



observation post

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President Marshak

Sohmer Bows Out of High Post

By STEVE SIMON

Vice Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer is stepping down from his post in what he concedes has been a "build-up of tensions" between him and President Marshak.

Sohmer had offered his resignation last August, but it was not accepted until last week by Marshak, who said he "held him back because he was the only one who had been around before 1970," when Marshak assumed the presidency here.

"We didn't always agree, but his voice was very important," he said. Sohmer has agreed to stay on until spring 1975 to permit a nationwide search for a replacement.

Sohmer's role in giving the top administration "some sense of continuity from the past," Marshak indicated in an interview Tuesday, was minimized by the

appointment this week of Egon Brenner as the full Provost, the second-in-command to the President. Brenner has ties to the College as a student, teacher, and administrator.

For the full text of the letters exchanged by Marshak and Sohmer, turn to the bottom of Page 2.

As far as Sohmer is concerned, however, he said he was not told why he was asked to resign at this time nor whether the President was dissatisfied with his performance as head of all non-academic programs affecting students.

But from the tone of his letter of resignation and remarks he made Tuesday, it is clear that he does have differences with the President over "style" and that his departure is somewhat less than voluntary.

"It's very possible that I have done

things that have made him mad as hell, but he would probably just keep it to himself. He's the type of person who tries to avoid conflict at every turn," Sohmer said.

While commending Marshak for giving the College "a life it hasn't had for a long time," Sohmer claimed that Marshak is "a

difficult person to work for" mainly because of "his talent for not realizing that he has administrators to handle different things that he doesn't have to dip into."

An evaluation by outsiders of the Department of Student Personnel Services (DSPS) in 1972 makes a similar criticism of Sohmer for failing to delegate authority when he was dean of students and head of DSPS. Reports began circulating back then of a possible rift between Sohmer and Marshak, yet he was promoted by the President to the joint

our staff and facilities"—reducing the number of under-prepared students from about 50% of the entering class to 30%.

An overhaul of the basic curriculum is also sought, with a "basic liberal education" during the first two years, and comprehensive examinations required before elective work is begun in the student's major discipline. More counseling is suggested to help students select their major as well as vocational counseling in the senior year.

Among other goals suggested for the College are:

- Increased neighborhood involvement through adult and continuing education programs, better local transportation, and upkeep of the area.

- Better parking facilities on campus, possibly even a garage, which would "have a markedly positive effect on enrollment."

- "Seed money to generate experiments into more effective teaching methods and the development of new, innovative teaching materials."

- A more effective student government and more input through curriculum and evaluation committees.

- Increased support of existing athletic programs and development of new ones.

(Continued on page 5)



Egon Brenner

New Pre-Law Program Proposed

By PAUL DIMARIA

Several programs to attract better pre-law students to the College have been proposed in a report sent to President Marshak from Professor Thomas Karis (Political Science).

The report stated that as competition for entrance into law school increases, the performance of the College's students on the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) declines. Karis noted that, "We still have good students, but some are not being admitted to law school who would have been admitted some years ago or they are being admitted to schools which they

would not have considered applying to before."

One possible way to get better students is to offer alternatives to the usual four undergraduate years and three years in law school. Students could be encouraged to apply to law school after three years, receiving their B.A. after the first year of law school. However, Joan Girgus, Associate Dean of Social Science, stated that the resulting loss of a year of liberal arts study might not be desirable.

Another six year program being investigated is one which would have to be developed in conjunction with one or more law schools, with the curriculum of the College and the law schools integrated into one course of study. Law courses would be taught at the College while liberal arts study would continue at law school. Boston College Law School has already written to Dean Philip Baumel suggesting a similar plan.

This "package" idea could also be used if a new law school is established at the College. As a new law school is already awaiting approval at Queens College, and other proposals have been made by Pace and Manhattanville, it is still doubtful whether a law school could be set up here. Karis stated, "We think we have no illusions about the extraordinary difficulties of financing and establishing a new school in present-day circumstances. I myself have little optimism that this is possible."

To improve the College's record of admission to law schools, the report recommended the appointment of a pre-professional guidance co-ordinator (most schools presently have one), to supplement the present two pre-law advisors. Professors George Dargo and Jeffrey Morris. One of the functions of the new position would be to get closer contact with law schools by exchanging representatives with them, especially

those outside of the Northeast where few of the College's students apply.

Another recommendation is to have the Department of Student Personnel Services establish a non-credit tutorial program to prepare students for the L.S.A.T. Commercial courses are now available, but the cost is prohibitive for many students.

While some or all of these plans may be used to make the College more attractive to those interested in law, Karis emphasized in his report, "In thinking about recruitment, we must bear in mind the importance of maintaining academic standards and improving our curriculum. In other words, we hope that quality will attract ability."

Brenner No Longer Acting

Egon Brenner, who has been acting Provost since September, will be named to the position on a permanent basis.

Brenner's name was recommended to President Marshak by a Faculty Senate search committee that considered about

100 applicants from across the country.

Brenner reportedly beat out Professor Alice Chandler (English), chairperson of the Faculty Senate. According to Walter Gunther, the student member of the committee, both names were forwarded to Marshak "with reservations." However, he said Brenner was praised for his experience as an administrator and his familiarity with the College.

The committee, Gunther said, indicated its displeasure with "the lack of minority representation" at the upper level of the Administration, but conceded that "we were unable to reach many minority group people, maybe because we don't know how."

Gunther made his comments Tuesday night after leaving a meeting of the committee.

As Provost and Vice President, Brenner is in charge of all the College's academic programs. A 1944 graduate of the College, he has previously served as dean of the Engineering School.

PPHS to Get Extra Year

The Planning Program in Humanistic Studies, scheduled to be terminated this June, may have its life extended by one more year if the Faculty Senate votes favorably this Thursday upon a resolution recommended by its Educational Policy Committee last week.

Dean Harry Lustig (Liberal Arts and Sciences) had appeared before the committee to ask for the extension to permit an evaluation of the program by outside experts. He also proposed that jurisdiction over the program be shifted to the Faculty Council of Liberal Arts and Sciences, which was expected to deal more favorably with PPHS, but this change was rejected.

The motion before the Faculty Senate would grant the extension and the outside evaluation. At the same time, it calls for a comprehensive study of "innovative and interdisciplinary education" at the College that would result in the creation of a new structure replacing PPHS after June, 1975.

observation post

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An OP Editorial

Run, then Vote

This Friday is the last day for students to register to run for seats on the executive committees of their major departments.

These are committees that will do important work that can affect the education we receive. Students who win seats on the departmental committees will be voting next year on matters of budget, faculty appointments, quality of teaching, and course offerings.

Students who are knowledgeable or simply concerned about the workings of their departments are needed to add student viewpoints to this decision-making process. We ask you to step forward and run. Too many students feel as though they are not equipped either to judge faculty or trade opinions with them. This kind of attitude is self-defeating and helps shut students out of deciding how they will be educated.

But whether or not you run, we strongly urge you to vote when you receive your ballot in the mail. Last term, many departments which had originally opted for Plan A, under which two students are seated directly on the Executive Committee with five faculty members, instead ended up with Plan B, which only allows for an advisory board of five students that can only offer opinions on a teacher's performance in the classroom. This happened because, in these departments, less than 30% of the majors voted. If this happens, departments automatically revert to Plan B. And if it happens again, the cause of Student Power many suffer irreparable damage.

To run, you must be a major in the department and be at least a junior. To vote, you need only be a major. Nomination forms are available in departmental offices and also in Room 152 Finley.

Students can best govern themselves at the departmental level, where they can unite in groups around their field of major interest. We hope everyone will take part, as a candidate or a voter, in potentially the most important elections being held on campus.

What follows is the text of Vice Provost Sohmer's letter of resignation to President Marshak.

This is to confirm our recent discussion about my continuing as Vice Provost for Student Affairs. I should like to be replaced in this position and returned to the academic stream at the College. For an orderly transition, I would hope that you would have appointed, as early as possible, an appropriate search committee to fill this significant position. I should like to be relieved by no later than Feb. 1, 1975 so that I might embark upon a sabbatical which I have requested for the spring of 1975.

One cautionary note that I would like to express. The College is not, and cannot be, identical with the political arena. Some conversations that we have had, I believe, need reiteration. To consider any position at the College in terms of patronage is a

fatal flaw. Patronage automatically builds in pressures for representation, rather than having individuals who serve the entire community in an equitable fashion. Whether the new person is female or Black or Jewish or Italian can only bring momentary joy to the members of the respective group, if the job is done poorly.

I would hope the search committee would seek to maximize the talent it looks for, since this is the essence of Affirmative Action. Neither old-fashioned cronyism nor patronage should play a role in the choice at the College. The only significant factor would be administrative competence and an ongoing sympathy for the

Best of Five

In my opinion, OP is the best of the campus newspapers here at CCNY. I regularly read all five papers, and OP is the only one to provide interesting, lively news coverage and a bit of much-needed muckraking in such a way that all students can read it without feeling constantly insulted. Two of the papers have some sort of ethnic insult in just about every issue, while three are insulting to the intelligence and imagination of the reader.

OP does, of course, have some offensive comment. Bob Rosen seems to see offending people as his mission in life. I've grown to dislike him so much that I was almost happy to read his article about getting ripped-off in the subway (is that the first non-offensive article he's ever written?). The intensity of the reaction to the masturbating nun cartoon was, however, way out of proportion. Judging by what some of the other papers get away with (and they have a right to), I seriously believe that if OP had written a rabidly anti-Catholic editorial or comment, there would be much objection, but nothing nearly so intense or widespread. Senator Javits is not making threats against The Paper for their anti-Jewish editorial. I believe the difference is the sexual content of the cartoon. This is what aroused people's anger to such extremes.

It has often struck me as strange that a movie where 50 or 100 people die graphically violent deaths is considered acceptable for kids, while two people making love in the nude is considered obscene and therefore unacceptable.

For what it's worth, OP has my support.

Love,
Bruce Kamiat

Discovering Sex?

Much of the pornography that you print in your paper is so childish that offense should not be taken. I frequently have the feeling when seeing it that you are just discovering sex.

However, your illustration on page 12 of your February 13, 1974 issue is in such poor taste that I felt compelled to write to you. I am fully aware of your constitutional rights and would join you in fighting any abridgment of them. I am equally aware that responsible journalism does not permit the lack of judgment and poor taste evidenced by this offensive illustration.

Sincerely,
John J. Canavan, Jr.
Vice President for Administrative Affairs

A Show of Locks

David Baharav in his March 13, 1974 article "College and Widow Locked in Conflict" reports incorrectly the order of and the reasons and motives for the appearance of the locks on Room 902 in the Math. Hut. The larger lock, put on by College authorities, came first. It was not put on "as a show of force" on my part, as asserted by Mr. Baharav.

On the contrary, it was put on to satisfy Prof. Thaxton's family and friends that his belongings would be protected until the legal issue involved was resolved. The key for this lock is not and never was in my possession. The second lock came later. Mr. Baharav could have realized this since there was no place to secure the smaller lock until the College had fastened a hinge on the door for the first lock.

Sincerely,
Jonah Mann
Mathematics Department Chairman,

Italians Slighted

I wish to comment on Robert Ness' article, "Italians Seek Redress from CUNY" (OP, February 27, 1974), by repeating some of the points I explained to him.

Italian immigrants were largely illiterate

because Italy has one of the highest illiteracy rates in Europe. Not many Italian-Americans graduated from college prior to World War II. Those who did, chose medicine or law rather than a teaching career. Many became outstanding judges or politicians. As the names of Sirica, Gagliardi and Rodino abundantly indicate, it seems that a good share of our judicial and political system rests on the shoulders of "paesani."

Moreover, for a long time Italian girls were kept out of college by family prejudices. According to Glazer and Moynihan's *Beyond the Melting Pot*, it was often the Jewish classmates who convinced the Italian girls to overcome family opposition and go to college. The school system in New York City was for years in the hands of Jewish and Irish professionals.

Recently, the trend has been to favor Black and Puerto Ricans, whose problems are certainly more pressing than those of any other minority. The Italians scored an exceptional success this year with the appointment of Alfred Giardino to the post of Chairman of the Board of Higher Education. (In theory, and also in practice, CUNY depends on the BHE.) Italians have been successful in business as well. According to *Beyond the Melting Pot*, we come after the Jews, but we do better than the Irish and other minorities. We have done well in show business too.

All this information was compressed and distorted into the following little paragraph: "Alberto Taldi (misspelled) stated: 'We must remember that the percentage of Italian professionals in relation to Jewish and Irish is small. The Italian family is not oriented to education. Italians go into business, politics and show business.'"

I respectfully suggest that this complex issue deserved a little more space and accuracy. Moreover, I suggest that Robert Ness—or anybody who edited his copy—should have mentioned the appointment of Alfred Giardino. Your intentions were good, I trust. Yet, as things turned out, you unwittingly abetted discrimination in the very story in which you intended to expose it.

Alberto Traldi,

Teacher of Italian and former newspaperman

Denies No Abused Library

I am on sabbatical leave, and this letter may be a bit late since I did not get to see the OP of January 24 until today.

Your article on "Faculty Abuse Library Privilege" unfortunately is misleading, at least in my case. I do not have "14 books out since February 1972."

Each of these 14 items are photocopies of articles which I supplied to the reserve reading room for my Community Psychology seminar in 1972, in lieu of a text. Since Reserve Room policy is to destroy specially reproduced, unused, and unrequested articles after a period of time, and since there was no call for these articles, rather than add my material to the wastebasket, I asked for, and saved, one copy of each article for future use.

If my memory is correct, about six copies of each article were produced for the seminar. So even though a total of 70 pieces were discarded—the reserve room does not indefinitely keep multiple copies of one-time-used papers—by my keeping one copy of these unwanted papers, they will be available for reproduction if and when they ever should be needed.

It would of course have been makework-waste to return these papers just so the Reserve room could throw them out along with all of the other copies.

Sincerely,

Stephen Thayer Associate Professor, Psychology

Author's reply: If what you say is true, then I don't understand why you did not give me these facts when I called you before I wrote the story.

— A. Berlinger.

An Exchange of Letters

eclectic collection which is the student body of the City College.

This letter is receiving a wide circulation, since I feel that it says things which are best said overtly.

What follows is President Marshak's reply to Sohmer's letter of resignation:

I accept with genuine regret your resignation as Vice Provost for Student Affairs as of January 31, 1975. You have earned a well deserved sabbatic leave and I shall recommend to the Board of Higher Education that you receive a one semester leave with pay for the Spring of 1975.

Science Hall: TVs, Computers on the Blink

By ERIC THAU

In the past two years, the College has spent almost half a million dollars on the television systems in the lecture halls of the Science Building. They have yet to be used, and their practicality has also been questioned because of the time factor involved in setting them up.

The system includes 11 monitors in the two large halls and six in each of the smaller ones, as well as cameras, control panels, and audio equipment. The monitors would show close-ups of experiments as well as pre-recorded lectures and experiments.

Unfortunately, these monitors need to be adjusted, and cannot be fixed until the Spring break.

The last of the expensive equipment arrived this fall, except for some wiring, equipment. The company hired for the installation and maintenance of the systems, Sound Systems Inc., has sent its technicians to the College many times in the past few months. The time needed for adjustments can't be found because the lecture halls are in continuous use except for club hours and weekends.

The technicians must put up scaffolding to reach the monitors since the remote tuning controls aren't hooked up yet. The work had originally been planned for intersession, but the energy crisis caused an administration decision to cut back the



building's power by 75%. The remaining electricity was used by the Biology Department for the heating of labs where animals were being kept.

Once the equipment is working, the Chemistry and Physics Departments, which each use two of the halls, expect their lecture hall technicians to run the system. The technicians don't believe they

can do it, having only the ten minute breaks between classes.

One technician, who asked not to be identified, explained that "the technicians from Sound Systems could set it all up for a demonstration in about two hours. We are being asked to do it in ten minutes. We also have to set up experiments."

Another problem is storage of the movable equipment such as cameras. The technicians must choose between risking theft of the equipment if it isn't locked up nightly, or loss of time used to set it up.

The departments have balked at suggestions that they hire video technicians to operate the systems, feeling it is an unnecessary extra expense. If they can't work it out successfully the ultra-modern looking lecture halls may end up as storage rooms for useless hardware.

When construction budgets were being set up for the Science building, the department was asked to find a computer system that would meet their needs and would be the least expensive. The committee chose the PDP 10 system, rated highly by national research groups for its high capacity at the comparatively low price of \$500,000. Twelve PDP 8 laboratory minicomputers were purchased to be hooked up to the main computer over four years ago.

They arrived three weeks ago, and are yet to be hooked up.

One reason for delay is that no wiring has been run to connect the minicomputers to the main terminal. Associate Professor Alvin Bachman, who headed the buying committee and is still in charge of the system, explains. "The building was designed poorly. Little things on paper are becoming major headaches. A good example is the hallway ceilings. They are dropped ceilings which are normally easy to remove in order to run wires. In the Science Buildings ceilings, a metal ribbon runs through the edges. This is not easy to remove. Contractors have solved this problem. They just punch a hole in them."

The contracts for running the wires and hooking up the computers are still being bid on through the State Dormitory Authority. Attempts at reaching them for comment were unsuccessful.

The other factor involved in the Chemistry department's complaints has been voiced by Assistant Professor Jack Landis. He is in charge of the department's larger instrumentation and has been the most vocal complainant. Landis has been trying to hook his PDP 8 up to a mass spectrometer, which graphs the atomic mass of compounds. He had been led to believe by the DEC salesmen that other people had made similar hook-ups and programs were available for reference. It has turned out that no one has done this sort of connection on DEC equipment and the company can't offer him any support.

As for training, he said they offered him a course which is only given during the summer. "This means that anyone who wants to learn how to operate the equipment must give up his own time and money. The college won't foot the bill, they can't afford it."

The last major tie-up in the push for a complete computer system is personnel. Only in January did the school hire George Kleiner as systems manager. So far, all he has been able to accomplish was a linking of the PDP 10 to the IBM computer in the Computation Center at Steinman Hall. There is as yet no other staff for computer operations in the Science Building. George Elder, the head of the Computation Center showed me the first ad placed in the March 15 edition of the Times for programmers. Why the delay? City hiring procedures.

Bachman, tired by the agonies of untangling red tape, said, "I would be very disappointed if the system didn't get put to use soon. There are many projects which could benefit from its analytical capabilities and for it to sit unused for so long is really a crime."

Marchi Threatens Newspapers

By JEFFREY TAUSCHER

A bill that would bar the use of student fees to fund college newspapers was introduced into the State Legislature last week.

The bill, sponsored by State Senator John Marchi (R-S.I.) would eliminate the basic source of revenue for all newspapers at State and City University schools. It joins three other bills that are aimed at curtailing the use of mandatory student activities fees.

Marchi, who has proposed similar bills before, said he was acting because of a "shockingly distasteful" cartoon recently published by a City University paper, apparently *Observation Post*.

Yet, in a private conversation with University Student Senate Chairman Jay Hershenson, he said that while he considered the cartoon offensive, "I've seen worse."

According to State Senator Sidney Von Luther (D-N.Y.), the ranking minority member of the Senate Education Committee, the bill has a good chance of being put to a vote on the Senate floor.

In addition to prohibiting the use of any portion of the mandatory fee for newspapers, the bill also stipulates that colleges may not "censor, control, or prohibit the publication of any material of student papers."

The bill goes on to say that it should not be construed to provide immunity from the criminal or civil laws. This is apparently in reference to the possible prosecution of newspapers by groups they might offend.

Three other bills also pending in the legislature would impose strict guidelines regarding the collection and disbursement of mandatory student activity fees at all State and City University Colleges.

These bills, which are being considered by the Joint Legislative Committee on Higher Education, were said to be "very much alive" last week by committee member Leonard P. Stavisky (Dem.-Lib.), a Queens Assemblyman.

Senate bill 7855, termed "the worst" by Hershenson, would require that the chancellors of both the state and city colleges "prescribe rules and regulations for the assessment and collection of mandatory student activity fees."

The bill also calls for the fee not to exceed 50 dollars per academic year and that the rules be "approved by a majority vote of at least 40 percent of the students."

Such a figure is considered almost impossible to reach in student elections. In the Student Senate election last May, only 10 percent of the student body at the College voted.

The bill also would limit money allocated to student organizations to a

maximum of ten percent of the total amount collected. Thus, of the estimated \$40,000 allocated by the Senate per term, only \$4,000 could go to any one group. Last term, OP received \$6,000 and The Campus got \$9,000.

The bill also authorizes college presidents to exempt "any student who because of firm religious, political or ethical beliefs or convictions is fundamentally in opposition to such mandatory fee. Any student so excluded shall...be charged a reasonable fee for any particular activity or event in which he participates..."

The second bill (S.7943, A. 9364), proposed jointly by members of the Senate and Assembly, would prohibit any portion of the mandatory fee from being used "...for or in aid of any political party, ... any candidate for political office... or for any political purpose whatsoever."

Because of the vagueness of the bill, it could be interpreted to mean that a newspaper would not be allowed to print an editorial endorsing any candidate for public office, which would violate freedom

of the press as stated in the First Amendment of the Constitution.

A similar bill, Senate 8260, would prohibit the use of student fees for funding "extra-campus political or public interest lobbyist groups." At Queens College, students are already getting refunds of \$2 from their fees which were being used to support a Ralph Nader research group.

These three bills are seen by Stavisky as an attempt to "control the content of student newspapers by conservative legislators." He claimed they are reacting this way partly because of continued publication by student papers of advertisements for term paper preparation companies. The publication of these advertisements was made illegal in the state under a law he sponsored last year.

He said the legislators are also angry because of publication of material that is pornographic or offends "deeply held beliefs." Indicating his opposition to the bills, he said he feels the best way for the newspapers to respond to the conservatives would be for them to adhere to self-imposed guidelines.

Women's Caucus Demands Room

By GALE SIGAL

The Women's Caucus took over Dean Edmond Sarfaty's office for their 12-2 club hour meeting last week. A group of 20 members of the caucus elected to take such action to demand a room allocation for a proposed Women's Center. Sarfaty, who is responsible for room designations, said he had been working to provide space for the Women's Center for about six weeks. The caucus, however, decided it was time to prompt Sarfaty into speeding up the room allocation process.

But before the women stated their complaints, Sarfaty quickly informed the women that he had been able to secure Finley 407 for their organization. Three members of the caucus who checked the room out reported it to be no larger than a closet. They explained that since the space required is for a Women's Center comprising a day care and self help facilities, and referral and counseling services, besides being a place for women to hang out, the room was much too small. The women then chose to remain in Sarfaty's office to demand a larger room. One spokeswoman reminded the dean that "as you can see from our petition (with over 1,000 signatures), there is a definite need for a Women's Center on campus. This is a big campus and there has to be space." Another woman noted that there are at least 3 rooms occupied by pinball machines and ping pong tables. "If there is room for that," she remarked,



"there must be room for what the women population of the College need and want."

Another member of the caucus added, "We don't mean to deprive any existing organization of space. There must be a place for us on campus, and it is up to Dean Sarfaty to provide it." Sarfaty was able to give the caucus room 345, a room presently shared by the India Club and Student Christian Fellowship. Those 2 clubs were transferred to the cubbyhole rooms, 406 and 407.

The caucus left a note on 345 explaining that they would ask Sarfaty for a different room, not wanting to force the 2 clubs into the closet sized rooms. They

added that they've explored Finley and found that there are empty large rooms which they will attempt to use.

The results of a search through Finley revealed that room 417, a tremendous room, is used from 12-2 on Thursdays under reservations only. Room 428, which is even more ideally suited to the needs of a center due to its alcoves and adjoining rooms, is occupied from 12-2 Thursdays by the Karate club and only on days when it is reserved. The caucus intends to suggest that the Karate club use 417. Another option open to the group, as their faculty advisor, Gwen Kushner suggested, is to get the Panel on Women's Concerns to back them to get the Center.

College Ignores Problems of Handicapped

By ARON BERLINGER

Fiscally handicapped and physically handicapped students are two species of people one doesn't encounter very often at the College. The first kind you don't look for, the second you don't see.

Within one week, two basketball tournaments brought these two groups into focus. A co-captain of the College's official team could not afford the \$58 registration fee, his team was ousted from the CUNY tournament.

At Queens and Brooklyn campuses, a week later, wheelchair bound students competed for the Eastern Wheelchair Basketball Championship. Again, players from the College were missing.

"It will not happen again," promised all concerned parties, making sure a poor student will not force the College out of a tournament. But who will look for the disabled, to make sure they will be in our campus?

Hundreds of handicapped high school graduates enter CUNY every year in addition to unknown number of Vietnam veterans. There are more than 25,000 handicapped veterans in NYC according to one source. Few find their way to the College.

The handicapped, referred to here, are students who are physically impaired to the point that they need help not required by normal students. They include the blind and partially sighted, the deaf, cardiac, cerebral palsy, diabetic and epileptic persons, and amputees.

This is the first year that the University Application Processing Center has generated a separate list of CUNY applicants who have disabilities. Almost 1200 applicants for next Fall's freshman class have designated a disability on their application.

Of these, more than 150 are blind or partially sighted, 70 deaf or hard of hearing, 22 use braces and crutches and 13 are on wheelchairs. 17 blind, 4 deaf and one wheelchair-bound students indicated the College as their first choice.

Discovered By Chance

This spring 14 disabled students were admitted to the College but few visit the Counseling Office in 210 Administration.

"Many prefer to keep to themselves and get discovered only by chance," Assistant Professor Rachelle Dattner, counselor-coordinator for physically disabled students. "By chance I discovered a student with progressive spinal disease.

He might end up in a wheelchair, but wouldn't come by himself to seek help."

Dattner, a part-time staff member with the Division of Counseling and Psychological services, performs a function once fulfilled by the seven member Health Guidance Board with energetic Margaret Condon as head. From the late forties to mid-sixties, aggressive activity was undertaken by the Board with the help of the College's Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity.

"Whatever the counseling office can do it does," noted Dattner when asked about the present situation, adding that the immediate needs for the disabled at The College are ramps and proper bathrooms.

Hard hit wheelchair cases or those students with braces are not to be found at The College, primarily because the buildings and the campus are not accessible to them.

Jose Zamot left The College last year after 1 1/2 years here. Since no special parking facilities are provided, he had to park his car outside The College wherever he found a parking space. Snow or rain, Jose made his way to his classes. "In the winter I would often slip on the ice between the buildings, and had I had my leg, it would have been broken more than once."

When Joe's Armor Personnel Carrier climbed on a mine in Cuchi, Vietnam, in 1967, he lost his left leg below the knee. His right leg was deformed and Jose uses a brace. Standing too long on his leg makes Jose tired. Now he studies electronics at home by mail.

Special Programs Often Closed

The Open Admissions policy implemented in September 1970 by CUNY guarantees a place in one of the CUNY colleges to each N.Y. resident who receives a high school diploma.

The physically handicapped are admitted to one of the CUNY colleges, but the College's unique programs, such as Architecture, Engineering, and the Center for Bio-medical Education are closed to those with severe difficulties.

When the Health Guidance Board was established at the College in 1946, there were 70 students with physical impairments on our campus; in 1967 there were close to 100. Today nobody seems to know exact figures.

Largely as a result of the Vietnam war, CUNY established in 1971, the Committee for the Higher Education for the

Physically Disabled, which has urged that all CUNY buildings be made accessible to handicapped students.

Better Planning Needed

The 1971-72 report of the College's Division of Counseling and Psychological Services had this to say about the Health-Guidance counselor who represents the College at the monthly meetings of the CUNY committee: "A significant aspect of the role is the counselors' involvement with campus planning in regard to architectural modifications needed to facilitate utilization of the campus by the physically handicapped."

While Brooklyn, Queens and other colleges send three or four representatives to the Committees' meetings, The College has never been represented by more than one person, and at times even this person was absent.

As for cooperating with Campus Planning, once in a while correspondence is exchanged and sometimes even heated discussion, but very little has been done by Dean Eugene Avallone's Campus Planning office yet.

When asked whether his office surveyed the campus for accessibility to disabled students, as the CUNY Committee requested him to do, Avallone replied "Yes, but no formal documents exist." Informal documents are College secrets.

Today, no building at The College is equipped to serve wheelchair bound students. More than 90% of the buildings aren't accessible to them, including the new Science and Physical Education (SPE) building, about which Avallone says, "It is accessible now."

A report by Walter Kidde Construction, Inc. dated April 25, 1972, investigating the SPE building, makes it clear that the building is totally inaccessible to the physically handicapped.

The existing 11.5° ramp at the east side of the building had been found to be too steep. The SUCF guide recommends a maximum of 8°. When Dean Avallone was informed that a wheelchair-bound student is willing to participate in trials, the Dean said, "It's premature at this point."

Although some form of exercise is very important to disabled students, the gymnasium, pool and other athletic facilities are not accessible to them. Only recently, the Colleges' Curriculum Committee established a Special Physical

Education course as a way of meeting specific demands of handicapped students. Lab furniture, entrances to labs, and toilet facilities do not conform with the city's building code for handicapped.

This year, according to Avallone, the State Dormitory Authority is going to make toilets on every other floor of the SPE building accessible to handicapped at a cost of \$57,000.

Vice Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer calls it all "crazy." To renovate only one building doesn't make the rest of the College accessible, and without a master plan of serious effort, it's kind of wasted money."

Money Scarce

Rehabilitation and maintenance funds, which the College may use as it sees fit, are scarce these days and the consensus of people interviewed agreed that the near future doesn't hold much chance for the remodeling projects.

"It's an old campus and we haven't got the money to maintain it as it is," noted Avallone.

According to the College Master Plan prepared in 1969, two years after a state code for handicapped facilities was enacted, Baskerville and Wingate Halls will be renovated at an estimated cost of \$2,836,000.

The Counseling office will move to the second floor in Baskerville, but no elevator for the use of disabled students will be installed.

William Farrel of the Office of Campus Planning said that the North Academic Complex now under construction will comply with the Buildings Department of New York City requirements for physically handicapped.

A chart of services and facilities available to disabled students at the College, obtained from the Office of Admission of CUNY, shows that many facilities and services offered by the College are not listed, especially services for blind students. It might be the reason why the number of blind students is declining steadily.

Joseph Ciccone, a blind graduate student at the College, thinks the services for blind students are adequate. "The helpfulness of the staff at City is above the average you get in other schools," he said. "The buildings are accessible, though I don't particularly like the modern buildings. You feel confined and closed in in them."

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Academic Master Plan Promises Change

(Continued from page 1)

Expanded funding of the Roco-ro programs in "human development" and perhaps some credit for some programs.

More use of advanced placement exemption tests, and life experience credit to provide flexibility and increase access to higher education.

Soliciting of private funding to improve the campus environment and provide greater financial aid.

Making student-faculty contact easier and encouraging students to stay on campus by creating a "dormitory without beds" to serve as a student center.

"It needs to be much easier," the report states "to find a small room where one can study alone, or confer with others. Not only are our students denied comfortable study facilities found in the dormitory rooms of most traditional colleges, many of them come from homes which have neither adequate space nor privacy." To remedy this situation, the report proposes that the College should provide individual work rooms, small conference rooms, lockers, and perhaps beds. Also suggested is a similar center for faculty members.

Increased contact with the high schools through visitation programs, contact with counselors, "Career Days" and exchange of faculty.

Increased and improved graduate programs.

The forty academic proposals, for both new programs and extensions of existing ones, would be organized into four Centers. Associate Dean Joan Giguas (Humanities) has proposed instead that each program be incorporated into the structure of the College at the lowest possible administrative or departmental level.

Neither the Binder Committee's report nor the summary table by President Marshak (see above chart) gives any indication of the origin of most of the new institutes included in the plan.

At the February 20 meeting of the Faculty Senate Educational Policy Committee, Marshak gave a presentation of the report, in which he admitted that some of the programs were "pet projects" of one or two faculty members, adding that he was not personally committed to any of them.

One of the most controversial parts of the plan is the already-existing Center for Educational Experiment and Development (CEED), directed by Professor Gerald Posner (Biology). It "will become the campus focus for technological and methodological experimentation with curriculum, teaching techniques, and teaching innovations. Through media and sophisticated technologies, the Center attempts to stimulate more effective teaching throughout the College." Faculty critical of the plan say they feel no one center could or should be given such a monopoly on innovation.

Public hearings on the Academic Master Plan ("The Binder Report") will be held to solicit opinions and suggestions for possible revisions. The student hearing will be on Thursday, April 4, from 12 to 2 PM in Finley 121. The faculty hearing will be held Thursday, March 28, from 12 to 2 PM in Shepard 126.

For those wishing to read the complete report, a limited number of copies is available from Michael Shugrue, assistant to the president, in Administration 306.

College to Drain H.S. Brain

The College is thinking of digging deeper into the high schools to attract better-qualified students.

Under its current Special Admissions Program, 55 highly qualified juniors are admitted as freshman honors students.

Now, the Dean's Council of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is considering the "Townsend Harris II Proposal," which would involve about 30 "better-prepared" sophomores from Stuyvesant, Music and Art, and possibly Brandeis high schools. They would simultaneously complete their high school and college requirements in four years, as well as be able to earn an M.A. in 6 years.

By identifying gifted students at an

Center for Pre-Baccalaureate & Continuing Adult Education	Center for Humanistic & Contemporary Studies	Center for Urban & Environmental Problems	Center for Biomedical Education
Language & Communication Skills Institute (3F + 30GS)	Dance Center for Performing Arts (including Pictorial Film Institute) (17F + 225UG + 20GS)	Urban Architecture Program (including Urban Landscape Urban Design) (5F + 30UG + 30GS)	H.S. M.D. 5-yr. Program (40F + 400UG)
Mathematics Institute (2F + 20GS)	Institute for Medieval & Renaissance Studies (4F + 30UG + 20GS)	Institute of Transportation (2F + 20GS)	Herman Goldman Institute for Human Biology (5F + 40GS)
City College High School (8F)	Institute for Social History (2F + 20GS)	Social Science Methodologies Laboratory (2F + 20GS)	Health Medicine & Society Program (5F + 30UG + 20GS)
Institute for Continuing Adult Education (3F)	Women's Studies Program (2F + 20GS)	Institute of Urban Education (2F + 20GS)	Urban Nursing Programs (6F + 60GS)
Center for Educational Experiment & Development (4F)	Institute for Contemporary Jewry (2F + 20GS)	Urban Engineering (2F + 20GS)	Biomedical Engineering & Medical Physics Programs (6F + 20GS)
	Institute for African Research (3F + 30GS)	Institute of Oceanography (8F + 60UG + 40GS)	Clinical Psychology & Community Mental Health Programs (4F + 40GS)
	Japanese & Western European Exchange Programs (2F + 20GS)	School of Education Program in Environmental Studies (2F + 15UG + 10GS)	Allied Health Professional Programs (5F + 75UG)
	Distinguished Lecture Series in Humanistic Studies	Institute for Clean Fuels (2F + 20GS)	Medical Library (2F + 20GS)
	Planning Program in Humanistic Studies (2F + 30UG)	Globus Distinguished Lecture Series in Social Science	Miscellaneous Needs (Instructional)
	School of Communications (11F + 75UG + 60GS)	Institute for Urban Housing (2F + 20GS)	Distinguished Chairs for Faculty Endowment (20)
		Institute for Comparative Study of Large Cities (2F + 20GS)	Fellowships for Graduate Stud (50)
		Undergraduate Program in Pre-Law (3F + 45UG)	Scholarships for Undergraduate Students (100)
		Unit of World University of United Nations	Morris R. Cohen Library Fund Endowment
		Institute of Poverty & Race (2F + 20GS)	Multi-Media Center
		Master's Program in Public Service & Community Leadership (counterpart of Urban Engin) (3F + 30GS)	Sci & Phys Ed Program Endowment
		City College-MARC-Rand Institute Seminars	

Key:
Under Consideration
In Planning Stage
Numbers in brackets indicate the additional faculty (F), graduate students (GS), and undergraduates (UG) each program would require.

Fears also exist concerning CEED's basic structure. The Multi-Media Center, which would be equipped with computerized information retrieval systems and videotapes of lectures, and would accommodate up to 8000 students daily. With this equipment, many classes could be videotaped for later viewing by students who miss the class or want to review it. Many professors view this as a threat to their jobs—since lectures can be taped once and reused for many terms, the need for teachers might easily be eliminated.

Many of the centers and institutes appear to be duplications of current programs, for example, the Social Science Methodologies Laboratory and the Institute for Contemporary Jewry. Even within the plan, duplication exists. There is both a School of Communications and an undergraduate program in Communications—both with provisions for undergraduates.

Existing departments have in many cases not even been consulted in the formulation of the development plan. Barbara Watson, coordinator of Women's Studies, expressed surprise upon learning of the planned graduate program in

Women's Studies.

Student and faculty input is being solicited this spring, with a revision of the plan to be completed by the fall. Open meetings are planned for students and faculty to express their views on the plan. Last week, a meeting was held with student departmental representatives, several of whom expressed their concern that the Administration was forgetting about the traditional liberal arts student.

Many felt more attention should be paid to improving existing departments before the creation of new programs. Students also expressed the desire that research into present and future demand be done before new programs are created.

Marshak responded to these comments by saying that the new institutes would be different from the Biomedical Center, in that they would be open to all students, not just entering freshmen.

Looking down the list, most of these new centers seem to have even more limited enrollment, with funds being sought for 20 to 100 students (undergraduate and graduate) in most cases. So, although theoretically the programs would be open to any student, in practice enrollment will be limited by funding. If the new departments are not properly integrated into the existing structure, this may easily create a small elite group of those select students who will presumably be attracted by them.

In speaking before the Educational Policy Committee, Marshak also stated that the proposed funding he has listed for each item was not meant to represent any value judgment. This claim does not appear to be supported by the figures, however. For instance, the specially-oriented urban programs (architecture, transportation, education, engineering, nursing, housing) have been allocated a total of \$1.2 million, while the Institute of Oceanography has been allocated a projected \$2.27 million.

Incredibly, a goal of \$250,000 in scholarships for 160 graduate and undergraduate students has been set at a school where the student body is among

the poorest in the nation.

Tax-levy funds are not being counted upon to fund the innovations. "Resources from the federal government, from foundations, from business and industry, and from alumni and friends of the College will be needed to extend the possibilities for higher education at City College and, in turn, to build a stronger and better urban community."

The committee also writes that "there must be reasonably clear correlation among the costs and expected benefits of new programs, when priorities are assigned."

And, the report strongly recommends that the priorities be assigned by "who students are and identifying their educational needs."

Essentially, this document is a shopping list of various programs that the administration would like to create as part of Marshak's grand scheme for creating a "multi-ethnic university of the highest quality."

The first part of the report includes several interesting proposals for making the campus more livable and providing students with more basic services. The second part, which will undoubtedly lead to sharp debate within the faculty, includes the vision of the future.

Once he gets to go-ahead from the Faculty Senate, President Marshak intends to launch a full-scale fund-raising campaign among alumni and foundations in early 1975 to make these dreams a reality.

The report's significance lies in the fact that for the first time, the College is articulating its dreams and indicating how it would like to develop.

Correction

In the last issue of OP, the producer of the "videotape on rape" featured during the Women's Day activities in Finley Center was wrongly identified. Her name is Suzana Zimmert, not Rodgers. We regret the error.

By KAREN BOORSTEIN

Having lived alone for several years, I have recently come to the conclusion that it is much more of a hassle and often more dangerous for a woman to live alone than for a man.

Many people who live with their parents are under the misguided impression that having your own apartment is nothing less than one continuous party. Nothing could be further from the truth, although I do not mean to minimize the advantages.

I live in what is commonly known as a slum. My next door neighbor, who is ninety-two, tells me that the building was built before World War I. She should know; she has been living there ever since. Because the building is so old, I am often plagued by a lack of hot water, falling plaster, and other symptoms of a rapidly deteriorating and ill-kept building. Thus, I have had more than the average amount of contact with the repairmen who come to fix these things.

It seems to me that these plumbers, painters, and plasterers feel that because they are allowed to enter my apartment, they are also entitled to ask personal questions. The most common is, "Don't you have a boyfriend who could fix this?" Well, I don't feel that it would be right for me to ask my friends to make repairs which the landlord is supposed to be responsible for. They would never make these half-assed propositions if I was a guy.

These men have often charged me for services rendered, when these services were already paid for by the landlord. I should probably never have paid them, but it always seemed easier to give up five dollars than to argue.

For instance, last weekend my landlord finally condescended to send the painters to my house, in accordance with a city law which states that apartments must be painted every three years. There were two rooms to be painted, but the painter only painted one. He said it was Saturday, and he wanted to go home. As soon as he arrived at my house, at 9:30 A.M. and up until he left at 3:30 P.M., he kept up a running commentary concerning things he wouldn't do, and how much he wanted to go home.

"I don't move no furniture," he said. Okay, that might be in a contract somewhere. A friend of mine helped me move the furniture. There really wasn't that much moving to be done, as I had prepared the apartment for painting almost a month before, when it was originally scheduled to be painted.

When he finally started to paint, he said, "I don't paint no radiators." I told him the radiator was part of the room, and should therefore be painted.

"I don't paint no radiators," he repeated.

"If I give you five dollars, will you paint the radiator?" I queried. Aha! I had spoken a language he understood. He painted the radiator.

At about 2:00 P.M. he started to pack up and leave. I went to check on the room. He had left a six inch border all around the room, unpainted. I really wouldn't have minded except for the fact that he had dripped paint all over it.

I asked him if he would please finish the room before he left. "Hey listen, I's tired, you can touch it up yourself." I pointed out that this was not a touch-up, but rather an unfinished paint job. He started to walk out the door.

There was a real lack of communication between us. I spoke his language again. He stayed to complete the job, but I was out 10 bucks.

These repairmen have been known to have sticky fingers. When I first moved in to this apartment, two years ago, they stole a hammer, pliers, nail-puller and other tools I owned at the time. The landlord promised to find out who had taken them and return them to me. Needless to say he never did.

A plumber once took a washcloth, and a pair of underpants—why I don't know. With this paint job, I lost a paintbrush, two packs of cigarettes, and two pairs of earrings. The foreman came back to return the earrings and told me that he had fired the guy. He hadn't. The guy who said "I don't paint no radiators" was the same one who had stolen my earrings. I must admit that they have never stolen anything valuable, but it is still an annoyance, to say the least, to be ripped off.

Actually, I think this guy might have



tried to pull this shit with anyone. But I do think I would have stood a better chance of winning the argument with him if I was a big, tough-looking guy.

Another problem women face is dealing with rapists, muggers and other characters running loose in N.Y.C. Nancy Taylor, a psychology major at Hunter College, was raped in 1971. Being a good citizen she went to her local police department to report the incident. Of course there was nothing they could (or would?) do about it. I understand that this is a fairly common procedure with rape victims. However, Nancy told me that the policemen treated her as if she was a whore; they had no right or reason to do so.

A woman she knew came over to visit soon after the incident. Nancy related what had happened to her. This girl reacted the same way the police did! She said Nancy "must have done something to provoke the guy." Seeing as Nancy had

passed out almost immediately, I don't see what she did that was so enticing unless this guy held a special fascination for limp bodies (a latent necrophilia, perhaps?)

Last year, another guy staked her out, jumping over her staircase and pushing her into her apartment as she was returning home from work. She had made up her mind that there was "no way" she was ever going to be raped again. Somehow she managed to beat him up. This time when she went to the police department with a black eye, and numerous other bruises, she was treated like a heroine. This was the same police precinct that had treated her like a whore two years before!

Three weeks ago, I was held up in the vestibule of my building. I was taking my mail out of the mailbox, when I heard the outside door open. For some reason, I knew as soon as I heard the door open that there was something wrong. The guy asked a lot of questions. I didn't want to run

right away because I was trying to figure out whether he had a weapon. When he still didn't leave, after I gave him my money, I decided to scream and run for the door. He didn't follow me.

A few days later, discussing the incident with Nancy, we decided that this guy was a novice rapist. She said, "The first time I got raped, he whipped it out so fast I didn't know what was happening. The second time, he kept fumbling and asking questions, and that was why I was able to fight him."

Anybody can get mugged; only women can get raped. (I realize that young boys are also often attacked sexually, but that is the subject of another story.)

If my front door had been locked, the guy who held me up could never have done so. Which brings me back to the subject of landlords and repairmen.

My landlord, Walter Scott and Co., was listed in the Voice as the eighth worst slumlord in N.Y.C. When the repairmen finally get around to fixing something, the work is often done incompetently, by men who expect some sort of extra reward for their services.

Is there a solution? If so, what is it? There are many things that I can do by myself. The only reason I did not do the painting myself was that I simply cannot find the time. However, seeing as the painters left a whole room unpainted, I will probably have to get around to that in the summer (unless they shock me and show up at my door some morning.)

How about repairwomen? That might not solve the incompetence problem, (why should I assume that women would be more competent than men?) but at least they couldn't proposition other women. Maybe a new trend would get started: repairwomen propositioning male tenants. If they didn't all look like Josephine the Plumber this might make everyone happy.

Students Indifferent to Club Hours

By ROBERT NESS

Some Thursday, around noon, pause a while. Post yourself on a route, on campus, that leads to a subway station. Watch students, your friends, you classmates pouring out of old buildings, destined for half-filled subway cars. On their way home. Don't they know that the hours 12-2 p.m. on Thursday are set aside so students can attend meetings of clubs, House Plans, newspapers, and social organizations? Don't they know that the College has scheduled speakers and live musicians on campus? Don't they realize that groups stage rallies, and so many other activities? Don't people know that there is a college going on?

Last Thursday, I stationed myself at the corner of 137th Street and Convent Avenue between 11:50 and 12:15. Two to three hundred students passed me on their way to the IRT subway. Why were they going home, I inquired. Didn't they know the club hours were about to begin?

"I stay in Cohen Library. I like to get my homework over with; keep up with my math"

(John Portelli, soph.)

"I don't know much about the clubs. I don't have too many friends here."

(Gloria Ortiz, soph.)

"I didn't know it was. I come here to learn a trade. I just hang around (during the club break) or eat."

(Kevin McNeal)

Most people I spoke with knew little or nothing about organizations or social functions on campus, or had any direct contact with them. A very few had any idea where they could obtain such information.

Several students mispronounced or were unable to name the College's student center. This group was made up primarily of freshmen and sophomores. Amazingly enough, people who had been here from 6 to 12 months were unfamiliar with buildings, services, and departments that they were not in direct contact with. Contrary to general belief, only about one tenth of the people I spoke with claimed work lured them from the campus during the Thursday club break.

A senior, who wished to remain unidentified admitted, "I'm not familiar with what a club break is. I think they are job recruiting sessions for evening students..." When this senior was asked what she had done in past years, between 12:00 and 2:00, she paused. Staring into

the distance for a while, she finally replied "You know, for the last couple of semesters, I was off after 11:00 or 12:00. I don't think I've had classes on Thursday for a long time."

Things have gotten so bad that Bernard Schmer, Vice Provost for Student Affairs remarked, "Most of the things (programs during the break) we do are ineffectual."

The Finley Program Agency (FPA) is one of the many organizations that sponsor programs, exhibits and concerts in the Student Center, using student's money. When asked about student lack of participation in programs, he quipped "People don't want to get off their asses and do something." Ilene Kramer, a student organizer for the United Farm Workers and FPA member, added "It's peoples' responsibility to come out or not."

Erland Suni, Operations Manager of Finley Center said, "I wonder how many people want to stay in Harlem. I don't think people are racist but it's not like this is the safest place in the city".

Edmond Sarfarty, Director of Finley Center, was less clear in his evaluation of the "mass exodus at noon" phenomena. "I heard some students say that they were not comfortable in the lounges."

Some changes for the Better?

Sarfarty blamed lack of space in Finley Center for organizations, antiquated facilities, and poor communication with students as a reason for the lack of student participation in programs.

Bids are presently out for bulletin boards, to be placed in the entrance to each building. Two information booths, to be designed by architecture students, will be set up in the guard house near Cohen and the Administration building. Asked if the latter location was not out of the way for students, Sarfarty agreed.

Outdoor illuminated bulletin boards, markers clearly identifying buildings, and maps of the campus, employing the "you are now here" arrow style, presently used in Grand Central Station and department stores, will be ordered.

Larry Feldstein (FPA) doubts the effectiveness of these projects. "You can lead a horse to water... We post stuff all over campus. Nobody reads it. Today we even put leaflets in their hands. We got blank stares." I arrived at the place where FPA was handing out the literature. Ten minutes had passed. Not a leaflet was to



Don't people know that there's a college going on?

be found, but less than 5 of 20 I questioned were aware of the content of the paper they had stashed away or thrown out.

The Sitters

"My major is engineering. I come up here from North Campus every day to bullshit when I have the time."

(Richard Wymetal)

This was a familiar response from those who sat in the snack bar, on the window ledges and on chairs in Finley last Thursday. "A lot of people are alone here, they're waiting for people to do things... Everyone who has something to do here has someone to go with."

(Lori Gosset, Forest Hills)

Most of the sitters I spoke with were waiting for a two o'clock class, in some cases a good 40 minutes off. Students asked were not aware that three dollars of their bursar's fee goes into funding of student organizations. Those who left at noon also were ignorant of this.

Ten years ago, the House Plan and various fraternities had to turn away new members, and the student newspapers had intricate membership qualifications. There were 180 registered organizations on campus. Today this has all changed. Where are the people? Off to the subways, preferring not to, or unable to, take part in the social framework of the College.

Illegal Army Advisors Remain in Cambodia

By JOAN HOLDEN
Pacific News Service

More than 100 U.S. military advisors are operating in Cambodia in violation of a Congressional ban, a former intelligence coordinator in Saigon has charged.

Steven M. Davis, of Carmichael, Calif., who earlier this year was one of several former U.S. employees who disclosed that top-secret State Department messages had been rerouted to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, claims that U.S. advisors in Cambodia are leading Cambodian Army troops and conducting intelligence operations.

His accusations follow a Washington Post eyewitness report March 13 of an American major advising Cambodian combat troops, as well as an Associated Press report last Oct. 28 of a U.S. Army adviser killed in Dem Nak Sangke, Cambodia, while observing front-line activity.

The State Department in Washington has denied that the major "illegally instructed Cambodian armed forces in the field." The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, while admitting that its military attaché teams make frequent combat-area tours, has claimed "they only act as observers, not advisors."

In Washington, hearings were scheduled this week on alleged U.S. military involvement. Earlier, 39 senators had demanded that the Armed Services Committee investigate the reports. Last fall, Congress' investigative arm, the General Accounting Office, charged that military attaches were acting as advisors, thereby exceeding the statutory ban on such activity imposed by Congress in 1970.

Davis, 23, who now works as a night clerk at a liquor store here, was fired last June 29 after working six months as a top-secret documents coordinator at the Saigon communications center run for the U.S. government by an ITT subsidiary, Federal Electric Corp. of Paramus, N.J. The civilian-run center handles both civil and military intelligence for U.S. agencies.

According to Davis, 109 U.S. military advisors and an unspecified number of Special Forces members were advising the Cambodian Army in 1973, when Davis worked at the message center. In addition, more than 100 Americans served as mercenaries, at pay of \$5,000 a week, with the Cambodian forces.

The advisors give operational orders, Davis says. "They are actually with the Cambodian Army, giving advice on logistic movements, on military movements," Davis claims. They are also conducting intelligence operations. "They are actually conducting intelligence operations and gathering intelligence information." Special forces teams carry arms and fight under cover with the Cambodian Army, he says.

The American mercenaries are recruited by the CITA, Davis charges.



A Cambodian husband and wife are taken to a hospital by U.S. Infantrymen after being hit by bomb fragments during a U.S. air strike in 1970.

They man boats running the Mekong River to supply the besieged capital of Phnomh Penh—hazardous duty shunned by the Cambodians. Davis says the mercenaries number at least 100.

Davis has also charged that POW recovery teams searching for remains of missing Americans in Vietnam include spy units and that Gerald Kosh, an American "civilian observer" captured by the Chinese during the Paracel Islands battle with the South Vietnamese last January, was an Army captain working under cover.

"The United States has used the POW teams as a cover," he says. Under the guise of searching for bodies, the intelligence units actually gather military information about NLF-controlled areas and forward it to the South Vietnamese Army.

In an interview with Sacramento radio station KZAP, Davis said Kosh, who was released by the Chinese Feb. 1, is an Army military advisor working under a civilian government employee cover. Davis knew Kosh in Saigon. The Pentagon has termed Kosh a civilian Defense Department observer reporting on the efficiency of the South Vietnamese forces.

Davis bases his charges on documents he saw while working at the message center. A Federal Electric Corp.

spokesman has confirmed his employment, his access to top-secret documents and his firing—terming the last was caused by a general staff cutback.

Davis claims he was fired after reporting, first to his superiors and later to the CIA, that military personnel were forwarding copies of State Department messages to U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington and to military command posts in Hawaii and Thailand. He detailed the message-stealing charges in an Associated Press interview in January and in CBA and NBC television interviews last month.

In a letter he received last week, the Nixon administration thanked Davis for his trouble—and indirectly confirmed the charges. The letter—signed by Richard G. Collins, chief of staff of the U.S. military's Defense Intelligence Agency—assures Davis "on behalf of President Nixon" that security leaks found in six inspections of the center have been eliminated.

Davis, a graduate of Army Intelligence School, served for part of 1970 with the 111th Military Intelligence Group in Atlanta and for all of 1971 with the 525th Military Intelligence Group in Vietnam. He then worked for a private intelligence agency in Sacramento before returning to Vietnam in January, 1973.

Sohmer . . .

(Continued from page 1)

position of Assistant Vice President and Vice Provost for Student Affairs that summer.

His most serious charge against the President is one that is only half-stated in his letter of resignation, which strongly implies that Marshak decided to remove him in order to replace him with a member of a minority group as a way of satisfying political pressures to change the largely white character of the College's upper echelon.

Although Marshak appeared to be irked by Sohmer's letter he said he did not know what Sohmer meant by his comments about using the vacancy as "patronage."

"Anyone who implies that I would sacrifice quality in making appointments doesn't know where I come from," he declared. "Look at my record and see if I succumb to such pressures."

Ironically, Sohmer was one of three faculty members who sat on a Board of Higher Education search committee that first interviewed and recommended Marshak for the presidency in 1970. He was then the dean of students, a position to which he was appointed in the aftermath of the shutdown of the College by Black and Puerto Rican students in 1969. Before that, he was a popular dean of curricular guidance.

'Promethean' Fights for Its Life

By DAVID BAHARAV

Promethean, the College's award winning literary magazine, was not allocated any funds for the last two semesters by the Student Senate. Arnold Ingberman, editor in chief of Promethean, claims that he was told by the Senate that they never heard of Promethean, that they did not think the College needed such a magazine, but that he would receive \$750.

Peter Stamos, one of the editors of Promethean, describing the events last semester, said, "We have no money. The Senate was just sort of ignoring Arnold would go down to talk to them and they'd say, 'what are you doing down here.' They didn't think we were a serious college organization." Admitting that their request for funds was filed a week late, Stamos continued, "Somehow we weren't tactful enough."

"This is the first time we had trouble getting funds," says Professor Robert Ghiradella (English) the Promethean faculty advisor. "We would go to the Senate, appeal for funds, argue and haggle, and generally get pretty much what we wanted. It costs about \$1800 to

put out an issue." Explaining the need for all that money, Ingberman said, "Publishing with \$750 is in the realm of the possible, but the ridiculously possible. We print the minimum amount of issues, 500, and the publisher won't take orders for less. A good literary magazine adds to the prestige of the college. St. John's has a magazine, 'Sequoia,' which must cost about \$3000."

Asked about other possible sources of funds, Simon Lockley, another editor, said, "We talked to Harry Meisel, our financial advisor, and we applied for all kinds of grants. We considered applying to the Schiff fund, but we found out that that money was only available for writing workshops and traveling fees. We didn't want to hassle with writing workshops." The Schiff fund is now available for other purposes, with no restrictions of that kind.

"At one time," said Ghiradella, "Promethean had writers' workshops. They were called 'slaughterhouses' because they were so critical of stuff. It was very damaging to young writers. That was in the days Promethean was accused of being an elitist magazine,

where you had to be either a friend of the editor or write only in the New York style of poetry. Now, the editors feel that since poetry is the least accessible, and least in demand of all the art forms, that they should accept a wider range of styles." Recent issues "have all kinds of styles: experimental, free, and even graphics. Things used to have to sound like Robert Creeley, but not any more."

With all this freedom, Ghiradella was surprised that there was so little copy submitted. "We get enough to put out an issue, but we should get hundreds and hundreds of pages. There are 600 English majors at City College, and we can't even interest some of our colleagues in writing." Lockley gave his own explanation. "People don't seem to know how to read at City. The apathy towards literature is even greater than the apathy towards politics or reform."

The apathy extends to buying issues of Promethean, too. Only half of the copies printed are actually sold. Says Ghiradella, "People are reluctant, and perhaps with good reason, to part with a dollar. Maybe people don't like poetry enough to pay for it here."

Student Senate President James Small, asked about Promethean, replied, "They've been dragging their feet with the whole business. I don't think the, submitted a budget. We thought they were out of business."

Which is not too surprising. With no money, they did not publish last semester. Very poor distribution arrangements made copies of Promethean hard to find last year. Even their office is shared by The Source, something they were not told about until after it happened.

Godfather

(Continued from page 12)

long black, frilly skirts and matching hats seemed to confirm it. Some old horses lounged about, casually eating hay. People took pictures. Others sat in chairs eating. It was lunchtime.

I walked back toward the park sadly stunted but strangely contented, grateful for a naive peek at the Thirties. I only wondered whether or not they would include the Con Ed building. I knew they couldn't hide that or cover it up. Too much money.

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Dear A. Fan:

First off let me thank you for the wonderful weekend I had preparing to answer your letter. We really had a ball experimenting with Akadama Red, White and Plum. And the only reason I'm not still partying it up is that I had to meet a deadline for this column. There are so many ways you can enjoy Akadama, I like to think of it as the Kama Sutra of wines. Here are some of my favorite recipes. Bottoms up.

OUTRIGGER PUNCH

2 bottles Akadama White
1 can frozen concentrated limeade
1 small block of ice
Mix together in punch bowl with pineapple and lime slices. Serves approximately 10 medium size cups.

SANGRIA AKADAMA

2 bottles Akadama Red
1 quart of club soda
1/2 can frozen concentrated lemonade
Mix with lemon and orange slices in large pitcher. Serve over ice.

PLUM DUCK

1 bottle Akadama Plum
1 quart extra dry champagne
1 small block of ice
Sliced oranges and strawberries
Mix in punch bowl; serves approximately 10 medium size punch cups.

AKADAMA BRASILIA

Equal parts Akadama Red and orange juice
Spritz of soda
Serve with ice.

AKADAMA SPRITZER

Pour chilled Akadama Red into tall glass with ice. Add soda and stir gently.

VODKADAMA

1 part Vodka
1 part Akadama Red
(or add to taste)
Twist of lemon

PLUM AND BRANDY

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1 part Brandy
Serve in a large wine glass or brandy snifter.

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Sensational!



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Ed Lake,
Student Ombudsman.

Attention All Students

Candidacy forms for the Student Senate election next month are available in Room 208 Finley.

Deadline for Candidates filing Declarations will be April 19

For information, see Ed Lake, Student Ombudsman

ON—CAMPUS

VD BLUES

The Student Nursing Association will show the film, "VD Blues," from 4-6 pm in Bittenweiser Lounge, F132 on Thursday.

POETRY FESTIVAL

The Division of Humanities will sponsor a Spring Poetry Festival on Friday, March 29 from 10:30-5 pm in the Great Hall in Shepard. The festival will include readings by faculty and student poets.

PERSIAN NEW YEAR

The Iranian Student Club will hold a reception on the Persian New Year, this Friday, from 4:00-11:45 pm in the Finley Grand Ballroom.

JEWISH SEXUALITY

Professor Irving Greenberg (Chairman, Jewish Studies) will discuss "On Becoming Human: Reflections on Jewish Sexuality and Interpersonal Communication," at the Hill House, 475 West 140 Street from 12-2 pm on Thursday.

SEEK STUDENT-FACULTY TEA

The SEEK program will hold a student-faculty tea this Thursday from 12-2 pm in room 325 Finley.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Women in Science will hold general meetings this Thursday and April 4th from 12-2 pm. The meetings will be held in room 112 in the Science building.

REVOLUTION IN U.S.

Sam Manuel, Socialist Worker Party candidate for Controller, will speak tomorrow in room 225 Wagner on "Making Revolution in the U.S."

CAMPING TRIP

House Plan Association will hold a camping trip April 19-21. The price is \$27. Applications are available in room 317 Finley.

COMPANY

The Musical Comedy Society will give three performances of the hit Broadway

What's Happening

musical **Company**. The performances will be given on Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19 at 6 pm, Saturday, April 20 at 8 pm, and Sunday afternoon April 21 at 2 pm, in the Great Hall in Shepard.

Tickets are \$1.50 and \$2.50 and are on sale opposite Finley 152, and in Shepard.

SEX, WORK, & GROUPS

A study-group weekend will be offered at the Psych. Center on April 21 and again on April 27-28. The focus will be on how men and women interact in groups around issues of authority, responsibility, and work. Applications can be obtained in Dr. Laurence Gould's mailboxes at the Psych Center and in the Psych Dept. Harris.

POETRY READING

The Davis Center for the Performing Arts will present readings and discussions by James Emanuel, Denise Levertov and M.L. Rosenthal Friday night at 8 p.m. Tickets are available in Shepard 304 on a first come first served basis.

TRAVELING THEATRE

The Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre will perform two one-act plays on Friday, March 29th, at 8 PM in the Gould Student Center Theater of Bronx Community College, University Avenue and West 181st St. They will perform Gerald Paul Marin's "At the End of The Street" and Luis Rafael Sanchez's "The Angels Are Exhausted."

Admission is free but tickets are required. They are available through the Office of Special Events, 367-7300, ext. 407. Some tickets will be available at the door but it is advisable to pick them up in advance.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS

On Saturday, March 30th at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Avenue, the City College Community Orchestra, conducted by Fred Hauptman, will perform Symphony No. 4 by Bruckner and Symphonie Concertante K.297 by Mozart.

On Sunday, March 31st, at the Museum of the City of New York Auditorium, 5th Avenue and 103rd St., a chamber group conducted by Hauptman will play Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 1, his Cantata No. 84, "Ich Bin Vergnugt" and the Sinfonia from Cantata No. 174. Both concerts will begin at 2 PM and are free.

CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE

Dr. Francis L.K. Hsu, a noted anthropologist who recently spent nine weeks in China, will speak at the American Museum of Natural History on the role of social science and education in the People's Republic. It will be held tomorrow night at 8 PM in the Museum's auditorium. Admission is free.

COLD WAR CONSPIRACY

The Jewish Socialist Community will

present a forum entitled "Cold War Conspiracy: The MURDERS OF Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Speakers will include Morton Sobell, co-defendant, who served 19 years in federal prisons, Walter & Miriam Schneir, authors of *Invitation to an Inquest* and Jonah Raskin, author of *Mythology of Imperialism*.

The forum will take place Sunday morning at 11:30 in the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th St. Admission is free.

MAOSIM IN CRISIS

Mike Zagarell, National Education Director of the Young Workers Liberation League will speak on the future of Maosim, this Friday at 6:30 PM at the Center for Marxist Education, 29 West 15th St. on the 4th floor. Admission is \$1.50 and further information can be obtained by calling the Center at 691-2341.

MARXIST PHILOSOPHY

Raya Dunayevskaya, Marxist-Humanist philosopher and author of *Philosophy & Revolution*, will speak this Sunday at 7 PM at the Spelman YWCA, 8th Ave. & 51st St. in Room 300. His topic is "Hegel, Marx, and the World Political Crisis."

CONSUMER ACTION

On Monday, April 1, there will be a demonstration to protest the utility rate increases being imposed by Con Edison at City Hall from 10 AM to 2 PM. It is being sponsored by Women United for Action.

Student organizations and faculty groups are invited to contribute to this column notices of any meetings or events that are open to the general College community.

Best Teacher Award

Students are requested to submit names of teachers they think deserve the "CUNY award for excellency." Professor Hammer (Education), chairs the committee, that will select one teacher to receive the \$2500 prize and title. April 1 is the deadline for nominations.

OFF—CAMPUS

FOLK CONCERTS

The Museum of American Folk Art and the NY Pinewoods Folk Music Club will co-sponsor a series of informal folk music concerts at the Museum of American Folk Art, 49 West 53rd St. Bring pillows as the floor is the only seating. Admission is \$2.50.

On Friday March 29, at 8 PM, Frank Warner, noted American folk singer will sing songs he has collected over the last 40 years. April 5th, 8 PM, Marshall Dodge will tell humorous regional folk tales of Maine and the Louisiana Cajun country.

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The Graduate Student Council's Third Annual Spring Conference Buffet

Wednesday, April 3
 Conference begins 6:15 PM
 Buffet 7:30 PM

Registration April 3 in Room 148 Finley.

Richard P. Feynman "THE CHARACTER OF PHYSICAL LAW"

The Cornell University
 Messenger Lectures

A series of seven filmed lectures given by Dr. R.P. Feynman, Nobel Laureate in Physics, will be shown by the City College student branch of the I.E.E.E.

These lectures give a non-mathematical view of physics from Newtonian Mechanics through Quantum Mechanics. The presentation is in the unique Feynman style and is enjoyable to everyone from freshman to faculty level.

They will be shown on a weekly basis with one lecture each Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 P.M.

The Second Lecture will be
 Tuesday April 2, 1974
 at 2 P.M.
 STENMAN HALL (T123)

Channel 13 Offers Fine Movies

After being Shafted, Mamed, Exorcised, and Linda Lovelace into submission by the film world, I began wondering if regarding film as an art form was not a bit pretentious. My faith in film was miraculously restored by the least likely of sources one would expect, the idiot box.

It's true that many laying claim to intelligence and style feel obliged to do without T.V. out of shame or fear, though I nevertheless grudgingly admit to owning a set and even sometimes watching it.

The other Sunday, while flicking through the channels, I came to rest on Channel 13's "Humanities Film Forum," which was showing *The Andersonville Trial*, a courtroom drama re-creating the 1865 war crimes trial of Confederate Captain Henry Wirz, commandant of a P.O.W. camp where 14,000 Union soldiers died of starvation and disease. The issues and moral dilemmas that plagued that post-Civil War courtroom have persevered time. The atrocities of Ander-

sonville seemed a foreshadowing of the potential horrors humanity is capable of inflicting on itself, that we of the post-Auschwitz Era have seen surpass even our wildest dream.

The Andersonville Trial confronts us with a commandant accused of war crimes claiming he was simply obeying the orders of his superiors. The military court trying the case was caught in the dilemma of having to prove Captain Wirz's guilt while avoiding the issue implicitly at question of why Wirz did not disobey his superiors. The court was bound by its own legal structure which presumes the state to be the supreme power, therefore it was not in a position to condemn Wirz for following his government's edicts.

Andersonville asks us all whether we should act according to our own consciences, or as Wirz did, let the burden of our actions fall on the shoulders of the state, thereby laying the responsibility of our own actions on a slavish authority that presumably we have no choice or power over.

The Andersonville Trial is just one of a number of provocative films Channel 13's "Humanities Film Forum" series is presenting this season. Films already aired were Vittorio De Sica's touching *Umberto D.*, Jean Renoir's *La Grande Illusion*, and three Russian works, Eisenstein's *Alexander Nevsky* and two more recent films, *The Cranes are Flying* and *The Ballad of a Soldier*. Coming up this week is Eisenstein's *Battle of the Culloden*.

Programs such as "Humanities Film Forum" present us with exceptional films often left to be savored only by fervent film students and a dedicated army of incurable film addicts. When we add to the list last year's "Film Odyssey" series and Richard Shickel's "The Men Who Made the Movies," Channel 13 has provided us with a rare opportunity to experience film classics that deserve to lead to a mass outbreak of film fever curable only by daily excursions to down town film festivals and revival houses.

—Amos Newfeld

TDF Tickets Useful

The Theatre Development Fund (TDF), like sex, is something you usually find out about through friends. Occasionally, a newspaper may mention something about a "TDF voucher" when referring to the cost of tickets, but the information stops there. It's no wonder that there seems to be an elite little group of TDF members who slyly pull out their multi-colored leaflets only in the presence of other members. Well, TDF is too good a deal to keep hidden.

The Theatre Development Fund is a non-profit corporation, founded in 1967, which subsidizes low-cost admission to plays, ballets, concerts and other cultural events. The funding comes, in part, from the N.Y. State Council of the Arts, the League of N.Y. Theatres and the National Endowment for the Arts, in addition to individual and corporate donations.

About every two weeks, TDF members, who include students, teachers, union members and senior citizens, receive notices about shows opening as well as those already playing. Tickets are offered below the regular cost, (generally for \$3) with a list of the performances slated for discount admission. The TDF member must respond before a given deadline, indicating the performance he/she wishes to attend as well as alternate choices.

Once a TDF member, the hassle involved in meeting the deadline is minimal. The trick is getting on the TDF mailing list. The Fund requires that a person fill out an application, outlining cultural interests and giving a brief idea of financial status. Some applicants hear nothing from the Fund for several months, feeling that perhaps their poverty was not successfully pleaded. But the TDF people do eventually respond.

To become a TDF member, send for an application to The Theatre Development Fund, 1564 Broadway, New York 10036, or try calling 757-4883.

—Anne Mancuso

New Album By Paul Simon

Last year, Paul Simon completed a concert tour across the United States with two good ideas on how to make a successful comeback—alone. Those "ideas" were Urubamba, a South American folk ensemble, and The Jessy Dixon Singers, a black gospel group. Columbia recently released an album of the tour, including numbers by Simon and both groups. The album is good mostly because it features an inspired Simon with new sounds that he has satisfactorily experimented with.

The album opens up with three solo numbers by Simon—"Me and Julio Down by the Schoolyard," "Homeward Bound," and "American Tune," which he performs as if he is singing the song as an anthem in front of a basketball audience at a Knick game. It's a real workingman's national anthem.

Simon next introduces Urubamba, a group he met in Paris in 1965, then known (along with other members) as Los

Incas. They perform "El Condor Pasa," an old South American folk song that Simon set to his own words. Urubamba also lends a spring-water fresh sound to "Duncan," from Simon's first solo album, and to a delightful new rendition of "The Boxer."

Simon is then joined by the Jessy Dixon Singers, whom he first saw at the Newport Jazz Festival. They perform, along with Simon, inspired numbers such as "Mother and Child Reunion," and "Sounds of Silence," which is far removed from the protest nature of the original recording. This version of "Bridge Over Troubled Water" probably fulfills a dream Simon had when he wrote the song with Aretha Franklin in mind. It is a good attempt at mixing gospel with his own music.

Simon's sensitive, almost pleading voice changes from one which matches the wooden folk instruments of Urubamba

to a stronger, more determined one when he sings along with Jessy Dixon's devout baritone. This flexibility makes the album both interesting and entertaining. Simon definitely succeeds in his attempt to bring different kinds of music together—namely Spanish folk and gospel along with his own music.

The two closing numbers are "Loves Me Like a Rock," a swinging gospel-like rendition of his recent hit, and "America," a revival of the lost, great Simon tune. "America" is the epitome of the solo Simon song, with his sensitive voice really making it. No one can sing Simon like Simon, and he really succeeds in this album.

—Frances Itzoldi

The author of this review also wrote the interview with Philip Proctor and Peter Bergman of the Firesign Theatre in the last issue of OP, despite whatever byline we gave her.

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The Marshall Tucker Band Lives On

By LEO SACKS

Identity is always a cause that new bands must struggle to develop, and ultimately perfect. The Marshall Tucker Band, a watermelon boogie sextet from Spartanburg, South Carolina, have proved their critics wrong in light of the release of their second LP titled *A New Life*.

Dismissed as yet another "Allmanesque" entourage growing from the numerous gigs the band performed with the Allman Brothers, Marshall Tucker has come up with a sound that's uniquely satisfying in its approach to hillbilly music, and far removed from the Brothers' rolling country style.

Marshall Tucker has successfully fused the elements of country, rock, and free-form jazz on their new album, a furiously infectious work revealing the rich essence of the Blue Ridge Mountains (check the map). Since being signed in May, 1972 on the Capricorn label, Marshall Tucker has toured the country an average of three weeks per month, making them one of the hardest working outfits in rock 'n' roll.

Travel in their Continental Trailways bus has become a way of existence for the group's members and crew, and they eagerly await the arrival of their Silver Eagle, currently on order and due in September. It'll be equipped with all those rock 'n' roll necessities, including a stereo, a color television, an AM/FM radio, a bar, sleeping accommodations for ten, and for those all-night poker games, six swivel cowhide seats.

Says bassist Tom Caldwell, the band's

guiding light, "If we're gonna live on the road, then we might as well do it right. That bus is gonna take us solid for the next three years. We're gonna have it done up real nice, like a palace."

It's a recognized fact that Capricorn boss Phil Walden dipped \$150,000 into the red on behalf of the Brothers so that they could pull their act into shape. But Caldwell prides himself on the fact that with Marshall Tucker, it was a whole 'nother story.

"When we signed, the business end of our act wasn't together. But our music was. Our equipment was. Everything that dealt with our playing was together. So when we went to Capricorn, they didn't have to front us nothin', man. We had everything they needed."

"The Brothers came in there with nothin', and I mean nothin', man. But this band came in there with a lot. It's just a damn shame we had to break in on their coattails."

The concert response accorded Marshall Tucker by New York rock 'n' rollers has been nothing short of spine-tingling frenzy on the six occasions (since the summer) that the band has performed here, including their most recent date at the Academy of Music three weekends ago. Three numbers into their early show set, the sellout crowd broke into a thundering ovation that lasted for several minutes at the completion of "Hillbilly Band," appropriately enough.

From there it was onto a more visual welcome as several rounds of firecrackers tumbled down from the balcony and



exploded at the base of the stage, surprising everyone. "Make it hot, baby," quipped lead vocalist Doug Gray. The band proceeded to whip through new tunes like "Another Cruel Love," "24 Hours at a Time," and "Too Stubborn," plus of standbys from the first album, like "Take the Highway," "Can't You See," and "Ramblin'." songs that ignited Marshall Tucker with a passionate burst of fervor, like fire sweeping through dense brush.

Live, the band lacks the added dimension that Capricorn Records producer, engineer, and session man Paul Hornsby (formerly of the Brothers' "Hour Glass" outfit) provides for them on record. An integral part of the first album, as he appeared on all cuts (playing acoustic and electric piano, organ, and moog), Hornsby's contribution to *A New Life* is equally significant. He was at one time formally

asked to join the band, but the deal couldn't materialize because "there just wasn't any money to pay him at the time," said Tom.

In early May, Marshall Tucker will hit the road as a headlining act. They will tour with either The Charlie Daniels Band or Grinders Switch, a new group out of Macon that is led by bassist Joe Dan Petty, Dicky Betts' one-time personal roadie. "They're a band to look out for," said Tom.

Before I left him, Tom pulled out a faded yellow tee-shirt from the middle of his dirty clothes pile heaped in the corner of the room. "Remember me by this here," he said, handing me the shirt. It read, "The Allman Brothers Band," drawn in puffy, cloud-like orange lettering, and depicting the Alice in Wonderland characters resting on mushrooms (you were expecting cocoa leaves?). Just then, George McCorkle, the band's rhythm guitarist, walked into the room and watched me place the shirt in my bag. "Thanks for takin' it. I'm tired a-lookin' at that fuckin' thing every night," he sneered.

'Nobody' Is Something

The idea of seeing a one woman play sounded about as intriguing as hearing someone play the piano with one hand. But within five minutes after the curtain went up Jane Marla Robbins made me forget that she was the only actress on stage. From the way they were laughing, I presume that the rest of the audience felt the same way.

Dear Nobody is a play based on the diaries of Fanny Burney, "the foremost woman novelist in English literature before Jane Austen, whose style she greatly influenced." Robbins does not merely read the diaries; she acts them out. Instead of saying, "Samuel Johnson said," Robbins imitates the way Dr. Johnson would have said it. She transforms herself, solely by her voice and actions, into Samuel Johnson. She does the same in acting out the other characters mentioned in the diary, including King George III with his thick German accent.

The play gives great insight into the life of an eighteenth century woman novelist. Burney published her first novel, "Evelina" at the age of 17 under a pseudonym, because in the 18th century it was assumed that, "women writers in discussing the passions of men, must know altogether too much about them."

However, you need not be an English major or a history major in order to enjoy this play. Even if names like Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Henry Fielding, and Samuel Johnson mean absolutely nothing to you, this play will still be thoroughly delightful and absorbing.

The play is well-written by Terry Belanger and Jane Marla Robbins, but it is Robbins' brilliant performance that brings it to life.

Patricia Zippodt's exquisite period costumes look like those you might see at a museum exhibition of 18th century clothing.

Dear Nobody has been at the Cherry Lane Theatre, 38 Commerce St., for upwards of a month now. Its run has already been extended twice. The last line of the play is, "For what I have received, the Lord make me thankful." I am thankful that this is such an excellent production.

—Karen Boorstein

McDonald: Give Me An F_____!

While most of the Movement people seem to have faded away, Country Joe McDonald lives on, if only because so many others have gone off in other directions. Appearing at My Father's Place in Roslyn last week, McDonald showed us that there's still some hope for the rest of us.

Accompanied by Barry Melton of the original Fish, McDonald performed topical songs about Nixon, "Tricky Dick," and sexist persuasions, "Sexist Pig." When he sang the "Fish Cheer," it was like Woodstock revisited.

"Not So Sweet, Martha Lorraine" was by far his best number of the night. Barry Melton did excellent guitar work on it as they had the crowd hoppin' and stompin'. Incidentally, Melton sang a couple of his own songs. He was really funny, and he

should have played more.

Also appearing was the Charlie Daniels Band, which was the letdown of the concert, since I had heard so many good things about them in the past. Charlie Daniels has some crazy idea that the only way to make it big nowadays is to sound like the Allman Brothers. Unfortunately there can be only one Allman Brothers Band, and an imitation is only an imitation.

But that's not to say that the members of Daniels' band aren't good. They're all sharp musicians, and I wouldn't be surprised if they were to break out of the rut they're in and really put out something decent. But now they're just too self-limiting to make it.

Charlie Daniels himself, did show that he is one of the best guitarists around

today. On "Up and Down," he did an exciting, bluesy slide guitar solo.

But, on the same song there was totally uncalculated-for, just plain-lame drum break. The Charlie Daniels Band has two drummers. They didn't sweat an eyebrow between the two of them, as they taped their way through that five-minute solo. If they can't do better than that, then the band ought to get rid of one. One lousy drummer is bad enough, but two is damn near depressing.

If anyone is considering the long car ride out to My Father's Place, you might as well save the gas. The sound is only fair at best, and the food leaves a lot to be desired. The prices are reasonable, however, for beer and wine.

—John Long

Renaissance at Dawn

Renaissance, the English group that headlined a Saturday midnight concert at the Academy of Music, tries to be original and innovative. But their show left many people in the audience unconvinced. The group's main asset is a superb singer, Annie Haslam, whose remarkably pure and expressive voice dominates the set of complex arrangements, ranging from emotional ballads like "A Simple Man" to driving rhythm pieces like "On The Frontier." Through it all, Annie sings and wails with a sweet, emotional fervor that deeply affects the listener. But even her fine performance couldn't always disguise the monotonous approach underlying most of their numbers.

They employ the same basic strategy in every arrangement, starting off with a slow, moody introduction which gradually picks up momentum and develops into an exhaustingly long, often bleak and repetitious faster-paced rock sequence. There is very little variation within this pattern, and apart from Haslam's vocals, only John Taut's imaginative piano and organ solos succeed in breaking up the monotony.

While the ballad-type numbers were occasionally pleasing, it was the solid, hard-driving stuff like "Ashes Are Burning," that made the strongest impression and won the warmest audience response. For all this criticism, I still think that Renaissance has a creative potential that, if exploited, could make for a distinctive and truly innovative group.

Although the concert was supposed to



Renaissance's Annie Haslam

begin at midnight, it wasn't until after 1 AM that people were actually let in, and the concert didn't start until 45 minutes later. Thus Soft Machine, the renowned British rock-jazz quintet which opened the concert, were only allowed to play for slightly more than half an hour.

In this short time, however, they

presented a whirling fusion of the diverse sounds of jazz and rock. Their often piercingly dissonant melodic designs were constantly stimulating. All members of the group displayed an impressive technical proficiency, extracting all kinds of unusual, eerie sounds from their instruments. Soft Machine is the only group I know of that includes an oboe among its instruments.

Most attention focused on John Marshall's aggressive polyrhythmic drumming, which provided a loose, yet effective setting for improvisations by the other musicians, notably Roy Babbington on guitar and Mike Ratledge on keyboards and organ.

Soft Machine was followed by Larry Coryell's new band, The Eleventh House. Coryell, a masterful jazz guitarist who seems to be determined to establish himself as the new McLaughlin of the rock-jazz scene, is making an all-out effort to move his jazz music toward the bigger and more lucrative rock market. What else can you say about a musician who introduces the members of his group to the audience at least four times over, and who persistently reminds you that he's available "on Vanguard records and tapes," ad nauseum.

The group's sound, especially the precise simultaneous play by Coryell and trumpeter Michael Lawrence, was very reminiscent of the Mahavishnu Orchestra. And judging from the audience response, it was a successful imitation, too.

—Fred Seaman

'I'm the Ralph Nader of the Sex Industry'

By SCOTT GIBSON

Al Goldstein contains multitudes. This is not a snide reference to his weight, which rests at over 200 pounds. He said it, I didn't. At the time he was quoting Walt Whitman, saying, "I contain multitudes."

One look at the dildo-munching shark hanging from the ceiling, the color blowups of a silver painted woman with a very pink vagina, the movie posters from *Deep Throat*, and the stars and stripes painted rocket ship/phallus complete with astronaut, as well as the countless other pictures, posters, books, art objects, and kinky toys covering most available spaces in his office, makes it clear that Goldstein's major business is sex. And it is a business—make no mistake about that. There is nothing remotely erotic about the office/playroom. The variety and sheer volume of the objects robs them of any sexuality. They reek of commercialism, giving his office the ambience of an advertising agency.

In a way it is. Goldstein is very aware of what is commercial. Five years ago with \$300 and friend Jim Buckley (who has since lost interest), he started *Screw Magazine*. *Screw*, an earthy tabloid featuring sexual pictures and stories, previews and reviews the products of the pornographic media with a touch of muckraking fervor, rates the massage parlors and the peep shows, and runs a frank selection of personal ads—all aimed at the man on the street with his hands in his pockets.

Goldstein reasoned that the large numbers of sexually repressed middle-aged men in this society would support such a venture. He was right, so right that he personally takes home \$1,000 a week. *Screw* is now the most widely read publication of its kind and the centerpiece of Goldstein's mini-publishing empire under the banner of Milky Way Productions. Although he feels that the older readership's attraction to "porn is symptomatic of our diseased sexual condition," he attributes any younger readership to the "anger and honesty" of his paper. They may be more attributable to the large number of males who seem bound and determined to accept the

myths and fantasies of the past.

Goldstein is quite proud of his crusading spirit; a self-styled exploitation with scruples. In a field plagued by organized crime, shoddy merchandise, and ripoffs at all levels, he visualizes himself as a paragon of honesty and integrity, fearlessly calling the shots as he sees them. "I'm the Ralph Nader of the sex industry." In the milieu of 42nd Street, *Screw's* ratings are a power that affect the economic health of many businesses. Almost every newspaper ad for porn movies carries a blurb from Goldstein. A high rating on his "Peter Meter" is an advertising plus for any movie that hopes to make it in the Times Square area.

Though people try, his reviews of movies, massage parlors, clubs and mail order products, can't be bought. If Goldstein thinks another reviewer's judgement is for sale, he is outraged. The target of one such burst of outrage, Schneiderman of *Naked News*, responded by slapping him with a two million dollar libel suit.

Court is a familiar surrounding. *Screw's* record in court is not as impressive as in the profit column. Out of 140 cases it has managed to salvage only one. Goldstein himself has been busted and convicted ten times on obscenity charges. With the recent court decisions returning to community standards ("What constitutes a community?"), he sees a shift to the standards of three or four years ago. "With all this confusion brought on by the courts, the price goes up and the quality goes down. How can I raise the quality when I've had to spend \$180,000 on legal fees?"

Obviously, censorship is the primary blight on Goldstein's exploitative landscape. "Censorship is worse than any idea. I wouldn't even censor anti-Semitism. I would accept the Third Reich rather than censor it."

As a publisher, the major threats to Goldstein's survival are court actions and

lack of acceptance by the public. Neither appear about to do him in. However, when he became a movie producer ("It Happened in Hollywood" starring Felicity Split), the game got rougher and the stakes got higher. Organized crime bootlegged prints of his movie and leaned on theatres to show their copies. This upset Goldstein very much. Besides being illegal, it cut into his profits. Consequently, he raised such a large, printed squawk about this move that it became necessary to protect himself from the threats to his life with more than a lawyer. Richard Nixon, stuck with cheap lapel mikes and a couple of Sonies, would be giddy with envy if he saw the voice-activated tape machines monitoring the phones at *Screw*. On a more basic level, there is a small black '38 at hand in a convenient desk drawer.

Many people (particularly women) who have contributed to the liberal social atmosphere that makes *Screw's* continued existence possible, see Goldstein as the embodiment of the reactionary, repressive and male-dominated sexuality of the past. "Sure, I'm a male chauvinist. How come they didn't send a chick so we could have a good argument?" At the same time he points to the abundance of women in a variety of job categories in his offices as a commitment to women's rights. They are in a majority (seemingly followed by gay men), but this situation appears due to enlightened self-interest rather than any raised consciousness.

Goldstein feels that *Bitch* is further evidence of his liberation. *Bitch* is a new sex paper for women by the female staff of *Screw*. I take all the risk, put up all the money; they have editorial autonomy and we split any profit 50-50."

Money is the overriding concern. "If we were a healthy society there would be no market for *Screw*, like now there is no market for pictures of people eating food." All the court battles and crusading are to insure his right to exploit that market. He

is not even attracted to his own product. "Screw is the most unerotic thing in the world. I jerk off to the Haines stocking ads in the *New York Times*.... In a world of Linda Lovelaces, the best porno is romantic fantasy."

Commercial success may dictate the limits of Goldstein's public/professional concept of women, but unfortunately, for himself as well as his wife, he carries it over to his private life where the choices are entirely his own. "My personal relationship with women is confused. Most Jewish men are. It goes back to my Jewish neurotic background and the whole love-hate problem of Jewish mothers."

He and his current wife, Gena, have been married a year. They had lived together for six months before getting married. After two previous tries, he was against marriage, but "she wanted to get married thinking that it would change me. It hasn't.... Sexual life should be a theatre.... variety...." A profile of Goldstein in the January issue of *Out* detailing some of his public sexual wanderings "personally pained Gena very much, but that's the way I am. It's part of me." Gena quit her teaching job to stay at home and have a baby. "I'm a little scared of being a father, but that won't change me either."

Despite the demands of all his other incarnations, with the considerable sophistication involved, Goldstein considers himself "a seven-year-old." "I'm selfish too," he easily admits. It seems that he will admit to just about anything.

One thing he is not is stupid. His success and continued existence is a result of shrewdness. Earning \$1,000 a week is a shield and a form of positive reinforcement that has enabled him to maintain and cultivate the self-gratifying instincts of a precocious child. By feeding the appetites of others he can feed his own. Whatever works. His approach to life appears mirrored in his approach to sex. "A hole is a hole."

6th St. Remade for 'Godfather'

BY ROMAN ROZIJ

I usually walk down Sixth Street every day, for one reason or another. Last Saturday wasn't any different. I left my house, early at eleven, and headed towards Tompkins Square Park, anticipating some football or maybe even basketball, weather permitting. I reached the corner of Sixth at Avenue A about five minutes later. With cigarette smoke nuzzling my nostrils, I realized that for the first time in 21 years, I was lost, and I only live on Fifth Street. The sign clearly defined the location, and it wasn't the Sixth Street I had known: haven for handball, poker and domino players all summer, empty block, devoid of stores and crammed with old immigrants. Now it



looked like Orchard Street, only in the wrong decade or two. My natural curiosity pointed the way, and I followed sheepishly behind, thinking a depression had struck overnight, or maybe the circus was in town.

The block was closed to traffic, an occasional police car interrupting the posted guard, who tried to look important. Many people, however, were passing through. I followed. It was hard not to stare. Huge tan, canvas tents were neatly flapping in the gentle breeze, empty, anticipating some old Italian immigrant with bushels of pasta to enter and give them life. The street itself was covered with gravel, dark grey and wet. Awnings spawned above, covering many windows, and Italian flags lazily waved, trying to say something. The old deserted stores were now open to business, and they advertised "lumber for sale," "Coal and Ice" and "Corsets made here." Old signs with pairs of eyes, and old heavy cast iron boots denoted optometrists and shoemakers. Fake plastic hams dangled realistically, and apartment houses had been converted to "Ristorantes." An old barber pole, room-to-let signs, OK Ice Cream Co. and Helmar cigarette ads were all over the place. Everything was distinctly Italian, right down to the Denobilit Tobacco Store and odds and ends shop which offered jobs for 50 coal miners at \$2.20 per day. Proceeding, I noticed that streamers of lights hanging from old rusty curved lampposts. Remember them?

Halfway through the block, I realized this must be some kind of gathering by

the Nostalgia Club, but why all the expense? Cranbrooks and Specials lined the avenue along with the more popular DeSotos and Cadillacs of the Thirties. Painless Dentists advertised. International Travel agency was there along with Pilsener beer, old print shops, fresh poultry (all plastic) and three cent frankfurters. Directly in the center of the closed block, in between all the tents, there stood a frame, four stories high, a gold icon, much like the underbelly of the Loew's State theater, strewn evenly with tons of light bulbs. Almost rectangular, at its peak, it reads San Rocco.

There were more guards, all covered in green, and all unwilling to speak. People wandered around, looking for Allen Funt or Rod Serling. Old men stood around, noticeably unmoved by the scene. Ah, maybe they knew something. Stopping an elderly, obviously Italian man, I asked with my eyes, "What's going on?" He mumbled, "Segundo Padrino" and pointed toward the end of the block to a small green and white triangular box. I walked over to it, and read the sign, "The Second Godfather-II Segundo Padrino." Looking up from the sign I thought I saw a new Cadillac, no, a half block full; and living trailers and more cops and a small Puerto Rican relating. "It's Hollywood, man, you know. Brando. The Godfather?"

A young, bearded cameraman perched on an equipment truck informed me that the sequence to be shot at the converted block was to be a flashback in which the young Godfather first reaches New York in 1918. A few young women dressed in (Continued on page 7)

Midwives Offer Low Cost Professional Assistance

By CAROL SCHAPIRO

"In this country, we are called Nurse-Midwives," said Dorothy Bulgin, who works at Harlem Hospital, "but I prefer just midwife." In a talk sponsored by the Caduceus Society on March 15, she told of how she first received nurse's training in England and took an additional year's work in midwifery.

In many respects, the function of a midwife is similar to that of an obstetrician, though a major difference is that midwives work with the patient throughout pregnancy and after delivery. "We are not afraid to say we don't know to hurt our pride," she said. "We are concerned with women. We are more than just a receptacle to be filled up and when we overflow, to be poured out. It isn't the doctor who delivers, it's the woman."

"In this country, having a baby is a surgical invention. The woman is whisked away from her family and returned with a baby. It is a very important event in a woman's life and should be a family thing."

With respect to how to treat the woman during delivery, she said, "Ask the nurse not to tie you down. They are afraid you will touch the sterile drape. Often a

woman just needs someone to hold her hand."

Makes Plea for Men

Bulgin said she gets annoyed when people have to pay a high price for health care, especially young women. At Harlem, midwife services cost \$139 for pre-natal delivery and post-partum care. She reassures those without the funds not to worry; they can pay it off in small installments.

Many women would rather a woman deliver their babies, but do not know about midwives. "Muslim women know about us and ask for us." Midwives practice at Roosevelt, Presbyterian, Mt. Sinai, Beth Israel, Jacobi, Morrisania, Lincoln, Downstate, King's County and Harlem hospitals.

"Our Bodies" classes are taught by the midwives to women, and classes for men are given as well.

"Unfortunately, at Harlem, men cannot watch their children being born," she remarked, implying that these men are being deprived of a rich human experience. She urges prospective fathers and others to write to Elliot C. Roberts, director of Harlem Hospital Center, to ask that this policy be changed.