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PRINTED WHILE YOU SLEEP

Student Government An Idea Of The Past?

By ROBERT NESS

Students in many departments by default are losing their power to make decisions on the hiring firing and promotion of faculty. The Charter For Governance of City College which resulted from a student referendum in Spring of 1972 mandated that majors be given a say in the hiring of faculty, awarding of tenure, and curriculum and budget decisions of their department.

There are two basic ways students can participate. Plan A allows two students to sit directly on their department's Executive Committee and have full voting power. Plan B allows a board of five students to act in an advisory capacity only, much as some students have for years.

The decision of which plan to function under was made by faculty vote in each department. Students wishing to run must be a junior, a major in the department they are running for election in, and turn in a petition signed by five majors and the department chairperson.

Assistant to the Vice Provost Fred Kogut, who is the person in charge of the

"Nearly all students interview felt Plan A would be much more desirable than Plan B. In contrast, most faculty freely admitted they were wary of direct student input in personnel and budget decisions. They feel that students are not really prepared to make judgments on matters so crucial to the lives of individuals as reappointments and tenure"

Last fall, the first students elected to executive committee were not notified of their victory until late in the term, after much of the important work had been completed. Spring elections went unnoticed in many departments. One exception was the Psychology Department, where ten candidates sought election. Unfortunately, the balloting had to be halted midway, because "A guy was left off the ballot- his petition was mislaid," according to Kogut.

Jim McDivitt, a vocal candidate in the Psychology Department remarked "I don't believe the cancellation was a shaft," but he noted that a 30% turnout was now unlikely. "The old people (last year's candidates) have lost their steam."

As of October 7, Kogut reported that the following departments never completed an election for students to sit on or advise executive committees: Black Studies, Civil Engineering, Classical Languages, Germanic and Slavic Languages, History, Music, Sociology, Speech, and Earth and Planetary Sciences.

Anthropology Succeeds

By running their election themselves, the Anthropology department gathered eight candidates, with a voter turnout of over 40%.

Using a newsletter extolling the merits of each candidate, active participation was achieved. Peter Heisler, a student representative on the Anthropology committee which runs under Plan A said, "Because we are a small department, people know each other; and are more likely to take an interest in running and voting."

Chairpersons Offer Explanations

Professor Otto Franke Chairperson, EPS in explaining the lack of participation by student of his department said "I don't know what to

do. If I knew the way to get them to run, I would. You can criticize me for not taking an active role and you would be justified. I have so many other things to do, I don't know which side is up."

Professor Robert Mount (Chairperson, Speech and Theater) remarked; "Kids won't vote... who knows why?"

James Organ, (Chairperson, Biology) took exception with Mount's and Franke's ideas on the role faculty should

take in these elections. "It isn't the role of faculty to organize students."

He felt that if students desire to participate, they should organize themselves. He questions whether it is even ethical for faculty and the administration to prod students into participating in the committees. "The faculty meets its responsibilities," he said, implying that it was up to students to meet theirs.

MORGAN'S REPORT

The office of Institutional Research of the College recently issued a progress report concerning student participation on departmental Executive Committees. In a "Report To The Provost on Student Participation Under Plans A and B of the City College Governance Charter," Dr. Donna Morgan presented the problems the administration has faced and suggestions for alleviating them. Below are some excerpts from this report.

General Problems: 1) Definition of majors: who is eligible to vote? There seems no quick and accurate way of determining this in many departments.

2) Lack of student participation is evidenced by the difficulty in obtaining candidates and failure to obtain 30% voter response. Bernard Sohmer's (Dean of Students, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences) office made a concerted effort to publicize the elections during the spring 1974 term. Student response was poor, and many students who responded were already involved in other campus activities. "The demand of this program may exceed the number of students who are interested in this kind of participation," according to Morgan.

3) The in-class method of voting was used for 1973-74 elections. Ballots were distributed in elective courses and many difficulties arose in assuring that each student voted only once, many students, received more than one ballot.

4) Mail ballots were used for the 1974-75 elections. A major problem has been the lack of response.

5) Insufficient space and staff.

Recommendations

1) Changes should be made in the electoral process. Departments should be given the option of carrying on their own elections or asking for assistance from Sohmer's office as is presently done

2) Changes in the governance plan itself should be reconsidered. Plan B has not worked out as a satisfactory substitute for Plan A. Neither students nor faculty are satisfied with this arrangement. The College might consider a modified Plan A instead of Plan B, allowing two students to sit on the Executive Committee of a department without voting power.

3) Elections might be conducted in March so the process would have a better chance of being completed by May. Greater efforts should be made to confine elections to a limited period of time.

4) Some appropriate committee of the College may want to make a statement regarding a necessary minimum number of votes needed by a student to be elected to a committee. A modest number like ten might be considered a minimum vote.

5) Since the late sixties student interest has moved away from political issues, both on and off campus. Students are concerned about themselves and their futures. This part of the governance charter may simply represent an idea whose time has past.

6) A comprehensive study is recommended to give students and faculty more experience with the plan.



Fred Kogut

elections explained the lack of student interest as follows: "Students have other priorities; their personal lives, their studies and other activities... a lot don't think it's important." He also considers a major contributing factor to the lack of student enthusiasm "a lack of understanding as to what executive committees are."

The Administration's Role

In order to stimulate interest, Kogut has used three methods. The most controversial involve using the names of students who registered as candidates for last Spring's election on this term's ballots. Due to a lack of a sufficient student participation, these candidates were never voted on. Few were informed that they "were running again."

An extensive and costly ad campaign employing the College's student papers was used, also to no avail. Posters were also hung near and in departmental offices.

In a report to the Provost on this matter, Donna Morgan, head of the Division of Counseling and Testing,

WOMEN BEWARE

Women on campus are reporting that at least two exhibitionists are on campus in the Science Library and Cohen Library. One is described as about six feet tall, with a modified reddish afro haircut, weighing about 200 pounds, and in his forties. He is very pale but has black features (but is not black).

The other man is described as a tall thin, young black, who has been seen in the Cohen Library reserve room. Women are urged to be on the lookout for these men, especially in isolated stack areas, and to report any such incidents to the Wackenhut guards and the Sex Crimes Analysis Unit (233-3000).



Students' Records No Longer Secret

College Press Service

College students now have complete access to all confidential school files kept on them, under the terms of a new federal law.

An amendment to the Education Act of 1965, sponsored by Conservative Sen. James Buckley of New York, gives college students access to their own files, including high school and college personal recommendations. For students who haven't reached 18, the same rights are transferred to their parents. The law goes into effect this November 20.

The material open to student inspection includes everything in his or her record: identifying data, scores on standardized intelligence, achievement

and aptitude tests; academic work completed; level of achievement, including grades and test results; attendance data; family background information; teacher or counselor ratings and observations and verified reports of "serious or recurrent" behavior patterns.

Requests to see the material must be honored within 45 days.

Students may then request a hearing to challenge the content of scholastic records and to request deletion of "inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate data contained therein."

The law furthermore forbids third parties including most federal agencies access to student records, unless

(Continued on page 12)



Military Off Campus

By ROBERT NESS

Last week, the Army was on campus; soon the Marines will be recruiting here. In the past year, several of the United States armed forces have asked City College students to enlist. But this is the worst of all possible times for the military to be on campus.

The depressed economy has produced high rates of unemployment among the young, non-whites and women. These facts are highlighted by Larry Cooley of the college's placement office who holds little hope for getting jobs for this year's liberal arts graduates. Little time can be spent searching for the "right" job. High turnover in entry level employment, especially today, leads me to believe that people are not satisfied with their work.

Graduate education is becoming increasingly expensive. Fellowships or other direct grants from the government are drying up—especially in psychology. Student loan money is scarce, as is money for down payment and mortgage of homes. If that isn't enough, competition is becoming increasingly tough for seats in graduate programs. A "B" index is practically worthless for graduate programs in anthropology, psychology, English, and several other liberal arts subjects.

In contrast, the military is eager to take you. People with as few as 12 credits are sought after because the voluntary army has a large amount of openings for literate people. Temptation for the poor, the unprepared or undecided student must be great. Why should they break their neck taking 16 credits while holding down a job when they can play soldier? Even if they pass and go on to graduate, what is the reward?

The military is in the position to provide many of us with what we justifiably want. Generous GI benefits allow veterans and their family's money for mortgages, automobiles, education and so on. The catch is that military organizations, by their nature, are token economies, where desired behavior is achieved by the punishment and reward system. "Bad soldiers" lose their GI benefits, "good soldiers" increase them. On a more subtle level, rewards are given in the way of medals and promotions. These awards change the daily nature of a soldier's life (supposedly for the better).

"Civilian life" for many of these enlisted men and women doesn't offer such direct or far reaching recognition. Recognition for one's worth is a human need that few of us fulfill. Campus recruiting plays on one's desperation and needs.

It is dangerous for so many people to have been exposed to military service. The military rewards those soldiers who do live by their credos—the ability to efficiently take orders from superiors to respect this authority and cease to make critical evaluations of problems. Other behavior is punished and thereby discouraged. "Military minds" took part in the Watergate break in and the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

If the military's current recruitment efforts are successful, large number of Americans will have been in the armed service by the end of the decade. One can only think what that will mean in terms of freedom and a democratic government.

For these, and so many other reasons, today is the worst of all possible times for military to be on campus. Few would call me a radical, in the common sense of the word, but I can clearly see that something has got to be done about this situation soon.

observation post

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Now Who's Sane?

By HERB FOX

...And so Lou Reed stood still on center stage, his black tee shirt, tight denims and dark sunglasses contrasting sharply to his light, skinny arms and recently dyed blonde crew cut. He pulled the black microphone wire around his arm, like a tourniquet, pulling the cord straight out the length of his arm. The mike became the spike that would go into his vein, as he opened the song, spitting out the words in a defiance of the life around him.

*Her-o-in, it's my life
And it's my wife*

And, of course, the audience cheered him on, all exuberant in seeing and hearing a man act out their own pseudo-decadent fantasies. To them, he's only a rock and roll star, allowed to do anything, see anything, say anything, fuck anything he damn well pleases to. Even a rock and roll suicide is okay with them. It's the spirit that counts.

But there is a curse on the one who tries to comprehend, intellectually or otherwise, what is really going on. That person is forced to think or feel thoughts and emotions that most others easily pass up. They don't know, and, to loosely quote John Lennon, if you don't know, you won't hurt.

But that one approaches music as an art form, and acknowledges that some artists act as mirrors of the present and close future reality. They are super sensitive beings picking up signals, as if they had antennae, that everyone else overlooks in their fighting, rushing, day to day ignorant existence.

These artists then translate the signals, forming, in the case of music, a creation that does little more than reflect back on to the "fans" who pay to listen. But they, as a mass, rarely understand.

The artists are usually laughed at as freaks, or ignored as eccentrics, or loved as heroes. They're hardly accepted as the reflective artists they are.

until the audience comes of age and understanding.

Then the artist is called a genius.

So maybe we should all pay attention to artists like Lou Reed, or Patti Smith, or the New York Dolls, or Bobby Attanasio, OP's former, (in) famous cartoonist.

If Reed's depravity affronts you, or Smith's brusqueness threatens you, or if the Dolls' raunchiness reminds you of a street life you'd rather ignore, or Attanasio's drawings insult your politics or religion, then don't turn them off. These reactions are the first step toward understanding.

These artists, and others, create absolutely nothing that is fiction. All there ideas come from you, and me— from the lives we live and the lives we hide from. If you think that they're sick or ugly, then it's only because the reality in front of them is, too. And we're all a part of that reality. At this point, the descriptions of what they are, are up to you.

You, of course, don't have to believe any of this. You can go on living your fun filled, "normal" lives, surround yourselves with "normal" people, and just know that there are lots of crazy people walking around in this crazy world.

Everything will still fit into place. Your existence is still simple. There's you, and there's them, and we know who's sane, right?

The choice is ultimately yours. These artists don't have to mean anything to you. You can by pass them easily enough. But just know that at some point in the uncomprehendingly near future, when all seems lost and hopeless, that these artists gave us all a chance, simply by telling us what was really going on, inside and outside of us, all, all the time...

Letters to the Editor

Racing to the Defense of Mr. Stark

The words that follow are a reply to what I consider the most intolerable and sophomorically written statement of opinion I've ever encountered. It appeared in your Oct. 4 issue, under the heading of "Guidance Hassles," and dealt with an obvious freshman, his lack of gumption in avoiding to sign his "gripe" and most especially, a fellow named John Stark.

In his little piece, Mr. X leveled some rather unscrupulous remarks at John Stark, who for the benefit of all those newcomers seeking scholastic guidance, is perhaps the most extraordinary personality existing today within the institution of City College. For fear of re-stating Mr. X's totally irresponsible allegations, I would like to limit my protest to his analogy concerning the Registrar's Office and Mr. Stark's methods of providing guidance. "X" seems to feel that the department of Curricular Guidance is obligated to treat each and every student with pet gloves. Yet he did acknowledge existing conditions at City with such clever phrases as "time is of the essence..." and "...individuals must be treated like numbers..."

The problem here is perhaps an oversight on "X's" part to realize the tremendous burden being wrestled with by the Guidance staff in general, and John Stark in particular. I surely understand the plight of the incoming student. I remember well the chaos that surrounded me those first few weeks at City College. Like my nameless friend, I too was assigned to speak with John Stark, and our talk was quite brief. In fact, it probably paralleled "X's" encounter. But after some light thought, I wondered if perhaps the reason for Mr.

Stark's unavailability was his popularity. That theory of mine proved absolutely correct. For in the ensuing weeks I noticed an enumerable amount of students waiting to talk with John Stark. The man has, at this point, a ridiculous load of students and consequential paper work to handle.

I don't want to carry this into a personal testimony to Mr. Stark, although I'm sure the task would be a pleasure. But that would not serve my purpose, just as X has failed in his assessment of John Stark. And perhaps the fact that he neglected to sign his condemnation of Mr. Stark's attitude is a blessing in disguise, allowing him to return to that fabled cramped cubicle on the left, and get some good old Stark advice and compassion.

Bud Ravin

Editor's Reply: Just a point of fact: "Mr. X" is actually a "Ms. X". They are taking over, aren't they?

This is in reference to the commentary on Mr. J. Stark. I would like to voice the opinion of several people I have come in contact with. Speaking for all of them, we found that on several occasions Mr. Stark has helped us with our problems and we've often got some wise advice. When confronting Mr. Stark you don't have to dread meeting some stuffed shirt, he is a very nice man and we've always considered him polite. I am making my observation on several confrontations with Mr. Stark and other people's opinions. Surely one can't base their opinion on one circumstance.

G. K.

Puerto Ricans Overcome Garden's Prejudice

Liberation News Service

The Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee won a "significant victory" on September 20 when Madison Square Garden agreed to formalize its commitment for the rally in support of Puerto Rican Independence scheduled there for October 27. The Garden had attempted to call off the agreement a few days earlier, claiming that the Garden personnel would not have time to clean up after the hockey game scheduled to take place during the day.

"The Garden presented a very weak excuse as they have never had problems with any event similar to ours in the past," said Solidarity Day Committee Secretary Alfredo Lopez.

The PRSDC said that a form of legal agreement already existed which was

Elias Leaves For Greener Pastures

By PAUL DIMARIA

Julius A. Elias, a member of the philosophy department's faculty for fourteen years, has left the college to take the position of Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

Elias, who had chaired his department for three years, and served as ombudsman of the Faculty Senate for two, said that he took his new position because it offered him a more challenging career. He stated, "I'm sorry to leave, but one has to try to be useful in ways that match one's skills."

It was believed last year that Elias, along with Alice Chandler and Egon Brenner, was one of the top three



Julius Elias

candidates to be the College's new provost, and that this may have been a motivating factor in his search for an administrative post elsewhere.

In his final report as Faculty Senate ombudsman in May, 1972, Elias stated his views on the various issues he had dealt with involving the administration, faculty and students. He was critical of the role of collective bargaining process in protecting the academic freedom of faculty, and noted the lack of faculty influence in the College's government.

During his time at the College, he spoke in the defense of the student press when bills were introduced in the state legislature designed to curb the use of student fees for newspapers.

Helping Out At Bio-Med Center

Dr. Milton Halpern, former Chief Medical Examiner of New York City and a 1922 graduate of the College has been appointed as a Distinguished Visiting Professor in the Center for Biomedical Education.

According to Ted Brown, a coordinator of the Bio-Medical Program Dr. Halpern is active in many facets of the program. Not only is he a member of the Medical Advisory Committee, which evaluates curriculum, but he is also involved in anatomy classes, taking students on rounds in Jacobi Hospital, and giving lectures on clinical correlation.

Dr. Halpern will also assist in PHMS 12, which is a course designed to give the student field experience in the community health services. Students taking this course have gone to demonstrations by city medical examiner

demonstrated by the fact that the Garden had already issued 20,000 tickets for the rally, approved all the promotional material and had actively cooperated in helping the Committee to obtain an insurance policy for the event.

A picket in protest of the Garden's action was called for September 23, the following Monday. However, the Garden agreed to meet with the PRSDC that Friday, September 20.

In the meantime, the committee did some digging and came up with the information that the main shareholder in the Madison Square Garden complex is Gulf & Western (G&W) with upwards of 30% of the stock. G&W has, to say the least, some vested interest in not wanting a rally supporting Puerto Rican independence to take place.

G&W is one of the main companies involved in the controversial Superport plan to build a gigantic oil port in Puerto Rico which would serve as a mammoth receiving-refining port for American oil companies. The plan has generated widespread opposition among Puerto Ricans and their supporters.

Noise Regulation A Growing Problem

By LYDIA DIAMOND

City dwellers are constantly being bombarded by noise. Cars, trucks, subways and construction sites all contribute noise which is not only annoying but harmful.

Realizing the real physical dangers involved, the United States recently set up a commission to investigate industry and transportation since these are the prime causes of noise pollution. The commission is headed by Professor John B. Large, originally from the University of Southampton, England. He headed a similar program in London called the Institute of Sound Vibration and Research.

"Our noise expert" as he was dubbed by the College's Speech and Theater Department gave a lecture this past Wednesday to a packed audience in Shepard Hall. The purpose of the lecture was not on the dangers of noise, but on many of the difficulties involved in studying noise and the current noise control technology available.

Professor Large's work in London was done mainly around Heathrow Airport, and this was his reference point for the body of the lecture. One surprising statistic was that 10% of the London's population was affected by airport noise. It was easy to believe when a slide was shown depicting the airport literally next door to a large residential area.

An identical problem exists near Los Angeles Airport where the most densely populated area of the city is centered.

Professor Large noted that, while people in Europe were intolerant of the smallest amount of airport/jet noise, they readily put up with train noise which is really quite dangerous. Their response was based on emotion rather than reason in this instance. Trains have served the working classes of England for many years now. Jets, though they've been with us a while now, were regarded as "toys of the rich, the transportation of the wealthy class."

which Halpern to learn about the leading causes of death in different parts of the city.

During his 20 years as medical examiner, Halpern performed over 20,000 autopsies, and came to be regarded as the nation's leading forensic scientist.

Forensic science is the branch of medicine which deals with determining cause of death in cases where there is doubt.

His testimony has proved crucial in such cases as the Alice Crimmins case and the Coppolino case.

Halpern has previously taught at New York University's Schools of Medicine and Law, Cornell University, and South Carolina Medical College. He has also served as a consultant to the Food and Drug Administration.

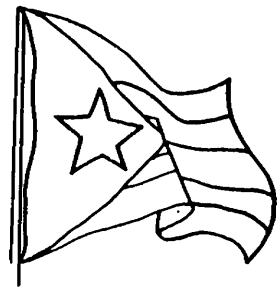
Petlick

G&W also own Consolidated Cigar—one of the largest tobacco companies in the United States which employs migrant Puerto Rican labor to work its fields in the Connecticut Valley. This involves migrant worker camps in both New Jersey and Delaware.

The September 20 meeting was a short one and by the end of it the Garden had given in and agreed to finalize the contract.

An interesting footnote to the meeting took place when Alfredo Lopez was pulled aside and shown a memo of a phone call that the Garden had received from Detective Bill Burns of the Major Crime Unit. Burns had talked about Mary Kochiyama a member of Asian Americans for Action and also on the PRSDC calling her a "known agitator who has contacted elements of the Black Liberation Army to disrupt the action," and claiming that if such disruption took place it would be "armed and violent."

So the mobilization for October 27 goes on. "At this point," said Mary Kochiyama during a speech she delivered August 23 at a solidarity day rally, "the



Flag of Puerto Rico

one thing all of us here can do is back up and promote the October 27 rally, to move people there, to buy tickets, to sell tickets, to pack Madison Square Garden on that day. In essence, to show our solidarity with the Puerto Rican people by our presence, to encourage them in the long road ahead, to continue our support as the going gets rough. . . ."

To help, call or write the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee, PO Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003. (212) 673-0540.

This led into a basic difficulty in noise research. That is, what do people consider 'unbearable' as opposed to merely 'loud'?

In a very interesting study, Professor Large found that when people from a lower-class New York City areas were exposed to a certain noise level, the tolerance or acceptance was quite high. When the same noise was heard by Boston residents, (a more high educated class) the tolerance level was much lower. Therefore, what constitutes disturbing noise is debatable.

Another problem is that people, when polled on what is and is not noisy, have personal sets of measurement which often do not coincide with the more scientific wording of the pollsters involved.

Finally, Large said, while a complex technology produces noise, it relatively easy to diminish. Truck noise, one of our biggest problems, can be adjusted by either sheathing the motor in heavy cloth and/or installing "a muffler that really works." He predicted that while city life has been extremely noisy, it can be diminished at least 50% by the year 1980.

Is Marriage Dead?

By LYDIA DIAMOND

Single men and women have never been treated as favorably as today. A quick survey of popular magazines reveals Madison Avenue's conception of the modern man and woman: sexually liberated, intelligent, career-minded, economically secure.

The media, which creates social trends as often as it exploits them, has been quick in perceiving the opinion voiced by many: The "good life" rarely includes a family of five. If you pick up Glamour, the woman, impeccably attired in Bloomingdale's best is preparing Quiche Lorraine for her boyfriend. In Redbook, a housewife, modestly clothed in her latest Simplicity #100112-pounds-thinner-pattern, has come up with her umpteenth recipe for casseroles. A recent Yankelovich poll of young men and women (college and non-college) found that "This year it appears that the prime goal of the young is self-fulfillment."

When your parents throw back the 'sacrifices' they've made for you, they are pointing out the problem facing many today. Growth (or self-fulfillment) does not come without work, sacrifice, and commitment. But then, neither does a family.

Ironically, this has become a greater problem because of Women's Liberation. Rather than choose between marriage or a career, some women are now faced with the problem of how to combine both.

Once upon a time, sex was a prime factor in getting married but due to Women's Lib and modern contraceptive methods it is no longer a reason.

For many, marriage is no longer enough. There must be more to life than just raising a family. After speaking to several students, I realized that this was the common belief running through our conversations. It was best summed up by Peter Rondinone who said, "I can't see 30 and 40 years of living with one person. There are too many things I want to do. Living with someone automatically means a conflict of interests."

Notice that Peter said "living together." He, like others, have discovered through experience that living with someone often entails the same 'limitations' as marriage. Peter feels that anyone who is seriously about a career

cannot pursue it and think of marriage at the same time.

Undoubtedly, marriage has taken a bad beating in the last decade with Women's Lib delivering the strongest blows. It spurred the desire for an alternative life-style: Living together, living in communes, "sensitivity" and "awareness" groups, etc. . . .

Whatever lifestyle you choose, keep in mind what a recent editorial advised: "Many people apparently hope to discover it (self-fulfillment) in a career; others still believe it will turn up as a dividend in a long-term relationship or in a marriage. . . . As a goal it can be a bit slippery: at times it smacks of 'happily ever after,' which ends up as a kind of sentimental and naive self-indulgence."

FATHER ACCUSES STATE DEPARTMENT OF WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

Earth News Service

The father of a young American who was arrested and executed by the Chilean military junta says the U.S. State Department is deliberately withholding information about his son's death.

Frank Teruggi, Jr. a 23-year-old economics student at the University of Santiago was arrested by the junta during the coup, taken to the national stadium with other prisoners, and later executed.

His father, Frank Teruggi, Senior, has accused the State Department of duplicity and deliberate non-cooperation in his attempts to investigate his son's death.

In February, Teruggi traveled to Chile, where the head of the American delegation refused to allow him to see the Embassy's file on his son. The embassy claims it has no specific information on the young Teruggi. But the young man's room-mate says the American consul told him that the embassy knew a lot about Teruggi.

The question is important, because Teruggi was first singled out by name before being shot.

The State Department has never protested the Teruggi killing, or the execution of another American who was shot to death in the national stadium.

A Trip To Russia: Is Détente Far Off?

By DAVID BAHARAV

Any man living for 10 months with 1765 women in the dormitory of the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineering would certainly have something to say about women's liberation in Russia. For that matter, he would have a lot to say about many things.

Prof. R.W. Lee (Political Science), who returned to the campus this fall after studying Russian methods of invention, did just that during an OP interview.

Lee was one of two political scientists to go to the Soviet Union last year as part of an exchange program. Since 1959, 40 graduate students and faculty have visited Russia, and the same number of Russians have come here. The program is a success, and now 50 from each side go abroad. But there are differences in the way each country handles its program. Every year some Americans are denied access to Russia archives, which hinders their research effort. To stop this, American officers are going to ask for a written guarantee that the archives will be accessible.

In addition, the United States sends historians and students to the Soviet Union. Russia sends technicians. "The Russians are soaking up our technology and we're studying the past," Lee said.

Lee's sponsor was The Moscow Institute of Railway Engineering. Lee knows nothing about Railway Engineering but his work interested two professors in the Institute's Department of Philosophy. (The Department of Political Theory.)

Besides studying how new ideas are diffused (into Russian Society), Lee also looked into the patent system there, which differs from ours.

In the United States, all inventions made on company time, and with company material become property of the company. The inventor may get a raise, increased prestige, personal credit, "tenure" of sorts, etc., the company retains the patent, and the profit from that new idea.

Not so in Russia. The invention becomes property of the state, and rewards go to the individual. Now with an increase in technological complexity, says Lee, groups invent things. Legal problems result. Who did the actual inventing? Who had the Bright idea? Co-authorship court cases drag on and on. Ill feeling rises in the factory. Bad relations injure productivity. The whole system becomes "archaic and unwieldy".

One system that is not archaic is Russian spy system. Asked if he was spied upon, Lee replied, "Everyone who goes to Russia works on the assumption that he's being bugged. But it's hard to get proof. They're very clever and don't like to get caught."

Fly Saigon

Liberation News Service

Don't be too surprised if the next South Vietnam Tourist ad you see says something like "Come to Saigon-The Women are Great!" That, according to the Indochina Resource Center in Washington, is the new tourist line being pushed by the Thieu Regime in Saigon.

Saigon's campaign of sex tourism, according to the Center, is now about a year old. Back in June of 1973, Le Thai Khong, and official of Saigon's National Tourist Agency, was quoted as saying, "Soon I will send up a proposal for sex tourism. Many people," said Khong, "want to go to Vietnam not to see the mountains or the shopping, but to try just once our girls."

Apparently, the tourist official sent up such a proposal. According to the current issue of *Vietnam Today* "For girl watching, Saigon is the town. Stand on any curb in Saigon any morning and you'll be witnessing a grand parade of some of the prettiest chicks in Asia, whether walking or riding a motor bike. The prettiest," says the article, "are those that have learned the use of cosmetics and have touched themselves up, riding a handsome motor bike, dressed in their old fash and so chic with black gloves, to boot."

"In my case, spying was not needed because I was so conspicuous in the women's dorm. I had a one o'clock curfew, but I could come in at three," he added.

From the women's dorm, the conversation proceeded to women's liberation.



R.W. Lee

"The fact that the student body was 55% men and 45% women seems to imply that there exists equal rights to higher education. But the equality is only apparent, says Lee. Women do not predominate in any of the faculties of the technical institutes. Of the departments in the College of Railway Engineering, three had no women, and three had under 10% women. They do predominate in the bookkeeping department, in accounting, and in Railway Engineering economics, making up 90% of the faculty."

All the women in his dorm were from one of those three departments.

Women's lib has had mixed successes. Russia does have day care centers, which handle about 25% of the children. A grandmother who lives with the family because of the chronic housing shortage is the usual babysitter for working women. Some women do not work, but those who do have a double load. Russian men do not share in the housework.

"If you invite a Russian family to dinner," says Lee, "often only the man comes. Not that he's ashamed of his wife, but someone has to take care of the kids."

Speaking of dinner, Russian food is generally terrible. The short growing season makes it difficult to get fresh fruits and vegetables. There isn't much quality meat, and supermarkets offer no variety. Lee bought his food in special stores used by visiting Americans and high Soviet officials which offer meat and occasionally such luxuries as fruits and vegetables. But by midwinter the standard Russian menu is canned fish and potatoes.

Despite having to endure food shortages and snow from September to May (even longer in Siberia), Russians remain goodnatured people. Lee found them to be "fine, cordial, and hospitable."

"They handle themselves well, he said. "They have natural class. Like every country, there are a few real uglies, but we liked almost everyone very much."

"But you have to watch how you speak to them," he continues. "An important thing to know is that Russians do not like to talk politics with foreigners. If they start discussing it means they're being hostile, that they want to make trouble."

Lee's year was rather pleasant in comparison to other Americans. His accommodations were much better, and

included such luxuries as an icebox and a bathtub.

"We were treated very courteously. I was afraid there would be some prejudice against my wife, who incidentally is the first Taiwanese ever to stay for an extended trip in Russia, but there was none. They gave her the 'red carpet treatment,' and free language lessons." During his stay, Lee attended a "typical" Soviet lecture. As a college professor, he "was very turned off."

"Students were talking all the time."

At the end of the lecture, Lee answered some students' questions. What does American youth think of Russia? What's the story with Vietnam? How about Chile? (months before Chile was a major news story in America). What is the attitude of college students towards education and work? How do they spend their spare time?

One student told Lee, "The government doesn't trust us. Every new thing I find out about, comes first from the Voice of America, then from foreigners, then from our papers. I feel cut off."

Lee told the students about City College and Open Admissions. "They were very unimpressed with open admissions. In the 1920's Russian universities had a system of preferential admissions, designed to get more peasants and workers into them. When Stalin came to power, he stopped it, feeling that the system did not produce the large cadre of technicians and intellectuals needed to modernize Russia. University educational opportunities are now based on merit."

Lee thinks we should take a few tips from the Russians. "Maybe we ought to have Railway Engineering Institutes. They might make the subways run better."

"Chapman Stick" Is Five Instruments In One

By FRED SEAMAN

It looks like an extended guitar shaft, has ten strings which are played by touching or tapping them. Its range of notes exceed both guitar and electric bass, and approaches the range of a piano, and its sound is a combination of varied effects of electric bass, guitar, electric piano, harpsichord, and organ.

What is it?

Answer: The Chapman Stick-Touchboard, or simply The Stick. Emmett Chapman, who invented The Stick and performs with it, explained in a recent interview that "each hand plays independently, fingers flying over the strings and tapping them lightly."

Therefore, The Stick is not plucked like a guitar but played in the manner of a keyboard, with the fingers striking each note directly by touch, while preserving the string bending, sliding and vibrato of the electric guitar.

A native of L.A., Emmett Chapman came to New York several months ago to perform professionally and promote his invention. He has assembled a group consisting of Keshavan Maslik on reeds, Jose Santos on percussions, Abdul Shahid on drums, and Abdul Kabir on amplified Cello.

Emmett is a softspoken, unpretentious person whose self-confidence is surpassed only by his creativity. "I've been excited a long time about playing the instrument," he said. "I've been playing it almost every day for the past few years... It's just completely absorbed me!"

"Since the time I began to use this method of tapping the strings, about four years ago, I've been refining the instrument and my music I play on it," Emmett explained.

"My concept of music I want to get across is close to the inspirational qualities of the Mahavishnu Orchestra. It's jazz and rock and classical music combined, and then it's also my own personal music. The language of the instrument has to do with what's going on right now in the music that excites me most."

Emmett has been playing the piano since his early childhood, but he was 25 years old when he took up the guitar. "I

got tired real fast of the guitar tradition in jazz," he stated, "because it didn't seem that there was much happening, and I started listening to pianists like Bill Evans, Oscar Peterson, and McCoy Tyner."

"McCoy Tyner was the big influence for me, and through him I learned to appreciate John Coltrane and everybody in his group. I experimented a lot with the tuning of my guitar strings, because I wanted to play the orchestral arrangements of the piano on the guitar."

"In the early '60's I got into Cream and they really excited me. The language of Eric Clapton on the guitar was phenomenal then. That got me into Jimmy Hendrix. When I heard him, I flipped! His style of playing, the sustained singing effects and all those beautiful electronic overtones really got to me."

"Listening to him and being around Fred Khory, a wizard on the guitar who could produce all of Hendrix' variety of electronic sounds, greatly influenced me. That's when I changed over to my instrument and abruptly changed my style of playing."

"I found that I could get the same effects that Hendrix achieved by picking the strings, by simply tapping them, the strings being looser and the action on the fingerboard being close and fast. The hand becomes an extremely sensitive apparatus, not a grasping tool."

"There are three different ways I bend notes, five different ways I get vibratos. Each involves a different muscular movement. Some are from the finger. Some from the wrist, some from the elbow or shoulder. They all produce different emotional and musical effects. Even though if you were to write them you'd have to write them all the same way."

Emmett is planning to have his instrument manufactured and distributed on a large scale, but until then he will continue to build it himself. So far he has built six instruments, and several more will be ready in the near future. In New York The Stick will soon be distributed by Sam Ash music stores.

"I held a couple of demonstrations for them and excited their salesmen," Emmett said. "They want to have the instrument and will be learning to play it

so they can sell it to the people."

Presently, Emmett builds the instruments on special order for \$550. Several well known musicians have expressed interest, or have already ordered The Stick.

Joe Zawinul, the keyboard wizard from Weather Report already has a Stick, and Todd Rundgren, Mike Howe (Yes), noted band leader and arranger Gil Evans, and violinist Michael Urbaniak have all contacted Emmett about his instrument.

"I think that in the next few years I'll be ahead of anybody in terms of playing the instrument," he said. "Whatever I do will promote the instrument and whatever promotes the instrument I hope will promote me and my music."

Although he realizes that "it's hard to come into the limelight as a complete unknown," Emmett is confident that he will eventually gain the recognition and success he deserves.

His philosophy is simple and straightforward. "This is my own creation which I would like to play and promote for the rest of my life."

GROUPS BRING SUIT OVER FOOD STAMPS

Earth News Service

A group of legal service agencies has filed suit against seventeen state and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, charging violations in the food stamp program. The agencies say that a congressional order to enroll all eligible poor people in the program has been violated.

According to the Director of the Food Research and Action Center in New York, Ronald Pollack, only 13.5 million out of as many as 50 million eligible poor people are actually getting food stamps.

In fact, in New York state, since the congressional order went out, food stamp enrollment has dropped by more than a quarter-of-a-million people. At the same time, the number of eligible recipients increased almost 27 percent.

According to the Food Stamp Act, states are required to inform poor people about food stamps, and insure their participation. An attorney for the legal aid groups says that during fiscal 1973 the 17 states in question spent absolutely nothing towards that goal.

Once You Have Your Diploma, What Then?

By MARK T. McDONOUGH

How much is your diploma really worth?

OP recently conducted a poll of June 1974 graduates, and after assessing their responses, the general consensus is twofold. Liberal Arts majors are having a hard time obtaining jobs. Bachelor of Science majors, particularly engineers, have found job opportunities wide open.

Laura Tucker, an art major, has found it extremely difficult to get a job. She seemed quite despondent when she said, "I've been offered a part-time job teaching art, that could develop into a full time job, but I can't get the position, until New York finishes administering and grading the art licensing test. New York City gave the first of a three-part series of tests last June, and I haven't heard anything since." Laura, a non-typist, spoke of her all but futile efforts to find a job. "All the jobs wanted people who could type fifty wpm. It seems that even a biology major stands a better chance of getting a job in an art gallery if he or she can type."

Laura finally found a job as a research assistant with a law firm and attributes her good luck to "my experience in

college libraries." She feels that students are not aware of the real situation that faces them after graduation. "No one seems to find work in their majors. The college just doesn't prepare students for that possibility."

Another disgruntled graduate is Melody James, an unemployed education major. She has found the lack of jobs distressing. "I was hoping to find a teaching job by September, but now all I have to look forward to is a job interview at a day care center." She feels the college hadn't gone through much trouble to inform her about the job situation or help her get a job. "All they have is a list of names of education majors on file in the Job Placement Office, but it doesn't

help. You have to look for jobs on your own."

"I haven't looked for any other type of work," said Melody. "I really like working with young children." She is now hoping that the day care center interview is fruitful.

Asher Hamil, an economics graduate and last year's captain of the golf team, is seeing the brighter side of employment from his position at Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Bank. "I got the job," said Asher, "because I met an executive of the bank at a golf meet last spring. We talked, and he pulled some strings." Asher also commented that "most of the graduates in economics did get jobs," but he believed that this was due to the small

number of graduates in that major, rather than any great demand in that field. He believes the college has a good economics program, but said "School is a place of learning not a place of business. They're two different worlds. Students have to take care of themselves."

Lawrence Alexander, a science major, was successful in landing a job as a mechanical engineer because of the college's Placement Office. "About ninety companies came to campus to interview us," Lawrence said, "I had forty job interviews and about ten job offers."

Mark Entenberg, an Electrical Engineer, also found it easy to get a job through the Placement Office. "A lot of companies were interested in the resume I gave to the Placement Office. The companies contacted me by phone and then interviewed me on the third floor of Finley."

One Liberal Arts major was skeptical of ever finding a job. "My sister has a Ph.D in English but when she applied for a job, she was told by the interviewer that, 'Ph.Ds in English are a dime a dozen.'"

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY FINDS FOUR YEAR GRADS A RARITY

A major study just released by the American Council on Education reveals that American college students who take more than four years to complete their bachelor's degree are nearly in a majority.

Of the students who entered college in 1961, only 52 percent had completed their undergraduate studies four years later. By 1971, ten years after enrolling, the percentage of graduates was to 76 percent.

Perhaps that most interesting finding in the survey was that of all persons entering college in 1961, only 67 percent were holding full-time jobs by 1971. Fifteen percent were full-time housewives, and five percent were still full-time students.

The study also revealed that the percentage of women going on to graduate school is nearly equivalent to that for men.

Who Could Resist A Trip To Armageddon?

By GARY ADERMAN

A strange young man visited me at the rectory, a couple of days ago. Surprisingly, for a young person these days, he was neatly dressed in a black business suit, sported a clean-shaven face and close cropped hair. His appearance impressed me. I figured he was visiting me on important business. I greeted him warmly and asked him why he dropped in.

"Father," he began, "I need your help desperately."

"What is it, my son? How can I be of service?"

"I must have your support," he continued, "I cannot do what I have to, without your standing behind me. I have to get a job done."

"What job is that?"

The young visitor didn't answer my last question. Instead, he reached into his jacket's side pocket, withdrew what look like a concert ticket, and put it in my hand. Nothing was written on the card except the word, ARMAGEDDON.

"What's this?" I asked, curiously flipping the card over and over in my hands.

"It's a front row seat ticket to the Armageddon. You see, the big punch-out is scheduled for next week, and I'll need all my supporters backing me up."

"Is this some kind of a joke? I snapped, "I don't like being made the butt of somebody's sick sense of humor. Now, who are you?"

My visitor seemed surprised at my question. "Why, I'm the one you worship," he answered in a firm tone of voice.

"Stop this nonsense, young man, and get out of here." I grabbed his arm and began escorting him out my front door. He shrugged me off, though, so I threatened to call the police. He just smiled, and motioned me to a nearby chair. Within the space of a heartbeat I found myself in that chair, though I knew I hadn't gotten there under my own power. I was also, mysteriously, unable to move.

"Come now, let's stop this nonsense," he chuckled, "It's not every day I decide to visit someone on your world."

Through I couldn't move, I could still talk. "You mean to say that you're MY God?"

"No, not exactly," he smiled, and with a wave of his hand he whisked the ticket that I'd thrown on the floor before, back into my lap.

"Are you His representative?"

"No, not exactly," he smiled, and with a wave of this hand he whisked the ticket that I'd thrown to the floor before, back into my lap.

"Are you his representative?"

"Well, that all depends on how you

define your terms, my friend. For simplicity, let's just say that when you pray, I'm the one you actually pray to."

"I don't quite understand you."

"Everything will become clear to you in a while."

"I must be dreaming."

"Let me assure you, you are not dreaming. This is no joke."

Then he winked his eye, and my room became enshrouded in darkness, though all my windows were opened, and the sun was shining brightly outside. As my eyes adjusted to the half-light, I saw him take a small candle out of his pants pocket and place it on my night table. He snapped his fingers and the candle lit, bringing with it the sun again.

"Do I have to show you more parlor tricks, or can we get down to business?" His voice was that of an angry parent. I figured he was serious.

"Okay, let's talk," I said, and immediately I regained the power to move about. However, I notice that I was no longer in my room, but had been brought somehow to a small, bleak, concrete-walled room, which the young man called his conference room. The room was a bit chilly. It had no windows or doors. I sat opposite the young man at a small bridge table, a pitcher of water between us. I was convinced, by now, that I was in the presence of my LORD.

"The fight is scheduled for Madison Square Garden. I'll expect you to be rooting for me."

I assured him that I would be.

"You know that the fate of the universe is at stake."

"I'll be there, Lord."

"Good. I knew I could count on you. My loyal followers always come through for me. You will share in many rewards."

"My reward is in serving you, Lord."

He laughed. I was shaken.

"Why do you laugh, Lord?"

"I laugh at your altruism. I take it you've never read Freud?"

"No."

"Or Germaine Greer?"

"No."

"Put your fears aside, then, and forget your confusion. I'm just playing with you. You see, I like to tiddle around. You'll figure everything out eventually, though."

"What do you mean, Lord? Please explain yourself to me."

But he refused to dwell on the subject any longer.

"I must win that fight," he began after a minute's silence, "I stand to lose too much if I should falter. My world, my people, I must preserve them."

"Fear not, Lord. Haven't you always emerged the victor? Haven't you always frustrated the devil?"

He winced at that remark.

"Why don't you answer me, Lord?"

"I have too many things upsetting my mind at the moment. I am sorry."

"I understand, Lord."

"Not quite yet, you don't," he giggled, "but all in good time."

His strange behavior frightened me.

"The world is overabundant with sinners. They must cease enjoying themselves at my expense."

"It's up to you to show them the error of their hedonistic ways, Lord."

"And YOU'LL be right up front cheering me on at the fight, eh priest?"

"I'll even bring along an extra wet towel, in case you need one, Lord."

We smiled at each other. My Lord then poured himself a tall glass of water, and gulped it down quickly. He invited me to do the same, noting that I had had no

refreshment since encountering him. I thanked him, poured, and drank. I discovered instantly that I wasn't drinking water.

My throat burned, my eyes bulged out of my head, and I quickly bent over and spit out what was left in my mouth. I gagged and choked. I grabbed my stomach in pain, as the cursed liquid felt like it was burning through me. I couldn't talk. I could hardly breathe. My host just laughed.

"That's my own SPECIAL brew," he grinned, "It's the customary drink of my homeland." I was still writhing in pain.

"Burns like HELLFIRE, doesn't it?"

When I came to, I found myself back in my rooms, at the rectory. However, I noticed that standing directly opposite from where I lay, on the other side of the room, was a man who resembled the late Lenny Bruce. I recognized him almost immediately, as I had always nursed a keen hatred for the man when he was still alive. His filthy and vulgar comic routines offended me tremendously. His comments on religion always left me with a bad taste in my mouth. Seeing him, or at least something that looked like him brought back those feelings of resentment for him, and everything he stood for.

But then I noticed something very strange. The figure that appeared to be Lenny Bruce, also appeared to be wearing a halo over his head. I was speechless. He just smiled at me though, and said very softly, "Don't worry, priest, I'll ask my old man to forgive you, because you really didn't know what the fuck you were doing."

I passed out again. When I woke up this time, my second visitor was gone, and I was alone. The ticket to the fight was still in my hand.

Big Mac

Earth News Service

Ronald McDonald's plans to take over the universe are moving ahead at full steam. Last week, McDonald's opened their largest new facility in the student union building at Ohio State University. If the students there desert the college cafeteria and dormitory meals for a steady diet of Big Macs, The "experiment" will expand to other universities and public and private colleges.

According to Cliff Gamache, McDonald's director of operations, the company has also opened a facility at one other school the University of Cincinnati. They've also experimented with temporary facilities at the civic zoo in Toronto, a portable tent at the Ohio State Fair, and even on regularly scheduled flights of commercial airlines. coffee, tea, and a Big Mac?



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What can just one private citizen do?

Ralph Nader urges you to become a Public Citizen

Dear Fellow Citizen:

Imagine that 25 or 30 years ago citizens concerned about the future quality of life in America had gotten together to do something about it.

Suppose they had begun an effective citizens' campaign to make government agencies and industry management sensitive and responsive to the needs of the people. The real needs, of all the people.

Think how much that was already wrong would have been corrected by now.

Think how much that has gone wrong since then would never have been allowed to happen.

If the public had acted years ago, we would long ago have eliminated or minimized the inexcusable pockets of poverty in our land of plenty; the vile and violent contaminants that pollute our air and water; the ravaging of our land by insensitive corporate and government forces; the sickening, often lethal, chemicals, gases and dust in many of our factories, homes and mines; the unrestrained power and expenditures of our military establishment; the inequities in taxation that takes 20% of workers' wages while many with enormous incomes pay little or nothing.

Our people would not be disenfranchised and disillusioned. And the prevailing mood in America would not have turned from confidence and pride and hope to growing feelings of frustration and out rage and hopelessness.

What if we don't act now? In another 30 years our population will have doubled. What if our rampant economic "growth" is allowed to continue in indiscriminate, mindless of the public's hopes and indifferent to their problems? What if we continue to do nothing because we assume that others are taking care of these problems?

What about taking care of them? It is clear that our institutions, public and private, are not really performing their regulatory functions. They tend not to control power democratically, but to concentrate it and to serve special interest groups at the expense of countless citizens.

Almost all the organized legal representation in our country is working to protect private interests and private wealth.

Who represents the citizen? Only our selves. And that is why I urge you, as a public citizen, a citizen concerned about your community and your country, to support Public Citizen.

If we do not speak up in the public interest now, if we allow the problems to multiply, life in America could be intolerable. Perhaps impossible.

Citizen Advocates: Citizen Supporters

A Cause for Optimism We have seen how a few determined citizens can overcome overwhelming odds to better their communities. What has been accomplished so far is not the work of one person but of more than 30 young men and women, lawyers, other professionals and students. If more vibrant and dedicated people were able to work on a broader scale, think how much more could be accomplished.

Thousands of graduates of law, medical, science and engineering schools and other disciplines want to work long hours, at minimal wages in the public interest. They know that our society cannot solve its problems if all our most highly trained professionals work for private industry or government agencies.

If these selfless young people are willing to sacrifice conventional rewards to power the future, other public spirited citizens will surely want to make it possible for them to do so.

Through Public Citizen, we ask concerned students to contribute \$5.00 each. Students are sending \$15.00 or more to support a team, hard working group of these citizen advocates.

Through published studies and demonstration, they will help to sharpen public awareness of our problems. Public awareness leads to public action.

Historically, the idealism and energy of students has been a potent force for change. We hope to provide a dynamic vehicle and clear goals for these hopeful qualities by organizing student supported public interest groups throughout the country to work for lasting change through an orderly, democratic system.

They will represent disadvantaged minority groups, before the various legal agencies of state and federal governments. They will seek to temper the actions of large corporations that have acquired power far out of proportion to their contributions to society.

In some important way, every major company touches on the lives of thousands of people: employees, consumers, retailers, taxpayers and whole communities. Shouldn't these people have a voice about policies that directly and adversely affect them? Must not a just legal system accord victims the ability to deter forces that tend to victimize them?

A way must be found to make a real impact on corporate boardrooms and on government agencies that often serve as protectors, even service arms, of the industries they are supposed to regulate.

Bureaucrats cannot easily resist the overwhelming pressures of special interest lobbies in Washington and state capitals. But there can be a greater countervailing pressure—the determination of citizens lobbying for the public interest.

Once a year, as a Public Citizen supporter, you will receive a report on significant new citizen involvements that have been effective in achieving reform or relief at the local, state, or national level. Hopefully, you will apply them in the areas of your own commitment to action. Citizen ship skills must be continually sharpened and used if we are to succeed in preventing or diminishing injustice.

Potentially, there are 230 million of us unable to work full time for the public interest but with a full time anxiety about it. Think how much can be accomplished if enough private citizens become public citizens.

Please mail the coupon and your check for \$5.00 or more to help Public Citizen continue and expand the work that is already under way.

Let it not be said by a future, forlorn generation that we wasted and lost our great potential because our despair was so deep we didn't even try, or because each of us thought someone else was worrying about our problems.

Sincerely,

Ralph Nader

Public Citizen, Inc.

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AKADAMA MAMA ASKS, PLACE A FACE ON THE PUMPKIN OR WHATEVER.

Been getting some heavy mail lately and since it merits a personal answer rather than a media one this is a good opportunity to have a kinda soft, low key multi-contest. Next to a down home holiday turkey stuffing or a live Christmas tree decorated without any store bought glop, I've always enjoyed the wherewithal of creativity that goes into a Halloween pumpkin. So if you place a face on the little pumpkin to your right, I'll have a sculptor friend pick out a few of her favorites and sculpt them up. Then if I can borrow a decent camera I'll send the lucky few some choice shots of their sculpted pumpkin and statuesque sculptor.

There will also be small but well thought out prizes for:

1. Give me another word for "contest." "Contest" is too overly competitive a word to use in this frail world we live in.
2. Does laughter travel faster than the speed of sound? (In as few words as possible.)
3. The shortest list of beverages that really don't mix with Akadama, the wine you can mix. (tomato juice, etc.)

And in closing, to pay the bills here are a couple of prize Akadama party recipes.

SANGRIA AKADAMA Bottle of Akadama Red Wine, pint of club soda, 1/4 can of frozen lemonade concentrate, plenty of ice and lemon and orange slices.
PLUM DUCK Bottle of Akadama Plum, the grape wine with the natural plum flavor, bottle of champagne, ice, orange slices and strawberries.

Another word for "contest" is _____
Laughter (does) (doesn't) travel faster than the speed of sound because _____

Akadama, the wine you can mix, doesn't mix with _____

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What Your Hygiene Teacher Never Told You

By MARC LIPITZ

A Cold Conception

There is still a bank in New York that doesn't quake with each fluctuation of the nation's economy, or give away toasters to lure prospective depositors. This bank deals only with frozen assets.

The bank, Idant Corporation, at 645 Madison Avenue, publishes a handbook titled *The Semen Depositor's Handbook* in which it claims responsibility for hundreds of "frozen sperm babies." It is one of the few commercial sperm banks in the nation, and the only one of its type in New York City.

The majority of Idant's five thousand stored specimens are from anonymous donors who receive twenty dollars per ejaculation. A spokesman for Idant states, "We don't want just anyone off the street. The donor must be properly screened. Once we get a good donor, we prefer that he keep coming back. Each donor is tested for venereal disease, blood type, and all sorts of other things." In addition, profiles are kept of the donor's race and hereditary traits for future references.

But Is It Erotic?

Because semen must be stored within an hour to insure total fertility, deposits are usually made within the confines of the bank. The donor is given complete privacy in a small room where he masturbates into a glass vial. In some cases the donor brings along a female companion, and at least one of the nation's sperm banks boasts that "all forms of erotica" are used for masturbatory assistance.

The semen is then analyzed and its degree of fertility is established by an electrical counter. If the specimen is of a desirable quality, it is stored in thin plastic "straws" which are placed within an aluminum container. These containers are frozen at a constant 321 degrees below zero in large vats of liquid nitrogen, where they remain until needed.

When a woman is interested in artificial insemination, her personal physician contacts Idant. Both the consent of the woman and her husband is mandatory. The bank

never finds out who she is, and she will never discover the identity of the donor.

The couple then indicates the traits they desire in "their" baby from the different profiles accompanying the specimens. Before the actual "withdrawal" can be made, the couple must wait forty-five days to prevent an already pregnant woman from using artificial insemination as a cover up for an illegitimate baby.

The semen is introduced into the cervix by a physician, using a syringe known as an inseminator. The process requires no medication or anesthesia and can be done in a few minutes.

The charge is a flat thirty five dollars per ejaculate, but three inseminations are suggested because of the difficulty in pinpointing the exact days of a woman's monthly cycle when fertility is likely to occur. The three inseminations, preferably from different donors, also helps insure the anonymity of the actual father. In addition, it is recommended that the couple engage in sexual intercourse immediately after the process in order to raise the possibility of the husband's role in his wife's pregnancy.

But Is It Legal?

Idant also stores over a thousand specimens from men who want to guarantee the preservation of their sperm in the event of accidental or intentional sterilization. Those who work in dangerous occupations, or with radiation can pay to keep their sperm at Idant. This is also done by many men who are considering vasectomies and yet feel that they may someday want to father a child. It must be cautioned, however, that the longer sperm is kept frozen, the less chances are for successful fertilization.

Another case is that of the would be father whose semen is not fertile enough but can be consolidated in an

attempt to raise the sperm count to a level high enough to cause pregnancy. There are also many paraplegics who are unable to have intercourse and thus store their semen at Idant, where it can then be used to impregnate their wife.

The first case of frozen sperm being successfully used to impregnate a woman was reported in 1954, at the University of Iowa. In 1955, an interesting precedent was set when Judge Gibson E. Gorman of Chicago ruled that artificial insemination was adultery, and granted a divorce to the husband of Mary Doornbas on those grounds. She received custody of the test tube baby and the husband was denied all visitation rights, but he was also exempt from having to make child support payments. A year later, Gorman ruled that test tube children were illegitimate and that they are the result of adultery whether or not the father agrees to the insemination. Many questions over the legality of artificial insemination still exist in several states today.

From The Tube To The Womb

In more recent years, several interesting items have popped up. Experimenters in Great Britain are attempting to fertilize human eggs in laboratories and grow them to the stage where they might live when implanted in a woman's womb, enabling infertile women to become mothers.

A report issued by Dr. J. Cohen, also of Great Britain, suggests that host mothers might someday be paid to give birth to babies conceived in test tubes from the eggs of women unable to carry children.

In many cities the rate of artificial insemination is almost as high as the adoption rate, due to the comparatively cheaper cost.

Idant Corporation needs donors, especially those with type Rh negative blood. They are also appealing for donors who are college students, in hopes of breeding children with higher intelligence levels. Shades of Aldous Huxley.

You may not receive a free toaster at Idant, but it's sure some hell of a way to pay your tuition.

Homosexuals Challenge Marcus Welby

By MARLENE PETLICK

Consider a typical Marcus Welby plot: a fourteen year-old boy comes back from a school camping trip with huge, bleeding welts on his body. His mother, in a mixture of semi-hysteria and concern, drags him to good old Doc Welby.

It sounds innocuous enough, so far. But the October seventh broadcast of this program entitled, *The Outrage* was the object of bitter controversy among homosexual groups weeks before it was even aired here in New York. The reason? The boy on the program was a victim of sexual molestation by his male science teacher.

ABC-TV network officials sent the Gay Task Force a first draft of the television script. The organization objected to the script, charging that such a program would be an affront to homosexuals, and would have a "chilling" effect on pending gay rights legislation.

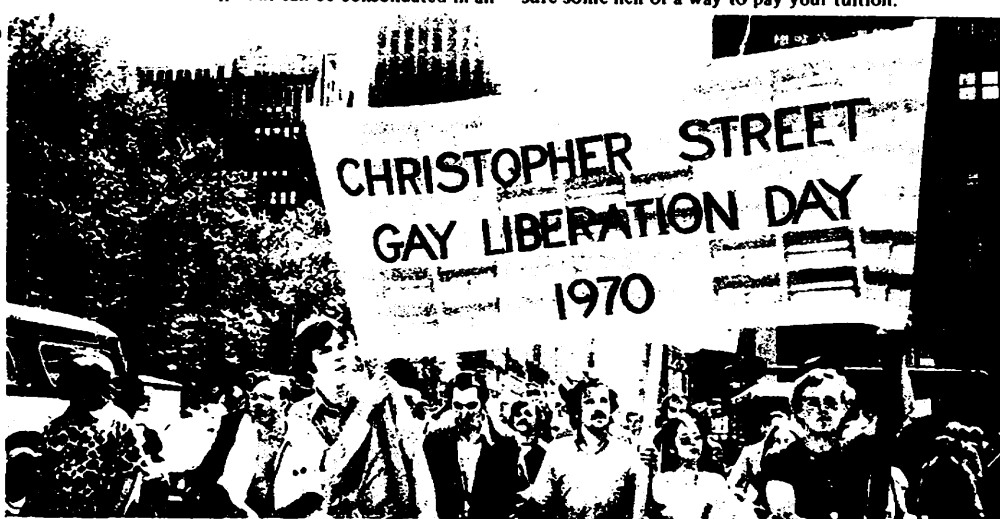
ABC answered the charge by saying that the man on the show was not a homosexual, but a pedophile, or one who has an erotic desire for children. The Gay Task Force still contended that the boy in *The Outrage* was too old to attract a pedophile, who would largely be interested in children ten and under, not a fourteen year-old. Also, the group pointed out, according to Kinsey reports, sexual attacks on children are predominantly heterosexual.

And so the battle raged on, with the gay groups emerging victoriously in cities such as Philadelphia and Boston, where in agreement with the gay protesters, local affiliate stations refused to air the program. Not so in New York. Officials at ABC refused to give in to pressure groups, stating that they are looking for "advice rather than censorship, appraisal rather than prior restraint."

Edward Strond, vice president of Gay People at City College didn't seem to think the program was about a homosexual. "People like that I don't think they're homosexual, they're sick," he said.

As for what he thought the effect the program would have on the gay liberation movement, he commented, "I don't think it will harm homosexuality in any way."

What comes to my mind from this situation is that gay rights, or any other rights, cannot be stretched so far as to impede artistic freedom. In obvious cases of media stereotyping (such as the portrayal of male gays as



But did it do any good?

limp-wristed, sashaying hairdressers) the battles have been justified. But where is the line drawn between honesty for art and entertainment and simply political objectives? The real objections, I feel, should be to the general poor quality of programs such as Marcus Welby in their attempts to deal with sexuality.

"*The Outrage*" was contrived, with inept characterizations and a really shallow treatment of the whole subject. Surely there are more probing ways to dramatically present sexual problems such as rape, pedophilia, incest, etc., but whether commercial television series are willing to deal with them in those ways is another story.

Similar cases have occurred lately; for instance, this item, taken from *Earth News Service*:

For the second time within a week, the National Gay Task Force has had an effect on network television. This time, protests from the task force have led to NBC's postponement of an episode of "Police Woman," originally scheduled for October 25.

According to *Daily Variety* the controversial episode deals with three lesbians who run an old folks home and rip off their patients. Although the show's producers say the episode is based on a true-life case, NBC has agreed to consider suggestions for revising the screenplay.

Earlier this week, as a result of a campaign by the gay task force, several ABC affiliates cancelled and several advertisers dropped their sponsorship of an episode of "Marcus Welby, M.D." That show dealt with child molestation.

The National Gay Task Force was formed last year to coordinate local gay liberation efforts, as well as to push for a better media image of homosexuals.

Gay Survival

Gay Activists Alliance	966-7870
Gay Switchboard	924-4036
Gay Women's Alternative	662-5109
Lesbian Switchboard	741-2610

... and weekly meetings

Lesbian Feminist Liberation, 7 PM every Monday at 99 Wooster Street, 966-7870.

Come! Unity Press, meeting every Monday, 7:30 PM, to start gay alternative paper. 13 East 17th Street.

Brooklyn Lesbian Meeting, Tuesdays, 434-2934 for time and place.

Gay Employment Counseling, Sundays, 7:30 to 9:30 PM at the GAA Firehouse, 99 Wooster Street, 966-7870.

Where To Go For Help And Info

ABORTION REFERRAL SERVICES & CLINICS

Abortion Information Bureau
(toll free) 800-523-5222
Free pregnancy tests

Abortion Referral Information & Evaluation Service
P.O. Box 2858, Grand Central Station
867-9040

Screening and evaluation of abortion services

Assistant For Women Inc.

40-47 72nd St., Jackson Hts., Queens

779-4800
Abortion, birth control
Association For the Study of Abortion
120 W 57 St.
245-2360
Service for Abortion research. Not a referral service.
Bronx Community Abortion Clinic
60 E 208 St., Bronx, N.Y.
920-4086
Abortions \$125. (highly recommended)
Catholics For a Free Choice

Catholics Pro-Abortion
C/o Pat McQuillan
240 E. 76 St. N.Y., N.Y. 10021

Controlled Parenthood
200 W 72 St. N.Y., N.Y.
595-4220
Non-profit abortion referral service
Hours: Mon-Fri, 9am-9pm/Sat, 9am-5pm
Council On Abortion Research & Education
20 Fifth Ave. (9th St.) Suite 1F, N.Y., N.Y.

Continued on page 10

for Male

by HERB FOX

The development of a safe, effective contraceptive for use by men (beyond the condom) has lagged way behind the development of female contraceptives. The reasons are debatable, with arguments ranging from the notion that men don't want to tamper with their own reproductive system because it threatens their masculinity, (and, of course, most medical researchers and doctors are male) to the fact that it is more difficult to control male sperm production than female egg production, mainly because female production is cyclic, and thus easier to interfere with.

But whichever way you look at it, there are five relatively effective birth control devices for use by women: the pill, foams or jellies, diaphragms, and IUD (Intra-uterine Device), and voluntary sterilization. In contrast, there are only two effective possibilities for men: the condom and voluntary sterilization (vasectomy).

But due to the inefficiencies, and recently revealed dangers, of the female contraceptives, and due also to the rise of feminists' demands that males assume part of the responsibility for birth control, research and development on safe and effective male contraceptive is finally proceeding, albeit slowly.

For literally centuries, the most widely used male contraceptive was the condom. It's popularity was due to its effectiveness in preventing pregnancy, and especially, venereal disease. What is surprising is that as late as 1965, according to a National Fertility Study, condoms were still the most widely used contraceptive in the U.S.

This is partially due to its availability (any drugstore) its obviousness (you usually knew whether it worked or not), and its simplicity (it's difficult to forget to use it).

But condoms are not liked by men or women. Foreplay is usually interrupted in order to put the condom on, and sensitivity is invariably reduced, although the amount depends on the quality of the condom being used.



Birth Control Handbook

What it comes down to is that using a condom is like eating pizza with a bad head cold - no taste, just texture.

A few years ago, the male sterilization operation, called vasectomy, became very popular. Although it is, for all intents and purposes an irreversible process, nearly three million American men have had the operation since 1970.

The operation itself is a minor one in which a doctor severs the vas deferens, which are the two ducts that carry the sperm from the testicles to the prostate gland. The ends of the duct are tied or electronically sealed to prevent their recanalization (reconnection). The operation takes ten to thirty minutes, and can be done in a doctor's office or clinic. The incision is only about one centimeter.

The vasectomy is a 99% effective contraceptive - the sperm will never leave the body unless the severing of the ducts was done improperly, or unless the ducts recanalize spontaneously. These possibilities are considered very slight risks.

Vasectomies do not inhibit sexuality, for the operation effects only the sperm cells themselves, not the male sex hormones nor the fluid which acts as a medium for the cells. Extensive studies show that the majority of vasectomy couples rate their sex life as better or equal to the pre-operative situation.

Some psychologists report psychological adjustment problems related to role confusion in a small number of sterilized men, but it is generally felt that if the man shows total awareness of the consequences of and full willingness to undergo the operation, no problems of this nature will develop.

The real problem with the vasectomy is its irreversibility. Although experimenters have developed a 50 to 90% success rate in reversing the operation, the clinical results are much lower. It should therefore be considered an irreversible operation. One factor causing irreversibility is the scar tissue that builds up when the ducts are placed together may block the sperm from passing through.

One report also cautions that the sperm which is held back due to the severance may enter the blood system, and will be treated as a foreign substance. The body's immunological system may develop antibodies in response to the sperm's presence, perhaps causing weakening of the entire immunological system. Planned Parenthood claims, though, that there is no real evidence to support this contention.

It is obvious that until (or unless) vasectomy becomes a reversible method, it is of no use to men (especially young men) who plan to have children in the future. One can donate one's sperm to a sperm bank, where it can be kept until the couple desires children when it will be artificially introduced into the woman. But the cost factor is prohibitive, not even considering moral or religious problems involved.

There has been experimentation with a silicone plug that would be used to block the vas deferens, rather than severing them. The plug, of course, could be removed to reinstate fertility. The problem with this is that the sperm can squeeze past the plug making the method unreliable, and that the plug itself could cause tissue reactions as a result of contact. The same problems exist for the female's diaphragm and IUD, yet they are still considered safe to use.

Much work has recently gone into the development of a male birth control pill. Four classes of drugs were found that inhibited the production of sperm cells. Three of the drugs - nitrofurans, thiophenes and bisdiamines - were toxic when used in the necessary

doses. The fourth class, dinitropyroles, showed more promise until experimenters found that when a male using the pill drinks a reaction occurs that greatly increases his intoxication and makes him sick. That was considered enough reason to drop the drug as a pill for men.

Using the theory of the female pill, hormones are being investigated as a possible birth control device. The researchers found that a combination of estrogen and progesterone will inhibit sperm production, but will also reduce sex drive, produce atrophy of the testicles, and stimulate the development of breasts. Needless to say, it wouldn't have been a very popular product for men.

The male sex hormone, testosterone, was also found to inhibit sperm production, but it caused a reduction in the size of the testicles. Researchers decided that that pill wouldn't be too popular, either. There is also a fear that testosterone will speed up a cancer growth, if cancer appears while the man is using the hormone. (This is a problem with the female birth control pill, too, but the mass marketing of that will continue, of course.)

Dr. Kenneth Lawrence of the Population Council has been working on a vaccination that will make the male allergic to his own sperm. The body will develop, through it's own auto-immunization mechanism, a reaction that will make it reject it's own sperm as if they were foreign bodies. Dr. Lawrence says that his vaccination is safe, highly effective and easily reversible.

But he also reports that the vaccination reduces testicle size by 30%, and feels that most men would not want to be vaccinated due to this. Dr. Lawrence is still working on it.

Another project underway is an attempt to prevent the sperm from maturing, which will prevent them from having any fertile affect on the female egg. This work is still in it's preliminary stages.

While experimenting with coconut milk as a preservative for sperm, (to be used for mass fertilization of cattle), Dr. Charles Norman of West Virginia University found that exposure to light makes sperm infertile at first, and then kills them. He is now doing work on stress factors on sperm and how the cells are affected.

It has also been found that exposing the scrotum to a 150 watt light bulb for thirty minutes a day, raising the scrotum temperature by 2.9 degrees Centigrade for 14 days, will significantly reduce sperm production.

Also, putting an ice bag on the scrotum for thirty minutes a day, thereby lowering the temperature more, than 6 degrees Centigrade for twelve days, will increase sperm production. They're still working on that one, too.

It will be a number of years before any new male contraceptive is released to the public, because the FDA has allegedly adopted strict new rules for contraceptives. They now have to pass tests on three animals (a rat, a dog and a monkey), then human testing to find short range affects, followed by large scale human testing to find the long range affects. If the product passes all these tests, then all it has to do is be easy to use, and have no unpleasant side effects. Then, the FDA will allow it's release.

Sex Therapy: Reputable Practice, C

By PAUL DiMARIA

Fifteen years ago, a person with a sexual problem had few alternatives to consider. Psychoanalysis was available for those willing to spend a great deal of time and money trying to discover the subconscious cause, but this was often ineffective in solving the actual problem.

The vast majority of people, however, couldn't even have the consolation of knowing exactly what was wrong; they had to cope with the problem the best they could on their own. The family doctor could do little for them, as two-thirds of American medical schools taught nothing about the psychological and emotional aspects of sex until as recently as 1968.

Then, in 1970, William Masters and Virginia Johnson published their book *Human Sexual Inadequacy*, documenting eleven years of work on their pioneering sex therapy clinic in St. Louis. In *Inadequacy*, they claimed success in 83% of the cases treated. Since then, hundreds of therapy centers, based in hospitals or independently run, have sprung up throughout the country, including about twenty in the New York area. Already there have been so many changes in the field that the Masters and Johnson techniques are now referred to as "traditional."

Perhaps half of all couples in the United States are troubled by sexual dysfunction, and in half of those couples, both partners are afflicted. Although physical illnesses such as diabetes, thyroid deficiencies, spinal-cord injuries or the use of certain drugs can occasionally be a factor, the traditional therapists work on the assumption that almost all sexual problems are caused by various emotional hang-ups. Anxiety, guilt, fear or just plain ignorance is usually what is wreaking havoc with a person's sex life. In men the most common problems are impotence and premature ejaculation, in women, orgasmic dysfunction, or "frigidity."

The usual course of treatment, based on the methods of Masters and Johnson, involves both members of a couple, as it is the relationship as well as the individuals

which is in need of help. The period of treatment can be an intensive two week session (as in the original Reproductive Biology Research Center in St. Louis) in which the couple stays at the clinic, followed by several out-patient sessions.

Another possibility is for the couple to continue their daily routine, coming to the clinic three or four times per week for a month (the procedure at New York Medical College clinic) or once or twice per week for twenty weeks (Long Island Jewish Hospital).

The first stage of therapy consists simply of a discussion to determine exactly what is bothering each member of the couple. Next, they receive instruction in what is called "sensate-focus" techniques, the purpose of which is to make the pair more aware of their bodies, and sensitive to each other's needs.

This therapy also helps to reduce the pressure to perform that is believed to be the basic cause for most sexual dysfunction. In sensate focus exercises, the couple caresses one another without genital contact; then, in later sessions have genital contact without intercourse, and still later, learn and practice the techniques of love-making most suitable for them.

It should be noted that in a legitimate clinic, the couple do not have sexual contact or get undressed in front of the therapists; the meetings are for discussion and instruction only. Another characteristic of a properly run therapy center is that psychological counseling is as much a part of the treatment as the physical exercises.

Cost for the two-week session runs as much as \$2,500; out-patient sessions are from \$10 to \$50 per visit.

The philosophy behind the usual therapy techniques requires both members of a couple to enter treatment; much of the emphasis has been on married couples. Now, unmarried people who are unattached to any one person, or married people whose partners refuse to take part are being treated by the use of sexual surrogates, hired to take the place of the missing partner.

Surrogates usually take patients on referral from psychiatrists or psychologists. In Birmingham, England, however, sexologist Martin Cole operates a therapy center in which the surrogates, one of whom is his wife, are actually employed by the clinic.

The use of surrogate partners has been a very controversial issue and is fraught with problems. Masters and Johnson found that out when they first used forty-one women surrogates some years ago. The husband of one found out about it and brought a \$750,000 lawsuit against the clinic. (Male partners for women patients was then considered unworkable, as Masters and Johnson subscribed to the traditional belief that women couldn't function sexually without romantic relationship.)

Then too, the laws against prostitution probably make surrogates illegal. Martin Cole has already come under severe criticism from the British Parliament, and may be the object of a governmental investigation.



Old Dilemma (Pregnancy) ...and Female

By ANNE MANCUSO

In 25 years, the human population of the world will be over seven billion. Not a very pleasant thought when thinking the suburbs.

Up to now, the 3.9 billion people who now inhabit the earth have had a choice between contraceptives in the form of a pill, a sheath, or an intra-uterine device. Sterilization has also been an alternative, but because of the intricate network of personal and societal beliefs it has not been as strongly advocated.

Whatever the method (with the exception of sterilization) one-third of the users of any means of contraception experience unwanted pregnancies. It is for this reason that research in pursuit of the "perfect contraceptive" continues.

The IUD and The Pill were considered by scientists as the major breakthroughs in contraceptive research. Years ago we have shown the harmful side-effects of both measures - IUD's can cause bleeding and perforation of the uterine wall, the side effects of birth control pills run the gamut from nausea and dizziness to blood clots - and we have made the search for a "safe" and effective contraceptive even more pressing.

For the past twenty years, all contraceptive methods have been designed with the female in mind. According to Carl Djerassi, whose writing appears regularly in Science magazine, "our knowledge of the female reproductive cycle provides more hints about rational approaches to contraception than our knowledge of the male process does, and it is possible to interfere with the male cycle at numerous stages." Whether or not you agree with his philosophy, most of the research being done is directed towards the ultimate female contraceptive.

Our of nineteen new contraceptive methods currently being tested, fourteen are for use by women. In a report titled *The Search For New Contraceptives: A Challenge To Modern Technology*, Sheldon Segal, Vice-President of the Population Council, outlines these methods:

The Long-Term Injectable Progestin - This method consists of a shot of progestin, a synthetic derivative of the hormone progesterone which suppresses ovulation. The woman who gets such a shot is protected against pregnancy for a period of several months up to a year, depending upon dosage.

Unlike the ingredients of The Pill (a mixture of estrogen and progesterone) the injection is made up entirely of progestin, for it was found that estrogen caused the majority of harmful side-effects. However, the use of progestin alone does not guard against harmful effects. Progestin has been found to cause uterine bleeding.

The progestin injection is now widely used in Europe where it is under the brand name, Depo-Provera. The Johnson Company in Kalamazoo, Michigan has been testing this method but it has not yet been approved in this country, for it was found to produce breast cancer in experimental animals.

A Planned Parenthood handbook on birth control reports that the FDA has approved the injection for women who are unable to use other contraceptives.

Rip-Off Industry?

In any case, some psychologists are rather skeptical about the benefits of surrogates, claiming that their use humanizes sex. Most would prefer the patient to get on her own partner, if possible.

While no therapy centers in New York admit to using surrogates, at least two hospitals, Payne-Whitney and Columbia-Presbyterian, accept individual patients.

A psychiatrist at the University of California Medical School, Herbert Vandervoort, is experimenting with sex therapy, with mixed groups of up to forty people. Some types of therapy include a marathon, hour showing of sex education films, sessions for couples, and discussion groups for women that include homework assignments in masturbation techniques. Vandervoort claims that low cost (\$350 plus \$2,500 for the usual treatment) and group therapy are the advantages to his ideas.

Nude encounter group sessions, such as those held at Anthos Growth Center in Manhattan, also exist, but

• **Sub-Dermal Implants of Progestin** - This procedure involves the implantation under the skin of a silicone capsule filled with progestin. The hormone would gradually be released, suppressing the incidence of ovulation. The capsule would be inserted through a needle and could be removed by means of a small incision (thereby making the process reversible). The first biodegradable implants have been developed and are currently being tested.

• **Intra-Vaginal Ring Containing Progestin** - This device is similar to the diaphragm, a shallow cup of thin rubber that covers the opening of the uterus. The ring is treated with progestin and is inserted into the vagina monthly. It is believed that the presence of the hormone within the organ it is to affect, increases its effectiveness and reduces the chances of harmful side-effects. Many of the side-effects associated with The Pill have been caused by the spreading of the hormone to other parts of the body.

• **Contraceptive Bracelets Containing Progestin** - This extraordinary method involves the absorption of hormonal steroids (synthetically-produced hormones) through the skin by use of a snugly-fitting arm bracelet. The bracelet would be made up of a synthetic material which would be treated with progestin. Clinical tests are now being carried out with three different hormonal compounds and two forms of bracelets. The success of this method depends on the design of bracelet that will provide for a constant rate of absorption.

• **New Intra-Uterine Devices** - These devices are similar to the current types of IUDs, however they are treated with anti-fertility agents. Again, the idea is that an anti-fertility agent placed inside the reproductive organ will have its greatest effect. One such device is the "copper-carrying" IUD which has been released for sale in the United States. However, experiments are still going on to determine what chemicals and carriers are most "conductive" to such a device.

• **A Monthly Pill Or Suppository Used To Induce Menstruation** - As the description implies, this method consists of the flushing away of the menstrual fluid and the fertilized egg (if there is one) with it. The pill could contain any of three substances. It could consist of luteolytic compounds, substances that cause a degeneration of the uterine material needed for pregnancy (the corpus luteum).

Another substance that can make up the pill is prostaglandin, which also induces the menstrual cycle. Prostaglandins are now being used in Europe in abortion procedures. But, they cause uncomfortable side-effects such as nausea, diarrhea and cramps. Progestin is yet another substance that can be used.

• **A Monthly Pill To Cause Ovulation Suppression** - For this method, steroids (synthetic hormones) contained in the pill are absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract and released gradually over a month's time, affecting ovulation. The results of this experiment have been poor (although the report did not indicate why) and the project has been dropped.

• **A Monthly Pill To Regulate Ovulation As A Basis For Improved Rhythm** - This method accepts the use of the "rhythm" method as the mode of contraception. A pill would cause a precisely-timed ovulation, thereby

allowing a woman to calculate the days when it would be "safe" to have intercourse. Some tests have found this method unsuccessful. The interval between the ingestion of the pill and ovulation was found to vary and could not accurately be predicted.

• **Post-Coital Pill (The "Morning-After Pill")** - This pill consists of an anti-fertility agent that would be capable of destroying a fertilized ovum. Some compounds used in cancer chemo-therapy have been used in these experiments, but they were found to be "too toxic." In addition, there was the danger of congenital abnormalities. However, the FDA has approved this pill for use by rape victims.

DES, a synthetic estrogen often found in this pill has been linked to the occurrence of a rare type of vaginal cancer in the daughters of women who took the drug during pregnancy. Tests are still going on.

• **Pre-Coital Pill** - This pill can have different ingredients. It can consist of estrogen which would speed up the movement of the ovum through the Fallopian tubes, thus making it harder for ovulation to occur. Or, the pill can be made up of progestin which creates a natural barrier to sperm penetration by inducing the thickening of the cervical mucus. Experiments using both hormonal drugs are still going on.



Left: Saf-t-coil; right: Dalkon Shield; bottom: Lippes loop

• **A Weekly Pill To Disrupt Endometrial Development** - This pill is made up of progestin, which would be taken on a weekly basis. It is estimated that this method would have a pregnancy rate similar to that of the "mini-pills" (birth control pills made up only of progestin). It also can cause irregular uterine bleeding.

• **Chemical Abortifacients** - This method involves the induction of naturally-occurring prostaglandins or their synthetic counterparts into the body to induce abortions. Chemicals used in chemo-therapy have been tried but they have not been proven safe.

• **Chemical Or Electro-Cautery Sterilization** - This method involves the closure of the cervical opening by use of the chemical, quinacrine. If this passageway is blocked, a fertilized egg cannot make its way into the uterus. The effect that this procedure would have upon the menstrual cycle was not indicated. One major disadvantage of this method is its irreversibility.

• **Immunization Of Women With Chorionic Gonadotropin** - A number of immunization methods are now being tested. The one using the chemical, chorionic gonadotropin, is designed to develop antibodies which interfere with the biological functions that affect menstruation. The menstrual cycle could then be induced, even in the event of pregnancy.

A single inoculation could last indefinitely, but tests are being done to make it reversible. A shot of progestin have been found to counteract the inoculation but problems result in the cross-reactions of hormones.

Whatever method of contraception you choose, you should be well aware of both its pros and cons. Planned Parenthood has an extensive library at 810 7th Avenue (53rd St) and if you're really interested in sex, you may want to check it out.



Rape: The Victim Is Often The One On Trial

By LIZ CARVER

Rape is perhaps the crime about which the most people have preconceived notions, especially men. Many do not view it as a crime at all, or hold the opinion that any woman who is raped somehow provoked it, and therefore deserved it. The slightest thing may be used against women on trial for rape, from style of dress to previous sexual experience to marital status or race.

Many women prefer not to report the crime because of the humiliation and prejudice they know they will face. Some, like Inez Garcia, take the matter of justice into their own hands. Garcia, a 30-year old Californian, was recently raped by two men, who threatened to come back and repeat the rape. Infuriated, she went after one of the men and shot him. Last week, a jury convicted her of second-degree murder, and she now faces a jail sentence.

Gloria Steinem has characterized her as "a political prisoner, a woman who is suffering from a patriarchal crime and patriarchal justice."

The news media, however, has attempted to show her in the light of her "obsession with clothes," characterizing her as childish and extremely vain, somehow implying that she does not even know what rape is.

This doesn't just happen to a few women; it seems to be the rule when a rape case is taken to court. To deal with this aspect of rape, and also with the psychological trauma of rape victims, New York Women Against Rape (NYWAR) has set up a counseling service and a group of court watchers.

One of the counselors from NYWAR, Marjorie, said of the counseling: "It is done mostly over the phone; we rarely meet the people we counsel. We are basically a referral service, and send the victims to the appropriate legal, medical, psychological, or social agencies."

Many of their calls come from people who have seen their advertisements, but Marjorie said that the Sex Crimes Analysis Unit of the Police Department, and also many hospitals, were starting to give out NYWAR's number, which now accounted for about 50% of their calls.

"One woman who called us recently had been raped ten years ago, and had had no one to talk to about it," she related.

Women who want to become counselors must go

through a three week training period, during which time an experienced counselor listens in on their calls. "We don't want people who don't want to put in the time and effort. We try to screen those people out during the training period." (Anyone who is interested in such volunteer work should call Marjorie at 695-7314, weekday evenings from 6 to 9 PM).

What effect has the recent change in the corroboration law had? "It really hasn't done much, except make it easier for the woman to get the case to a grand jury. Other crimes reported are exhibitionism or peeping Toms. Contrary to popular criminological belief, exhibitionists or "peeping Toms" don't stop there, but tend to go on to rape." Many of the men who call are referred to the Gay Switchboard for counseling.

She told of one woman who had what seemed to be an ironclad case-if it weren't for the defense attorney's incredible series of evasions.

"This rape occurred in June of 1973. The woman was trapped in her apartment with the rapist, who had climbed in the window, raped, beaten, and robbed her. While she was being beaten, she screamed, and her next door neighbor called the police, who arrived while the rapist was still there. He (the neighbor) even took pictures of her cuts. All the needed evidence was found; there was still semen in her vagina, evidence of physical force-the man was even still in her apartment. But the defense attorney has been putting off the case for over a year, on one of two pretexts, both of which is allowed by the court. Either the defendant is "ill," or the attorney has "another case that day." They've gotten the trial postponed 12 times. The woman has finally moved in fear; the man is still out on the street."

When are the most calls reported? "On Mondays, we're not open on the weekend when most rapes occur, so we hear from all those women on Monday."

Explanations for the increase in reported rape vary. Some feel that women are becoming more confident and assertive, and more willing to try to enforce their legal rights. On the other hand, many people, including some men who reasons for suggesting it might be questioned, have said that as women become more assertive, men will increasingly take their revenge by rape, since it's become increasingly difficult to put women down legally.

Other women's groups have taken a harder line, advocating castration of rapists. Florynce Kennedy has said that for every rape, a policeman should be castrated. "When it starts happening to them, they'll take it a whole lot more seriously."

Anyone who has been raped is urged to call NYWAR, at 695-7314.

Should this be the victim's fate?

The function of the court-watchers, she explained, is to accompany the defendant to the trial and give her moral support. "They're not there to harass the jury or to attempt to influence the case," she explained, "but to let the woman on trial know she is not alone. They also fill out a report on each case they attend for a study NYWAR is doing on court procedures. The first part of the report is objective, concerning date, names, facts of the cases, etc.; the second part is very subjective, describing the attitudes of the judge, and the jury with regard to the victim and the accused."

How One Clinic Deals With Its Patients

By DONNA CAROLAN

Located at 200 West 72nd Street is an organization called Controlled Parenthood. A non-profit abortion referral service, it also handles referrals for voluntary sterilization, gynecology, pre-natal care, adoption and V.D.

Most of the one hundred and fifty calls they receive each day are concerned with pregnancy. Free pregnancy tests are available with the results given the following day.

Every call to Controlled Parenthood is strictly confidential. All of the counselors on hand to answer the questions are women. One woman who called the organization, requesting a pregnancy test, was asked the reference (to its usual color and amount of flow). Nine out of every ten women who call have a difficult time pinpointing the exact date. However, this information is vital in determining how far into the pregnancy a woman is if her test comes out positive.

The woman was also asked if she took birth control pills, for they could be the cause of menstrual irregularity. The counselor then used a birth calculator to determine how many days late the woman's period was. It was found that the woman was five days late. She was then asked to call back in nine days, when her period would be two weeks late. The two week waiting time is necessary for the reliability of the pregnancy test. Often pregnancy tests performed before the two weeks time are not effective in detecting the hormonal changes associated with pregnancy.

When a caller's period is over two weeks late, she is told to bring in urine sample. The sample is then sent to a laboratory and returned on the following day. Women can find out the results of the test over the phone. If the result is positive the woman is not forced to make an immediate decision regarding her pregnancy.

However, Controlled Parenthood will make arrangements for an abortion if it is requested. Appointments for abortions are made at either a clinic or a hospital depending upon how far into the pregnancy the woman is. If she is less than 12 weeks pregnant she will be recommended to a clinic where the suction-aspiration method will be used. A 12-15 weeks pregnancy will be referred to a hospital for the procedure commonly called D and C (dilation and curettage.) A pregnancy of more than 15 weeks also requires hospitalization for the saline treatment.

The longer the pregnancy, the more expensive the procedure. The suction-aspiration method (which is the only method that calls for a local anesthetic) is the cheapest, ranging from \$100 to \$150. The D and C runs from \$275 to \$350 and the saline method costs from \$350 to \$450.

Controlled Parenthood provides counseling sessions for women prior to an abortion. These sessions are helpful in preparing women for the experience. Women are told what to bring with them to the clinic or

hospital, and the procedure to be used is explained.

The organization is also interested in obtaining feedback from its patients. Negative comments about a particular clinic or hospital will change their referral policy. On the other hand, positive feedback will

Clinics

Continued from page 7

Non-profit organization: "provides information & related services regarding legal abortions. Performed without delay in hospitals and out-patient facilities in strict compliance with medical standards and practices."

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encourage additional referrals.

Controlled Parenthood is open from Monday through Friday from 9 am to 9 pm, and on Saturday from 9 am to 5 pm, their telephone number is 595-4220.

Natural childbirth, home delivery counseling, prenatal care, referrals.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

Family Planning

57 Rivington St. N.Y.C.

674-9120 Call for appointment.

Planned Parenthood of New York City

300 Park Avenue South

677-3040 or 777-2002

For information on where to get contraceptives and on family planning. Also family planning and pregnancy tests. Early abortion, voluntary sterilization.

Richmond College Women Self Help Collective

130 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island.

273-0287.

Association For Voluntary Sterilization, Inc.

18 W 40 St. N.Y., N.Y. 10018

524-2344

To make voluntary sterilization freely available to all Americans, regardless of age, marital status, number of children, race, religion or income.

Downtown Medical Center

Information 270-1000

Family Planning 270-2956

Sterilizations - only group that will do it for men and women, 18-21 years old (with parent's consent.)



Birth Control Handbook

Marcel...

Continued from page 15

sides, the tug of war, and others. He emphasized that discipline is of the utmost importance in mime, with a total awareness of and concentration on each part of the body.

He then proceeded to perform "sense" exercises -- fixation of his eyes on a trotting horse, watching a swing go back and forth (and, to the audience's delight, all the way over), and watching a subway train pull in to a station. You cannot simply look at something, he emphasized, you must flow with and almost become what you are looking at, or else the viewer will have no idea what the object is. The first thing you must learn is how to discipline your eyes.

Later, he demonstrated the way a mimist smells a flower (with a flourish and a graceful opening of the hand), how he would eat an apple, listen to music and feel hot or cold water with his hands. Every movement is stylized, never ordinary.

Different hand positions are used in mime; the Oriental and Indian dance movements are part of the mimists' artistic tools. Marceau admits that he

gained much of his discipline and grace from the Japanese martial art of Aikido, a "gentle" form of self-defense which involves deflecting your opponents' own energy away from you and into space, as in a dance.

Marceau is in the United States now, performing and speaking at universities to promote his new film, *Shanks*, which he describes as a "Grim(m)" fairy tale about a mute puppeteer who raises the dead and transforms them into marionettes.

He hopes that it will become a new cult film, and that students of the arts will come to see it to study the movements and techniques employed in mime.

The audience, needless to say, was enthralled by the man's sheer talent and sense of humor, expressed so beautifully, solely through his movements.

Relating a story about the Japanese custom of the audience shouting out an actor's name when they are moved by the performance, he was interrupted by some guy up front, who, looking like a ghost of the Haight Ashbury days, suddenly shouted, "Marcel Marceau!"

What can one say? He is well loved.

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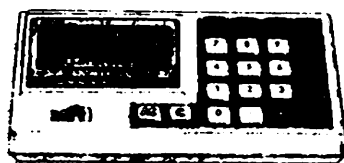
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music score by alex north written by ronald graham
produced by steven north directed by william castle
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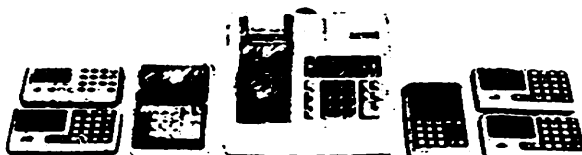
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Rockefeller's Riches: Illegal, or Just Immoral?

Liberation News Service

Most observers commenting on the recent testimony of Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller before the Senate Rules Committee on his net worth have failed to point out that the question is essentially irrelevant. For in reality, the Rockefeller family exercises power so vast that it dwarfs Nelson's own individual fortune.

Nelson Rockefeller says he is worth \$62 million which swells to \$218 million when trust funds are included. But the complex and hidden economic power that the Rockefeller family holds jointly, and which Nelson shares, stretches across the nation and for that matter, around the world.

Oil, banking, airlines, real estate, insurance, retailing, communications, hotels and supermarkets, electronics, mutual funds, coffee beans and chickens. The power of the family fortune is beyond measure.

The fortune of the Rockefellers is pervasive. Nelson and his four brothers—David, who is chairman of the board at Chase Manhattan Bank, John D., who chaired the Rockefeller Foundation for many years, Laurence, a major investor in the space industry and in Rockresorts, and Winthrop, who was governor of Arkansas and sister Abby, each received trust funds and direct inheritances from their grandfather, John

attempted to erase the robber baron image associated with John D. the first. The Standard Oil Trust which John put together was dismantled by the Supreme Court in 1911, but the family retained control of all of the pieces.

In 1930, the family bought 4-5% of the shares of the Chase Manhattan Bank, enough to control it. (For effective control of a corporation or a bank, it is by no means necessary for an individual or family to own 51% of the stock. Depending on circumstances—such as if the rest of the shares are owned by small, unrelated holders; or ownership of blocks of stock by foundations, family or friends, etc. — as little as 3% is often sufficient for at least great influence, if not outright control.)

The Rockefeller money is managed at one place—at 50 Rockefeller Plaza in New York City where the family investment group called Rockefeller and Associates handles a maze of trusts and bank accounts, with policy directives set by the brothers. J. Richardson Dilworth, nephew of the former Philadelphia mayor, runs it.

The Rockefeller family has various surrogates like Dilworth that serve on boards where the family has some stake. Dilworth can be found on the board of directors of R.H. Macy's and Chrysler Corp., among others. Wall Street assumes that he is there to watch over the Rockefeller money.

Rockefeller Center is so immense that even the Rockefellers don't own all of it. Columbia University owns 510,000 square feet where the first fourteen buildings were built. This land was appraised in 1973 as worth \$180 million.

The buildings, however, on Columbia land are owned by Rockefeller Center Inc. and while they are not worth as much as the land, they are not worth much less \$160 million.

Rockefeller Center Inc. owns all the so-called "new" land which borders on Sixth Avenue, a recently developed business district. The company has also entered into joint agreements for ownership of the buildings whose prime tenants include Time-Life, McGraw Hill and Celanese.

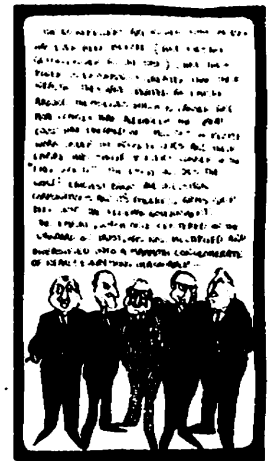
The family's string of tax exempt foundations represent a large pool of money, not only for philanthropies, but for ownership of stocks. Thus, the Rockefeller Foundation, which John D. III chaired for many years reported 1972 assets of \$976.9 million and about \$362 million of it was invested in oil stocks.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, where the family is heavily represented on the board and Nelson is an honorary trustee, had \$268 million in assets in 1972 with \$67 million invested in oil companies. Exxon and Mobil are on the top of the list. If you throw in the huge blocks of stock held and controlled by the Chase Manhattan trust department, it comes to a total of 8.6 million shares of Exxon, almost 4%, and the largest chunk of stock in the world's largest oil company. The Rockefeller family also shows a substantial presence in Mobil, Amoco, and Standard of California.

Besides Exxon, the Rockefellers' real leverage is the Chase Manhattan Bank with total assets of \$8.8 billion in 1973. Again, everyone knows the Rockefellers control it, but nobody can say precisely how much they own. Board chairman David Rockefeller, the only Rockefeller required to report his holdings, holds 337,500 shares or about 1%. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund has another 148,000 shares. Rockefeller University, a graduate study and research center, holds 81,000.

In 1964, when the House Banking Committee, chaired by Wright Patman, studied bank ownership, Rockefeller Center, which is wholly owned by the family, owned 86,200 shares. That has presumably doubled through two stock splits in the years since.

Control of the bank and its trust departments has the effect of multiplying the family's financial power. Every major bank in the U.S. holds millions of shares in corporations in trust departments for their owners, most of whom give the



Liberation News Service

banks the power to vote the shares and influence corporate management.

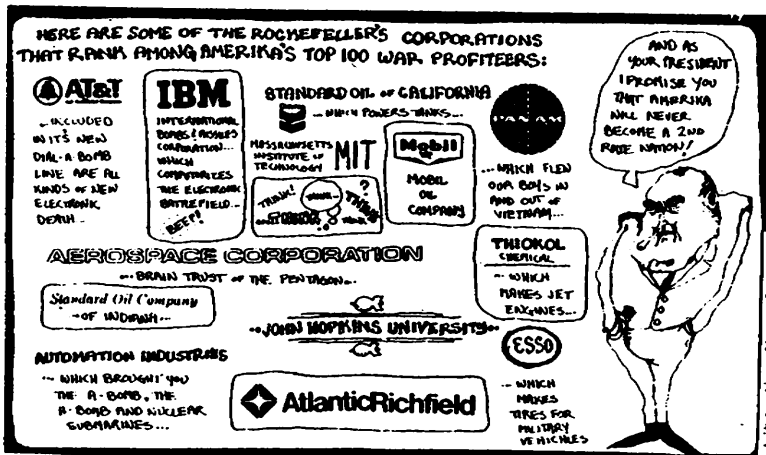
Chase's trust department, with the bank's companion investment corporation, controls the single largest bloc of stock in United Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Long Island Lighting, Atlantic Richfield Oil and National Airlines, to name a few. It holds important chunks of leading corporations—AT&T, IBM, Sperry Rand, International Paper, Motorola, ITT, Avon Products and Safeway Stores.

Major banks like Chase protest that their enormous holdings do not give them control over corporations and that they manage business neutrally on behalf of anonymous donors. But it's reasonable to assume that Chase would not commit its trust holdings to a management that they did not approve.

When the Civil Aeronautics Board set up an advisory group on finance, Chase, Equitable, and Rockefeller and Associates each had a man on the nineteen member board. The man from the Rockefeller family was Harper Woodward, director of Eastern and another of the Rockefeller surrogates.

At the Senate Rules Committee hearings on his nomination as vice-president, Nelson tried to counter the widely held beliefs about the extent of the family's power. "I hope," he said, "that the myth or misconception about the family's control over the economy of this country will be totally brought out and exposed and dissipated."

But at least one senator, Robert Byrd, persisted in describing the family power as a "stranglehold" over the economy. Rejecting Rockefeller's repeated assertion that his family's empire is a "myth," Byrd asked, "But can't we agree the influence is tremendous—tremendous, colossal influence?"



Liberation News Service

D. the first. Other trust funds were created for the fourth generation when it came along.

For two generations, the great fortune passed down by John D. Rockefeller has been fractionalized and covered in increasing layers of trusts and closely held companies, where no public reports are required and none volunteered.

The family philanthropy has

Of all the family enterprises, direct control is most evident at Rockefeller Center, a complex of skyscrapers in midtown Manhattan. Nobody but the stockholders—Nelson, John III, David, Laurence and Abby, and the heirs of Winthrop who died in 1972, know its true value. Estimates, however, are that the land and the 21 buildings on it are worth \$1 billion.

Educational Records Now Accessible

Continued from page 1

the student has given written consent.

A school may lose its federal aid if it "permits the release" of personally identifiable records or files of students to anyone except: school officials and teachers "who have legitimate educational interests"; the officials of a school to which a student is transferring (if the student approves), and federal and state education officers if the records are necessary to audit and evaluate federally supported education programs.

Schools can also lose funds for failure to inform students of their rights concerning student records. A review board has been set up to investigate and settle complaints of violations.

The Buckley amendment has drawn shudders from most college

administrators who envision bureaucratic overload and serious ethical and practical problems in regard to students' letters of recommendation.

"Letters of recommendation may tend to be worthless if faculty know that students may read them," commented Charles Whitlock, Dean of Harvard College. "There will be a tendency for them not to be as honest as they were previously," he said.

Stanford President Richard Lyman has written Sen. Buckley that his amendment is causing "considerable anxiety" among members of the American Association of Universities, noting that "Obviously a personal recommendation is not likely to be candid if the writer knows it can be read by the subject."

Lobbyist John Morse, director of government relations for the American

Council on Education, said the concerns for educators were multifold: "Should records written two or three years before the law was enacted be opened?" he asked, "considering the violation of privacy of the persons who in good faith wrote confidential reports. And what is an official file? Are notes of an interview made by a school's staff psychiatrist to be made available to a student?"

Meanwhile, most schools have been reviewing their policies on record-keeping and are developing standards as to what should be in cumulative student folders in the first place. According to Higher Education Daily school administrators are being advised to "purge their cumulative files of materials which do not appropriately serve the student and the school."

Short News

obstetrician and \$250,000 from A.H. Robins.

Her doctor then filed a cross claim against A.H. Robins asking \$300,000 in actual damages and \$2 million in punitive damages on behalf of other doctors who may face malpractice suits from patients for whom they've prescribed the device.

His suit charges that the company promotes the Dalkon Shield without adequate testing and "without warning the medical profession of all the risks associated with the use of the shield)

such as partial perforation or embedment of the uterus upon insertion and post insertion migration."

DEFENSE RESEARCHS

Of the \$19 billion contained in the current budget for government sponsored research and development, \$13 billion of it will go to the Department of Defense.

The National Science Foundation estimates that 45% of the scientists on the Federal payroll work for the Defense Department.

Liberation News Service

MAKER OF IUD SUED

College Press Service

Controversy over the potential dangers of the Dalkon Shield IUD has moved to the courts.

A.H. Robins Company, manufacturers of the device, have become the target of what may be the first class action suit by a doctor against a pharmaceutical firm.

The action came when a Wichita, Kansas woman became pregnant shortly after she'd had the Dalkon Shield inserted. The woman filed a malpractice suit asking \$40,000 in damages from a her

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Bergman's New Film: Not Entirely Free From Pitfalls

By ED PERCHALUK

The cries and whispers that torment many of Ingmar Bergman's characters never die away; they return, intensified, in film after film and they connect with audiences more strongly, as Bergman's probing has stripped character and story and image to yield, with each successive film, a leaner 'reality' better suited to contain and to convey his ideas. Bergman once seemed satisfied with re-creating nightmare worlds on film, and the seductively stunning and stimulating imagery carried one along even though you wandered out of the theatre bearing a burdensome question mark.

Cries and Whispers, his last film, a critical and financial success, worked like hell on most audiences, yet it seemed to me a string of 'big' scenes. The character's dreams and reflective moments were all 'highs,' all treated equally, and they kept coming at you with a clobbering force. I couldn't understand how anyone could remain unresponsive to a film that included a bloodied vagina, a knife in the stomach, a return from the dead. Who wouldn't be haunted?

Bergman's new film *Scenes from a Marriage* is not entirely free from pitfalls. Because of its scope, some scenes covering a relationship over a ten-year period still register awkwardly as "big" moments, not revealing as much as they mean to; Bergman underestimates, I think, the audience's involvement with the characters; there are some all too easy nods to the victimized woman. In *Scenes from a Marriage* Bergman is working with a lot of familiar material in some familiar ways, but the result is often fresh, in so special a way, that it seems to break new ground.

Given the material—a marriage crumbling, the husband and wife unable to live together or apart—one might have expected, after Bergman's unsuccessful *The Touch*, a soap opera on a grand level. And with Bergman that's the grandest. Instead, it is again 'the hour of the wolf.'

A couple, Johan and Marianne, head toward divorce but never, complete separation and, as usual, their nights are rarely times for undisturbed sleep. It's as if Bergman brings their bad dreams into the daylight, and the pain they feel in their waking and working hours is easier to understand and more honest than much of what Bergman has attempted before.

The tone of this new film is perpetual exhaustion. When we meet Johan (Erland Josephson) and Marianne (Liv Ullmann) they are being interviewed for a magazine story about their ideal married years together. He is forty-two, a university professor; she is thirty-five, a lawyer. We learn that she came to him fresh from a divorce and her child's death; it wasn't love at first sight; they united in misery.

During the interview, both try several times to touch each other and their awkwardness reveals something beyond the nervousness such an artificial situation might create. When Marianne says that there is "never any friction to speak of" between them, we gradually realize the statement has its truth—the two don't talk to each other about their life together, don't dare say the things that are eating away at them for fear of friction developing. They know the dangers.

In six segments, the film carries us from their deceptive posturing ("Innocence and Panic"), through its deterioration marked by Johan's infidelity and decision to leave ("The Art of Sweeping under the Carpet," "Paula"), to their shared loneliness at a meeting he arranges six months later ("The Vale of Tears"), to their bloody divorce three years after ("The Illiterates"), and after seven years, during which each had remarried, to a 'twentieth anniversary' rendezvous alive with the glory of differences discovered, limitations accepted, experiences relished, and old truths recognized.

Not all the wounds have healed, and



dreams still disturb sleep, but Johan and Marianne talk to each other. Two people who have spent their grown-up lives together finally talk, and we realize that this final scene, like the film's other most affecting moments, radiates with a tenuous calm. An embrace, a caress, a smile, a conversation these are the 'highs' in this film, and Bergman has found new strength and has made a celebration of intimacy.

Bergman has edited *Scenes* to almost half its original televised length, which was shown in six 50-minute segments, and has blown it up from 16-mm. to 35-mm. Broad planes of color sometimes dance with graininess. Close-ups of one, sometimes two characters fill the screen interrupted by medium shots defining the battlegrounds (bedroom, office, living-room) for what is mainly a series of nighttime confrontations in which the two tear away at each other.

Erland Josephson and Liv Ullmann perform with such economy of gesture and control of emotion, with such simplicity that they are simply great. We're drawn more to Liv Ullmann's character who realizes it's never too late for new changes tempered with the knowledge of old truths, and Bergman allows us an added closeness to the character through some observations from her journal, and a collection of old photos which painfully recalls her life. Bergman denies us the same closeness with Johan—a collection of poetry, which a colleague regretfully feels is worse than bad by being mediocre, is not read by Marianne. I wondered why? Does

she expect mediocrity is that the explanation Johan means when he says she doesn't 'like' poetry? Johan becomes weaker and weaker and pathetic. When Marianne remarks that he sometimes transcends his limitations, I wondered how? Where?

Other exclusions and some inclusions nag one. When Marianne expresses the guilt felt, the guilt Johan made her feel for combining work and family, we don't know where the accusations come from. Was that pressure really there? Where was the evidence? And I was never sure if following in her father's footsteps into a law practice was pressured also. Or did it turn out to be really satisfying for her? And, at the end, remarried, does she still have a career? Since we do get close to both characters, I wondered in all the time that passed what was happening in their families—how things changed, how Johan and Marianne dealt with them, how they were dealt with by their families.

At the end, after Marianne sadly regrets neither having love anyone nor having been loved, Johan assures her that he loves her in his imperfect, selfish way, and that she loves him in her fussy, pestering way, and they settle down for a well deserved sleep.

That Bergman's film closes with a snuggle and a smile is, in itself, a cause for rejoicing.

OPOP

'Shooting Up' With Lou Reed

By MITCHELL SCHNEIDER

With the cunningness and ferocity of a carnivorous rock and roll animal, Lou Reed preys on his audience. In a tour de force performance, Lou Reed graced the stage at New Jersey's Capitol theatre and weaved unmistakable lyrics into a complex network of dense musical fibers.

Lou Reed gnaws at his audience, inserting sharp teeth, never once letting go. Wearing a clinging black muscle T-shirt, Lee jeans, and cowboy boots he resembles a 50's macho greaser a la Presley. But the turnaround is his bleached-blond hair and black painted nails.

He moves violently to the music, gyrating to every guitar screech. Arms extended over and back of his head, he evokes erotic male fantasies of a woman tied spread-eagle to a pair of bedposts. His stage presence is purely sexual and he performs intense choreographic variations in his unique brand of pelvis-rock.

Lou Reed is a true New York City living legend dating back to the mid-60's when he was lead singer and chief lyricist for the Velvet Underground. The Underground had a small, but devoted cult following and they prophesized and presented dimensions of decadence and social disease existing in the city.

Bursting into "Sweet Jane," an old Underground classic, Lou Reed talks his lyrics, forcefully grabbing onto the obviously phallic, microphone stand, almost devouring the voice piece. With a searing, energetic guitar lead pitted against the familiar chord progression, he moves his fingers eloquently to the lyrics, giving enormous amounts of personality and substance to the song.

The audience at the Capitol were predominantly New Jersey suburbanites who seemed to be haunted by Lou Reed's demonic omnipresence. It almost seemed as if it were a conspiracy by an underground organization and Lou Reed was their "packaged" artist who would hijack the media into bringing national

focus on a cult of sexual aberrations.

The bewildered crowd was then dragged into a labyrinth and raped mentally with sharp, jagged edges of tumultuous New York City insanity. Those in the audience who felt the need to upset the flow by shouting out requests were silenced by Lou Reed's blunt response of "fuck yourself."

Before launching into "Heroin," an



Lou Reed in Concert

recently on Lou Reed's Rock and Roll Animal album, he skillfully wrapped the microphone wire around his arm with vigorous amounts of tension. He is the quintessential rock and roll actor simulating an injection of urban disease.

Curling himself into a position resembling an embryo, he injects the destruction chemicals and all at once lurches out of his folded stance like the birth of a baby. The music builds into mountains of crescendos as he receives the monumental rushes from the drug.

The performance of "Heroin" is an electrifying art form as Lou Reed

old Underground masterpiece recorded portrays the physical and mental experience of the drug. His confusion, tension, and pastoral acquiescence to the concentrated sin is underscored by the band's complex syncopated rhythms with its brutal percussion and thunderous bass lines.

It took the commercially successful "Walk on the Wild Side" to spark the first

A Subway Hijacking?

By MARLENE PETLICK

If any of you out there take the Pelham Bay number six subway train regularly, you just might decide to find another way to get to your destination after seeing the new film, *The Taking of the Pelham One Two Three*. The plot is at first simple and chilling: three men, one an ex-officer in the British Army, another, a former motorman for the NY Transit Authority, and the third, a Mafia reject, hijack a subway train and hold nineteen passengers hostage for one million dollars ransom—in cash.

Armed with machine guns and with "absolutely no scruples about killing" the gang gives New York City exactly one hour to deliver the money; if the city doesn't comply, the hostages will be murdered. For every minute late they are in delivering the million, one passenger will be killed, promised the hijackers.

This sets up an unbelievable, nailbiting tension: will the city give the hijackers what they want? Can the city get it together (in the bills the hijackers demand) and have it delivered in the space of an hour?

In some truly funny scenes, the mayor is portrayed as a weak, ineffectual guy who virtually has his "three wisemen" (Deputy Mayor, Comptroller and Police Commissioner) make his decision for him about paying the ransom money.

"Think what you'll get in return for paying the money," his wife tells him. "What's that?" he asks. "Eighteen sure votes."

visible reaction in the audience who seemed to be under the hypnotic effects of Lou Reed.

Over the years Lou Reed has managed to survive the Hollywood-hype and movie star image other rock stars have succumbed to. Unsurpassed by others, Lou Reed remains the true cult star and is the genuine street prophet riding his lyrics to the heart of city decadence.

There are some excellent performances here, especially Walter Matthau's, as the tough and quick-thinking Transit Police Chief. Robert Shaw is the methodical, cold-blooded military man turned hijacker is totally convincing and appropriately hateful. If you haven't read the book or seen the movie yet, I won't tell you what his fate is.

Director Joseph Sargent captures the "feel" of New York well through the characters—a hooker, the drunk on the hijacked train who is sleeping through the entire hysteria, street people, patrolmen, upper East Siders, TA workers and politicians. The people involved (and a New York audience appreciates it in a special way) are shown as bumbling and apathetic in some ways, but highly efficient and caring in others. People here, used to every imaginable disaster, have the kind of sense of humor and jaded sophistication which sometimes surprises small-town tourists.

In the beginning of the film, when Robert Shaw takes out his machine gun and announces he is taking over the train and that no one is to move, the passengers all laugh.

Perhaps they think they are on Candid Camera, or that it's some publicity stunt. It's more than likely, though, that they can't imagine where the hell these guys think they can take the Pelham Bay train. Surely they couldn't be interested in safe passage to the Brooklyn Bridge?

All in all, the film is a well constructed, effective thriller, one of the best I've seen.

Resistance At Christiana: Prelude To Slavery's End

By MATT SEAMAN

In the early morning hours of September 11, 1851, a posse headed by Edward Gorsuch, a Maryland slaveowner, and U.S. Marshall Henry Kline paid a visit to the home of William Parker near Christiana, Pennsylvania. They came to reclaim four of Gorsuch's runaway slaves. In the ensuing gunfight, the slaveowner was killed, his son and several others were seriously wounded, and the posse was forced to retreat.

The white press termed this incident "the Christiana riot." Frederick Douglass, the great 19th century black leader and a friend of the Parker's from their common days in slavery, called it "the battle for liberty at Christiana."

Around this incident, one in a series of almost forgotten episodes of black resistance to white oppression in 19th century America, Jonathan Katz has constructed a remarkable documentary of the black self-defense movement in this country prior to the Civil War. His book *Resistance at Christiana* had been published earlier this year.

Although the Christiana uprising and the following trial received a tremendous amount of publicity at the time, the incident was eclipsed by the Nat Turner uprising before it, and John Brown's Harpers Ferry raid afterwards. Nevertheless, together with these events it was one of the major signs of disunity and disruption in a country that was a decade later to erupt into a bloody civil war.

Slavery

Slavery was essential to the economy of the southern states. Similar to the exploitation of workers in a capitalist system, slavery was necessary to maintain the high standard of living of the southern aristocracy of plantation owners. Any opposition to the system of slavery therefore represented an immediate threat to the white ruling class.

It was into this system that men like William Parker and Frederick Douglass were born. Among the well known symptoms of slavery, slave-trade was the most inhuman of all: slaves might be sold, families torn apart, children separated from their parents merely to provide the owner with some pocket-money, or to satisfy a gambling debt. The slave-trade was for most slaves the main reason for running away; but the decision to run away was not an easy one. The slaves were kept in total ignorance (not even being allowed to know their own age or date of birth). The only "formal instruction" they received consisted of an indoctrination to "virtuous" obedience and submission to their white masters - a method that had already been used with great success during the colonization of the New World and Africa centuries earlier.

The physical deterrents of escape were enormous: the road to free Canada (the British Empire had abolished slavery in 1833) was long and difficult, and the country itself was pictured as cold and bleak. Settling in the northern states was



The Christiana Resistance

hazardous because there always existed the possibility of recapture, and recapture invariably meant severe punishment, and in the northern slave states (like Maryland) being sold "down the river," down South, where atrocities committed against slaves were not uncommon.

In spite of this, William Parker (the leader of the Christiana resisters) managed to run away in 1839, approximately at age 17. After an adventurous escape, he finally settled in Pennsylvania, near the small town of Christiana.

Self-defense

Even in their precariously acquired freedom, life was not easy for blacks in Pennsylvania, even though a large part of the population (notably the non-violent Quakers) sympathized with them, helping where possible. But blacks had to compete with the predominantly Irish immigrants for the low-pay menial jobs; this situation resulted in racist Irish-led riots in the 1840s. In 1838, blacks had also been officially denied the right to vote.

Moreover, the laws on fugitive slaves had generated gangs of "kidnappers," who indiscriminately seized blacks (fugitives as well as free blacks) to return them to their owners for rewards or sell them in the south for profit.

These were the unbearable circumstances that motivated Parker to form an armed self-defense organization, which in the following decade succeeded in rescuing numerous kidnapped blacks, as well as preventing many such abductions. Parker also led an effective reverse-terrorization campaign against white informers and kidnappers, and black traitors. He was the undisputed leader of the area's blacks.

At the same time, there was throughout the northern states, a strong movement for the abolition of slavery. It consisted of blacks and whites, poor people as well as influential politicians. In

spite of their common goals, the abolitionists were split into disagreeing factions. The Garrisonians (named after their leader William Garrison) sought to appeal only to people's consciences, rejecting both violence and political activity to achieve their aims. On the opposite pole were militants like John Brown, a white Boston merchant, who advocated guerrilla warfare in the southern states in order to put an immediate end to slavery (Brown was executed in 1859, after trying to implement his theories).

Many black leaders who had initially held rather non-violent views on the subject became radicals after realizing the futility of peaceful attempts to abolish slavery (notably Frederick Douglass himself, who left the Garrisonians after the Christiana battle, and became one of the most militant black leaders).

The most successful abolitionist organization was the "Underground Railroad," an elaborate network of hideouts and "operators" which smuggled escaped slaves to Canada.

Battle at Christiana

In 1849, four slaves escaped from Edward Gorsuch's farm near Baltimore, Maryland. Although Gorsuch was reputed to have been generally lenient, a "good slaveowner," he was rather insensitive to his slaves' plight, and he was determined to have them back. In 1851, after finding out through an informer, that they were living in Christiana, he travelled to Philadelphia with several friends and relatives. Relying on the new, tougher Fugitive Slave Act (passed by Congress in 1850), he organized a posse to recapture his slaves with the aid of U.S. Marshall Henry Kline. Yet the news spread fast to Christiana, where the sought men took refuge in William Parker's home. When the posse arrived, Parker refused to give up the men under his protection. Alerted armed blacks and some white neighbors assembled at the scene, but Gorsuch remained stubborn, stating, "I will reclaim my property or die in the attempt." He died in the attempt, and several members of the posse were severely wounded. In the next few days, marauding bands of "deputies" arrested all blacks in the area. 36 blacks and five whites were finally sent to Philadelphia to await trial. Parker, Gorsuch's slaves and several others had already fled to Canada with the Underground Railroad.

The incident had wide repercussions in the country. The resisters were savagely attacked by the white press, even though many northern newspapers held the action justified on moral grounds. Addressing himself to the uproar of outrage, Frederick Douglass wrote a biting satire on the incident:

"Pro-slavery men especially are in a state of amazement at the strange affair. That the hunted men should fight with the biped bloodhounds that had tracked them, even when the animals had a 'paper' authorizing them to hunt is to them inexplicable audacity... Didn't they know that slavery, not freedom, is their natural condition?... Oh! ye most naughty and rebellious fellows! Why stand ye up like men, after this mighty decree?" - referring to the 1850 Fugitive

Slave Act - "Why are you not down among the four-footed beasts... constituting the most choice game the peculiar game of this free and christian country... NEGROES ARE NOT SUCH FOOLS AND DASTARDS AS TO CLING TO LIFE WHEN IT IS COUPLED WITH CHAINS AND SLAVERY... The man who rushes out of the orbit of his own rights, to strike down the rights of another, does by that act, divest himself of the right to live; if he be shot down, his punishment is just."

Following the resistance, Maryland Governor Lowe threatened in a letter to U.S. President Millard Fillmore to place Maryland at the head of a southern secession movement, should Pennsylvania juries be too lenient with the Christiana defendants.

Trial for Treason

President Fillmore himself pressured Philadelphia District Attorney John Ashmead into prosecuting the defendants for treason against the United States. It was neither the first, nor the last time in U.S. history, that treason charges arose out of purely political reasons. In this case, the action was unconstitutional; even better founded cases had been overturned. The trial ironically took place in Philadelphia's Independence Hall, the site of the Liberty Bell, where 75 years earlier (in 1776) the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed, stating, among others, that all men were created equal and had the right to resist oppression with forces.

Castner Hanway, a white pacifist purported to have been the "leader" of the insurgence, was to be tried first (it was for many inconceivable at that time, that "dumb, innocent blacks" could have resisted on their own, without having been incited by a white man). Hanway's was a "test case" in regard to the enforcement of the new Fugitive Slave Act. Counsel for both sides included numerous reputed lawyers and politicians, the Attorneys General of Maryland and Pennsylvania leading the prosecution.

In the trial, the defense succeeded in shaking the credibility of the prosecution's witnesses, after proving that several black witnesses had been extorted to testify for the prosecution. Hanway was acquitted and the other defendants returned to the Christiana county jail, still to be tried for murder and riot. Many of them had already been set free when, in early 1852, Marshall Kline was arrested for perjury in the Hanway trial. In final bargaining between prosecution and defense, both sides agreed to drop charges against Kline, as well as against the remaining Christiana defendants, letting all those involved in the affair get off scot-free.

These acquittals and releases represented a major boost for the abolitionist cause and dealt a fatal blow to the Fugitive Slave Act - leading to even more vigorous demands for secession in the South.

Aftermath

After escaping to Canada, Parker and other Christiana resisters settled at a colony founded by black refugees. They finally learned to read and write (Parker later wrote his autobiography) and remained active in the resistance movement, even occasionally crossing the border. By 1860, Frederick Douglass had adopted the late John Brown ideology of armed insurrection and guerrilla warfare against the slave system. It proved to be unnecessary: The Civil War began in 1861.

Even though the book consists to a large extent of witness accounts, the product of years of research, with Katz providing only explanatory comments and abbreviations of accounts, it displays a remarkable continuity and resembles more a novel than a documentary. It provides a valuable insight into the conditions in America in the mid-19th century and into the motives and actions of the men who tried to change these conditions. Impressing is also the large number of prints and photographs throughout the text. Only the epilogue is too long and boring. Katz's final remarks on the psychology of slaves and slaveholders are also very worthwhile reading.



Frederick Douglass: Portrait of a Rebel

Newest Member of the Allman Brother Band

By LEO SACKS

In the spacious living room setting of Lamar Williams' hotel suite, high above the Essex House overlooking Central Park, our host and fellow Allman Brothers cohort Chuck Leavell gathered late on a muggy Monday afternoon in mid-July to talk business before their second show in as many nights at the Nassau Coliseum. The following day the troupe was to jet to Europe aboard Starship I, Capricorn's luxury liner, for dates in surprising Amsterdam and Knebworth, England to mark their first appearance outside of North America.

Lamar, looking relatively sedate behind shades and a flowered-green print shirt, learned across the Formica tabletop to pour Chuck another glass full of 7-Up and me some more of that Courvoisier V.S.O.P. brandy on the rocks to numb my interview nerves.

But they could not have been any more cordial, realizing, of course, their status as 'musicians first and talkers second.'

With streaks of afternoon sunlight seeping through, drawn curtains, we discussed the success of Brothers and Sisters, the Allmans million-selling smash of last summer that marked Chuck and Lamar's first studio venture with ABB.

"It was a situation where we brought a couple of tunes already in mind into the studio," said Chuck. "It wasn't like we went in with a planned concept. It was



more of a day by day procedure," he added, looking Lamar's way with a soft smile.

Lamar, too, expressed delight in the final product and mentioned that he felt no pressure in the studio despite the fact that it was his first time recording.

Before joining the ranks with ABB, Leavell had made many Capricorn friends. Born and raised in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where at the Fort Brandenburg Armory he remembers watching Gregg and Duane perform as the Allman Joys - "You couldn't keep yer eyes off 'em," he said of the late guitarist - Chuck had previously worked with Alex Taylor's back-up band, Friends and Neighbors (his first steady touring gig), and Dr. John's boys before Gregg enlisted his help for Allman's Laid Back sessions. "One thing led to another," said

Leavell in an earlier interview, and as it turned out, his first public appearance with ABB in November of 1972 came just two weeks before Berry Oakley's death.

Chuck played the role of the mysteriously straw-hatted pianist rollicking in the corner of the screen on a fall taping of TV's *In Concert*, weaving and darting with characteristic abandon.

Awhile back, Richard Betts was quoted as saying that replacing Duane with another guitarist would have "cheapened" the Allman organization. So merging Betts with a pianist seemed the most natural alternative to a second guitarist. The move presented the band with a colorfully new musical spokesman while supplanting the Brothers blues base with newfound rhythmical impetus and direction.

(Leavell is hesitant about having actually changed the Brothers sound. Rather, he points to his influence in terms of "the very nature of the piano instrument itself").

Of the three bassists auditioned after Berry's death, informants close to ABB insist it was Lamar from the start. He was Jaimoe's recommendation, a friend of their days in Mississippi as members of George Woods band, the Sounds of Soul, until Lamar left the band in 1968 to fulfill his service duties.

Chuck remembers what Bunky Odum

of the Brothers organization said about Lamar when he missed his plane for Macon and had to fish Jaimoe out of bed early in the morning to come and get him. "Shit... missing his plane like that. Already he's actin' like one of us."

Scott Boyer of the Cowboy/Boyer and Patton duo recalls that the candidates for Berry's job (including Mark Andes, formerly of Spirit, and Marvin "Stray" Stratton, who appears on several tracks of Highway Call, Betts' recently released solo album) were called to jam with the band in no particular order, but that when it wasn't Lamar's turn, he was busy blowing smoke in the corner of the studio. "He can play the shit out of an upright bass," said Boyer. "I can't play that thing for more than three minutes at a time without my fingers starting to hurt a real lot."

For the new members, it took some time for the camaraderie to gell. "There was a time when I first joined the band that I'd sit next to Dicky on an airplane, say 'Good Morning,' and that's about as far as I'd get," said Chuck. "Couldn't even talk to the cat. But after working on Highway Call, he and I have become best of friends."

"Is that why you changed hats in mid-season?" I asked.

"Oh, you mean the straw hat? Well, Dicky bought this here for me," Chuck explained, pointing to the imprint inside his black hardtop cowboy hat: 'The Man's Hat Shop, Albuquerque, New Mexico.'

Leavell made it clear that the underlying key to the Brothers success is the closeness of its members. "The fact that we enjoy each other's company definitely strengthens us musically," he mused. "Now, for instance, when we get up on stage and somebody hits a lick, you're certain to get a good ol' grin out of 'em."

Nice and Cohesive. That's how I like it.

Marcel Marceau Visits

By MARLENE PETLICK

The French master of mime, Marcel Marceau, came to the Great Hall in Shepherd today to talk about his art and to promote his new film, *Shanks*.

Marceau manipulated his body in graceful bends, stretches and flutters to demonstrate the "grammar of mime." "The art of mime," he explained, is "the

identification with all animals, people, and nature which surround us. I've performed in 65 countries and have never found a difference in races or nationalities... mime is the language of the heart and mind. It is the essence of man - it goes to his roots - it is why he cries, laughs, etc."

It's not, as some might think, simply an imitation of life, as one mimics his teacher, or does a little IND subway play, holding on to imaginary poles and putting his feet up on crates that aren't there. The roots of mime, Marceau pointed out, lie in ancient Greek and Roman theatre. Revived in France during the 19th Century, the art form grew and changed



Marcel Marceau

until it became the mime we know today.

As a child, Marceau admired such people as Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Harry Langdon, and Laurel and Hardy. His first experience with Chaplin was at the age of four, when his aunt took him to one of his films. All he perceived was a barrage of images - a man and woman kissing, a train - but no Chaplin. "Where's Charlie Chaplin?" he cried loudly. His aunt had to drag him out of the moviehouse because he put up such a fuss, crying and generally creating chaos.

To prove the sincerity of his admiration for the silent screen stars, he then re-created Chaplin's movements as a waiter, Keaton's walk, and the jittery, silly, Stan Laurel character with the half-moon grin.

Marceau also did some of his own characteristic movements: the ascent and descent on the staircase, the man trapped inside an enclave with walls on all

Continued on page 11

Her Hero Split Apart

By THEA KAPLAN

I am alone in the house now. I look out from my 14th story window at the light tipping halfway over the trees.

She is really dead. When I cry and when I write poetry I know there are others who feel like me. But, they are dying off one by one.

A friend of mine who also writes calls me up to tell me to look at the obituary page of the Sunday Times. It reads, "Weston, Mass., Oct. 5 - Anne Sexton, the poet who won the 1967 Pulitzer Prize for her volume, 'Live or Die' was found dead yesterday inside an idling car parked in her garage. 'It was either suicide or natural causes,' Lieutenant Lawrence Cugini, a police detective said."

Anne Sexton's poem "The Break" in *Love Poems* (1969) depicts some of her sad desperation. The first two stanzas are: "It was also my violent heart that broke falling down the front hall stairs

It was also a message I never spoke, calling, riser after riser, who cares about you, who cares, splintering up the hip that was merely made of crystal, the post of it and also the cup.

I exploded in the hallway like a pistol." Anne Sexton is now broken. Like several other women artists, she has most likely done herself in. She had a gift of verse and a different way of juxtaposing her anguished images. At the end of another poem she wrote, "As for me, I am a watercolor. I wash off."

This is not true. Anne Sexton can never be washed off, can never be dead. She is broken now, apart from the universe of the living.

I thumb through this book of *Love Poems* now, that someone gave me a few years ago, and find a poem that I wrote on the inside flap of the jacket. The last four lines are:

"My mother takes the cold, lets it settle in her heart, waiting, still a little frightened, for my birth."

Must birth be so painful now when I know a hero of mine is split apart.

Drag Queen Bares Self

By DAVID BAHARAV and KAREN BOORSTEIN

Hosanna, a new play due to open on Broadway on October 14, is "not a play about homosexuality," says playwright Michel Tremblay, although the two characters in the play are an aging drag queen and an aging butch. Tremblay, a native of Montreal, says that in Quebec, where the play was first produced, the Quebecois understood the political statement inherent in the play. He is afraid that New York audiences will not understand it.

However, the theme is universal. Even though the New York audience might not understand that Tremblay is talking about the Quebecois 'struggle to accept themselves as such instead of trying to pass themselves off as Americans or French (the European kind), most people will understand the message - "Accept yourself for what you are, and stop trying to be what you're not."

Hosanna, drag queen of Montreal, learns her lesson the hard way, in public at a gay Halloween party. She was subjected to some great humiliation there which the whole second act hints at. We were going crazy trying to figure out what it might be. *Hosanna* begins the act with a thirty-five minute expository monologue, which like her lover Cuirette's waistline, starts to sag in the middle. Our boredom increased in direct proportion to the lessening of our curiosity, at which time the conversation in Row Q Seats 6 and 8 went like this:

David: "What do you think they did to her?"

Karen: "I don't know but with this much build up it better be good."

She finally reveals the cause of her great humiliation. When she entered the gay club where the party was held, all the queens there where also dressed as Cleopatra, Queen of the Nile, "only better," wails pitiful *Hosanna*. The shock and humiliation were enough to make *Hosanna* turn in her pearls and feathers and lead a normal gay life.

Hosanna's lover, an aging biker and

"washroom cowboy," who is not on stage during the beginning of the monologue, re-enters for the moment of dramatic revelation. He has had his share of humiliation too. One of the queens had invited him to a non-existent party. Together again, they cry out their pain, and their shame.

The play ends with Cuirette (the butch) accepting *Hosanna* sans drag, and *Hosanna* accepting herself/himself by saying "I am a man, I am a man, I am a man," as they walk, naked, into each others arms.

There's no gay like an old gay, and all you aspiring young homosexuals



Hosanna and Cuirette

agonizing over accepting your true sexual role in life should realize that your troubles are just beginning. Once you've justified your way of life to yourself and are all graduated and ready to settle down, that's when the headaches start. The job market is tighter for you than for blacks even. You'll be horribly lonely very often.

Then, after a few years of wild living, the great fear begins. You spot a few gray hairs. Your belly is getting flabby. In short, your looks are going, and who'll take you if your old and, worse, ugly. By 40, panic will lead you to contemplating suicide, just like when you were a teenager. Perhaps you can marry an old divorcee (female) with a couple of kids ready made and pretend to be straight. She'll take care of you, but the good old days will be gone forever.

Like *Hosanna*, without the humor, life is the biggest melodrama around.

October 18, 1974-Op-Page 15

WHATS HAPPENING?

FPA CINEMA

October 18, *Lucia*, 2 and 6 PM; October 25, *Harold and Maude*, 2 and 6 PM; November 1, *Performance*, at 2 and 6 PM and *Walkabout*, at 4 PM; November 6, *Contempt*, 4 PM. All movies are shown in Room 101 Finley, except for *Contempt*, which is in Room 330 Finley.

Call FPA at 862-8038 for further information about their programs. Films are free, but a 25¢ donation is requested.

ANN SEXTON MEMORIAL

The Women's Center will be holding a poetry reading in memorial for Ann Sexton Thursday, October 24, from Noon to 1 PM. Faculty and students from the College and elsewhere will read her works. The Center is located in Room 417 Finley.

LAW SCHOOLS

A recruiter from Boston University Law School will be in Room 325, Finley on October 28, from 2 to 4 PM. Appointments must be made in Shepard 117.

WHAT'S COOKING?

A non-credit course in Medieval Cookery will be sponsored by the Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, and taught by Lorna Sass, in Room 222 Shepard, Thursday's from Noon to 2 PM.

MED SCHOOL

Caduceus Society will be sponsoring a symposium on med schools, with the deans at the Medical Schools of Columbia, Cornell, NYU and possibly Einstein and SUNY at Stony Brook present. It will take place in Room J1 of the New Science Building on October 24 from Noon to 2 PM.

OFF CAMPUS

COMMUNES

Meetings on the possibilities and problems of NYC communes will be held at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, on Sunday, October 27 at 2 PM, and Wednesday, November 6 at 8 PM. Call the New York Switchboard at 533-3186 for more information.

DANCE BENEFIT

Six members of the Winter Soldier Organization (part of Vietnam Veterans Against the War) were arrested on "Honor Vietnam Veterans" night last August 19. Money for their defense is still needed, so VVAW/WSO is sponsoring a dance benefit on Friday, November 1, at 8 PM. Donation is \$2.00; the band is The Human Condition. The benefit is taking place in The Worker Loft, 129 West 22nd Street, 9th Floor. Call 473-3636 for more information.

Coffeehouse

A coffeehouse is held every Friday at 8 PM in The People's Warehouse, 21 Second Avenue at 1st Street, featuring folk, jazz, blues, country, and contemporary music. Admission is \$1.75; if you'd rather, you can bake a cake in exchange for admission. Volunteers are also needed and welcome to help run the coffeehouse. For more information, or to volunteer, call 777-4632 or 477-9685; prospective cake-bakers should call 260-4712.

We Stand Corrected

The article on the new catalytic converter for 1975 automobiles (October 4) incorrectly stated that one tankful of leaded gas would be enough to cause permanent damage to the device.

The auto manufacturers claim that one tankful can be used in an emergency, and the converter restored to its original efficiency if several tankfuls of unleaded gasoline is used after that.

In our last issue, in the story on page 1 concerning the work stoppage at the construction site, organizer James Haughton's name was incorrectly given as Horton. OP regrets the error.

Also in our last issue, in the story on page 14 about IIS equivalency diplomas being accepted for admission to CUNY, the number to call for further information was incorrect; it should have been given as 790-4581. Sorry. If you hopefult.

WOMEN'S SELF DEFENSE

At the Women's Center, 243 West 20th Street, Tuesdays, 7 to 9 PM. Call 255-9802 for more information.

NY RADICAL FEMINISTS

Holds a meeting every Wednesday, 8 PM, at the Women's Center. (See previous item for address and phone.)

BOARD GAMES

Every Wednesday, 7 PM, Columbia Tenants' Union, 250 West 106th Street, 864-8558.

FREE LEGAL CLINIC

Sponsored every Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30 PM, at 219 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROTHSCHILD ART COLLECTION

Six major paintings by Jean Dubuffet have been acquired by the Guggenheim museum, and they will be on public exhibition with the rest of the museum's collection of this painter's works until October 20.

Also on view will be works by Marc Chagall, and Paul Klee and others in several one-person shows. For information, call 369-5110.

The museum is located at 1071 Fifth Avenue.

MINI-COLLEGE

Pace University will be giving several courses in a one-room college in Co-Op City (on Bartow Avenue). This semester's courses are: Basic Marketing, Nursing, English, Computer Science, Psychology, Accounting and Modern Art. Classes will be given evenings and weekend mornings. For more information, call 285-3355 or 285-3508.

MENTAL PATIENTS' LIBERATION

Meetings held 7:30 PM every Wednesday, 155 East 22nd Street.

Ford's Amnesty Plan: Legal Trap For Unwary

Liberation News Service

Since President Ford's "amnesty" plan was announced September 16, only about 100 out of more than 100,000 resisters have accepted the "pardon." In resisting the plan, Bill Meis, a 29-year-old draft resister who lived for seven years in Montreal, surrendered himself to a U.S. Attorney October 3, and announced his refusal to do alternative service.

Meis turned himself in Springfield, Illinois. He was arrested and released on \$2,000 bond, facing a possible prison sentence. He has entered a plea of not guilty, and has been granted a 60-day preparation period before his trial begins.

"I decided I had to do something," he said, explaining that the program "denies everything we did and stood for" by our leaving the country to resist the Vietnam war. "The issue is more important today. The original stand I took has no value," said Meis, explaining his decision to refuse the conditional "amnesty" program.

Meanwhile, those pushing for universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters are organizing boycotts of Ford's punitive "earned re-entry" program.

AMEX-Canada held an International Conference of Exiled American War Resisters in Toronto on September 21-22 that included American exiles from Britain, France and Sweden as well as Canada. Delegates "wholeheartedly rejected" Ford's "concept of punitive repatriation," and voted unanimously to boycott the Ford plan, explaining that it is an "ineffective means of settling the amnesty question and will highlight continuing U.S. intervention in Indochina."

Bruce Beyer, an AMEX member now living in Toronto, estimated that there are about 100,000 war resisters in Canada, and several hundred in Sweden and France, but that the vast majority of those overseas are in Britain. He also noted that there are about 10,000 resisters living underground in the United States.

Ford's earned re-entry "amnesty" program not only fails to cover a vast number of resisters, but classifies each type of resister and puts each through a different process and jurisdiction.

Three agencies the Clemency Board, the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice have jurisdiction over the resisters, depending on whether they come under military or civilian law, and if they have been convicted or not. Although the military decides on alternative service, there is apparently no corresponding civilian law that could compel the discharged deserter to actually perform the work.

Dec Knight of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) explains that the up to two years of alternative service is "bound to

be a re-run of the draft system in its regional disparity, racism, and discrimination on the basis of class."

Some of the inequities and defects of the clemency program have been pointed out by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which has offered free legal aid to any exile wanting to participate in the program. But they urge people not to participate.

ACLU director Aryeh Neier explained that many of the war resisters had been illegally drafted to begin with, and would be better off fighting their cases in court than accepting Ford's plan.

Neier said his organization would try to have parts of the amnesty program declared unconstitutional through individual test cases, involving such issues as the requirement that applicants sign waivers denying them their rights to due process; that they cannot appear before the various boards that determine their alternative service or be allowed review of their files; or that only a small fraction of the veterans with less than honorable discharges are provided for at all.

"We are warning all exiles that the conditional amnesty program will hurt them more than help them and that it could seriously damage their lives," said Neier.

Resisters are urged NOT to contact U.S. Attorneys for information regarding the clemency program. "Such an inquiry can trigger an investigation and prosecution if the attorney is not already aware of the individual's case," says AMEX.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors also warns people who need counseling first to contact them at 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; (215) L08-7971, or a similar group.

For legal counseling, resisters can also contact the Amnesty Project, American Civil Liberties Union, 22 E. 40th St., New York City, N.Y. 10016.

FREE BREAST EXAM CLASSES

Women's Services at the Center for Reproductive and Sexual Health will give free Tuesday evening classes in breast self-examination. During the one hour class, women will have an opportunity to practice the technique on a life size model.

The Center, located at 424 East 62nd Street, is a New York State licensed health center which offers a wide range of women's health services. For further information, call 758-7310 Monday through Saturday between 9 AM and 5 PM.

SHORT EYES

Miguel Pinero, autor of the play *Short Eyes*, will speak at the Gould student Center of Bronx Community College, 184th Street and University Avenue, October 24, at 12:30 PM. Admission is free.

MUSIC LESSONS

Bronx Community College will be offering lessons to persons of any age in its Center for Continuing Education at 120 East 184th Street. Private and group lessons will be given in instruments, composition, and music appreciation. All sorts of music will be studied; folk, rock, jazz and classical, as well as music literature, guitar, recorder and banjo.

Write to the Music Studio, c/o Bronx Community College, 120 East 184th Street, Bronx, N.Y. 10468.

EXPLORE HUMAN SEXUALITY

Every Wednesday, 7:30 PM, Mongoose Community Center, on Union Street between 6th and 7th Avenues, Brooklyn. 783-8819.

RICORSO

SECOND CHANCE FAMILIES

WHAT NATURAL FAMILIES SHOULD DO

A family should provide relationships that are characterized by love, concern and mutual support. Such relationships facilitate the personal growth of each family member.

BUT DO THEY?

In today's society, family life too often is unable to offer more than minimal opportunities for deep nourishing relationship. Regardless of the extent to which family experience actually provide these opportunities, most people continue to want and need close trusting and satisfying contact with others.

WHAT WE DO

We create "Second Chance Families" that offer its members the chance to build rewarding relationships that will contribute to personal growth and friendship. We anticipate that these relationships will continue after the formal group experience ends.

Register in 104 Finley or 135B Shepard