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## observation post

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## BHE Tenure Commission Issues Report

By LIZ CARVER

The Board of Higher Education's (BHE) Commission on Academic Personnel Practice last week released its report, which was the result of a seven-month study into the "policies, procedures, and personnel involved in the recruitment, appointment, promotion, and tenuring of faculty in the City University." This report rescinds the tenure resolution of October, 1973, and procedures in effect before that resolution have been reinstated temporarily.

When the Commission was created in April of this year, it was given the charge of recommending "... revised procedures to assure objectivity, impartiality, and fairness in the recruitment, appointment, promotion, and tenuring of faculty of ability and quality," and to clarify the way in which "high standards" could be attained and maintained in "all areas of faculty personnel decision-making."

To do this, the Commission held nearly twenty meetings, and heard from members of the CUNY faculty, administration, and students.

The report states that "the long-term implications of tenure and other academic personnel practices have been of ... concern to the BHE for several years, primarily the result of rapid

growth ... in the City University from 1966 to 1972." In the report, the commission indicates that they are also taking into account the needs and limits of the institution, since earlier efforts to consider the CUNY system's resources as "a primary determining factor in tenure decisions were resisted strongly by ... faculty and the collective bargaining agency who insisted that merit should be the primary determining factor."

However, the criteria to judge teachers remains as it was prior to Fall, 1973:

- 1) Strong, positive evidence of effective teaching.
- 2) Clearly demonstrated ability to produce solid research.
- 3) A record of effective and significant contribution to the proper functioning of the college and educational needs of students.

### Comments On Past Procedure And Recommendations for the Future

#### Tenure

The Commission feels that, "because of the nature of the reappointment process, (tenure decisions) must be passed on a faculty recruited, appointed, and reappointed years earlier." If faculty procedures are used to select faculty, the result will be that tenure will be awarded to faculty, who perhaps should not have been hired at all. The report attributes

## EPS Tenure Denials Reviewed, Reversed

By MARC LIPITZ

The decision of the Science Personnel and Budget Committee (P&B) to deny tenure to two professors from the College's Earth and Planetary Science (EPS) Department has been overturned by a committee formed to study the cases.

Professor Otto Lehn Franke (now Chairperson of EPS) and Assistant Professor Stanley Gedzelman were granted their tenure by this committee, called into deliberation by Harry Lustig (Dean of Science), after charges of personal and political conflicts surfaced from within the department.

At the end of last term, four of the EPS faculty (Franke, Gedzelman, and Assistant Professors Philip Goodell and Jeffrey Steiner) became eligible for tenure and were all recommended by the EPS Executive Committee. The charges arose when the Science P&B, which must

approve tenure granted in all science departments, voted to deny tenure to all except Steiner.

The then Chairperson of EPS, Nicholas Ratcliffe, was responsible for presenting the cases of all faculty from his department who were recommended for tenure to the P&B. Several faculty members claimed that Ratcliffe's presentation to the P&B was intentionally sub-par, and was actually meant to hinder the three. The only person whose tenure was approved by the P&B after Ratcliffe's testimony was Steiner, who has been a close friend of his for years.

Prior to the P&B hearing, Franke had narrowly defeated Ratcliffe in the election for the chair of EPS. Ratcliffe was then responsible for arguing his rival Franke's case, an obvious personal and political conflict.

Many faculty members expressed doubt as to whether Franke's, and the

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DEATHWATCH EDITION

bearer. Tenured faculty should also be willing to teach in areas other than their own, if needed by the institution, and must still be willing to be available to students if necessary, the Commission feels.

Their recommendations are that tenure:

... should still be granted, and governed by "regular, equitable, and efficient" procedures.

... should be principally awarded on the basis of the excellence of the candidate's teaching and scholarship.

... should include consideration of enrollment, curricular trends, needs of the department (both present and future), and the financial ability of the institution.

... should be separate and distinct from reappointment.

... should be awarded under the following criteria throughout the University: strong and positive evidence of effective teaching (from faculty and student evaluation), and of professional growth; judgement that growth will continue after tenure; service to the institution, and to the public.

... should be reviewed by a College-wide faculty committee.

... should follow guidelines for affirmative action, and pay attention to student involvement and due process.

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## Veterans Demand New Funding Policy



Vets call for more money

By MARC LIPITZ

In an effort to unify the twelve hundred veterans who are currently enrolled at the College and call attention to the financial difficulties these men face, the Veterans Club held a membership drive Thursday, October 24, outside Cohen Library.

Despite the large number of veterans at the College (nearly 1200), who represent almost ten per cent of the entire student body, the membership of the Veterans Club is extremely small. According to one club member Richard Serra, that is part of the overall problem. "First and foremost we need the

veterans organized," he asserted. "We must work together toward our common goals."

A major complaint of the veterans on campus is the limited funding they receive. Under the Veterans Educational Assistance Program (GI Bill), a single independent student carrying at least twelve credits per semester is entitled to \$220 per month and married students, \$261 per month.

At the end of World War Two, the Federal Government paid \$110 monthly through the Assistance Program. Today, thirty years later, the benefits have only been increased one hundred per cent while the cost of an average college education has risen almost four hundred per cent.

"We got stuck with an unpopular war", is the explanation given by at least one disgruntled veteran.

According to guidelines imposed by the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW), the average independent student in New York can live on a yearly budget of \$4200, while the married student is expected to live on \$5970. The HEW rules state that any veteran earning more than half this amount is not eligible for financial aid other than the monthly Educational Assistance payments which are received only during school months.

Although the benefits are tax free, they are regarded as taxable income or "resources" when a veteran applies for a scholarship. The independent veteran who receives \$220 each month he attends

classes is considered to have earned close to half the prescribed yearly budget of \$4200. As a result, scholarship funds are denied to most veterans.

The Veterans Club contends that the funds received under the Assistance Program does not constitute income or scholarship, but rather money which has been earned during their years in military service and should be considered deferred pay.

Those who are eligible for programs such as the Basic Opportunity Grant (BEOG) can receive from \$200 to \$1000

per year. But even with those funds, the prescribed budget for students is rarely, if ever, met.

In addition, many veterans complain that because the Assistance funds are regarded as a taxable income, jobs under the Federal work-study program are often not available to them.

Tutorial aid is limited to \$50 per month (\$450 for the vet's entire college career), although many tutors earn as much as \$15 an hour.

Under a new law, pending the

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## Policy Council May Ask Change In Governance

By LIZ CARVER

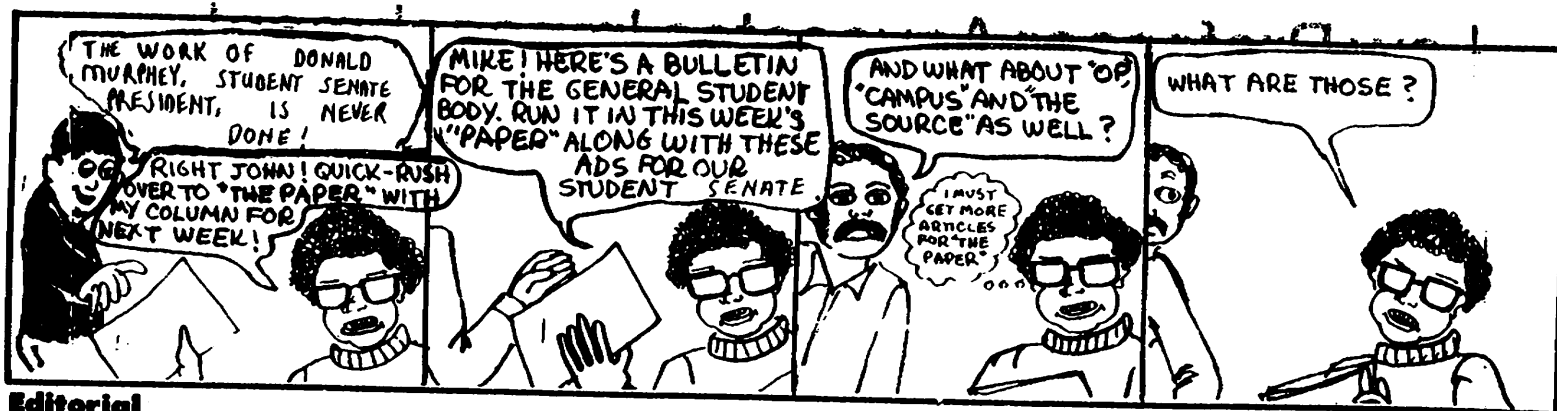
The College's Policy Advisory Council (PAC), which was formed in order to give advice to the President on which major policy decisions affecting all branches of the College could be based, may soon recommend a substantial change in the Governance Charter of 1972.

The Council includes most of the Administration (President, vice-presidents, provosts, and deans); the executives of the Faculty Senate, representatives of the part-time faculty and non-instructional staff (clerical, library, etc.).

Specifically, the PAC may propose that there be a third governance option available to departments besides the "A" and "B" plans now in effect. Plan "A" now provides for two students to sit, with vote, on the executive committee of departments whose faculty choose this option. Plan "B" provides only for a board of five students who advise the executive committee, but may not attend its meetings or vote on any matters before it.

Each year, the faculty of each department votes for either "A" or "B", and students then run for election to the

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## Editorial

### Is Marshak Credible?

In admitting that nearly one month after the meeting of the Student Activity Fee Task Force's open hearings, he has not yet even bothered to send in any written testimonial, President Marshak has demonstrated that he is either totally indifferent to the rights of students in general and the student press in particular, or is secretly hoping to see student fees come under some sort of administration control.

At his first press conference this year, Marshak said he had not testified at these hearings because he had better things to do. And yet he wonders why the press is hostile to, and critical of him. He also stated at the press gathering that he would approve faculty involvement in the dispersal of student fees should the amount apportioned for activities become larger. Perhaps he feels the dispersal of the approximately \$80,000 currently involved each year is not significant enough to warrant his concern; certainly, it doesn't compare to the possible \$165,000 which will be spent to purchase and decorate a co-op apartment for him.

Each year, "our" president further insulates himself from the students and their concerns. This year, those press conferences that are supposed to allow the student press more contact with him are limited to an hour, and the flow of questions is carefully maintained by his Vice-President for Communications, Robert Carrol. Any further contact with him must also be approved by Carrol. That is certainly not the most open attitude.

Marshak's attitude is perhaps best exemplified by an exchange between himself and Michael Oreskes of Campus at the press conference. When Oreskes asked specifically what groups Marshak had been referring to when he stated that some groups were trying to "blacken the Bio-Med program," Marshak would only reply "Did I say that?" and would not clarify his reference any further. With an attitude like that, does Marshak fancy himself different from the newspapers he attacks (rightly or wrongly), for not telling the whole truth?

Speaking of Robert Carrol, the Administration's hopes for him seem to have been disappointed. When he was appointed, it was intended that he be an official that black students could relate to. His appointment was celebrated in the black press, and it seemed at first that he was genuinely interested in serving the minority students at the College.

Now, he is practically ignored by The Paper, which usually takes an interest in any significant actions of minority persons at the College. Student Senate President Donald Murphy criticized him severely when Carrol urged students not to take part in the action at the site of the North Academic Complex. "You say you are against discrimination, you say you support fair hiring practices, yet you urge students not to take part in any actions supporting these goals. Whose side are you on?" While Carrol said his motivation for this advice was fear that students might be hurt, the group planning the work stoppage had stated ahead of time that the action was to be peaceful; that the police had been notified; that no resistance was expected. Who was he fearful for—the students or the contractors? Or was this statement not even his idea?

Carrol seems to have become merely a paper-pusher for Marshak, reduced to controlling the flow of questions at press conferences, and writing memos to Marshak advising him to answer press questions directly, look people straight in the eye, and not lose his temper (a bit of advice Marshak has ignored). Whether he has chosen this course, or been led into it by the other officials of the Administration, we must ask if this is the best capacity that he can serve in.

## observation post

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Guardian of the Holy Grail, Defender of the Weak,  
Protector of the Oppressed and Helper of the Poor  
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### Clark vs. Javits

By HERB FOX

As if the lessons of the '60's weren't enough, we seem to have needed Watergate to remind us that, one for one, practically all elected officials in the U.S. are liars at best, and despots at worst.

In that light, it is very difficult for anyone to even consider voting in the election next week. Despite what any specific candidate may say in his/her campaign, the realization that almost all candidates are just slimy politicians out for their own power trips is unavoidable.

Perhaps the electoral process could be democratized by the inclusion of a "NO" box alongside the names of all candidates. The voters could then, of course, reject all the candidates running for an office, and force the parties to renominate a more acceptable one.

But since that option is not afforded to us, the next best thing to do is to vote on a highly selective basis. Not a lesser-of-two-evils vote, for that is tantamount to our "acceptance" of a candidate who is actually being stuffed down our throats. But to vote if, and only if, a particular candidate can prove to the voters that he/she is honest and truly committed to serving the people, is indeed a way to regain the political power of a ballot.

Out of all the candidates running for all offices this election, only Ramsey Clark, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, comes close to being that type of person, and, as such, he deserves to be elected.

Clark is a man whose campaign platform begins to strike at the heart of our problems. His proposals include total amnesty for Vietnam War resisters, a \$25 billion cut in defense spending, a radical (for an American politician) proposal on the Mid-East that would support the right of both the Palestinians and the Israelis to co-exist as human beings, a new price-wage control that would not favor the corporations and thereby force them to keep prices and profits down, and a proposal that the city study the feasibility of a free mass transportation system.

But these are only campaign pledges, more progressive than most, but still pledges, like all the others. What makes Clark better than a slimy politician? His sense of commitment does.

Clark was Attorney General under LBJ, and, as such, prosecuted draft dodgers and never spoke out against the war, all of which is indefensible. But since he left office, he made a turnaround that startled many.

Clark made a trip to Hanoi, to communicate with the Vietnamese people, while the U.S. government was still trying to annihilate them. He was called a traitor for that.

Clark is a defense attorney for the Attica Brothers, currently on trial upstate for their alleged part in the "rebellion." Herbert X Blyden, a former Attica inmate and currently under indictment in that trial, and Frank Serpico both nominated Ramsey Clark for Senate in front of the Democratic State Convention last summer.

Clark is also a member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, and as such, is responsible for defending our liberties from constant attack.

In other words, Clark has made a deep commitment to change America's ways. He can't deny his past, but he is currently too deeply entrenched in progressive reform in America to back away now. He has made his stands known, and he defends them. He is renowned for telling more conservative voters that he won't compromise himself just to get their votes.

Clark's chief opponent, Jacob Javits, is a do-little, two-faced senator who claims that opposing the war in Vietnam and supporting Richard Nixon for president in 1972 is not a contradiction. That about sums up Javits.

What we have at stake at this point in history is the very nature and quality of human existence. It is time that the American government begin to consist of men and women of conscience, openness and a willingness to work for the people. Unfortunately Ramsey Clark is the only candidate containing these qualities to be running for office this year. He deserves our vote.

By LEO SACKS

There are no villains in the current New York senatorial race. Both Ramsey Clark and Jacob Javits are sound, progressive politicians with libertarian concerns. And while we can count on both men for the betterment of our domestic situation, Javits should have the edge when we examine his vast experience in international affairs.

The big cause célèbre concerning Javits in the current campaign was his failure to publicly castigate Nixon in the wake of an unfolding Watergate scandal. Yet if we examine Javits' concern for the judicial process, we see that had justice taken its full course, Javits would have been called upon to judge Nixon in the Senate impeachment trail. Taking a stand before all the facts were presented in court would have prejudiced Javits' decision. This is not to say that Javits believed Nixon or not; in fact, on the eve of Nixon's resignation, Javits urged the former President not to quit because it would have left all too many issues unanswered, which is what we have now—a blurred Watergate, because, the judicial process was not permitted to run its full course.

Clark, who is running on the same ticket as Hugh Carey, has called attention to the fact that his (Clark's) campaign has been financed by contributions exceeding no more than \$100. Yet Clark, who has criticized Javits for accepting large political contributions from the likes of unions and bankers, wholeheartedly supports Carey, whose campaign has been financed largely by a million dollar contribution from his brother, one of this country's most powerful oilmen.

Javits is a politician who has survived. Had Clark been in office for 18 years, he undoubtedly would have travelled the same course. Were Javits to lose, New York would have to wait another 18 years before our state were to regain much of the power Javits has fought for.

In addition, the creation of another Palestinian state, which Clark advocates, would pose a crucial threat to Israel's survival. It would also give Russia another country to arm. The balance in the Mideast is far too delicate for such a proposition.

It appears then on balance, because the most important concern today is the preservation of peace, Javits should take it.

## Letter to the Editor

As I am not one of the regular letter writers, I will make this short, if not sweet. I was one of the few people in Shepard Hall when tonight's shooting occurred, and was lucky that I was one minute late for the actual bloodshed. As I am writing, the news is just getting out as to what actually took place. The details of this tragedy are not as important as is the fact that it happened at all.

Allow me to suggest some remedies as, I am sure, many others will no doubt do. First let me say that hiring any more Wackenhut Guards would not, and could not, provide additional protection if they are not backed with responsible duties. I realize that it is unfair to generalize, but instead of "loitering" around the buildings, they would serve better checking IDs at the entrances. I can hear the bleeding hearts crying police tyranny but I'm certain that none of those people saw that man lying in his blood. ID checks are common in every other school I've attended.

Another suggestion is to cluster classes together rather than scheduling so few night classes in a building so large and poorly lit as Shepard.

I do not intend this letter to be a law-and-order diatribe, but no cop could be more "piggish" than that hoodlum.

A. ACKERMAN  
Graduate Student

# Law Professor Advocates Impeachment

By MATT SEAMAN

"The system works, not to cleanse, but to perpetuate itself. It's time for a real impeachment." Such were the feelings of John Kramer, Distinguished Professor of Law from Georgetown University as he spoke last Wednesday night at the College. Only about a dozen people showed up for this lecture, sponsored by the Political Science Society, in which a straightforward explanation of the impeachment proceedings was given.

The lecture focused on the justification for, and possibilities of, both Nixon's and Ford's impeachment. Citing several precedents, Kramer argued that impeachment proceedings against Nixon could be resumed despite his resignation, and he felt that some members of Congress are prepared to do so. Kramer

admitted that there are some questions as to the constitutionality of this course of action, since the Congress that would resume the hearings would not be the one which started them.

Nevertheless, he asserted; "It seems to me that if, in 1975, the House would like to resume impeachment proceedings, they could do so immediately."

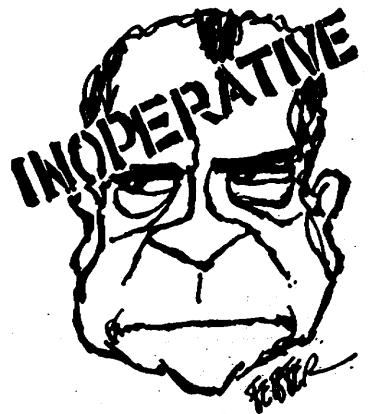
According to Kramer, the legality of Ford's pardon of Nixon is still in question, and could provide a grounds for impeachment of Ford. But, he said, a grand jury would have to indict Nixon on specific grounds, in order to test the validity of pardon before conviction by bringing the case before the Supreme Court.

Comparing Ford's Presidential actions to those of Nixon, Kramer charged that, like Nixon, "Ford is misleading the people" with respect to Watergate. He

also accused Ford of violating the War Powers Act of Congress in his actions concerning the Cypriot conflict (a parallel to Nixon's Cambodia adventure, as Kramer sees it), and of violating the Freedom of Information Act.

Ford's statements on the economy drew this comment; "I think the President is guilty of lying to the nation on inflation... budget cutting is a joke." Kramer also asserted that "the prospect of inflation is an invitation to Fascism... it plays into the hands of (the likes of) George Wallace."

Kramer termed Nixon's appeals to "the higher laws of God" an invitation to anarchy. "We live in a society of lies and deception, where every major statement is untrue. Progress," Kramer concluded, "comes from the recognition of deception."



But, can he be impeached?

## Bookstore Trapped at Condemned Finley

By PAUL DIMARIA

Although the operation of the College's bookstore is being hampered by the lack of space in the Finley sub-basement, last year the School of Nursing was given priority in the assignment of space in the basement of Shepard. The Bookstore now has no place to relocate when Finley Center is demolished about four years from now.

Business Manager Richard Morley said that the demand for space from different departments was too great to allow the area the Bookstore had wanted to be used for non-academic purposes. He noted that although the rooms could have been adapted for use as a store, they would afford approximately the same space as

the present site.

Carmine Monaco, manager of the store, believes that because of the inadequacies of the present site, a move to either a temporary or permanent location should be made long before Finley is actually razed. "I feel that if we did move into a temporary location, it would be well worth it. His first choice for new permanent space would be in the North Academic Center, now under construction.

However, Morley stated that neither move is likely to be made. The plans for the North Academic Center do not include a place for a bookstore, and no space will be available in the near future for a temporary location.

With some 6300 square feet of space available for both the selling and handling of books (which Monaco claims is one of the smallest of stores at any major university), the cramped layout of the store is a serious problem. The storage and handling of books is inefficient; arriving shipments have to be handled five or six times and employees often lose track of books that get hidden.

There is not enough shelf space to display all the texts on hand; aisles are too narrow for customers to move around easily and encourage theft.

The situation is not as bad as it is at the privately-run Beaver Bookstore, which has about one-sixth the space and has much of its stock in the aisles.

## New Laws For 18-21s

Since June of this year, over 50 new laws have been passed by the State Legislature which have extended the rights of 18-21 year olds. Besides the obvious (18 year old vote), there are many others such as:

**Holding Public Office:** you are now eligible to hold the offices of State Senator or Assembly member, plus many other local jobs.

**Living Up to Contracts:** you are now legally bound to honor any contracts you may enter into. This is expected to make it easier for 18-21 year olds to buy land or other real estate.

**Loans:** you may now borrow in your own name.

**Marriage:** should you still believe in it, you can do it without parental consent.

**Drug Problems:** you can now voluntarily apply for treatment as a drug addict without parental consent or knowledge.

**Jury Duty:** you can now serve on grand juries, and on criminal and civil juries.

**Corporations:** you can now set up your own.

**Lawsuits:** you can now start lawsuits in your own name.

**Inheritances:** the money now comes directly to you, without the need of a guardian, if you're between 18 and 21.

**Name Changes:** you can petition a court on your own to change your name legally. Previously, you needed parental consent.

**State Lottery:** if you win over \$5,000, it's now going to go directly to you, instead of a guardian or parent.

Monaco is also concerned with the fact that few people come in to buy anything besides required texts. He would like to expand his paperback section so that more people will come in to browse, but would need more space.

## Book Loan Program Not "Financially Feasible"

By MARLENE PETLICK

A student book loan program similar to that of Brooklyn College's just isn't financially feasible at the College, contends Vice-Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer.

The book loan program at Brooklyn College operates like this: students meeting certain financial criteria (those whose financial aid package does not include money for books) can buy up to \$40 worth of books a semester. The amount is billed to the day-session Student Government. At the end of the term, the students return the books; some are kept on file in the Student Government office, while others are resold to the bookstore at half-price.

The program was started as a result of the Administration's failure to provide financial assistance for students who weren't receiving aid for book expenses.

According to Avery Gardiner, director of the book loan program, a "bare minimum" of \$4000 per-semester is needed in order to service at least 150 students.

Funds needed to operate the program this year have come directly from the student activity fees, plus a surplus from last year's budget. But, Gardiner says, in order to grow and double its number of students participating, about \$11,000 would be needed a term.

At Hunter College, the "book loan" program is what the name implies; a loan of up to \$35 (for day session students only) for books, to be repaid to the Student Government within 10 weeks at no interest. Penalty for failure to repay is a hold on the student's record which

would bar him/her from the next term's registration.

There are two problems involved in starting a program at the College similar to Brooklyn's, according to Sohmer. First, money would have to be cut from various student organizations to finance such a program, and most campus groups are already suffering from substantial cutbacks. "It (the money) would have to come out of the things the Senate ordinarily doesn't support terribly well," he said.

Second, even if the program were instituted by using student activity fee money, Sohmer estimates it could only service about 100 students, which is a fraction of the number who may require financial help. "How will the Senate decide on who those one-hundred students will be?" However, Sohmer out, that there is a private fund which does help out the student who cannot afford to pay for books at the time of registration. It is officially a loan (to be repaid) but the administration realizes that certain students may not be able to repay it, and therefore does not penalize students if they fail to.

### GARBAGE IN THE SKY

It's becoming more and more likely that you might be struck by a piece of a satellite.

The North American Air Defense Command says that there are at least 3200 human-made objects orbiting the earth, with the number steadily increasing. There is so much litter in orbit that an average of one object per day plummets back to earth.

CPS

## Tenure Reversals

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other professors', qualifications had been adequately considered. Gedzelman had received the highest rating of the four (and of the department) from the EPS Student Advisory Committee, and had also led the department in publications in the last five years. Goodell had been number two. (Steiner had not been recommended for tenure by the students at all.)

Yet, Ratcliffe did not present this report to the P&B, claiming that it was a "biased evaluation." As a result, those teachers most highly regarded by students did not receive tenure the first time around.

Commenting on the special committee's decision, Gedzelman said he felt that "all four of us were qualified, but they had to find a fall guy," which, in this case, turned out to be Goodell.

Goodell agreed with that, and says he feels himself to be as highly qualified as

at least two of those granted tenure.

Frankie is the most forgiving. "The granting of tenure to the additional two people was the result of a fairer hearing."

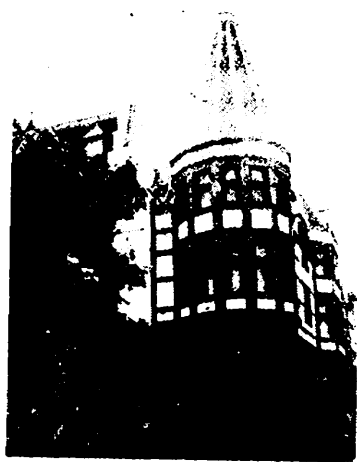
## Vet Demands

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signature of President Ford, the Educational Assistance benefits will be increased twenty-three per cent. In addition, the thirty-six months allowed for completion of the degree will be increased to forty-five months.

The College's Veteran Club, located in Shepard 502, hopes to lobby for changes in many of these funding policies. They're also interested in actively aiding the College's veterans in the areas of employment, housing, tutoring, upgradings of discharges, and orientation in college life.

# Yes, Virginia, Fraternities Do Exist



TEP fraternity building

By PAUL DIMARIA

Who would spend twenty-four hours at the College, a place some refer to as the world's-biggest high school?

A typical student, comatose on the North Campus Quadrangle or munching artificial food in the snack bar, is probably oblivious to the fact that a few hardy souls actually live here, just off campus, in several surviving fraternities along Convent Avenue. On a recent evening, I visited some of these

non-conformists at the Tau Epsilon Pi (TEP) fraternity where a few surprises awaited me.

First, a few bits of information. The TEP chapter is one of sixty scattered throughout the country, each one a self-sufficient unit. Columbia University is the home of the original establishment, founded in 1910 as a reaction to the rigid ethnic and religious restrictions of the other fraternities. Founded in 1958, the TEP branch here, consisting of some twenty members is one of only three general-interest fraternities left. A dozen of these members reside in the frat house, the turret-like brown and yellow building at the corner of 144th St that "D" train riders are familiar with.

Looking like a census-taker, I wandered into this abode late on a Sunday evening, a time when most sane people are home resting up for Blue Monday. Not long after I was met at the door by frat brother Larry Alemany, a cry of "The guy from OP is here!" went up the stairwell. Down came the boss of the operation, Chancellor John Mason, attired in blue and yellow suspenders, and frat member Mike Gartenberg, fresh from his labors of painting the walls, accompanied him.

They obligingly took me on a tour of the entire house, which they are rather proud of. And no wonder, because they actually own the place - or at least they will when the mortgage is paid off. It

seems that the fraternity was once housed in a West Village loft. Several years ago, however, they decided that having their own building would be worth the expense.

As I was guided through, I could see that the fraternity members had succumbed to the continuous round of renovation that any suburban home-owner can identify with. A tremendous amount of work had obviously gone into the place; new wood-paneling, floors, ceilings, bathrooms and God knows what else. The whole setup was amazingly elaborate. It put to shame the collection of scabrous structures that make up the College. The rooms had some eccentric designs, but they sure beat a Co-op City cellblock.

On the upper floors, the three fraternity members, intent on showing me everything and everybody, knocked on the doors of others going about their usual Sunday evening business. Despite the fact that an all-male delegation had been sent down to greet me, I met several women who are now TEP members and living on the premises. A few years ago, there was a TEP sorority house, but it has since combined with the fraternity. That means that the organization is not really a fraternity anymore, so its members are trying to find a new term. Gartenberg suggested "serenity house", which sounds as good as any.

After viewing various landmarks, such as the ledge used as a sniper's post during egg fights, I was ushered into the inner sanctum, the "chapter room". Any anthropologist would have a splendid time examining the exotic artifacts on display. Suspended from window frames are wooden paddles with the names of former frat member carved into them. On a nearby table are a veritable forest of trophies, many of them won during softball competition with other TEP fraternities. "We got that one for winding-up in second place," Alemany said, pointing to a massive trophy in the center. "Can you imagine what we would have gotten for being first?"

One topic of concern at the fraternity is the decline in membership and the subsequent closing of a number of houses here. Most of the members I spoke to believed that the anti-war movement created an atmosphere in which fraternities were considered "out-dated." They also blame the decline on a lack of interest among Students for any activity short of note and test-taking. At present, the majority of the members are juniors and seniors, so the chapter is trying to recruit new people. With so much invested in the organization, they want to pass it down to someone.

People interested in joining can visit the house; eventually, their membership is approved by a vote. Mason said that the old "hell-week" initiations are gone, including one method which consisted of "having the blind-folded initiate walk barefoot over potato chips, which he has been told is broken glass."

Unlike Columbia University, which dominates the surrounding Morningside Heights community, the College is largely a commuter school, and fraternities have only a small impact on the Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill neighborhood. Yet, frat members are well known to people of the community and the houses are considered to be an integral part of the scene. The fraternities do business with Amsterdam Avenue storekeepers and sometime hire neighborhood kids to do odd jobs.

One problem of this TEP chapter may be unique. Strano claims that he and several other members have seen a ghost moving around the building on certain nights; it is supposedly a shadowy gray blob that passes through solid objects. I was rather skeptical of this tale when I heard it, but strangely enough, the others were afraid that the story would have an adverse publicity effect. It seems as if everyone is public-relations conscious nowadays.

Despite this, fraternity members are going ahead with their plans for a November's meeting of people from all TEP chapters in the region. As I left the house, I felt secure in the knowledge that there are still romantics who continue to live in frat houses and see ghosts.

## Did You Know...

A note from Vice Provost Sohmer requesting that there be "no smoking permitted, during class, in classrooms and laboratories," has been sent to all faculty members. The note came in response to complaints by students.

A number of alternatives to the no-smoking rule have been discussed within individual classes. The creation of smoking and non-smoking sections, as in restaurants, theaters, etc., has been one such suggestion.

If you haven't heard about the no-smoking rule, your instructor is probably holding back the information. Could it be because of the pack of Camels sticking out of his/her shirt-pocket?

Café Finley, recently re-named "The Monkey's Paw," is not due to open until mid-November. If Klokis, a member of the Finley Film Agency, said the opening was postponed because of additional electrical and renovative work.

The FPA will be looking for students to perform during the day for "a nominal fee." They are also interested in students' suggestions for upcoming shows.

## Course Blends Campaign With Classwork

By MARK T. Mc DONOUGH

November 5 may be more than just election day for some students. For the ten students enrolled in the "Political Campaigns and Elections" course of the Political Science Department, it represents a day they have spent two months preparing for.

Professor Edward Schneier, a former candidate for mayor of Princeton New Jersey and an activist in political campaigning, is teaching the course, which he developed and feels "is out to combine some elements of party politics with campaigning and practical experience. I was most interested in giving this course for the benefit of showing students voter apathy."

"We planned to have three and four hour seminars," Schneier said, "but because I have a small class, consisting of mostly evening students it only meets once a week."

The course focuses upon the four major problems of campaigns: the use of volunteers, the role of the media, the presentation of issues, and the problems of strategy.

Gloria Castleberry, thinks "the course is terrific." "I just wish my own department, Sociology, was as good as the Political Science Department."

Castleberry, a graduating senior, is presently working at Ramsey Clark's Fifth Ave. headquarters. "I was one of a small group who attempted to set up a campaign for Clark on campus," she said "but it never got off the ground". She feels that guards and students were responsible for tearing down campaign leaflets and signs.

Castleberry has had some previous experience from her role in former Mayor Lindsay's 1966 campaign. She was asked the requirements of the course. "The requirements", she said, "are to get experience in campaigning, keep a journal on one's own activities and read the books required for the course". One of the required books, *Vote Power*, was written by Schneier and a colleague, William Murphy. As part of her work, Castleberry is distributing campaign literature for the upcoming election.

Patrick Marshall, another student in the class "telephones people and stuffs envelopes" in Clark's headquarters. But he attributes this "donkey work", to his inexperience in campaigning, and his schedule of work and night classes. "This course", continued Marshall, "is useful because I'm a foreigner and it gives me some useful insights on the American

electoral process. This course is particularly fitting now, when so many people don't know what's going on."

Anna Breland is taking the course because she's interested in politics but said she cannot do any campaigning because, "I'm a federal employee." "I can't be partisan and back a particular candidate. It's against the law, but I can be a member of political club."

Breland spoke about her work as a volunteer for Mayor Lindsay's campaign in 1966. "All I did was donkey work, she

## South Boston: The Calm After The Storm

By JOHN LONG

"No, the buses aren't really despised by the people of South Boston," said a Boston Phoenix reporter, "It's just that they're such an obvious, easy symbol of what the people see as forced intervention into their community by a too powerful, insensitive, Big Brother government."



Police talk with a student

Racism is part of it, but not all of it. It's being told that this is what's good for you and you can stand up to it, fight against it, and resist it all you want but we're still going to shove it down your collective throats."

This seems to have been the prevailing attitude in Southie (South Boston) the first two times I went there. The same was also true of the police. They're not really despised by the people of South Boston. But they are a symbol. The Tactical Police Force (TPF) has become

said, "I really didn't like it." She finds this new course quite interesting, but said, "the bad thing about it is that there were only a few weeks of preparation at campaign headquarter everyone is so busy, that no one has time to explain to the students what is going on."

In response, Schneier says, "I wish I had given this course last semester; it would have prepared the students much better." He added, "the course will not be offered again till the Presidential Election in 1976. And then I will give a spring and a fall semester course."

the repressive force behind the busing order, and their sometimes brutal tactics are now directed against the people of Southie.

"What are we supposed to do?" said one helmeted TPF officer. "If we don't do our job we're in danger of losing it. If we do, the people hate us. We don't win, either way. We don't like forced busing anymore than they do, but what are we supposed to do?"

On the three visits I made to South Boston I did not witness any undue brutality by the TPF, except the one time I saw two cops drag a kid out of South Boston High. Most of the time they just hung around, drinking coffee and looking bored. On one occasion two members were playing cards for lack of things to do.

However, all was not as calm before my visit. There were reports of I.D. searches during the early days of busing. Policemen on motorcycles chased kids on sidewalks, knocking down a four-year-old girl in one instance. Mounted police charged into crowds at Columbus Park, forcing people to move or be trampled upon.

Although the complaints were many, the American Civil Liberties Union appeared to take little action. In a television news conference a spokesman said that they had been following up on reports of harassment, but had found little evidence of it.

The feeling here is that as soon as the cops are removed the word will get around and the crowds will come back again.

"So when will it all end?" I asked one South Boston cop.

"End? Maybe by June."



# Block Study: Not The Same Old Semester

By ANNE MANCUSO

About midway through the term, when you find yourself bogged down with papers for five different courses, have you ever thought there has to be a better way?

There are "better ways" but unfortunately you won't find them in abundance here at the College. The "block-study" program, now in existence in several colleges across the country, may be an alternative to our standard semester system. Under this program, an average 15 week semester is divided into time blocks consisting of three and a half to four weeks. During this time period a student takes only one course which is studied intensively. So, instead of a course meeting (on the average) one hour a day, three days a week, it meets three to five hours a day for three to four weeks. As soon as one block is completed, the student goes on to a different subject.

The feasibility of such a program has been debated on both an academic and administrative level, but at Colorado College, a liberal arts school in Colorado Springs, it is more than just a theory. There, the block-study program is in its fifth year and college personnel note its success. According to Ed DiGeorge, Associate Director of Admissions, students are doing better scholastically since the college adopted the program.

The conversion to the new system came as the result of a study by college administrators. They found that the "normal" program, with its demand that students pay full attention to a variety of courses was too much of a "rat race." The college, which has a teacher-student ratio of one to fourteen, also wanted to limit the class size to 25. It was believed that an intensive course of study would accomplish this goal.

In some ways, classes at Colorado function as those at other colleges. Students are given letter grades or, at their choice, a grade of pass/fail. There are papers, mid-terms and finals which are left up to the discretion of the instructor. There is a greater responsibility on the part of instructors and students because they both have to be prepared for long class discussions. However, since this is the only class to prepare for, there is not too much difficulty meeting this demand.

The major disadvantage of the program, says DiGeorge, is the scheduling



A typical afternoon on North Campus

problem it creates. Because each class meets for a long period of time, a room cannot be used in rotation by three or four different classes. Each class needs its own room so the number of rooms must meet the number of classes. The number of classes must also be responsive to the needs of the students. Each student has to be guaranteed admission into a needed course.

Hiram College, an Ohio liberal arts school with an enrollment of 1250 students, instituted the block-study program forty years ago, but switched to the quarter-semester system in the early sixties. Richard Pegeau, an admissions official, calls the reasons for abandoning the programs, "pedagogical." It was found that an increase in enrollment made it difficult to schedule additional classes and as a result students could not get the courses they wanted. In addition, the number of courses each professor could teach was limited and so affected the variety of available courses.

"The system became unwieldy and difficult to administer," said Pegeau, "and it became a question of how you can best deliver courses to the student body."

Pegeau believes the quarter-semester system is in the best interests of the student for "it provides intensiveness and osmosis time." Pegeau pointed out that science, math or language courses would not fit easily into a prescribed block of time. "It involves more than a certain block of time. It depends upon a professor's abilities, his running of the

class and other factors."

Under the quarter-semester system, the school year is divided into approximately four two-month blocks, during which time a student takes one to three courses per block. Students register for classes at the beginning of each block, after consulting a schedule that is planned at the beginning of the year. Administrators believe that in addition to the scheduling difficulties it alleviates, the quarter-semester gives students "more options," by eliminating the hazard of a student being stuck in one course he or she may hate.

"In an intensified four-week course, finding out you don't like it at the end of a week can be disastrous," said one administrator.

Pegeau and an associate, Les Bennett, emphasized the distinction between time and quality. Bennett, who called the quarter-semester "a reasonable compromise" said, "Calendar time is not as important as the nature of the College." Pegeau feels that the decision of any college or university to adopt a new system, "depends upon the school's concept of education."

If so, what is the College's concept of education and can a block-study program exist here? Professor Philip Baumei Director of the Office of Curricular Guidance and by his own admission "a well-renowned pessimist," believes some subjects can be taught in time blocks while others cannot. "Language (conversation) courses are best learned in intensive periods. So are laboratory skills."

But, Baumei feels that other courses, such as literature courses, require "a certain percolation period" for ideas to be fully understood. "It is much worse to do (a literature course) 15 hours a week for three weeks than three hours a week for 15 weeks. Ideas have to be distilled." Baumei also said that there would be a "natural tendency" on the part of faculty members to give less information during a three-hour class than a one-hour class for the extra time may be used in giving additional examples of a point instead of going on to the next topic. While Baumei could see the existence of a block-study plan at the College, he "couldn't decide upon the mechanical problems," such as scheduling.

"A believer in flexible time schedules," Baumei feels that the amount

of time a course meets depends upon the content of the course. A literature class with outside independent reading should meet less frequently than a math class which needs an enforced repetition of skill. But, he says, if such a system existed it should "be put into the nooks that do occur, during intersession and summer session."

As head of the Curriculum Committee, Baumei has studied proposals similar to the block-study plan. A system of five week modules, during which time students would be taking more than one course but spending a concentrated amount of time in each one, has been discussed.

The English Department adopted its own concentrated "mini-course" during last intersession. The two-week course covered the skills involved in the writing of research papers. Basically, it was geared for students in English 1-3, although Assistant Professor Marilyn Samuels, instructor of the course, said "it was open to all students, advanced or beginning, regardless of major."

The 13 students who enrolled in the course spent three hours each day in class and usually spent the rest of the day researching their papers. They received two credits for the course, which Samuels feels has been a success. "The evidence is in the research papers done." The mini-course was tried on an experimental basis, but it was brought last spring to the Curriculum Committee for its consideration as part of the curriculum. According to Professor Ann Rees (Psychology), chairperson of the Curriculum and Teaching Committee of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the proposal was "not rejected but it wasn't approved either." She said the scheduling of such a course was discussed but it was part of a "broader context" — that of the scheduling of the entire college.

Some courses within the Center for Biomedical Education are given during intersession. The general chemistry lab (Bio-Med III) is divided into four sections, each of which meets six hours a day for nine days. The first section will begin on January 14; the last section ends on February 1. The course is accredited to the spring term.

The School of Nursing also offers courses on a block time schedule.

Continued on page 7

## New Grading Concepts Explored

By LOIS DEROSIER

Over the years, there have been a number of innovative changes in programming at the College, which have satisfied students' needs and stimulated a lot of thought. Occasionally, these new programs have been accomplished by changes in their structure and grading procedure. There are those courses, however, which still adhere to a standard grading policy whether it be through a lack of effort and insight on the part of its planners or, because there seems to be few viable alternatives from which an instructor might choose.

The fact that most students, as well as school authorities, feel the need and importance of grades has hampered much of the exploration and attempts to effect any changes in this area.

Professor Debora Brink (Education) is one such teacher who has developed her own system of grading called a "grade and work contract" for her Ed 32 classes (Psychology of Child and Adolescent Development).

At the beginning of the term, each student chooses the final grade he or she wants to receive and assumes the responsibility of the work load required for that grade. Students have the option of changing their minds and prospective grades during the term.

Each grade requires a certain amount of reading, with the emphasis placed upon the quantity of work done rather than on the quality. Brink feels that real learning is a very elusive and difficult thing to measure and that it is meaningful

only when it is sought and appreciated for its own sake. Her students are not tested but they are expected to complete the amount of work they have agreed to. She has found that students when given such unaccustomed freedom and trust, have usually responded with equal amounts of honesty and integrity.

One of her students, Ed Perchaluk, feels that this policy is a long time in coming; "This was what I felt college was about. I've finally had a class where the burden of responsibility was firmly planted on my shoulders. I've always been into my work; into doing it on my own. It gave me the chance to explore a lot of reading material that I would not have gotten into otherwise."

Steve Paukovits, a psychology major, who intends to go on to graduate school where the "A" and "B" is much a necessity, felt that "despite the lack of structure..." with the grade contract "I'm really not all that hung up on grades. After a while I saw myself becoming more attuned to it all... everything is now somehow more humane."

Now that the burden of responsibility has been shifted to the students, Rochelle Potnoff sees the class as being "all on the same level, with no hierarchy of students and teachers."

One program that has endeavored to initiate new concepts in its courses is the PHS program, which is now in its fourth year. Kenneth Eisold, director of the program, has stated that there is no departmental policy of grading; marks are left up to the individual teachers within

the program.

After six semesters of teaching PHS 110-111, (Growing Up), in which there are no exams but two ungraded projects, he has requested a final conference with each student at the end of the term in which the student evaluates his or her performance. During the conference Eisold seeks to "authenticate the

evaluation."

"I feel that student evaluation is an extremely useful thing; I don't feel that it's very meaningful unless it takes place in a conference which then gives it some sort of accountability."

For Paul Minkoff, who teaches PHS 160, (Film As A Political Instrument), keeping the final conference as an ideal, while placing emphasis on required papers, is the only workable solution. "I don't like grades," he says. "The purpose of education is for people to learn in such a manner which is important for them."

In very large classes, he explained, it is often difficult to have students grade themselves and then have individual conferences at the end of the term. This, however is what he has tried to do in the past. "We try to promote people to be responsible for their own education; if a student has to compete for his grades, he is then obviously not responsible for his own education."

"I think that some of the possible options are, having the teacher give the student a grade, have the class rate itself, or have a conference in which the student and teachers reach a mutual agreement."

In Minkoff's case, the imminent threat of the PHS program's dissolution has greatly reduced whatever freedom he might have had in bringing about changes in grading.

Despite these drawbacks, the instructors mentioned here, as well as many others, are becoming aware of the need to redefine the present system of education with whatever means possible.



Bill Bywater



# First Minister of Women Speaks At NYU

By THEA KAPLAN

"Youth is short, but life is long," says Francoise Giroud, France's first Minister for Women. At a recent meeting at NYU, jointly sponsored by the French Embassy, Elle magazine and La Maison Francaise, Giroud spoke about the condition of women in France today. The program was moderated by Janet Flanner, journalist and foreign correspondent for the New Yorker for many years. The following is a portion of that discussion:

**Janet Flanner:** Are you one of the new or old feminists, and do you think that feminism has changed since I was young?  
**Francoise Giroud:** Yes, it has changed. The old feminists had the right to enter the political field, but now we have the right to be ourselves and this is completely different. We don't want to be men. I think everything starts with the pill for the new feminists. Now, for the first time in the history of humanity the decision of abortion belongs to women. This creates major social changes in responsibility. Women are now

responsible for themselves. Education is a very important aspect.

**Flanner:** Yes, it is quite a treat to have children and help support them when you can earn your own living. I think education is a very important aspect. Today, parents are intimately concerned with concentrating on the entity and personality of the child. We didn't have that, but it must have come out in you, Francoise, anyway.

**Flanner:** Do you think the successes, hopes, goals, fears, of feminism have changed?

**Giroud:** Yes, it has changed the fears of men, they are more frightened.

**Flanner:** You cheer me up. Why? Too much competition?

**Giroud:** Virility, some men are imprisoned in their virility. They can't have their cake and eat it.

**Flanner:** Yes, this is one of the unfair things of life. Has the women's movement been influenced by magazines?

**Giroud:** No, the movement was not affected by women's magazines. Also, the

women's movement does not exist in France as it does in America. We are without structure, without leaders; we have no strong feminist movement, there is just something in the atmosphere.

**Flanner:** It is kind of you to locate it for me.

**Giroud:** The life for the French woman is longer now. The life expectancy is 76; it used to be 42 years. So the French woman asks, who am I? what is my role? What do I do after I am 45 and my children have grown up and I have a lot of years ahead?

**Flanner:** One must be sure of identification here for hopes of a change. There have been changes over the past few years, it is not only that women have been determined; they have actually made changes.

**Giroud:** Yes, there have been changes now that women are taking more responsibility. *I trust only women to avoid atomic war.* When a woman is alone there is the temptation to imitate men—to have to be one of them. But I think we need more women in

government, etc. so we can be more courageous and be women.

**Flanner:** I hope they live up to your trust. Voting helps, doesn't it?

**Giroud:** The practice of voting is not enough. You can't stop war by voting. It is a decision that must come before.

**Flanner:** It is difficult to know what to do in deadly decisions.

**Giroud:** You are not convinced that we have to trust women. We have to deal with women as they are today.

In her role as Minister of Women, Giroud has fought against discrimination in employment. Fields previously closed to women, particularly in the technological areas, are now open. Women can enter into public service after they are 45 years old, something they were unable to do after age 35.

Giroud does not want other women to imitate her. She feels that she is an individual who has had to fight for herself and other women should find their own way. She is a remarkable woman; one who does not deny her sexuality for success, but lives both to the fullest.



A real funny man, that Marshak

## Marshak Sounds Off on Bio-Med Quotas

By Paul DiMaria

This is a joke:

A farmer whose chickens are not laying enough eggs goes to his rabbi for advice, and is told to provide the best for them; wine to drink, good corn, new coops. He follows this advice, only his chickens die instead of prospering.

Puzzled, he returns to the rabbi to tell him of this. "Too bad," the rabbi says. "I had so many other good ideas for them."

You don't get it? Neither did the students at Hillel House where President Marshak told this joke last Thursday, in an apparent attempt to cast a little humor on the subject of Open Admissions. (The farmer is the College; the chickens = the students; eggs = educational success; the rabbi = interested outside party who doesn't really know what's right but gives

advice anyhow; wine and corn are whatever help the College provides in the way of financial aid, remedial courses, counseling, etc.; death becomes the "failure" of the students.) It's a bit involved.

Questions rapidly followed, centering on the Bio-Medical Program, and the alleged "quota" system used to select the last eight students admitted. As Marshak tells it, the admissions committee, apparently under time pressure, decided that, rather than review all remaining applicants, they would admit two each of black, white, Hispanic, and Asian students.

"I don't want to justify it, because it's wrong," Marshak stated, but asked "Do you have to kill the whole program because of a human error?" He did not state which persons were responsible for the decision, but defended the committee

against charges of anti-Semitism by noting that several of the members are Jewish.

Marshak also referred to the article written by Mike Oreskes of The Campus that had appeared in the previous days Daily News, which was critical of Marshak's handling of the "quota" charges. Holding a clipping of the article aloft, he called it "a bald and unmitigated distortion" of the quota issue, saying that "every fact in this article is already well known. I've explained until I'm blue in the face."

He also stated that a community liaison board will be formed to guard against "unfair practices."

Commenting on the number of entering students with low averages, Marshak said he was concerned, but "I still have faith in the College as a whole."

## Depression Coming? Join A Commune

By DAVID BAHARAV

"I came here out of desperation. I hate the way I'm living. I want to live in another fashion, with other families and children."

With the coming of the Second Depression, living and sharing in a commune might be the only way to survive. The New York Switchboard (533-3186), an urban commune in itself, holds meetings every other Wednesday night for people who want to live in New York City communes.

"Rent never crushed any commune," they are told. Somehow, six people always manage to scrape up a month's rent between them. Usually if a commune breaks up, it's because the members did not make clear exactly what they wanted from communal living.

Right now, there are between 100 and 300 communes in New York City; the exact number is hard to determine because successful communes don't want publicity. Most of them are in the Park Slope or Boerum Hill areas of Brooklyn, in East Harlem, or in the East Bronx.

The best way to start a commune is to get some people you know (old or new friends) to move into an apartment or house with you. Sometimes buying a house is practical, if you can find one cheap enough. Of course, if you can scrape up \$100,000, a renovated brownstone is ideal.

Getting together on the basis of one meeting is not necessarily negative, but it's tricky. Expectations have a way of surprising you, and there are no guarantees that you'll get along with your new family.

If, however, you are the only visionary in your social circle, the Switchboard has a file of people who are searching for commune-mates. Reading through the files will tell you how old they are (16 to 70), if they're male or female, gay or straight, how much rent they can pay,

where they want to live, how long they expect to stay together, their feelings about drugs, children, pets, eating together (and other food trips), house meetings (of the group therapy type), and last but not least, sexual relations and roles in the house.

When you get your people together, make sure you have some common interest. If you're a vegetarian, try to find vegetarians. One man came to the Switchboard looking for someone who likes to do dishes, since he loves to cook. Knowing that you are living with people of like mind gives you a sense of strength. Stu, a veteran commune dweller, suggests

that a common vulnerability is a bond between members.

To keep your commune going past the first week, it's vital to keep talking. Have the strength to criticize if necessary. Don't establish any dogma, like "NO COUPLING" or "EVERYBODY MUST COUPLE."

Coupling, incidentally, is the biggest problem in any commune. Members who aren't part of a couple feel alienated from those who are and vice versa.

The advantages of communal life are enormous. You save money. Keeping separate households is avoided. You work less. You make close friends.

## Block....

Continued from page 5

Introduction to Clinical I and II (Nursing 31.1 and 31.2) is divided into two units which are given in sequence: Clinical I meets from September 10 to November 4 and Clinical II meets from November 6 to January 7. During these quarter semesters, students spend six hours in class and 12 hours in the field.

The Math Department, in its administration of remedial Math courses 54-56 touches upon the block-study concept of "one thing at a time." Each of the courses, which range progressively from one to three credits, is divided into three units to correspond with the months in the term. Each unit deals with a different topic of the course. At the beginning of the term, students take an exam to determine in which unit they will be placed. They are tested at the end of each unit and a passing grade grants them entrance into the next unit.

A student who fails a particular unit test is given the opportunity to repeat the unit. A grade of F for the course is given

only if the student fails all three of the units. If a student passes a few of the units he or she is given an R, and if all the units are passed a passing letter grade is given. At all times, students are aware of the topics to be covered in the following unit and can complete two units at once.

Enid Sharp, an instructor, feels the unit system "gives students who are ready to accelerate the opportunity to do so." It also "takes the pressure out of the system."

"Students can repeat only one month instead of one semester if their work is unsatisfactory."

Peter Jonas, Associate Registrar, found the block-study program a "fascinating idea" but questioned the academic feasibility of such a program. He, like the administrators at Hiram College, commented on the need to define a college's concept of education. "What can it do academically?" he asked. Jonas feels that once this question is answered, the application of such a program at the College would be possible but it would involve transitional costs. "When there is a change, there will be a change in efforts and cost. Anything can be done, subject to cost." He estimates that a new system

would have to be set up to record what

courses students and teachers are involved with during a specific period of time. A semester-organized school would not be able to cope with the changing whereabouts of teachers and students. In terms of space, rooms which are used on the average of three times a week by ten classes would only be able to accommodate one class. While there would be a space problem, Jonas feels it could be worked out but asks, "What would it (the block plan) do to clubs?"

Laura Natapoff, a Psychology major, likes the idea of the block-study plan. "I think you can get more out of a class because you're concentrating on that one thing. If you're really interested in the subject, you can get into it much more." A pre-med student, Nellie Montes, also feels it "would be a good idea. It gives a student a new experience and more time to study that subject."

"But if you don't like the subject, you're stuck with it," countered Allan Kirschner, a junior majoring in history. Kirschner feels that because of administrative problems, it could only exist in small universities. "But," he adds, "it is an interesting idea."

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**A sour view of that sweet stuff.**

America has turned into a nation of sugar addicts. In 1972 we consumed an average 126 pounds of colored sweeteners per person. More than two pounds a week for each and every one of us. Enough sugar to cause serious danger to your teeth, general health and possibly even your heart.

If you think you're not eating as much sugar as the average American, you're probably mistaken. Much of our sugar intake is hidden in sweetened foods like snacks and soda pop, cakes and candy, desserts and cereals, and even in sauces and frozen vegetables.

It's high time we stopped the sweet talk about that sweet stuff. Here are some bitter facts from doctors, nutritionists and the U.S. government: Sugar contains no vitamins, no minerals, no protein. Sugar contains only calories — as many as 30 per rounded teaspoon.

Sugar is not a necessary part of a balanced diet — you do not need to eat sugar at all since a healthy body converts all the energy it needs from other foods.

Sugar rots your teeth. Tooth decay affects 96% of Americans. And a dental bill can hurt even more than a toothache. Evidence indicates that sugar is the primary villain in causing tooth decay. The sour candy you suck on or the soda pop you suck up drenches your teeth in sugar.

Sugar can make you fat. When you eat sugar it's easy to take in more calories than you need because sugar is nothing but calories. And you only need a little sugar to get a lot of calories.

Sugar may affect your heart. Recent studies suggest a relationship between high sugar intake and heart disease. Some doctors believe that eating too much sugar could be as harmful to your heart as excess fat consumption.

Sugar interferes with good nutrition. If you substitute sugar for good nutritive foods, you dilute your nutritive intake. If you add sugar on top of a balanced diet, you'll probably get fat.

What should you do about this sour view of sweet stuff? Now that you know that sugar is not all sweetness and light, here are a few suggestions. Skip pre-sweetened cereals, try a little fresh fruit on regular cereal instead. Put less sugar — or none at all — in your coffee or tea. Stop using sweeteners as a reward to children for good behavior (for you run the risk of giving them a sweet tooth for life.) Switch to snacks and drinks like nuts, raw fruits, whole and skimmed milk and unsweetened fruit juices.

Actually, the best thing you could do is to completely stop adding sugar to your food. But that's a pretty tall order. What you and your family should do is cut down on sugar. You'll be amazed at all the fun things to eat that aren't sweet!

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# Deodato - 'Looking for a New Groove'

By LEO SACKS

"In a way," begins Eumir Deodato, the fiery Brazilian composer, arranger and performer, "I'm very strong about freedom and the exploration of new musical modes."

Why not try merging Deodato's ten piece Bossa Nova/rocking combo with the 110 members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra? Artistry is the name of Deodato's forthcoming release, and the keyboard virtuoso volunteered a few words about his latest venture in MCA Records' Park Avenue offices last week.

"It was an experimental session," confides Eumir, "and it proved quite an experience. We recorded some very beautiful symphonic numbers that touch on many different styles. I'm very happy with it."

Born in Rio de Janeiro, Deodato settled in New York in 1967 and by 1972 established himself as an unusually versatile studio musician, writing charts and conducting arrangements for people like Aretha Franklin, Bette Midler, Roberta Flack and the blue-eyed Frank Sinatra.

"I was type-cast in the Bossa Nova groove when I first arrived here, and for a long time that's all I was called into the studio for," he recalls. "But I made a lot of contacts during those years, as well as many friends." Among them was Creed Taylor, venerable jazz producer, and one



Eumir Deodato - freedom and exploration

of the first to work with the jazz/pop fusion.

In fact, Deodato's first break surfaced when Taylor asked Eumir's help with the now famed *Down Here on the Ground* LP, one of the late jazz guitarist Wes Montgomery's classic recordings. Eumir wrote charts for three compositions, among them the title track that brought him a good deal of recognition. The calls started filing in until Taylor offered to produce Deodato's first solo work for CTI, late in 1972.

Prelude, as it was titled, stands today

as a classic, featuring greats like Stanley Clarke, Ron Carter, Billy Cobham and Hubert Laws, who helped in the stunning remake of Richard Strauss' theme from 2001, "Also Sprach Zarathustra," which swept Billboard magazine's 1973 Top Pop Instrumental Single Poll in addition to copping the Top Instrumental and Top Jazz LP of the year prize.

"Right now," says Deodato, "I'm in a research period, which is to say I'm looking for a new groove to work within. But eventually I'd like to get back in the studio swing."

Deodato's current concern involves "the image and direction" of his career. Or, as he puts it, "the routine that follows the hit."

The release of *Whirlwinds* earlier this year marked Deodato's first appearance on MCA. Why did he leave CTI?

"Well, to put it bluntly, they didn't pay," he admits. "But, in retrospect, it was a good move. CTI understood."

"I put myself through a lot of strain recording *Whirlwinds*," he said, adding, "Coming to a new company and suddenly finding myself my own producer was very difficult."

"It's hard to put a label on my music," he continued. "I try, but can't seem to come up with one, probably because of its varied appeal."

"Do you think jazz should focus on mass appeal, or will it always remain for a select few?" I asked.

## OPOP

"There are so many different trips. See, jazz has always taken funny kinds of twists, beginning with Charlie Parker's bebop sound on through Coltrane; these were the trendsetters that gave jazz an intellectual direction. What happened was that you started getting records that were too far out for anybody to understand, including the musicians."

"Musical consumption has reached a point of impossibility, though. When a song catches on these days, it's sucked for everything it's worth... And then dropped. In Brazil, a hit lasts for months; here it's weeks. But I don't really concern myself with the business end of the record industry. It's just a sideline, certainly not my life. But I would like to learn a few rules."

Juega, Juega!!

## Mason Flunks Radio City

By BRUCE MERMELSTEIN

It was Radio City Music Hall, a sell out crowd, a quarter after eight, and no Dave Mason! A half hour went by, during which time we were subjected to Dave Mason's back-up group, Melon, and still no sign of Dave Mason! The thoughts that were circulating through the Radio City crowd reflected a mood of "get that excuse for a rock band off the stage and put Mason on."

We all knew (including Melon) that their playing was not quite together. In fact, at the finish of one of the cuts from the new Dave Mason album, each member of the band terminated (and I mean terminated) the song at different times, and the bass playing done by Bob Glaub was almost non-existent in volume and style. Realizing their situation, Melon exited promptly for a time out, promising to come back with Dave Mason, which he did for our sake and, I think, for theirs.

Five minutes past, announcements were made, equipment was set up, Melon retraced his steps back to their positions, and Dave Mason walked out. Picking up an acoustic guitar, he began with some new stuff from his current album, which sounded pretty good. But, unfortunately, there were songs throughout the concert that were destroyed by Melon. This was accomplished in several ways:

The only dominant instrument that could be heard besides Dave Mason's

guitar was Mike Finnegan's keyboard. However, Finnegan's playing worked against Dave Mason rather than with him. The keyboard seemed to upstage Mason's



Dave Mason

guitar in order to make up for the lack of talent expressed by the rest of the group.

A second factor in the downfall of the performance was the lack of the bass. For some strange reason, bassist Bob Glaub seemed reluctant to play. And with a mediocre drumming performance by Rick Jaeger, the rhythm section gave no support to Mason or Jim Krueger on alternating lead and rhythm guitar.

Finally, the main difficulty of the concert was attributed to the lack of spirit generated by both Melon and

Mason. Mason spent too much time trying to get his band together, and therefore did not permit himself to get into his own performance. He did, from time to time, find a member of the band who got hot, and immediately jammed with him in order to get things going. But Mason found that everyone in the band cooled down as fast as they got hot.

Primarily, the music consisted of a large promotion for his new album, Dave Mason, cuts from *It's Like You Never Left* and scattered songs from his old Traffic days. Mason's guitar work was beautiful, almost to the point of excellence, and his vocals were either very on or very off. Knowing that the show was not as good as it could have been, he seemed to be concerned about the audience's reaction to it and he tried to establish a friendly rapport in hopes of making up for the happenings on stage. This was partially done with the two encores he gave, in which a phenomenal display of guitar playing was exhibited by Mason. It seemed to have been played more out of guilt than a desire to show off, but who cares? I ate it up. The overall performance given by Dave Mason was good considering what he had to work with. If he can ever get it together with a bunch of people to back him up like Bobby Whitlock, Jim Gordon and Carl Radle who know how to play and perform, he could be one of the best around. Mason has the talent. He just needs a backing.

## Tenure

Other Problems

- 1) A constant faculty size.
- 2) Faculty who are not prepared to serve some of the new needs, and are limited in mobility.
- 3) Faculty who cannot be fully utilized due to lack of intra-University mobility.

Further Recommendations

- 1) Faculty from remedial disciplines should be recruited using the same criteria as "traditional" areas. These faculty should also be afforded more opportunity for advancement.
- 2) Persons hired as instructors should be told that this post is non-tenurable. Departments shall not abuse, for economy's sake, this rank.
- 3) Better procedures for awarding Certificates of Continuing Employment (five-year contracts) to Lecturers are suggested. This rank should be further studied by another committee.
- 4) Possible dual career ladders, based upon either teaching or scholarship, ought to be considered.
- 5) Re-study of pension plans.

Earth News

A class action suit served last term against the City University of New York (CUNY) by women charging widespread discrimination by the CUNY system has been challenged by the Board of Higher Education (BHE), which contends that women do not comprise a class, and that each CUNY unit is a separate hiring system, which would therefore have to be sued separately.

The BHE has asked the court to dismiss some or all of the complaints in the suit on those grounds. The CUNY Women's Coalition (the group bringing the suit) charge that the City University discriminates against all female faculty. "Although women have credentials equal or superior to males, they are systematically and resolutely regarded as inferiors, at every level and in every aspect of university life."

Should the BHE fail in its attempt to have the suit dismissed, the Coalition would be awarded up to \$40 million.

The women are serving the suit on behalf of all women presently employed by CUNY, those who have sought employment, or will seek employment, as a member of the professional staff.

The coalition will be holding a meeting on November 11 to discuss their next

move.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

The 120-member Board of Rabbis in Massachusetts - citing the Torah - has declared that all grapes, lettuce and wines not produced by the United Farm Workers Union are non-Kosher, and therefore may not be consumed by Jews. The Rabbis argued that to buy the non-UFW produce constitutes support for the oppression of labor, which is prohibited by the Torah.

Earth News

According to reports coming out of Copenhagen, a Danish research team has invented the 100 percent effective - no side-effects birth control pill.

Dr. P.E. Lebech of the Fredriksberg Hospital in Copenhagen says his research team worked for five years to come up with a pill using natural instead of artificial hormones. And, the Danish scientist says that the provisional tests conducted so far indicate the pill is 100 percent effective, and no unpleasant side-effects have yet been detected.

Before the new pill is made available to the public, however, it will be tested on a much wider scale.

Earth News

## Shorts

By LEO SACKS

Musically, Chicago has always meant big business. The jazz/rock troupe, who made their annual New York visit to the frenzied shrill of a jammed Madison Square Garden on Monday night, have cashed in on the success of a commercially relaxed fusion that has prospered over the course of seven albums dating from 1969.

There's a very definitive chemical charge to their sound, promoting a romanticism that brings entire families and aspiring young lovers out in droves, as was the case on Monday. Whatever gets you through the night...

Upping the orchestra seat price a full dollar over last year's engagement, the combo, featuring their token conga player and newest addition, worked through their usually well-integrated set of old faves and more recent work, focusing on a free-form orientation here and there, often sluggish and too mild-mannered (if you can believe it). I'm sure they laughed all the way to the bank.

While their slickly attired Philadelphia R&B roots still underlie the versatile harmonies and poetic range, the new album from Darryl Hall and John Oates, titled *War Babies*, features a new direction for the duo, with Todd Rundgren's influence in the forefront of the change.

Hall and Oates rose to national attention with their hit of last spring, "She's Gone," whose sweeping harmonies and lush R&B mechanics distinguished the single as one of the year's best. The Rundgren hook-up explores a new mode of travel for H. and O. and their band, fully realized since their last venture, *Abandoned Luncheonette*. Clearly enhanced by the luminously soft Rundgren touch and the sugar and spice sounds of the *Hello People* on background vocals, *War Babies* is an exceptional effort. Watch for "Can't Stop the Music (He's Played It Much Too Long)," the devastating opening track.

# Jazz Giant John Lewis at City

By FRED SEAMAN

In his multiplicity of undertakings during the past decade John Lewis has become a symbol of the great diversification of music, and of the elimination of artificial barriers between so-called classical music and jazz, between hop and the avant garde, and between the musics and musicians of various nations....

Leonard Feather, *Jazz Encyclopedia of the Sixties* (1966)

For more than two decades the name John Lewis has been virtually inseparable from the group he founded in 1952, the Modern Jazz Quartet.

When the MJQ announced its retirement last spring the jazz world lost one of its great institutions. City College, however, gained a great teacher.

The band's renowned pianist accepted an invitation to join the music department here. He is teaching three courses, a survey of jazz from World War II to the present (Mus. 146), advanced jazz improvisation (13) and an instrumental ensemble (80.1).

In a recent interview, Lewis expressed disappointment at the lack of adequate

facilities here. "I haven't had to teach under these circumstances for a long time," he said. "It's not too well organized as far as facilities are concerned." He would prefer "a reasonably comfortable and quiet classroom to work in."

Asked about the reasons for the disbandment of the MJQ, Lewis explained, "this is just a retirement and don't know how long it will last. We've been together for 22 years," he stated, "and that's a very long time. We need a rest after all these years, but we might play again, too."

Throughout his career, Lewis has made unique contributions to contemporary music. The pianist came to New York fresh out of the army in 1945 and performed with such jazz greats as Charlie Parker, Lester Young, and Dizzy Gillespie. He studied at the Manhattan School of Music for three years, earning his MA in music in 1953.

It was during this time that he decided to create new musical concepts through a group of his own.

"I didn't want a band, but a quartet in which all four components could be heard clearly, and for which a very special



John Lewis, now of the Music Department kind of balance would be achieved, one that could be realized without microphones — a natural balance. This idea materialized in the Modern Jazz Quartet," Lewis wrote in 1966.

The pianist is particularly noted for his consistent efforts to integrate symphonic music into jazz. He has repeatedly augmented the MJQ with a string quartet, and in the past thirteen years the group has performed with 33 symphonic orchestras.

When Ornette Coleman and his new, radical playing concepts emerged in the late '50's, Lewis was one of the first

"established" musicians to accept Coleman's innovative style as a valid and important expansion of jazz.

"One thing I tried to do all my life," he said, "is to be interested in any music that was exciting and had some quality to it. I could see things in Ornette's music that occur in other musics outside of jazz," he continued, "and maybe other musicians didn't see that or weren't that

interested.

"That area has been explored now for the past 10 years or so," Lewis commented on the avant-garde movement in jazz, "and I think that it may be drawing to a close. What has been accumulated," he believes, "will be absorbed into the main body of jazz."

When I asked Lewis what he thought of musicians like Herbie Hancock, who are being frowned upon by large segments of the jazz world for allegedly

compromising their musical integrity to achieve commercial success, the pianist replied with determination, "no one has a right to say anybody is compromising anything. Herbie is an enormous talent, a great piano player. He doesn't owe any of us anything," he went on, "everybody is his own man."

Regarding the future of jazz, Lewis is confident that "it's finding its niche in the cultural character of the country."

Of his plans for the future, Lewis said, "I like the idea of teaching so far, and I'll also be composing and playing. I'd like to have the opportunity to do some work for films and television and also for orchestra."

A last album entitled *In Memoriam*, The Modern Jazz Quartet has just been released. It features the MJQ with a symphony orchestra conducted by Maurice Peress, and constitutes a superb blending of jazz and classical music. Two compositions, "In Memoriam" and "Jazz Ostinato," are by John Lewis. The third piece is taken from Joaquín Rodrigo's "Concerto De Aranjuez."

The MJQ is performing a farewell concert at Avery Fischer Hall on November 25. It may well be your last chance to see one of the most influential music groups of our time.

## Violence on the Screen Outlaws on the Lam

By KAREN BOORSTEIN

Sometimes a film concentrates overwhelmingly on seemingly senseless violence, until it becomes disturbing to the point of boredom while you are watching the film. But often, things begin to make sense when you think about the film afterwards. This description is a prime example of my reaction to *Going Places*. And then there are films where the violence never begins to make any sense at all, and the more you think about the film the more pointless the whole thing becomes.

I didn't like *Going Places* when I saw it, but when I thought about it later, I realized what Director Bertrand Blier was trying to do by drenching his film in such an awesome amount of blood. I was disturbed by it, which was Blier's ultimate aim, and I thought about the film afterward, more often than I had planned to.

new about corruption in high places.

This is ultimately why the film fails. Violence and symbolism can be used constructively to make a statement, but in order to be effective, the statement should be relatively new, or, at least, it should be one that has not yet been milked dry by every second-rate columnist and scriptwriter.

The term NADA means nothing. The name of the brothel where the Ambassador is kidnapped, 'Club Zero', speaks for itself; anarchy is that form of government that is closest to nothing. There is no deep rooted symbolism fraught with meaning hidden in any of this.

Director Claude Chabrol calls the NADA group 'free spirits'. The uncouth protagonists of *Going Places* are really free spirits. In *NADA*, the 'free spirits' are forced to spend all their time in a deserted farmhouse guarding their prisoner. Is this freedom? They must wait



Meaningless violence in 'The NADA Gang'

The *NADA Gang*, another film from this blood-drenched genre, does not come crawling back to disturb me now; the scenes don't flash before my eyes, intruding on my thoughts like unwelcome guests, long after the film has ended.

The main fault with *The NADA Gang* is that its use of violence is meaningless. It gives us no new insights into ourselves, and says nothing new about the state of the world. The *NADA Gang* is a group of society hating politicians, five men and a woman, who, in an attempt to make an anarchist proclamation, kidnap the United States Ambassador to France while he is frequenting his favorite brothel. The group has no scruples about gunning down anyone who is so unfortunate as to get in their way.

Isn't it funny that the policeman assigned to the case turns out to be even more unscrupulous and corrupt than the group itself? And that the government which employs him is also unscrupulous and corrupt? Big deal. There is nothing

in their death fortress until hundreds of cops, looking like nothing so much as huge black buzzards, come swooping down on their prey.

As in any Chabrol film, this is not the ending. Chabrol has a penchant for dragging out his films. I saw at least six places where the film could (and should) have ended.

Chabrol does have a certain talent though. His violence is always unexpected, always shocking. Death throes, in his hands, are more realistic than any others I have ever seen and can be regarded as the one redeeming factor of the film. Chabrol immortalizes on film the reality of a human being caught in the painful throes of death with a power and a force that is unequalled by any other director on either side of the Atlantic.

The *NADA Gang* could have been a decent film if Chabrol's skill in choosing a story to film equaled his skill in filming the death of an agonized individual.

## Dr. Zhivago's Return

By THEA KAPLAN

*Dr. Zhivago* has become a classic and is now back on the streets of New York. The personal private life of Dr. Zhivago — an idealistic, courageous poet is contrasted to that of Pasha (Stronikoff) — a bitter, unfeeling, ruthless leader of the so-called proletariats in Russia around 1905. Both characters are portrayed by extremes, therefore making them incredulous.

Lara, the golden beauty who is the object of Zhivago's poetic expression is, in the final analysis, portrayed as a martyr. Here is Lara, fatherless, who as a young woman gets taken in by a materialistic, hedonistic older man named Victor. She crashes a Christmas party of the upper classes and attempts to murder him to free herself from his tyranny. Zhivago is a witness to this and it causes him to fantasize about her. Lara turns to Pasha who she thinks is a person of true value. He leaves for the war; later on she joins the team as a nurse to look for him. When she is informed that he is dead, she takes herself and her child to a town called Yuriak to start a new life.

Dr. Zhivago (Yuri) is a product of the upper wealthy class that existed then in Russia. Highly educated as a Doctor, he agrees to marry, out of social convention, a woman very caught up in what is fashionable for the times. Unhappy with this resignation, he leaves her to go into the army as a medic to fight on the side of the workers. There, he sees Lara. They form a close spiritual friendship.

The war subsides; Zhivago goes back to Moscow, Lara, to Yuriak. Zhivago finds his house quartered out to the people. Our sympathies are supposed to be with this wealthy family. "Look What They've Done to Their House." There is a scene where their son is sitting in front of the pot belly stove and freezing because no steam is coming out. But is this really where our sympathies should be?

The only realistic character in the movie is Zhivago's brother, the narrator. He has committed himself to being a policeman. He tells Zhivago that he should take his family to the countryside because his life is endangered. Word has gotten around about Zhivago's poems. They are "too personal and

self-indulgent" according to the leaders of the revolution.

Our sympathies, again, are starting to flower. How sorry we feel for this poor poet. It is unrealistic how this film focuses on the life of this one Doctor. Why not focus on the life of some oppressed peasant?

The family moves out to the country. Zhivago learns that Lara is living nearby. He gets captured during a morning walk while the train stops and is forcibly taken to see Pasha (Stronikoff) who tells him that "the personal life in Russia is dead." Is this a true picture of the leaders of the revolution? Were they cold-blooded, ruthless, impersonal eunuchs? Or, is this merely a way of heightening the struggle that Dr. Zhivago is going through.

Finally, Lara and Zhivago consummate a long awaited emotional attachment. However, plagued by guilt, he goes to see Lara to tell her that he can not see her anymore. On returning to his family in the countryside, he is kidnapped. For a few months he is working again as a medic. A group of fifteen year olds from St. Vincent's School are plowed under by rifle artillery by mistake. The red army soldier says to Zhivago, "It doesn't matter." Zhivago answers, "Haven't you ever loved a woman?" The soldier answers, "Yes, I was married once and

had four kids." This incident makes Zhivago, the clean, pure, doctor, a saint and makes the leader of the revolution look like a murderer. I wonder again if this is the way it was.

Zhivago is dismissed. He goes to Yuriak to see Lara. He is frostbitten and delirious. These two characters, symbolic of holding on to the heart and the individual right to private emotions, decide to go to the countryside. This is now possible because Zhivago's family has escaped the revolution by fleeing to Paris. Lara, her daughter from Pasha, and Zhivago live in this snow-flaked, sun-snowed, artistically windowed world. I will not disclose the ending here.

But here is where the human being must make a value judgment and decide that when the masses die dreaming, if it is important that one individual has had a beautiful life.

# WHAT'S HAPPENING?

## FILMS

"Life of Emile Zola," November 8, 1 PM free, at Manhattan Community College, 134 West 51st Street, room D317. Also at MCC, "A Warm December," November 13, Noon and 5 PM, in A Lounge, and "David Copperfield," November 15, 1 PM, Room D317. All films free.

At Bronx Community College: "THX 1138" November 7, Noon and 7:30 PM, Gould Student Center Room 208, 50¢; "Rules of the Game," November 14, Noon and 7:30 PM, Gould Student Center Room 208, also 50¢.

Brooklyn College: "Slaughterhouse Five," November 15, 8:30 PM, in the Student Union Building.

At Hunter: "Fritz the Cat," November 6, 1 PM, free with Hunter ID, in the auditorium. Also, "Slaughterhouse Five," November 13, 3:30 PM. Call 360-5566 to find out what you pay without ID.

Kingsboro Community: "Sounder," Thursday, November 8, 2:30 and 8 PM. Admission \$1; November 15, "Day of the Jackal," 2:30 and 8 PM, also \$1. Kingsboro Community is located at 2001 Oriental Boulevard in Brooklyn (take the "D" to Sheepshead Bay.)

Lehman: "Bang the Drum Slowly," November 8, 7:30 and 10:30 PM, in Gillet Hall, admission \$1.25.

Brooklyn Academy of Music: November 15, "Popeye," "Woody Woodpecker," and "Pink Panther." BAM is located at 30 Lafayette Avenue, in Brooklyn, of course... admission 50¢. Call 636-4100 for more information.

## TO BENEFIT RAMSEY

"100 Poems for Ramsey Clark" is a benefit poetry reading to be held Saturday, November 2, at the Clark Storefront, located at 401 Fifth Avenue (between 36th and 37th Streets.) Poets such as Allen Ginsberg, Audre Lorde, and Judith Kroll will read from their works. Admission is by contributions of \$1 to \$100. Call the campaign HQ at 725-7040 for more information.

## FOSTER GRANDCHILDREN?

The Annunciation Church at 88 Convent Avenue (131st Street) is looking for students who'd like to be foster-grandchildren to the Church's senior citizens. People are needed who are skilled in art, crafts, board games, etc. If you want to help, contact Mary McKeon, Monday through Wednesday, 9 AM to 4 PM, at 283-7676. No particular religious affiliation is necessary, as the group is non-denominational.

## GRAY PANTHERS

National Gray Panthers (an organization working for the rights of the aged) will be holding a conference Saturday, November 9, at Presbyterian Church, 593 Park Avenue. Registration begins at 9 AM. For more information call Lydia Bragger, 368-3761.

## WORK IN CUBA

The Venceremos Brigade is now accepting applications for the next contingent of the Cuban Brigade. They will leave in March 1975 to spend two months working in Cuba, on farms, camps, and other places where they are needed. They attend cultural presentations, and live with Cubans while there. There is also a two week trip throughout Cuba after the work period. Applications will be accepted through November. Write to them (Venceremos Brigade) at GPO Box 3169, New York, New York, 10001.

## CONSUMER DIRECTORY

The Department of Consumer Affairs has issued a new booklet designed to help people quickly and easily locate the agency best equipped to resolve their problems.

"Tele-help, The Consumers' Directory" is an alphabetical listing of consumer topics which tells the reader where to direct inquiries or complaints and provides the names, addresses and phone numbers of Federal, State, City and private agencies.

Single copies of the directory are available free. To get your copy, write to: Dr. Lilly Bruck, Director of Consumer Education, Department of Consumer Affairs, 80 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10013 or call 566-0414.

## MOVIES ON ENVIRONMENT

"Wild River" and "TurboTrain" will be shown on Wednesday, November 7, in Room 123 Steinman and Room 08 Wagner, respectively. Film times are 6 PM on the 6th, and Noon on the 7th. These films are sponsored by the Outdoor Club. Call Erwin at 234-4484 for more information.

## POETRY

Adrienne Rich will read hers at Richmond College, 130 Stuyvesant Place, on Staten Island, November 18, 8:15 PM. It's free-call 390-7733 for more information.

## LECTURES

Melba Tolliver, at Brooklyn College's Student Center, November 4, Noon. Call 638-8308 for more information. Free.

Gunnar Myrdal, speaking on "What is Development?" at the

CUNY Grad Center, Thursday, November 7, at 7:15 PM. The Grad Center is at 33 West 42nd Street, and their number is 790-4331.

"Who killed JFK?" is the subject of a lecture at Queensboro Community College, November 15, Noon in the Campus Center Lounge. QCC's number is 720-3000.

## WOMEN ON WOMEN

The Eastern Women's Center is presenting a series of lectures by contemporary women writers, Thursday evenings at 7:30 PM. On November 7, Judy Sullivan, author of *Mama Doesn't Live Here Anymore*, will speak on marriage, motherhood, and alternatives.

On November 14, Jane Seskin will speak on the woman alone. She is author of *Living Single*. Call the Women's Center at 832-0033 for further information. Admission is \$2.00 per lecture.

## BIRTH CONTROL

Nancy Hobday of Planned Parenthood will lead a discussion on birth control techniques in Room J1 of the New Science Building from noon to 2 PM, Thursday, November 7th.

## ARTISTIC WOMEN...

The Brooklyn Center for Women holds a class in *Life Drawing* for women, every Tuesday, from 9:30 to 11:30 AM. The Center is located at 8101 Ridge Road. Women's Interart Center holds a painting workshop Mondays, 6 to 10 PM. They're located at 549 West 52nd Street, and their phone number is 246-6570.

## AND BUSINESS WOMEN

Central State Bank holds free financial seminars for women each Thursday. Topics covered include starting your own business, taxes, insurance costs, etc. Call Vicki Moss at 581-8400.

## BIKE-HIKE

The National Association for Retarded Citizens is sponsoring a Bike Hike to raise money, and they need people of all ages to either walk or ride bicycles on police patrolled parks and drives.

The Bike-Hike will be held Sunday, November 10, 1974 (raindate November 17.) If you are interested, call The National Association for Retarded Citizens at 689-9290.

## TUTORS NEEDED

The Alternative School at 2875 Broadway needs college students to teach reading and math to their students. These students are 9th grade black and Spanish-speaking children, some of whom are five years behind in reading levels. Hours are flexible from 9 AM to 3 PM. Call

865-1189, and ask for Maria Ramos Kanze.

## ART DECO

An exhibit entitled "American Art Deco Architecture" will be on display at Finch College Museum, 62 East 78th Street.

## LET'S DANCE

The Country Dance and Song Society (255-8895) is holding a Square Dance November 16, 8 PM, at the Church of All Nations, at 9 Second Avenue. All dances will be taught. Admission is \$2.50.

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# 1974-75 CONCERT COMMITTEE

Now available in the day student senate office, located in Finley 331 are referendum forms for the selection of groups to participate in the senate sponsored concert or concerts. Also available are resume forms for groups interested in doing on-campus performances. The office is open 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. Closing date for referendum and completed resume will be Nov. 15, 1974.