosecution's case is built upon this evidence (challenged by the defense on the ground that it was illegally seized) and the testimony of policemen who had infiltrated the Panther organization and came back to the D. A.'s office with tape recordings of Panther meetings and conversations between members of the Party.

The first three weeks of the trial (it started in mid-October) were taken up with the testimony of the arresting officers. Since then, the prosecution has been presenting the testimony of the police informers and playing the tapes which were admitted into evidence and played for the jury over defense objections that they were

"Battle of Algiers" Shown

The highlight of the trial to date, though, from the viewpoint both of drama and the impact it may make on the jury, was the showing of "The Battle of Algiers," an Italian movie of some five or six years ago about the Algerian Revolution. The prosecution wanted the movie shown on the ground that it was required viewing for all Panthers (not denied by the defense). According to the prosecution, the Panthers were planning to adopt the terrorist tactics used by the Algerian revolutionaries. The defense objected on the ground that this was an attempt to prejudice the jury and was irrelevant to the case on trial. To determine its admissability, the Judge allowed the film to be shown with the jury absent (he subsequently ruled that it was admissable and allowed the jury to see it). I had seen this movie a few years ago, and thus was more interested in the reactions of those in the courtroom. Perhaps to no one's surprise, the most avid spectators were the cops assigned to the courtroom. There must have been 25 of them lining the back of the room, staring at the movie almost unblinkingly for 2 hours.

The day the movie was shown, I got to court a bit after the session had started. The same cop who had searched me so zealously and thoroughly every day for a week virtually waved me into the courtroom without anything more than a three second frisk. Curious, I asked him about this later, and he told me that he was in a hurry to get back into the courtroom and see the movie. A question intrudes itself: was it the revolutionary subject of the film together as a team as an illustration of the variety of



that so fascinated the cops, or are they so underpaid that they will drop everything to see a free movie?

In the corridor that afternoon, Jerry Lefcourt, chief defense counsel, talking and joking with various reporters and spectators, suggested (how seriously I don't know) that if the prosecution were permitted to show "The Battle of Algiers" to the jury, he (Lefcourt) might try to counter this by showing "Z", the recent movie about the resistance to the Greek dictatorship. He felt that it might "turn on" the jury and make them as sympathetic to the cause of the defendants as "TheBattle of Algiers" might make them unsympathetic. Listening to this, I couldn't help wondering: If the defense showed "Z", what movie would the prosecution seek to show in return . . . and what film would be selected by the defense to counter that? It is a strange trial, indeed, but who would have thought of such an unlikely thing as a Panther 21 Film Festival?

Case Is Political

Let us now look briefly at some of the principals in this legal battle. About most of the Panthers nothing can really be said. Two of them, Afeni Shakur and Michael Tabor, are defending themselves. They have an active role to play in this trial, and they are conspicuous. Some impression of them can be formed, and a comment or two can be made. The other 11 Panthers sit quietly at the defense table. Theirs are the lives being arbitrated, they will pay the penalty if found guilty, but all they can do now is watch as their lawyers fight it out on their behalf. And a fine bunch of lawyers they are, all six of them. Three stand out in the memory, and must be mentioned: Jerry Lefcourt, chief defense counsel, short, bushy-haired, very cool, a man who gives you the sense that if there's anything he can do to win this case, he's got the guts to do it and the imagination to think of it. Still in his twenties, he gives you the feeling that if you had the bad luck to get arrested, at least you have the good luck to have him defending you, a feeling of confidence you usually have in your lawyer only when he has twenty years' experience behind him; Bob Bluhm, surely the nicest Jewish boy ever to go to bat for a radical cause.—out of court, friendly, always smiling, willing to chat with anybody around—in court, most impressive as he hammers away at theinconsistencies of the prosecution's witnesses, trying to shake their testimony; William Crain, dignified, goateed, looking like a Hungarian diplomat, a man who's spent most of his time during the last few years defending various Movement causes.

The real star of the defense team, though, is Afeni Shakur. Having chosen to defend herself, she has proceeded to do so brilliantly; I can only guess what her effect on the jury is, but I know what her effect on me is. Fantastic. She comes across with astonishing power, she tells it exactly as she sees it, she is magnetic. She decided to gamble, as so many others have during these last few years of "political" trials, on the possible advantages of not hiding behind a thicket of counsel and legal maneuvers. She feels it is better to stand up and speak for herself, from her heart and from her gut, to tell it like it is, in her own way, on her own terms,—this, Afeni Shakur is doing remarkably. I wasn't there for the opening statements in the case, but I heard from some of those who were that Afeni's "rap" to the jury about the situation of black people in this country and what needs to be done about it was passionate, galvanic and stunning. I have seen her cross-examining witnesses, and she is tough, shrewd, and direct. It is astonishing to watch her handle herself in this situation; she carries her own defense with as much assurance and savvy as any of the lawyers

Let us look now at the other side. There are two assistant district attorneys presenting the case for the prosecution. The contrast between them in both physique and personality is so great as to seem almost deliberate, as if a casting director had put the two

shapes, sizes and manners they have in stock at the D.A.'s office. Asst. DA Joseph Phillips is a huge, beefy man, with a face like that of an overgrown baby; his manner is stodgy, his voice monotonous, and his intelligence, at least as it pertains to his handling of this case, seriously deficient. The subtleties of the evidence and the testimony seem to breeze by him unawares, and frequently Murtagh has to bail him out, throw him hints, prod him again and again to object to something presented by the defense.

Asst. DA Jeff Weinstein, on the other hand, is a slight pale young man, whose characterless face and utter lack of emotion make him seem less like a Prosecutor, or even a lawyer, than a clerk in a classic Russian novel, or a lower-level bureaucrat in some government office. It must be said for him, though, that he has a lot more savvy than Phillips, and seems to handle his part of the prosecution case with reasonable competence.

And what can we make of Judge John Murtagh? A man apparently in his 60's, he is white-haired, weary, his voice monotonous and impassive, his general manner that of a man only routinely interested in the proceedings before him. His personality comes alive, however, on two types of occasions. He becomes quite vehement when he is admonishing one or another of the defense lawyers for what he feels is "unlawyerlike" conduct. He becomes almost emotional when he sustains a prosecution objection to some defense evidence on the ground that the question is outside the scope of this case. The contention of the defense is that the issue in this case is the Black Panther Party itself—and that the police in this town have arrested thesePanthers not because they have committed any criminal acts but because the police are attempting to destroy the Party and eliminate its leaders.

The prosecution contends otherwise: they support "the right" to effect change in this country, but feel that bombing police stations and department stores cannot be tolerated by any society and anyone "conspiring" to do so must be brought to justice. Such is the contention of the prosecution, and Murtagh accepts it, ruthlessly refusing to admit into evidence anything not specifically and narrowly related to the criminal indictment of "conspiracy."

The Defendants

Well, let us face facts, this is technically a criminal indictment being tried, but it should be clear to everyone (whatever one thinks of the Panthers as serious men and women, or as revolutionaries, or whatever one thinks of their ideology and program) that this case is political and has a relevance far beyond the legal issues debated in a courtroom. Whether the Panthers represent the black community in this country is arguable, but that they represent a part of it is not-the part of the community which in its pride and anger feels things have gone too far, that black people have taken things as they are too long. and now is the time to fight back-if some die, that is theprice paid for gaining freedom. The prosecution is trying to isolate the Panthers from the rest of the black community, and expose them as dangerous men and

But this avoids the real issue, the fact that large parts of that black community are no longer taking shit and are fighting back. They want this system changed now, or they will do what they can to overthrow it-and how do you and I feel about that? That is the issue that ought to be debated in the courtrooms of this country, but that is not the way our legal system is set up. That is not the kind of confrontation that most Americans could tolerate, that would involve too much anxiety for everyone. We might have to confront ourselves and our society, and what's coming in this country if the situation doesn't change. Murtagh, like the rest of us, shies away from confronting this real issue and is able to deal with the situation only by defining the case in so narrowminded and artificially legalistic a way as to seal the trial off from the tensions and truth of black anger.