



# observation post

MARCH 9, 1973

## College Braces for Nixon Budget Slashes

### Thousands March

Over 4,000 people demonstrated at Foley Square and City Hall Tuesday to protest the cuts in federal funds for Day Care Centers.

The demonstration, called by the Committee for Community Controlled Day Care (CCCCD) drew day care workers and parents from all over the City.

The demonstration began at 10:00 AM with a rally in Foley Square. Eventually, the rally became a march through the Federal Plaza area.

As the march wound through the downtown streets, the police made no attempts to impede progress of the marchers, most of whom were women and children.

As the people approached City Hall Park a police captain and several other officers attempted to turn the mothers and children away from the lawn in front of City Hall. The women leading the group pushed the police out of the way. In a brief struggle thousands of demonstrators surged onto the lawn.

After a brief rally conga drummers from the Marcus Garvey Day Care Center entertained the crowd.

The people then took to the streets. They marched against traffic on to a ramp of the Brooklyn Bridge.

(Continued on page 10)

### Vet Aid

The City College has recently expanded its services to veterans by establishing an office for Veterans Counseling located in room 412 Finley Student Center. The counselors will be on hand to help with any problem a vet may have. Many vets are not aware of the various benefits which are offered by the Veterans Administration and by City College:

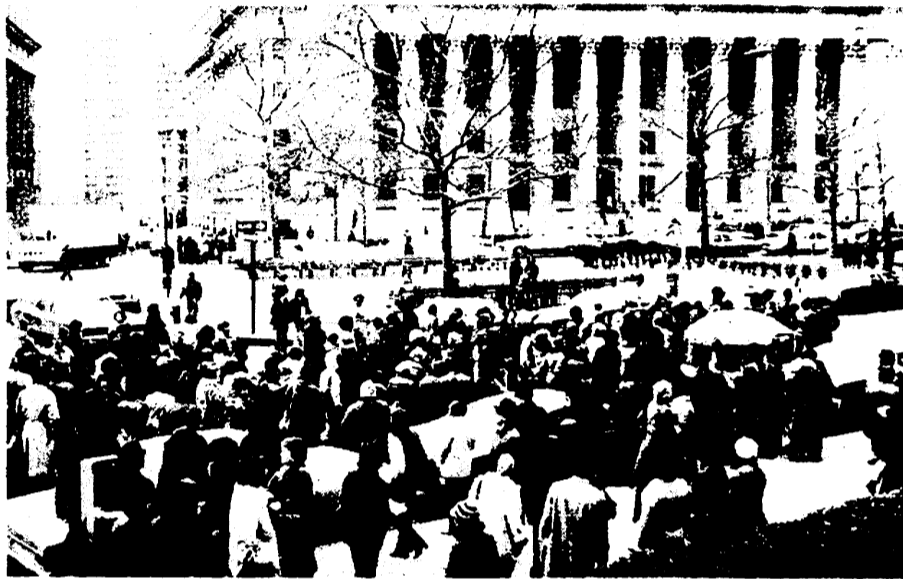
1 A tutorial program whereby veterans can obtain needed academic assistance from qualified tutors. Payment for such services is arranged through the VA.

2 A veteran attending City College can obtain up to eight credits of physical education depending on the length of time of his active duty.

3 Work-study and job placement opportunities are being established.

If any veteran is interested in any of the above benefits, or has any questions regarding the benefits he deserves, or needs any type of counseling, please see us in 412 Finley—we can and want to help.

Hours: 9 AM to 5 PM or call 286-1722 for eve. app'l.



AB

### Financial Aid Cut

Financial aid to many students at the College may be curtailed or drastically reduced under the guidelines submitted by President Nixon to the Congress.

Under the White House proposals two major financial aid programs will be phased out while the third will be drastically cut.

The most significant cutback will be in the Educational Opportunity Grant program (EOG), which will be totally cut out. The program will be replaced by a new Basic Opportunity Grant (BOG).

According to Robert Sherman, financial aid director at the College "where the EOG was aimed at aiding poverty students, the BOG will primarily aid middle class students." He explained that the EOG funds were appropriated to students on the basis of living expenses. The BOG funds are primarily to be matched to tuition and boarding expenses.

Sherman explained that this means a student at a school like City College, which has free tuition and no on campus housing, would not qualify for funds under BOG as easily as a student at a college like Columbia, which has high tuition and dormitory costs.

While emphasizing that the final legislation has not been enacted by Congress, Sherman estimated that a student receiving a \$600 EOG grant would probably receive between \$200 and \$300 under the new guidelines. "It's going to put a crimp in the type of student body and the open admissions program."

Under the EOG program each school was allotted funds and made its own determination of how they would be disbursed to students. Under the BOG proposal applications would be made to a central agency outside the school. This agency would then award students according to a formula.

Sherman fears this approach would take the "flexibility" out of the financial aid program. Now, with the school determining EOG grants individual circumstances can be taken into account.

The National Defense Student Loan program (NDSL) will no longer be funded. While there will be a few loans available for next term, the monies in the pool composed of repaid loans will no longer be supplemented by capital appropriations. This means that as the remaining and repaid funds are used up, the program will eventually be bankrupt.

Last year the Congress appropriated \$210 million for the

(Continued on page 16)

## College Day Care Funds Cut

Many of the families using the College Day Care center may be ineligible for federally funded day care as of March 19. Under the new federal guidelines maximum income levels of \$5,454 will be set for a family of four to qualify for day care. The maximum for a family of two will be \$3,713.

Further regulations will restrict day care facilities to either families that have been on welfare in the past three months, families that are currently on welfare, and families that will be on welfare in the next six months.

Mrs. Ozuna Edwards, director of the College Day Care center explained that she did not yet know what the effect the cuts would have on families already using the center, but that it appeared that there would be cuts in medical and health services.

Presently parents can take children to Knickerbocker Hospital for treatment. Under the new guidelines, they would probably have to pay for the treatment.

The new guidelines would cut out all funds for the Agency for Child Development (ACD) which monitors the program. Currently, the ACD evaluates each Day Care program to maintain minimum educational and health standards.

Mrs. Edwards explained that parents and day workers at the College would be planning a strategy with groups around the city to fight the proposed cuts. People interested can contact the Committee for Community Controlled Day Care on 720 Columbus Avenue. Their phone number is 866-6257.



Tony Imperiale

and Supporter

## Kawaida Towers: Newark Conflict

BY TOM McDONALD

In a statement reminiscent of Orwell's line from 1984, "War is Peace", President Nixon told the nation last Sunday that "the crisis of America's cities has passed." Rational heads will see through the total absurdity of that statement and realize that the crisis of the cities is truly just beginning. The city of Newark, with its controversy over the construction of Kawaida Towers will go along way towards telling us how the problems of the cities will be solved.

American cities have been in a slow decline for several decades. Essential services are either curtailed or cut back drastically. Housing decays, rents soar, people can no longer meet the prices it takes to live in a city. Yet the real problem is just beginning to emerge. As the non-white populations in the cities begin to assert themselves, and more importantly, as their numbers approach a majority of the city's population, the true crisis begins to take shape. Will the cities become places populated solely by factories and non-whites, or will they become armed camps, bitterly locked into fights for rights and privileges?

(Continued on page 3)

# Nixon's Budget Cuts

At the same time that Nixon declared "peace" in Indochina his administration instituted a war on poor people in the United States. At City College, this war takes the form of cutting out virtually all financial aid programs. This policy will force many students to drop out of school or to become part time students.

Robert Sherman, director of financial aid at the College, explained that the goal of the new guidelines will be to shift the emphasis on aid from public inner city colleges, like City, to high tuition institutions, like Columbia. Sherman said that the new policy will emphasize aid to "middle-income students" as opposed to "low income students."

Malcolm Robinson, Acting Director of the SEEK program summed up the threat to the College saying "many students cannot survive" the cuts.

These cuts must be seen for what they are, an attack on the principle of open enrollment which is essential to the concept of free higher education. It makes no sense to admit a freshman when it is clear that he will be forced to find a full time job to support himself. Under such circumstances equality of opportunity, the premise upon which City College was founded, becomes a myth.

These cuts in funds occur at a time of across the board cuts in welfare, low income housing, hospitals, health and day care, and almost all programs dealing with social welfare. At the same time, the federal government, faced by skyrocketing inflation, is trying to set rigid guidelines on wages while allowing prices and profits to soar to record highs. It is clear that the policy of the federal government under Nixon is to make the poorest people in America bear the brunt of the present economic crisis.

The President is presently consolidating all the power of the federal government and reducing Congress to a rubber stamp, while turning a deaf ear to the plight of disadvantaged Americans who find their lives being robbed of hope. It is clear that with four more years of Nixon and a Congress too timid to assert its authority, the people affected by the budget cuts must themselves carry on the fight. It is only by students here uniting with other groups that are seeking progressive change that we can mount effective political action against the Nixon budget.

With this in mind, OP endorses the efforts of groups like the November 4th Coalition, which is composed of third world and white groups, students and workers.

In the words of an American Revolutionary, "We must all hang together, or we'll all hang separately."

# Day Care Left Cold

One of the first programs at the College to feel the ax under Nixon's new budget proposals is the Day Care Center. Under Federal guidelines, to go into effect on March 19, many children currently enrolled in the center will be ineligible.

Mrs. Ozuna Edwards, director of our Day Care center, estimated that under the new guidelines as many as half the children currently at the center would not qualify.

With the price of private day care well above the reach of most students, the college program provides a vital service to many student-parents who would otherwise find it difficult to continue their education.

OP supports efforts like the demonstration by parents and day care workers held yesterday at Foley Square. Only by realizing that the plight of Day Care programs is nationwide, can we plan effective strategy of restoring the cuts, or getting supplementary funds from state and local governments.

# Women's Day

On March 8, 1908, women engaging in a strike in the Lower East Side met with heavy police repression. Two years later, at the request of Clara Zetkin, a prominent Socialist, March 8th was declared International Women's Day and has since been observed by progressive people all world.

O.P. celebrates this holiday and what it represents. We support the rights of women to better jobs, equal pay at those jobs, to day care centers (the few which exist now are being cut due to Nixon's new budget), to have equal educational opportunity (see the last issue of the Campus for a report on a suit now in process against CCNY).

Recently there has been some discussion about sexism in O.P. We will continue to hold these discussions, and in the future may revise our policies accordingly. At any rate we invite all people to come talk to us about it and, if they want, to join the staff.

# Boycott Lettuce

The migrant workers of California and Arizona are risking their jobs and their lives to obtain a better living wage and humane working conditions. While some union heads, notably George Meany, have knuckled under to President Nixon's repressive wage controls, Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers have continued their militant struggle. The success of their fight depends on us boycotting all iceberg lettuce.

Is Government indifference to the needs of the migrant workers an isolated instance? The Government has constantly ignored the demands and needs of poor and working people in the fields and on the streets. "Now more than ever." The same administration that allows child labor in migrant farm work cuts off money for needed urban programs. The Government officials that concocted budget cutbacks affecting the SEEK program, City Day Care Centers, and the NDSL Student Loan program here at the College condone the intolerably low wages and bad working conditions of migrant field workers. Finally, when the Armed Forces buys scab lettuce for its personnel, it is responding to the needs of men with large accumulations of capital.

It is necessary for us to fight this system by supporting the just demands of the UFW. Boycott lettuce!

# "Bless Me Father . . ."

By BOBBY ATTANASIO

In response to the various comments I have received (virtually all by word of mouth and some newspaper coverage), I would like to express several feelings about the debate over the centerfold in Observation Post, which I was responsible for. Criticism of the work was both negative and positive in every degree imaginable.

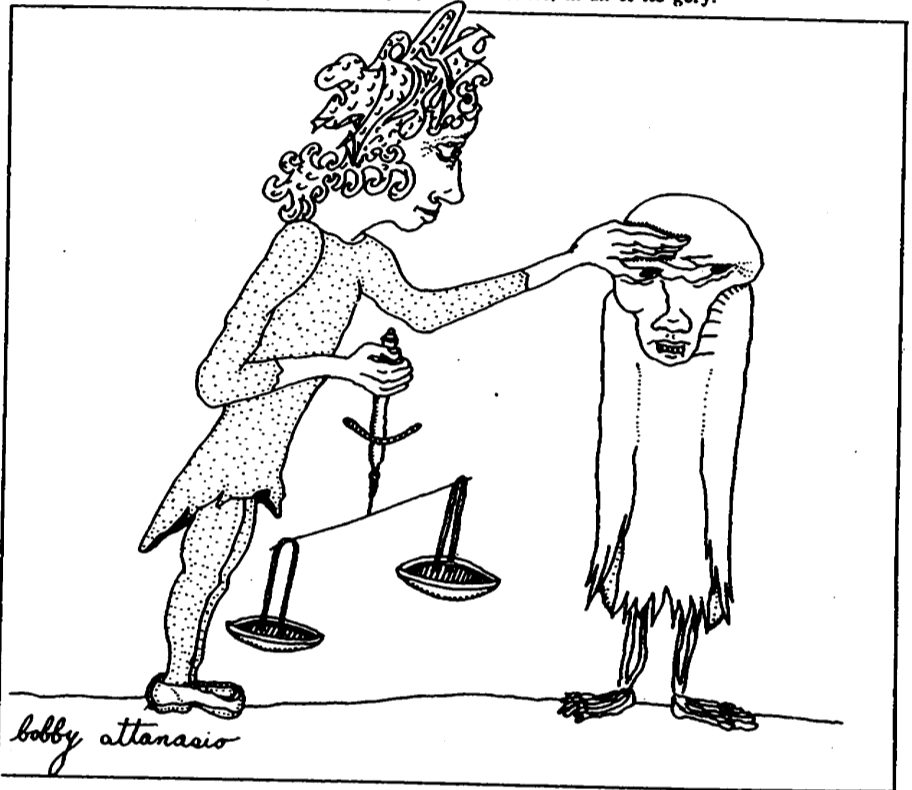
My purpose as an "artist" is not to define what you the observer "sees" or "should see," (with the exception of political statements and social comments). The "meaning" of the drawings (or of most visually-oriented material) should be kept as open to interpretation as possible. My real concern here, however, is not to discuss the work's virtues, purpose, or validity, but to deal with the ramifications of any unilateral decisions which result in repression of anything deemed "undesirable"—whatever that means.

In the first place, I suppose the belief in, and the conception of a free and open university, pur-

porting (even in the slightest sense), the respect of diverging expression and/or opinions, is simply a naive hope and false assumption.

The existence of several publications on campus, containing their own particular views, is a healthy one. Each of the papers is there for those who want them, and for any pseudo-"student representative" to project his own limited views on what a paper is to consist of, not only denies the freedom a newspaper should have, but also dictates exactly what you as a reader want.

In the past few weeks I have heard so much about "obscenity, relevance, and good taste," that it would make any tolerant person nauseous. The images in the centerfold depict all of us, to a degree, consciously or not. If my attempts at capturing the inner tensions and conflicts (as part of the human condition) upset you, then perhaps they were successful in serving as reflections of the very nature of our dreary existence, in all of its gory.



## Guest Editorial:

# Confrontation and Conscience

By VERNON BELLECOURT

Mr. Bellecourt is National Director of the American Indian Movement. He will be speaking at Finley Center on Friday, March 16 at noon.

We are here at this time to call for continuing demonstrations in New York City to stand in full physical, spiritual, and moral support for the Indian people, Oglala people at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. We recognize that it is not only a confrontation with the United States government that is taking place in Wounded Knee, but more importantly it is a confrontation with the American conscience. We are saying to all those people, who, all these years, have been uttering empty theoretical words about love, unity, brotherhood, and sympathy for the first inhabitants of this part of the universe, to come here now, and all across this country go to their nearest Federal building and stand in full physical support of Indian people. So that we can see that justice is served for our people also.

The whole issue, at this time, at Wounded Knee is: Is the U.S. government going to honor their promises? Is the U.S. government going to honor their treaties? That is the question that is being asked at Wounded Knee.

They have dug in, and they have gotten more support in. We are getting caravans of people moving to South Dakota to support our brothers at Wounded Knee, and we are going to stay here until the U.S. government agrees unequivocally, to immediately start the machinery in motion to see that all 371 congressionally ratified treaties are honored with the Indian nations.

We are demanding, from the U.S. government only that they honor their word. We are demanding that all treaties immediately be completely reviewed by some body of government, Congressmen and Senators, if they are not involved, since we recognize that through the hundred years of corruptive practices in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Department of the

Interior, several of this country's leaders have taken the biggest share of the wealth. That wealth has been taken from Indian land and resources. Because of that we additionally are making efforts at the United Nations to get U.N. intervention so that we can perhaps have an unbiased investigation into the corruption that has caused this national disgrace in this country; that the sovereign people have become the poorest, most mistreated people in the world, right here in our own land. We are demanding an immediate congressional investigation be launched by William Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee to deal with us specifically as sovereign people and on that level perhaps we can then have a complete uncovering of all the graft and corruption that's taken place and still takes place today.

We recognize, again, in President Nixon's inaugural address, he stated very clearly that the U.S. government honors their treaties. We can only remind the President that he's either confused or totally scholastically retarded in the area of Indian affairs and domestic affairs with the Indian people.

When you recognize a 42 year life expectancy, in this country, that faces Indian people, when you see a 60%-90% dropout or pushout rate in the school system, 7 times the national average suicide rate, \$1,500 a year per family income, with many under \$500; and completely inadequate housing facing our people; and when you see within the treaties that every one of the treaties said that the U.S. government in consideration of us turning over our land so that this nation could prosper; that they were going to provide Health, Education, and Welfare; we are saying in just that one consideration within the treaties, the way our people are forced to live today is a criminal indictment against the U.S. government for total breach of contract. And unless they relate to that one consideration only, we are going to continue to stay at Wounded Knee, and there are going to continue to be other Wounded Knees until this comes about.

# Kawaida: Struggle for a City's Future

(Continued from page 1)

The city of Newark may well serve as a model of how that problem will be solved. The population of Newark in the past few years has seen the non-whites gradually come to outnumber the blacks. The resulting struggle for political and community control has created several clashes between whites and blacks. The Kawaida Towers uproar is the latest in a series of bitter exchanges between the two factions. Upon closer examination, the story of the towers is really the story of Newark.

Beside Kate Smith's version of God Bless America blaring over the loudspeakers, the first thing that hits you as you come up Lincoln Ave. to the site of the towers is the general condition of the neighborhood. The impression one gets from most reports is that the North Ward of Newark is a solid white community in which the Islamic Temple of Kawaida has decided to construct a low income housing project. In effect, however, the North Ward is heavily populated with blacks and Puerto Ricans, who make up 40% of the population. The immediate blocks around the site contain old, wooden houses in poor condition, largely populated by blacks.

The blacks and Puerto Ricans have become a focal point in the dispute. Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale, the leader of the North Ward Citizens Committee, and the organizer of the protest, maintains that the protest against the site is not racial in nature. He points to the fact that there are already blacks in the neighborhood into, and that they are also opposed to the tower because it will turn the neighborhood into a slum. Spokesmen for the Temple of Kawaida countercharge that Imperiale and the other protesters do not live in the neighborhood and the blacks are in favor of the tower, but have been intimidated from speaking out.

There is an unmistakable racial aspect to the situation, but it is skillfully played upon by Imperiale. In the words of Ken Kesey many of the people who are protesting are doing "the right thing for all the wrong reasons." As you talk to people they express fears about what will happen to their community when the towers are finished. Their doubts are real, especially their fears about crime and overcrowding in the schools, but the continued use of words like "those kind of people" and "the element that will move in" casts some doubt on the credibility of their statements. As you talk to more people, the explanations begin to sound the same, as if they were memorized from a sheet of paper.

Imperiale is fully aware that the racial angle is primary in the minds of many of the protesters, yet he subtly downplays it to the press while keeping it fresh in the minds of the protesters. When the protests began Imperiale vowed that no workmen would be allowed into the site. In what seemed like a concession, he relented,



and let the workmen pass through the lines of protestors. This was done because he had promises from the trade unions, which are predominantly white and middle class, that they would honor the picket lines. As a result there has been no additional construction on the site since part of the foundations were laid several months ago.

Every morning the picket line, made up of the women in the neighborhood, stand in front of the gates, holding their American flags in hands, waiting for the workmen to show up. The only workmen who show up are laborers, who, without machines, can not build anything, already been done. As the workmen approach the site with a police escort, Imperiale instructs the people to let them pass. This is done for two reasons. First, the workmen are not doing anything useful, and secondly, they are all black. Considering the intensity of the insults that are

hurled at the workmen each day, one can see the subtlety of the ploy. A tower which will house blacks, being worked on by blacks helps to maintain the level of the people's emotions every morning.

While the people in the North Ward continue to protest against the site, and carry signs which read "We don't want slums," the real issue remains clouded.

A supporter of the tower told us that much of the story behind the towers stems from the bitter feelings between Imperiale, and the black community's leader Imamu Baraka. He told us he believes the decision to place the towers in the North Ward was partly punitive against the whites, and partly political.

The blacks believe that the construction of the towers will frighten many of the whites into moving, and with an already solid base of blacks in the neighborhood, the occupants of the towers will tip the population of the North Ward into the hands of the blacks, and with it political control of the district.

What Baraka realizes, and what Imperiale is beginning to understand, is political control of Newark has come down to a neighborhood by neighborhood struggle for population control, schoolboard control, and political control. Whoever wins the battle of the neighborhoods, will gain political control over the city.

Imperiale understands that that the construction of the towers may very well mean an end to his political life in the North Ward. The protest he has organized in very real sense is much similar to the protest in Canarsie. Both groups are saying that they will tolerate only a certain number of blacks and Puerto Ricans in their neighborhoods, and they will draw the line when they feel they are being threatened.

And so the problems of Newark continue to go on while its citizens protest against Kawaida. Springfield Blvd., the site of the riots in 1967, is still a disaster area. Buildings burned and destroyed in the riots have been left exactly the way they were in 1967. There is a pressing need for low income housings all over Newark, whether it will be built, and where, remains to be seen.

As it stands now, it would appear that Imperiale is holding his own in the battle for Newark. There has been no construction on the tower since December, and it is doubtful that the trade unions will ever cross the picket lines. There has been sporadic violence at the site, but real clashes will take place if any attempts are made to complete the towers with non-union help.

The next few months will be crucial, whoever has the energy and the resources to continue will probably be successful. The outcome of the Kawaida controversy will point the way towards what is going to happen to Newark, and in doing so will tell the future for most American city dwellers.

## Dealin' With Ma

Modern technology seems to come with ready made problems. During the past few years Ma Bell has instituted a nationwide credit card system which enables the holder to place long distance calls and charge them.

Since these calls are charged by dialing the operator, anybody can charge calls by making up a phony credit card number.

All a person needs to place a credit card call is to dial "0", then the area code and number he wishes to call. When the operator comes on he reads his credit card number over the phone and she completes the call. Occasionally an operator will ask for the city the credit card was issued in, or the area code of the card, but a sophisticated practitioner usually has this information ready at hand.

The culprits use pay phones to place their calls so they can't be traced back to any individual's phone. Sometimes the phone company will call the number that was called weeks later and ask who made the call. If the person answering denies knowledge of the call there is nothing they can do. They can't bill the number that was called if no one accepts charges.

Some excuses that have been used have been "Someone was staying here and it might have been a call for them." "A lot of people use this phone." "We're running a survey and people call us from all over the country. I don't know who they are or how they charge their calls." "I don't know anybody in California."

Since there is no way the phone company can charge anyone if the person called denies knowledge of the call, AT&T is usually stuck with the bill. Annually, the total bill for fraudulent credit card calls amounts to millions of dollars.

How can such a monumental fraud be perpetrated with such impunity? Simple. Since every operator must know the system of credit cards, and many operators have real or imagined grievances with the phone company, the code is easy to come by. One student, who asked to remain anonymous told us that when the system changed this year, AT&T changes the code each year on February 1) she simply called one operator after another until she got one who would give her the code. "I think it was the fifth or sixth operator," she said.

This February, in a vain attempt to cross up the double crossers, Ma Bell again changed the system, but it has been cracked.

A credit card number is nine digits followed by a letter, for instance: 763-4547-167H

This is a credit card from Oakland (Area Code 415).

The first seven digits represent a phone number (763-4547). The last three digits show that the credit card was issued in Oakland (167). This is called the RAO number.

Other RAO numbers, for example, would be 158 (San Francisco-Area code 415), 141 (Westchester-Area code 914), 182 (Los Angeles-Area code 213), 045 (Philadelphia-Area code 215), 032 (DC-Area code 202).

They also emphasize that credit card calls must be placed from pay phones so they cannot be traced.

The letter changes according to the seventh number of the credit card. For instance, if the credit card is 841-2365-167L, the L corresponds to the five. The phone company uses ten letters, one for

each digit from 0 to 9. So if the seventh digit is 0, the letter is N: 1-U, 2-R, 3-W, 4-E, 5-L, 6-K, 7-H, 8-A, 9-Z.

Knowing this code it is possible for someone to make up their own credit card number, for instance, using an Oakland exchange: 652 (or 654, 763, etc.) a person can make up any four numbers to follow it for an imaginary phone number. 652-5769. Then if you add the RAO (167) and put a Z to correspond to the 9, you get 652-5769-167Z, a believable credit card number. Every time a culprit calls, they can change the number, making it difficult for the phone company to establish a pattern.

For instance, if a person only knows a few exchanges in San Francisco, he can call up information, free, and get the exchange of City Hall there, and use that exchange to make up credit cards. Some practitioners like to bill their calls to places like Dow Chemical or Republican Party Headquarters.

Frequent users of phoney credit cards suggest that novices should avoid using 9 in the fourth digit, e.g., 556-9144-158E because in many places any 9 is reserved for pay phones. A safer number would be 556-3144-158E.

While making credit card calls is illegal, most practitioners interviewed said the chances of being caught were practically nil. So the phone company must rely on the basic decency and honesty of most of the American people to prevent this practice from spreading further.

As one operator said "As long as the majority of the American people would rather pay their bills to Ma Bell than make illegal calls, the use of illicit credit cards will be kept to controllable proportions."

## Snack Bar:

### Scab Lettuce

By DAVE SOLET

The College Snack Bar has been using non-union ("scab") lettuce, it was discovered last Thursday.

Fifteen members of the College Organization to Boycott Lettuce, (OBL) a support group for the United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO), uncovered the practice by requesting Manuel Socorro, Snack Bar Director, to open the refrigerator the lettuce is stored in.

There was no union lettuce on hand, and the Snack Bar had two boxes of lettuce grown and packed by the Western Rose Association, one of the many agribusinesses that haven't signed with the UFW. Socorro promised that no more scab lettuce would be bought. Ken Moss, a UFW representative, stated that the group would check up on the claim later in the week.

Last October, the College cafeteria, which is independent of the Snack Bar, pledged not to purchase non-union lettuce after talking to a UFW representative. The Snack Bar has apparently been buying both non-union California and Arizona lettuce, ignoring the boycott, and Boston lettuce, which is not being boycotted.

In an OBL meeting preceding the action, Moss stated that the boycott is part of a continuing struggle to win basic rights for all migrant workers. "The major thrust of the strike and the boycott is to end the poverty of the workers and the racism of the growers." The majority of migrant workers are black and Mexican-American.

(Continued on page 9)

# ASPIRA: Poverty Pimps Exposed

By WINSTON NILES RUMSFORD

ASPIRA is one of the anti-poverty agencies that remain as legacies of the erstwhile Great Society. Conceived with high sounding aims, to foster pride and insure a good education for New York's Puerto Rican and Dominican community, the real goals of ASPIRA have been to apply token solutions to major problems while actively fostering policies of assimilation and domestic counter-insurgency.

This became clear in my talks with ASPIRA workers, high school students and other people in the South Bronx during the past two weeks. One of ASPIRA's major programs is sending organizers into high schools in the Bronx. These organizers form ASPIRA clubs with students in these schools.

Morris High School is 70% Spanish speaking and 30% black. All high school students in the Bronx who don't speak English are sent to Morris. Despite this there are only 11 bi-lingual teachers out of a faculty of several hundred. It takes no great imagination to visualize the difficulty of a student who speaks only Spanish sitting for several years in a totally unintelligible Math or history class, not learning anything because the language of instruction is English. The student doesn't learn because he and the teacher can't speak the same language. Is it fair to defer meaningful public education for these students for several years until they can understand English?

Part of the reason for this lack of bi-lingual teachers is the regressive policies of the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) which refuses to recognize the needs of the various different communities of New York. But this is the subject of another article.

## Budget Cuts

Under budget cuts enacted throughout the school system, four of the bi-lingual teachers at Morris were to be laid off. Students, parents, faculty and community groups coalesced under the leadership of ASPIRA to fight these cuts. As a result of their efforts they won a partial victory. The four teachers were re-instated as "permanent substitutes" which means they will teach this year, but they have no security in their jobs past June.

In the course of this struggle many of the students in the ASPIRA club raised the demand for a totally bi-lingual program at Morris. This program will allow all students to choose instruction in Spanish or English until they feel sufficiently proficient in English. ASPIRA and the liberal faculty found themselves in the position of being involved with a group of students who were now pressing for a demand which promised to create a major breakthrough in High education.

In the course of this struggle many of the students in the ASPIRA club raised the demand for a totally bi-lingual program at Morris. This program will allow all students to choose instruction in Spanish or English until they feel sufficiently proficient in English. ASPIRA and the liberal faculty found themselves in the position of being involved with a group of students who were now pressing for a demand which promised to create a major breakthrough in High School education. When the Board of Education didn't reply definitively to the demand, ASPIRA drew up plans for a boycott of classes at Morris commencing Tuesday, February 6.

## Boycott Called

A meeting was called for Monday night, February 5 for students, parents, teachers, community groups and ASPIRA workers to discuss plans for the boycott. Prior to the meeting ASPIRA

A meeting was called for Monday night, February 5 for students, parents, teachers, community groups and ASPIRA workers to discuss plans for the boycott. Prior to the meeting ASPIRA workers called an undisclosed number of parents and community groups to tell them not to come because the boycott was off.

At the meeting Gene Barrios, the director of ASPIRA, announced that the boycott was off and because the Board of Education had agreed to consider the demands.

The students and some of the parents and teachers felt that the assurances of the Board of Education were too vague. They argued that only under the pressure of a boycott would they have any leverage with the Board. The students pointed out that a year ago the Board had agreed to consider a similar set of demands and wound up rejecting all of them.

## Too Vague

The students and some of the parents and teachers felt that the assurances of the Board of Education were too vague. They argued that only under the pressure of a boycott would they have any leverage with the Board. The students pointed out that a year ago the Board had agreed to consider a similar set of demands and wound up rejecting all of them.

Barrios became agitated and claimed that if people went forward with the boycott without ASPIRA's

support, they would be unable to obtain legal or medical assistance, they would be unable to obtain

Barrios became agitated and claimed that if people went forward with the boycott without ASPIRA's support, they would be unable to obtain legal or medical assistance, they would be unable to print leaflets or to use ASPIRA's contacts in the community.

The students, with the support of some of the teachers present persisted in demanding that the boycott commence on Tuesday.

The demonstration began at Morris at 9 AM. Most of the students were already inside. Still, a crowd of about 200 students eventually gathered. ASPIRA workers had shown up at the demonstration and assumed the role of marshals and directors of the demonstration. About an hour after the demonstration started all the ASPIRA workers left for coffee. Most of them never came back. With most of the leadership gone the demonstration lost its cohesion and people began to drift away.

Before the coffee break there was a heated exchange between Barrios and one of the students, with the student charging that ASPIRA had sabotaged the boycott.

While the picketing was going on police were called and they took up positions within and outside the school. Students who attempted to leave the school to join the boycott were stopped at the doors which were locked from the inside. Even so, many students opened the windows of their classrooms and voiced their support for the demonstration. One class taking a math test threw their test papers out the window.

It should also be pointed out that it was below freezing outside the school and it was difficult for people to stand there for hours.

## Criticized Boycott

Around noon everyone still picketing decided to go back to ASPIRA offices and have a meeting. At the meeting Barrios and the other top officials of ASPIRA criticized the boycott as ineffective and said it must be called off. The only ASPIRA workers who favored continuing the boycott were the two organizers who had been directly working with the students at Morris. They argued that the police had prevented people from joining the boycott and that there would be more support on Wednesday. One of the workers pointed out that a boycott tends to have a snowball effect and that as more people became familiar with the issues, support would grow.

Barrios said that the principal reported normal attendance and that the boycott was a failure and required better organization. He said it should be postponed for two weeks.

The faculty seemed to want to end the boycott. Several said they felt they couldn't risk their jobs.

## White Teachers

One white teacher yelled at a student, who she accused of shouting "Viva Puerto Rico Libre." She said "I risked

my job for you, baby . . . We were out there for a bi-lingual program, not Puerto Rico libre." She continued yelling at the student continuing "I was out there for you, baby, I was risking my job for you. You weren't out there for anyone but Arturo." It was amazing to see this patronizing wrath directed from a supposedly liberal teacher against a 16 year old Dominican student. Even the teachers who were for an end to the boycott told her to cool it, but neither Barrios nor any of the other ASPIRA officials said anything.

Arturo, followed by about 7 other students walked out of the meeting and started talking among each other in one of the smaller offices. The other students refused to participate in the meeting until Arturo and his friends finished caucusing.

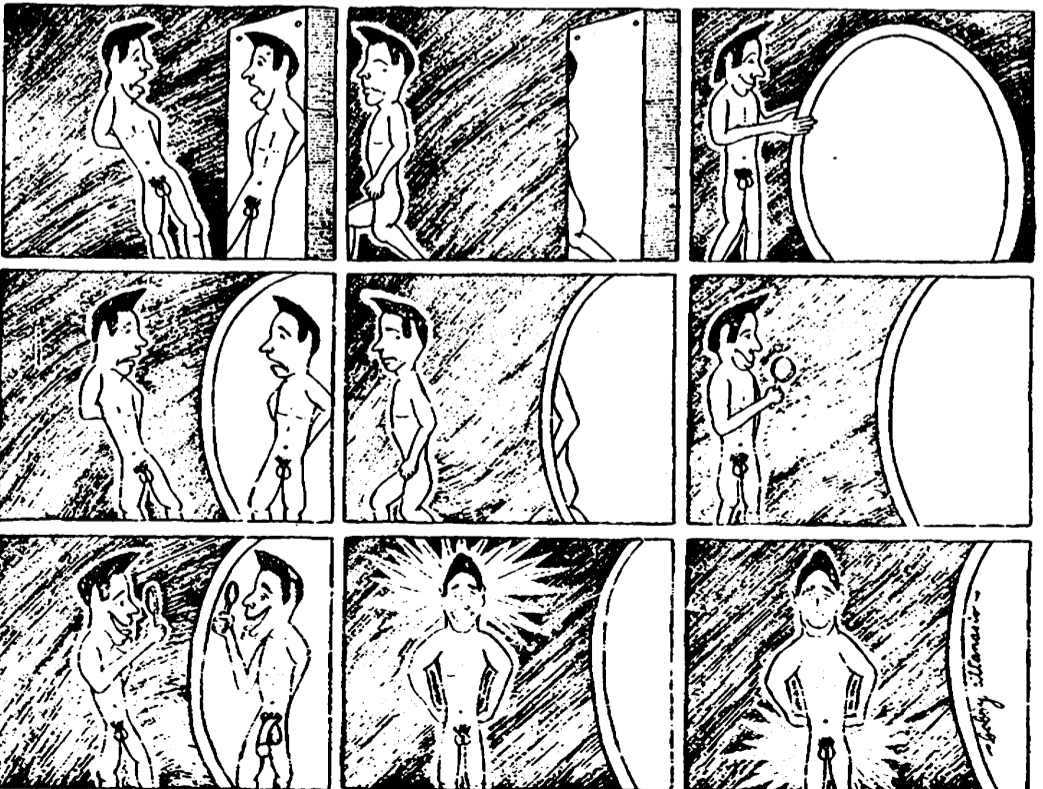
The ASPIRA officials, excluding the two who had advocated the boycott, and the teachers went to another room to hold a meeting. One of the two workers tried to go to the ASPIRA faculty meeting but was asked to leave. He was later called into the meeting and told he was not to talk to the students who walked out of the meeting and that ASPIRA would organize a new club at Morris with students who were less radical. This worker had previously been making contacts with street gangs in the neighborhood and had been told to sever those ties also.

The students decided to make their own contacts with groups in the community and to organize to press their demand for a bi-lingual program without the support of ASPIRA, if necessary.

The next day when the students were picketing the school Barrios and the assistant director were inside with the principal and the police.

**VERNON BELLECOURT**  
National Director of the  
American Indian Movement  
will speak on the  
Struggle at Wounded Knee  
**FRIDAY, MARCH 16**  
**NOON**  
**FINLEY GRAND BALLROOM**

# MACHO MAN



# A Case for Throat

BY KENNETH WINIKOFF

"Disgusting."

Those are the words uttered by Joel J. Tyler, Manhattan Criminal Court Justice last week. Judge Tyler had the supreme privilege to be the first magistrate to drop the axe on the highly successful movie, *Deep Throat*, which had enjoyed a long engagement at a midtown movie theatre.

The case against the movie had been in court since August, when an unmarked cop walked into the theatre and presented a summons to the manager. Whether he stayed for the show was not disclosed. Since then, the movie has won similar court battles in of all places, Binghamton, New York. But Judge Tyler did not share the views of his upstate contemporaries, and last week, declared the movie "utterly obscene."

"As soon as I saw the picture I knew it wasn't redeeming. It was as clear a decision as I ever had," Tyler said.

If this is the case, one wonders why the movie had been in continual private screenings by the courts, for months before the verdict was reached. Just how many times did Judge Tyler see the movie, anyhow?

During the ten-day trial, arguments were presented both pro and con as to whether or not the film had any "redeeming social or aesthetic value," the only clause under which the movie would be continued. Apparently Judge Tyler and Max Lerner, of the New York Post, share the opinion that the obscenity in "Throat" had no value whatsoever, although the widely acclaimed *Last Tango in Paris*, which one reporter called a "study in fellatio" did have redeeming social value.

Tyler claims he "didn't see any real sex in the damn thing (Tango). Need new glasses, judge?"

As for another case, Tyler refers to Bergman's *Cries and Whispers*: "There was sex in it but it was part of life." Somebody better ask the judge when isn't sex part of life? It's the nature and degree that's up to you.

Tyler claims "Throat" the story of an innocent young woman who has the unfortunate dilemma of having her clitoris stuck just below her tonsils, but adequately manages to adapt to her "affliction" has no redeeming value. Well, how about the theatre, which has pulled in

full houses for months at \$5 a head (for a sum total of about \$950 thousand, I figure.). The movie, a low budget epic, did not take that much to produce. If the movie was indeed obscene (whatever that means), it must be the vogue. The Judge is obviously not a man of his time.

And again we must question that heavy morality which is surreptitiously written into the laws of our nation, city, state. Tyler and men of his ilk are defining which aspects of our culture should be censored, or at least denied access to, and when the morality breaks down, there's always the legal process to revive it (forcefully, if necessary).

A friend once told me that in his hometown it was against the law to sleep overnight in the same room with a member of the opposite sex, bar marriage. That goes for families, too. Though that law dated back to the 1880's, and needless to say, was broken often with no recorded arrests, it's interesting that the city council never saw fit to repeal the law.

Of course, that might be an extreme example, but it's a good case in which the law is used more than just to protect us from each other.

The anti-abortion fight, which still flourishes in the halls of the legislature, is just that: an attempt to deprive a woman's right to control her own body, stemming from an attempt to impose a 19th century morality on a 20th century culture.

The mere fact that Johnny Carson, who shares millions of bedrooms with Americans each night, went to the movie and enjoyed it, is a clear sign that "obscenity", as we know it, is a thing of the past (if it ever was). But then again the whole question of justice is at stake.

Tyler said: "The illusion of justice is almost as important as justice itself." But what can you expect from a man who, in his first day as a judge, fell through a chair and landed on his ass.

The decision against "Throat" may not be the greatest injustice to personal freedom in America (reporters are still jailed for refusing to reveal confidential sources), but is an excellent indication that society is far from tolerant, and must continually define what is proper for us, using the legal system as an arrowhead on an icy moral code which is beginning to melt.



Gracie Allen

## New Library Security To Combat Thefts

By Robert Ness

The College, at the request of library administrators, has installed an \$18,000 electronic security system in the new Science library, the function of which is to cut down on the loss of books and periodicals.

As one prepares to exit the Science library, he enters Tattle-tape's electronic field. Uncharged books or periodicals which pass through this field activate a gate, which immediately slides down, blocking escape. At this point, a chime

sounds, alerting Library personnel of the aborted theft.

Official school policy directs the library to refer the would-be thief to Dean Herbert DeBerry, who in the words of John Canavan, Vice President for Administration Affairs, "Takes appropriate action." This consists of a reprimand, unless the student has a previous record of thefts. Non-students are taken into custody by campus security guards. According to Vice-Provost Bernard Sohmer, very few book thieves have been caught in the past.

In past years there has not been any rise in the number of thefts from any of the College's libraries. Chief Librarian Bernard Kreissman states that any security system in a library "merely stands as a psychological barrier... if one is intent on stealing a book, he will succeed." It is his belief that most losses are due to forgetting to check out material, rather than premeditated theft. "People steal books for three reasons: for their resale value, to add to their personal collection because they need it, or simply for the thrill of outwitting what they perceive as 'the authorities.'" Of the \$20,000 worth of material stolen last year, few were in the expensive or valuable category.

When a book has been repeatedly stolen, if a replacement can be obtained, it is put on reserve. Stolen books which were rare editions, out of print, or considered by library administrators to be out of date, are not replaced. Monies for both replacement of stolen material and acquisition of new material comes out of the same section of the library's budget. Dr. Kreissman is so assured of Tattle-Tape's success, that he chose not to place any books or periodicals on reserve in the Science Library. All materials are in open stacks.

The entire cost of the system has been paid for by the State Dormitory Fund, which regularly funds public city and state colleges' purchases of equipment for new buildings. There will be no change in Cohen library's security system. Within five years, all materials presently in Cohen will be transferred to a new library, to be housed in the New North Academic Center. This library will contain a security unit similar to that in the Science Library.

## Scab Lettuce Bought Here

(Continued from page 3)

Stating that the UFW strategy is a "one-at-a-time strategy," Moss said that the union is asking consumers to boycott all A&P stores until they agree to buy only union lettuce.

The average annual income of farm workers, according to the union, is \$1300. Aside from higher wages, UFW workers are asking for toilets in the fields, sanitary drinking water, and end to child labor in agriculture and controls placed on the use of dangerous pesticides.

Lettuce workers in California began their activity by going on strike on August 24, 1970. 7,000 workers went out in what has been called the largest farm labor strike in US history. Since then, the UFW, headed by Cesar Chavez, has encountered rising opposition from the courts, the growers, and the Federal Government.

• In 1970, a local Salinas judge outlawed all strike activity. The UFW turned to the boycott as a tool.

• In 1971, when a settlement looked imminent, some growers rescinded contracts with the UFW after the harvest.

• The Armed Forces follow a policy of buying non-union lettuce for its personnel.

• On August 13, 1972, Arizona's farm labor law, which outlaws the secondary boycott, went into effect.

Students wishing to help the OBL should leave a note in its mailbox in 152 Finley.

## Saigon Political Prisoners

Demanding the immediate release of an estimated 200,000 political prisoners in Saigon jails, several hundred people picketed in front of the South Vietnamese Consulate on 48th Street and First Ave. last Thursday evening.

The demonstration, whose sponsors included the Emergency Project for Saigon Prisoners, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Viet Nam Peace Parade Committee, Prisoners Strike for Peace, and Viet Nam Veterans Against the War, was one part of a planned international day of protest.

Each demonstrator wore a placard around his or her neck on which was printed a prisoner's name, age, and charge. The ages of the prisoners varied from pre-teen to middle-age, and the charges included self-mutilation and civil disobedience. The fact that the names of these prisoners were smuggled out of Saigon only last Wednesday intensified the sense of urgency with which the demonstrators made their demand.

It seems many Americans take for granted that will all the US aid the Saigon government has received, its laws must be similar to American laws. Yet, while the Declaration of Independence (from French domination) of the Hanoi government borrows directly from the American Declaration of 1776, South Viet Namese and American laws share little, either in spirit or letter.

Here excerpted are a few of the laws of that "democracy" for which 45,663 Americans died:

By this Decree are outlawed private

persons, parties, leagues, associations that commit acts of any form which are, directly or indirectly, aimed at practicing Communism or Pro-Communist Neutralism (No. 93/SL/CT; Art. 1).

Is sentenced to solitary confinement with hard labor for life any person who excites the mob by organizing meetings or demonstrations with the purpose to disturb the security of the state (No. 004/65; Art. 16).

The detention of or the assignment of residence to those elements who are considered as dangerous to the national security (No. 018/64; Art. 1). Those persons considered dangerous to the national defense and public security may be interned in a prison or designated area, or banished from designated areas for a maximum period of two years, which is renewable (No. 004/66; Art. 19).

According to Leonard Brown, one of the organizers of the demonstration, "The main obstacle in arousing the American public's awareness of the plight of the Vietnamese civilian prisoners of the Thieu regime is that of credibility. Americans, having never been dominated by a foreign power, are unable to fathom the depths of such cruelty and injustice because they have never had it done to them."

Ted Glick of the Prisoners Strike for Peace reported to the demonstrators that a delegation had gone to the US Mission to the UN to demand the US government apply pressure on the Thieu government to release the prisoners.

## Breslin Speaks at College: Warns Against Misspelling

The heavyweight champion of political writers from Queens, Jimmy Breslin, came to the College recently and issued a blunt challenge to a remedial English class:

"Don't you ever use misspelled words. I hate that. You look like a jerk. You let people see that you're vulnerable."

Breslin made his remarks in defense of learning how to write standard English sentences in English 303, jointly taught by Pat Laurence and Bella Halsted.

Turning to a more natural subject, Breslin agreed with one of the students that most politicians are "lying, evil, double-talking, mediocre."

"But they're out there doing something," he continued. "What

about the s.o.b. who never got involved in the system under which he lives—that's the true evil. There are people who don't vote—that's reprehensible . . .

"The only way you're going to change that system is to get into it, stuffing envelopes if you have to."

Reminded of his ill-fated race for City Council President with Norman Mailer in 1969, Breslin just shrugged and said he would rather forget it. However, he said he has been getting a lot of calls lately from mayoralty candidates who want copies of the Mailer-Breslin position paper on narcotics, which he said was written by poet Allen Ginsberg.

Winston Niles Rumsford



Children at the College's Day Care Center

Jeff Frazier

## ... Demonstration

(Continued from page 1)

After walking out onto the bridge the demonstrators returned to City Hall.

CCDC in unity with other day care groups supporting the demonstration charged that the budget cuts were part of a policy by the federal government to "make day care a segregated and custodial service for welfare and very poor people so they can be

placed in forced work programs."

Under the present welfare system, mothers cannot be forced to work unless their children are provided for. The federal government is considering a plan compelling welfare mothers to work for their checks.

CCDC charged that almost all families in the city not on welfare would be made ineligible under the new guidelines.

## Financial Aid

(Continued from page 1)

EOG program. The College received \$900,000 of this. This year Nixon recommended curtailing the program. Last year Congress appropriated \$309 million for the NDSL program. The College received about \$700,000. This year, Nixon recommended cutting out all funds to the NDSL.

These cuts come in the face of an unprecedented increase in financial aid applications under open enrollment. Sherman explained that in 1969-70 there were about 3 or 4,000 applications for financial aid. This year he estimated his office handled between 6 and 8,000 applications.

The other major financial program at the College is also being cut but probably less

severely. The work-study program received \$1.1 million for 1972-73. Nationally Nixon recommended a cut from \$272.2 million to \$250 million. The cut at the College would probably be greater proportionately because many more schools will be applying for work-study funds than last year.

"Many students cannot survive the proposed budget cuts," according to Acting Seek Director Malcolm Robinson. He felt that the students hardest hit would be SEEK students and other students from low income families.

Robinson also pointed out that Nixon's new budget proposals will make job hunting more difficult for many graduates as federal funds are cut for social work and nursing programs.

The Student Senate Concert  
Committee presents

A DAY OF ROCK,  
FOLK, JAZZ AND BLUES  
Featuring

FANTASY STREET

★★★

THE ADMIRATIONS

Also

THE WORLD MOVEMENT

Special Added Attraction

SECOND WYNDE

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1973

From 11:30 A.M. until the cows come home  
(or at least until the janitors throw us out)

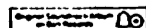
Buttenweiser Lounge

Sponsored by the Paula Lewis-Peter Grad Student Senate Concert Committee

GODSPELL  
The Gospel According to Today



COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS A LANSBURY/DUNCAN/BERUH PRODUCTION  
GODSPELL • SCREENPLAY BY DAVID GREENE and JOHN-MICHAEL TEBELAK  
MUSIC AND LYRICS BY STEPHEN SCHWARTZ • COSTUME DESIGNER BY JACQUELINE  
LANSBURY • PRODUCED BY EDGAR LANSBURY • DIRECTED BY DAVID GREENE



For Group Sales and Theatre Party  
Information Only, Call: (212) 757-8268

A UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE  
Columbia II

2nd Ave. at 64th St. Tel: 832-2720  
12:30, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00, 10:30

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Thursday March 8

Ruth Sidel, author of *Women and Child Care in China*, will be speaking in Finley 325 from 12-2 P.M. Sidel has been to China recently and has spoken many times on this topic. Sponsored by the Attica Brigade.

Friday March 9

The film *Salt of the Earth* will be shown at 1 P.M. and again at 2 P.M. This film is about a miners' strike in New Mexico and it focuses on the wives of the miners, who along with their husbands, go through some heavy changes concerning the role of the women in the strike. This film caused its director to be blacklisted in the

1950's, one of the Hollywood 10. Sponsored by the Attica Brigade.

All Craftsmen who are tired of having to sell their work to boutiques that jack up the prices 100% should be aware of the **SPRING CRAFTS FAIRE**. As in the Winter Crafts Faire sponsored Finley Program Agency, craftsmen will have a chance to display their wares to enthusiastic buyers. The Faire will be held on Tuesday, April 10, and Wednesday, April 11, and will continue throughout the day in Finley Grand Ballroom. All students interested in participating in the Crafts Faire should leave their names in Finley room 151. If you have any questions, leave a note for Madeleine Trachtenberg and include your phone number.



## Heading in the right direction

Moving straight ahead, following the times, keeping up-to-date, seeking the life that's happening now. That's you and your friends, always on the go.

To keep you going confidently every day, you need Tampax tampons. They're the internal sanitary protection that's part of today, that frees you to lead an active life. No reason to sit idle and let the fun pass you by. With Tampax tampons, you're not encumbered by pins and pads, not held back by fear of "something showing."

And they come in three absorbency-sizes—Regular, Super and Junior—so you get the one that's best for you. With Tampax tampons to rely on, you're always heading in the right direction for fun.



The internal protection more women trust



MADE ONLY BY TAMPAX INCORPORATED, MILPES, MASS.

## Interested In Psychology?

The psychological Undergraduate Bulletin, a journal of essays, experimental papers and original writings by students (and faculty), is being revived this spring.

If you are interested in writing on a particular topic or wish to submit a paper written previously for a class (tempaper, etc.), please submit your articles to PUB, Student Senate Office, Finely Center c/o Peter Grad.

Students interested in helping out with the production of the journal (proofreading, editing, typing, photography, etc.) are welcome.

## Promethean

THE CITY COLLEGE

FINLEY 341

138th STREET AND CONVENT AVE.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10031

will send you two  
(2) PROMETHEANS,  
Literary Magazine, if  
you send a 5 1/2" x 7" self-addressed  
stamped envelope and a  
check for \$1.50 for the Spring  
Issue, 1973.

*The Editors*



Snack Bar Manager Displays Scab Lettuce

Jeff Floor

## College Hungers

By HOWARD WERNER

Will the hungry mouths of City College students be saved from the ravages of capitalism and the Board of Higher Education? A troubling question indeed, considering the Board recently signed an agreement with the Cafeteria Employees Union Local 302.

Provisions in the agreement seem to indicate that food services at City may soon be handed over to a food service "contractor." The short term of the contract (one year) and the provision that contract bidders must offer jobs to current employees relates to the recommendation of the Committee on Collective Bargaining and Staff Relations that the direct operation of food services is an unnecessary drain on the resources of Queens, Hunter and City Colleges, and that these colleges arrange for food service on a contract basis, effective Sept. 1973. That agreement has been ratified by Local 302.

Bob Ziskind, Executive Officer of the Office of Faculty and Staff Relations, called the present cafeteria system an "anachronism," and was confident that most students would

prefer pizza slices and frank-furters exclusively to the "hot plates and nutritional meals" which are now predominant in City cafeterias.

He went on to state that Hunter and Queens were presently in the process of going to an "outsider." When asked for comment, the business managers of both Hunter and Queens stated emphatically that they knew of no such plans and that finances were on a relatively even keel.

If City College decided not to comply with the recommendations of the B.H.E., Ziskind suggested that the Board might "invoke sanctions against City College to help it see the light." Mr. Raymond Morley, the CCNY Business Manager was confident that food services could be kept under the wing of the college. The previous Food Service Director, Larry Bartallato, basically inexperienced in all the intricacies of that position, but the post has recently been filled by an individual of greater capabilities and experience.

Although the City College cafeterias are breaking even on an operating (day by day) basis, it is not in Mr. Morley's words, "fiscally sound." In other words, if creditors decided to close in all together on any one day, the cafeteria's finances would not be able to handle them.

Finley cafeteria is scheduled to be painted next summer. The "garbage" situation there seems to be of a higher priority (and I'm not talking about the food either). Even with "table sweepers" it is inevitable that without personal conscientiousness, students will be fated to sit down at tables resembling the foundation of Co-Op City.

Although no "major" changes are planned because of the coming cafeteria complex on the Lewisohn site, Mr. Morley did say that he was considering the financing of a more efficient system of tray and garbage disposal. In the past year, three outdoor hot dog carts have been set up to offset the financial drain created by illegal vendors (Chow Mein and Knish trucks, etc.). In addition, food tables have been set up in Harris and the New Science Building and the Shephard snack bar has been expanded.

Outside contractors mean higher prices to provide profits. The B.H.E. is the governing body of CCNY and will make the decision. It would be naive to deny that the existence or the avoidance of a budget deficit in City's food services will be the crucial factor in their decision.



## These three young men just made the discovery of a lifetime. The oldest is 34.

Remember when young people could get ahead in business simply by growing old? It was a good system for those with a little talent and a lot of patience, but today's technology moves too fast to wait for seniority.

At Kodak, our extensive involvement in basic research has made the need for fresh, young thinking more pressing than ever. So we hire the best new talent we possibly can. Then we do both of us a favor by turning them loose on real problems, and giving them the freedom and responsibility they need to solve them.

That's how three Kodak scientists in their early thirties just made a breakthrough in liquid lasers, developing an organic dye laser with a continuous beam. Their

discovery means more than just a new kind of laser. It means a whole range of new laser applications, in fields from medicine to communications.

It was the kind of discovery most men and women work a lifetime for. Yet these young men still have most of their lifetimes ahead of them.

Why do we give young men and women so much freedom and responsibility? Because it's good business, and we're in business to make a profit. But in furthering our own business interests, we also further society's interests. And that's good.

After all, our business depends on society. So we care what happens to it.



**Kodak**  
More than a business.