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Conflict Over Tenure In EPS Department

By MARC LIPITZ

A storm is brewing in the College's Earth and Planetary Science Department (EPS) amidst charges of personal and political conflicts in the tenure denial of three highly qualified professors.

At the close of last term, four of the EPS faculty, Professor Otto Lehn Franke (the present chairman of EPS), and Assistant Professors Stanley Gedzelman, Philip Goodell, and Jeffrey Steiner, became eligible for tenure consideration. The granting of tenure is a life-long award of job security offered by accredited colleges and universities.

The flareup began when the Science Personnel and Budget Committee (Science P and B) elected to deny tenure to all but Steiner, a professor not regarded as highly as at least two of the others. This occurred after the EPS departmental committee, the first

procedural step in tenure considerations, elected tenure recommendations for all four candidates.

The Science P and B, is composed of the chairperson of each science department, judges the professors on several factors: teaching ability, outside research and publications, student evaluations, and work within the College. The chairperson of the particular department in question, (at that time, Professor Nicholas Ratcliffe), is expected to present the case of those individuals which his/her department has recommended.

It must be noted that the chairperson of one department does not particularly relish granting tenure to a professor from a different department, primarily because denial can mean a possible new opening in his own department. But a strong case

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Harlem Coalition Shuts Down Site

By LIZ CARVER and FRED SEAMAN

About 60 members of the Manhattan North Coalition for Employment, Business and Housing, along with students, workers, and unemployed people from the community shut down the construction on the North Academic Complex this Thursday, starting about 8 AM; they were met with no resistance from the workers on the site and no one was injured.

By 11 AM, they were marching inside, with a line of about 20 people outside as well, chanting "We don't want no welfare; we want jobs!" and "Racist Unions Must Go!", and were planning to set up a tent and stay on the site indefinitely. Many of those inside were local residents, who, in the words of one demonstrator, "Have nothing to lose; they're already unemployed, and they're

prepared to take turns occupying the site until the demands are met."

Sherman Edmiston of AUCOA, one of the organizers of the protest, said that they expected the police to be on the site all night, but added: "they're only here to protect property, not at our request."

Jim Horton of Fight Back, another group in the coalition, said they did not plan to do any damage to the property and did not therefore anticipate any immediate police action.

It is possible, though, that the State Dormitory Authority will call in the police to physically clear the site, in which case there would be numerous injuries, since the demonstrators are prepared to fight to stay. Gayle Gary, a candidate for the 30th A.D. who was marching with the demonstrators, said that the SDA "didn't really believe we'd do it. We haven't had any response from

them yet, and all the workers who were on the site this morning have joined the picket line."

This action stems from the result of the September 4 meeting that the Manhattan North Coalition had with the State Dormitory Authority (SDA). In response to the coalition's repeated demands for certain percentages of the

contracts and work to be awarded solely to minority contractors and workers, the SDA replied that this would actually be performed. The Coalition replied that this was an impossibility for most minority contractors at this point, since they have not the working capital of white contractors.

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Members of coalition form picket line on site

Martine Ordentlich

HONDURAS RELIEF

Caribbean Students at City have organized a relief drive to aid the victims of the hurricane in the Honduras. Food (especially baby food), tools, medicine, clothes and money are needed, and can

be donated in the Student Senate office, Room 331 Finley, or outside Room 152 Finley at their table. The drive ends October 9. For more information, call Juan at 281-2619.

Testimony Reveals Order to Fire at Kent State

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

As the long awaited criminal trial of several Ohio National Guardsmen indicted for the 1970 shootings at Kent State University approaches, their commanding officer has confirmed earlier reports that one of the indicted men actually gave an order to fire. Until now, National Guard officials have consistently maintained that no order to fire had been given.

Lt. Col. Charles Fassinger made the disclosure in a sworn deposition filed recently in a civil case in which he and more than 50 other persons are being sued for their roles in the Kent incident which left four students dead and nine wounded. Fassinger, who was the highest uniformed officer on the scene of the shootings, testified that an order to fire had been given by Matthew J. McManus.

It was not clear from Fassinger's deposition whether McManus gave the order before or after the shooting began or whether McManus told the troops to fire at or over the students.

A Justice Department summary of an 8000-page FBI report on the shootings corroborated Fassinger's story, but said, "Sgt. McManus stated that after the firing began, he gave an order to 'fire over their heads.'" The Justice Department summary states, "There was no initial order to fire."

A source close to the case, however, emphasized that the summary was only of information uncovered in the months immediately following the shooting and is by no means the final word on the

matter. It is expected that the question of an order to fire will be more closely pursued as additional witnesses are interviewed and during subsequent court proceedings.

McManus is one of eight former guardsmen indicted by the federal grand jury which investigated the shootings last winter (after then-Attorney General Elliot Richardson overruled the decisions of his predecessors John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst forbidding such a grand jury investigation). McManus himself has taken the Fifth Amendment

in response to questions about the shooting.

The criminal trial of McManus and the seven other indicted guardsmen is scheduled to open in Cleveland in mid-October. The grand jury that indicted them has not been discharged, and it is possible, although unlikely, that there could be more indictments as more information about the shootings emerges.

Meanwhile, independently of the criminal cases, the civil cases are also proceeding. The civil cases are brought

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BHE On Spending Spree?

Budget request approved by the Board of Higher Education (BHE), if approved by the city, will mean that \$3,972,100 (and possibly as much as \$100,000 more) will be spent the City University for various projects at the College.

One such request calls for a \$3,091,100 expenditure for renovation of the "antiquated and obsolescent" areas of Baskerville and Wingate Halls. Baskerville would then become a building of classrooms, and office space for the Department of Student Personnel Services. Wingate Gymnasium would be modernized for use the Physical Education classes.

Another allocation of \$666,000 would go for the construction of a South Campus Athletic Field, with bids soon to open.

The possible controversial areas are in housing. President Marshak's versus the

students'. A request has been made for funds to purchase Marshak a co-op apartment (\$5B. at 101 Central Park West, in case you're interested), for \$115,000, and for up to \$20,000 to refurbish the "public rooms" of this apartment.

Virtually the same thing is being done for the Chancellor of the BHE and the five other senior college presidents, for a total of \$930,632.

Meanwhile, the SEEC Programs, in any of whose students are in need of housing may only receive \$280,000 to house and feed 150 students and provide resident counseling. This is an average cost of \$1,866 per student, as opposed to an average of \$155,105 per college official.

The extra \$100,000 is for "contingency costs" in constructing of the Athletic Field and renovation of the halls mentioned.

Carver



Kent State, May 1970

seven and a half

By JOHN LONG

Rumors to the effect that my disappearance from the campus was due to an apparent suicide are totally unfounded (Rest In Peace, Sept. 20, 1974). This is another example of the blatant, sensationalized journalism which appears regularly on the pages of OP. Another rumor, however, that I am slowly losing my mind is closer to the truth.

Actually, it's all bullshit.

This is my last week at City College, my last week on OP. I'm about to joining the 50% who never graduate the college. I'm another open admissions casualty, taking my leave of absence, knowing damn well I'll never come back, even though I tell everybody I will.

So big deal. A lot of you probably know the story. You've either gone the same route before, felt the same way, or at least known someone like myself, who couldn't handle College or I guess even responsibility.

I'll bet a lot of you wish you had the nerve to say fuck it, but then nobody wants to be labelled a quitter, even though the streets are loaded with them. To be labelled one doesn't bother me, but then at this point in my life I'm not going to worry about it. After all, I'm only 18. I've got plenty of time to change my ways, to become a good, clean, honest, and most of all, hard working, respectable citizen, just like my friends with the 3.5 indexes.

I don't mean to sound clichéd but I want something out of life besides a 9-5 day. I don't think City College can give me that. It's geared towards making you a part of the system, this huge Metropolis called New York. There is no individuality in New York, there's just routine.

How many people do you know out there, who are satisfied by what they're doing, who can actually say that they wouldn't mind spending the next 30 years doing it?

Your parents couldn't say that. Most spent their lives struggling just to bring you up, to make things better for you so that you wouldn't have to go through the same shit they did. If you don't believe me, ask them.

Things are not going to get better, though, they're going to get worse and you're going to wish you had things as good as your parent's did, and they didn't have a college degree to show off. I'd bet that better than 80% of you will probably wind up with jobs that have nothing to do with your degree, which means that you will have wasted four years of your life, four years that you could have spent making things happen for yourself, instead of taking some useless biology course to satisfy a core requirement or even writing for a bullshit paper like this, which I've been doing for well over a year now.

I'm not saying that education is necessarily a waste of time. There's a lot of people in college today who should be there because college is necessary for them to reach their goal, whatever it be. But then how many of you are here because it's expected of you or you've really got nothing better to do with your time? I mean, after all, your friends are all here and it certainly beats working. If I ever come back to City it will probably be for the same reasons.

I'm moving to a small town in New Hampshire called Rye. During the summer the town becomes one of the biggest tourist areas in the state, much like East Hampton on Long Island. But in the winter it becomes more like a village where only the locals remain to spend the long, cold, rain and snow filled days. They're nothing like New Yorkers. They're tougher, and a hell of a lot friendlier. They follow routine maybe three, four months a year, when the tourists are there, mostly because they're forced to and even then, they can handle it with a smile.

It's not as exciting as New York but then it's only a 50 minute drive to Boston should I feel the need to escape, and it's only a 20 minute drive to the University of New Hampshire should I indeed find that education is the opiate of the people.

But then, all this is trivial. What I'm doing means nothing compared to the fact that I've finally made a decision which actually means something. I'm totally changing my lifestyle, because I think it will be best for me. New York's got 8,000,000 statistics walking around. It doesn't need me and I, least of all, it.

You may understand the way I feel and you may think I'm full of shit and maybe you're right, but then, time will tell, won't it? Just don't talk to me about pollution when you sit there smoking your Camels, or about how unhealthy foods we eat are, while you munch on potato chips and drink coke. I don't pretend to have any answers to the problems in the world, or even my own, but then, at least, I'm searching.

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observation post

*Voice of the Student Body, Conscience of the Administration,
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Protector of the Oppressed and Helper of the Poor
since 1947.*

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On Being Human

By THEA KAPLAN

We are somehow all connected. My people, born at the same time, in the same continent, alive at this very moment in my life, creates this "sameness." Our triumphs belong to us all, collectively, as well as our sins.

The internal life of a human being is a complicated life. Hostility and anger has been felt by most of us. If we have been fortunate to grow up in an atmosphere of acceptance and love, we will have more of a chance to be strong enough to control rage. On the other hand, if we have been brought up in an environment where our emotions have been stifled, we may not be able to handle anger and rage.

Society has within it, the power to help create productive members or degenerate ones. Indolence and false values has made life very cheap in this country. If we take those underexpressed human beings and "concentrate" them in jails where they are treated like dogs, we might as well be killing them. They will never want to work for other people or themselves.

The documentary film on Attica shown at Finley Hall recently clearly demonstrated this fact. One prisoner complained of having cigarette ashes burning his body; in particular, his testicles. Another prisoner, who had a terminal disease of the kidneys, was urinating blood for 36 days.

Finally, he was allowed to go to the hospital only by the legal action of lawyers. His right kidney was completely destroyed. The hospital had to beseech the penal institution to let the prisoner remain there for proper treatment.

The average man costs 62c a day to feed at Attica. Food was shown handed into the prisoner's hands. How can anyone keep their self-respect when they are treated as if they must pay for their sins for the rest of their life. The stepmother of Sam Melville who was killed during the Attica uprising, said "one would have to be a super intellect with unusual understanding to remember that the wardens and people on the outside were human beings because of the abominable ways the prisoners are treated."

Another prisoner complained that during the Attica riot he was stripped down to nothing with the rest of the inmates, and forced to lay with their heads all buried in the mud. When he tried to lift his head to see what was going to happen, a gun was placed in his ear for approximately five minutes. He cried for fear of being killed.

And like him I am sitting here crying with a fear in my head and a sick feeling in my stomach because the human condition has been so mutilated by our indifferent society.

Letters to the Editor Guidance Hassles A Reply

To The Editor:

Walking in the Registrar's office, dealing with the Bursar's office or a departmental office, one almost expects red-tape and the run around. In a large institution, such as CCNY, time is of the essence and individuals must be treated as numbers for proper order to be maintained.

But when one walks into the Office of Curricular Guidance, it is expected that at least here, individual attention will be given. This office, after all, exists purely to aid the student in his or her career in college, and the staff of the office is specifically trained to listen and offer suggestions to confused students.

Needless to say, I was shocked by the harsh treatment I received when I sought "guidance" from the Office of Curricular Guidance. I was assigned to Mr. Stark, who asked me, "So, whadda ya want?" in a tone that made me feel like a prisoner requesting parole. He didn't even have the decency to bring me into his office and I was forced to explain my problem in front of a crowd of students. He had absolutely no compassion for my dilemma.

Realizing that this man would be of no help whatsoever, I went to a departmental advisor, Professor Kaminitzky, who proved to be understanding and considerate of my problem.

If Mr. Stark's job is so abhorrent to him, if he, as a counselor, can not cope with student's problems, perhaps he should seek employment in the Registrar's office.

Name Withheld

Minkoff, Marx and Page,

Sirs and Ms:

Fred Seaman's front page article of September 20 featured a picture of Professor Paul Minkoff flanked by two pictures. The one on the right (or left—not depending on anyone's political stance) is easily identifiable as the Marx Brothers, those adorable loonies of the happy days of the 1930's and 1940's. How they brightened up our spirits during the depression! How easily did they make everybody forget breadlines and unemployment, enabling us also to laugh our way, along with the charming Andrews Sisters, as we drank rum and Coca Cola, all the way through World War Two, the holocaust, Stalingrad, Hiroshima, etc. Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition! Oh, for the good old days.

Now for the more serious matter. Who is the figure shown on Minkoff's left (or right?) Is he a) a former poli sci prof. at CCNY whose classes I often slept through and whom I remember only because of the sloppy socks he wore? b) a member of Billy Graham's entourage the one who coined the phrase, "there'll be cherry pie in the sky if you die violently?" c) an innocent bystander, who has absolutely nothing to do with the decline and fall of the evening session at the college? d) the guy who advertises that wild shaving lotion on TV which can be used not only for purposes that would be unfit to print in your family paper but which it is rumored can also be used to cure hemorrhoids? Any answer will get you a B. Only geniuses like Newton, Galileo, and Einstein and one or two other physicists can get an A in my courses.

Stanley W. Page
Professor of History

After extensive deliberation the staff has reached the conclusion that the individual in question could be a) one of Minkoff's ancestors, b) a famous rock musician from Macon, Georgia, who has been recently interviewed by Leo Sacks, or, c) long-gone former OP editor Steve Simon, who it is rumored, has achieved fame as a writer and philosopher in Europe.

—The Author

Enjoy the Lawn

To The Editor:

They knocked down the Lewisohn stadium, taking away the only track or field we had, taking away one of the most beautiful and peaceful places for concerts in the city. Taking away the Amphitheatre that held so much in beauty and nostalgia for past and present students, and gave so much personality to our campus. Leaving us only with a memory and a cringe each time the wrecker's giant metal ball struck.

Now, after the mad rush from North to South campus, and the pushing on the lines while trying to buy yogurt, I come to the lawn behind Finley, the only place where I can stretch out and for a few minutes and forget that I'm in the city. A place where people can get together and jam, get high, read, play frisbee or just enjoy this little bit of greenery that children of the city have to call nature.

And what do I see? A parking lot. This one is not paved yet, but you can be sure that with cars rolling in the grass, it won't take long.

Slowly but surely, the rats are creeping in — first from the sides and then filling in the center. There I sit observing the cars roll in and hearing the complaints of frisbee and football players as they leave the field for lack of room. And then feeling the despair begin to creep in, the feeling that you want to stop something from happening and you don't know what to do about it.

I cannot sympathize with drivers if you can't bring yourselves to use public transportation, and then pay the price of having a car and spend a half hour scouting the neighborhood for a parking spot.

Don't be so selfish as to take away this refuge from those who need a piece of land that has no fixed purpose. Believe me, you'll get much more appreciation and love. Come enjoy the lawn.

Sandy Borcom

Avid Reader Replies

To The Editor:

As an avid reader of your publication, I find it a good omen that you have started to highlight progressive issues. Please keep this going.

I am somewhat dismayed that you have not focused your latest issue about activities here at City College. The kind of news published in the above issue is read in my own community newspaper, and to me this seems a duplication. There are many progressive issues here at City that you can publicize.

Ken Carrington
Treasurer, Student Senate

BHE Hearings On Fees: Students Should Be In Control

By LIZ CARVER

The second public hearing of the Board of Higher Education's (BHE) Task Force on Student Activity Fees was held on Monday, September 30, with representatives of several student newspapers, student newspapers, student senates, the City University's faculty, and a number of college administrators speaking. The Task Force is considering student activity fees, now mandatory at all branches of the City University, and the procedures for collecting and distributing them.

There is much sentiment among state legislators and University administrators for making the fees voluntary, thus allowing students who did not agree with the use of them to refuse to support student activities. There is also disagreement over the validity of various student senates which dispense the fees, since many of them are elected by less than 30% of the students of the respective colleges.

There is, in fact, a rule concerning this: Bylaw 15.2 of the BHE stating that at least 30% of the students must vote in senate elections for them to be valid, unless the president of the college is willing to validate the election. Many students feel that it is unrealistic to expect a larger turnout, and dislike having to depend upon their college's president to certify their choices.

The big issue at the moment, though, is the students' fees; the organizations who use them, specifically the newspapers. More specifically, the controversial papers.

Those testifying were almost unanimously opposed to any form of financial censorship. Belle Zeller, President of the Professional Staff Congress (PSC), which represents the University's faculty, said that the PSC urged the Task Force "to overcome the negative impulses that generated its

creation, and to reaffirm the vital role of student activities in the life of the City University. The PSC firmly believes that students of this University... should directly control their own governments and the purse strings of their own activities."

"We have no interest... in sharing in the control of student activities... the participation of the faculty should be entirely voluntary on both sides... We are not helping students to learn... by meddling in the control of their own affairs."

Zeller also questioned the 30% rule, saying "I know of no (other) democratic structure that invalidates the will of the electorate because of a poor voter turnout."

President William Birenbaum of Staten Island Community College said he "supported the students 100%." As for the newspapers, he felt that "getting involved in controversies can't be avoided."

Queens College President Murphy said the students there had solved their problem with student fees by incorporating the student activities as a whole.

Maynard Jones, President of the Evening Student Senate at the College, gave a report on a survey his organization did concerning student's feelings about the papers. According to their report, only 3.4% of those surveyed felt all the papers should be discontinued, while 59.6% did not want any papers discontinued. (See below for a complete report on the survey)

One member of the Task Force, speaking informally to a member of Observation Post, said that the BHE wasn't really contemplating making the activity fees voluntary, but would prefer to give the administration of each school more control over the content of the papers.

The one person who spoke for the

abolition of mandatory fees was Gail Griffin of Queens College's Young Americans for Freedom. She stated that she "did not want to support leftist papers against her will." It was pointed out to her that she wrote for a paper, Our World considered to be right-wing, which was also funded by student funds, to

which she had no reply.

It was later learned that the BHE was split between two proposals, one giving students two-thirds of the votes in controlling their fees, and the administration one-third, and the other members of the BHE favoring even division of power.

INDOCHINA BOOKLET OFFERED

Indochina: The War Continues is another in a series of organizing leaflets put out by the Indochina Peace Campaign and the Political Education Project in Boston.

The four page illustrated leaflet talks about the current military situation, Saigon prisoners, Thieu's repression and the role of U.S. aid.

Individual copies are 5¢, 2 to 999 are 4½¢ each and over 1,000 are 4¢ (all plus shipping costs). Write: PEP, 107 So. St., 3rd floor, Boston, Mass 02111, phone (617) 542-3301 or Indochina Peace Campaign, 1151 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02133 (617) 492-0489.

—Liberation News Service

ESS Conducts Survey On 'Controversial' Newspapers

In response to recent allegations that students do not read or support their campus papers, The Evening Student Senate (ESS) has conducted a survey of the five College newspapers: The Campus, Observation Post, The Paper, City PM and The Source. The results were presented at the recent Board of Higher Education meeting dealing with student fees.

The ESS was mainly interested in student support of the so-called "controversial" papers; Observation Post, The Paper, and The Source. Out of the 175 valid questionnaires (those with ID numbers filled in), 59.6% of those responding did not wish to see any of the papers discontinued, and 3.4% thought all papers should be discontinued. 11% of those questioned did not read any of the papers.

To rate the papers qualitatively, each student was asked to give a short description of each paper. Any response of accurate, excellent, relevant or similar received 3 points; a response of good, interesting, informative or the like received 2 points; O.K. or fair earned the paper only 1 point. Negative responses were rated as zero. The highest possible rating would have been 525; none of the papers actually received this much.

The Source

This paper is read by 21.1% of those responding, which is the lowest readership of any of the "controversial" papers, and 24% of those persons felt The Source should be discontinued (the most of any paper). Its total score was 21, and it received such comments as "right wing," "ethnocentric," "reactionary," and "too white," on the negative side. Positive comments were not very strong, consisting mostly of "O.K.," "very

informative," and "I like it."

The Paper

The Paper was read by 44% of those answering, with 10.2% feeling it should be discontinued, less than any other paper. Its total score was 105, and it received such comments as "blah," "too black," and "words too big." On the more favorable side, students also said The Paper "deals with minority issues," "one sided but informative," and "necessary."



NOT CONTROVERSIAL ENOUGH?

Observation Post

OP is read by 62.2% of those responding, second only to Campus, whose readership was not given. It received 154 total points, with 11% of those responding feeling it should be discontinued. "at times useless," "left wing," and "sometimes asinine," were comments of its critics; "well written," "progressive," and "first class, thought provoking journal," were the favorable comments.

Shutdown...

Continued from page 1

The work stoppage has been being planned on and for since then, with community, contractor, and student groups meeting separately and together to prepare.

At a meeting of AUCA, at Fight Back Headquarters on September 23, plans were first solidified. Horton said that construction must be stopped "to bring contractors into serious negotiation... we must stop the work for however long it takes... We must discuss how each organization here tonight can help to mobilize people."

The group then decided to occupy the work site after work has begun for the day, in order that those minority workers on the site might be paid for the whole day.

The question of bail and legal expenses for those arrested was also discussed, and a fund of several hundred dollars was raised there, with minority contractors pledging more if necessary. At this meeting, the negotiation committee, consisting of Jimmy Simms, Sherman Edmiston (AUCA), Bob Munoz (Puerto Rican Civil Rights Association) and Rev. Carl McCall, was formed to deal further with contractors.

Everyone present was reminded that the possibility of violence was there: "If you go there determined to stop the work you can do it. Use your teeth, fists, feet... anything you have. If you're afraid of getting hurt you better leave now," said Moses Harris (Black Economic Survival).

It was announced that police and local political leaders has been notified, with the politicians expressing support of the coalition's efforts, and the police agreeing to send in two sympathetic community officers to deal with police from other areas who might be called.

At a later meeting, Day Student Senate President Don Murphy announced: "Marshak says that if the police come up on campus, he would resign. Let's see if he lives up to it."

A meeting of student representatives was held two days later, with representatives of the Student Senate, Revolutionary Student Brigade (formerly the Attica Brigade), Radical Jewish Union, Concerned Asian Students, and the Black Studies Collective. A coalition of these groups was formed to support the demands of the Manhattan North Coalition by producing and distributing leaflets on campus and trying to organize student support. They met again a week later to discuss possible picket lines, and speeches.

Leaflets they have handed out have made links between this situation and the international one. "All U.S. administrations... have extended their

Deserters, Evaders May Tutor Here

By MARC LIPITZ

A plan to make use of two thousand draft evaders and military deserters as tutors at the City University has been announced by the Board of Higher Education (BHE).

Under the plan, which was originally proposed by Senator Jacob Javits (R, N.Y.) in conjunction with President Ford's "earned reentry" amnesty program, the volunteers would provide remedial assistance to academically disadvantaged high school graduates enrolled in CUNY under its Open Admissions policy.

At the outset of Open Admissions, its proponents urged that it include a massive tutorial program, but the cost of such an effort proved to be too much for the University's limited budget. The Javits plan would succeed in arranging for tutorial aid at the expense of the Federal Government.

In response to Javits' proposal, the chairman of the BHE, Alfred A. Giardano, stated that the "CUNY colleges could

make immediate and effective use of up to two thousand qualified tutors if that number is available. We expect our freshman enrollment for the current academic year to exceed 40,000, an all-time high. A substantial number will require tutorial assistance."

The minimum academic qualifications for tutors would be a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution or successful completion of two years of undergraduate study with demonstrated

tutorial competence in basic English, math, the social sciences or the physical sciences.

Volunteers would be made aware of CUNY openings through official listings at Federal reception points throughout the country. They would then submit applications and, if accepted, directed to one of the CUNY colleges. The actual assignments would be supervised by the faculties of the individual colleges.

STUDENT PAPER WINS CASE IN ILLEGAL POLICE SEARCH

The University of Stanford Daily has been awarded \$7,500 in legal fees as a result of its victory in a suit against the Palo Alto, California police department.

The suit arose out of an incident in April of 1971 when police and Santa Clara County sheriff's deputies, armed with search warrants, entered the offices of the student newspaper and searched files, desks and personal belongings for photographs of a recent campus sit-in.

Nothing was found by the authorities, and the Stanford Daily filed suit. In

December 1972, a US District Court judge ruled the search unconstitutional under the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth amendments, declaring that police should have attempted first to subpoena the material.

The \$47,500 award to cover the legal fees incurred by the Daily was ordered paid by the federal court. Palo Alto police say they will appeal the settlement.

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Handicapped Kids Face More Than Misunderstanding



Campers demonstrate skill in archery

By ANNE MANCUSO

I first met Henry about ten minutes after I arrived at Camp Smile. I had just been assigned to the day camp as a summer employee of the Human Resources Administration and, feeling a bit out of place, I sat on the grass and watched as kids in "smiling face" t-shirts surrounded a young woman counselor who sat strumming a guitar. Other kids roamed the open grounds, laughing, fighting, or just in silence. A volleyball net with a small hole at the bottom attracted a crowd and soon 10-15 people clustered on either side of it. As an occasional ball bounced into the net, weakening its tautness, the tiny hole soon became the size of a watermelon.

The director of the camp had spoken to me earlier that morning about the kids (also called "campers"), all of whom were handicapped. She must have sensed my uneasiness; I had worked with children before, but handicapped kids—well, that

was different. It meant wheelchairs and braces, immobility and most unfair, pity. I had grown used to seeing my grandfather, who had both his legs amputated, in a wheelchair, but I knew the sight of a child confined to a wheelchair would, as it always did, bother me.

All of the campers, the director explained, were mildly retarded or emotionally disturbed, except for two small boys who had cerebral palsy. She went on to explain exactly what I would be doing, but the terms "mildly retarded" and "emotionally disturbed" stuck in my mind. Again, I wondered what the kids would be like and how I would feel working with them. After all, they weren't "normal". As it was, the "mildly retarded" and "emotionally disturbed", grew meaningless as the summer wore on. If anything, it was the behavior of some of the "normal" people at the camp that needed explaining.

The director assigned me to Teen 1, a co-ed group of teen-agers from about sixteen to twenty years of age. Of the 80 campers she explained these were the "highest functioning." (ie, most "normal") There were ten members of the group, eight boys and two girls, most of whom had spent the past three or four years at the camp. Her brief introduction was interrupted by a succession of phone calls, so I left the clutter of her office and headed for a nice clump of grass.

I watched as Janet, the counselor with whom I would be working, led the kids into a chorus of "Let It Be", when I felt someone grab my hand. It was Henry. With a smile as large as the one on his Camp Smile t-shirt and a loud "hello Pam", he began pumping a handshake out of me. His grasp was so strong, I couldn't control my arm and I sat there, feeling helpless, as my arm flapped wildly. The thought, "How do you tell a retarded kid that you're not who he thinks you are", flashed through my mind, but a counselor noticed what was happening and told Henry to "take it easy." Henry eased up on his grip and peered into my face. Now was my chance.

"Henry, I'm not Pam."
"Oh, I'm sorry, who are you?"
"Anne."
"Well, how are you, Anne?"

With that, he pushed his glasses against the bridge of his nose and with a "See you later", walked over to greet another returning counselor.

The hesitation I felt at correcting Henry, not knowing how much he understood, faded as I got to know him and other campers. But the misconceptions about the retarded or "problem" child by people who may never have the chance to meet these children became depressingly clear.

"Big Drop" in Water

It was not uncommon to hear a question like, "what do you do when they get violent?", illustrating the age-old

myth that retarded children are naturally violent. Often, when the camp was on a trip, people would edge away when they realized that the kids were "different." On one trip to Rockaway Beach, we were told by several lifeguards that there was a "big drop" in the water and we should move down to another area of the beach. One counselor, who was working his second year with the camp, angrily said it happened every year. "It's because of the people from those apartments," he said, pointing to a large building facing the inlet. "They don't like the kids around them."

But there were also people who paid the campers the ultimate compliment by treating them like normal children. One woman did this inadvertently, by scolding a girl who had been screaming in the bathroom. Had the woman known that the girl was an epileptic, who was used to getting her way and screaming if she didn't, she might have reacted differently. As it turned out, the girl apologized and behaved for the rest of the afternoon.

The most frustrating thing about the job was seeing how the campers' talents and capabilities are often ignored by the school system, their teachers, even their parents. They are capable of so much yet, they're told, either directly or by the insidious subtlety of labels, that a certain level of achievement is expected of them, so they stop short of fully developing their abilities. It's either that or being forcefully held back by a system that demands learning in a given span of time, something that most of these kids could never do.

Time is what most of these kids need; the time to learn at their own pace without the competitiveness that marks the "normal" school system. Competition did not exist at Camp Smile. There were competitive sports (archery, softball, field hockey, bowling, etc) but the competition existed in the individual's attempts to do better the next time. A score of 29 for a game of bowling drew as much praise and satisfaction as a game of 100, for that person had bowled a 20 the week before.

Camp Smile (the "Smile" stands for Small Miracles Involving Large Efforts) provided the opportunity for these kids not to be judged but to learn and just have fun. It seems that any organization with somewhat idealistic goals is bound to have a healthy portion of problems, and Camp Smile was not without its share. A major problem was the large, windowless building that has housed the camp for seven years. The building, which is under the ramp that leads from the Willets Point station to Flushing Meadow Park, has been rapidly deteriorating since the days it was used as a maintenance center for the 1964-64 World's Fair.

The building is divided into several large rooms and a number of smaller ones. One room, which was not properly equipped with locker rooms or rubber

Continued on page 7

Both Sides of The Moon

By PAUL DiMARIA

"His message of hope has inspired millions around the world." Such was the description of Reverend Sun Myung Moon that was printed on my packet of tickets.

As my friend and I approached the orange and brown bulk of Madison Square Garden, I saw that Moon had indeed inspired a motley horde of thousands to show up for his "Day of Hope" crusade.

I had expected the whole thing to be a subdued, if not dull affair, so I wasn't prepared for the huge, raucous crowd. Along with the usual curiosity-seekers, it seemed as if everyone in Manhattan who was either drunk, stoned or insane had come to mill around on the sidewalks.

The anti-Moon forces were out in force that evening, staging more demonstrations in one place than I have ever seen before; every group from the International Workers Party down to the New York Bible Society had sent out a delegation to picket.

Lost among them was a lone man petitioning for the legalization of marijuana. "What, you don't give free samples?", I asked as I signed his petition.

"Sorry, I wish I could, but I've got to see the show", he said, folding up his little table.

Although I held four of the 380,000 tickets in circulation, it became clear that they were as useless as Confederate money.

A few minutes before the rally was scheduled to begin, an announcement was made over the PA system that no-one else would be allowed into the arena. With that, a mob psychology took hold of the crowd, and everyone surged forward, overturning several wooden barricades.

It was amazing how many people were involved in the stampede; I remember seeing a priest and a Long Island Railroad conductor caught up in the rush. The madness was contagious, and, although I was afraid of being trampled, a mixture of curiosity and resentment led me on.

Few of us got very far, for the cops, who had been watching with a bemused detachment, went into action. Within seconds, a cordon of blue uniforms blocked the passageway, but the crowd stubbornly pressed forward. Some of the more daring slipped by, and nonchalantly waited on the other side for their friends to do the same. A heavy-set police captain with a bull-horn ordered everybody back to the street, but his voice was barely audible above the din.

In the middle of this chaos, I found my friend sitting quietly against a pillar, obviously bored with the whole mess. He told me that it was ridiculous to try to get through, and I realized that it was not worth it just to hear a Korean businessman give a two hour sermon. As I trampled on the scores of leaflets littering the ground, I noticed the smug expression on Moon's face; it was the smirk of a

Continued on page 5

By LEO SACKS

It is said that on Easter morning in 1936, while Sun Myung Moon, then 16-years old and not yet a "Reverend," was steeped in prayer on a Korean mountainside, Jesus Christ appeared to tell him he was to fulfill God's providence by conducting speaking tours throughout the world when he grew older. His mission was fairly explicit: he was to bury himself in prayer for the next nine years to better understand "the spiritual and physical nature of the universe, the patterns and meaning of history, as well as the inner meanings of the parallels and symbols of the Bible and the purpose of all religions."

Young Moon knew that unless Christianity—the very belief that nourished this country—was morally and ethically "revitalized," America would be endangered. (Moon left his own beloved country to come to America because he loves God and he knows how much God cares for America. Reasonable enough).

When he was 27, Moon (no longer "young" Moon) was imprisoned in a North Korean labor camp whose inhabitants were given six months, at best, to survive. But with the help of fervent prayer, Moon pulled through and was among those freed by U.S. soldiers three years later. Upon his liberation, Moon founded the Unification Church, which now exists in 120 cities across the United States and in over 40 countries around the world.

Enlisting the services of The Korean Folk Ballet to give the crusade that pageantry feel and the New Hope Singers International to give it that musical color,

Continued on page 7

Westminster Abbey Replaces Mott Hall

By LYDIA DIAMOND

Spring must be the worst possible time of year to be in school. The sunlight seductively draws you outside. You are torn by indecision: Should I go to Math or frolic in the grass? It's tough.

But last spring, while scores of us agonized over such decisions, 13 English majors were learning about literature in the land of Shakespeare and Chaucer.

Professor Norman Schlenoff (English) led the group on a 16 credit, four-month course, officially entitled The CCNY Seminar in London, Spring 1974.

Trips to London don't come cheaply. But, as Holly Klokis told me, "Most of us, I guess all of us, took out loans of \$1,000 or \$1,500 plus our personal savings. We didn't have any financial problems."

Their money was carefully budgeted so that by the end of the course, half of the group either stayed in England or "vacationed" in Paris, Spain, and Italy.

One member of the group, Pauline Zeitler, confessed she would have preferred to study in Paris than London: "Paris is magnificent," she said, "I used

to to nothing there but walk for hours."

At first students were apprehensive about what living quarters would be like. As Arthur Seeger put it, "I thought that when we got to London, we would all be put up at a dormitory-reformatory and eat in the usual City College cafeteria."

Instead, the students took small apartments in London's Hampstead district, because as Kitty Meehan explained, "It was the professor's idea that we should all melt into the new city."

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Students stand in front of hovercraft that will shuttle across English Channel.

Norman Schlenoff

Our Man in Colombia: In Quest of Ultimate High

By DAVID BAHARAV

As is well known, any pot that is any good at all is called Colombian. What better reason, then, to go to Colombia for a summer vacation?

The first leg of the trip was spent hitch-hiking to Florida, from where we would catch a flight to Colombia. It was easy, until we got let off in the middle of the night in South Carolina.

Well, there we were on a dark dirt road when a car stopped. I was never so scared in my life. One of the four riders, a mean-looking dude with a chipped tooth, stuck his head out of the car. My friend Isis clambered right in, calm as ever, so I had to follow. She knew I was scared



Baharav in beautiful Cartagena

when I crowded in the back seat with her, clutching my backpack.

The driver talked about the cities he'd been to. People always talk about travel when they pick up hitch hikers.

I'll end the suspense and say right now that nothing happened to us. The guys brought out their pot, I volunteered papers, and we all got high. Isis and I decided to leave when we stopped for gas. When we got to the gas station, which was closed, two of the guys tried to break the lock on the pumps. Unable to break it, they decided to wait for the store to open. We got another ride, fast. (Isis later told me she thought they were ex-cons.)

When we arrived in Barranquilla, Colombia, Isis said it was like a scene from Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. We had seen the movie three times in Florida when we needed a place to hang out.

We found a cheap hotel with the help of the tourist office and took our first shower in three days. Cold water only; curse the luck. Then we went off to explore.

We went shopping happy. We bought belts, leather handbags, sweaters, ponchos, even baby clothes, until it finally occurred to us to try to cop some dope.

We returned to the Indian who sold us the ponchos and asked him if he would sell us marijuana. He was surprised. Why do gringos want that? Why, indeed. At any rate he took us to his friend who took us to his friend, who told us to wait, etc.

We ended up bartering with a local dealer on a street crowded with about 25 interested bystanders. When we agreed to buy a pound for 800 pesos, our audience cheered. That made us suspicious so we decided to look elsewhere.

"Let's try young people," Isis said, "Go ask those two guys in that car."

"Me! I don't know Spanish."

"Try."

After a pleasant conversation in pidgin

English, I obtained the address of a man named Gamacha. We decided to tackle this new lead in the evening. Putting on our best T-shirts, we paid a call on Gamacha.

He wasn't home, but his wife was. She chased us away with a broomstick, cursing her good-for-nothing husband.

We asked the next under-30 passerby if he knew where Gamacha was. "No, but I know what you want. Go to the park." Of course! The park. International hangout for all gruggies.

At the park we struck gold. A young worker helped us get a pound of what they called "chocolate" pot, but it took all night.

First we went to the sleaziest part of Barranquilla. The natives were surprised to see gringos on their crowded bus. Then we waited a block away from a bar playing the loudest music I ever heard while he went inside to negotiate.

The police, it seems, watch these places, and any gringos entering them are obviously only interested in one thing. While we waited, Isis speculated on what her father would think if he knew she was hanging out in the slums of South America.

Originally, we had promised our friend a free hit of acid if he would try to get us a pound for 250 pesos. He came back from the bar to tell us the best he could do was 380 pesos. That was fine with us. I was still under \$20.

He insisted we wait somewhere else and asked us for the money. But what's to stop him from just leaving with the money? I had an idea.

Earlier, while telling us about himself, he had shown us his working papers.

"Give us that paper you showed us before." He willingly handed it over, and

even volunteered his citizenship papers. Satisfied, we gave him the money.

We waited in the taxi for him to return. He was gone a long time, and Isis got very paranoid. It had been a long day.

"I don't trust the driver," she said. "Maybe he's in with the other guy."

We sent the taxi away, but once on the street we were even more worried. It was extremely dark. We huddled near the one building that had a light on.

Our friend came back, but without the dope.

"Why did you send the driver away?" he asked.

Isis felt her suspicions had been confirmed. But we wanted the pound, we told him where we were staying and asked him to bring the dope there. After all, we still had his papers, and we felt safe in the hotel. He agreed to meet us there.

Back at the hotel, we saw the owner talking to a uniformed fellow. And who should walk in but our pal with a bulky package. Sheer panic. The owner and uniformed dude (who later turned out to be a mailman) looked him over.

In our room, he gave us the pound, minus a bit that he had given to the cabbie.

The pot was great. I've never smoked anything as pure, unharsh and powerful as this stuff. We were the only foreigners who had any dope at all, much less a pound. We smoked it in cigars made out of Tampax wrappers.

Now don't get me wrong. We didn't spend all our time getting high. In fact, after that first night we didn't smoke for two weeks, but instead wandered around the country, making our way to San Augustine.

Continued on page 14

Find Yourself on Human Relations Weekend

By JEFFREY TAUSCHER

After enduring the hassles of the past five weeks, the frustrations of registration, and all of the other beginning-of-the-new-term screw-ups, it's good to have a special weekend to look forward to.

If you'd like to get out of the city and spend four days in the mountains upstate, meeting new people and learning a lot about yourself and other students at the College, you should look into the Human Relations Workshop that is being

conducted by the College's House Plan Association on October 11-14.

The workshop, which has been held bi-annually for the past fifteen years, uses sensitivity training as a means of helping students expand their awareness of themselves and others.

Training groups (T-groups), are comprised of about nine students, a professional trainer, and two student-assistants. Members of the group are encouraged to talk about anything that comes to mind, but emphasis is placed upon describing the feelings they

experience. By informally examining and evaluating these interactions, members learn how their behavior is perceived by others, and how the behavior of others affects them. Members are encouraged to focus on the "here and now," that is, the feelings and behaviors that are going on at that moment.

By working together, the participants become more aware of the dynamics of group functioning. They see how personality differences either inhibit or facilitate the work of the group. Discussions of behavior are not limited to verbal communication, but include various forms of body language as well. A spontaneous exchange of feedback is important to this learning process, because when reactions are delayed, they lose much of their impact.

Thoughts about Sensitivity Training

There are some misconceptions about sensitivity training that have turned people off to the idea of trying it. Some people, when they hear the words "sensitivity training" or "T-groups" immediately think of touchy-feely groups where participants grope their way through nude marathons and engage in wild orgies while under the watchful eyes

of a sadistic, quack trainer. However, groups such as these are few and far between, and if you are looking for anything remotely close to this, don't sign up for the Human Relations Weekend. The only clothing that might be taken off in these T-groups is shoes, and all of the group leaders are highly qualified, experienced people.

Just what can you get out of attending the Human Relations Weekend? Many people who have attended previous workshops have experienced a change in their relationships with others. Some people find themselves becoming less inhibited, both emotionally and physically; others find it easier to make new friends and enrich older relationships. A closeness also develops between group members when they discover that they share similar needs, feelings and fears.

The fee for the four day program (which is subsidized by the College) is \$29, and includes transportation, meals and lodging.

To obtain more information or an application for the Human Relations Workshop, stop by the House Plan Office in room 317 Finley.

Search For Language Yields Esperanto

By LYDIA DIAMOND

Once upon a time, the seventeenth century to be exact, someone came up with the idea that what the world needed was a universal language.

Naturally, no one agreed on any of the existing languages. In the years that followed, no less than 600 languages were invented.

One language, called *Sobresol*, was based upon the musical scale (do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do). Aesthetically *Sobresol* was a beautiful language; it was the only language that could be "sung, played, or hummed." Other languages were based on animal sounds, mathematical notation, etc. But of all these new languages, only Esperanto survived.

Esperanto is currently spoken by over eight million people. It is called "fair" and "neutral" because it's derived from the most frequently-spoken languages, those in the Indo-European group.

And, it's incredibly easy to learn.

Bob Di Francesco mastered Esperanto in less than a year. He likes to tell how, after studying it on his own, he was able to understand and converse with others the first time he heard it spoken.

But the real test came this past summer when Bob went to Mexico. Instead of speaking Spanish, his major, Bob spoke nothing but Esperanto. In his words, "I got in touch with the Esperanto chapter in Mexico City before leaving. (The Esperanto Association puts out a booklet listing Esperantists in other

countries and their addresses.) "It was great because when I got there, there were people to show me around. They spoke Esperanto and I understood them completely."

If you've ever grappled with another language, you know that after you've memorized the grammatical rules, there are a few hundred exceptions to those rules.

Esperanto has no such irregularities or exceptions. All adjectives end in 'a', and all nouns end in 'o'. It is also totally phonetic - each letter has one and only one sound.

Now the real delight is in tense formation. Present tense always ends in 'as', past tense in 'es', and future tense in 'os'. Again, there are no irregularities or exceptions.

However, there is one drawback to Esperanto; there are no contractions.

Esperanto could prove to be the solution to the world's communication problem (literal, that is). People who must travel extensively would not be forced to depend upon translators or their limited knowledge of a language. Traveling for pleasure would not be the nightmare it often is when one doesn't "Speak the Language."

Now you have the opportunity to learn the language. The Esperanto Club meets on Thursdays from 12-2 in 304 Downer.

Moon....

Continued from page 4

con-man, who had just shafted a few more suckers.

Back on Seventh Avenue, the slowly retreating mob calmed down and mixed with the demonstrators, creating a lively scene. Drunks were singing "Moon River" and "Moon Over Miami" to small but appreciative audiences. Amateur preachers perched on steps and denounced Moon.

One of them, completely carried away with religious fervor, yelled until his voice became hoarse.

"I've tried everything to fill the emptiness in my soul," he confessed. "Sex, drugs, liquor, every religion. Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, but only Jesus could save me. Jesus..."

A plump student with his books in a knapsack, had a different view.

"I look, all religion is complete

bullshit. I should know, I went to Yeshiva University."

Moon's Main Men

Of course, some of Moon's people were out there too, with the slightly vacant look of True Believers in their shining eyes. They held their own little rally, singing songs of praise to God, country and Moon.

By eight o'clock, a few people began leaving, some heading in the direction of the Glad Tidings Tabernacle on 33rd St. which was having an "Overflow Gospel Concert." Most of us, however, hung around waiting for something to happen. We were soon rewarded for our patience.

"The Swami" appeared to challenge Moon. The Swami was a tall, slim black man, dressed like a character out of the *Arabian Nights*. As he and his two

Continued on page 7

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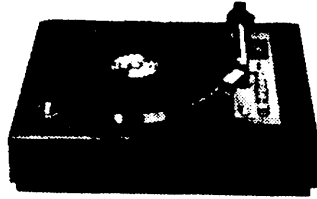
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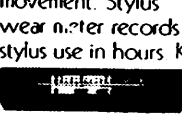
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EPS: Was Tenure Given Where Due?

Continued from page 1

will receive a positive tenure recommendation by the P and B. The claim by several faculty members, however, is that Ratcliffe's defense of Franke, Gedzelman, and Doodell was an intentional sub-par presentation meant to kill their cases.

Before the P and B sessions, Ratcliffe and Franke had been locked in a battle for the chair of EPS. Franke emerged as the winner in the contested battle. On the heels of his defeat, and with plans for a leave of absence from the College, Ratcliffe was then responsible for arguing Franke's case in front of the P and B, an obvious personal and political conflict.

Franke's is considered a rare case where the chairperson of a department is denied tenure. He had, in fact, been granted tenure a number of years before, but at the time it was disallowed at the Presidential level on the grounds that one must be at the College for five years before consideration.

In addition, before the actual procedures, Ratcliffe had sent a note to Harry Lustig, Associate Dean of the Division of Science, described as "an unsolicited anti-Franke letter." The full contents of the letter have not been disclosed, however.

Gedzelman places much of the blame of his own denial of the workings of Ratcliffe. At the time of the hearings, Gedzelman was also a candidate for promotion to Associate Professor. But at the P and B meeting, Ratcliffe testified that Gedzelman was not yet ready for promotion, although he would be a fine choice for tenure. Feeling that he had been dealt a raw deal, Gedzelman stated, "That had to have a negative effect on my tenure."

Goodell, on the other hand, gives Ratcliffe a greater benefit of the doubt

saying, "I presume Ratcliffe was acting in good faith," but he expressed doubts as to what that good faith may have been.

Steiner, the only professor recommended by the P and B, has been a close friend of Ratcliffe's for years. The two drove to the College together everyday, for example. One professor stated, "Ratcliffe's eagerness to push Steiner may have been at the expense of the other candidates." The feeling was expressed that Ratcliffe's close relationship with Steiner may have enabled him to present a better case that he could for the others. "It was more a lack of knowledge than any vindictiveness," the professor added.

Further confusing the situation are the actual qualifications of each professor. Gedzelman, for example, received the highest rating from the EPS student departmental advisory committee, and Goodell was number two. Steiner, by the way, was the only professor not recommended for tenure by the report. However Ratcliffe refused to present this report to the Science P and B, contending that the evaluation was biased.

In a previous interview, Ratcliffe had once stated that "the student evaluation process is really a popularity poll and does not indicate the effectiveness of teaching," but at the same time admitted to consulting student ratings while assigning courses to his faculty.

"He doesn't believe the students can

have a mind," commented one of his colleagues.

Gedzelman can also boast the greatest number of research articles published in the department during the five year period. Outside work is supposed to be a major factor in the consideration of tenure, but Ratcliffe used a system where a candidate's outside work could not be properly assessed. Instead of allowing the candidates to suggest outside experts to testify in their behalf, as is done in other departments, these people were chosen by the department. At least one of the professors complained, "I had unconvincing letters from outside references. These people just did not

know my work."

After the Science P and B makes its recommendations, the case then proceeds to the Deans Review Committee. The Committee, which is made up of the Provost and the deans of the College, generally follows the recommendations of the P and B and either deny or grant tenure accordingly. There are exceptions, however. Assistant Professor Jess Hanks (Biology) was not recommended last year by the P and B, but after an appeal to the Review Committee, he was granted tenure.

In this instance, Dean Lustig has called for a subcommittee to reevaluate the case of each professor before recommendations are sent to the Review Committee.

But the feeling expressed by several EPS faculty was that the Sub-committee was called because of inconsistencies in the P+B learnings. "Ratcliffe's perspective and way at looking at things was not valid. I don't think this was fair at all," one member said.

The sub-committee is expected to make its recommendations within two weeks. Steiner, who had already passed the recommendation of the P and B will have to go through the procedure again, a form of double jeopardy. Franke, Gedzelman, and Goodell will each have their appeal for tenure reconsidered, this time without the presence of Ratcliffe.



Nicholas Ratcliffe

Camp For Handicapped

Continued from page 4

matting, contained the camp's mini-pool. The other rooms served as home-rooms for the various age groups. Many of the building's walls were half-painted and filled with holes. The air conditioning had broken down before camp started and for the remainder of the summer the ventilation system consisted of two fans.

One room, which had served as a telephone center, still had exposed wires hanging from junction boxes. Cans of paint remained stashed in corners of the room as did paint-stained cleaning rags. Floors were filthy; bits of plaster which fell from the walls and ceiling were left

untouched. But both campers and counselors tried to make the best of it. Many trips and outdoor sports activities were planned so that the time spent in the building would be kept to a minimum.

N.Y. Post Publicizes Camp Conditions

During the summer, The New York Post ran a series of articles on the condition of city parks and the disputed inefficiency of the Parks Department. Since conditions at the camp couldn't get any worse, the director called The Post, and asked for a reporter to visit the camp. On August 1, the Post ran a mini-expose with the blaring headline, CAMP FOR THE RETARDED: NOTHING TO

SMILE ABOUT. The following day, Deputy Parks Commissioner Joseph Davidson visited the camp with a crew of electricians, carpenters and painters. Suddenly, Parks Department employees descended upon the camp from all directions. The two park employees who always had an early morning game of ping-pong in the camp's playroom, began spearing every scrap of paper in sight.

"Is He here yet?", one employee asked nervously as he carefully trimmed the crab-grass under a pine tree.

Two days after the Commissioner's visit, all work stopped. Some walls had been patched and painted, and a sink had

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College 2nd In PhDs

According to a recent report by the Commission on Human Resources of the National Research Council, the College is the second leading source of undergraduates who have gone on to earn doctorate degrees during the period from 1920 through 1973.

It should be emphasized that this is not an evaluation of the City College graduate programs, but rather of the College's graduates' success at obtaining education past the baccalaureate.

The University of California at Berkeley leads the nation as a baccalaureate source of doctoral recipients from 1920-73, with a total of 7,578 such degrees awarded to its graduates. Graduates at CCNY earned 6,546 doctorates during the same period.

The other institutions ranking in the first ten are the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, Harvard, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Cornell, the University of Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Ohio State, in that order.

During the same fifty-three year period, the College ranked first in the nation in the number of graduates who went on to earn doctorates in psychology; second in graduate chemistry degrees and education, fourth in history, fifth in foreign languages, literature and mathematics, and sixth in economics and engineering.

In a separate breakdown from the 1968-73 period, the College remained second only to Berkeley among the nation's colleges and universities. This data seems to show that the Open Admissions Program, established in 1970, has not reduced the College's reputation or the high number of graduates who go on to earn doctorate degrees.

-Lipitz

Write On

From the New York Post, Friday, September 6, 1974.

"A gift to Russian Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn of a lifetime supply of Bic pens was announced by Robert P. Adler, president of Bic Pen Corporation."

...and more Moon

Continued from page 5

similarly dressed cohorts, slowly circled the Garden, they collected a huge number of enthusiastic supporters, many of them bombed out of their minds. Around and around they went, chanting rhythmically, "This is the one! This is the one!" A throne was soon found for the Swami - the hood of a parked Toyota coupe - and the crowd roared its approval.

There was a moment, as the horde trampled down the Penn Station driveway, when it seemed as if they all were going to make a mad dash for the Garden's escalators. That didn't happen, but moments later a noisy confrontation developed between the Swami's army and a group of Jesus freaks. Again disaster was averted when the opposing factions lost their nerve and backed away from each other, but the Swami's luck quickly ran out.

Leo's Moon

Continued from page 4

Moon (all grown up now and as oratorically fit as ever) brought his speaking tour circa '74 to Madison Square Garden last week in the culmination of an extensive publicity drive that plastered the faithful face of our friend from Korea on the likes of construction sites and boarded-up restaurants weeks before the rally.

It was clearly the social event of the season. Garden officials meant business when they barricaded entrances to the lobby to ease the influx of patrons pouring into the arena like it was a Yankee doubleheader.

"And a Way We Go!"

The New Hope Singers of Christianity, a choral group of young men and women representing 12 nations, opened the

When he tired of these diversions, the Swami strolled up to 34th St. to catch a cab. But the movement he created was now out of control. His fanatics swarmed after him, stomping over the roofs of parked cars, as they attempted to stop his taxi. About two dozen of them pounded on the cab, keeping time to their chanting. It looked as if the Swami and the cabbie were the intended victims of a ritualistic sacrifice. Mounted police quickly moved in and rescued the Swami from his followers.

While Moon's grandiose revival meeting was still going on, many people left the Garden, apparently unimpressed with his speech. The activities inside must have been less stimulating than those outside.

In any case, if Moon ever has another "Day of Hope" here, my only hope is that I go to a movie that day.

program with two lovely and resonant song arrangements (check my OPOP review). The Korean Folk Ballet, in costumed pink and white, have been dancing for some 4,000 years and recalled in a brief, exhilarating set the better days of the June Taylor Dancers. Twirling their pink fans (?), the troupe performed several interesting dance steps, including their controversial finale (the group's metamorphosis into a flower).

After a big-to-do introduction, detailing Moon's rags-to-riches story - the house lights rose and amidst a pretty hefty round of applause, walked the Moon with his translator.

Grunting and snorting like a Samurai wrestler and gesticulating with forceful, clenched fists, Moon's vocal mannerisms provoked periodic laughter from the crowd. The attrition rate throughout the talk was steady, at least for as long as I stayed, before I came to the realization



that My Cause would be better serviced across the street at McCann's Bar.

Moon's jam featured concepts from his *Divine Principles* book, published by the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity. Among the book's more controversial points are 1) Moon's denial of the Bible as "the absolute guidebook"; 2) his plan for salvation which involves the emergence of a perfect race; and 3) his contention that Jesus, having failed in his mission, is by "no means to be considered the messiah."

But at least there's a purportedly human streak in him. The Revolutionary Student Brigade, in their "Rev. Moon-God's Gestapo?" publicity sheet called attention to his 1946 arrest for bigamy and adultery and his arrest nine years later "for scandalous rites." Probably some lame rap just to get laid.

FDA and Vitamins: Just What Is The Minimum?

By MARC LIPITZ

In the 1830's, Congress gave serious thought to closing down the U. S. Patent Office on the ground that everything had already been invented. The Food and Drug Administration, taking a similar position, is now seeking to limit the sale of vitamin and mineral supplements on the grounds that they are ineffective, useless, and sometimes dangerous, despite massive evidence to the contrary.

If the ruling goes into effect on January 1, 1975, as it is now slated to do, supplements greater than 150 per cent of the Recommended Daily Allowance will be available by prescription only. The effect would be to ban almost eighty per cent of all supplements sold today, labeling them as drugs.

However, a closer examination into the validity of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) reveals some interesting facts. The RDA standard is established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, which is the heavily funded creature of the food industry. Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, sponsor of a bill which would prevent the FDA from establishing its guidelines charged from the floor of the Senate, that "It is in the narrow economic interest of the (food) industry to establish low official RDA's because the lower the RDA's, the more nutritional their food products appear."

"The Board's industry liaison panels include breakfast food companies, candy makers, soft-drink producers, baking firms, and chemical corporations."

"The present Chairman of the Food and Nutrition Board, for example, occupies an academic chair funded by the Mead-Johnson baby food company. He appeared at the FDA vitamin hearings not only as an FDA-Government witness, but also on behalf of such firms and groups as Mead-Johnson and Abbott Laboratories."

In the 1974 edition of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA), many values were lowered from previous standards thus enabling food companies to boast a higher level of nutrients in their products. The RDA standards are also suspect because of the way in which they capriciously fluctuate from year to year. For example, in the recommendations by the Board for pantothenic acid, a B-complex vitamin, it was not on the 1964 list, was listed at five milligrams on the next list, was not on the third list, was back to five milligrams on the fourth list, was doubled to 10 milligrams the fifth list, and was removed completely from the 1974 standards. Has it gone from a "drug" to a non entity?

Between this 1964-74 period, RDA's for a child of four have varied by 100 per cent for vitamin A, 230 per cent for vitamin E, 700 per cent for folacin, 150 per cent for B₁, 132 per cent for B₆ and 300 per cent for B₁₂.

EPA - Noise

Seven environmental groups have released a letter written by the head of the Environmental Protection Agency (The E.P.A.) which indicates that the government has been deliberately dragging its heels in reducing noise pollution.

The letter in question was written in September of last year by Russell Train, head of the E.P.A., to Roy Ash, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In the letter, Train tells Ash "Virtually no progress has been made to implement the regulatory or other enforcement actions" required by the 1972 Noise Control Act. Train adds "We are holding the noise program to a low level of growth and consciously stretching out the full implementation of the 1972 Act."

The Los Angeles Times reports that the same week the letter was written, high E.P.A. officials were assuring a senate committee that the provisions of the 1972 Noise Control Act were being implemented fully.

California Senator John Tunney, when informed of the letter, termed the E.P.A.'s position "Outrageous." Tunney said he may call for a special congressional investigation into the affair.

The 45 milligram level now proposed for vitamin C is less than the traditional 50 milligram level said to prevent scurvy. But after January 1, vitamin C in 250 and 500 milligram tablets, now commonly sold on the market, will be called a drug and regulated accordingly, despite the wide scientific evidence which points to a requirement of C many times the 45 milligram RDA. As of yet, the FDA hasn't found a way of limiting the sale of citrus fruits.

Another unsettling example is the RDA for folacin, which has fluctuated 700 per cent in the last ten years. The latest ruling cut the RDA for children in half. This comes at a time when the Canadian Government's nutritional survey has found that half of all Canadians have "moderate deficiency" levels of folacin in their blood. It is also considered by some authorities as the most widespread deficiency in the United States, especially among pregnant women.

Then there are the claims by the FDA that high dosages of certain vitamins, specifically vitamins A and D, can be toxic. Yet a typical case of vitamin A poisoning is that of an overzealous mother who deluges her infant baby with something like 500,000 units. A similar deluge of salt, for that matter, would have been toxic, but go tell that to the FDA.

When Doctor Whipple received the Nobel Prize for discovering that liver halts

the progress of pernicious anemia, his patients were fed raw liver, three times daily, representing 250,000 units of Vitamin A per day. Mexican food also contains high amounts of vitamin A. According to the FDA, these people should not be alive today.

This doesn't mean that excess dosages of A are safe, but it is surely enough evidence to keep the doors open.

These standards also fail to realize that each individual has a different system, and that no norm really exists. Millions of people around the world are helped by their intake of vitamins and minerals, but the simple fact is that most doctors know little about nutrition. Yet these are the experts whom we will have to rely upon for vitamin and mineral prescriptions.

In a communication to *Modern Medicine*, dated April 13, 1973, Dr. E. Hodges of the University of California remarks that "the American public turns to the physician for nutritional advice but most of them know little more than the patients themselves... We have done a very poor job of teaching nutrition to our medical students... What is lacking is recognition by accrediting authorities that nutrition is a bona fide superspecialty in internal medicine."

And even the American Medical Association (AMA), a staunch opponent of so called "food faddists," has admitted a problem exists. Dr. Charles E. Butterworth, Jr., Chairman of the AMA's

Council on Food and Nutrition, writes that "a great many people in the nation's hospitals are unwillingly becoming the victims of physician-induced malnutrition and outright starvation... It is not due to willful negligence on the physician's part; rather it is due to his lack of understanding of the whole new science of nutrition." (*Nutrition Today*, March-April, 1974)

The lack of knowledge of many physicians towards nutrition is demonstrated on an everyday basis. For example, the vitamin C level is lowered when a patient takes aspirin, but few persons are told to increase their intake of C when under aspirin therapy.

Another example is the use of birth control pills, which can cause deficiencies in two B vitamins, folic acid and pyridoxine. Gynecologists rarely prescribe supplements.

The problem is that if the FDA's proposal stands, a large number of patients will be at the mercy of the skepticism and lack of nutritional knowledge of their physicians.

Research, already negligible, will almost completely cease. And most importantly, the millions who take and benefit from vitamin and mineral supplements will be denied the right to continue this practice. Which brings us back to shutting down the U. S. Patent Office.

New Yorkers Air Views At Pollution Conference

By ANNE MANCUSO

If you're the kind of person who complains about noise and air pollution yet feels that your complaints go unheeded, you should have been at last Saturday's public forum on pollution sponsored by the New York City Department of Air Resources. Chances are your complaints would have had just as little an effect there as in your living room, but at least it would have given you the chance to let off steam.

The forum, which was free, consisted of two series of workshops, each dealing with a different aspect of the pollution problem. One part, the A series, defined the kinds of pollution we are being exposed to and their effects on health. The second series, Part B, described what controls are being established to curb pollution. The two workshops met simultaneously, so I decided to attend the A series.

The first workshop outlined the sources and health effects of air pollution. About fifty people assembled in the "Blue Room" of the Belmont Plaza Hotel to hear four panelists indulge in their specialties.

Dr. Bernard Goldstein, a professor of environmental medicine at New York University Medical Center, began with a description of the major pollutants of our air. Carbon monoxide, a gas whose main sources are automobile exhaust and cigarette smoke, was quoted as one such pollutant. Carbon monoxide decreases the amount of oxygen in one's body by affixing itself to the hemoglobin in the blood (a substance which normally transports the oxygen), thus edging out the molecules of oxygen. This lack of oxygen can affect the brain, causing a person to lose the ability to react quickly. Carbon monoxide also affects the functioning of the heart, particularly in people who have some sort of heart disease.

Cigarettes and Carbon Monoxide
Goldstein spoke of those persons who, because of occupation or habit, are more susceptible to harmful doses of carbon monoxide. For example, a cigarette-smoking traffic cop would have a higher level of carbon monoxide in his bloodstream than a cigarette-smoking bank teller. Of course, both people would have higher levels of carbon monoxide than non-smoking members of both professions. As Goldstein stressed cigarette smoke as a main source of carbon monoxide, voices began to

comment on the ashtrays strewn generously around the room. Needless to say, no one was smoking during the workshop.

The second pollutant discussed was nitrogen dioxide, a lung-damaging gas that comes from automobile exhaust and the smokestacks of Con Edison. In a series of experiments, it was found that the presence of nitrogen dioxide in the body makes a person more susceptible to viruses.

Hydrocarbons are pollutants formed from the interaction between automobile exhaust and the atmospheric gas, ozone. They can be cancer-producing and like carbon monoxide, they can affect physical abilities.

Sulphur dioxides are formed during the burning of fuels high in sulphur content. The historic London and Los Angeles smogs were found to contain significant amounts of sulphur dioxide. Small doses of sulphur dioxide are not considered harmful, but when it mixes with the atmosphere, sulphuric acid is produced. (See "Stinging in the Rain")

Goldstein's estimate of the amount of pollution contributed by Con Edison brought a couple of Con Edison employees to their feet. Peter Freudenthal, a Con Edison air quality control engineer, calmly gave a

five-minute speech about the fallibility of the methods used in analyzing the composition of the atmosphere. Goldstein, with a slight smile, listened to the man, and after a few minutes of quibbling over figures the debate ended.

Freudenthal was typical of many of the people who attended the forum. Engineers from various corporations come perhaps only to refute some of the information. People from local civic groups came to gripe about a specific problem. One man from South Ozone Park, Queens, who was identified by name by the chairman of the panel on noise pollution, complained about the flight patterns of LaGuardia and Kennedy Airports and called for the construction of an offshore airport (wetport). He even brought a tape recording of a home telephone conversation, in which the voices were hardly audible over the roar of jets.

One woman who questioned the restrictions on the level of noise allowed in a multi-dwelling area, prefaced her question with such legal terminology that it was obvious she had been through it before. However there was one man, a student, who confessed he was unemployed and came to the forum looking for a job.

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Ex-Official of AEC Tells of Negligence

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Charging that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is using "wholly unacceptable" methods to judge the dangers in nuclear reactors, a leading AEC safety expert announced September 21 that he was quitting his research job with the AEC "in order to be free to tell the American people about the potentially dangerous conditions in the nation's nuclear power plants."

"In spite of the soothing reassurances that the AEC gives to the uninformed, misled public," asserted Carl Hovaver in his letter of resignation, "unresolved questions about nuclear power safety are so grave that the United States should consider a complete halt to nuclear power plant construction while we see if these serious questions can somehow be resolved."

Hovaver further announced his intentions to work in the future with critics of nuclear reactors like the Union of Concerned Scientists in Massachusetts

and Ralph Nader—to inform the public of the serious nuclear power hazards.

Hovaver's announcement coincided with an AEC order closing down 21 of the United States' 50 nuclear reactors during the next 60 days to undergo extensive safety checks for cracks in the pipes of their cooling systems.

While critics of nuclear reactors have for a long time pointed to the potential hazards of cooling systems—which have never been adequately tested—the AEC has until now refused to acknowledge any problem.

Of the 21 plants that the AEC has ordered to shut down for cooling system examination and repairs, 20 were manufactured by the General Electric Company. In keeping with their approach of down-playing nuclear safety hazards, GE has insisted that one day should be sufficient for the reactor safety inspections. The AEC, notorious for its lack of caution, estimated that each inspection would require a week.

Try It—Once You Read This, You Won't Like It

By PETER GRAD AND ROBERT GRAD

There is a cruel and dangerous conspiracy prospering today which is taking as its victims virtually every child and adult in this country. It is comprised of certain elements of the food industry which prey upon children who would sooner eat the chemically prepared imitation orange flavored Tang than the natural fruit itself, and upon all parents who must count their pennies while struggling to provide minimally adequate meals for their families.

Giant food and chemical corporations such as General Mills, McCormicks, Pfizer and others, bombard us constantly with vacuous television commercials, newspaper and magazine ads, radio spots and radiant billboards, all glorifying products which are, in reality, among the most nutritionally deficient and potentially harmful substances on the market.

We are told that sugar-coated crispies will provide us with energy throughout the day, but we are not warned that sugar will rot our teeth, lower our white blood cell counts or contribute to arterial disease.

We are urged to eat plenty of meat but are not advised that the fat contents may lead to arteriosclerosis, that hormone-injected beef may alter our own body chemistry, that food coloring pumped into and onto meats has been directly linked to tumors and skin lesions in animals, or that sodium nitrate is one of the most powerfully carcinogenic substances found in any food.

TV dinners and chemically prepared food substitutes proliferate throughout every television program; candy, cakes and sugar snacks are plugged ten times an hour on Saturday morning children's shows. But there are no corporate lobbies plugging balanced diets or cautioning consumers on the hazards of eating too much starch or fat or sugar.

Just how many ads have you seen for fresh fruit recently? How about fresh vegetables? (exclude that Seven Seas ad which urges you to buy fresh lettuce so that you douse it in their oysterin, Ploysorbate 60, calcium disodium, EDTA and caramel coloring salad dressing).

Even the vitamin ads, which you thought were the one redeeming subject in ads, are for the synthetic product, not for the naturally derived vitamins which nutritionists are now finding are more potent than those artificially manufactured.

But although these food manufacturers are certainly not unaware of the serious implications of poor eating habits and the role they play in shaping these habits, they alone cannot really be given full blame.

Demand For Precooked Foods

With the rising demand from consumers for more premixed or precooked convenience foods, especially since the 1960's, manufacturers are catering to what the public is asking for, as they devise more and more chemical means of stimulating the appearance and taste of what used to be kitchen-fresh foods.

And true to its traditions, the American public is quite content to hold its ears and close its eyes to news reports of insecticide-drenched vegetables, hormone-injected beef, artificially-colored meats, candies, drinks, chemical preservatives, sugar saturated foodstuffs, radioactive milk, oil and mercury infested fish, thickeners, stabilizers, flavoring agents, antioxidants, sequestrants, etc., etc.

"Well, I haven't died yet so it can't be all that bad" some say, totally oblivious to the fact that just as smoking may take 10 or 20 years to nurture the first symptoms of cancer, so may the continued ingestion of inadequately tested chemical preservatives and additives, slowly be contributing to serious bodily harm and disease.

Still others cite the fact that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) would not allow a food on the market if it were in any way dangerous to our health.

This is simply not true. The FDA is about as independent of major food industries as Nixon was to the milk industry. Although the FDA has on

occasion taken a bold stand on the side of consumers, it more often than not has sided with big business in major policy decisions.

For instance, in 1954, evidence from the National Academy of Sciences showed that the artificial sweetener cyclamate was the cause of bladder cancer in experimental animals. The FDA denied these allegations and the cyclamate industry increased promotional campaigns and reaped tremendous profits from an unknowing public.

It was not until 1969 when scientists turned to the media in a desperate attempt to be heard that the public began reading accounts of the cyclamate experiments. At that point, according to Michael Jacobson, author of Eater's Digest, the FDA "refused to comply with the law prohibiting the use in foods of unsafe chemicals, particularly carcinogens." Instead, the FDA "recommended" that people restrict their intake of cyclamates.

In October of that year, the FDA finally banned the substance, but for some unexplained reason, reversed its decision just a few months later. They announced that cyclamates could be used in foods if such foods were labeled "drugs". It was not until after much public, scientific and congressional outrage that the FDA again reversed itself and finally banned cyclamates altogether.

It is interesting to note that even after the ban, products containing cyclamate still turned up in "thrift" stores, usually in poor neighborhoods, or were donated to charities so that manufacturers such as Camation could claim up to 2 million dollars in tax relief. (A shipment of Camation's "Slender" was already on its way to Laotian refugees as a "humanitarian" gesture before a United States senator introduced legislation which halted the shipments.)

A brief survey of current food industry practices which are still sanctioned and often encouraged by the FDA reveals a most distressing and frightening prospect for consumers concerned about the health of themselves and their families.

Chemical additives

While some experts believe that up to 80% of all cancer is caused by chemical carcinogens found in abundance in the average American diet, the following chemicals are still allowed in food products:

Monosodium Glutamate—Large amounts fed to newborn mice resulted in brain

firmly demonstrated that red no. 4 was banned in almost all foods. The exception was for its use in maraschino cherries. Industrial spokesmen had convinced the FDA that it would be harmless since "nobody eats a whole jar of cherries at a time."

Violet 1 food coloring a 3% solution injected into rats caused a 300% increase in the incidence of malignant tumors (mostly in females). However approval of the food coloring was given after a chemical industry spokesman's plea that it was essential for an upcoming "Easter egg and candy season." Violet coloring is also used, ironically, in the indelible (unwashable) stamp on meats which indicates that the meat is safe.

Sodium Nitrite One of the few additives definitely known to have caused human deaths, this substance has been shown to be one of the most toxic substances in any food. Once in the bloodstream, nitrite readily converts hemoglobin (the blood substance which transports oxygen) into a substance which cannot carry oxygen. When this substance, methemoglobin, reaches a certain level in the body, the individual will quickly discolor, suffer breathing difficulties and possibly die. Infants are particularly susceptible to this substance.

In a more recent finding reported in the New York Times this summer, scientists noted that sodium nitrite, found in salami and bologna, will convert into sodium nitrate if left at room temperature for several hours. If ingested, the chemical will act with the amino acids in the stomach to form nitrosamine, a dangerous carcinogenic substance.

Sodium nitrite, while used ostensibly to prevent botulism, is mainly utilized to secure a pinkish red color in meats such as salami, franks, ham, etc and is also used in fish and prepared foods. One baby food manufacturer admitted that his firm does not use nitrite as a preservative but uses it solely "to produce chemical changes resulting in the characteristic color and flavor of cured ham, bacon, etc." In other words, as a totally unnecessary food coloring aimed at pleasing the mother rather than satisfying any health needs of the infant.

Foreign Substances in Foods

According to Eater's Digest, "Small amounts of the materials and machinery used to produce, transport or store partially prepared foods such as detergents, solvents, lubricating oils, defoamers, adhesives, plasticizers, resins, rubber catalysts, textile fibers, plastics and preservatives are considered to be food additives by the FDA. (Title 21, sections 121.2500-2613) Care for some machine grease in your TV dinner?"

Sugar

Despite warnings from college deans, professors, and government scientists at the 1973 Senate Select Hearings on Nutrition and Human Needs that daily diets of processed foods rich in sugar and carbohydrates are "probably the major cause of heart and arterial disease, diabetes, intestinal cancer and other ailments", the sugar and sugar-related industries are continuing massive media campaigns which are effectively altering and shaping the eating habits of adults and millions of growing children.

Pesticides

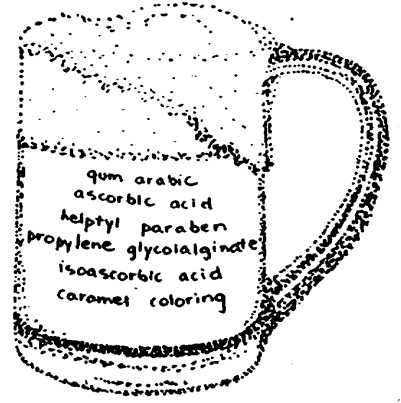
Despite a report by Consumer Bulletin that the amount of pesticide chemicals humans are now absorbing from the environment is estimated to be sufficient to double the normal mutation rate, very little has been done to restrict pesticide usage upon our fruits and vegetables.

In the few instances where it appears the food industry is looking out for your child's interest, they are fraught with deception and trickery. There are literally hundreds of examples but two recent ones should give a clear picture of just what is occurring.

Cashing in on the fortification fad, food manufacturers, after having stripped away most of a natural ingredient's nutrients for economic, appearance or other "practical" purposes, reintroduce a fraction of these substances and then boldly advertise that they have been fortified with added nutrients. Kellogg's for instance, produces both Wheaties and Total. The composition of the two widely

popular breakfast cereals are practically identical with one exception. In Total, there has been an addition of perhaps 1/4 worth of vitamins, thus qualifying it under FDA regulations as a fortified product. On the market shelf, however, Total sells for about 20¢ more than Wheaties a 45% markup that the consumer must pay for because of the addition of a fraction of nutrients.

And just this past week, CBS news reported that sugarless cookies sold under the label of "dietetic" and advertised for



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those anxious to restrict calories, contained, in actuality, more calories than the equivalent sugar-produced pastry under another brand name.

At a time when Americans are eating more processed and synthesized products than the real thing; when studies show that we are steadily eating less nutritious foods while proportionately consuming more noxious carbohydrate and sugar filled preparations, it is important that we re-evaluate our own eating habits.

We must realize that American manufacturers will sell us almost anything that titillates our tastebuds regardless of how it affects our health. The FDA and various agricultural and health agencies are essentially a rubber stamp for the industries and corporations that they serve.

Sugar as Unnatural as Plastic

The highly refined sugar found in almost all prepared foods, mixes, candies, cookies and cakes is as unnatural as plastic. It was not around before humans came into existence and now Americans can be shown to be afflicted by the millions with coronary and systemic diseases directly attributed to our unnatural diets. Inhabitants of countries which do not thrive on sugar have not witnessed these diseases to the extent that we have.

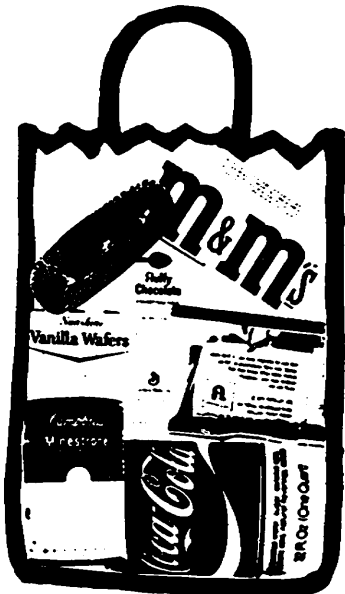
Greasy, spicy and fried foods too, are killers. Before our "civilization" devised and injected hormones, antibiotics, coloring agents and softeners into steak, ham, liver and beef, meat was cooked over an open flame. Most of the fat dripped off and fed the fire while the remaining fat which was ingested was burned up as cavemen hunted for their next day's food. In today's era of automobiles and modern conveniences, excess fat is stored more and more in our tissues and it coats the walls of our veins and arteries.

Your natural inclination is to the healthy and beautiful, the natural—fresh air, grass, trees and sunshine. You can extend that to what you eat. Fresh vegetables aren't something to be finicky about. They are robust, joyous holdouts against concrete and asphalt. Have you ever tasted fresh grown country vegetables? They actually taste good! (Not city tomatoes, artificially and prematurely reddened by injected nitrous gas or oranges saturated with red coal tar dyes.)

It is possible to buy products in the supermarket that aren't overly adulterated—you must learn how to look for them.

Inspect the contents of every package you buy. Learn about the kinds of

(Continued on page 13)



LNS Women's Graphics

damage; in adult animals it caused stunted skeletal development and obesity and in females, sterility; in newborn rats and mice injury to the retina of the eye occurred; and nerve cell death in rhesus monkeys and brain lesions in every species of animal tested were directly related to the chemical.

MSG is commonly used in meats, soups, cheeses, sauces, vegetable dishes and seafoods as a flavor enhancer. Red no. 4 food coloring. High dosages caused cancer in dogs. Evidence of chemical cancer in humans was so

Health Is Not Just A Six Letter Word: Pol

Catalytic Converters Are Part of The Problem, Not The Solution

By PAUL DIMARIA

Would you gamble with \$1.2 billion? Well, the harried American car manufacturers are doing just that on the 1975 models since they've spent that sum on the most controversial pollution-control device yet installed on an automobile: the catalytic converter. While the converter initially seemed to be a clever idea, a number of potentially serious problems have not been solved, including the possibility that it may emit a form of pollution worse than the kind it was designed to eliminate.

The converter was not developed in a burst of corporate generosity, as recent advertisements might imply, but because it was the most likely way for the industry to meet the increasingly strict emission standards from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Any car model, domestic or foreign, that does not meet the Federal standards for a given year is barred from sale throughout the country.

Pollution laws of this type originated in California in 1966; the first nation-wide regulations began two years later. Since then, California's laws have been consistently tougher than Federal requirements, so that cars sold in that state have to be specially designed.

By 1970, the Clean Air Act Amendments were setting emission standards. Initially, the pollutants carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon were restricted, but since 1973 oxides of nitrogen (NOX) were also controlled.

The auto companies met each year's stricter requirements by adding on more and more pollution-control devices to car engines, and by re-tuning carburetor and ignition settings. For 1974, for example, the Ford Motor Company put no less than eight control gadgets on every car it built, mostly to improve combustion and re-circulate some exhaust gases back to the engine. These measures were partially responsible for a decline in gas mileage and driving performance for almost all car models, along with an increase in their weight and cost.

Pollution standards for 1975, however, are a lot tougher than those of 1974: emissions of both hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide have to be cut in half, and by 1977 these two plus NOX must be reduced to less than 10% of what they were in the early sixties. The catalytic seemed to be the answer.

The converter is a cylinder-shaped device that fits on a car's exhaust pipe between the engine and the muffler so that all exhaust gases must pass through it. Inside the device are the catalysts, elements that oxidize the three major auto pollutants into harmless carbon dioxide and water without themselves being changed. The metals platinum and palladium will be used by all manufacturers as catalysts, but the design of the mechanism will vary. General Motors will use thousands of tiny metal pellets coated with the material, while Ford and Chrysler converters will contain a solid honey-comb.



Contrary to popular belief, not every 1975 car will have a catalytic converter; some Ford models will not, as well as the vehicles from some foreign companies, including Honda, Porsche, BMW, Peugeot, Saab and Mazda, which use various other means to meet the requirements. Even catalyst-equipped cars will retain most of the rest of their pollution-control hardware.

The advantages to the catalytic converter make it seem like a cure-all for the numerous afflictions of the gasoline engine. By cleaning much of the exhaust, it allows the engine to be tuned back to earlier settings, increasing gas mileage five to ten percent on 1975 models.

In addition, the consumer can expect to avoid the problems of difficult starting, poor acceleration and stalling that have resulted from previous pollution-control techniques.

The converter would seem to be bringing in an automotive utopia of clean air, fuel economy and good performance all wrapped into a seven-inch metal cylinder. Almost too good to be true.

As things are now turning out, the converter may also have some staggering disadvantages. The extent will not be fully known until large numbers of 1975 cars are on the road. These are the major difficulties:

6 New types of pollution: Some EPA scientists are concerned about the possibility of the converters, while cleaning up hydrocarbons, CO and NOX, emitting pollutants of their own, including sulfur and particles of the catalyst material. These may actually be more hazardous to public health than the usual forms of auto pollution. If this is so, the effects will continually get worse as an ever larger percentage of cars in use are catalyst-equipped. Of course, the danger would be greatest where the traffic is heaviest. Related to this is the unpleasant sulfurous odor that may emanate from converters under certain conditions.

Excessive heat: Temperatures inside a catalytic converter will go as high as 1600 degrees fahrenheit when the car is in operation, making it hotter than any other part except for the combustion chambers inside the engine block. Special heat shields will have to be placed above and below converters on all cars. Without these the heat would be enough to melt asphalt or ignite grass under the car, to say nothing of what would happen to the passenger sitting directly above it. The unresolved question is whether the shields are adequate for the extreme temperatures that might build up in a car under abnormal conditions; for example, if it was moving down a steep mountain grade or towing a heavy trailer.

Fuel problems: All catalyst equipped cars must run only on unleaded gasoline; if merely one tankful of leaded gas is used, the converter is rendered completely and permanently useless by a film of lead covering the catalysts. The first problem here is that unleaded gas isn't widely available. Since July 1st, 1974, however, the EPA has required all gas stations that pump more than 200,000 gallons per year to have a separate pump for unleaded gas.

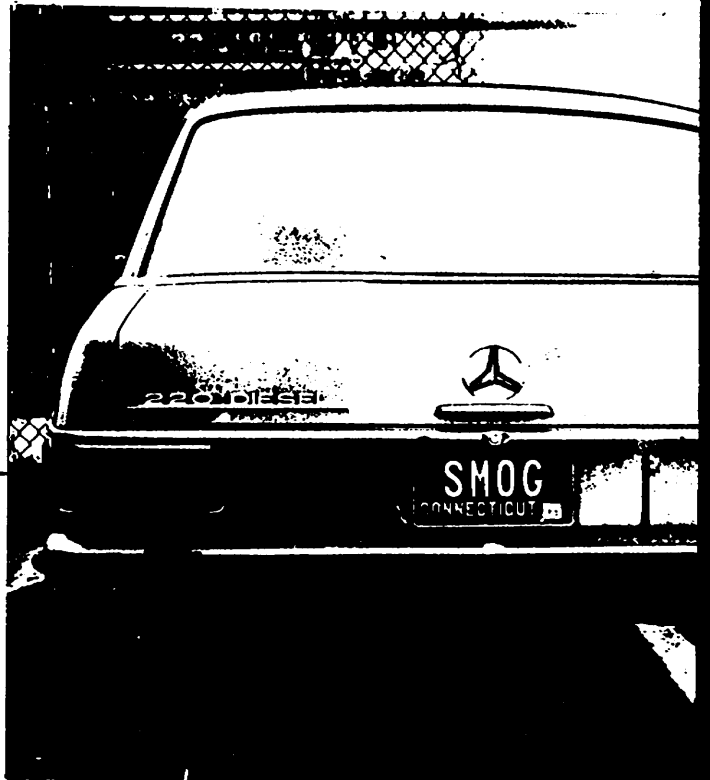
The hitch is that smaller stations, mostly in rural areas, are not required to carry the special gasoline. There is a good chance that many rural owners of 1975 cars won't be able to get unleaded gas and will resort to using leaded gas, despite the fact that their service stations face \$10,000 if caught. Then too, the narrow filler necks on 1975 vehicles were designed to accept only the smaller nozzles of unleaded gas pumps, but a motorist desperate for fuel could easily circumvent this by using a funnel. The result could be thousands of cars with ruined converters spewing out pollutants just a few weeks after coming out of the showroom.

Unleaded gas is also an economic problem for the oil companies. As lead has always been added in order to make lower grade gas usable, unleaded gas requires more refining, which results in smaller quantities produced (perhaps 900 million less gallons per year, according to the National Refiners Association) and higher prices. In other words, the Energy Crisis could be worsened.

Ironically, researchers at Chrysler now think that lead isn't the culprit, but instead, another additive vital for leaded gas. Even if this were true, the additive alone could not be removed, for its function is to prevent lead from gumming-up the engine.

Durability and replacement: Federal law requires the converter to function for 50,000 miles. After more use than that, fresh catalyst material will probably have to be installed at a cost of about \$50 if the device is to continue being effective. It's likely, of course, that many drivers won't bother with this. Thus many cars would go through half their existence with dead converters hanging off their chassis. There is as yet no law making replacement mandatory.

Cost: At a time when car prices are going up every few months, the catalytic converter increases the cost of every car by \$150. And the higher price of unleaded gas will also be a strain on the consumer. But it is also true that car-buyers willingly shell out their money for vinyl roofs, power windows, "crushed velvet" seats, stereo-tape decks and other gimmicks while they



complain about the cost of pollution-control and safety equipment.

With \$1.2 billion spent on the converter already, it's amazing that neither the auto industry nor the EPA is sure of what will happen. The Japanese-made Honda Civic is already meeting the clean-air standards with a "stratified-charge" engine that seems to be free of the numerous hassles of the catalytic converter. There are many other kinds of power sources that have yet to be developed by the American manufacturers: the

Stirling engine (an ex gas turbines, steam and

Technical innovations remarkably absent from expends much of its marketing techniques. given to the social cost usefulness as compared transportation.

For 1975, at least, with us.

Carbon Monoxide You Can't See Will H

By FRED SEAMAN

To many of us, air pollution means dozens of factory smokestacks belching dirty smoke over a helpless city or thousands of automobiles on a jammed expressway, emitting gray cloudlets from their exhaust systems.

True to the proverb, "out of sight, out of mind," we tend to associate the problem only with that aspect of it which we can see.

Yet of all the harmful gaseous wastes released into the atmosphere, the one produced in the greatest quantity not only cannot be seen, but also cannot be tasted or smelled. That substance is carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide is toxic because it combines with the hemoglobin of the blood which is responsible for transporting oxygen to the tissues of the body. When carbon monoxide is present it combines with the molecules of hemoglobin, decreasing the amount of oxygen in the body and, in great enough quantities, it can cause death by suffocation.

Federal air quality standards recommend 9 parts of carbon monoxide per million as the maximum concentration permissible for an 8-hour exposure, not to be exceeded more than once a year. Continuous exposure to air containing this much carbon monoxide causes 2% of the body's hemoglobin to bond with carbon monoxide and produces definite effects on the nervous system. Yet on city streets and freeways packed with traffic, levels of carbon monoxide may exceed 30 parts per million for hours at a time. And at peak traffic hours, concentrations of greater than 100 parts per million have been reported for short periods.

It has been estimated that if one is doing heavy work in an atmosphere containing 100 parts per million for 4 hours, about 12% of his hemoglobin is bound with carbon monoxide molecules. Loss of consciousness occurs when about 35% is bound, and death occurs when 66% of the hemoglobin is bound.

Effects on Brain

Individuals who recover from severe carbon monoxide poisoning frequently suffer permanent brain damage. Brain cells, along with other nervous tissue, are the most susceptible of any in the body

to oxygen deprivation. destroyed, they are gone forever, and other tissues, brain tissue

Carbon monoxide combustion of carbon gasoline. Unfortunately combustion engine, never complete. Although oxidized to form carbon oxygen needed to fully available and invariably carbon monoxide is carbon monoxide in type of fuel and tuning from 3% to as high as 1

Recent figures estimate over 100 tons of man-made sources in which comes from cars.

It is interesting smoke cigarettes inhal carbon monoxide. Be lighted tip of a cigarette limited supply of oxygen 200 to 400 parts per million everytime they take a lost 5 to 15% of hemoglobin monoxide.

"Oxygen Standard treatment poisoning is to administer cities, tanks of pure busy intersections policemen. Every required to take an "effect of exposure to traffic fumes.

The most satisfactory cars appears to be when placed in the carbon monoxide to the Unfortunately, the successful in meeting standards usually are 5,000 miles of driving going to enforce a replacement this often

tion Issues From Acidic Rain To Autos

Dangerous IUD May Be Banned

By NANCY NEINE
College Press Service

No one has ever known exactly how the interuterine (IUD) works to prevent pregnancy. But the serious side-effects of one of these devices—the Dalkon Shield—are now a matter of public record: it has been responsible for 209 septic spontaneous abortions and 11 reported deaths.

On June 27 of this year, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) called a halt to the sale and distribution of the Dalkon Shield until it could investigate the matter further. Studies were conducted and hearings held in August for that purpose. The facts are now in, according to Mary Carol Kelly of the FDA Press Office, and a statement on FDA findings and conclusions will come late in September.

The story goes that over 2000 years ago, camel drivers inserted stones in the uteri of their female camels to prevent conception and birth over long journeys. Not until 1970, though, did the IUD come into wide use among women. Alarmed by Senate hearings on the dangers of oral contraceptives but still desiring birth control, large numbers of women in the United States gave the device a try.

During this time the Dalkon Shield gained popularity among women who had never been pregnant. Hyped as the "IUD that's changing current thinking about contraception," the Shield claimed to have a lower rejection rate than did other IUD's for these women.

The first Dalkon Shield ad, which appeared in medical journals, based its claims on a single study done by Hugh Davis, Shield co-inventor and medical consultant to A.H. Robins Co., manufacturer of the device. The ad claimed a pregnancy rate of 1.1%, an expulsion rate of 2.3% and a one year continuation rate—that is, the number of women who continue to wear the Shield for one year—of 94%.

But the study was not conducted on women who had the device in place for one year. It was conducted on 640 women for 3,549 "woman-months of use."

Dividing woman-months by the number of women involved, the average insertion was only 5.5 months.

In a later ad the A.H. Robins Co. recommended that a patient use another form of contraception along with the Shield for the first three months of use. An irate physician, testifying before the House Hearings on Medical Devices noted that this ad made claims based on a guarantee covering little more than two months of time during which the Shield is the only form of contraception recommended.

While these ads were being published, A.H. Robins had in its files at least 10 independently conducted studies showing the pregnancy rate as high as 4.3% and continuation rates as low as 41%.

David Links, Director of the FDA Office of Medical Devices, wrote at this time that besides "mild puffery" the ads for the device seemed "reasonable and accurate."

Meanwhile reports of heavy bleeding, painful insertion, uterine perforation, higher than expected pregnancy rates and pregnancy complications began coming in from women using the Dalkon Shield as well as other IUD's. A physician's survey by the US Center for Disease Control revealed that IUD use led to more than 3500 hospitalizations during the first six months of 1973.

Then, in May 1974 A.H. Robins sent out letters to 120,000 physicians advising them that six deaths and 36 septic abortions appeared to have been caused by the Shield. By June reports of more deaths and abortions forced the FDA into action. Sale and distribution of the Dalkon Shield were halted.

In July the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HES) told its 3000 federally funded family planning clinics to stop inserting the Dalkon IUD. But it had already been phasing them out for the past two years because information from their abortion clinics indicated that the Shield had a higher pregnancy rate than had been advertised.

On August 21st, the FDA opened a two day public hearing to gather facts and professional opinions about the Shield. Physicians testified that 1 out of every 25 IUD pregnancies occur outside of the uteri and must be aborted. They added that 209 women had suffered septic (or infected) spontaneous abortions during Dalkon Shield pregnancies and that eleven had died of the resulting blood poisoning.

Over the Labor Day holiday, members of the FDA Special Advisory Sub-Committee met to assess information gathered at the hearing. But the final verdict will not be out until the end of

September.

Because the FDA regards the IUD as a "device" rather than a drug, it hasn't the authority to require pre-market testing of the contraceptive. Neither can it require the reporting of adverse reactions associated with the device, the registration of IUD manufacturers nor the attachment of warning labels to each IUD package.

Once marketed, however, the agency can assume a regulatory function if it is capable of proving in court that the product is dangerous to health when used as directed or is improperly labeled. But the FDA only takes action when it's sure it can win in court.

In the past twenty years the FDA has taken action against only one IUD. After two slow years

of investigation, the action was taken just five days before the House Hearings on Medical Devices threatened to expose the Majzlin Spring as a dangerous device.

In California the Coalition of Medical Rights for Women is not waiting for the FDA decision. They've filed a petition with the California Department of Health calling for a ban on all further sales and distribution of IUD's until they can be further tested for safety and the adoption of a regulation that would require manufacturers to take all steps necessary to inform women of the potential dangers.

Patty Fulcher, chairperson of the Coalition said, "Women are tired of being used as guinea pigs for untested medical devices sold at enormous profits by large drug companies."

Stinging In The Rain

Conservation News

Despite the increased use of air pollution controls, the rain now falling on the eastern United States and Europe has increased in acidity 100 to 1,000 times normal levels in just the last two decades.

Under normal circumstances, pure rainwater is only slightly acidic due to its reactions with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The acidity may be likened to that of a potato. In recent years, however, the average acidity of rainwater has increased to about that of a tomato. In occasional extreme cases, rains have been found to be as acidic as pure lemon juice.

Two ecologists, Dr. Gene E. Likens, an aquatic ecologist at Cornell University, and Dr. F. Herbert Bormann, a Yale University forestry ecologist, have reported that the acid rain may be stunting the growth of forests and farm crops and accelerating corrosion damage to man-made structures.

The researchers said that much of the increased acidity could be traced to a rising use of antipollution devices that make many smokestacks appear to be no longer emitting smoke. The devices, which remove only visible particles of solid matter, and not gases, still permit the escape of sulphuric acid and nitric acid in the air.

Before the devices were used, the solid particles, which are capable of neutralizing acids, entered the atmosphere and largely balanced out acids derived from the gases. Now they can no longer do so.

The most widely used method for lowering the output of sulphur dioxide, which is the chief

contributor to acid in rain, has been to switch to fuels that contain less sulphur to begin with. This method led to a decline of about 50 per cent in sulphur dioxide emissions in major cities in the nineteen-sixties.

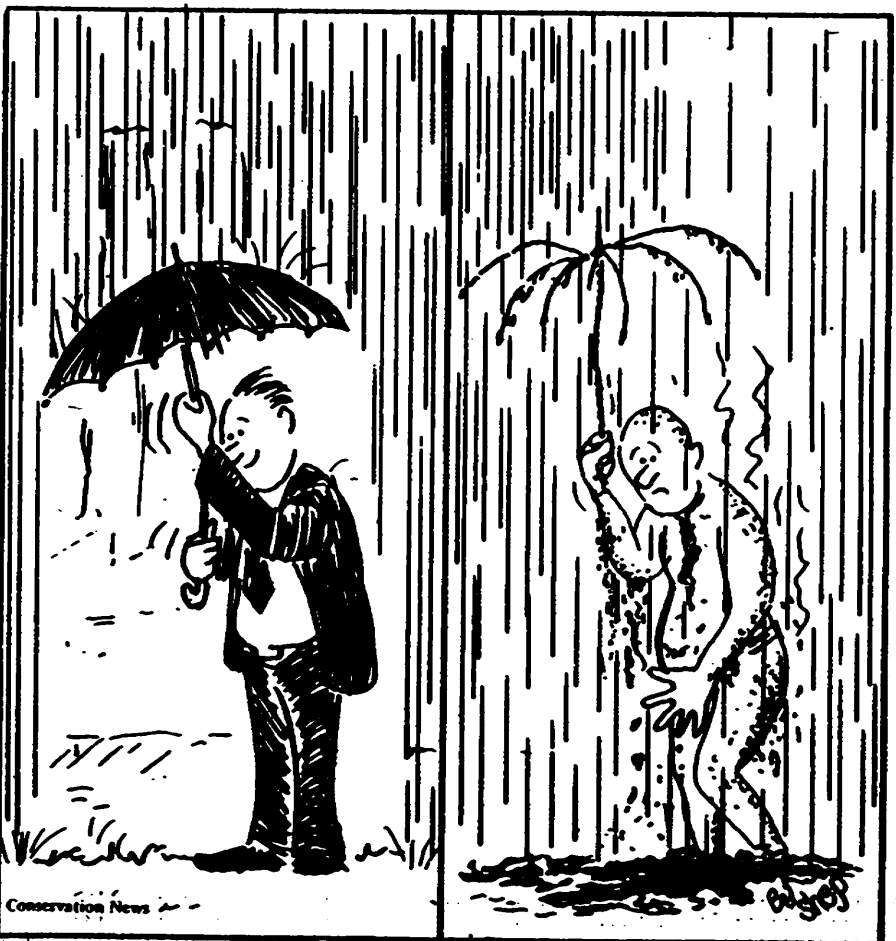
However according to a report by Dr. John F. Finklea, director of the National Environmental Research Center, this improvement has been more than offset by rapidly growing industrialization of regions away from major cities that are burning sulphur-bearing fuels.

Dr. Likens said that while the ecological effects of acid rain are not well known, there are preliminary indications of a reduction in forest growth, which had been noted independently in northern New England and in Sweden.

Laboratory experiments in which acids equivalent to today's average rain were sprayed on growing trees found that pine needles grew to only half normal length. Birch leaves developed dead spots and grew in distorted shapes. Studies on tomatoes misted with the acid water found decreased pollen germination and lowered quality and production of tomatoes.

A number of lakes in Canada, Sweden, and the United States have become increasingly acidic in recent years, and some have experienced serious fish kills associated with the acid levels. Dr. Likens said.

Although the ecologists did not try to estimate the corrosive effect of acid rain on bridges, buildings, outdoor statues and the like, they said that the nature of acids suggested that serious damage was being done.



Conservation News

Asbestos Affecting Not Only Workers, But Also Their Families

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

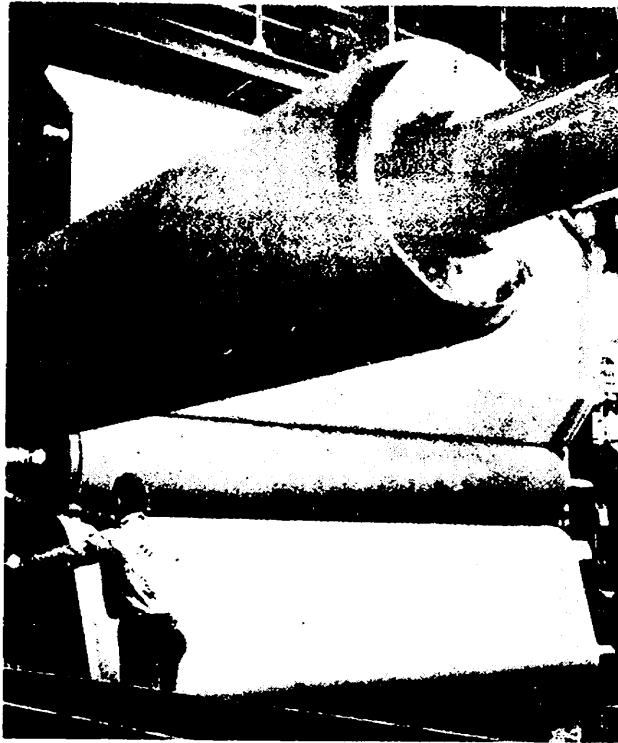
A new dimension has been added to the already serious health threats associated with asbestos, a mineral with 3000 industrial uses that is known to cause cancer and lung disease in workers who inhale it.

According to a research study being conducted at New York's Mount Sinai Medical Center, asbestos workers are not the only ones who are affected by this dangerous mineral, but their families as well. Relatives of people who worked at an asbestos insulation plant during the 1940's are now thirty years later beginning to show the effects of only peripheral and often brief exposure to asbestos.

Thus far, of the 210 workers' family members examined by X-rays, nearly 40% have been found to have lung abnormalities common to asbestos workers. And four people who were indirectly exposed to asbestos as children—probably to fibers and dust brought home on their relatives' clothes—have recently developed mesothelioma, a rare form of cancer for which the only known cause is exposure to asbestos. Two have already died.

Reacting to these most recent disclosures, labor union officials announced their plans to challenge Federal asbestos regulations on the grounds that current rules fail to protect the health of asbestos workers and their families.

"We will be fighting from a different dimension," explained a spokesperson from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. "We'll be looking at a whole generation of our children. It's one



Worker in asbestos processing plant

thing to destroy a worker. It's another to destroy his family."

In challenging current asbestos regulations the unions will renew their demands, presented unsuccessfully at hearings three years ago, that

manufacturing processes be designed so that workers will not inhale any asbestos fibers, and that the employer provide special clothing, showers, and change and laundering facilities so that workers do not bring the mineral fibers home to their

families. Current regulations require none of these facilities, and the present five asbestos fiber parts per million (ppm) limit means that workers inhale billions of asbestos fibers each work day.

Although the Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) ruled in 1972 that asbestos levels should be reduced to two ppm, to avoid inconveniencing industries, this ruling was delayed until the end of 1976. And yet evidence presented at these same hearings showed that the only safe exposure to asbestos was none at all.

In fact, the experimental study which OSHA based their two fiber limit on has recently been revised in light of new evidence, indicating that the level of asbestos to which workers are now exposed can cause cancer and lung diseases years later.

One problem which occupational health expert Dr. Irving Selikoff has consistently emphasized is that the multiple effects of asbestos do not show up until two, three and sometimes even four decades after exposure. Thus the magnitude of the danger is almost always underestimated by statistical reports.

For example, cases of mesothelioma have begun to appear only now among people who worked in asbestos ridden shipyards during World War II.

"What we are seeing today reflects the size of the work force in the 1930s and 1940s when asbestos production was one tenth of what it is today," explained Selikoff warning that there may eventually be an "epidemic" of mesothelioma cases.

Continued on page 14

Doctor Warns Of Pollution "Diseases"

By F. K. SCROGGIN, M.D.
CONSERVATION NEWS

The statement is often made that the human species will eventually adapt to pollution and to the other insults of the modern world and thereby, will spontaneously overcome the diseases of civilization.

For example, air pollution elicits from the lung an adaptive, over-production of mucous which at first protects its tissues against the pollutants but eventually leads to chronic pulmonary disease. Continued exposure to loud noises eventually results in a decreased perception of them. But that is achieved through impairment of the hearing apparatus and therefore at the cost of enjoyment of music and of the finer qualities of the human voice. Living in extremely crowded environments generates psychological attitudes that protect against excessive environmental stimuli, but at the same time embarrasses human relationships.

While functioning in congested, noisy areas, we learn to shut out most of the

surrounding world from our sight, hearing and even consciousness. These defensive mechanisms minimize traumatic experience but they also deprive us of the chance for unexpected, interesting experiences in human encounters.

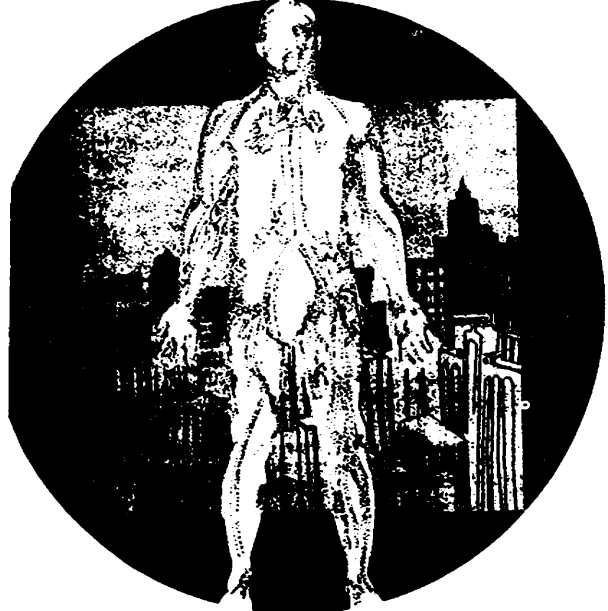
In addition, there are other deep biological reasons that prevent us from becoming genetically adapted to the diseases of civilization. The most important probably is that the insults of the technological environment do not have marked effect on the health during the early years of life. Also, since they generally do not influence or interfere with reproductive ability, there is no chance for genetic selection against them.

Moreover, the adaptive changes that do result from genetic alterations are extremely slow and would require many generations to produce a significant difference. Even if it were true that we could adapt to automobile fumes, the noises of jack-hammers, or the traumatic experience of the rush hour in the subway, it would take more than ten generations for the genes making such adaptations to become widespread.

In practice, then, the only kind of

biological adjustment we can make to traumatic, environmental factors is not true adaptation but a form of tolerance achieved at the cost of functional impairment. Since this is the case, we

must learn to counteract the insult of our technological environment, either by curing the diseases they cause or more usefully, by developing ways of life that protect us from them.



Vinyl Chloride Poisoning: Coating Ourselves in Plastic

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

New evidence revealed in early September indicates that exposure to the ubiquitous vinyl chloride, the basic chemical of the modern plastics industry, may also cause genetic damage and birth defects as well as cancer.

Internationally known cancer expert Dr. Irving Selikoff told a Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on the Environment that "early findings indicate that vinyl chloride may be mutagenic as well as carcinogenic."

Although evidence is currently limited, Selikoff said laboratory tests conducted in Sweden and New York have led him to believe that vinyl chloride is an even greater health threat than originally realized.

Another witness, Dr. Joseph Wagoner of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said that even one breath of vinyl chloride increases the risk of

cancer of the respiratory system, blood-forming tissues, and the brain and central nervous system in addition to angiosarcoma, an extremely rare form of liver cancer.

Vinyl chloride (VC), which in 1972 was the 26th most produced chemical in the U.S., is the foundation of much of the modern plastics industry. Some of the gas was, until recently, used as an aerosol propellant. It has since been banned as carcinogenic. Well over 90% of it is processed into the white, powdery resin poly vinyl chloride (PVC).

Extrapolating from available data, Selikoff estimated that nine out of twenty PVC workers will die from angiosarcoma, compared with a national average of one in 78,000.

With evidence mounting that vinyl chloride was indeed a very dangerous substance, the Labor Department Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued an emergency

limit of exposure to the chemical in late June. Although this limit reduced allowable maximum exposure ten-fold (from 500 parts per million to 50 ppm), it is still considered dangerously high by medical experts and labor representatives. They are pushing for a "no-detectable" level standard when OSHA sets permanent VC and PVC standards sometime in the fall.

But VC and PVC production is controlled by some of the giants of the petrochemical industry like Shell, Tenneco, Union Carbide, Monsanto and Uniroyal. Profits in the \$12 billion a year PVC industry were ahead by 38% in the first quarter of 1974 and the idea of spending money for increased safety precautions hasn't gone over too well.

Industry claims the no-detection proposal is "excessively and unrealistically restrictive," and Business Week predicts the "current odds favor a 1 ppm standard and plenty of time to

meet it."

Meanwhile B.F. Goodrich Chemical Company in Louisville, Ky. announced that eight workers have been placed on leave-with-pay after it was discovered that they are suffering from "liver disorders." All of the men have been exposed to VC. Six workers at the plant have already died from vinyl chloride-induced angiosarcoma, but a plant official would say only, "We just know that there are changes in their livers. We suspect it is due to vinyl chloride exposure."

**You Are
What
You Eat!**

Ad Budgets For Food Industry Leave Consumers Helpless

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Advertisements are ubiquitous. Everyone who watches TV knows the Coke and Pepsi jingles, that the astronauts drink Tang and that Morris the cat can't resist Nine-Lives cat food. Everyone also knows that advertisements cost money, but just how much money corporations spend to promote their products is largely unknown.

In the August 26 issue of the trade magazine Advertising Age, however, the advertising budgets of the 100 leading national advertisers were revealed. General Foods, ranking third in the top 100, paid \$180 million to promote its products. General Mills spent \$74 million convincing the public to buy its breakfast cereals, cake mixes and Parker Brothers games. Kraftco spent \$74 million advertising its food products.

Comparing these budgets to those of government regulatory agencies is one way of putting these figures into perspective. For example, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Bureau of Foods is responsible for insuring the safety of our food supply. The Bureau had a budget of \$65,791,030 in fiscal year 1974 with which to perform this crucial function.

According to a lawyer in FDA's Office of the General Counsel, the Bureau has more problems than its present staff can possibly deal with, yet General Foods alone spent almost three times as much money on advertising as did the Bureau on watching over the entire food industry.

Millions upon millions of dollars are spent annually to promote foods high in sugar and fat and low in protein, vitamins and minerals. Coca-Cola invested \$24 million in advertisements for "the real thing." Last year Jell-O was backed by \$6.5 million worth of advertisements. Post Alphabits, a sugar coated breakfast cereal from General Foods, received \$2 million in ad support.

Public interest organizations attempt to fill the large gap left by the government in alerting people to these health dangers, but their financial resources are not even in the FDA's league, much less that of the food companies. Public opinion is shaped by those who have the public's ear. At present, only the large food companies can afford to buy access to that ear and they are doing so every day of the year.



LNS Women's Graphics

Do Birth Control Pills Cause Defects?

As many as 4.7 times the usual number of infants may be born defective to those mothers exposed early in pregnancy to one of the various synthetic estrogens used in birth control pills and some pregnancy tests, according to an article in The New York Times (October, 3, 1974).

A study done by the New York State Health Department finds many mothers who had taken hormonal pregnancy tests, or those who had inadvertently taken birth control pills the first three months of their pregnancy (not realizing they were pregnant) gave birth to children with defective limbs, hearts, spinal column, and digestive tract.

The study was originally published in the The New England Journal of Medicine by Dr. Dwight Janerich, and recommends that women be given pregnancy tests before prescription of birth control pills for them. Also, he recommended that women who are taking pills, and wish to conceive, discontinue the pills and use another method of birth control for at least three months, to allow residual hormones to be metabolized.

Hormones have been found before to cause defects when administered to pregnant women. The most well-known case of this is that of Diethylstilbestrol, (DES), a hormone prescribed in the early

1950's for women likely to miscarry. Daughters born to those women are now beginning to develop adenocarcinoma of the vagina in extremely large numbers for their age group.

Since regular exams are not given for vaginal cancer in young women, the disease now has approximately a 50% fatality rate. Any young women who suspects her mother may have taken DES when pregnant should try to find out from the gynecologist's medical records if possible, and if there is any doubt, should have a Schiller Test for vaginal cancer done every six months.

— Carver

Pollution Conference...

Continued from page 8

consisted of; a doctor from the State University at Stony Brook, who emphasized smoking as a leading cause of cancer and respiratory diseases; a doctor from the Jewish Hospital and Medical Center in Brooklyn who discussed the influx of pollen in the city and its effects on allergies; and a union official who described the hazards facing workers in the chemical and pesticide industry and the similar dangers facing consumers of those products.

Ironically, the workshop in the sources and health effects of noise pollution drew a more vocal crowd. Even the chairman of the panel, a professor of speech arts and pathology at Adelphi University, demonstrated inadvertently how annoying some noises can be. Stating at

Try It— Continued from page 9

additives that are permitted in the foods you regularly eat. A few decent legislators have fought hard for your right to know exactly what you are eating, although we are still far from an ideal situation in which the contents of all products are fully itemized and all harmful ingredients eliminated.

It would not hurt to write legislators, food manufacturers and the FDA and let them know your feelings about the tampering that is done to the food you buy.

After all, you are what you eat.

the beginning of the workshop that he had a hearing impediment, he spoke so loudly that some people instinctively put their fingers in their ears. He soon got the message and turned down his microphone.

Noise is detrimental to health

Dr. Laura Wilbur of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, described the physiological effects of noise on the body. Besides the probability of permanent hearing loss, a phenomenon that affects people differently, exposure to noise can increase tension and nervousness, disrupt food digestion and lead to high blood pressure and stomach ulcers. This is caused by the excess amount of adrenalin that is pumped into the bloodstream when a loud noise startles the body. The adrenalin causes the heart to beat faster, muscles to tense up, and the blood pressure to rise.

Even a relatively low level of noise can cause adverse effects. For instance, a continuous noise during one's sleep can interrupt the dreaming process, which then affects that person's behavior when awake. Any loud noise that interrupts sleep all together will obviously have the same effect.

The most common sources of noise in the city are cars, trucks, buses, subways and construction apparatus. Aircraft is also a major source of noise (as well as air) pollution, but according to Ray Gerson, director of the City's Bureau of Noise Abatement, noise pollution caused

by aircraft is a federal, not a local issue. He said that noise controls have been set, and there is a move to monitor the noise levels of individual airlines as well as the noise level of the entire airport.

Presumably, all airlines are not alike. Gerson also stated that noise caused by heavy construction has been reduced because of the introduction of new, less noisy equipment.



Smoke pours from Texas auto plant

Guards At Kent State Ordered To Fire

Continued from page 1

under the federal civil rights laws, which provide money damages for persons deprived of their constitutional rights under color of law. All nine of the injured students killed at Kent, have such cases pending. The cases have been consolidated and will be tried in federal court in Cleveland in April 1975. The lengthy process of pre-trial discovery is now going on, and it was in the course of this discovery process that Fassingier disclosed his knowledge about McManus' order.

The discovery process had been interrupted in 1970 when a federal judge dismissed the civil cases. In April of this year, however, that dismissal was overturned by the US Supreme Court.

The most significant feature of the civil cases is that they name as defendants not only the enlisted personnel who fired their weapons into the students on May

4, but also the National Guard commanders and officials who were responsible for placing the troops in the situation with loaded weapons and under orders to disperse peaceful assemblies.

One of the civil defendants is Sylvester Del Corso, a war hero and former prison warden who became Ohio's Adjutant General in 1968. It was Del Corso who implemented the extraordinary policy of sending Ohio guardsmen into routine civil disturbance duty with live ammunition loaded in their weapons—contrary to regular Army practice—and under permissive rules regarding the use of firepower.

Prior to the 1970 shootings, Del Corso had urged Ohio guardsmen to write letters in support of the war, and had publicly stated his belief that Communist conspirators were behind the campus protest movement.

Another of the civil defendants is

James A. Rhodes, who was Governor of Ohio in 1970, and who had appointed Del Corso. Late in 1969 and in 1970, Rhodes had made public vows to end disruptions on Ohio Campuses. During Rhodes' administration the Ohio National Guard saw more duty in civil disorders than the National Guard of any other state in the union.

On the day before the Kent shootings, Rhodes had held a press conference in the city, denouncing the groups whom he presumed responsible for the disorder and vowing to "drive them out of Kent."

A former guardsman who was in charge of the Guard's press relations to Kent State has testified in his deposition in the civil cases that at a closed meeting preceding his press conference Rhodes had given orders that the Guard should disperse even peaceful assemblies on the campus.

Rhodes is currently out of office, but he is running as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio again this fall.

More light on the 1970 shootings is

expected to be shed as the months of depositions and other discovery in the civil cases proceed and are made public. Principal attorneys for twelve of the thirteen Kent civil plaintiffs are Steven A. Sindell, a young Cleveland lawyer, and David E. Engdahl, a University of Colorado law professor long involved in the litigation who has taken a leave of absence for the trial. The remaining plaintiff is represented by lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Asbestos

Continued from page 12

Furthermore, since asbestos fibers remain in the environment, the threat is magnified and extends to the general public as well as workers. Asbestos fibers can still be found in the attic dust of the homes of workers who worked in asbestos plants as many as thirty years ago.

And judging from the government's record in regulating asbestos pollution, the epidemic which Selikoff warns of is a real possibility. In Duluth, Minnesota, a U.S. court has allowed a Reserve Mining Company to continue dumping asbestos contaminated wastes into Lake Superior since thus far no Minnesotans have suffered any ill effects from drinking the contaminated water or breathing the fiber-filled air. With this kind of approach, regulatory actions come only when it is already too late.

Our Man In Colombia

Continued from page 5

Beautiful San Augustine

Imagine a city with no subways, no factories, no paved roads, no hot water, no banks, and very few people. That's San Augustine. Total strangers are greeted with a "Buenos dias." Naturally, all the gringos hang out there, and most people end up staying longer than they intended. One girl we met stayed for five months.

The month-long feast of San Pedro reached its climax while we were there. To celebrate, people launched rockets, shot off firecrackers, and got drunk (among other things). They also played their famous "chicken game." A chicken is hung by its feet from a gallows, while men and women on horseback try to grab it. The chicken can be yanked up and down by onlookers, which makes it more difficult to grab. Whoever catches the chicken and tears off its head, wins the chicken.

That day, I got a strong case of diarrhea from a Colombian hot dog. They warned me about that dangerous South American food, and they were right.

We left the next day, late, because the bus driver was too hung over to function. Isis found it amusing.

"Everywhere else they'd fire the driver. Here they change the bus schedule."

At the end of the trip we had half a pound of grass left. After an unsuccessful attempt to mail it home in the form of a candle (an attempt that ruined half of what we had by getting it drenched in wax), Isis decided to just smuggle it past the guards by flirting with them. Mexican jails are full of pretty young girls who try to flirt cocaine across the border. And sure enough, just before our plane took off, the Colombian border guards searched us.

Isis started talking fast. I tried to look not too dangerous so they wouldn't hit me with a rifle butt. They led us to a small room; to torture us, I was sure. They muttered in Spanish about five years in jail and drug smugglers. All the while Isis was saying that it's not a lot of dope, only enough for the head.

Once inside the room their first words were "How much money do you have?" Ahh. Whew. So we can buy our way out.

They made me empty my wallet. Isis prudently kept her travellers checks safely hidden and we didn't mention them. If not for those checks, we would have arrived in Florida absolutely penniless. They took my \$70, the few pesos we had kept as souvenirs, and set us free.

But not before they offered to sell us back our own dope for a hundred dollars. Isis gave the cops a scornful glance and said, "I can get it cheaper in Florida!"

College's Fund Drive Underway

By PAUL DIMARIA

A new Academic Development Committee is now being formed to decide on the funding priority of various programs proposed in the 1973 Academic Master Plan (often called the Binder Report). The members of the Committee were appointed by the Faculty Senate's Educational Policy Committee, and will meet for the first time in early October.

Alice Chandler, Assistant Vice-President for Institutional Development said that, in addition to deciding on funding priorities, the Committee will be considering mainly the programs for Humanistic Studies, Contemporary Studies, Biomedical Education, Communications, Urban and Environmental Problems, and the Pre-Baccalaureate and Adult Education Programs.

Chandler notes that one of the major factors in the decision-making will be the money raised from alumni, major corporations, foundations, and private contributors. She expects about \$2.5 million to be received this year. The eventual goal is at least \$10 million, and possibly \$50 million, with the remainder of the total projected cost of \$93 million to come from Federal and State monies.

Discrimination Against Gay People Protested

Gay activist and WIN correspondent John Kyper was denied entrance into Canada August 26 because he is homosexual. At the Whirlpool Bridge, Niagra Falls, Kyper was turned away because Canadian law prohibits the immigration of "prostitutes and homosexuals."

Recently the Canadian Criminal Code has been altered to allow homosexual acts between consenting adults, but the Immigration Code has not been advanced to this point yet.

When he arrived at the border, Kyper was routinely asked if he had anything to declare. He mentioned that he had a number of copies of the Boston Gay Community News, and the official began to question him about his criminal record and sexuality. Kyper was then told of the anti-homosexual law and escorted to the American side of the border.

Because of the terms of the law, Kyper is effectively barred from Canada for life.

United States immigration law also bars gays from other countries from entering the U.S. The National Gay Task Force, New York Lesbian Feminist Liberation and the Body Politic, a Toronto gay collective, are planning a protest for late October. Simultaneously at four or five points on both sides of the Canadian/U.S. border across the continent, gay women and men will attempt to cross over. The groups intend to bring it to court as a test case if they are not permitted to cross.

For more information on the action, contact the Task Force, 80 Fifth Ave., NYC 10011 (212) 741-1010.

Enrollment Up

Applications submitted to the City University (CUNY) for its Fall 1974 freshman class represent a 3.9 percent increase from last September's figure. According to statistics compiled by the University, applications total 65,946, up 7,796 from last year's figure of 58,150.

This increase also includes the largest number of applications from those over twenty five years of age ever received by the University. Of the total applications, 11.5 percent were received from such students.

The University's Office of Admission Services predicted that the rise in applicants would generate the largest freshman class that CUNY has ever accepted. Assuming approximately two-thirds of all Fall applicants actually register, the 1974 class could well be in excess of the University's previous high of 39,211 registered freshman in the Fall of 1971.

Although final data is yet to be compiled, statistics available on those who applied for admission show: 11.5% are over twenty five years of age 3.12% are veterans 6.9% applied with General Equivalency High School

Continued on page 20

Westminster

Continued from page 4

Each day, Another Museum

The day started early for the group. Generally, they'd leave "home" in the morning and head for a museum. After a number of visits to different museums, the Tate gallery became their favorite, because of its large collection of John Constable's work.

After visiting museums, the group usually went to the theater. Holly said, "At the end of the course, we counted 43 separate theater ticket stubs." Among the plays seen were *The Constant Wife* with Ingrid Bergman, and *The Tempest* with John Gielgud.

But the day didn't end there. Somewhere, in between the sight-seeing and the shows, came the work. It's a course, remember? In Holly's words, "We worked a lot. We read two to three books a week and wrote reviews on everything we saw and did."

Of course, the students did have time to themselves - about two days a week. Their evenings were usually spent in pubs. "We did a study of them," Arthur said. "The pub is a way of life... Each one differs from the next."

Equivalency Diploma Now Accepted By CUNY

Under a newly-established program, applicants to the City University of New York who expect to receive a high school equivalency diploma (GED) can be allocated to a CUNY college on the basis of their score on a CUNY test.

The GED Predictive Test, developed after two years of study by the university's Office of Admission Services, is 84 percent accurate in determining whether or not a student will pass the regular state-administered GED examination, according to university officials.

Until this year the high school dropout who finally made up his mind to get a

high school equivalency diploma might have waited as long as a year before being able to register at a City University college.

The Office of Admission Services, however, administers its predictive test every two weeks, and uses the university's computer to return test scores in seven days.

Success on the predictive test is not an automatic guarantee of entry: GED applicants to the university are still required to have their diploma in hand when they register.

A total of 545 persons have taken the predictive tests this year, with 126 admitted as freshmen this fall. These

students came only after four months of study during which the predictive test results were compared with actual results on the General Equivalency Diploma test.

The predictive tests are offered on Saturdays at the university's Office of Admission Services (875 Avenue of the Americas in Manhattan) and at CUNY's Baruch College (17 Lexington Avenue in Manhattan). Predictive results are available within seven days. Persons who fail the examination may obtain counseling and an opportunity to re-take the exam.

For further information, interested persons should contact the CUNY Office of Admission Services at (212) 795-6710.

Some Reject Conditional Amnesty

Liberation News Service

President Ford's offer of conditional amnesty to Vietnam-era draft evaders and military deserters is being solidly opposed by exiles, exile groups and organizations pushing for full, unconditional amnesty. "What the Ford program says," summarized Charlie Stimac of AMEX-Canada, a Toronto-based American exile group, "is that resistance to the war must be punished whereas Nixon's actions are pardonable."

Under the Ford program, announced September 16, draft evaders and deserters have until next January 31 to turn themselves in. They must then "reaffirm their allegiance to the United States" and agree to spend up to two years in public service jobs. Ford also announced the creation of a nine-member "clemency board" to review the cases of those already convicted of desertion or draft evasion.

Members of the amnesty movement were sharply critical of the Ford program both because it punishes those who opposed the U.S. involvement in Indochina and because it fails to take into account the half-million men and women who received less-than-honorable discharges from the military as a result of their anti-war anti-racism activities while in the service.

AMEX-Canada, the largest American exile organization, hosted a conference in Toronto September 21 and 22 to organize a boycott of the Ford amnesty program. The conference included American exiles from Britain, France and Sweden as well as Canada.

"We will boycott the Ford program because we feel the American people have the right to resist unjust force," explained Charlie Stimac. "We feel it is necessary to continue to build our fight for a universal unconditional amnesty is in order to prevent future wars of this nature and to support the peoples' right of resistance against them."

Among the many other groups opposing the Ford program are Vietnam

Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and the Americans Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

VVAW/WSO termed the Ford program "a highly conditional amnesty for some 10% of the war resisters." By this VVAW/WSO notes that the amnesty program is only extended to the approximately 50,000 exiles while it ignores the estimated 560,000 people who received less-than-honorable discharges from the military. The veterans organization also notes that there are about 200,000 resisters now living underground in the United States who should be given total amnesty.

"The growing amnesty movement holds a threat for the U.S. government because universal, unconditional amnesty requires that they admit that their exploits in Southeast Asia were wrong," stated Winter Soldier, the VVAW/WSO paper. "Clearly Ford hopes that his

conditional amnesty proposal will divert the growing militancy and strength of the anti-imperialist amnesty movement."

The American Servicemen's Union termed the Ford amnesty program "a cruel hoax" and predicted that it would be "justifiably rejected by the great majority of those eligible for amnesty."

The ACLU also predicted that "few men will participate in the program," labeling Ford's amnesty "far short of the unconditional amnesty the ACLU has called for." The ACLU also noted that the newly created Amnesty Review Board, which will do case-by-case reviews of exiles and deserters, "places a burden on men to articulate their conscientious object to the war. This may be difficult for many of them since it was the poorer, less educated men who were not deferred because they did not have access to adequate draft counseling and educational deferment programs."

Similarly, the American Friends Service Committee called Ford's conditional amnesty "totally

inadequate."

Many of those already imprisoned for draft resistance have also indicated their opposition to Ford's amnesty program. Malachi Williamson, given a 30-day furlough from Allenwood (Pa.) federal prison while his case is reviewed, said "I'd rather serve a jail term than take a low-paying menial job."

Camp...

Continued from page 7

been installed in the girls' bathroom, but all of the electricians, carpenters and painters had disappeared. The park employees had disappeared.

Then on August 12, a transformer burned out and the entire building was left in the dark. The Parks Department estimated it would take "one day to six months" to fix. The Post was invited back and on August 14, it printed a story about the stoppage of work. The following day, Davidson was back with the electricians, carpenters and painters. The park employees reappeared. And the transformer was fixed in two days.

A final article appeared in The Post on August 28, citing that just \$45 worth of material was needed to correct the building's problems. Parks Department labor was fixed at "several thousand dollars."

The camp also has a fall and winter program, but for most of the kids, who live at home, it's difficult to attend. Unlike the summer program, which provides for bus service to and from the camp, the fall program is dependent upon private transportation. Campers without cars face long bus or train rides to the camp, not something to look forward to during cold weather or snowstorms.

The camp has a long way to go. Additional funding from the city is needed. More interested and qualified staff members are needed. But, the camp does exist, providing services to a group of often neglected human beings. And that's important.

Energy Critics Harassed

Zodiac News Service

A secret report on critics of the energy industry, compiled by a private research firm in Washington, D.C., has been sent to police intelligence agencies around the United States.

The Dallas Times-Herald states it has received a copy of the 26-page report which lead to a police investigation in Texas of critics of nuclear power plants.

The Times-Herald does not reveal the name of the firm that drafted the report; but the newspaper says the 26-page document blames "Communist-directed radicals" for most of the protests against energy policies in the United States.

The report is entitled "energy industries under radical attack." It alleges that a meeting, critical of the energy industry, was held in Atlanta last year

and staged by "Communists," Maoists," and "Trotskyist groups."

According to the report, some of the groups attending that meeting included Liberation News Service, The American Civil Liberties Union, The National Lawyers Guild and Environmental Action.

The report states: "The forces ranged against the energy industry represent a wide spectrum of revolutionary Communist groups working with ecology and minority organizations who are filling the role defined by Lenin as 'willing dupes.'"

A result of this report, Texas State Police intelligence agents compiled a comprehensive dossier on a Continental Airlines pilot in Dallas who had been identified as being a public critic of nuclear power plants.

ATTENTION STUDENTS

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WHAT'S HAPPENING

HARD FILMS

"The Harder They Come", with Jimmy Cliff, is being shown at 2, 4 and 6 PM, in the Grand Ballroom, Friday, October 4. Suggested donation 25¢.

LISTEN...

The Lecture Committee is currently taking a 'poll' to determine who students would most like to listen to instead of their teachers. To help get your favorite set up to lecture here, go to room 152 Finley and ask for their questionnaire. Put "Mustard" for question 4.

WANNA HORSE AROUND?

Students interested in joining the College's first horseback riding team should call Janise Gray at 764-5293.

GRAD SCHOOL NOTICE

A representative from New York University will be on campus Wednesday, October 9, between the hours of 1:30 and 4:30 PM to interview interested students in room 440 Finley. Appointments should be made in advance, in room 117 Shepard.

MED SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

...and applications will be discussed by Dr. Robert Goode. Thursday, October 10, from 12 to 2 PM in room J1, Science Building. Representatives of medical schools in the metropolitan area will be present on October 17 to answer questions on applications in the same place.

FREE CRAFTS WORKSHOPS

Will be held again this term. Silkscreen will be given on Mondays; leathercraft on Tuesdays; needlecrafts, Wednesdays; stained glass, Thursdays and Fridays are open workshop. The shop is open from September 30 on, from 10 to 3 PM in room 350 Finley.

THE WILD BUNCH

The first annual meeting of the Frisbee club will be held Thursday, October 10, at 1 PM, outside Room 1032 in the Science Building. If you can't make this meeting, call Mike at 621-7391.

SALES AND SAILS

The South Street Seaport Museum will be holding a "Clearwater Pumpkin Party" on Sunday, October 27 and Monday, October 28, from 11

AM to 4 PM. There will be a parade, theatre, contests, games, boat tours, and pumpkins on sale, from 50¢ to \$5.00.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL

The New York Women's School is having its Fall 1974 registration on October 12, from 11 AM to 3 PM and Monday, October 14 through Thursday, October 17, from 5:30 to 7:30 PM. They are located at 371 9th Street, near 6th Avenue, in BROOKLYN, and can be reached by taking the "F" train to Seventh Avenue, or the "RR" to Ninth Street.

They are offering courses in Consumer Education, High School Equivalency, Women's Liberation, Lesbianism, Marxism, The Family, U.S. History, and Writing, and Workshops in Crafts and Singing. For information on places, times, course descriptions, etc., call the school on Sundays at 788-9209. The registration fee is \$5.00, plus one night per semester must be spent by each student helping in the child care center, which is free to those who need it. Classes start Monday, October 14.

OVER THE RAINBOW

The Rainbow Sign Coffeehouse gives folk concerts every Friday night. On October 11, Dan Smith and Peter Janovsky; October 18, Jim Zimmerman and Kip Sullivan. Admission is \$1.50 and includes coffee, tea, fruit and cookies. St. James Church, 2500 Jerome Avenue in the Bronx (take the #4 or the 'D' train to Fordham Road).

ARABIAN NIGHTS

Belly dancing will be taught by Hayat at the West Side YMCA (5 West 63rd Street). Lessons begin October 1; eight sessions for \$24.00. For further information, call 787-4400.

FROM NIXON TO FORD

The transition will be discussed by Sam Marcy, chairman of Workers World Party. Saturday, October 5 at 7:30 PM at the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th Street, 3rd floor.

FILMAKING WITHOUT WOMEN?

A conference on "Filmaiding USA - A World Without Women" will be held at the

Donnell Library, 20 West 53rd Street, on Wednesday, October 9, from 6 to 9 PM. Panelists include Molly Haskell, Phyllis Chesler, and Eleanor Perry.

WRITERS NEEDED

Toby Mostysher is soliciting poems, short stories, essays, et al, on the Nazi Holocaust. She'd like to hear from children of survivors, both Jewish and Gentile, for an anthology. For further information, write: Toby, Box 215, Rocky Hill Station, Rocky Hill, New Jersey 08553. Telephone 212-864-7773 or 212-TW7-6788.

STREET GAMES

Street games, sponsored by Korvettes Department Stores and The Parks Department, are scheduled for Saturdays, October 5 through 26. There will be neighborhood competitions in Stickball, Stoopball, Johnny-On-The-Pony, Chinese Handball, Boxball, and Punchball. All New Yorkers over 16 are eligible. For more information, stop playing around and call the NYC

Department of Recreation at 699-4214.

ON WOMEN

NYU is presenting a multi-media program on women from October 8 to 31. The films, exhibits, concerts and lectures are all free. For more information, call 598-2458.

SPANISH LESSONS

A course in practical Spanish is being given Wednesdays, from 7 to 9 PM, at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street. The first meeting will be on October 9. Call CH2-4140 after 7 PM for more information.

STREET HARASSMENT WORK.

...is held every Tuesday at 8:30 PM, at the New York Womens' Center, 243 West 20th Street.

BEER-SHEBA

Artifacts and archaeological finds will be on display at the Jewish Museum, 1109 5th Avenue, Sundays from 11 AM to 6 PM, and Mondays through Thursdays, noon to 5 PM, through October 31. Admission is free.

MEXICAN MASKS

...will be exhibited beginning October 10 at the Museum of the American Indian (If you haven't been to the museum yet, go now. It might be moving from New York to the Midwest this year). The museum is located at Broadway and 155th Street and is open Tuesday through Sunday, from 1 PM to 5 PM. Admission is free.

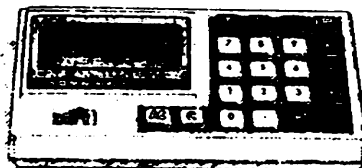
CHELSEA CLINIC

The Chelsea Clinic, which gives free medical and social services to lower West Side residents, needs money to continue operating. To help raise some of the money, they are holding a raffle on October 17. They're located at 188 Eighth Avenue.

LASERS?

"Laserium", a laser light show, is being shown at the Museum of Natural History's Hayden Planetarium on Friday and Saturday nights, at 7:30, 9, and 10:30 PM, starting October 4. Admission is \$2.25.

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and Mysticism" at Hillel-
Jewish Community House, Thursday,
Oct. 10 at 12:30. Rabbi Alvin J.
Bobroff will speak.

These lectures and programs were made
possible by a grant from JACY (Jewish
Association for College Youth)

Is Bowie Jolly?

By HERB FOX

"So we asked David Bowie to come in and play sax for us, which was rather jolly!" said Maddy Prior. It says so right here on Gibson and Stromberg's nice green bio. Rather jolly? Bowie as jolly? That's a new one on me. Interesting, perhaps. Inspiring, even less perhaps. Amusing is probable. But jolly? That takes guts.

"I think it's the first real alternative to rock... it's different." Rick Kemp says to me. Read that again. The first real "alternative" to rock... Can ya believe this guy? He's talking about 600 year old English folk songs! That statement takes more than guts to make. That takes a rather rampant imagination.

But that's what Steeleye Span is made up of. Guts and a wild imagination. An ancient Druidic play celebrating fertility, performed on the stage of New York's hottest rock club? Or how about a set of antediluvian English and Northern European folk songs, arranged for a modern electric sextet, opening for bands like Jethro Tull or Blood Sweat and Tears?

Steeleye Span's music, as you may have gathered by now, is probably the queerest to come around in a while. Other bands like Fairport Convention have based their music on English folk, but not entirely - they'll write their own material, for instance. But the members of Steeleye write nothing except for arrangements and collations (some of the traditional songs they do have as many as 80 different versions to choose and mix and match from). Steeleye is an authentic folk band, playing with electric instruments.

At least four members of Steeleye have their roots firmly entrenched in this music. Singer Maddy Prior, fiddler Peter Knight, and guitarists Tim Hart and Bob Johnson were the original members of the band, as it was formed in 1969 (bassist Rick Kemp came in a little later; drummer Nigel Pegrum joined within the last year). The original four members received their music training from a little known (in America) phenomenon called the English Folk Revival, in the mid to late sixties.

Prior and Knight are both well versed in English folk songs, while Knight is also an "expert" on Irish fiddling music (jigs, etc.). He's won a number of fiddling contests in Ireland. Bob Johnson knows the Northern European songs - the ones about trolls and goblins. (This music is the original source of much of English folk)

The expressed purpose of Steeleye, as it was founded and as it is still held to, is still held to, is to play traditional British folk music. The major reason for the electric instruments is to expand the appeal of the music to rock audiences.

Drummer Pegrum explained further: "When we go right back to the roots, when these songs were written, they were just sung unaccompanied anyway - with one voice. So as soon as you add anything to that, you've lost the original. So what we're doing, really, is no different than what they were doing 400 years ago. They were just playing it with lutes, which were the folk instruments then; we're using the folk instruments of today!" And as bassist Kemp laughingly points out, the folk instrument of today is the Fender bass.



Steeleye: the Queerest in a while

Now, this all may sound damn boring. Who wants to listen to dumb songs about elves and soothsayers, and maids and princes anyhow, right? Boogie on, right?

Well, for one thing, the tales told in the songs aren't very far removed from us, after all. According to Prior, the songs that she finds are of a "... salty and earthy tradition, such as 'Drink Down the Moon' which starts off about work and milking. The same applies to other songs about sowing, reaping and plowing and things. These songs degenerate somewhere around the fourth verse, usually into a sort of orgy of sex or drink." Close enough to home for ya?

The other thing is that somehow the talents of the members of Steeleye combines extremely well - Prior's fresh, delicious vocals and Knights driving fiddle (the musical links between American bluegrass and European folk music can be uncanny), colasced with the heavier sounds of Kemps bass and Pegrum's drums, while the two guitars hold it all together, themselves flinging back and forth between the traditional and the modern, and, it all just has to be heard to be reckoned with. Their musical synthesis provides a sound that's hard to dislike, no matter where your present state of consciousness may lie.

All of this is most true of their latest album, called Now We Are Six (it's their sixth album, they've recently added their sixth member, etc.) Their earlier works (Parcel of Rogues and Below the Salt are the only two others released in America) were more authentic sounding than this new one is. The fact that they had no drummer to back up the music with that modern rickety beat we all know so well, is one reason. And also the fact that Ian Anderson provided himself as "production consultant" can be an attribution. Although he only produced one song in it's entirety ("Thomas the Rhymer"), and came in only for the mixing of the rest, the album reeks of him. The bass lines are more throbbing than usual, the guitar breaks have more of that rock and roll spirit, the music is louder and faster than on earlier works.

Steeleye's reputation has just recently begun to grow in the States. Well known and liked in Britain (they have sold out two Albert Halls as headliners), their stance here has never gone beyond

opening for major bands (until recently). They feel that America is now ripe to listen to them; and it might be added that they are now ripe for America.

A recent addition to their energetic, tight live performance is the St. Eleye (sic) Theatre Society's production of "A Mummings Play." To quote from the program, "The Mummings Play represents the triumph of 'good' (the new year and fertility) over 'evil' (winter and infertility), aided and abetted by the Corn God, and it must be one of the most remarkable folklorist survivals in the world, for although it's original pagan significance was forgotten over 1200 years ago, it is still performed at the beginning of spring in many rural parts of England." Heavy, huh?

The plot is simple - St. George tries to win the heart of the King of Egypt's daughter, only to have his plans temporarily thwarted by Bold Slasher the Turk, a legendary enemy of England "and Christianity." The members of Steeleye play all the parts in the production, and are all wearing elaborate, colorful and comical masks and costumes. The simplicity of the play, becomes a charming interruption to the music of Steeleye that preceeds and follows the enactment.

Steeleye's version of "The Mummings Play" was written by Peter Knight, and the play continues to get the resounding approval it received at their opening night set at the Bottom Line a while back. Knight is expected to write other versions of plays, for them to be performed as a regular part of Steeleye Span's live performance.

As a matter of fact, if Steeleye's music continues to get the audience approval that they're obviously capable of getting, they might well be on their way to a large American following.

Rick Kemp might be right in saying that Steeleye Span is the first alternative to rock, in the sense that their music provides the basic groundwork needed for popular acceptance - it can be done fast and foot-stomping or slow and sweet; the music can soar and spin or be laid back and funky. But on top of all this, Steeleye Span as a band remains unpretentious and dedicated to their music. Indeed, their time might well be approaching.

Guess Whats Back?

By ANNE MANCUSO

I don't know what any of you were doing at 10 PM Sunday about seven or eight years ago, but I was sitting at the end of the sofa, watching a bald man with bushy black eyebrows describe how an old lady made a fool out of herself in a Dallas shopping center; or how a man almost lost his mind when the conveyor belt he was working on sped up and tossed cakes in all directions.

Sounds like any number of quiz shows, doesn't it? But, the bushy black eyebrows should be a dead giveaway. Maybe the name, Durwood Kirby, would ring a bell. Right... Candid Camera!

How could anyone forget the two-way mirrors, the collapsible cars, the talking mailboxes, and the poor suckers "caught in the act of being themselves." How I envied those people. I dreamed that some day I too would be caught. But living in a city like New York, the odds seemed like eight million to one. Just how much chance did a junior high school kid in Queens, whose territory consisted of the mile-long walk from home to school, have in walking into a Candid Camera trap?

It seemed that whenever the show filmed an episode in New York it was invariably in Manhattan. I lost hope, but I watched the program with the fanaticism of a Yankee fan during a pennant race. I hurried to finish my homework before the 10 o'clock deadline, and made sure that my brothers and sister and I fought about where to sit a full fifteen minutes before the program began. Such was my devotion.

So, you can imagine how I felt when I heard the show was coming back. Why it was taken off in the first place was never made clear. Despite some occasionally stupid stunts, the majority were pretty funny, and with the millions of potential "stars" it seemed that they could never run out of talent or material.

But, now it was back, on Saturday night at 7:30, with none other than "Mr. Candid Camera himself," Allen Funt. He hasn't changed a bit. Still balding and bushy-eyed, he dressed up each film segment with the overkill narrative that made him famous... "Now let's watch as Dorothy Collins gets the gas station attendant to look at her motor-less car. Pay attention to the look

on his face..." Etc, etc, etc.

Durwood Kirby, who has found a lucrative career in advertising dishwashing liquid, is no longer the show's co-host. Dorothy Collins is out of the picture, as is the short, dark-haired guy who now does Candid Camera-type commercials for Spic 'N' Span.

John Bartholemew Tucker has taken Kirby's spot, a role that lets him occasionally break in on Funt's monologue. In fact, the film clips have a tendency to interrupt Funt, which is one of the reasons why the resurrected show is so bad.

It was just like old times, minus the fight for seats. I hurried through a shower to be on time for the beginning of the show. After a musical collage of past and present film clips, Funt and Tucker, against the backdrop of a gaudy green, futuristic studio got into the first film clip. It was a take-off of the television commercial in which people are asked to give up their bleach for a week. The four sullen faces in my living room expressed perfectly how funny it was; even the studio audience, by its patter of applause, had a hard time reacting.

Tucker may be excellent on AM New York, but he's like a lump of clay in this. His role consisted of grabbing containers of bleach as people left the supermarket, and after the third or fourth try, the whole thing seemed like a pathetic enactment of a mugging.

The second clip, which was a bit funnier, involved a trick piece of car equipment and the effect it had on the mechanic who was examining it. Ironically, this was a clip from the old show (the styles of the cars and clothes were mid-sixtyish).

Out of the five scenes shown, the funniest was a clip from the British equivalent of Candid Camera. In it, a parking attendant was shown battering a number of cars as she attempted to park, while the man who was waiting to have his car parked next, watched. This clip up-staged the next bit about a "pair" of three-legged pants.

The last film clip which recorded the antics of three little girls had a good beginning, but it was allowed to drag on and so lost any humor it had.

By 8 o'clock, I felt I had learned a bitter lesson. Yes, you can't go home again.

Music (etc.) Notes

Hosanna

A different, anti-establishment play about two aging, moody homosexuals offers special reduced price tickets to students with a valid I.D. card. Tickets are available now for preview performances Oct. 10 through 13 and cost \$2.00 at the box office of the Bijou Theatre 209 West 45th Street.

THE CRUCIBLE

... will be performed by the Drama Committee, 97 St. Marks Place, beginning October 4. Tickets are \$2.50 and \$3.00. For further information, call 5336400.

AFRICAN ART

... will be on display until October 21 at the African-American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza. Monday through Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM, and Saturday, 11 AM to 5 PM. Admission is free.

GRAFICA OGGI

... is the name give to a major exhibit of prints by Helen Frankenthaler and Sam Francis, which will be at Finch College Museum of Art, 62 East 78th Street. Daily from 1 to 5 PM except Mondays, until October 20. Admission is free.

'Cat' On Broadway; Nostalgia At Jimmy's

BY KAREN BOORSTEIN

Usually the press passes I receive through OP are for shows that are so bad that I ought to be paid to see them. It seems, though, that I got lucky last week—either that or Broadway has belatedly developed a new-found respect for the college press—because I saw, not one, but two highly commendable shows.

The first is the American Shakespeare Theatre's new production of a twenty year old play, Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. Williams and his play won the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award during its original 1954-55 Broadway run.

Williams revised his play before its opening this past July in Stratford, Connecticut. Because of its successful out-of-town engagement, director Michael Kahn stated that he "felt that the enthusiasm of both critics and audiences demanded that (they) bring *Cat* into New York."

So they did, and it opened at the ANTA theatre last Tuesday, September 24.

The multi-leveled plot of this psychological drama should be familiar to viewers of the Late Show, where the movie version has been shown several times. Maggie is the cat on the hot tin roof: the play's title and the repetition of the line in the first act are derived from Maggie's anxiety over her crumbling marriage.

Her husband, Brick, the aging football star, has grown to hate her, due to her past indiscretions with his now dead friend Skipper, with whom Brick might have had a homosexual relationship. It is suggested that Skipper's death was a direct result of his disastrous sexual encounter with Maggie. Although Brick agrees to remain married to Maggie, he refuses to sleep with her, causing a frustrated Maggie to say bitterly, "I'm not living with you, we just occupy the same cage."

To be sure, it is an exquisite "cage," large and spacious. At the same time, it is part and parcel of the 28,000 acre plantation belonging to Brick's father, affectionately known as Big Daddy. But Big Daddy is dying of cancer. This is his 55th birthday, his last birthday, and the

her husband to go to bed with her. Catlike, she stalks her prey throughout the first act. Brick resists, but Maggie is determined to win. She does not possess "the charm of the defeated," like her husband.

Elizabeth Ashley as Maggie gives a stunningly credible performance. She speaks and moves with an exactness so precise that you can literally see the crisp and crackling corners of her mind. She is a shrewd, calculating woman, who knows what she wants and pursues it via the most direct route. She wants Brick in bed; she loves him; she tells him she loves him. Another woman might walk out with her pride intact, but Maggie remains stubbornly, steadfastly, persistent. All of her concentration, all of her motivation, remains fixed on this one objective.

Ashley's Maggie is a woman of lithe acrobatic movements, ready to pounce at any moment. She twists and turns and you know that with one swift, catlike, movement she would scratch out the eyes of anyone who tried to get in her way.

Ashley is not merely playing a role; she has taken Maggie and incorporated her into her own being, so that the two souls are united. She has found the key to Maggie's emotional starvation and possesses the craft necessary to produce the conviction which will convince the audience.

Unfortunately, it is Ashley's energetic vitality that exaggerates the deficiencies of Keir Dullea's performance as Brick. Dullea is prodding and slow, often motionless. He rarely seems to feel the scratching of Maggie's claws. She is trying to rouse him to action; he refuses to be disturbed by her often vicious attacks. This is as it should be: the retreating alcoholic, oblivious to the world around him.

The irritating part about his performance is that he delivers every single line in the same tone of forced gaiety, until it begins to be grating on the nerves. He seems to be trying to imitate Paul Newman's memorable performance in the movie version, instead of creating his own interpretation of the role.

Two exceptional performances, Fred Gwynne's Big Daddy and Kate Reid's Big Mama help to compensate for Dullea's lack of strength. With Big Daddy, as with



Elizabeth Ashley as Maggie

on the rocks, the rocks is there, right there."

While pounding her fist on the bed, the audience knows that she is speaking with sympathy for Maggie, while offering her the knowledge she has gained from her own experiences on the marital bed.

That bed, that big brass bed. The play evolves around the bed which occupies center stage throughout. It makes for interesting staging because the players can circle around it, or jump on it, cross in front of it or behind it. It is impossible to lose sight of the symbolism that the bed represents, which is the ultimate purpose of John Conklin's sets.

The gold and cream colored set, and the brass bed with its cream colored bedspread are enhanced by Marc Weiss's imaginative lighting. Jane Greenwood's period costumes also blend well, especially for Ashley, whose beige satin slip and orange chiffon dress with its flashing pink underside make her every inch the southern belle of the fifties.

It is the third act, the last act, that used to end so optimistically, that Williams has chosen to revise, and wisely, I think. It is out of character, in a realistic drama for Brick to emerge from his alcoholic despondency, no matter what the motivating forces are and suddenly discover that he still cares for his wife. Now the ending is left up in the air. The audience does not know what will happen. Neither does Maggie. Neither does Brick.

At first this new ending disappointed me. I knew the play had been revised, and was looking forward to seeing what the changes would be. I didn't want to be left hanging. But, when I thought about it later, I realized this was the only way for the play to end. Brick's hatred and self-pity are far too great for his immediate change of heart; and Maggie is too determined and headstrong a little minx to be deterred from her chosen course of action (which was Williams' only alternative). The change may, in fact, come in time. I believe that it will, but it will be a long time after the curtain has descended on the last act.

I had expected to enjoy *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*; I had not expected to enjoy the second show I saw last week. A preview performance of a new show is always an unknown commodity, because they can be dreadful. A press release description can make a good show sound bad and a bad show sound good.

I did not know what to expect from *See America First*, a theatre-cabaret production at Jimmy's restaurant, and was surprised to find that most of it was quite good, and funny besides.

The show is performed by a small repertory company from Philadelphia where the show originated as a workshop production. Eight persons in their late teens and early twenties, four women and four men, comprise the group. All of the women and most of the men are uncommonly good-looking.

See America First is a series of vignettes, loosely strung together by a multi-media conglomeration of music, slides and various and sundry sound effects, about (what else?) America's changing attitudes from 1945 through

today.

The eight actors wear the same kinds of brightly colored T-shirts and blue jeans which allow them to act out each skit without wearing a costume that would suit only one particular skit. T-shirts and jeans don't suit any of the skits except possibly the one about hippies, but with the hand props they bring out to impersonate fifties hoods, sixties hippies and various participants in the Watergate scandal of the seventies, and the costumes work well.

Funniest by far were the one about Watergate and the one about the fifties. A stroke of genius engendered the Watergate skit. With a medley of carefully chosen Beate music playing in the background, the group acted out scenes of Nixon's denial, the Ellsberg break-in and more.

The Rosemary Woods bit was fantastic. One of the women comes out on stage with earphones and begins to pantomime typing. Meanwhile, "Something" is playing in the background. "Something in the way she..." As the Beatles hit the word "move" her right foot shoots forward to keep the tape recorder while her left hand reaches backward to answer the phone. Deservedly, this scene got the biggest laugh.

Even though I was not a teen-ager during the fifties, the fifties scene brought back memories of my own early teen years. The guys are spending the night driving around while the girls are having a pajama party. One guy asks another, "What'd you do at the drive-in?" He answers, "Got some tit, man," and gives him a 'slip-me-five' hand-shake. Of course none of the guys believe him.

Meanwhile the girls are smusing themselves playing games with a telephone, calling up strangers and asking them if their refrigerators are running. "Aw, she hung up" the girls tell the rest of the group, who moan collectively upon hearing her.

If the unknown party had not hung up, the girl would have been able to deliver the now classic punchline, "better go catch it."

Teenagers all over the country would call up people listed in the phone book in order to play this practical joke.

The 'got some tit' scene is offensive to women but I know that this is the kind of gossip that goes on among 15 and 16 year old guys—at any rate, I know the guys I hung out with at that age used to talk like that. So, in the interest of realism, I was not offended.

What I did consider extremely offensive to women was a scene which professed to be in favor of the feminist movement.

The first line was "A woman is like a man." You take it from there. Anyone who thinks women's liberation is about woman trying to be like men does not know what the movement is about.

The end of the show was a bit maudlin and 'I love America' for my taste. They profess to love America even with her faults and end the show by singing "America the Beautiful." Ugh.

All things considered though, it was a good week for the theatre.



See America First's Grossers

squabble over who is to inherit his estate has already begun.

Gooper, Brick's brother, has his eye on it. His wife, Mae (also known as Sister-Woman) has her eye on it. Maggie has her eye on it. Brick doesn't give a shit about anything except consuming enough liquor to reach the "click" of oblivion. But Brick is still the favorite son, and it looks like Big Daddy is going to leave his estate to him, to the great despair of Gooper and Mae. Brick and Maggie have no children to carry on the family name. Gooper and Mae have five no-necked monsters (and a sixth on the way). Maggie wants to have a child to insure her inheritance, and she is resentful of her sister-in-law's fertility.

Maggie had gone to a gynecologist, who told her that she was not sterile. The obstacle to her childbearing lies in getting

Brick, it is difficult to resist a comparison to the movie. Burl Ives played Big Daddy in the movie, as well as in the original Broadway production. At least one critic has said that Gwynne's problem was that he could not fulfill the physical demands of the role. Gwynne's gaunt, ascetic-looking frame is indeed a contrast to Ives' bellowing corpulence, but it is Gwynne's frailness which lends an even greater credibility to the part. Ives would have been the perfect Big Daddy, except that I could never quite believe that this big, blustering man was slowly dying of cancer. Gwynne adds a new dimension to the role by making it that much more believable.

Reid adds just the right amount of fading southern falsetto to the role of fluttery, slow-witted Big Mama. When she delivers the line, "When a marriage goes

From Kansas to Montgomery: The Bands Talk

By LEO SACKS

The crop didn't fair so well in the Bible Belt this past season, but among the products to hit the market with any kind of promise was Kansas, the prairie rock sextet that blazed into the Academy of Music last week with headlining Hot Tuna for two nights.

And from the eye of the hurricane, where it's said to be calmest, Kansas, in a brilliant and compelling display, flexed the might and furor of their music (uniquely bananas and fucking off the wall). Enhanced by the magic of electronics, they've spent the last two years aligning and realigning their act: it's been in motion—on and off—since April, having covered about half the country. Their Academy engagement marked their second New York appearance and the start of an East Coast swing.

Anyway, we got the call to discuss business with the band's drummer, Phil Ehart, and moog synthesist (among other instruments), Kerry Livgren, in the latter's room at the City Squire on 51st Street. It's as well-travelled a hole as any for bands on a budget.

"There aren't too many musicians in Kansas, so there's not too big a choice of whom you can play with," Kerry began. "Interestingly, our roadies were another band that didn't quite make it." Phil interjected, "It was a lucky break for 'em too, shit. They'd probably be baggin' groceries in some Topeka A&P if it wasn't for us."

"Either that or slappin' burgers somewhere," added bassist Dave Hope, scratching his right arm and bringing attention to his tattooed sea gull drawn in thin blue lines. All of 'em have one, I noticed.

Since signing on the Kirshner label (owned by the producer of the television program *Rock Concert*—and to date its only act), Kansas have "saturated" the midwest, but have yet to extensively tour the South and California.

"Aw, everyplace sucks dick," Hope explained. "Depends on where's cheaper."

The most bizarre act they've opened for was unanimously Hawkwind. "As the worst, they take it," said Kerry. "Probably the only band left that still drops acid before they go on stage."

"Yeah, in between five minute musical gaps with Allison Steele narrating the trip: It must be some good shit," added Gerry.

The interview took a really dramatic twist once the publicist from the agency bugged out of the room (She was there in what was termed a "diplomatic" capacity). Soon after her departure, two of the more crazed members of the band entered the room with news that the equipment truck had been towed away.

... Suddenly, in a sequence right out of Groucho's revived "You Bet Your Life," someone stumbled on the face.

"Yeah, man, has The Face hit here yet?" asked Ehart.

Accounts of the next few moments vary, except to say I was in pretty bad shape as I picked myself off of the floor sore from having fallen off of the bed. Kerry, the blond-haired Swede, had pulled from his suitcase a rubber mask tainted silver and looking like an android put it over his head and began to jerk his head and shoulders like an ancient Egyptian.

"Expand your face!!! Expand your face!!!" screamed Hope hysterically.

(There wasn't anything in the Bio



Kansas: Prairie Rock Reigns

about this.)

Things looked pretty blurry as I cleared the light of God from my eyes.

Kansas, man. A good name; it fits the marquee and has meaning to its members.

They should go far.

Peter Malick of the James Montgomery Band was accommodating enough to have driven me, Hawkwind (a surprise guest), and two quarts of mурhied Bud out to Roslyn, L.I., last Saturday night in his blue Toyota.

"One of you will have to admit he's biggest and sits up front," said Peter as Hawkwind, his hair in braids, broke from the pouring rain on into the front, leaving me cornered in the back with Peter Bell and John the sound man waiting for us across town.

The Boston-based Montgomery Band were booked for the weekend at My Father's Place, a harmless, candle-flamed nite spot whose roots suggest a renovated public-school-cafeteria-turned-cabaret.

Malick and Bell, both guitarists, beamed as they spoke of the success of their second recorded effort, titled *High Roller*. John the sound man described producer Tom Dowd, who pulled the new

album off with the balance and continuity that the *First Time Out* LP sorely missed, as "especially intelligent and sensitive. He knows so much about people and particularly just how much he can get from an individual before calling it a night." Grinning, Bell added, "We'll keep coming back to him for as long as he'll have us."

Indeed, Dowd did "make it happen" for the Montgomery Band on the new album with the funkiest of results. Seven of the ten selections are original compositions, all of which cook with a crystalline zest, so rhythmically infectious that James sees fit to detail what the Montgomery experience has in store for its listeners at the outset. "We're gonna dance, shake, cook and party... and we want you all to join..."

Easing through such house rockers as "Any Number Can Play," "Schoolin' Them Dice," and "Try It," all from *High Roller*, the sextet invite ties to Boston's other big draw, The J. Geils Band. But the Montgomery Band's R&B roots come off as more schooled and grittily polished; an effect in sound that's as clean and refreshed as any to spike my senses in a long, long while.

Lights Out On Joe

By LIZ CARVER

"Why should I care? I'm doin' the best I can." These words, from Cocker's latest release *Turn Out the Lights*, certainly seem to express his attitude toward life in general and his audiences in particular. At his recent Academy of Music concert, he weaved, stumbled, and staggered about the stage, obviously very drunk (as he was



A Sober Joe Cocker reported to be during his L.A. performance last month). After a while I lost count of how many cans of beer he downed between songs.

At one point, I commented to my companion that any drunk off the Bowers could have done as good a job. Cocker would lurch up to the microphone, not always making it in time for his lines, which he spat out as if he had been wound up to do so. Then he would stalk away, lurch around the stage for awhile, and indecisively make his way back to the mike for the next line,

nervously clawing his hair, all the while looking like a sleepwalker as he blinked his eyes in continual surprise at finding himself before an audience.

He "sang" exactly what everyone expected him to, from "Hitchcock Railway" to "A Little Help From My Firends," but it was strictly a mechanical performance. What surprised me most is not that the audience didn't notice (from their applause) his drunken condition, but that his musicians bothered to bring him along at all.

Cocker, however, was not the worst of the evening. Before him, Montrose, a group Howard Stein cited as "next season's headliners," disproved the old saying that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." In this case, the unlucky recipients of this adoration were The Who. With their lead singer, dressed in the regulation Roger Daltrey white, leaping, screaming, and posturing so as to best show off his genitals, they inspired a good many of the audience (mainly, the women) to scream "Get off," "Joe Cocker," ect. The sound people, after attempting to lend some quality to Montrose's performance, gave up in the face of the singer's violent gesticulating to turn up the monitors.

The only words I could distinguish in any of the carbon-copy songs were "baby," "Come on" and "yeah," screamed in various tones. The one thing Montrose left out was instrument destruction; should they ever have the financial success of the Who, I've no doubt that, too, would become part of their act.

seven and a half

Continued from page 2

Call it escapism, call me a quitter, call me whatever you want, but I'd rather think of myself as the person in the poem a friend of mine once wrote:

"The vagabond drifts from celler to doorstep

Knowing at least, what he does not know"

I am going to miss New York, though. I was walking down eighth Ave. the other day, between 42nd and 50th Streets, when I realized that there are no bright lights or busy, bustling streets in

New Hampshire. I won't be able to take a train to where I want to go or do things on the spur of the moment like I can do in New York. I'll even miss the walk through Harlem everyday that took me to City College.

I could go on. But I'm sure that there's enough in New Hampshire to make me never want to come back.

I often think that the only thing that kept me in this College so long was OP. At times it's been like a home, and I've met a lot of good people because of it. I wish I could take it with me, but then you can't have everything

Vegetables Eat OP!

By PETER GRAD

When I first heard the name *The Mutations*, several thoughts came to my mind.

Inasmuch as I have heard nothing about any project attempt to document the life stories of the OP staff, I assumed from the title that this movie must either be about a freak United States politician who won the presidency and proceeded to serve in the people's best interests, or about a bold group of College students who dared eat french fries from the snack bar for two consecutive terms.

I was wrong on both counts. This was a movie about human plants who went about killing people for use in diabolical experiments of a mad biology college professor! Suddenly, many thoughts began to flower. Before even seeing the movie and just from hearing about the enthusiastic reaction it got, I could see sequels and headlines: "I was a Teenage Petunia", "Mad Daffodil Stalks Co-Op City", "Marijuana Indicted on Two Counts of Human Possession", "Corn Stalk Convicted, Gets Two Ears", "My Venus Fly Trap Ate My Levis—Fortunately I Was Not In Them"

Yes, I was sprouting with mad ideas. But then the movie began.

Let me say, this was a good, albeit sick, movie. Now I am not too queasy—I can tolerate scenes such as this movie presented of real human mutants—a midget with totally deformed arm and leg joints, the alligator woman whose skin was crusted from head to foot (a bad case of poison ivy), the bearded lady and the Ugliest Man on Earth. But I must admit that Popeye, the man who does just what his name implies, was horrible. Not as horrible, of course as some of the jokes this movie tried to put across, such as the young man's comment just before witnessing the bearded lady that it was to be a "hairy experience."

Now there are some other pretty weird scenes. The mad professor coddling a cute rabbit at the beginning of a warm, human being who all of a sudden tosses the

rabbit into the mouth of a hungry cactus which belches without credibility was something even the Easter Bunny wouldn't buy. And the young woman student who was transformed into a plot of dirt with two eyes stemming from it was a grave scene indeed. And then there was the venus fly trap man, who came in through the bathroom window and who upon witnessing his former girl friend emerging nude from the bath tub (it would be a bit ridiculous if she emerged fully dressed, come to think of it) ran and pulled a curtain over himself (perhaps his phloem had been showing).

All in all, to make a serious comment about this film would not be very fruitful at all. But as far as slick science fiction, it is certainly worth viewing. There are actually a few extremely beautiful moments in the movie in which time lapse films showed the life span of a seed growing into a full plant. The color and photography was excellent.

In fact, even the premise for the experiments—the convenience of plants' ability to absorb energy from the sun and humans' capacity for mobility—was a plausible and quite interesting one and the writer used it to good advantage.

However, despite this movie and despite what New York Magazine says about how to make love to your plants or about avocado plants' 10 favorite classical composers, I will continue to maintain a platonic relationship with my house fauna.

I have however, stopped eating pumpkin seeds.

Women's Center

The City College Womens' Center will be holding an open house next Thursday, October 10, from noon to 7 PM in their office, Room 417 Finley. They are making plans for this term, and hope that everyone will come with ideas, publications, and enthusiasm.

Free refreshments will be served.

Ford Defends CIA Intervention in Chile

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Responding to recent disclosures that the United States government authorized \$11 million for covert CIA activities in Chile, President Gerald Ford publicly defended such activities in that country and elsewhere as necessary "to protect national security." While Ford's statement during a press conference on September 16 represents the first public admission by the White House under Ford or Nixon that the U.S. did intervene against duly-elected Marxist President Salvador Allende, it involved no admission of wrongdoing.

"Our government had no involvement in any way whatsoever in the coup itself," asserted Ford. Furthermore, he contended that CIA activities were merely an attempt "to assist the preservation of opposition newspapers and electronic media and to preserve opposition political parties."

Such intervention was justified, he explained, since "there was an effort being made by the Allende government to destroy opposition news media, both the writing press as well as the electronic press. And to destroy opposition political parties." In the light of these "threats," Ford continued, our intervention was "in the best interest of the people in Chile, and certainly in our best interest."

Ford's statements, however, are in definite conflict with the facts. Under the Allende government, opposition parties and newspapers were not being threatened and unlike Chile today under the military Junta leadership of Augusto Pinochet, opposition was allowed to exist and there was no political censorship. One wonders why the U.S. CIA, with its strong desires to keep opposition alive,

Enrollment...

Continued from page 14

Diplomas 47.2% are men; 52.8% are women 34.5% have high school averages of 80 or higher.

The Office of Admission Services also reported that 75 percent of those who applied by the January 15th application deadline were given their first choice of college. Under the system, students are given a choice of up to six schools and are assigned on the basis of rank in class or high school average.

Preliminary data from several other schools in the New York vicinity reveal either increases or status quo in numbers of applications for the Fall term. Columbia University predicts a slight increase of enrollment, while Pace and Fordham Universities report no shift in numbers. New York University, on the other hand, reports an increase of about 23 per cent.

-Lipitz

isn't supporting an opposition in Chile now.

Furthermore, U.S. involvement in Chile was not limited to financial support for opposition media and political parties. Less than one-half of the money made available for clandestine activities in Chile was provided for these purposes. According to recently revealed secret testimony by CIA director William Colby, the CIA considered bribing members of the Chilean congress back in 1970 as part of a scheme to overturn Allende's election.

And disclosures in the September 20 New York Times verify what has long been denied by high government officials—that the CIA secretly financed striking labor union and trade groups in Chile for more than 18 months before Allende was overthrown.

Included among these was the nationwide truck strike that lasted 26

days in the fall of 1972 seriously disrupting Chile's economy and provoking a series of labor crises for President Allende. Direct subsidies were also provided for a strike of middle class shop keepers and a taxi strike—both which helped disrupt the capital city of Santiago in the summer of 1973 shortly before Mr. Allende was overthrown and killed by a military coup.

After the coup the State Department formally denied any financial involvement in the 1973 truck stoppage or any other work stoppages and protests in Chile, describing that "such statements are absurd."

Kissinger's testimony directly contradicts all other statements which indicate that the policies regarding the clandestine financing of trade groups and unions had been established and approved by the 40 Committee of which Kissinger is the prime influence.

Rocks And Bottles: Busing in Boston

Liberation News Service

Boston ended its third week of racial turmoil September 23 with whites continuing to organize anti-busing demonstrations and a school boycott of those schools scheduled for desegregation. At least 25 black children have been injured so far, mostly by rocks hurled through school bus windows.

For the most part, however, black children have continued to go to school. "I came back today to show them we aren't scared," said an 11 year old sixth grade black girl. "If we stayed away, we would have done what they wanted us to do." Another child agreed, "They're not going to scare us away."

The highly explosive situation, which a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said was worse than what she had seen in Jackson, Mississippi during the integration there nine years ago, stems from a busing plan ordered June 21 by Federal District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity. The order overturned a long-standing city policy of non-compliance with state desegregation laws.

Massachusetts state law prohibits public schools from having more than 50% non-white students. While Boston's 94,000 public school children are 60% white, 80 of the city's 200 public schools have over the 50% limit of Third World students.

Garrity's order will racially balance those 80 schools with an extensive transfer plan that includes the cross-city busing of 18,235 students—9,725 black, and 8,510 white. It will increase the number of students in integrated schools

from 31% to 71%. Black and white working class communities will be primarily affected by the busing plan, not the ring of wealthier white suburbs surrounding Boston where children attend better-financed public schools or expensive private schools.

The federal ruling also stated that the Boston School Committee had consciously acted to create a separate (and inferior) school system for black children. In addition, the ruling revealed transcripts documenting blatant racism on the part of the members and former members of the School Committee. The decision came 11 months after another federal judge put a freeze on \$1 million in federal school aid to Boston because of discrimination against black children.

Hostile white reaction to the order began several days before school opened on September 12. On September 7, a 100-car motorcade drove through predominantly white South Boston to protest the busing order. On the following day, a demonstration sponsored by a white group, Return Our Alienated Rights, drew 8,000 to 10,000 angry anti-busing parents.

Rock-throwing, angry crowds greeted black students on the first day of school. In South Boston 90% of white students were kept home opening day. However, overall attendance in the city's schools was listed at 67% on the first day and has since increased to about 84% as of September 23.

On Sunday, September 15, more motorcades from other white sections of the city—Hyde Park, East Boston, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, and Roslindale—drove into South Boston and past South Boston High, heart of the anti-busing protests. Car lights flashed and American flags and anti-busing signs hung on their doors. Some of the signs said, "Hail South Boston, Home of the Brave," "Globe (Boston Globe)... Don't Slant News," and "Hitler Took the Cities First," as well as other more blatantly racist remarks.

Buses bringing black students from nearby Mattapan on September 19 were stoned and fist fights broke out in the high school cafeteria and surrounding streets. Police reported that a large group of white students was preparing to storm the school when they were dispersed.

On September 22, 1000 white demonstrators attempted to prevent the newsstand distribution of the Sunday edition of the Globe. The paper has been criticizing the actions of anti-busing groups. Most recently, on Sunday, September 29, 700 whites marched again through South Boston in protest.

"You've heard of the Hundred Years War?" one anti-busing leader told a newspaper during the past weeks of turmoil. "This will be eternal war. It will be passed down from father to son. They've pushed us to the wall. They're treating us like animals. We won't take it, if it comes to the gun."

"The people within the embassy felt that they were engaged in a kind of warfare," stated another official defending the CIA's involvement with trade unions and organized strikes. "The strike money was used to supply subsistence for people who believed in what you do."

He further explained that some financial support for newspaper and radio stations was needed because "it wouldn't have been good to have strikes if nobody knew about it."

When questioned by news reporters at his September 16 news conference as to what international law gave the U.S. the right to attempt to destabilize the democratically elected government of another country, Ford responded, "I'm not going to pass judgement on whether it's permitted or authorized under international law. It's a recognized fact that historically as well as presently such actions are taken in the best interest of the countries involved."

But even more astounding is the latter part of Ford's assertion—reiterated twice during his press conference—that U.S. intervention in Chile was "in the best interest of the people of Chile." Which people? Thirty-thousand Chileans were killed during the coup and the weeks that followed; thousands of others have been arrested and tortured or forced to flee the country; and Chilean workers and peasants now face unparalleled poverty and unemployment.

Protests In Vietnam

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Several hundred demonstrators marched through Saigon's streets September 20 protesting a government order to confiscate three daily newspapers which had printed an article hostile to president Nguyen Van Thieu. The offending article was the complete text of a Catholic priest's six-point "indictment" of Thieu for corruption.

Minutes after the police delivered the first confiscation order to the paper Dai Dan Toc, printers, priests, Buddhist monks and others tossed bundles of newspapers into the streets, reported the New York Times. Newsboys, journalists and other onlookers then scooped up the papers as they fluttered onto the street. Newsboys on bicycles sped past a loose gauntlet of plainclothes police who fought with some of the youths and tried to wrench the banned papers from them.

Outside the nearby printing shop of Dien Tin, an opposition daily, a similar scene occurred. Then a group of demonstrators marched for half a mile to the offices of the third banned newspaper, Song Than. There, on the blocked-off thoroughfare, a demonstration was held for nearly four hours. Police, for the most part, did not try to interfere although plainclothes police roughed up several youths and one priest, and an American television crew had its camera lens greased twice.

DEMONSTRATION.....

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tentacles to oppress the people of (the Third World)... the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations... enlarged the vicious wars of U.S. aggression... the Nixon administration, through Kissinger and the CIA, overthrew the Chilean government... Ford and Rockefeller are now covering and pardoning these crimes." They also cite rising violence and repression against U.S. workers and minority people, such as in Newark and San Francisco (the "Zebra" action by that city's mayor).

The Student Senate, in an advertisement in The Paper, outlined the demands in terms of the international demonstration, and wrote that they "hoped the work stoppage can be carried out in a non-violent manner, but the coalition will be prepared for serious confrontations with police and white contractors."



Police guard bus route from South Boston High