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25th ANNIVERSARY SUPPLEMENT INSIDE

## Vector Suspended After Fiscal Clash

By PIOTR BOZEWICZ

Vector, the College's engineering magazine, has been suspended since Feb. 18 because of a financial dispute with the Student Senate and apparently will not resume publication this term.

The current conflict developed after Senate executive Richard Dickens launched a probe into the financing and organization of the journal. A personality conflict between the two principals—Dickens, the Senate's educational affairs vice president, and Vector editor Ming Mar—has brought settlement negotiations to a standstill.

Dickens, who is responsible for approving funds for the magazine, has balked at trying to resolve the controversy himself and has asked Peter Vogel and Carolyn McCann, both members of the Student Personnel Services department, to serve as mediators. In referring to Vector's request for \$2000 for the spring term, he said, "I refuse to look at it."

He contended that Mar had printed 3000

copies of an issue last term without getting approval for funds. He further said that Mar had another issue set in type and was ready to print it but was stopped by a Senate directive to the printer. "Why should I trust him if he's done all this behind my back?" Dickens asked. Mar later said of Dickens, "I don't like him. After all, he's giving me the shaft."

Of the 3000 copies of the October issue, which was printed in January, Mar has given 300 to the library for their subscription, while the other 2700 copies languish in Vector's office uncirculated. Mar says he wants to give them away free, but the issue lists a single copy price of 50 cents.

Mar claimed the issue would be paid for with advertising revenues in the organization's account, but the bill of almost \$500 has not been paid yet. "What we choose to do with our ad money is our business and not Student Senate's," he said.

Mar feels that Associate Professor

Harry Meisel (Student Personnel Services), financial adviser to the Student Senate, influenced Senate executives to take a hard line against Vector because he strongly believes that the magazine should be sold rather than given away. Dickens confirmed that Meisel and Senate executives had met and drew up a set of guidelines for Vector which included selling the magazine, having at least 12 active staff members with "defined roles," and updating the organization's constitution.

According to Dickens, Mar's \$2000 request for this term is \$600 more than its usual allocation and would have financed 3000 copies of each of the two issues for the term. "I felt he couldn't sell them," Dickens said, pointing to the fact that there are only about 2000 engineering students on campus.

Another reason for the dispute was Mar's intended policy to give away all the copies free. Mar said, "I don't think students should have to pay twice for it," adding that students already pay for school publications in the bursar's fee. He added that only 100 out of 3000 issues had been sold last term. Dickens contended that the organization's charter required it to sell its issues, but Mar claims that he has amended the Constitution, removing that requirement.

After Vector's initial budget request, Dickens and a committee of Senate executives investigated the matter and found that there were only three people actually working on the magazine, below

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## Still No Cafeteria Pact

A final agreement between the College and the union representing cafeteria workers has not been reached yet, although the workers and their SDS supporters are no longer picketing the South Campus cafeteria.

Under a tentative settlement hammered out over two weeks ago, all the cafeteria workers, including the six who had been laid off, are working a 40-hour week until a final agreement can be ratified.

The temporary pact between the College and Local 302 of the Food Services Employees Union, AFL-CIO provided that none of the workers would be laid off or have their hours reduced to less than 40. In return, workers stopped picketing the South Campus cafeteria which was "losing thousands of dollars a day," according to Cafeteria manager Larry Bartolotto.

Both the College's Business Manager, Richard Morley, and union officials refused to say what issues were delaying the final agreement, but both sides were optimistic that they would be able to settle the dispute "in a few days" even though negotiations have been going on since Feb. 9.

Although Bartolotto claimed that the cafeteria had lost thousands during the strike, Cecil Lowe, assistant cafeteria manager, claimed that business for the North Campus cafeteria had increased about as much as business in the South had gone down. He said that while the North Cafeteria usually grosses \$1500 a day, during the strike it was taking in up to \$2200. Business in the south was down 60 to

90 percent from gross sales of \$600 to \$750 a day.

Revenues for the cafeterias are combined since they are operated jointly. Apparently, the losses for the cafeteria as a whole were not great. Snack Bar sales are not included in their cafeteria's accounts since it is run independently by the Finley Student Center.

Morley claimed that the workers were

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## Sohmer Suspends Clubs After Brawl Over Kahane

Four political clubs were suspended Monday for seven school days in the aftermath of disturbances which accompanied a speech last week by Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League (JDL).

The suspended clubs—JDL, Young Socialists Alliance (YSA), Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), and Students for a Democratic Society—have been denied the use of their offices and the printing facilities in Finley Student Center by order of Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer.

"The three left groups deliberately tried to disrupt the meeting, and JDL members were alleged to have beaten up somebody," Sohmer said in explaining his action, which was taken after he received reports from members of the Student Personnel Services department. Two weapons, a Coke bottle and a chair leg, were taken from alleged JDL members, he said.

No action has been taken against individuals, however.

Sohmer designated Professor Bailey Harvey (Speech) to conduct closed hearings into the charges next Monday and Tuesday. The presidents of the four groups, as well as witnesses, have been summoned to attend the hearings in President Marshak's conference room on the third floor of the Administration Building. Monday will be devoted to JDL, and the following day to the left-wing groups.

If Harvey cannot get the parties to agree to concessions or possible disciplinary penalties, the unresolved cases will be sent to the Student-Faculty Disciplinary Committee.

The disturbances occurred at a JDL-sponsored rally in the Finley Grand Ballroom on February 28. The trouble apparently started during Kahane's speech when radicals began shouting slogans, such as "JDL, go to Hell" and



"Stop Kahane," through a bullhorn outside the ballroom.

Later, when a member of the audience seemingly advocated burning down Jewish-owned stores, Kahane demanded that that person "come up" to the stage.

When no one reacted to his demand, he yelled, "Come up here, you goddamn anti-Semite!" and descended from the stage. Joined by about 50 supporters, he then marched through the center aisle to the back of the room, forcing a group of radicals outside in a brief scuffle.

Throughout the speech, hecklers clapped, stomped, and cheered in short-lived attempts to drown Kahane out.

The clashes resumed when Kahane finished his speech and was escorted out by a squad of JDL members. Several people claimed that the JDL members used weapons in these clashes.

Bob Condon, a junior who will testify at the hearing, said in an interview that "the JDL goon squad gave me a good going over." Paralyzed fully in the left arm and partially in the left leg from an "accident" while in the Army, Condon said of the JDL members, "They really looked like stormtroopers, and acted like it too."

He said that "six guys who were about 18 to 25 years old nailed me" as he was sitting near the back of the room waiting for the "ritual battles" that he expected between JDL and the radicals until he could leave safely.

At the same time, members of the Labor Committee tried hawking leaflets on "socialism or fascism?" in the corridor outside the ballroom. An advance guard of JDL members interfered, grabbing the leaflets and shoving the radicals. A student passing by saw the incident and pointed out "the troublemakers" to a guard.

At that point, the husky 6'4" student was jumped by about a dozen JDL members, many of whom appeared to be of high school age. In a flash, they began fiercely swinging their arms and knocked him to the ground. He was slightly injured, with a cut under his eye and his glasses broken.

"I get very upset when I see things like that," he said afterwards. "I guess the guards are afraid of doing anything. They probably don't want to get hurt either."

## We're Back





## Student Power

The College community will be voting on its own version of a Constitution in the very near future, and for students that ballot has the utmost importance. In essence, we can either affirm the current system, which gives us a secondary role in the power structure, or reject the plan as it has been presented to us. We suggest that it be rejected, but not without an alternative. And that alternative appears on the back page.

First of all, we've got to admit that the Student Senate, despite its lofty origins, has degenerated just like its predecessors into an aimless and self-serving institution. The Senate has failed to provide strong leadership for its constituents, who continue to yawn at elections and distrust student politicians. There is very little that distinguishes the Senate from the calibre of a high school student government—except for the fact that we entrust the Senate with allocating a \$50,000 budget every term. But on the major issues that affect this place, the students can only voice their opinions and watch as the administration and faculty fiddle around with decisions.

In recent years, the Senate has proven to be more useful to the administration than to students. Complaints and demands could always be fended off to what was called a democratically elected representative body, without anyone taking notice that the Senate existed only at the mercy of the administration. On paper, it may appear that the Student and Faculty senates are vested with comparable powers. But in practical terms, the senior faculty, armed with its sturdy tenure system, outweighs the students at every turn.

We must begin to make ourselves felt at all levels of the College's structure: in departments, in the separate schools, and in the College as a whole. And we must begin by joining together with students with whom we have the most basic things in common. At the departmental level, the majors should form caucuses that will continuously survey the state of courses and their teachers. And to ensure that they will have a definite impact on hiring and firing of faculty, students need more than a token representation on the appointments committees. Those committees must also embrace the junior faculty, which has been consigned to the same powerlessness as students.

The logic behind creating a truly democratic Student-Faculty Senate is just as important. Students and faculty would share power, not compete for it, and sitting in the same body, they would give the new Senate an unchallengeable role as the College's policy-making body and as a check on the administration. There will naturally be friction between the two groups and they will be able to meet separately as caucuses, but cooperation in the long run will have to result with both sides deriving benefit. In unity there is strength, someone once said.

At the highest levels, students and faculty must be introduced to the secret chambers where the most important decisions on appointments of faculty are made. The Review Committee—which now is full of deans—must be broadened so that it includes an equal proportion of representatives from each segment of the College community—three students, three faculty, and three administrators.

Students would retain control over their fee money, which would be allocated by an independent Student Activities Board named by the Senate.

The proposal is not particularly earth-shaking in academic circles, but for the College, it will mean a major expression of confidence in its students by granting them a significant role in decision making. Other colleges, even several in the City University, have already recognized the desirability of joint student-faculty structures. It is time for students to recognize their power and indicate their willingness to exercise it.

## observation post

**SURVIVORS:** Bobby Attanasio, Piotr Bozewicz, Claude Ethe, Jeff Flisser, Jeanie Grumet, Tom McDonald, Bob Rosen, Steve Simon, Barry Taylor, Ed Weberman, Ken Winkoff.

Beginning with this issue, OP will be printed on recycled paper. From now on the OP you read will be printed on used New York Timeses.

## Room of One's Own

By ATINA GROSSMANN

The course was called Women's Revolution and 20 students, 16 women and 4 men, were registered for the new Humanistic Program of Humanistic Studies (PPHS) offering. It had all seemed quite simple; the demand for Women's Studies was slowly beginning to make itself felt in the College, no satisfactory courses were being offered by any of the regular departments, and the experimenters in the fledgling PPHS were eager and willing to fill the gap. The course was organized, readings and assignments prepared; 54 people, the overwhelming majority of whom were women, applied for the course, and 20 were accepted.

Then came the fatal flaw that neither the Humanistic Studies program nor the Administration nor for that matter the four men in the class, were prepared for. It was after all a course in Women's Revolution, and at the first meeting of the class, most of the women expressed a surprising and shocking sentiment—they wanted the class to be among themselves, they wanted the men out.

Well. Things started rolling, cogs in the bureaucracy started to shake. Lots of people were very upset. The New York State Civil Rights Act was being violated. Dangerous precedents were being set; what God Forbid, if the Blacks and Puerto Ricans tried to pull a number like that. What about the sacred academic tradition that any student could register for any course he or she was interested in—a tradition every City College student who has ever been closed out of exactly the course he'd been waiting two years to take, will understand very well. Visions of fascism and the people being ripped out of their lecture seats. It was quite an uproar.

The men felt bitter and intimidated. The women, they complained, were not talking to them as the human beings they were. They were honestly curious, they said; they only wanted to hear what the women had to say for themselves. How could women expect to create a non-sexist society when they weren't even willing to explain their sense of oppression to their oppressors? Didn't the women feel a human responsibility to the men—their partners, after all, in the oppression of living in a fucked-up alienating society? Didn't they have as much right as the next man to take any course they pleased?

But not as much right as the next woman. The women talked among themselves, and with the exception of several women who expressed honest internal confusions about the issue, they were determined. The men should go. A Women's Revolution class should indeed be for women only. The reasons given were complex and not always easy to understand. But basically, they were expressions of a common and always unsatisfied

need—the need for women to come together as sisters, to learn from each other without the intruding or inhibiting presence of men, and to learn together about their history and identity, not as a subsumed category of mankind, but as women.

Coming as they did from very different places, varied as they were in age, background and even political orientation, the women knew nevertheless that they possessed a common basis of experience and therefore a common vocabulary for study of themselves, that no man could hope to share. They valued that commonness and wanted to use it as a springboard for learning in the course. There were concepts and ideas about their oppression and insecurities and lack of knowledge about themselves that the women had already grasped simply because of their own experiences; they did not want to constantly feel defensive, to constantly have to explain and rationalize what they already understood. They were worried, because it had always happened before and was happening again that they would focus their energies on arguing and defending themselves against the men, rather than coming to know and care for each other. Coming as they did from a society in which they had been taught to always compete with other women for the attentions and approval of men, they wanted desperately a space in which they could trust and respect each other as women—both personally and intellectually. Very simply, in the words of Virginia Woolf—they wanted a "Room of One's Own."

A lot of things happened after that initial incredible discussion. People were intimidated and confused. The Administration exerted lots of pressures. There were threats of the course being cancelled entirely if the women could not see reason. Compromises were worked out. There were some very positive results. It now looks like both a Women's Group and a Men's Consciousness-Raising Group have developed out of all the excitement and controversy.

But most importantly, a very crucial point had been made. Women had insisted on being taken seriously as women. They had had the courage to reject the mythology of "I'm just another human being" and to say, "No, that mythology has kept me down, has subsumed me under the larger role which is always male." They had served notice that there were things that women had to get together—as much in the classroom as in small groups. A promise of at least one all woman's section next semester was exacted from the Humanistic Studies program. With a lot of fear and insecurity and confusion, the intellectual and emotional legitimacy of all women's classes had been established.

Grossman is a member of the Women's Revolution class.

## Dr. Hippocrates

*I'd like to know what you think of pot heads who put heavy amounts of grass in chicken liver because they want to "turn on" their unsuspecting straight friends?*

*Isn't this a dangerous game? How might a person react, especially if he has never smoked marijuana—much less eaten it.*

*Please print this letter because if it is a widespread practice I want these jokers to realize there is at least one person who knows that it is morally and judgementally unforgivable to administer any drug to anyone without having their consent and knowing their trip. I know because I was such a victim.* E.A.L.

*I think it's chickenshit to perform this kind of drug rape. Some people don't like the effects of marijuana or may even have panic reactions, especially when they don't know what caused the alteration in their consciousness.*

*Mature individuals should have the right to use whatever drugs they wish without forceful interference from anyone, especially the law. But this doesn't include drugging other people without their consent.*

*Should a girl refuse to marry a fellow because he won't give up smoking pot? This upsets me very much. He is a daily smoker. Could his smoking be detrimental to our unborn child?*

*Could daily smoking of pot cause a person to be very negative in his thinking and unable to make important decisions regarding his life?* W.S.

*Marijuana use by a prospective father is not known to be harmful to his unborn child. There is a chance the fetus may be damaged if its mother uses marijuana when she is pregnant.*

*Babies seem to be very sensitive to marijuana in room smoke or mother's milk. At least one mother has noticed her breast-fed baby develops the*

*"munchies" when exposed to marijuana.*

*If a person thinks negatively and finds it hard to make decisions, marijuana may increase these tendencies, especially with frequent use.*

*I can't tell you how to live. Write to Dear Abby. She'll give you a predictable answer.*

*If a woman of 42 drinks four to five bottles of vodka every week and gets a shot every two weeks for hepatitis, won't she get immune to those shots? She has to have them. What would happen if she couldn't get them any more? How long can a person last like that?* R.L.

*Anyone who drinks that much hard liquor has a severe drug habit. I can't tell from your letter what those "shots" could be, but chances are they will neither prevent alcohol-induced hepatitis nor help cure it. It's hard to say how long the woman you describe will live. Alcoholism can cause a slow, painful death which isn't pleasant to observe.*

*I have what I consider a very embarrassing problem, and I'm writing in the hope that maybe you can alleviate some of the anxiety caused by it. I am 19 years old, very big, and yet have a very small penis. Also related is that my testicles haven't "dropped."*

*In all other respects I'm completely normal and satisfied. This has proven no problem to my sex life, yet in certain other instances has proven embarrassing, and like I said does cause anxiety within me. No doctor has said anything at physical examinations, and I haven't had the courage to bring it up. Anyway, I would like to know if there is anything that can be done for such a condition, such as taking hormones or something. I'm sure it would do wonders for me.* P.F.

*There is something that can be done and should be done so consult your family physician without delay.*

# Senate Unit Battles SEEK, PRSU Over Money

An angry debate over money has erupted between members of the SEEK Student Government, the Puerto Rican Student Union (PRSU), and the Finance Committee of the Student Senate.

The center of the debate is what Senate Treasurer David Wu has termed "blatant attempts to coerce and intimidate my committee into approving the spring budget requests of SEEK and PRSU."

The six member Finance committee is an autonomous unit headed by the Treasurer, which includes members of the Senate and the general student body. The group is responsible for reviewing the budget requests of over 150 student organizations on the campus. After each request is reviewed the committee makes its recommendations to Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer, who then gives final approval to the allocation.

According to Wu, this method was instituted to avoid a manipulation of student fees by the members of the Student Senate. However, Wu has stated that at the committee's last meeting on Monday night, "the principle of autonomy for the committee was disregarded by the unrequested attendance and participation of two non-committee members, Senate President Bill Robinson and Louis Rivera, former editor of THE PAPER."

On Monday night Wu's group was considering the budget requests of the SEEK Student Government and the PRSU. The request of the PRSU totaled



David Wu  
Blatant Coercion

\$4567.50. The principal item in the request was the funding of a ten day "research trip" to Puerto Rico during the Easter recess by 12 PRSU members. According to PRSU the purpose of the trip is to research the ghettos of Puerto Rico. In addition, the PRSU is asking for \$300 to purchase an electric typewriter and electric stencils.

The SEEK Student Government has requested four dollars for each of the 1850 SEEK students on the campus in a "lump sum" allocation, rather than the usual "line by line"



Bill Robinson  
Fair Requests

budget. Among the things which SEEK intends to do with their money is fund a SEEK boat ride to Bear Mountain or Rye Beach at the end of the semester.

Wu said that any attempt to discuss the request at the meeting was stifled by "the immediate antagonistic and threatening attitude taken by representatives of SEEK and PRSU towards the members of the committee, and the presence of Robinson and Rivera."

When Debbie Kaplan, a member of the finance committee, asked why only 75 cents or one dollar would be charged to SEEK students for the boat ride she was sarcastically told "because we're just a bunch of poor spics and niggers, baby, that's why."

In addition, the SEEK government wants to have telephones installed in their offices. According to Wu, the only

groups on campus who have telephones are the three day session newspapers and the Student Senate.

The Student Senate has three telephone lines, two of which are paid for by President Marshak. It has been learned that the bill for the Senate's own line was \$800 last month. Wu says that requests for phone service are denied because "we have learned from the bills of the four groups with phones that the result is monumental bills loaded with long distance calls to every section of the country and the world."

According to the Treasurer, Rivera showed up at the meeting and announced that he would moderate the dispute. "Somehow Rivera has decided that he is the power behind the throne in campus politics," Wu says. "At the beginning of last term, when the new senate took office, Rivera came to me and said 'Listen here man, we could have put a black dude up for Treasurer, but we are happy to have you because your people are noted for their trustworthiness.' "The thing that got me through," Wu added, "was that he then warned me not to forget what world I came from."

Wu went on to say that at no time did Rivera come close to his announced intention of moderating the meeting. "All he and Robinson did was to question the judgements of the members of my committee and act as agents for SEEK and PRSU."

At one point, Robinson entered the discussion, calling the SEEK request a fair one. Wu turned to Robinson and said, "Bill, I called this meeting, and I did not request your attendance, furthermore, you have not been recognized to address this meeting." Robinson shouted back "I'm the president of the Student Senate and don't need to be recognized by anyone. I can

speak anytime I want to."

The central issue involved in the budget request of SEEK and PRSU, according to Wu, is the fairness and legality of the requests. PRSU explains that the trip to Puerto Rico should be funded by student fees "because Manhattan Community College funded a similar trip for their Puerto Rican students."

According to Wu, Manhattan Community did indeed fund such a trip, but upon careful examination the college found that such funding was illegal, and President Edgar Draper asked the dean who approved the expenditure to resign.

PRSU's rationale for desiring an electric typewriter is that "SEEK has one." SEEK does have an electric typewriter, and is the only student organization on campus to possess one. Their typewriter was purchased last year, and Wu says he has yet to find out why last year's senate approved that purchase.

## Ted Brown Accepts Post At Princeton

Ted Brown, academic assistant to President Marshak for the past year and former Student Government president, is once again leaving the College to go to Princeton University.

Next fall, he will begin a one year residency fellowship at Princeton's Institute of Advanced Studies. After his graduation from the college in 1963, he went to Princeton, where he earned his master's and doctoral degrees and served for two years as an assistant professor of history and philosophy of science.

Returning to the College in



Ted Brown  
Leaving Again

Feb. 1971 as the first person to fill the post of academic assistant, he has since been supervising the large-scale review of the College's existing programs and heading the lobbying efforts in Washington for federal "urban-grant" funds and in Albany against the threatened budget cuts.

Brown's see-saw relationship with the College, however, may not be over. "I haven't decided what I will do when the fellowship is up," he said. "I may return to the College in some capacity." He is now completing a book on English physiology during the 17th century.

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The College's Policy Council has authorized the purchase of bicycle racks for 500 students, John J. Canavan, Vice-President for Administrative Affairs has announced.

The idea to provide campus parking for bicycle-riding students was suggested to President Marshak by the Student Senate last November.

No definite installation date was given by Canavan. However, he said, "It is our hope to have the bicycle racks installed by the time the good weather comes—probably in the later part of this semester." Specific locations have not been chosen yet, but Canavan said that they would be located in strategic places on both North and South Campus.

—Jeanie Grumet

## CU Still Fears Loss Of Open Admissions

While the threat of tuition has ended at the City University, administrative officials are faced with the most serious budget crisis ever. If the crisis cannot be resolved by next fall, it would mean the end of the Open Admissions program.

The proposed state budget cuts \$14 million from the \$382.3 million level that City University requires to maintain Open Admissions. Russell Goldsmith, a spokesman for the Mayor's office, said, "Under the Governor's proposed budget, CCNY would be forced to admit fewer students than it did before the advent of Open Admissions."

Goldsmith added that the Mayor was personally committed to the continuation of the Open Admissions program.

Dr. Ted Brown, Assistant to the President, said, "My guess is that this is in the stage of political salvo right now; something to add to the sensationalism of of the problem. However, I was reviewing probable results of the cuts and the situation is disastrous—an incredible reduction in services." Brown said that the faculty is continuing its efforts to pressure state legislators into rejecting the Governor's budget proposal.

Robert J. Kibbee, Chancellor of the Board of Higher Ed-

ucation, held a press conference yesterday morning in which he deplored the budget cuts. He said that the proposed cuts would result in an "academic disaster" for the City University and that administration and faculty should undertake immediate action to pressure state legislators.

Next Tuesday has been declared an "Official Day of Mourning for CCNY." Demonstrations have been planned at several campuses and black armbands will be available for participating students. A group representing the University Student Senate will go to Albany to petition state legislators. Next Friday, the Coalition to Save CCNY, a group of concerned students and citizens, will present a petition consisting of 60,000 signatures, demanding a larger budget for CUNY at Governor Rockefeller's office in Manhattan.

To keep City University students and faculty informed of the latest facts concerning the budget crisis, the University Student Senate has instituted a round-the-clock telephone service: 360-2834. The pre-recorded messages will be updated as soon as new information becomes available and will continue until June.

## Free Tax Service Tax

The Ides of April are approaching and with them April 15, the final day for filing your income tax forms. To lessen your panic and confusion, the College's Business Alumni Society is sponsoring a free tax service for students.

The program, directed by David Berger, is offering assistance by competent CPAs on Wednesdays March 15, March 22 and Monday, March 27 from 6-9 PM and on Tuesday, March 28 and Monday, April 10 from 6-10 PM in Finley 124

To facilitate matters, you should bring your student I.D. card, your W-2 statement, and your income reporting forms (1099 etc.).

# Simon Sans Garfunkel: Fakin' It

In the two years since *Bridge Over Troubled Water*, the music world has seen the breakup of one of the most professional acts in the music business.

Art Garfunkel has given up music for the movies. Paul Simon has decided to continue alone. We have waited two years for this album, and it is a shame, because it isn't worth the wait.

Simon has fallen into the trap which has faced nearly every ex-band member who has attempted a solo recording. The tendency is to forget that you are alone. The result is that where other members of the band would take up the slack, now we have a myriad of instruments and choruses filling in for the deficiencies of the soloist.

Paul Simon and Paul McCartney were musical geniuses of their time. As soloists, they are anything but impressive. Mc-

Cartney has not learned that he is alone. He has filled his albums with too many instruments, electronic gimmicks, and of course, Linda. McCartney has become a bore.

Simon has fallen into the same trap. His genius was in the delicate balancing of his penetrating lyrics with the haunting beauty of Art Garfunkel's voice.

He no longer has anyone with whom he can blend his limited voice, and as a result, Simon has dug himself a hole. He is forced to rely on musical gimmicks. The lead song of the album, "Mother and Child Reunion," is a case in point. If you listen carefully, you get the impression that Simon has a broken jaw, or a lacerated tongue. Besides singing in a twisted vocal pattern, Simon has also found it necessary to pad the background with a female chorus.

Throughout the album, one is continually reminded of the loss of Art Garfunkel. Lines and entire songs which Artie would have handled easily have been left to assorted things such as Simon whistling, doing imitation yodels, or a little pseudo-funky rock music. I found it painful to listen to songs like "Papa Hobo" or "Paranoia Blues." Besides being slightly inane in a lyrical sense, they both suffer from Simon's limited voice.

Another problem that Simon encountered in putting this album together was a change in his lifestyle. A little more than two years ago, he gave up on the city and moved to a farm in New Hope, Penn.

Although it might not seem to be significant, moving does present a problem. An artist's songs are dictated by his environment. Can one receive the inspiration for songs like "At the Zoo" or "Feeling Groovy" while lounging around New Hope? Simon's environment has become one of quiet rectitude and contemplation. It is for that reason that the subject matter of these songs is so mild.

In songs like "Congratulations" and "Don't Wear Your Body Down," Simon urges his listeners to give up drugs. In "Paranoia Blues," he tells us that he can't stand New York City anymore because he got ripped off for his dinner in Chinatown. "Armistice Day" asks for a simple peace in the world, but the music is flat and the words are hollow. "Hobo Blues" is an instrumental which tries to bring back some of the magic of "Angie" from the first album.

To its merit, the album does have two good cuts. "Me and Julio" seems to be a continuation of "Save the Life of My Child" with our hero's parents having rented an apartment in Corona, Queens. It is the only instance in the album in which a contrived voice works for Simon. The music is a compilation of Virgin Islands steel drums and Mexican street folk music. Our hero has been seen doing something "against the law" with Rosie, "the Queen of Corona." Rosie's parents become so incensed with whatever they were doing (smoking dope? balling?) that they have our hero arrested. A "radical priest" comes to bail our boy out and they both end up on the cover of *Newsweek*. This song has no particular message, but the tempo and style is so disarming that it is enjoyable to listen to.

At his best, Simon is memorable for his simplicity and eloquence. His best works have a trademark of simple, yet real and poetic images overlaid on his un-



## Hot Rocks-Cool Hoods

**HOT ROCK**, a movie at Flagship theaters around town.

This is a good movie; as a spoof of a criminal quartet that plots a heist of a precious diamond from the Brooklyn Museum, it is consistently amusing. But at times, *The Hot Rock* becomes more than a comedy and suspense sets in. Laughter, though, is always there to relieve the tension.

Take the Topkapi-like scene in the museum as George Segal, playing a bumbling locksmith, struggles to open the locks on the display case housing the gem. Robert Redford, an ex-con who has planned the caper, nervously asks Segal how it's coming, and the insecure Segal breaks down in a whimper. Redford, always confident, puts his arm around the shoulder of his compatriot (who also happens to be his brother-in-law) and comfortingly reassures him. But as we learn later, Redford has been playing the man of steel nerves at the expense of his gastritis-stricken stomach. As expected, even that becomes a point for a comic take-off.

In all their exploits, they have the fine support of Ron Leibman, a greasy speed demon with cars or helicopters, and Paul Sand, a nice Jewish kid who learned how to make bombs while studying at the Sorbonne and Berkeley.

After stealing the prize Sahara Stone in a nearly-aborted but beautifully-staged raid, the quartet must recover it (don't ask how they lost it) by breaking into a state prison to free Sand, invading a police station by air with tear gas and smoke bombs, and sneaking into a safe deposit box with the aid of a hypnotized guard. It's all very improbable and bizarre, but it hardly matters. The criminals are only in it for the money at first, but it escalates into a battle against the jinx of the Sahara Stone. They play such sympathetic and lovable characters, and Redford in particular is so cool, that we're on their side to the toe-tapping end, when they recover the gem but have no one to sell it to.

The lightheartedness does pose a problem, though, in the movie's tensest moments. Segal and Redford threaten to throw Zero Mostel, Sand's lawyer-father, down an elevator shaft unless he divulges the whereabouts of the gem. But Mostel, in a delightful performance, cannot believe they are capable of such violence. And neither can we. Until an uncontrollable automaton named Chicken comes out of nowhere, hurls Sand down the shaft, kicks Redford, and lunges for Mostel, who finally gives in. We are taken by surprise and then surprised once more when Chicken tears off his mask and reveals himself to be the speed demon driver. One quick shot down the shaft then shows Sand safely hanging onto the ropes. We have been fooled, but who could ask for a more deserving bunch of con men?



## Government Follies

**THE UNHOLY HYMNAL**, by Albert Kahn, Simon and Schuster, \$2.95 paper.

If you are afraid your brain is too fragile or tired to relate to certain aspects of reality, don't read *The Unholy Hymnal*, compiled by Albert Kahn. If, however, you are among the few in America who can find any aspects of reality refreshing food for thought, it can be found in this paperback collection of quotes from famous people. You can read it cover to cover within an hour and get a fun-filled refresher course on how we got where we are. You'll roar with laughter at how the Pentagon tried to convince us 5,000 sheep committed suicide. You'll howl in disbelief at how we've come to spend a trillion dollars since W.W. II on a gigantic hoax while people went hungry. You'll giggle and guffaw at how a Texan rancher and a Wall Street lawyer, together with their cohorts, played enormous practical jokes while miscellaneous senators and newspaper people scrambled for scraps of information which no one listened to. Their well-documented quotes are organized in clear, chronological counterpoint.

And, if you've ever tried to convince family or friends that we don't exactly have a government of, by, and for the people, it is a handy reference to give them which won't tax their inevitably short attention spans. No doubt you've noticed how some people tune out, turn off, and worst of all, look at you as if you're crazy if you start talking about the state of emergency we are now living in on a global scale. Having slept through all the reports of the Heavy Horribles (like war, pollution, prejudice, etc.) of the sixties, they've become militants for their cause of political, social, and ecological mindlessness.

In a way, you can't blame them. Brain fragility and weariness, short attention spans, and inability to awaken from cocoon consciousness are all symptoms of our turbulent times. To the exclusion of all else, they act out their myopic mission impossibles... be it their papers, tests, hobbies, careers, factional causes, lifestyles, occult studies, drug habits, Alpha-minds, wardrobe images, Art,

meditations, or whatever.

Not that things of interest—preferably as many as possible—shouldn't be pursued with all the verve and excellence you can muster. It is when these are pursued in a self-imposed vacuum, accompanied by hostility to the larger historical context (which, unfortunately, includes the Heavy Horribles) that you begin to wonder. As they look at you as if you are crazy, you begin to wonder if they aren't crazy. You begin to wonder if their Wake-me-when-it's-over attitudes don't render their pursuits studies in fascinated self-deception. Most of all, you begin to wonder if it is Pavlovian habits of thought, erroneous basic assumptions, early toilet training, or sheer fear that make them imprison themselves into one static world vision. Is that why scientists say we use only 2-3% of our brain in our life time? Given these truly miraculous electro-chemical organs in our skulls, isn't refusing, resisting, and resenting new information tantamount to giving yourself a lobotomy?

Specifically, this book shows that people get the kind of government they deserve. There are lots of other books and sources of information which concern themselves with other levels of political, social and ecological realities. If you are into codifying and verifying them in your own mind and helping others do the same, begin now. No one changes their perceptions unless there is a need to, and now the need is upon us. If we are going to have peace or survival in our time and hereafter, we'll have to have people—the world over—with more than Johnny-one-note visions in their heads. Of course, the world's people includes you and me, our families and friends. We are the proverbial sleeping dogs whom we can no longer let lie. Inevitably, we are just beginning to reap our nation's bad karma and we will need all the alert and alive physical, mental, and spiritual energy we can get. We are living through absolutely unprecedented times, which can be mind-blowing if we are awake, but deadly if we are asleep.

Frankie Carlson

## OPOP

derstated guitar. Things like "Over's," "Bleecker Street" and "Song for the Asking" are among Simon's best because they follow this pattern.

"Peace Like a River" is another song which can be added to that list. It is the only song on the album in which Simon has gotten it all together. The music is quiet and beautiful; he finds a voice in which he is comfortable and stays with it; the words have meaning. The image is of a socially-conscious individual who has been deceived into dreams of peace and utopia. Like so many others who went through the 60s, Simon has realized that all of that was a dream. He finishes the song with the belief that he is awake now "and I'm gonna be up for a while."

To stand alone, Simon must reconcile himself to the fact that the future lies with himself and his guitar. This is when he is at his best, and the only way he can be at his best. "Peace Like a River" is an indication of what a maturation of Simon's solo talents will sound like. One song doesn't make an album, but one album doesn't break a performer.

I hope I haven't been completely negative because the album does have some merit. The disappointment comes from the fact that it is Paul Simon and we expect more. Thinking it over, I've found out that I probably would have preferred a solo album by Art Garfunkel.

Tom McDonald

Steve Simon

# T.Rex-They're Kings

Marc Bolan and his boys returned to New York on Feb. 27 in high style. Last tour, in spring of '71, they were a subdued band on the bottom of Mountain's bill at the Fillmore. They were met with mild to semi-hostile response that time, but that Sunday, well—they were kings. Marc must have felt he was back in Britain.

A tiny history, if you please. A group called John's Children came and went in 1967. They were amazing. Their lead guitarist and songwriter was a kid named Marc Bolan. He was with them for about a month, but that was long enough to record about four of his songs. They remain among his best work.

Tyrannosaurus Rex was born in that same year starring Marc Bolan and his sidekick Steve Took. They were the ultimate flower power kids in London. Took left in early '69 and was replaced by Micky Finn. Then with "Ride a White Swan" making it to number 2 in England, Steve Currie and Bill Fifield were added on bass and drums respectively. "Hot Love" hit number 1 as did "Get It On," as

set. If he did three songs instead of ten, it might have been okay. "Rock Salt" was the only standout number. In fact, it's the only one I can remember.

Then came T. Rex. Resplendent in white lame and satin dress, and under his eyes the usual glitter, the tiny cosmic elf roared into "Cadillac." Phew! What fantastic noise! And what a change from the last tour. Steve Currie was jumping around and getting some very vicious sounds from his Precision bass. Micky Finn bopped his congas with much vigor. Ditto for Bill Fifield. But Bolan was the one to watch. He did all the usual moves: the Townshend windmill arm, the Jagger put, the Stewart strut, and the Davies knock over your equipment. Corny, but definitely fun.

Next came "Jeepster." Pretty good, but the same moves again. Then "Baby Strange" (this and "Cadillac" were the two best songs, possibly because I hadn't heard them before and there was nothing to compare them with. They were both on the flop of the new maxi-single "Telegram Sam." Some more great pop noise, but by now the group's musical limitations started to show brightly, and Bolan's act was fast becoming a parody of itself.

Things cooled down with an acoustic set with Marcus the Bolan sitting cross-legged on stage. The set included the new and pretty good "Spaceball Ricochet" followed by "Girl" and "Cosmic Dancer." He was joined by Micky for the last song on bongos, ping ponging back and forth from p.a. column to p.a. column with great effect, but Bolan's guitar playing was severely lacking. This was what their original stage act consisted of before the hit singles.

Then, back to electricity with "Hot Love." At this point the audience started running up to the stage doing its usual moronic dancing, enticed by Micky Finn and a roadie throwing out little tambourines with Marc's face on them.

Then a seriously untoged "Get It On." Bolan's lead style seems to be based on the premise that wherever his fingers land is good enough for him. Sometimes it works, often it sucks.

The crowd got an encore of "Summertime Blues" played so sloppily it hardly sounded like anything, let alone the fine rock classic announced. Bolan then tried to start "Telegram Sam" but the band was a wreck. The crowd didn't care. They usually don't.

The whole show was pure contrived rock concert masterminded by the great Tony Secunda, the brains behind the early Move. He had spotlights roaming the audience in true circus style, and outside two huge Hollywood premiere spotlights scanned the sky.

I must say I'm surprised that those little English schoolgirls dig this noise. It's a very good sign. Because despite their deficiencies, T. Rex are miles ahead of the Monkees. Their last two albums, "T. Rex" and "Electric Warrior," are minor masterpieces. So give a listen, and next time they play go see them. "Cadillac" and "Baby Strange" are worth the price of admission.

Johnny Mars  
(aka Blinky)



did "Jeepster," as will their newie "Telegram Sam."

For once the "New Beatles" spiel seems justified. Riots ensue at their concerts. Little girls cry and write love letters to his fan club. I say "his" because T. Rex is Marc Bolan and that's that. He writes, arranges, sings, talks, and plays the guitar. He has also gone through half a dozen cars in the past six months because his fans are constantly stripping them for momentos.

Like Rod Stewart, he is a pop star who loves being one and flaunts it. Yay! That's the way I like 'em. Although those two are far from my fave raves, I dig the spirit. It's rock!

Anyway, in-America it looks like they're the next big flash super-group for all the kids who threw away their work shirts and frye boots last month for velvet jackets and high heeled shoes, from Arrowsmith. Heavy. I understand Gloria Staver, editor of Sixteen is featuring Marc and his fellows next month in her magazine.

Anyway, back to the show at Carnegie Hall. Jackie Lomax opened it with a boring

## Warm Welcome For KC

Last month, King Crimson announced that they would split up, or not record again until at least 1973. Yet, if their recent concert at the Academy of Music is any indication of what to expect, they will probably decide to have another go at it...the reason being that the audience at the Academy greeted them as heroes and welcomed almost every song with a standing ovation.

K.C.'s set was comprised of favorites from their previous three albums and a couple of selections from the new album, *Island*. On record, Crimson's music seems to drift after a while and has a tranquilizing effect. In other words, it tends to put you to sleep. But on stage, with

two mellotrons, sax, and flute as well as a bass, drums, and guitar, the quartet held the audience in rapt attention with sudden bursts of energy and expertise soloing. Songs like "Pictures of a City," "Cirkus," and the popular "21st Century Schizoid Man" had a new vibrancy which will be missed if the group doesn't decide to remain intact after the tour.

Also on the bill were the newly re-formed Flying Burrito Brothers, whose country-tinged sound dismayed half the audience who would have liked to send them back to the Grand Ole Opry, and Redbone, whose excessive loudness detracted from the only two good songs they have.

—Barry Taylor



## Minelli Whips It Out

CABARET, a movie at the Ziegfeld Theater

The year is 1931. Both the streets and politics of Berlin are in turmoil, and yet, for the social elite of the city, "life is a cabaret."

The movie, *Cabaret*, is a radical departure from past productions of musical films which have been produced solely upon the merits of the music. In *Cabaret*, the emphasis is shifted to the atmosphere, and the music is a vehicle for the reflection of the times.

Joel Grey gives a stunning performance as the sardonic master of ceremonies, the role he originally played on Broadway. The film opens with Grey welcoming patrons to a cabaret called the Kit Kat Klub, and urging them to "leave your troubles outside."

As for the star of the film—the one getting all the publicity—Liza Minelli's acting is rather mediocre. She plays the part of Sally Bowles, an active, bed-hopping nightclub singer, waiting for her big chance to jump to stardom. Her ability to sing and dance is unquestionable—she is quite good in these respects—but she portrays the innocence of Pookie Adams in "Sterile Cuckoo," not the cold, fickleness of Sally Bowles.

A British language student, Brian Roberts (played by Michael York) arrives in Berlin and rents a room in a boarding house next door to Sally Bowles. After spending much time together, they become involved; in fact, so does much of the script. The film, at times, takes on dialogue that is more applicable to a long-running soap opera.

Roberts earns his living by giving English lessons to two students, Fritz Wendel and Natalia Landauer, who also on time, fall in love; but Natalia refuses to marry Fritz because she is Jewish and he is not. Of course, everything ends up peachy-dandy because he really is Jewish. He just didn't want to tell his pure-blooded Aryan friends. This doesn't say much for his ethnic pride; but he's in love with Natalia, and simple flaws like these can be overlooked.

Those of you who have seen the Broadway production and expect a similar presentation in the film will be quite surprised. Songs in the play are omitted from the film and new ones are added.

The development of some important characters has been significantly altered, such as Sally Bowles being changed from an English woman to an American woman. The most significant change was that parts in the play held by older people were given to younger people in the film to give it a more youthful look.

Bob Fosse, who directed and choreographed the film on location all over West Germany, has created a powerful as well as beautiful slice of cabaret life in Berlin during the 1930's. The faces, costumes, and music add flavor and realism to the cabaret scene. The camera takes the viewer on an fantastic journey into the club, constantly flashing back-and-forth between the seemingly untroubled atmosphere of the cabaret and the violence of the oncoming Nazi party in the streets outside.

*Cabaret* is a solid movie, but don't stand in line on a cold Saturday night to see it.

Jerry Rudawski and Jeff Jacobs

## Kinks Screw Carnegie

An old city bylaw dating back to 1807 prohibits any orgy from being held "in a public amphitheatre." Carnegie Hall, the antiquated daddy of all majestic halls, was deflowered last Thursday night by the Kinks.

Enter Ray Davies, drunk with passion and also with a pint of rye he consumed before the show. He immediately teases the audience with the opening riff of "Til the End of the Day," but breaks off around the second bar. The crowd screams for more. Again. And again they can't seem to get it up. Finally we get underway and the beautiful foreplay begins. From there on it is one of the most erotic musical experiences ever staged.

Ray, fluctuating between homosexual and heterosexual, excites the audience, even during "Muswell Hillbillies." His brother, Dave, can be easily classified as the most stimulating lead guitarist in rock.

The audience feasts upon the frenzied amplifications, and old Carnegie is soon rocking back and forth to "All Day and All of the Night" and bumping and grinding to "She Bought a Hat Like Princess Marina."

Ray shakes up a bottle of beer which "comes" all over the stage, but then recedes with "You Are My Sunshine." The audience is breathing heavily as Ray lets his hair down to sing "Lola."

One of the more exciting aspects of this particular concert was the addition of a three-piece horn section to the group. The effect was commendable, but barely audible above the over-amplified guitars and the adolescent twang of Ray's voice.

Back and forth we go until the peak is reached, and then, the Kinks leave the stage. The audience reveals its unsatisfied appetite by clapping in time to an ancient rhythm which stems from an African love ritual. The Kinks return and do a two-number encore of "Long Tall Shorty" and finally, "Victoria." The audience is exhausted, but screams for more until the stage lights come on, symbolizing the final consummation. Time for a cigarette.

Three years ago, who would have believed that Carnegie Hall would have been a party to such a divine union? Is nothing sacred?

Kenneth Winikoff

# Spring Anti-War Offensive Begins April 22...

Springtime demonstrations against the war will be held in New York and Los Angeles on April 22. The peaceful marches will be based on demands for "immediate, total, unconditional withdrawal from Southeast Asia."

The call for the regional marches was affirmed by several hundred student activists from across the country, who converged at Washington Irving High School in lower Manhattan last month to discuss strategies for mobilizing against the war in Vietnam.

The three-day National Student Anti-war Conference, sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, was kicked off February 25 by a teach-in, the first of its kind in five years, according to coordinator Debby Bustin.

The warmest receptions were reserved for the more recent converts to the anti-war movement, Richard X. Clark, who was one of the leaders of the Attica rebellion, and Mrs. Valerie Kushner, the wife of a POW held in South Vietnam.

Clark suggested that the conference adopt a plan that would unite the anti-war movement "the same way the brothers in Attica came together—through solidarity."

He said that opposition to the war among prisoners is widespread. "The brothers understand that there is a phenomenal genocidal program being perpetrated by the oppressive force in the U.S. against poor people in Vietnam, in prisons and in the streets."

Mrs. Kushner, a 30-year-old redhead from Danville, Virginia, bitterly attacked the war policies of the Nixon administration, a position with which she said an increasing number of POW wives agree.

Her husband, a doctor and army major who volunteered for duty in Vietnam, was captured after his helicopter crashed in November, 1967. She received her first letter from him last Christmas. "It read like a letter from a child in summer camp—no description, just 'I am fine. How are you.'"

"My husband has been betrayed," Mrs. Kushner declared in her prepared remarks, "by an administration which is exploiting his sufferings to buy time for a corrupt regime in Saigon and votes for Richard Nixon. He has been betrayed by a country that has grown so callous that it counts only American deaths and denied the loss to humanity of a soul encased in yellow skin."

She is actively involved in Families for Immediate Release, an organization of anti-war POW wives which is supporting the presidential candidacies of Senator George McGovern and Rep. Pete McCloskey.

Speaking afterwards of the POW wives who still favor Nixon's policies, she said,

"I have pity for them. One of the wives told me she couldn't speak out as long as the Pentagon kept sending her her husband's check. 'That puts you in the same class as a prostitute,' I told her."

"It takes two to begin a war and two to end one," she said, referring to North Vietnam and the U.S. negotiating for an end to the war. "I can't exert influence on them (Vietcong) to release my husband. I can't exert influence on Nixon."

In a strong statement against chemical warfare, Arthur Galston, professor of biology at Yale University, said that the U.S. is using four different types of chemicals designed to kill plants in Vietnam. He contended that "100 million pounds of chemicals have been dropped on six million acres of land" in North Vietnam.

One compound, he said, called 245T, has been found to create abnormal embryos in pregnant women. "These are allegedly herbicides . . . used to kill forests and trees and the rice crops consumed by the enemy," he stated, "but, they kill animals also."

Galston said that he was concerned about the usage of chemicals in warfare because the "ecology of North Vietnam will be affected."



## ...As Computers Take Over Combat

American ground troops are able to return from Indochina because an unprecedented form of warfare—"fought" with sensors, computers, instantaneous targeting and automatic bombing—is taking their place, and not because the war is actually fading away, according to a report on recent military developments released recently.

Anti-war protest at home, along with discontent and rebellion among American troops, has spurred the military to develop secretly an automated war system at cost of more than \$3 billion, says a report issued by NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex), a program of the American Friends Service Committee. As a result, the Quaker organization claims, full-scale wars are easier than ever to wage without public approval, because they will require no draft calls and only a relatively few technicians to run them, with almost no danger to Americans, but with great destruction to the other side.

Instead of American troops engaging in risky "search and destroy" missions, electronic sensors which can detect footsteps or sounds are dropped by plane over a wide area. The sensors then transmit signals which are relayed to computers that automatically direct bombers to the exact location.

"Instead of a ground war with American troops and casualties, Nixon is fighting an automated air war with American planes and bombs," the NARMIC report says. "He says he is winding down the war, but he is only making it less visible."

Super-sensitive sensors hang high in jungle foliage, or bury themselves in the ground, or are camouflaged as tropical plants or animal dung. Although different sensors can detect heat, sound, ground vibrations, odors, or the presence of nearby metals, they cannot distinguish between a squad of troops and a "group of woodcutters coming down the trail," in the words of Major General John R. Deane, head of the special military command on the automated battlefield.

Speaking in 1969 to the Association of the U.S. Army, General William Westmoreland described the automated battlefield as one "on which we can destroy anything we locate through instant communications and almost instantaneous application of highly lethal firepower."

Testifying before the Senate Electronic Battlefield subcommittee in November, 1970, General Ellis W. Williamson said: "We are making unusual efforts to avoid having the American young man stand toe-to-toe, eyeball-to-eyeball, or even rifle-to-rifle against an enemy . . . We could often fight a major battle without actually

### Slide Show

A slide show illustrating the NARMIC report will be shown at 8 PM tonight at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 133 W. 4th St. Any group wishing to sponsor the slideshow should contact the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, 255-1075. The rental fee is negotiable.

committing the physical bodies of our men to the danger area."

The most extensive use of the new military technique is against the Ho Chi Minh Trail, in an operation known as "Igloo White" centered at a huge computer base in Thailand. Air Force Brig. Gen. William John Evans described its operations to the subcommittee:

"When a particular sensor string activates, a sketch of the roadnet which that string of sensors is monitoring is called up on a cathode ray tube. The computer automatically displays and updates the movement . . . of the target along that road segment. One or more F-4's (Phantom jets) are then instructed to enter the coordinates into the aircraft's computer . . . This gives the aircraft the course to that point and automatically releases the ordnance at the proper time to hit the target."

The "automated airwar" has deliberately been used to drive millions of people into refugee camps or into the cities, the report says. Samuel P. Huntington, a State Department advisor, praised this policy as "forced urbanization," or what he called draining the "sea" of civilian population to expose the "fish," or the guerilla fighters.

The airwar relies heavily on bombing, and during the Nixon administration alone, more bombs have been dropped on Indochina than during all of World War II. Much of that ordnance—more than half a million sorties—has been delivered on Laos with the aid of computers.

Current military experiments are also aimed at taking the last Americans exposed to danger—pilots—out of the cockpits by developing pilot-less bombers. The planes are piloted by remote control from cockpits set up at ground computer stations.

Automated warfare poses the danger, warns the Quaker report, that the government can engage in major "conventional" wars without the consent—or even the knowledge—of the American public, because such wars can be waged primarily by technicians, thus avoiding the necessity of draft calls. —AFSC





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## Why We Are . . .

This is our baby, born just seven months after conception, which, I hasten to state, we do not consider a premature birth by any means. The labor pains were long and somewhat severe, but there is O.P., new and shiny. With the optimism, freshness, and trust of youth, we present this paper to the student body and hope you will find it satisfactory. To read it will be to give us your support, and we will show our appreciation by working harder to produce an ever-improving newspaper. It's all yours.

Our purpose in undertaking this enterprise is broadly covered in our charter:

1. To provide news of sponsoring organizations to their members.
2. To emphasize the role of the veteran as a student.
3. To present news of interest to the student body at large.
4. To stimulate interest in extra-curricular affairs, and in collegiate and inter-collegiate activities.

The first two purposes are primary and restricted to veteran members of our organizations. The last two concern all veterans and all students in the school, and are therefore, even more important. We shall try to avoid collective stories like those we've read in the past, Veterans Want to Keep OPA, or What Veterans Think Now That They're Home, or Are Veterans Louey Lovers? Our opinions represent those of the majority of our membership. When the two sponsoring groups disagree, this space will be cut in two, and both our views will be presented. Dissenting opinions from our members or the student body at large will find expression in our Letters to the Editor column.

We shall work for an enlivened interest by the student body in the school and its affairs; for a promotion of better understanding between groups in the school, and by outside groups of the school; and for making C.C.N.Y. a better place to work in and to relax in. We shall present to the veteran all information we feel he needs to get along with his studies as unhampered as possible. We shall do this not only by pointing out faults and fallacies, but also by pointing out the items we're proud of, the things we consider well done.

We shall try, as observers, to keep a sharp lookout and to do our honest best to analyze and understand the events that take place about us and then present our facts and conclusions to our readers. We shall expect to be judged, as all observers are, by how accurate our estimates are, and by how many direct hits we make.

Echoing the words of Townsend Harris, said in 1847, "Open the doors to all—let the children of rich and poor take their seats together and know of no distinction save that of industry, good conduct, and intellect," we express our pride in starting out in the college's hundredth year and voice our sincere promise to do all we can in the realization of this ideal in schools, cities, states, yes, even nations.

## Yiddish Courses Scheduled for Fall

A plan, whereby a group of courses on the graduate level is given for students and graduates of the City Colleges between the hours of 5:00 and 8:00 P.M., has been drawn up by the various heads of the Philosophy Departments. The plan allows a committee to draw upon the faculties of all the colleges for authorities in their respective fields of study.

This functional graduate work

has been ably supplemented by our Prof. Liptzin, chairman of the German Department, who will offer an elementary and advanced course in Yiddish this September. This is the first time that Yiddish will be offered in any American College, and the Board of Higher Education is to be congratulated on its progressive attitude. The main reason, but by no means the

(Please turn to Page 4)

## Hundreds Demand Bias Bill Passage

Hundreds of students from City College and seven other New York City colleges will leave for Albany this Saturday by special train to press for passage of the Austin-Mahoney Bill which would ban racial and religious discrimination in education.

Representatives of the Inter-Collegiate Unity Council to End Discrimination, which chartered the train, will meet a member of Gov. Dewey's staff and ask for the Administration's support for the bill.

The Austin-Mahoney Bill would set up a commission to try discrimination cases brought before it and would issue cease and desist orders when the situation warranted it. Failure to obey commission rules would result in contempt of court charges and fines.

Organizations that collected money in the college earlier in the week and will send delegates are the Student Council, Young Progressive Citizens of America, SLID, AYD, Hillel, Veterans Association, and Student Christian Association.

## Council Condemns Queens AVD Ban

Last Friday, by a vote of 37½ to 5½, the City College Student Council condemned the action of the Queens College Student Council in revoking the charter of the local AYD group. A report, the result of leg work on the Queens campus on invitation of the banned AYD, by President Artie Katz of the City College Student Council said that action was taken without prior notice to the AYD and without any review of their defense.

The letter to the Queens SC said in part, "It is not necessary to agree with the policy of the AYD to understand that action such as has been taken by your council . . . can very easily form a precedent for the stifling of all student expression and opinion on the American Campus."

The action of the Queens SC has caused a furor among the 2900 students of the college with Crown, the official student publication, condemning the SC. A dissenting editorial supporting the banning of the AYD deplored the way in which the charter was revoked.

## Student Pressure Needed for Passage of Rogers Bill, AVC Legislative Director Declares

"The Rogers Subsistence Bill has as much chance of passing as a snowball in Hell," unless students all over the country do something immediately is the feeling on the Hill,

## Extensive Plans For Centennial

As the college centennial celebration enters its final two months, plans are being drawn by both faculty and student committees expanding the present program to include a radio tribute, a student ball, a baseball game and exhibits throughout the city.

According to James S. Peace, coordinator of the various committees, a regular Thursday night radio production, "Echoes of New

## Subscription

The OP, or the Observation Post to civvies, after this first issue will be distributed free only to members of the Veterans Association and the City College AVC. Published bi-weekly, it will be sold on a subscription basis of twenty cents per term to others. Subscriptions can be obtained in the OP office, Room 16A Main.

Although the OP will concentrate mainly on student-veteran news, it will also include news of interest to the general student body. Non-veteran and veteran students are invited to contribute letters, articles, and comments to the OP on all subjects affecting the students of City College.

York," will feature the centennial celebration early in March. The proposed student ball is temporarily scheduled for either May 9 or 10. On May 7, the date of the Charter Day Convocation and the climax of the entire program, a baseball game in which City College is to be opposed by either N.Y.U. or Brooklyn College is planned.

## Dramsoc Will Participate

Dramsoc will participate in the celebration with a production of William Saroyan's "Sweeney in the Trees" at the Pauline Edwards Theater on March 14 and 15. Four other theater productions are on the schedule.

A public lecture, the fourth in a series of seven entitled "Toward A New World," will be delivered by Dr. Walter H. Zinn on The New Science: Atomic Energy, March 17, in the Faculty Room, second floor Main. The remaining lectures will feature Dr. E. K. Marshall, Dr. Ralph Bunch and Lewis Mumford. Also scheduled is the Hon. Robert Moses who will discuss Education for Civic Administration on May 24.

## Seniors Start Casting For Class Nite Show

The Class Night Committee of the Century Class, the Class of '47, has begun work on a musical revue which will be presented together with a dance on Senior Class Night in June. The show, to be called, "Orgies of Innocence," will be a full length revue in two acts with original songs and sketches. Casting for the show will start in March.

Chat Patterson, AVC's National Legislative Director, told Paul Brown, President of the Veterans Association, and Bill Harzoff, President of City College Young PCA, in Washington D.C. last Saturday.

The Rogers Bill, which asks for an increase in educational allowances from \$65 and \$90 to \$100 and \$125 with \$10 additional for each child, has received the support of all organizations desiring an increase in allowances.

## Rent Control Petition

Brown, '49, and Harzoff, '49, were elected by the audience of last Thursday's Rent Control Rally to present a scroll of 1,500 signatures to President Truman asking for continuation of rent control. Because of the halt Washington's birthday put to work in Washington, President Truman and Congressmen were unavailable. However, Matt Connally, Secretary to the President, assured the two representatives that the scroll would be presented to the President personally.

Patterson explained that if student veterans start moving, there is a strong likelihood that it will pass in spite of the present opposition.

## Campaign for Passage

Patterson, Harzoff and Brown agreed that the campaign for the Rogers Bill should be conducted along three fronts.

They are:

1) Statistical surveys, such as the one held last term by the Veterans Association and the one sponsored by AVC this term, which actually show the financial situation of the student-veteran. (Last term's Veteran Association poll showed that 86% of the veterans polled found their allowances insufficient and 64% were forced to seek outside employment to continue at College.) These should be brought to the attention of Congress.

2) Letters, relating personal hardships, which should be sent to Edith Nourse Rogers, sponsor of the Rogers Bill, and Chairman of the Veteran Affairs Committee. (A rally held by the Veterans Association last term received nationwide attention and started the

(Please turn to Page 4)

## '47 Mike Needs Staff To Meet Deadline

Lack of subscription, editorial and office help may delay or prevent the publication of the '47 Microcosm, the senior yearbook, it was announced recently. June and August graduates are urged to subscribe immediately to the '47 Microcosm which will be in addition to the usual yearbook material, a Centennial Survey of Microcosm history, City College athletics, and City College photographs. Prominent alumni will contribute feature articles.

There are openings on the reorganized staff for writers, artists, typists, business agents, and photographers. Staff aspirants and subscribers should stop in at the Microcosm office in the Alumni House, 290 Convent Avenue on the corner of 141st Street, any afternoon between 3 and 5 P.M.

# A Free Press Is Assured

We would like to present a bouquet of orchids to the Student Faculty Committee on Student Affairs (SFCSA) for granting our charter so promptly. A larger bouquet goes to them for establishing a democratic precedent in City College.

The SFCSA brought the C.C.N.Y. tradition of news monopoly to an end and established the principle that any organization, if its charter is approved, may voice its opinion in print.

We are proud that the "Observation Post" has been instrumental in the re-affirmation of this basic freedom.

# Thanks for a Job Well Done

Despite a record enrollment, the registration procedure at the College this term was carried out with a speed and efficiency which would have made any draft board turn green with envy. Contrasted with last term's innumerable waiting lines and "unavoidable" snags, this semester's procedure was like a jet propulsion job racing a Kitty Hawk box kite.

Behind the apparent smoothness and ease of the registration lies a story of long hard work. The various officials in charge of the process met early in November to lay their plans. Robert L. Taylor, the Registrar, extended the period of registration and suggested means of avoiding traffic snags. Stuart R. Clarkson, head of the Veterans Counseling Office, is a man with an extreme distaste for lines or red tape. With veterans filling out their own book cards and subsistence certifications, waiting was reduced to a minimum and subsistence forms were on their way to the Veterans Administration in a matter of days. Walter Stalb, the Bursar, is to be credited with evolving the identification card system, which enables the various offices to keep efficient records. Morris Jacobs and Gerald Klott, who manage the College store, ordered adequate supplies of books far in advance, and set up an effective distribution system. Furthermore Mr. Clarkson arranged for Barnes and Noble to accept authorization of books not available in the school's store.

### Execution Rested On Staffs

The execution of these plans rested mainly with the staffs of the various offices. Many of them worked as much as 14 hours a day, in some instances without extra overtime pay. Finally, however, the success or failure of the undertaking depended upon the cooperation of the veteran and the student in general. Their response turned the nightmare of registration into a sane and organized machinery. For this we shout a hearty "Well done!"

# Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

Whether they know it or not, the American veterans have quite a few step-brothers. These are the conscientious objectors who refused to wear the uniform and packed into labor camps and prisons. Many of them built roads and planted trees and fought forest fires, relatively insignificant things in the face of the sacrifices demanded of other men in the war. They wished instead to do relief work and ambulance duty abroad and generally to bind some of the many wounds of war. But the government refused to be represented by such "softies" when America was supposed to be tough. So they were hidden away in the mountains and their only chance to work with people was in the insane asylums and prisons. In the asylums some learned to know that brutality and neglect of human beings was no monopoly of the Nazis. And others, whose lot was the penitentiary, learned now hard it is to buck racial injustice even in the land of the free.

Today, when the veterans of City College are launching their own paper, a veteran from across the tracks wants to remind them that a good many of their step-brothers are still in prison. While Japanese war criminals and thousands of "little" Nazis have been pardoned, no amnesty has been granted to these veterans, in the big house. Eugene Debs, another conchie of another war said: "As

long as there is yet one man in prison I am not yet free."

You and we are essentially interested in the same things: SOCIAL JUSTICE, LIBERTY AND PEACE. Your friends, the veterans of the pick axe, the shovel and the striped cloth wish O.P. a long and vigorous life for labor toward these goals!

H. David Kirk

### Ode to an Open Gate

Found: one short cut in the race  
As we run from place to place

Persistently pursuing  
The muse we are wooing.

To Army Hall there is a gate  
That has been closed of late,  
Causing more time to be spent  
As we wearily circumvent  
The entrance most accessible  
That has not been trespassible.  
But someone minded civically  
Acted most specifically  
And did for what we're hopin'  
The cherished gate now is open.  
But, (hastily) lest you deem us  
cranks.

To who's responsible, we murmur:  
"Thanks."

—By Herbert Gordon

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# Vets Association Develops Rank & File Leaders

Most veteran students who participated in last term's anarchized veteran's registration and who were pleasantly shocked by the simplicity of this term's setup do not know that it was the Veterans Association who cooperated with the Veterans Counseling Office in planning the Spring veteran's registration. Instead of just talk, we had action.

This exemplifies the praiseworthy but unpraised work of the various committees of the Veteran's Association.

### Student Leadership

Although the steady workers of the VA do not receive the proper cooperation from the country's largest student-veterans group, they are consoled, in part, by the fact that in their battling for the objectives of their organization they are developing in themselves leadership qualities embracing organizational ability, clear quick thinking "under fire."

The majority of students don't appreciate the fact that getting

along with and influencing people when conflicts have to be resolved are necessary attributes for success in the post-graduate world. Besides successfully handling the vagaries of human relations a person, to succeed, must have ability, which is developed in school, and ambition, which is a psychological problem.

### Personality Developed

"Social life" is necessary for normal personality development, of course. (We have a revitalized Social and Athletics Committee this term.) But to hold a job under our competitive society and to get ahead in it, it is essential to win the respect of your business associates; that is obtained, not by brown-nosing, but by having and using organizational know-how, initiative, persistence and other qualities acquired not by standing on the sidelines but by getting into the game.

The "game" that the Veterans Association is playing is not for peanuts.

Join the fight for:

1) prompt and the necessary increased subsistence payments (from \$65 and \$90 to \$100 and \$125),

2) an adequate public housing program with veteran preference. Decreased Army Hall rents with the rent money going directly to the college to be used for its betterment,

3) and as students, a larger and improved school.

There are small but active committees for each of the points in the Association's program which collect pertinent facts, plan campaigns and follow through.

Now hear this: an organization worth joining is an organization worth working for; while working for the organization you are working for yourself.

Drop in to Room 16a Main, our new headquarters, and find out how you can become a member of a really active team that has accomplished many things in the past and will do more in the future.

# AVC Lists Organization's Term Achievements

"Citizens First-Veteran's Second." With the motto of the American Veterans Committee to guide us, the CCNY Main Chapter has developed a two-fold program: national and local.

Nationally, the AVC is composed of approximately 900 chapters (160 of which are in colleges) and a membership of more than 100,000 veterans.

### Liberal, Democratic Group

A liberal organization, democratically controlled from the ranks, it has consistently fought for progressive legislation. AVC helped pass the "cars for amputees" bill, broke the deadlock holding back the passage of terminal leave pay for enlisted men, helped revise the G.I. Insurance plan, and the G.I. Bill. It strongly supported Wilson Wyatt, his low-cost housing program, and O.P.A. All congressional committee meetings heard testimony from AVC representatives. AVC was invited to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, and participated in the discussions. More recently, at the public meetings on rent control, AVC was the only

veterans' group, and one of the principal witnesses in favor of the continuation of the present level of rent ceilings. Students living under the G.I. Bill are in for better times if Congress approves an AVC sponsored bill to raise subsistence payments.

### Organized Six Months

Here, in our college chapter, we now have approximately 240 registered and active members. We organized less than six months ago! We are represented in the Metropolitan Area Council of AVC, the Intercollegiate Veterans Coordinating Committee, and Collegiate Coordinating Committee of the M.A.C.

Petitions were circulated and sent to President Truman supporting the Wyatt Housing Program, and twenty-foot scrolls are currently being signed in support of rent control. The International Students Day rally was sponsored by our chapter and the principal speaker was Charles Bolte, national

chairman of AVC. The AVC was also one of the organizations which fought for the retention of the five cent fare in New York City. We will continue to fight the exorbitant rates charged in Army Hall. We have a direct contact in the local Veterans Administration office through our own representative. Any veteran whose subsistence check has been delayed can have the process speeded up.

With increased membership of W.W.II Veterans, and the support of non-veterans, we can go on to achieve "a more democratic America and a more stable world."

### AVC Surveys PL346 Vets

All veterans studying under Public Law No. 346 are requested to attend an important survey being conducted by the AVC. Be sure to drop into the Faculty Room either on Thursday between 2:15 P.M. and 5:00 P.M., or Friday between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M.

# Observation Post



The Observation Post is a bi-weekly publication jointly sponsored by the C.C.N.Y. chapter of the American Veterans Committee and the C.C.N.Y. Veteran's Association, in Room 16A, Main Building, 138th Street and Convent Avenue.

Free to members. Semester subscription - 20c.

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# BILL MAULDIN'S CARTOON



"There's a small item on page 17 about a triple-axe murder. No veterans involved."



# 1947: For Us, It Was A Very Good Year

By SAMUEL COHEN

1947 was an exciting year at City College. The Centennial Year was celebrated with highlights, including the burial of a time capsule at the flagpole and the establishment of a Centennial Fund to provide for a student-union complex to be called the Student War Memorial. The college was again overcrowded. There were 2 1/2 million enrolled college students in the country, including over one million veterans being helped by the G.I. Bill of Rights. Three thousand of these enrolled students were enrolled at City College. Many of them attended classes in khaki and crew cuts, since they couldn't get, or couldn't yet afford, civilian clothing. They were pleased to note that since leaving for Service, saddle shoes and tight sweaters had appeared in sizeable numbers on campus. President Harry Wright was also supervising plans for the first permanent band shell at Lewisohn Stadium, and this was completed in 1949. The class of 1947 left a fund for the acquisition of a suitable bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The National Student Organization was formed with active participation by CCNY delegates. There were even plans to build a new library in the big hole next to the existing library on the corner of Convent Avenue.

There were broader actions affecting college students who were aware and involved. George Marshall called for a European Recovery Program, and before the year was out, the Marshall Plan had \$12,000,000,000 appropriated. President Truman outlined the Truman Doctrine of aid to states threatened by communism. The Cold War intensified, an executive order banned Communist Party members or sympathizers from holding office in the executive branch of government, and the Department of Defense replaced the Departments of War, Navy and Air Force. The Taft-Hartley Act was passed, as was the Presidential Succession Act. Great Britain proclaimed the independence of India, which was then partitioned into India and Pakistan with resulting violence. The UN partitioned Palestine with Jerusalem under UN trusteeship. The Benelux Union was formed.

The first supersonic air flight was made; the main series of Dead Sea Scrolls was discovered, and New York weathered a smallpox epidemic scare. Most of us knew someone who owned a seven-inch TV set. Jackie Robinson was the first Negro baseball player in the National League, when he signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers. *Gentleman's Agreement* won the Academy Award and *All the King's Men* a Pulitzer prize. *Streetcar Named Desire*,



In the same year the College celebrated its 100th birthday, OP was born.

*Finian's Rainbow*, *Brigadoon*, *Kiss Me Kate* and *South Pacific* were on Broadway, and "Nature Boy" was a top pop tune.

Having said all of this, it is frustrating to realize that the re-creation of a period of time for someone who did not live through it is almost an impossibility. The feeling of quaintness and mustiness clings stubbornly, as when you try to get across the excitement and fresh paint smell of the hot-off-the-press first issue of OP on February 27, 1947, when what you are actually looking at is a crumbling and yellowing piece of old newspaper.

But for us, it was the latest moment and not history. Memory, of course, is a personal and selective thing, and I can only report my own recollections. I recognize that others who were there with me might remember what

happened somewhat differently. I was back at school trying to make up for a three-year Army interruption by graduating as soon as possible. I had been in combat; I had helped release prisoners from concentration camps; and I had served with tactical military government in Germany. I readily joined efforts to make the world a place where such things couldn't happen again. This was not unusual; nor did any of us realize that we would fail again, as earlier idealists had failed before us. There were one thousand of us in the Veterans' Association. We did our school work, but were involved with lots more in and out of the college. The City College Chapter of the American Veterans' Committee shared these concerns; and in 1946 the two groups formed a joint Board of Directors to plan and oversee a new publication that would provide members with news of both organizations, would emphasize the role of the veteran as a student, would present news of interest to the student body at large and would stimulate interest in extracurricular affairs and in collegiate and inter-collegiate activities. Differences were hammered out; a staff was selected; a charter was prepared; and approval was obtained from the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Affairs. The *Observation Post* could now be published. It was agreed that if there was a conflict on editorial policy between the VA and the AVC, each would receive half the editorial space to present its own view. A flag was created, which was used only once, after which a more sophisticated version of that flag, based upon the Armed Forces' discharge button (the "Ruptured Duck") appeared for the rest of the first year. In September, 1947, Volume II, No. 1 flew a third flag, which was soon replaced by the fourth white on black script flag with just the words, *Observation Post*, and the veterans' emphasis disappeared for good.

The Editorial Board of OP reflected all parts of the political spectrum, and there were many battles over what the next editorial would say. We concentrated on domestic battles—lower rents for veteran students living at Army Hall (which no longer exists), increased allowances for school supplies, legislation for public housing (On this issue, veterans marched from General Webb's swordless statue to City Hall.), the charges of anti-Semitism in the Knickerbocker Case (A student strike grew out of this in 1949, and OP became a fighting daily with headquarters in front of the main building.), charges of discrimination against Negroes in dormitory room assignments in Army Hall, charges of anti-union practices in hiring and firing at Army Hall, support for "Operation Subsistence" to pass the Rogers Bill in Washington, fighting against the Schultz Amendment to ban American Youth for Democracy, a Communist group, from city campuses, trying to improve lunchroom conditions, supporting rent control, fighting for academic freedom, etc. We won at least part, and sometimes all, of what we were fighting for in each of these areas, and we were optimistic about the future. We had fights over foreign policy and whether or not opinions about it belonged in OP, but the politics that finally split the Editorial Board came in disagreements about student elections, and three resignations were filed. It's hard to remember that we were pushing for the use of the capitolized Negro, and Black would have been insulting. Free school simply meant that you didn't have to pay to attend. Many things have certainly changed since then.

Financing was a problem for OP. Initially, the two veteran organizations paid the entire cost, and their members received the paper free. The paper was offered

## IN THE BEGINNING...

By J. MYRON ATKIN

I don't trust my memories of 1947—not because I am likely to romanticize them, but precisely the opposite.

I recall several thousand veterans returning to the campus after World War II and sensing a significant gap between themselves and the other students. Furthermore, they saw themselves handicapped in student politics by their absence from the scene, some of them for many years.

To emphasize their distinctiveness and to assert their influence, they organized. The Veterans Association was local, diffuse, and large. It had the strengths of an organization without national allegiances—and the weaknesses. The American Veterans Committee was much smaller, a local chapter of a national group that was attempting to present an alternative to the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It had the visibility and appeal of a national group. Unlike the Veterans Association, the issues the AVC chapter addressed tended to be those that transcended purely campus concerns. However, as was the case with many liberal organizations at the time, AVC was suffering a major internal cataclysm in a fight between communists and non-communists.

I was with the American Veterans Committee attempting to do my bit in fending off a nationally-directed communist attempt at takeover of the organization. The struggle was going on within each local American Veterans Committee chapter across the country, and the organization never recovered from the fratricide.

For me the most stimulating aspect of AVC was my contact with the national figures: Dick Bolling (now an influential progressive congressman from St. Louis with considerable seniority), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Merle Miller, Franklin Williams (the only active black I recall), and many others who have gone on to fame or oblivion.

The campus leadership groups in the Veterans Association and the American Veterans Committee launched *Observation Post* primarily to accent and plead a special cause, that of the student-veteran. We saw the existing newspaper, *The Campus* as a highly "professionalized" enterprise controlled by and directed toward the aims of aspiring journalists. We viewed *The Campus* staff as un-

committed ideologically, opportunistic, and with their major attention directed toward employment after graduation. As veterans, we felt we had special insight into problems of the world and the campus—and a mission.

While I don't doubt that many of the OP staff were motivated similarly to *The Campus* staff, we in major leadership positions in the early days saw ourselves as political activists, rather than as newspaper people. At least I did. We had a cause. We were new and knew the world. We felt we had verve and commitment.

I was with the paper for only a few months. The first issue came out in February 1947; I graduated in June. Then, and for the following decades, I looked on the *Observation Post* as a reasonable accomplishment for the time. While it was important for me that the newspaper survive, at least for a few years, I had no particular visions for the future. I would not have been disappointed if OP had folded after two or three years.

The idea of a newspaper published by a special interest group, with the bias of the group fairly well understood, is an idea that continues to intrigue me. In this country we are served poorly by our journalists. I don't pretend to know many of the reasons, but the OP style seemed then and seems now to offer a possible alternative.

However I have not kept up with the campus. I visited only once since my graduation. Perhaps the *Observation Post* is the stodgy newspaper today that I saw *The Campus* as in 1946-47. More likely it is lively, current, audacious, petulant, and titillating. The fact that the current editorial group has solicited this short article suggests that there is interest in placing the current scene in perspective. It is a quest shared by most thinking people. While the recollections of a founding editor are an important ingredient, much more study is required to understand the period and the paper, of course. But I am honored to have been asked for my reflections, and I hope they add a useful perspective for today's OP reader.

Atkin, a co-editor of OP in 1947, is now the dean of the College of Education of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

By PETER STEINBERG

On that September afternoon, close to 15 years ago, a frightened sixteen-year-old freshman attended a student press conference given by the College's president, Buell G. Gallagher. Invited by editors of *Observation Post*, the freshman listened as the president attacked him, by implication, with a vehemence that shocked and shook him. He could only hope that the president would not learn who he was or remember him. The president learned and remembered.

The press conference began a four year period of conflict.

I was that freshman. Having attended a World Youth Festival in Moscow during the summer of 1957, I had been interviewed by OP even before attending my first class. The Festival was a communist-sponsored gathering of students and youth from all over the world. It had provided an unparalleled opportunity to meet young people of all backgrounds, but it had also served as a bitter Cold War issue both in the international student community and at the College.

President Gallagher was a committed, dedicated, enthusiastic anti-communist. As much a victim of the Cold War as the nation as a whole, and considering himself a champion of liberal democracy, the President equated all forms of domestic radicalism as well as new international initiatives with a concept of conspiratorial communism. Those who took part in communist-sponsored events, whether openly or not, were considered sources of danger for the American body politic and certainly for an unsuspecting college community. Dr. Gallagher had vigorously attacked the Moscow Festival during the spring of 1957 and he now continued the attack after the event.

The Youth Festival issue was to be a significant one for the next several years both for the specific questions it raised and as a symbol of the old politics meeting a new student perception.

The college scene in the late 1950s was a product of the Cold War era. While Joseph McCarthy was dead, his legacy was very much alive. There was both a conscious desire to avoid political controversy and a wish to create an enduring life-style in a plastic world considered capable of cracking at any time. Students directed themselves toward the physical sciences and engineering while being assured that a new non-political world was being created by and for them.

There was nothing worth fighting for. The world had been made for us, the nation made a part of us and there seemed to be nothing to do. Those who questioned were considered radical by that very act. No one rebelled, no one threw bombs, no one went underground, no one considered committing deliberate acts of violence—those were not rational responses. It was far more rational to accept.

No one reflected the deadened political atmosphere more than "liberal America." Having convinced itself that this was the best of all existing societies—and certain that relative measures had meaning,—embittered by conflict with elements of the left in the 1930s and 1940s, and finding an outlet for its moral rage in the undeniable moral corruption of the rising communist nations, liberals faced the post-McCarthy era with a sense of righteousness and self-contained complacency.

Students entering the College in 1957 were total products

of the Cold War—never having known another existence. Coming from the urban mecca of liberalism, they and many of their teachers and administrators typified liberal America. They believed themselves to be the products of an enlightened society. McCarthyism had revealed how thin the veneer of enlightenment was, but this was now treated as a past aberration.

Buell Gordon Gallagher was the seemingly perfect leader for this campus. A Truman Democrat, former Congregational minister, and impeccable liberal, Dr. Gallagher was a National Executive Board member of the NAACP and a member of the Advisory Council of the National Student Association. President Gallagher had, moreover, publicly criticized Senator McCarthy and the far left.

A tranquil campus responded well to Dr. Gallagher. Students were able to travel from home to subway to campus and back in the secure knowledge that their liberality was protected by a benevolent presence. The fraternities and house plans reflected the desire to turn the College inward—into an isolated campus, and the College's administration encouraged their growth. The objective was to play the game of "College"—stay around for four years, think as little as possible, accept your good fortune, enjoy your pleasant interlude, collect your piece of paper, then use that paper to secure your life—one which would always look back upon the good old "liberated" college days.

"Silent Generation" was coined perhaps as much as a continuing hope as an accurate description.

This portrait of complacency was to be destroyed within the next several years. The Civil Rights movement exploded on the college scene to smash the domestic myth of "best of all possible worlds." The liberal view of McCarthyism as an aberration was put to a severe test by the continuing activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee. And the Cuban revolution put U.S. Cold War philosophy to a severe test. The issue of popular initiatives toward peace, including participation in meetings and gatherings of all kinds, was to concern the national student movement.

Blundering into President Gallagher's news conference, I had placed myself, inadvertently, in the eye of the coming storm.

That storm gathered only slowly. I joined *The Campus* shortly after my first term began and remained on its staff for a year while at the same time working in Student Government. The issues which were to divide the campus had, however, already started to appear and a choice was to be made. I could either remain on *The Campus*, a paper which prided itself on a *New York Times* style of "objective reporting," or I could join OP, which had already started to accept a more political role for itself. I chose OP.

That summer I served as one of the College's delegates to the National Student Association (NSA) Congress where the issues that would occupy the College for the next three years were debated. The College's delegation, made up largely of the more politically active elements on the campus, participated in the "liberal caucus" of NSA and fought for a more radical approach to the issues of the day.

We demanded an end to NSA's self-imposed restriction that it could only deal with issues confronting "students in their role as students." The liberal caucus asked action



## Smashing a Po

associating the student movement with equal rights, the campaign for nuclear disarmament, and greater student control over campus affairs.

Delegates from the College spoke for new initiatives toward student movements in the communist world and specifically suggested that NSA sanction participation by U.S. students in the next World Youth Festival, at Vienna in the summer of 1959. We challenged NSA's refusal to become an activist student movement and charged that, internationally, NSA had associated itself with the unthinking anti-communism of U.S. foreign policy, in effect becoming an arm of the U.S. State Department. NSA leaders, who denied the latter accusation on the convention floor, years later admitted that NSA was receiving funds from the CIA for its international program throughout this period of years.

These same issues were now brought back to the College. Since many members of the OP staff and Editorial Board were vitally concerned, and desired to make OP an effective vehicle for voicing issues of importance, the paper itself became controversial.

Fired by the Cuban revolution, students formed a Fall Play for Cuba committee on the College's campus, immediately bringing basic Cold War issues to the campus. Shortly thereafter the Vienna Youth Festival became an issue both within and without the newspaper. A campus organization to support participation in the Festival was formed.

A combination of students and members of the administration now arose with the apparent purpose of limiting the rising demand for student re-examination.

Apparently encouraged by the College's administration, a group of "liberal democratic" students formed a new campus political party at the end of March, 1959. In resolutions prepared for the first open meeting of the organization they declared themselves opposed to "communistic influence in Student Government and student activities," although they only indicated one issue which, in their view, indicated such influence—the Vienna Youth Festival.

At the same time as President Gallagher had resumed his attack on the Youth Festival, these "liberal" students said they would join with NSA in "condemning" the Festival as "communist-inspired and communist-dominated," a charge, incidentally, not denied by most of those favoring participation. The new political party split and foundered, however, as it was divided between those believing communism to be a relevant campus issue and those who maintained that it was an effort to divide the student body and impede its new awakening.

OP split along similar lines. Joining with President Gallagher and the "liberal" students, the Editor-in-Chief and a few supporters opposed a majority of the staff in demanding a pro-administration, anti-Festival, anti-communist editorial approach. The staff asked a greater commitment to student self-government, opposition to the administration's efforts to destroy new approaches, and a non-ideological role. The dispute would be settled only some months later when a new Managing Board was elected.

The night before the election, however, President Gallagher chose to openly inject himself into the paper's internal dispute. At a Student Government Awards dinner he diverted attention from a call by the Student Government President for meaningful student powers by declaring that he feared the future political complexion of both "Student Council and one of the College newspapers," later identifying that as OP.

The Editor of OP, in what appeared to be an orchestrated effort, supported the President's statements. Despite this pressure, however, the staff chose a new Managing Board the following day, including Sandra Rosenblum as Editor and myself as Managing Editor. A number of the former members of the Board left the paper and the division was resolved—the paper would become an instrument for campus change.

During the following year OP not only attempted to



The anti-Red scare continued into the 60's with a ban against the appearance of Communist speakers on the campus. Above, a student rally against the ban outside Eisner Hall.

Students refuse to take shelter on South Campus during civil defense drills in early 60s.



## Portrait of Student Complacency

report the stories of the day, but also to further the causes of students activism and needed change. It took the lead in a series of actions which brought swift, often bitter reaction from the administration.

In the first issue of the new term, September, 1959, Ms. Rosenblum and I reported on what we had seen at the Vienna Youth Festival. It was a report that did not please the College's President. We had been among 18,000 young people to attend the Festival and had concluded that "it was a unique opportunity to meet young people from the five continents of the world, to exchange ideas and cultures, and in general to increase our scope of understanding." We had found far more freedom to discuss, argue and exchange ideas than those who had opposed the Festival had imagined would be possible. Our only regret was that more Americans had not come to express their ideas and take part in such an unprecedented exchange.

A month later OP broke the story that a sorority at the College had denied an opportunity to pledge to a black student because of her race. It was now clear, if it had never been to those who would not look, that prejudice was not limited to the door-steps of Little Rock schools. The OP story was picked up by other newspapers and headlined by The Amsterdam News, much to the discomfort of President Gallagher. OP editorialized that "Segregation and discrimination must be fought where they are found. Prejudice knows no geographical boundaries."

Two months later OP vigorously came out in favor of a referendum urging the College to withdraw from the student loan program created by the National Defense Education Act (NDEA). The Act required student borrowers to sign both disclaimer affidavits and loyalty oaths before being allowed to participate. OP called upon the student body "to uphold a principle of freedom and liberty" by refusing to accept such limitations of free thought and action.

### 'Gallagher Chose to Inject Himself Into the Paper's Internal Dispute'

Within the next few months OP took positive positions on other vital issues. It vigorously stood for meaningful student government and criticized the failure to give students real power to control their own affairs. It attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee for attempting to intimidate free expression and action by calling before it a number of students who had attended the Vienna Youth Festival.

Perhaps most dramatically, OP helped to organize the first mass college activity in support of the Southern sit-in movement. Not only did it urge and support Student Council action to organize mass picketing of Northern branches of stores which followed discriminatory practices in the South, particularly Woolworth's, but it helped to serve as an element in the national coordination of this drive.

OP severely criticized the College's administration for refusal to support these actions.

More than five hundred students joined in the first mass picket-line in support of equal rights and hundreds joined such demonstrations in the following weeks. OP welcomed the fact that "the voice of the students at the College is beginning to be heard—after a long, long silence."

Two months later, at the end of the Spring, 1960 term, OP supported a mass student Civil Defense protest. Some three hundred students refused to "take shelter" and instead demonstrated against the hypocrisy of a government and college administration which claimed safety from nuclear attack could be found in the halls of Finley or Wagner. The College's officials warned students to comply with the order to take shelter, and then collected the identification cards of students who would not comply for some unspecified disciplinary action.

This disciplinary action was an overt reflection of the

administration's desire to stop the growing student protest movement. It had, in fact, consistently opposed that movement during the full year of protest and was about to go further than it had ever gone.

The administration had reacted bitterly to OP's exposure of an incident of specific sorority discrimination. Perhaps Dr. Gallagher's association with the NAACP or the wide publicity given the incident in the black community had stung the administration. Without fully examining the charges, Israel E. Levine, the College's Public Relations director then and now, issued a statement bitterly attacking OP for having disclosed the existence of discrimination. He charged inaccuracies in perhaps the most carefully researched, written, and documented story a college newspaper had ever published. It seemed that where OP disclosed imperfections in the College's liberal self-image, it was to be bitterly attacked.

The threat of administration attack against OP and the rising student movement now became consistent. Wherever possible, no matter what the issue, the charge of "communistic influence" was to be used. The Vienna Youth Festival had earlier given the charge legitimacy, and it was now to be expanded.

For many weeks the President of the College refused to comment on the movement to show Northern support for the Southern sit-in movement. His silence was finally broken at the end of March, three weeks after picketing had begun. At a Harlem rally, the President warned students against Communist support. "We do not need, we do not want, we will not accept the help of Communists," he declared. The net result was to tarnish and bitterly divide the movement and drive away many who might have participated.

The President's reaction to the Civil Defense protest paralleled this earlier attack, but it did not come publicly until months after the protest. Privately, at a Campus dinner, the President had already started an all-out attack on both that protest and OP. He had suggested to the members of the campus, off the record, that both the civil defense protest and OP had been taken over by what he later termed "Communist sympathizers."

The President's newest accusations, however, were not made public until the beginning of the following term and then they came in rapid fire.

At his first press conference of the Fall, 1960 term he claimed that "Communist sympathizers seized control" of the May Civil Defense protest. He charged that "students oriented toward the far left, toward the American Communist party and the Social Workers' Party" had taken control of the demonstrations "for their own purposes."

Within a week the main objective of the attack was revealed. President Gallagher openly attacked OP, claiming that the OP Editorial Board was controlled by "Communist sympathizers" and that the paper's editorial policy followed a "Marxist line." The "proof" he offered consisted of a failure by OP to praise the President for his opposition to the NDEA disclaimer affidavit and loyalty oath, a failure to print new remarks repeating his charges of an alleged communist effort to infiltrate the civil rights protest movement, and the final editorial of the previous term. That editorial, "Wrap Up," had rejected the President's claim that no "class warfare" existed at the College between the administration, faculty, and students, and pointed out the many areas of real conflict among these groups during the previous year. The President claimed the editorial represented a classic Marxist analysis.

Such charges might hardly make a ripple today. They might, in fact, be the object of derision. At the time made, however, they were real and dangerous—both for the members of OP and for their possible impact on growing student awareness and participation. "Communist" was an epithet to be feared and the simple application of it tarnished those it was directed against.

The staff of OP was thrown into a critical period. The

pressures on each staff member—from family, friends, teachers, the press, and strangers—was immense. The President stated his "regret" at being unable to determine the members of the OP Editorial Board who did not share the "Marxist line." An easy escape for OP members was now made available. All that would be necessary would be for the individual member to publicly purge himself and leave the paper. The life of the paper—and far more—was literally at stake.

The staff of OP drew more closely together. Composed of a disparate group of individuals, with many different views and reactions, it reacted as one to the bitter assault and rejected it. Urged by those on the doctrine left to accept and defend the title "Communist," and by "liberals" and others to purge themselves of the evils of radicalism, the paper maintained its independence and defended the basic principles of a free academic community.

Instead of folding, it chose to counter-attack. Terming the President's accusations "false and unfounded," OP demanded an open meeting of the General Faculty (GF) to condemn the President's charges. In "An Open Letter" to the GF, the OP Editorial Board noted that the result of the attack, and perhaps its objective, was to "frighten students from participating in those social and political activities which are essential to them as students and as citizens."

The OP letter pinpointed the critical nature of the charges when it asked: "Are those policies which OP has editorially supported—the establishment of an effective and responsible student government, support for fellow students fighting discrimination, support for demonstrations against civil defense, etc.—now to be labeled 'communist?'"

### 'Wherever Possible, the Charge of 'Communistic Influence' Was Used'

Severely criticized by a number of individuals and groups for making general, unsupported and damaging charges, and effectively confronted by OP's response, Dr. Gallagher sought to defend his position. Three weeks later he presented an eighteen page report, "On Freedom, Power and Responsibility," to "document" his previous charges by singling out one individual—me. He now specifically charged that I was an identifiable "Communist sympathizer," using essentially the same "evidence" had had noted before. My participation and reporting of two World Youth Festivals were again cited as well as a curious new standard. The President suggested that the fact that neither I nor OP had publicly criticized the Soviet Union or the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 provided evidence of "sympathy" to communism.

Now not only was the standard of guilt by association to be used as a basis for condemnation, but an apparent new standard of guilt by omission was also proposed.

While dramatic, the President's new charges did not achieve their desired effect. There were headlines in the Daily News concerning "Pinkos" at City College, there were obscene and threatening letters sent through the mails and there would be some difficulty later in getting a desired job, but OP did not fold and the President gained little more support.

Both The Campus and Student Government sharply criticized the President for presenting nothing new and little to support his charges, and both noted the dangerous effects of these charges. The members of OP continued to stand together and put out the paper. It was now more difficult for the paper to attract candidates for staff positions, and there was a noticeable reticence among some to take part in militant student action, but OP continued to fight for the causes it had come to be identified with.

A month later OP broke the story of the first state proposals to impose a tuition on students at the College and in process won an Alumni Association award for news reporting. OP immediately co-sponsored, without administration support or criticism, a rally to begin the process of fighting the proposals.

Several months later OP again supported a Civil Defense protest with almost double the number of students having their identification cards taken and several professors participating for the first time. The paper had been hurt and its members had individually faced considerable hardship, but it had successfully and courageously fought back.

OP had successfully survived a massive assault not only on itself but also on a new kind of student activism. The paper had rejected old ideological labels and instead had attempted to forge a new student movement based on militant action to achieve stated objectives. It would be a concept that would grow greatly in the decade following the Gallagher-OP conflict.

In its 1961 April Fool's issue OP headlined a story that President Gallagher had resigned. Within a few weeks the President announced his actual resignation to accept a position in California.

With June, 1961 came my graduation and Dr. Gallagher's departure. It seemed a fitting coincidence. Within a short period of time he was to come back to the College's presidency, only to leave again. I have, too, finally come back . . . to OP. After a busy decade, it is a good reunion.

Steinberg is now a teacher at Louis Brandeis High School in Manhattan.

# The Fifties — The College & McCarthy

By SELWYN RAAB

It's intellectually fashionable today to belt away at that dollar-dedicated, selfish, overly ambitious, gutless, cringing college generation of the 1950s; the silent ones who supposedly surrendered so supinely to Joe McCarthy's anti-intellectual steamroller.

But fashion and au courant tastes don't necessarily recreate accurate history. Despite the bemoanings of the revisionist historians as well as the self-flagellating late awakens, many of us, especially at CCNY, were not cowering under our desks. We may have been a minority; yet, I believe we were significant enough to influence the future.

I'll readily concede that I'm a bit of a romantic (I see nothing wrong in that), but even though I'm looking back about 20 years, it's not syrupy nostalgia that is distorting my view. For the 50s were a proud time for a lot of people and especially for those of us at OP.

When I entered the College in 1951, most of the idealism generated by the propaganda machinery of World War II had worn off. As children, we had been led to believe that the defeat of Nazism and Fascism would usher in the millennium.

Instead, during our teens, Orwell's bleak 1984 became our coda. The present was tough enough and the future for such concepts as free speech and academic freedom looked grim. McCarthy and his colleagues had convinced or frightened a large segment of the country into believing that the Bill of Rights was Communist camouflage for a takeover of these United States. Not only had World War II failed to solve all of our problems, but the bloodless Cold War had turned into the real thing in Korea and the prevailing attitude was that the left and the liberals had somehow betrayed America to a worldwide Communist conspiracy. The word soon got down to Joe College that his best bet was to keep his mouth shut about controversial issues if he wanted to get a good job when he left college.

CCNY, of course, has never had the traditional trappings of an American campus. So the message of shut-up and conform never quite got through to us.

On the contrary, when I got off the "D" train in 1951 and discovered OP it was love at first sight. The little tabloid was full of irreverent, anti-administration stories and editorials. And such subversive sounding organizations like the Marxist Discussion Club and the Young Socialists seemed full of adrenalin.

During my four years at CCNY, McCarthyism reached its zenith and, of course, it influenced the tide of events at the school. The Board of Higher Education wanted no tussles with McCarthy, and the College's administration kept digging deeper and deeper trenched to escape any fire from McCarthy or his supporters. CCNY's administration, like many of its counterparts, hoped to avoid controversy by not stirring it up. In effect, this produced a policy aimed at keeping student leaders and student newspapers in line.

No one ever said it directly to us, but the inference was clear. CCNY had a reputation as a Red school and a public



Outside Shepard Hall. For Joe College in the Fifties, the best bet was to keep his mouth shut.

relations whitewash was needed to give the school a 100 per cent loyal American look.

During the early 1950s, the BHE held a spate of trials to excommunicate former Communist or leftist teachers. And students suddenly found that their campus activities were limited and their freedom to organize restricted.

But in some inexplicable way, OP had established a tradition of being a tenacious critic (mainly due, I think, to its ability to attract malcontents and cranks) and not only did it report what was going on, but it took strong editorial stands against the teacher trails and against moves to restrict student rights.

The pressures against us were both subtle and direct. The subtle kind came from frequent preaching sessions from then president Buell Gallagher or his subordinates about our youthful lack of experience, judgment, and overall reasoning powers.

The more direct pressure came in two forms. The first was a constant attempt by the administration, with the support of our rival The Campus and sizeable segment of student leaders, to throttle OP by having it absorbed by The Campus. Economy was the prime reason cited for justifying the death of the paper.

There were also more direct threats. In 1953, a dozen editors, myself included, were prohibited from working on the paper because of a strong editorial opposing a plan to merge OP with Campus. There was nothing specific in the charge like libel or misrepresentation of facts. Instead, we were found guilty of some nebulous thing called "Bad Taste."

We were also frequently called before a peculiar institution known as SFCSA—Student-Faculty Committee on Student Affairs—for lectures and sermonettes about mending our ways. What everyone wanted was less coverage of controversies, such as stories about government snoops being permitted to inspect the records of students or of students called to testify before Congressional committees because of their campus political activities.

We never expected any widespread support from other students or the faculty. We assumed that most CCNY students worked too hard or were just plain indifferent about the liberal traditions that made the school different. Among ourselves we griped about the lack of support and felt overworked and unappreciated—but we kept our complaints to ourselves.

It was not an era when the issue of suppression of student rights would produce a picket line or a protest rally with outside civil rights groups joining the demonstration. At that time, few people were concerned about what was happening on the campuses.

The one exception on the CCNY faculty was Stewart Easton, a history professor. He was the only faculty member who offered his aid, advice and encouragement; the only faculty voice that said we were right.

It was our innocence that allowed us to survive. Possibly if we had had the maturity to appraise the forces against us—a powerful school administration; the threat of expulsion, potential job discrimination, no outside help—we might have reconsidered and backed away from many of the controversies we got involved in.

Our administration critics badgered us with the tepid complaint that we, like most students, were impulsive and needed more faculty supervision. Yet, in retrospect I realize that, with our limited professional backgrounds, we were astonishingly responsible. We took journalism seriously (as a righteous cause to be served) and were wary of abusing the powers that we held. We were idealistic enough to fight for what we thought were the right issues (no political intimidation of students or teachers and a stronger student government) and romantic enough to value OP's survival as a spokesman for the underdog student.

Perhaps our numbers were small but our voice was never stilled. If you don't believe me, take a look at OP's editions of the 1950s.

Raab, OP's editor in 1954, is now working for "The 51st State," a new program on Channel 13 (WNYT).

## A Very Good Year

(Continued from page 9)

for sale to all other students at 20¢ a semester, but was often distributed free. A voluntary student U-card had been introduced in 1943, but no longer provided enough money, and OP joined the fight for approval of a compulsory student fee which would include support for OP, for The Campus (then 40 years old) and for the evening papers, Main Events (then 36 years old). A student referendum in the spring of 1948 gave approval to the first compulsory student fee of \$1.50. The Campus and OP shared equally as two officially chartered and supported school newspapers. So after three semesters as a veteran-oriented paper, OP became and remained a general student newspaper. OP and Main Events put out a joint April Fool issue that was called, "MOPE". The central theme concerned the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as President of CCNY. (General Eisenhower had recently been appointed President of Columbia University.) OP won second prize in the 1947 AVC National Convention Contest for newspaper makeup when it was only four issues old.

I considered my role in starting OP and serving as co-Editor-In-Chief as my most important single activity as an undergraduate. There was a great deal of overlap in the people who belonged to various groups related to the staff of OP. These included the Veterans' Association, the American Veterans' Committee, the United World Federalists, Microcosm '48 and the Townsend Harris Club of House Plan. I certainly must recall Walter Kravitz, the first Managing Editor, who worked through half the night

with the printer to get each issue ready. There were interesting columnists such as Don Cohen in sports, Sy Brown, Paul Kurland and Norm Friedman on veterans' affairs and Jack Monderer on legislation. There were some excellent features such as Jay Atkins' interview with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. Editorial policy discussions were debating sessions with such participants as Harry Lustig, Bernie Rich, Abe Bargman, Paul Brown, Fred Pollack and Hal Pollack. We had our first tragedy early on—our Copy Editor, a lovely and vivacious Shirley Schwartz, was suddenly stricken with colitis and died after a brief period in the hospital.

We wanted a voice of our own. Some of us gravitated toward The Campus, but couldn't accept the pre-war approach of starting as office boys sweeping the Editorial Room. We felt we had things to share and pressing issues to place before the student body, and we went ahead. It was exciting, hard work and lots of fun. None of us would have bet in 1947 that OP would become a regular feature on campus, but we were out to try to accomplish this. It is certainly pleasant to know that OP is now celebrating its 25th anniversary. For each new editorial group it's the first time, it's now, it's up-to-the-minute in importance, and it's more special than anything in the past. So good luck to the present and future staffs, and may a ll of you be able to look back in twenty-five years with the same satisfaction that I have at this time.

Cohen is now the superintendent of the Lawrence Public Schools in Cedarhurst, N.Y.



The College's administration dug deep trenches to escape any fire from Senator Joseph McCarthy, shown checking a leg injury.

## Sports Post

Before we blow out the candles on our one hundredth birthday, let's officially acknowledge and recognize that the Lavender intercollegiate athletic world has the "big time" trademark. Surely when we realize that "Beaver" Basketball nets \$50,000 in profits per year in the nation's top court arena, Madison Square Garden; that pre-season grid operations scale the ten grand mark at Bear Mountain (not to mention the nylons that are given away gratis at all home games); that scheduling lacrosse and baseball tilts with Army; and that posting St. Nick representatives in the national track meets, means one thing—we're keeping company with the "Big Guys."

However, one would really never believe it upon observing our Athletic Office in action. For in a room that is ideally fitted for two

Centennial time is the best time for a quick remedial job. Ticket distribution is an administration function, to be dealt with independently from other athletic office duties. An adequately staffed AA office should be centrally located in an environment which befits the importance and scope of its work. Acting "big-time" athletically means on as well as off the field!

### TIDBITS

The RED ARROW EXPRESS which was derailed outside of Altoona, Pa. last week was the same train that took the Beaver football team to Harrisburg last September for the grid opener with Susquehanna U. . . . Commerce student MAURICE FREDERICKS, 135 lb. class copped the first pair of GOLDEN GLOVES in the Daily News tournament . . . basketball officially opens up the spring intramural front on Feb. 27 . . . NEDIM CHAPMAN, pro soccer goalie for the Turkish Nationals, in college.

pool tables, every weekday from 9 A.M.-1:40 P.M. three people handle schedule-making commitments, team eligibilities, medical appointments, ticket requests and purchases, athletic awards, time allotments in the Stadium for each sport, equipment authorizations, press inquiries, travelling accommodations — in addition to a

flood of over-the-counter requests by incoming players, students, coaches and visiting alumni. Approximately eight people can fully maneuver without obstruction in the office.

Because of the enormous turnover of business, it is inevitable that both student and coach alike receive the old run-around while important matters such as scheduling travel arrangements receive hasty processing.

## Rep. Buckley Aids Veteran in Snafued Subsistence Deal

So some of you vets haven't been getting any subsistence checks—or they've been coming through like the five o'clock milk train. Well, have you thought of writing to your congressman? And as Claghorn didn't say, "That's not a joke, son."

Here's the story of Oscar Friedensohn, an upper junior from Shanks Village, Orangeburg, N. Y. His last check came through in August. He called the V.A. so often that one of the operators got to know him by his first name. The chaplain got so tired of punching his T.S. card that he made him an honorary member of the Purple Shaft Society.

Then, on Tuesday, January 21, Friedensohn got a brilliant idea. In desperation he wrote a tearjerker to his congressman, Rep. Charles Buckley. Said Oscar, "My tales of woe made 'The Best Years of Our Lives' seem like a comedy." There was a return letter three days later, Friday, January 24, telling Friedensohn to hold tight while Mr. Buckley put on the pressure.

And now the "happily ever after" ending: Friedensohn received a check for \$314, on February 1—182 days after his last check, eight days after his letter from Rep. Buckley. On February 14 he received another check for \$211.71. That money will come in mighty handy when the Friedensohns have a little image sometime in July.

## FDR, Jr., AVC Housing Chairman Sounds Off On Current Vet Issues in OP Interview

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.'s dislike for the old veteran groups was one of the first things he mentioned in his small, midtown Manhattan office. "The American Legion is a tradition-bound organization controlled at the top by a self-perpetuating executive board. The executive members of the Legion elect their own successors allowing for no control from the general membership."

His interest in veterans and their problems therefore naturally manifested itself by Mr. Roosevelt's joining the American Veterans Committee when he found no previously existing veteran's organization to which he could wholeheartedly give his support. Popular control is a fundamental principle of AVC, and as Mr. Roosevelt drew a comparison between AVC and the Legion, his excitement and enthusiasm mounted.

### AVC Active on Housing

As Mr. Roosevelt explained his duties as National Chairman of AVC, he lit each new cigarette with the butt of the last. "AVC is the only vet's group to take an active stand for low cost housing and rent control. Our legislative representative in Washington was one of the few who spoke for a realistic rent control program."

### Communist Question

The Communist question that is currently an issue in AVC and the

liberal movement in general, was a topic on which Mr. Roosevelt spoke forcefully and eagerly. As a member of a A.V.C.'s National Planning Committee who favored a statement opposing the entrance of Communists into AVC, he re-



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr.

iterated his stand by pointing to Article IV, Section 5 of the United States Communist Party Constitution. The article stipulates that Communists owe allegiance primarily to the party, and that no word of dissent may be spoken by a member of the ranks after a decision has been reached by the party leaders. Mr. Roosevelt argued that these grounds are enough to bar Communists since their allegiance would not be to AVC.

After making these remarks, he

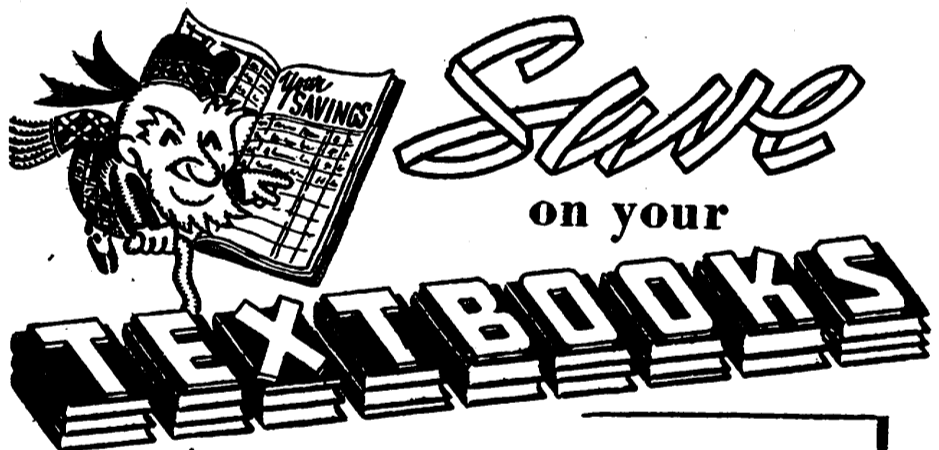
emphatically stated that nothing can be accomplished by being Anti-Red alone. Liberals must have a strong, positive program, and by working hard, bring their organizations into important, influential positions. In his job as National Housing Chairman of AVC, Mr. Roosevelt follows his own dictates implicitly.

FDR, Jr. is well over six feet tall, and it was difficult to understand how he could use his tiny office comfortably. The room is small and busy-looking with books lining the space under the windows and even on the window-sills. An impressive painting of the south portico of the White House is one of the few decorative items.

### Poletti His Law Partner

Franklin Roosevelt Jr. divides his time between AVC and ex-governor Charles Poletti's law office; in fact, according to his new law partners, the division is a little unbalanced in favor of AVC. Poletti and Roosevelt met in Italy where Poletti was in the American Military Government, and Roosevelt was a naval lieutenant in the invasion. Laughingly, Mr. Roosevelt mentioned that he's trying to work himself up in the firm. While he used to collect pencils for someone else to sharpen, he now does the sharpening himself!

—Jay Myron Atkin



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## Vet Affairs

Check late? As a direct result of a conference with Mr. Bigelow, Divisional Chief of the Regional Office of the V.A., agreement was reached between AVC and Mr. Bigelow for weekly direct liaison on late checks. If your subsistence checks are overdue by 30 days, contact Sy Brown at the AVC meetings on Thursdays.

All veterans under P.L. 346 will receive their checks covering the intersession period. The checks will not be deducted from leave time but will be deducted from the period of total eligibility.

What's the housing story in New York City? 264,000 families need homes in New York. There are plans for only 8,600. In the past 12 years, New York City has built 14 housing developments, such as Queensbridge, Fort Greene and Red Hook—17,040 families live in these clean, modern apartments. These apartments were built for people of low income, families that can afford to pay only about \$25 a month. The difference is met by Federal, State, or City governments in the form of "subsidies." Now why can't the city build apartments that will be self supporting? At an average rental of \$40 per month (including gas and electricity) spread over a period of 40 years, these houses would be self-supporting.

The City Housing Authority which built the 14 projects says that this can be done. N.Y.C. can build unsubsidized housing, raising money by a City Housing Authority bond issue. We urge the Board of Estimate to guarantee that issue right now while it is in session.

We further suggest a few ordinances and statutes to both Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer to ease this housing calamity:

- 1) an ordinance allowing the city to issue building permits for residential housing construction only;
- 2) a bill to force all builders to register buildings with the local V.A. before buildings are completed;
- 3) a bill to place World War II veterans on the Mayor's Emergency Housing Committees;
- 4) a bill to prevent landlords from discriminating against applicants with children.

## OP Needs Writers

To help yourself and to help the school are the two reasons why aspiring journalists and people interested in acquiring some journalistic experience should join the staff of the OP.

Non-veterans and co-eds are especially invited to join the OP. No red tape. Experienced writers and editors are badly needed but classes will be held for students needing training. Report to Room 16A Main.

You are urged to write to your Congressman and/or to the Congressman specifically listed below.

**SUBSISTENCE:** The Rogers Bill, HR 870, proposes a raise of subsistence allotments for student veterans of \$100 and \$125 for single and married vets respectively and an additional \$10 for each child. It also contains provisions for raising "on the job" training ceilings.

**RENT CONTROL:** A bill to extend Rent Control until June 30, 1948 is awaiting Senate action.

**SOCIAL SECURITY:** A bill to credit a Veteran's Social Security Account with the amount due for the time spent in Military Service is also pending.

### AT ALBANY

**SUBSISTENCE:** A bill for Supplemental State grants to college students under the G.I. Bill is before the State Finance Committee. Write to State Senator A. H. Wicks, Chairman Finance Committee, asking for the passage of this bill.

**DISCRIMINATION:** The Austin-Mahoney Bill is now in the Committee on Discrimination in Education. Write to Gov. Dewey, State Senator Feinberg (Senate Majority Leader), State Senator A. H. Wicks, Assemblyman Mailer (House Majority Leader), and Assemblyman D. M. Stephens asking for public hearings on this bill.

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## Map Campaign for Rogers Sub. Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ball rolling on increased subsistence which culminated in the Rogers Bill.)

;) Letters and telegrams relating personal hardships, sent to the students' own congressmen and to congressmen on the Veteran Affairs Committee asking support for the Rogers Bill.

The Executive Committee and the Subsistence Committee of the Veterans Association made plans Tuesday for a subsistence campaign during March in cooperation with the Inter-Collegiate Veterans Co-ordinating Council. The AVC will also conduct a campaign for support of the Rogers Bill. In Washington, on March 7, representatives of local student-veterans organizations will complete plans for an "Operation March" in support of the Rogers Bill.

An enthusiastic Rent Control Rally, of 150 students, held last Thursday was addressed by John J. Lamula, chairman of the NY Joint Rent Control Committee, who warned that unless immediate pressure was brought upon Congress rent ceilings will be raised and possibly abolished.

Twenty-six dollars was collected to send Bill Harzoff, '49, President of the CC-YPCA and Paul Brown, '49, President of the Veterans Association, to present a scroll with the signatures of 1,500 City College students to President Truman.

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 1616 Amsterdam Ave.  
 Opp. The Tech Building

## Yiddish Courses

(Continued from Page 1)

only one, that the courses are being introduced at this time, is the essential need for social workers, with a knowledge of Yiddish, in central Europe.

The advanced course will give students an opportunity to read definitive texts in the original language. To interested students a warning that an interview with Prof. Liptzin in the Gorman Department's office during March is necessary, if they intend to sign up for either course.

## Arnall to Tell Georgia Story

Making his first public appearance to the general public in New York, Ex. Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia will speak at Manhattan Center, March 5 at 8 p.m.

Sponsored by the Advertising Chapter of AVC, with Quentin Reynolds as Chairman of the forum, Mr. Arnall will disclose the facts behind the "Georgia Story".

Prominent speakers featured on the program will include famed G.I. cartoonist Bill Mauldin, and Leo Cherns, among others.

Tickets sell for \$1.20 and can be purchased through the AVC office, Room 16A.

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# Medieval Studies Gets Program at Cloisters

Now you can earn three credits by leading groups of school kids on a tour through The Cloisters.

The newly-created Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies has affiliated itself with The Cloisters in a work-study program that allows 15 students to work there while earning between one and three credits. Besides serving as tour guides, they will work as research assistants and in the library and archives of the museum, which is located at Fort Tryon Park on the Hudson River. Donated to the city in 1938 by John D. Rockefeller, the building is based on a plan of five French monasteries dating from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Those working with scholars on research projects will not only earn credits but will also be exempt from doing term papers.

Professor Madeleine Cosman (English), the institute's director, believes the affiliation will offer students "an invaluable exposure" to actual works of medieval art in their natural setting. "Hopefully, The Cloisters will benefit from the students' enthusiasm for and knowledge of the Middle Ages, which they should convey to visitors and school groups," she added.

In another experimental program, the institute provides student teachers to the High School of Music and Art.

The institute has also applied for a grant from a federal agency. According to Cosman,

the director of the institute, if the grant is approved, the money will be used for the establishment of new courses, student fellowships, original research projects by faculty and students, and a publication called "Carmina Humanistica," which would be an "interdisciplinary, scholarly periodical, published by professors and students from unrelated fields associated with the institute."

On Feb. 28, the institute began an interdisciplinary lecture series with a talk on the art and architecture of the cathedral by Robert Branner, a Columbia University professor. Future lectures will cover the engineering of cathedrals, stained glass, and the music and bawdy literature of the period.

Another lecture series is being organized by "the Guild for the Institute," a student group consisting of both undergraduates and graduate students, who have volunteered their services for institute activities, including the Medieval festival last December.

With 1500 students registered, the institute offers no courses of its own but instead a collection of 99 interdisciplinary courses from 12 departments ranging from English to Physical Education. "The strength of the institute lies in this integration," Cosman believes. "A student will not have to major in Medieval and Renaissance Studies in order to have to take the courses that the institute offers."

# Hey, Ma, Dialing Is Easy

Did you ever want to call your great-grandmother in Frisco to wish her a happy birthday but find you only have a dime? Well, you can let Ma Bell do the walking and leave you to the talking through the use of a telephone credit card. Don't have a phone credit card? Here's how they work:

A phone credit card number consists of ten digits followed by one letter. The first seven digits correspond to the phone number of the firm of individual who owns the credit card. Most large corporations such as Chase Manhattan (You have a friend at...), Dow Chemical (Napalm, explosives), National Air Lines (Fly me, I'm...) have credit card numbers. The first seven digits are followed by a three digit code which stands for the particular city or area from which the phone number originates. The three digit code is referred to as the RAO. For example, the Manhattan RAO is 021. This code would follow the phone number of a firm based in New York.

Finally, the RAO is followed by a letter which corresponds to the fourth digit of the phone number you are using. You determine which letter corresponds to the

fourth digit in the number by the following code: 1-Z, 2-J, 3-Q, 4-S, 5-D, 6-H, 7-U, 8-M, 9-A, 0-X.

Some RAO codes: 035-Atlanta, 157-Berkeley-Oakland, 074-Bronx, 182-Los Angeles, 105-New Mexico, 158-San Francisco, 032-Washington, D.C.

Here's an example of a credit card number. The phone number of Dow Chemical is 657-8300 and it has offices in New York. The credit card number would be 657-8300 021M, where the first seven digits are the phone number, the next three the RAO code and last is the letter which corresponds to the fourth number in the phone number (8).

To use a credit card, you call the operator and tell her to charge your call to your credit card. She then asks you for your credit card number which you confidently reel back to her.

Some suggestions: People who use credit cards use only pay

phones, keep the calls brief and don't use the same number too many times. The operators handle credit card calls all day and can tell if you are nervous. People using the cards reel off their numbers quickly with no pauses—6578300021M. Most credit card calls are made during the day and operators are too busy to check up on them. They also don't use the same phone booth twice and try to use phones with low background noise. Callers are not required to say who the call is being billed to or the number they are calling from. They say the trick to speak confidently lies in imagining yourself as an executive who holds the fate of thousands of lives and millions of dollars.

Finally, we offer the preceding information as a public service only and do not advocate anybody using an unauthorized credit card number since it is an illegal practice.

## Crafts Need Creative Folks

Your creativity is being sought by the crafts committee of the Finley Program Agency. Finley 350 has become a free crafts workshop. In addition to a crafts library, free classes will be held on Mondays from 10 am to 3 pm in Batik and in needlecrafts on Wednesdays from 10 am to 3 pm.

The needlecrafts workshop will include knitting, crocheting, macrame, rug hooking, sewing and blocking. Males are invited as well as females. Materials will be given out free the first time around.

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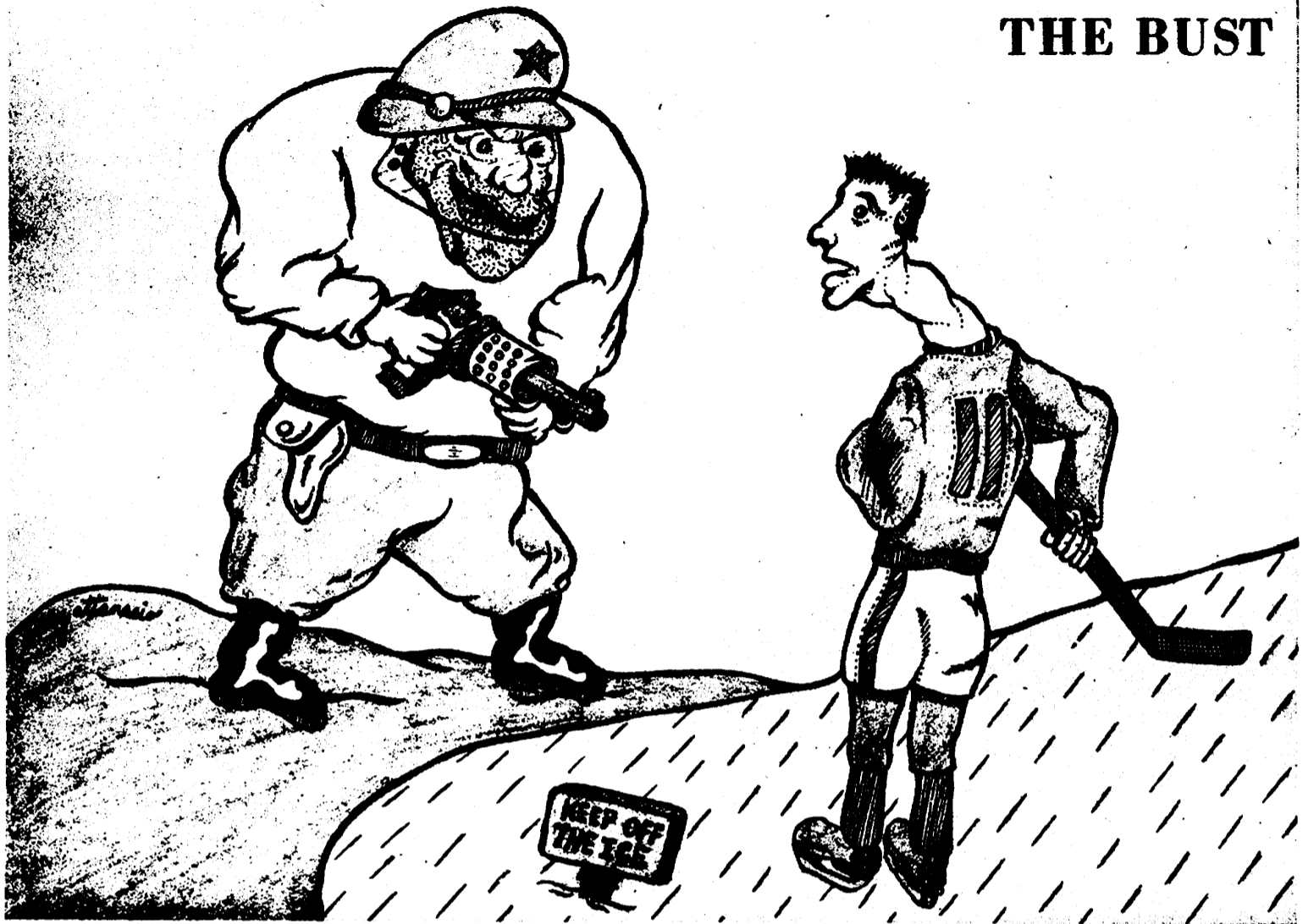
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# THE BUST



ROBERT ROSEN

Back in my junior year of high school, I was a good lad. It's not that I'm bad now. It's that on a comparative basis I was better then. My hair was short, my clothes were neat, I obeyed my parents and teachers, had school spirit, and I firmly believed that smoking marijuana was the first step on the road to drug addiction. On top of all this, I had nothing against cops. It's not that I liked them, I just didn't dislike them.

One thing that I really enjoyed doing that year was playing ice hockey. You know, skates, sticks, pucks and pads; it was all very wholesome. On a cold afternoon in January, I was on my way home from school with two friends, Marc and Arnold. The big thermometer on the bank informed us that it was six degrees.

"Hey guys," I said. "It's six degrees out. Prospect Park Lake must be frozen solid. What do you say we play some ice hockey?"

"Great idea," they answered in unison.

"We'll meet you in an hour at the lake."

"O.K.," I happily yelled. "See you then." I ran home, threw down my books, and jumped into my official New York Ranger hockey uniform with number 11 (Vic Hadfield) on the back. I walked the two blocks from my house to Prospect Park Lake, and there were Marc and Arnold waiting for me. They were also wearing their official Ranger hockey uniforms, numbers 7 and 19. (Rod Gilbert and Jean Ratelle). We were big Ranger fans that year.

We laced on our skates, slid onto the frozen lake, and began shooting a puck back and forth, having a generally good time. About two minutes later, we heard a siren that grew progressively louder. It sounded very similar to the siren that you hear in Madison Square Garden when somebody on the Rangers scores a goal. Not being in the Garden, and not having scored a goal, we decided that it must be something else. It was.

A police car came tearing up to the edge of the lake with its siren screaming and light flashing. It screeched to a halt and two cops jumped out.

"All right, you kids, don't try to skate away. You don't have a chance." one of the

cops yelled. "Just skate right over here and don't try anything funny. You're all in a lot of trouble."

"Marc, what did we do?" I questioned as we skated towards the shore.

"I haven't the slightest idea," he said. The three of us reached the spot where the police car was. Its light was still flashing.

"All right, drop your hockey sticks, lean against the car, keep your hands on the roof, and don't make any sudden moves," the older-looking cop ordered as he and his partner expertly frisked us. "You have the right to remain silent. If you give up this right, anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford one, one will be appointed by the court. Do you understand this?"

"Are you kidding me?" I said to him almost on the verge of laughter.

"Do you understand what I said?" he repeated.

"This can't be happening. What did we do?"

"You were in violation of article 3, section 20 of park regulations."

"What on earth is that?" I questioned "You were walking on the ice," he said with a perfectly straight face.

I had to bite my lip to keep from laughing. The way that he said it, it was by far the most ridiculous thing that was ever said to me. We were standing against a police car, in the process of being arrested because we were walking on ice. It just didn't seem right. I never saw Friday and Gannon do anything like this. It was more like an episode from *Car 54, Where Are You*.

"They're clean, Sam," the younger cop chimed in after he finished searching us. I can't believe that they actually expected to find something. If they had looked hard enough, they would have found that according to the National Hockey League rules, the blade of my stick had an illegal curve.

"We weren't walking on the ice, we were skating on it," Arnold began pleading when he realized that the cops were serious.

"Don't get wise with me sonny boy," the old one said arrogantly. "You're in enough trouble as it is. Now for the third time, do

you understand your rights?"

"Yeah, we understand them," I answered for Marc and Arnold in the toughest voice that I could muster.

"All right, pick up your stuff and get into the car. We're taking you to the precinct," the old one barked. I was truly disappointed. In every movie and TV program that I've ever seen, everybody was always taken "downtown." I'm being taken to the precinct; the fucking killjoy.

We gathered our equipment and climbed into the back of the car, still wearing our uniforms and skates. Three hockey players sitting in the back of a police car is not something that you see every day. Every time that the car stopped for a red light, people would look at us and start laughing. We just waved back.

"Aren't you going to handcuff us?" Arnold questioned.

"I warned you, sonny boy," old cop screamed. He didn't realize that Arnold was serious.

We got to the police station and the cops led us to the place where the desk sergeant is always sitting. A whole lot of off-duty cops were standing around. As we walked toward a door in the rear, a wave of laughter spread through the room. "Hey Sam, what did you do, arrest the Rangers?" one of the cops yelled.

"Very funny, Charlie, very funny," Sam retorted. We must have been the first people to walk through the building that day wearing ice skates and hockey uniforms.

They led us to a small room in the back where they sat us down and told us to take off our skates. We did what they said. "You can make one phone call," Sam told us. "I'd advise you to get in touch with an attorney."

"I don't need a lawyer, I want my mother," I told him.

"It's your choice," he said as he handed me the phone. I took it and dialed my number.

"Hello ma, it's Bobby. You'll never guess where I am."

"Where are you?" she asked.

"I'm at the police station with Marc and Arnold. We got arrested."

"Stop kidding around. Where are you?"

"I'm dead serious, ma. We got arrested

for walking on the ice in Prospect Park. Can you come down here and pick us up?" I never heard my mother laugh so hard.

"It's not funny, ma. I'm at the police station on Coney Island Avenue. Can you pick me up?"

"You're two blocks away, you can walk home."

"Thanks a lot, ma. Good-bye." My mother was never the sympathetic type. Marc and Arnold then called their parents. Being more sympathetic, they decided to pick us up.

"All right," the young cop yelled. "One at the time, come over to the desk. You, number 11, you first. Move it punk, I ain't got all day."

For the first time in my life, I felt an intense hate for a cop. I suddenly felt militant. I just don't like being called a punk.

"All right punk, what's your name?"

"Do all cops start every sentence off with 'all right,' or is it just you and your partner?" I mumbled under my breath.

"What did you say, sonny boy?"

"Nothing worth repeating," I said.

"All right, now what's your name?"

"Vic Hadfield."

"How do you spell that?"

"R-O-B-E-R-T R-O-S-E-N." He wrote it down on the summons, and then suddenly looked up.

"That's not how you spell Vic."

"Don't tell me how to spell Vic," I said.

"I've been spelling it that way my whole life." The young cop looked confused, shook his head a couple of times, and went on with the questions. When he was finished with me, he called Marc.

"I can't believe you did that," Marc said to me as I walked past him. I just smiled. I was hoping that he would do the same thing, but considering his last name was Barschatzky, the cop might have gotten a bit suspicious. It's a cop's job to be suspicious, somebody once told me. Finally he called Arnold. When he was finished with him, he told us that we would be contacted about appearing in court, and if we wanted, we could go. We picked up our equipment and left.

Two weeks later we appeared in court. The judge found us guilty and fined us ten dollars each for our heinous crime.



By JAYSON WECHTER

It all began when I was in high school, living a carefree, idyllic life, cutting classes all day and drinking peach wine in a storage room with the janitor. My life was simple, without worry, without strife, a hazy blur of drunken tranquility, my serenity interrupted only occasionally by the sound of my companion belching. But as the days passed and the reality of my departure from the beloved sanctuary became imminent, I knew that after graduation I could not longer find solace in the fifth floor storage room, getting bombed every day. I would be persona non grata in my former school and would be beaten to a pulp by the sadistic security guards if caught on school grounds.

I was at a total loss for a means of spending my time after that dreadful day when I would receive my diploma. The dilemma brought on much anxiety, and I don't know what I would have done had the welcome news that the City University was instituting a policy of open admissions not reached my ears. That was my answer. I would go to college.

So, come September, when the leaves began to turn brown and a cool breeze filled the air, I, like so many others, left all that had been behind me, packed up my books and boarded the D train for City College. You can imagine how surprised I was to find so many of the same friends I had bid farewell to a short time ago, sitting in the same classrooms, wandering about the same campus as I, with the same look of bewilderment in their eyes. None of us could understand how, with our dismal academic records, we had ended up in college. So we all trudged up to Buttenweiser Lounge to listen to the Grateful Dead and rejoice in the fact that we could now smoke without having to slink away into a bathroom.

Now after I had been at college a short while, I became aware of a problem which was to cause me even more anxiety than my previous one. For you see, going to college, unlike high school, costs money. When after my first week, I had spent more money on textbooks than I had for wine during my three years of high school, I knew something was wrong. The parental allowance which had seen me drunkenly through high school no longer suffices. And my parents, who had entertained fond hopes of being rid of me upon my high school graduation, were not overly enthusiastic about supporting me for four more years. To be blunt about it, my father informed me one fine autumn evening that from now on I must earn my own way in the world, and that either I got a job and started pulling my weight within a month, or they'd change the lock on the door and see that I didn't get a key.

As the weather was growing colder and I did not savor the idea of sleeping in the streets all winter, I decided that I must find some way of getting money. Since I'm too much of a coward to mug old ladies, too physically weak to steal parking meters and smash them open in my basement, and too naive to be a politician, I decided to get a job.

So, one fine day I ambled up to the bulleting board in Finley Center where various types of jobs are posted for students to investigate. Scanning quickly over the "typist and stenographer, 9-5, \$85 a week" ads, I finally came upon one which suited my fancy. It seemed to be directed to a man of my capabilities (which were few) and also held the promise of glamour and prestige. The card read: "Wanted—young men and women for film work. No experience necessary." Underneath there was a phone number, which I hastily scribbled down on the palm of my hand as I had no scrap paper handy, and rushed off to a phone booth to call.

A husky-voiced man answered, and after I told him that I was a student and had seen the ad and was interested, he said nothing at all, but proceeded to breathe heavily, as though in pain. Finally, the man gave a long, drawn-out kind of sigh and gave me an address to come to. Rushing into a subway station, I made my way to that part of Manhattan known as Soho, or the cast iron district, owing to the fact that its buildings are constructed out of cast iron (it's nice to know that there are somethings which have a simple explanation.).

I was positively thrilled at the thought of working with some avant-garde filmmaker, perhaps even getting the chance to act in one of his movies. I walked quickly, feeling a surge of exuberance with each stride. But in my exuberance, I did not look where I was going and stepped in a rather large pile of dog shit. As I attempted to clean off the bottom of my shoe by scraping it against a curb (going to a job interview with dog shit on your shoes is very bad form), I was approached by a long-haired, wild-eyed young man who spoke to me angrily.

"You stupid schmuck," he said, shaking his fist at me. "You ruined it, you ruined the chief work of my outdoor street art exposition. The reporters from the Voice will be here in minutes, and now you've gone and ruined it." I was indeed disheartened at having destroyed someone's artistic creation, but I knew I would be sadder still if I failed to get that job because I stood arguing with a man on the street about a pile of dog shit. So I hurriedly apologized and assured him that I was certain he could find another pile for his exposition.

Arriving at the place of my prospective employment, I bounded up the three flights of stairs and entered a large room, brightly lit by lamps suspended from the ceiling. In one corner of the room was a bad on which lay a very provocative young lady, scantily clad, posing in front of a motion picture camera. A man appeared from a doorway and stood behind the camera, adjusting the lens. "Ready," he called, and even more lights were switched on. Going to the doorway, he called into the next room, "Fido, here Fido, c'mere," and then led a large German shepherd to the bed, beckoning for the dog to go to the girl. "Okay," he said, "let's try and get it tight this time, huh baby? Just cause he growls doesn't mean he's gonna bite you or nothin'. That's the way dogs get when they, uh, you know." The girl nodded shyly and proceeded to spread her legs and allow the dog to assume a position which I could only describe as unquestionably gross.

At this time, a short pot-bellied man had come to my side.

"You, the kid who called about the job," I answered and before I had time to say anything else he shoved his hand deliberately into my crotch. "Yeah, you'll do," he said. "You wanna come in and sign the release forms?" Unable to speak, unable to react, I half ran, half stumbled down the stairs, where the fragrance of dog shit and burning trash brought me to my senses.

The cold breeze blowing outside reminded me that it gets awful cold in New

York and it's nice to have a home during the winter. In desperation, I almost climbed up the stairs again, willing to undergo any assault upon my manhood, which at least was better than having it freeze off from the New York cold. But no, I didn't. "There are other jobs," I told myself. Just where, I did not know. But I chose not to think about it for now.

But when I returned home I found my father sitting in his usual chair, toying playfully with a new lock cylinder. He said nothing as I passed by, but I got the message.

The rest of the night was spent worrying about how I would make money. At last, after turning sleeplessly for four hours, the idea of being self-employed entered my head. The next day I embarked upon my venture.

With a small initial investment to cover the cost of some pastel chalks, I set out to be a sidewalk scribbler, drawing things on the sidewalks as I had read was done in Paris, and being rewarded with the coins thrown by passersby impressed by my artistic ability. The idea did not go over well at all. People kept stepping on my hands or tripping over me as I sat on the ground laboriously etching out a design. Those few people who did throw coins did that not so much out of artistic appreciation as to see if they could land said coins in my mouth as I worked. After two quarters had almost lodged in my throat, I was quite annoyed. When a bunch of hitters passed by and stole my chalk, flinging it into the street, I became disgusted. And when a drunken tramp stopped to look at my finished creation, then proceeded to urinate on it, I lost my patience entirely and abandoned it all as a hopeless endeavor.

As the days passed, first one week, then two, then three, my anxiety increased. The weather grew colder, and I was still without a means of supporting myself. I scanned the classified pages of the Times but found nothing. Determined, and desperate, I took a job selling cactus plants in the street which had been offered in a sleazy magazine I happened to pick up in a neighborhood barber shop. The ad had promised huge profits, but I would be content with any profits.

So that Saturday, with only two days left till my lock-out, I set out for Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street in Greenwich Village to sell cactus plants. Arriving early, I set up my wares atop a folding bridge table and sat down waiting for customers. In a short while, three determined ladies from Women's Lib arrived with their own table, and bluntly informed me that I was in their regular spot and would have to move. Upon pain of being thought any more of a

male chauvinist than I already am, I moved my table. Once again settled, I sat and waited for the flow of tourist traffic to begin.

But my hopes were further diminished by the appearance of five young radicals, members of the erstwhile SDS or one of its factions, with their own table, who urged me, upon threat of having my table overturned, to move out of the way. I did not even try to explain my position. Bidding them a cheerful "right on," I moved my table a good twenty feet from the corner, next to a fire hydrant. "Oh well," I thought, "so what if I did lose the best spot on the corner. I'll still do a pretty good business." Or so I thought. For while the streets filled with tourists, my cactus plants remained unsold. A bit of keen observation told me that the group of men a few feet in front of my table, standing about exchanging money and small bags of something or other, was obviously having a detrimental effect upon my business.

Needless to say, their presence prevented any hope of financial gain for me, so once again I set about to move. I hauled my table over to a new location, but to my horror, when I returned for my cactus plants, they were gone. I looked about. It is difficult to misplace four dozen cactus plants. Both puzzled and angry, I asked one of the aforementioned men if he had seen them. He stared at me vacantly and glassy-eyed. Discouraged, I returned to find my bridge table, or rather my mother's bridge table, also gone, swallowed up into thin air. That seems to happen quite a bit around here, I reflected. I sadly made my way to the subway station, lest I disappear into thin air before long.

But this tale does end happily. For upon boarding the D train, disheartened and without hope, my eyes fell upon a discarded civil service newspaper which happened to be opened to a grimy, foot-print-smearred page announcing that examinations for school custodian, class four, were then being given. School custodian, class four is, in layman's terms, janitor. After taking countless SAT, Regents Scholarship and placement tests, passing the civil service exam was no problem. And so I am now happily employed at oh so familiar City College, spending the major portion of my day drinking peach wine in the tower of Finley Center, and being paid a comfortable salary for it. My problems are gone. I need never again concern myself with cactus plants or dog shit. I have found my resting place and here I shall remain. And if ever you are troubled by the wicked ways of the world, come up and join me for a while. Just bring your own peach wine.



## Corrections

• In an advertisement for the Jewish Studies department last month, OP inadvertently omitted the following courses related to the same subject area: History 62—The Holocaust (Henry Friedlander); History 79—Zionism (Marnin Feinstein); Yiddish 1, 2, 3, 4—Elementary and Advanced Yiddish (Nathan Susskind); Comparative Literature 22—Yiddish Literature (Nathan Susskind), and Political Science 57.5—Middle East (George Gruen).

• In the issue of December 22, 1971, Bob Feaster was mistakenly quoted in a story about the Hotel Alamac.

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# Cafeteria

(Continued from page 1)

laid off because the cafeterias have been losing money for several years and that it would take at least two years for the operation to show a profit. In addition, he added that the South Campus cafeteria is being shut down at 2:30 pm because the operation lost money in the late afternoons.

The cafeteria operation is not subsidized by anyone and has remained solvent by using a deficit spending system. Food bills are not due until 60 days after the food has been sold, so that there is always a small cash reserve available.

Morley says that the College had considered both bringing in an outside concessionaire to run the cafeteria, or replacing the counters with vending machines. He said that these alternatives were rejected because they would have resulted in large scale layoffs of workers.

Although Morley indicated that "there is no profit motive" in the operation, he does attach a high priority to financial solvency even if it meant layoffs of some of the workers. "The avowed purpose of the university is to teach and not to subsidize poor people," he said.

In what Bartolotto termed "an illegal, unjustified strike," five of the about 45 cafeteria workers protested the layoffs of six workers and cutbacks to 20 hours for about 15 others.

Strike leader Luis Feliciano, who was the workers' shop steward, said the union was informed of the strike immediately after it started. He said that they walked off their jobs because the 20 hours which they were told to work was not enough to live on. "I have two children to feed," he said. "With 20 hours how could we live?"

After the strike began, the administration offered a job in the College's day care center to any one of the five strikers. Feliciano felt he needed the job most, so he left the strike to take it.

"I didn't want to be involved in the cafeteria anymore," he said, "because every time something would happen they said 'It's Luis' fault,'" referring apparently to remarks such as Bartolotto made, "If he can't have it his way, it's no good." Luis is now a maintenance man and says he makes a little more than he made in the cafeteria.

## Vector (Continued from page 1)

the minimum of 12 required by Senate regulations. Dickens asked Mar to submit a list of 12 active members, which Mar avoided doing until recently. Dickens claimed to have proof that most of them were not active members. "I have proof that they are phony members," he said. "Why should we give three people all that money?" Dickens said.

Mar indicated that there are other organizations with less than 12 members and that he didn't understand why Dickens

# Governance Plan

(Continued from page 20)

possible, there shall be a separate committee for each candidate. Each committee shall submit a written recommendation on the reappointment which grants tenure. This report shall be available for consultation by the P & B and Review Committees.

Student evaluation of faculty teaching and course handling is to be a significant factor in the appraisal of faculty performances. Without violating contractual agreements, a faculty member should either be dismissed or reassigned to non-teaching duties after four consecutive terms of poor ratings. The appointments committee must

was so strict on that point. Dickens countered that "If the organization is functioning, personally I won't fuss about it."

Mar says that he has revised the Constitution, found 12 active staff members and is willing to put out as little as 500 copies of each issue if he is forced to sell them.

Dickens contended that Mar wasn't making any effort to get people to join the staff, but Mar retorted, "Before I graduate I'm going to make sure there is a new staff to take over." He plans to graduate in August.

provide its reasons for non-reappointment or denial of tenure to any faculty member whom it rejects.

## ARTICLE IX (originally VIII) — The Office of the Ombudsman

Unchanged, except Section 5; In the Office of the Ombudsman, there shall also be a student preferably one who is in his final year as an undergraduate chosen by such elective or appointive process as the Student-Faculty Senate may determine.

## ARTICLE X — The Community Advisory Committee

Unchanged.

## ARTICLE XI — Amendment Procedure

A proposal to alter the governance of the College may be initiated by 2/3 vote of the Student-Faculty Senate, or by petition of 5% of the student body or by petition of 5% of the Faculty. Questions submitted to the Senate or by referendum to both students and faculty shall carry if both bodies approve by 2/3 vote; or if one body approves by 2/3 vote, the other body does not reject by 2/3 vote, and the President approves.

In order that a referendum be valid, 20% of all eligible voters must vote.

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MARCH 9, 1971-49-19

# COLLEGE GOVERNANCE ALTERNATIVE

## ARTICLE I — The Student-Faculty Senate

There shall be a Student-Faculty Senate of The City College, joining the interests of the two essential components of the College into one legislative body for matters of college-wide policy.

### 1. Membership

The Student-Faculty Senate shall be composed of fifty members, 25 students and 25 faculty elected for one-year terms in an annual election by their respective constituencies. Seats will be apportioned to the individual schools of the College, and to the divisions of the liberal arts school, in proportion to the size of their full-time student enrollment and teaching staffs.

Ex-officio status without vote shall be extended to the President, the Vice Presidents, the Assistant Vice Presidents, the Registrar, the Librarian, the Ombudsman, all full deans, and representatives from the alumni and the non-instructional staff.

### 2. Organization

Each of the two Senate caucuses shall elect three members to an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall choose its own chairman, vice-chairman and secretary to perform those duties customarily exercised by such officers. The chairman and vice chairman shall come from different caucuses.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Senate shall preside over meetings of the Senate, or in his absence, the vice chairman. The secretary shall transmit all reports and minutes of the Senate to the Library archives, where they will be available to all members of the College.

The Senate shall establish such standing and ad hoc committees as it determines. Each committee shall elect its own chairman and such other officers as may be appropriate and shall draw its members equally from student and faculty representatives.

Included among the Senate's standing committees shall be the following:

a. **Committee on Administration** which examines the conduct of administrative affairs, confers with appropriate officers of administration and makes regular reports to the Senate.

b. **Committee on Financial Planning** which examines the tentative budget before the President submits his budget proposals to the Chancellor.

c. **Committee on Community Affairs** which keeps under continuous review the performance of the entire College in the light of the obligations and opportunities appropriate to an academic institution in an urban setting.

d. **Committee on University Affairs** which maintains contacts with the other campuses of the City University, with a view towards academic developments and budgetary problems. Its members will represent the College on the University Student and Faculty senates.

e. **Committee on Civil Liberties** which ensures that the College adheres to the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students and in particular, its sections on freedom of expression. It shall also establish procedures and codify rules and regulations governing conduct.

f. **Committee on Physical Plant** which works on the implementation of the Master Plan and the future design requirements of the campus.

g. **Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics** which approves the budget for sports activities.

h. **Committee on Committees** which nominates Senators for seats on other committees.

When a vacancy occurs in the presidency of the College, the Senate, in separate caucuses, shall select the student and faculty members of an ad hoc committee to nominate candidates to the Board of Higher Education for filling the vacancy. When a vacancy oc-

curs in a college-wide position (the Vice Presidents, the Assistant Vice Presidents, Dean of Students, Dean of the School of General Studies, and Librarian), the Senate, in caucuses, shall select the student and faculty members of an ad hoc committee to nominate candidates to the President for filling the vacancy. (Similar action shall be taken by the respective student-faculty bodies in advising the President for filling deanships in the several schools.)

### 3. Powers

Through its executive and standing committees, the Senate shall have power to request and receive information appropriate or necessary to the performance of its duties from students and student organizations, faculty members and departments, schools and divisions, and officers of administration. However, it may not inspect personal records without the written consent of the student or faculty member involved.

The Faculty Senate shall, in addition to the powers and duties implied in the creating of the standing committees listed above, be the voice of the students and faculty of The City College in all matters which may appropriately be brought before it, including:

(a) the defense of academic freedom and the civil liberties of the College community;

(b) the allocation of resources for educational objectives, for research and scholarly activities, and for the development and maintenance of the physical plant of the College;

(c) the establishment and location of new units of the College and the appointment of principal administrative officers thereof;

(d) the appointment and retention of the principal administrative officers at the College level;

(e) the relations between the College and local community or between the College and governmental units or agencies; and

(f) the policies of college-wide services, such as the bookstore, cafeteria, library and the placement office.

The Senate shall not assume the prerogatives and power appropriate to the several faculties of the constituent schools. Specifically, decisions as to all matters of curriculum and instruction are reserved to the constituent faculties, and all decisions as to the academic standing and progress of students and the conferring of degrees rest with these several faculties. The Senate may pass such matters in review before its appropriate committees or in plenary session; but it may not infringe upon the powers explicitly reserved to the several academic faculties, unless such faculties have asked for its guidance.

### 4. Meetings

The Senate shall meet regularly at least once each month. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman of the Executive Committee, by the President, or on the written request of any five senators. All meetings shall be open to any student and faculty and members of the press.

### 5. Bylaws

The Senate shall adopt its own bylaws not inconsistent with this charter and not inconsistent with the rights and authorities reserved to the faculties of the constituent schools.

## ARTICLE II — Student Activities Board

1. **Membership** — The Student-Faculty Senate shall elect from the college community-at-large, six students and two faculty members, as members of the Student Activities Board.

2. **Powers** — The board shall be authorized to:

a) Approve allocations to student organizations based on their budget requests and the limitations of the total student activities fees,

b) Disburse the fees collected for the maintenance of and programming in Finley Center,

c) Rule on policy matters concerning the use of Finley Student Center and the chartering of student activities.

3. **Appeals** — appeals of decisions made by the board will be made to the Student-Faculty Senate, which by a majority vote may override the Board.

## ARTICLE III — The Graduate Student Council

(Unchanged)

## ARTICLE IV — The Policy Council

There shall be a Policy Council to advise the President.

### 1. Membership

The Policy Council shall consist of the President, the Academic Vice President, all full academic deans, the Dean of Students, the Committee on Administration of the Student-Faculty Senate, and the chairman, three other Student Senators and three other Faculty Senators and the elected head of the Graduate Student Council and one other graduate student, a representative of the Alumni Association, and one representative (to be selected in a manner determined by those affected) of the non-teaching staff (administrative (without faculty rank or status), clerical, custodial, etc.). A representative of the Community Advisory Committee, the Vice President for Administrative Affairs, the Faculty Ombudsman, and the Student Ombudsman, the Librarian and the Registrar shall be invited to participate without vote.

The President may invite additional members of the College constituency to sit with the Policy Council for the discussion of particular items.

### 2. Organization

The Policy Council shall meet regularly once a month, and special meetings may be called as necessary.

The President shall preside at meetings of the Policy Council or, in his absence, the Provost or a dean designated by the President.

The Policy Council shall establish a Steering Committee.

#### The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee of the Policy Council shall consist of the President, the Academic Vice President, two undergraduate students, two faculty, one graduate student, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student-Faculty Senate. The Committee shall elect its own officers.

The Steering Committee shall establish the agenda of Council meetings, call special meetings of the Council, and act for the Council in the event of emergency situations affecting the good and welfare of the College, such as the calling of police to make arrests. One item of the agenda shall always provide for remarks of the President and Chairman of the Student-Faculty Senate Executive Committee.

### 3. Functions

The Policy Council shall recommend action to the Student-Faculty Senate to be taken on all matters of major policy affecting the College, its students, its officers of instruction and administration, its programs of instruction and research, its facilities, its services to urban community, its finances, construction programs, and any other items of policy consideration which may appropriately be brought before the Senate.

## ARTICLE V — The Review Committee

The Review Committee shall consist of the President, the Academic Vice President, the Assistant Vice President for Institutional Advancement, and the Student-Faculty Senate executive committee. The functions of the Committee shall be limited to studying and passing on the merits of (a) recommendations for appointments and reappoin-

tments, (b) recommendations for the conferring of tenure, (c) recommendations for promotions in rank, and (d) budget proposals.

## ARTICLE VI — Student-Faculty Councils

The faculty bodies of each school in the College, including the Faculty Council of Liberal Arts and Sciences, shall conform to the ideal of joint student-faculty decision making. At the earliest possible date, and no later than January 1, 1973, the existing bodies shall restructure themselves as student-faculty councils, guaranteeing students a participatory, rather than advisory, role in decisions concerning admissions policy curriculum, course and standing. A joint Committee on Course and Teacher Evaluation shall be established by each school to suggest guidelines for surveys on the teaching performance of faculty.

Each council shall also establish a committee on faculty personnel and budget with student representation. This committee shall receive from the departments all recommendations for faculty appointment, reappointment, promotion and tenure. It shall then recommend action to the Review Committee.

## ARTICLE VII — Departmental Caucuses

Each academic department should include a departmental caucus of students enrolled as major in that discipline. Caucuses should also be developed in interdisciplinary and other programs, such as Urban Studies, Medieval Studies and Humanistic Studies.

The student caucuses shall each decide their own structures but shall not be restricted to upperclassmen. They shall undertake to evaluate the teaching effectiveness of faculty members and value of courses by compiling and distributing Course and Teacher Evaluation questionnaires. The results of such questionnaires should be published and circulated under the guidance of the school's Committee on Course and Teacher Evaluation.

Each caucus shall nominate students to sit on the departmental appointments committees, and such students would be automatically placed on the ballot, along with others nominated by petition. Caucus members should also be permitted to sit in as observers on departmental faculty meetings and as members of committees dealing with curriculum or grading policy.

## ARTICLE VIII — Departmental Appointments Committees

There shall be in each department a committee on appointments consisting of the department chairman, two other faculty members — one senior and one junior — and two students. The department chairman shall be the chairman of the committee. The faculty members shall be elected by a majority vote of those persons in the department having faculty rank or status. This election shall be held at the same time as the department chairman is elected. The students shall be elected by department majors after nominations by the majors caucus or by petition.

This committee shall consider all matters related to appointments to the instructional staff and reappointments thereto, with or without tenure, applications for sabbatical and other leaves and the departmental budget as submitted for approval by the chairman. It shall transmit its recommendations to the appropriate personnel and budget committee.

This committee may choose advisory sub-committees consisting of equal numbers of students and faculty which shall evaluate each candidate for reappointment and promotion. Where

(Continued on page 19)