

North Academic Center: Will Organizations Have A Home?

By PAUL DIMARIA

Various College officials have stated that the exact amount of space for student organizations in the new North Academic Center (NAC) has yet to be decided, although the March 17 issue of *City PM* reported that activity space there will be one-half that now available in Finley Hall, and that only the student government, newspapers and WCCR will be accommodated.

Certain administrators, however, gave the impression that the space may indeed be less than that at Finley, and that some organizations will be left out or have to share facilities.

Dean Edward Sarfaty (Student Affairs) said that although the question of space allocation "hasn't been totally resolved yet," he understands that there may be approximately fifteen offices for student organizations in the new building. "There will be more space in there than that article in *City PM* would imply," he said. "Nothing is so absolutely fixed that it cannot be changed... we'll have a much clearer picture in a year or two."

Sarfaty said that although both the North Center and the still unapproved South Academic Center will contain student activity space, the bulk of what is planned for the future will be up north.

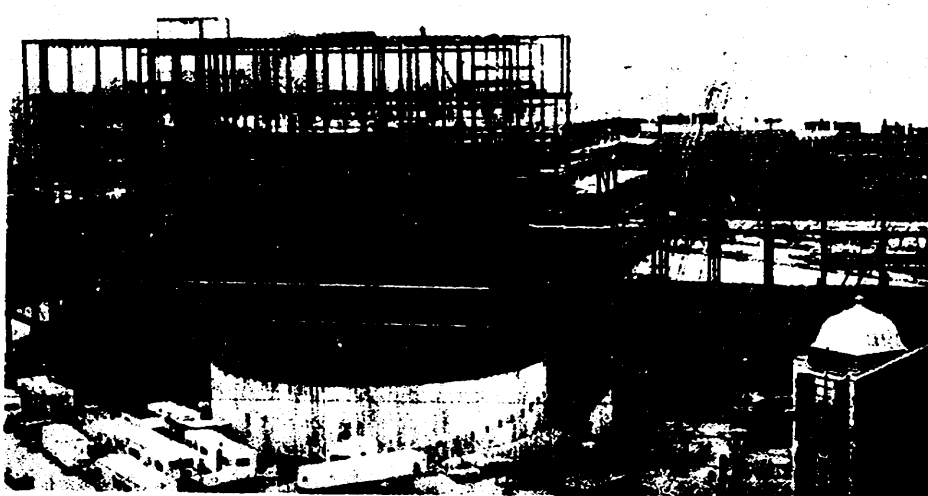
At a press conference on April 14, President Marshak stated that the

Campus Master Plan will be revised over the next six months. "We are going to take another look at it," he said. "There is already space allocated if we don't get the South Center. More space probably will be considered in the North Center."

The possibility that the activity space in the North Center will be less than it is at Finley and ways of expanding that amount were commented upon by several administrators. Sarfaty suggested that some of the ethnic student clubs and other organizations may not get individual offices because "it would seem that most of them are used as social lounges." He said that a number of public lounges might make up for the loss. "If people want to isolate themselves, that's something different," he continued. "I'm not sure NAC was planned for that purpose." He added that if a definite need for office space became apparent, other rooms could be converted for their use.

Israel Levine, the College's Public Relations Director, agreed that organization space could be smaller in the NAC and certain groups could be sharing the same area. He credited, however, the "fast-tracking system" being used in the NAC's construction — the architect's drawings for the interior are still being drawn up though the structure is already being built — with giving some flexibility for perhaps adding

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Marc Kaliner

YMCA Mini-Academy Serving Harlem Community

By FRED SEAMAN

For 104 years, the City College YMCA has been primarily concerned with providing Christian leadership. Since William Burnes took over as its director last year, the "Y" has adopted a radically new function. He founded a YMCA Mini-Academy here which offers a unique tutorial program for 116 children and 78 teenagers from the surrounding Harlem community. Now the program is threatened by a lack of funds. Burnes, operating

from a desk hidden in the back of room 329 in Finley Student Center, is desperately trying to raise several thousand dollars before the April 22 deadline.

"We only get a total of \$6,300 from the YMCA," Burnes stated, "and I have to raise fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year from various other sources; the Federal Government, City Government, churches, Synagogues... anywhere I can get it."

In his latest bid for funds, Burnes

has received a "number of promises," and he remains hopeful that the Mini-Academy will be able to continue its valuable tutorial program which services 116 children, ages 4-13, as well as 78 older teenagers.

The first hour of the Mini-Academy's afternoon program is devoted to doing homework. In the second part, the children are divided into small groups of about a dozen and are channeled into different labs dealing with a wide range of subjects like math, science, history, reading, art and games. The 35 counselors and 10 bilingual counselors on the Mini-Academy's staff are carefully selected, assuring each student close, personal attention to his or her academic needs. The children who participate in the program are selected by school guidance programs.

Most of the 78 teenagers who participate in the program are referred by The Joint Action Service Program (JASP), a manpower training program (JASP recently awarded Burnes their yearly citizenship award for 1975 for distinguished service to the Harlem community).

"These are people who have learned a trade," Burnes explained, "but who have also been encouraged to neglect academic pursuits entirely. That's where we come in. We also teach them practical things such as how to fill out applications and prepare resumes."

The other teenagers are either school drop-outs, or are presently attending high schools and junior high schools near the College.

Burnes and his staff are deeply committed to the education of disadvantaged Black and Spanish-speaking children, whose specialized educational needs the New York City public school system has by and large failed to meet. "The central concern of the City College Mini-Academy, as long as I am the director," Burnes stated, "will con-

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Senate Election Imperiled by Dispute

By SUSAN BEASLEY

New disputes between Student Ombudsman David Romanoff and executives of the Student Senate over Romanoff's official duties have threatened the holding of the elections for the Student Senate, now scheduled for April 29-May 2. According to the Board of Higher Education (BHE) by-laws, the Ombudsman is responsible for the running of elections and is chairman of the Elections Committee, the body responsible for certification of elected senators.

At a meeting of the Elections Committee on Thursday, April 10, an argument developed between Ken Carrington, the Student Senate Treasurer and member of the Elections Committee, and Romanoff over the power Romanoff wields on the Committee and also on the budgeting of the elections themselves. According to Romanoff, Carrington allegedly said that it was he who controls the Elections Committee and has the power to nullify anything it does.

When asked about the meeting, Carrington's only comment was, "I came late and I left early." He was reported to have left the room in the middle of the argument.

In an interview on Friday, April 11, Romanoff called Carrington a "huckster" and said that he would

not be able to "blackmail" the Ombudsman. "He's lied to me," said Romanoff. "He's made empty promises to try and influence me. He's tried to run the elections, and that's my responsibility."

Although the situation between Romanoff and Carrington has reportedly cooled off in the last few days, a new split between Romanoff and Senate President Donald Murphy has developed. It was claimed by Murphy that Romanoff was acting illegally by not waiting for the formation of a committee before placing ads in the student news-



Ombudsman David Romanoff

papers announcing the dates of the elections and the deadlines for filing the Nomination Petitions. However, Senate by-laws state that the Ombudsman has the authority to a certain date, as was the case here.

On Monday, Murphy told *OP* that Romanoff's ads could not be paid for. The Friday before, an advertisement appeared in *The Paper* announcing that the dates for the elections had been moved back to May 5-10 and that the deadline for Nomination Petitions had been dropped back to April 29.

Although Romanoff declined to blame anyone, he said, "I have very strong suspicions that it (the ad) was placed by an official very high up in the Student Senate." Treasurer Ken Carrington said only that he "had not seen the ad" and that he guessed it "must have been placed by the Elections Committee."

Several unnamed student leaders at the College said they suspected Murphy of having submitted the ad to *The Paper* in order to cause confusion among students about the elections and direct the blame for that confusion at the Student Ombudsman.

News Editor Edwin Lake of *The Paper* refused to comment on the ad except to say that the matter was "presently under consideration" and that information could be

released later in the week. So far, though, the editors have not named the individual who submitted the ad.

Even as further advertisements announcing the "revised" election dates were appearing in the hall outside the Student Senate office at 331 Finley, President Donald Murphy was insisting that any questions about the matter be submitted to him in writing. Any attempt for further information resulted in Murphy informing the *OP* reporter that she was being rude.

Vice Provost Herbert DeBerry released a statement last Monday certifying the dates of the election as originally scheduled by Romanoff (April 29-May 2) and announced that all ads placed by Romanoff would indeed be paid for, contradicting Murphy's original statement that such funds were unavailable.

During a conversation on Thursday, April 10 between Student Senate President Donald Murphy, an undeclared candidate for re-election, and John Long, presidential candidate on the United Students slate, Murphy commented, "I will do anything possible to sabotage the election."

Student Activism

The hard line taken by President Marshak against the nine members of the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) who staged a sit-in in his office on March 13 to protest budget cuts in the SEEK program indicates that the administration intends to intimidate other political groups on campus by setting an example of the RSB.

The RSB's sit-in grew out of a strong disenchantment with administration policies that, among other things, allowed budget cuts in the SEEK program.

The RSB is not the only group expressing dissatisfaction with the administration's policies. Both the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Asian Studies, which is trying to bring about the resignation of Winberg Chai, Chairman of the Asian Studies Department, and the Women's Caucus, which is particularly dissatisfied with the lack of security for women on campus, have encountered considerable opposition to, and neglect of their demands by the administration.

In an April 7 reply to a letter written by Marshak to the Ad Hoc Committee, the Asian students charge that the President's letter "is threateningly repressive to the general student movement on campus."

In an April 15 response of the Women's Caucus to letters written by Frederick Kogut (Student Affairs) to several of its members, the group declares, "We see your actions as a general campaign on the part of the administration to intimidate politically active groups on campus."

Certainly some of the tactics employed by the RSB, the Women's Caucus and the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Asian Studies are questionable. However, they are the result of the administration's conspicuous lack of interest in dealing with dissatisfied students. The administration itself is partly responsible for the increasing activism of student groups which have come to realize that their grievances will not receive serious consideration by the administration unless militant actions are taken.

We strongly oppose the "compromise" proposed to the RSB by the administration asking the students to voluntarily accept temporary suspension and to cease their on-campus political activity. We equally reject the administration's demands for an end to the political activities of the Women's Caucus and the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Asian Studies. The administration has no right to demand an end to student activism and militancy on this campus, no matter how strongly it disapproves of it.

If Marshak fears an upsurge in activism, then he should increase his efforts to communicate with dissatisfied students, rather than encourage confrontations by adopting an unyielding, uncompromising attitude.

The Vietnam Conflict

Baby Lift

By MATT SEAMAN

I wanted to see how the liberation of South Vietnam was coming along, so I turned on the 11 o'clock news on CBS. The only reports having to do with Vietnam dealt with the evacuation of Vietnamese orphans. So I watched that. Fifteen minutes of videotape, interrupted by commercials, advertising the generosity and compassion of American souls dedicated to saving little children from the communist terror.

My father and I took turns ranting and raving at the screen as Linda Ellerbee reported on foster parents waiting at LaGuardia airport for a plane load of babies fresh from war-ravaged Indochina.

The baby cargo had arrived. The cameras focused on a young woman happily cuddling a confused Vietnamese baby. "She's mine. She's mine! No one besides me is going to touch her tonight," she announced into the microphones, and then happily continued, "This Friday I'm going to put a candlestick in her hand and I'm going to teach her how to be a Jewish woman."

Then followed an interview with a middle-aged man in his plush suburban home. He, too, had just acquired a share of fresh Vietnamese stock. "How will she be raised?" "Same as the other three." "Will she be Catholic?" "Oh yes!"

Conducting interviews in South Boston a couple of weeks ago, I came across a kid who advocated that, "Everybody should have a nigger at home." That might prove a little difficult in today's egalitarian society, but if you're willing to settle for some kid from Vietnam — here's your chance. The modern slave trade: stealing a war-torn nation's children after murdering their parents. At least it's more humanitarian than the Calley approach. He killed the kids along with their parents.

It's not that I'm questioning the integrity of American foster parents in adopting the children. But who ever asked the children? Communism in Vietnam today is a fact. The communists could never have taken over in Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia without widespread support from the people there. What is so horrible about letting orphans grow up with their people?

Most of the thousands of children evacuated from Vietnam will wind up in American orphanages. Social services in socialist countries are notoriously better than in capitalist countries. If Vietnam chooses communism, Vietnamese children should be allowed to grow up communist in decent orphanages rather than be indoctrinated to Judaism, Catholicism or any other religion or ideology alien to their culture among self-righteous bourgeois foster parents or in decrepid American institutions.

Instead, the kids are being shipped out in faulty, totally unsafe freight planes. And when the planes crash, killing their innocent, immature human cargo, reports state that "the plane might have been brought down by groundfire," or that "sabotage cannot be ruled out." With such unsubstantiated reports, officials are trying to draw the public's attention away from the mass kidnappings, unwilling to admit that they are bungling a task that is indecent and immoral in the first place.

Letter

Revolutionary vs. Reformists

To the editor:

OP's recent coverage of the activities in Boston gave extensive space to the squabble between a number of Trotskyist groups over the proper relationship between a working class movement and the anti-racist struggles in that city. A very basic question was left unanswered in the coverage of the Boston events: *is it proper at all for a revolutionary socialist organization to exhibit itself in connection with a basically bourgeois reform movement having at only one of the many evils spawned by the capitalist system?*

Both the Spartacist League and the SWP-YSA seem to conceive of the American proletariat as a mindless "mass" which must be led by the nose into revolution by humoring its passion for reform in some manner. Reforms, of which busing may stand here as an example, only serve to make the system more acceptable to the proletariat by blunting some of the more biting injustices (i.e. inequality in educational opportunity), while leaving the most dangerous and basic contradictions within the system still intact.

One might ask the SWP whether it thinks that the interests of socialism will be advanced if quality education becomes the rule for all, and everyone harbors the futile hope of a white collar job and a "piece of the pie." One might ask the Spartacist

League whether their avowed aim of socialist revolution would be advanced if, in response to the "transitional demand" of quality education for all, the bourgeoisie managed to come up with a better means than presently exists of busing students, not quality education for all, but some highflown compromise touted by Kennedy and Jesse Jackson as a great advance. Would a working class trained in the struggle for reform be revolutionized by such a turn of events? More likely it would be driven to devote itself even more exclusively to reform and even less to revolution.

Of all the ostensibly radical groups in America, only the Socialist Labor Party has consistently dealt with racism from a class perspective. Rather than tailing after the Kennedy crowd while simultaneously denouncing bourgeois liberalism, the SLP has held aloof from all attachmentism which might drag it down from the Marxist to the liberal perspective. To fall sucker to the reform sops dished out by a dying capitalist system in this decade is to run the risk of having the economic discontent of the next few years channeled completely into reform, while leaving the ruling class to solve its own problems in its own way through fascism and war on a massive scale!

Allen M. Ranz

By MARK T. McDONOUGH

"Though I walk through the valley of death, I shall fear no evil, for I am the baddest son-of-a-bitch in the valley."

One of the most significant impressions from my 1970-1971 Vietnam tour was that heavy feeling of oppression and aggression by the United States Military Forces against both the American enlisted men and the South Vietnamese people. By Military Forces, I mean specifically the career officers and NCO's who not only made life miserable for the American G.I.'s, but very frequently, through both incompetence and maliciousness, caused their deaths.

When I speak of incompetence, I speak about those military career men who were mentally incompetent of holding a decision-making position in a combat zone involving the use of men and the risk of death. And by maliciousness, I speak of those officers and NCO's who ordered men to perform high-risk duties with the intent of placing their lives in maximum danger.

One example pertains to a soldier I knew state-side before I went to Nam. He told me that he had only a few days left to go on his Vietnam tour of duty when his sergeant in command ordered him to go out on a reconnaissance patrol. He refused to go even though he was threatened with a courtmartial. One of his friends who was also getting ready to go back home, volunteered to take his place to save him from being court-martialed. The bitch of it was that his friend came back in a plastic bag.

When I used to pull perimeter guard duty, my base commanding officer would come out and tell me and my fellow pot-heads on guard duty, that he wished we would have our throats cut by the Viet Cong. And he wasn't joking.

The enlisted men in Vietnam were treated like pigs. Our food was very often taken from our mess halls and sold on the black-market. One incident I remember occurred on Thanksgiving Day when I had baloney for dinner because our mess sergeant sold most of our turkeys to the black-marketeers.

The G.I.'s couldn't bring women into the camp.
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Senate Elections

In the Friday edition of *The Paper*, two ads appeared giving conflicting dates for the upcoming Student Senate Elections. The purpose of this statement is to clear up the confusion.

The ad placed by Student ombudsman David Romanoff, giving the election date of Tuesday, April 29 through Friday, May 2 is accurate and official. The deadline for filing petitions is Friday, April 18.

The Ombudsman is the student official responsible for running all student elections. His authority and responsibilities are spelled out in the constitution and by-laws.

Herbert DeBerry,
Acting Vice Provost
for Student Affairs

observation post

Voice of the Student Body, Conscience of the Administration,
Watchdog of Human Rights, Keeper of the Sacred Flame,
Guardian of the Holy Grail, Defender of the Weak,
Protector of the Oppressed and Helper of the Poor
since 1947

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Luis Fuentes, the suspended superintendent of School District One on the Lower East Side, spoke Thursday at noon in Room 2J, at the Science Building. He discussed racism in education, emphasizing white domination of the New York City school system.

Academic Center

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Marshak was the third person to say that organizations may have to share space, suggesting that some groups need only a "locked closet," and mentioned a third factor giving planning flexibility. He said that some lounges and eating facilities could be put in the Cohen Library building instead of placing them all in the NAC. Originally, the Architecture Department was supposed to take over Cohen, but it is now slated to go to Shepard Hall. These changes, Marshak said, may relieve the pressure for space at the NAC.

The actual decisions of who will get which room in the \$80-million NAC will be decided, according to Sarfaty, by the Finley Board of Advisors to the Faculty Senate consisting of students, administrators and faculty. Which organizations will get priority has not been set, Sarfaty said, but he mentioned that space will initially be allocated for the student newspapers.

Both Marshak and Sarfaty referred to the unsure status of the \$20-million South Academic Center and the long lead time required to plan facilities as problems that make the allocation of space such an unsure matter. "We can't tie things down three or four years in advance," said Sarfaty of the situation.

The possibility of renovating Finley Hall, which was built in 1847, instead of demolishing it, was ruled out by Vice-Provost Morton Kaplon (Institutional Resources) and Dean Eugene Avallone (Campus Planning and Development), two administrators involved in new construction projects here. Kaplon referred to Finley as a "firetrap" and "dangerous and obsolete," and stated that "We shouldn't even be using it now."

Another factor requiring the razing of that building is the "land-bank" of eight acres that will be set aside on South Campus for future projects. Finley now occupies part of this area.

Avallone, who only responds to questions in writing, stated that the reason Queens and Brooklyn Colleges have new, separate student center buildings is because student corporations funded their establishment. When asked why part of Finley's interior was painted recently even though the building was condemned, Avallone wrote, "A little cosmetic job is worth it."

The new North Academic Center, to be completed in 1977 or 1978, will eventually house the School of Education, the Departments of Psychology and the Social Sciences, and the main Library, as well as a Campus Center to replace Finley. Finley will begin to be vacated this June when the Music and Romance Languages Departments move out of the Goldman and Downer wings to join the School of Architecture in Shepard Hall. The College's bookstore, now in the basement of Finley, may eventually be moved to either Compton or Goethals Hall.

Does Anybody Here Read Yearbooks?

Screw-up in New York

By DAVID BAHARAV

Last year's issue of *Microcosm*, the College yearbook for which 500 seniors have paid a \$7 deposit each last year, will be coming out in June, according to its editor and only staff member, Howard Goldman.

Asked why the yearbook was a year late in coming out, Goldman complained that he had to do all the work by himself. "I had no assistance whatsoever," he said. "Not one other student wanted to do any work, although there were plenty who were willing to bullshit around." Right now Goldman is working on the final corrections on the yearbook, again by himself.

Unlike *Microcosm* '74, this year's issue is well-staffed and should also be available in June, according to its present editor, Bruce Carlos Luciano. "We met the deadline on March 14, at 2:30 AM," Carlos said. "And are now working on the supplement," which will consist of late pictures and the Evening Division. Any senior, by the way, who wants his picture in the '75 yearbook supplement free, can sign up in 152 Finley. Those who are smart enough to sign up early will not only save money, but will be able to choose which of the several pictures the photo studio takes of them will go into the yearbook. Late-comers will have their pictorial

fate decided by 'Micro's' staff.

Carlos was selected as the editor by this year's staff, and one wonders how poor Howard Goldman, who was then operations manager of WCCR, the college's radio station, got stuck with the difficult task of singlehandedly bringing out the '74 yearbook. Asked about this, Goldman explained that his career as yearbook editor had actually begun with *Microcosm* '73 when he happened to be "in the right place at the right time."

"I was talking to the '72 editor and asked him who was going to succeed him," Goldman said, "so he asked me if I was interested." Being *Microcosm* editor, Goldman found out, can be a thankless task. The work is purely voluntary and no one gets paid for it. The yearbook usually manages to break even by selling 500 of the 750 copies which are printed annually. The remaining copies are either given to various offices in the Administration, dumped in the Archives, or just placed in storage.

Goldman's reply to why there were only 500 sales to 4000 graduating seniors was a curt, "No school spirit."

To those who complain to him about the lateness of the yearbook, a bitter Goldman replies, "They should have been there when I asked for help."

By JOHN GHRIST

(CPS)—After a decline in the late '60s and early '70s, college yearbooks appear to be making a comeback — bigger and better than ever before, according to many yearbook publishers.

From a number of companies, the prognosis is the same: number of accounts up, number of pages up, number of copies up and use of color up.

"Yearbooks for a while were pretty much status-quo, then many schools dropped yearbooks entirely," reflected Western Publishing's Carl Peterson. "Now we find many schools are bringing the yearbook back again. I think the yearbook is becoming more traditional again."

One such school is Loyola University in Chicago. In 1972, after the *Loyolan* was plagued by financial and managerial problems, the university decided to discontinue it.

But this year, responding to student demand for a yearbook, the student government reestablishment it, and paid for the book with subscriptions, ads and a benefit basketball game. "There is increased student interest due to the emphasis on all undergraduate students being represented, not just graduating seniors," noted student government president Elmer Haneburg.

Several publishing representatives pointed to an increase in nostalgia as a prime reason for resurgence of college yearbooks.

"I think there is a return to a nostalgia-type thing among the young people in the nation," suggested Paul Coram of Pischel Yearbooks. "Yearbooks have a definite place in the school life of the average student and they're interested in acquiring one for their own personal use."

"We're putting out one of the biggest yearbooks in the school's

If you are planning to join OP next year, we'd like to meet you this year. Drop by Finley 336, it's the building with the drainage ditch in front.

Marc Kaminer

history this year," said Vic England, editor of the University of Denver's *Kynowisbok*. England plans a 352-page book with 48 pages of color.

At Stetson University in Deland, FL, a student poll on expanding the yearbook met with approval from over three quarters of those polled. Ironically, the *Hatter* will not be funded next year because no staff could be found to put out the book.

"The Beaver has really done better than many other yearbooks," said editor Judy Owen at Oregon State University. "It's maintained its circulation to about one third of the student body," she continued, adding that next year's yearbook plans call for more color photographs than ever.

At the University of Akron, a yearbook budget cut meant that 2000 students who wanted yearbooks couldn't get them — despite the fact that after the cut the budget hovered at \$30,000. "The interest is up now and that's been proven," conceded student government president Mike Pernice, but no more funds were allocated.

And at Ohio State University, interest was high enough that one dormitory, Lincoln Tower, decided to produce its own yearbook in addition to the university's. Nearly 350 of the dorm's 585 residents have subscribed to the proposed book.

Such activities tend to support the concise assessment of a spokesman for the Alabama-based Paragon Publishing: "The yearbook market is there. It's very solid."

The YMCA...

(Continued from Page 1) tinue to be the provision of badly needed educational services to the people of the Harlem community."

The implementation of such a program, Burnes discovered, consists to a large extent of a struggle

against red tape and procedural bureaucracies as well as a constant scramble for available funds.

Burnes was originally hired by the YMCA, "Just to keep a desk here." When he wrote up a proposal for a College-based program to serve the community, the "Y" offered little support. "Only after I raised \$12,000 myself did the program get under way," Burnes said. "Running around looking for money still takes up most of my time, and I can't devote as much time to the program itself as I would like to," he added.

William Burnes believes that his Mini-Academy is a unique link between the College and the community. "It's a shame for a College this size not to have any ties to the community at all," he sadly stated.



William Burnes, director of the City College Mini-Academy

Marc Kaminer

Graduate Students

The 4th Annual Conference and Buffet will be held on Wednesday, April 23rd. There will be a Workshop, Guest Speakers, Panel discussion and Banquet.

You must register to attend buffet.

Pre-Registration will be held in 148 Finley, April 21, 22, 23 between 3 - 6 pm

Interview with North Vietnamese Leader



The active Vy Da market in liberated Hue.

Liberation News Service
[Editor's note: The following interview, which has not yet been published in the U.S., with Nguyen Huu Tho was conducted in the liberated zones of South Vietnam on April 2, 1975 by Serge de Gunzbourg of Agence France Presse. Tho is President of the Consultative Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. The interview was shortened and edited by Liberation News Service, and Observation Post.

Q. What is the objective of the

PRG's present offensive?

A. In Vietnam, we have a proverb which says "the dike yields to the pressure of the water." The present powerful uprisings and offensives of the people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) are a necessary response to the United States' and the Nguyen Van Thieu group's policy of sabotage of the Paris Accord and their pursuit of war.

They (the uprisings and offensives) also constitute an inevitable stage in the development of the patriotic struggle of our people after the signing of the Paris Accord. To abolish the dictatorial, fascist and bellicose regime of Nguyen Van Thieu, our people have no other path to follow but to rise up with the help of the People's Liberation Armed Forces in order to take their destiny into their own hands and to bring back true peace, concord and reconciliation rapidly.

Do you believe that the Paris accord can still be applied or do you think that the problem of South Vietnam will be resolved by military means?

The policy of the PRG and of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) is to respect the Paris Accord while responding with firmness to the sabotage of the Accord by the United States and Thieu.

In the face of the worsening of the situation — for which the American-Saigon side must take full responsibility — the PRG, in its declarations of October 8, 1974 and March 21, 1975, indicated the path to take to defend the Paris Accord. For the correct solution to the South Vietnamese problem is the following: the total and definitive cessation by the United States of all military intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam; the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime; and the formation in Saigon of an administration truly seeking peace, independence, democracy, national concord and the serious application of the Paris Accord.

The PRG is ready to hold talks with a new administration to settle the affairs of South Vietnam quickly.

If President Thieu withdraws, will the PRG be willing to deal with his successor or are there others excluded?

The declaration of March 21, 1975 of the PRG that I have just mentioned answers that question. If the American government positively responds to the requirements put forth in this declaration, the problem of South Vietnam will be solved rapidly in conformity with the interests of the population of South Vietnam and peace in Southeast Asia as well as in the interest of the United States.

As before, our policy and our actions come from the reality of the situation in South Vietnam and only aim at responding to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the South Vietnamese people.

If the PRG does not obtain a majority in the elections organized according to the formula laid down in the Paris Accord, will you accept the status of legal opposition?

Without going into too much detail, I would like to recall that the Provisional Revolutionary Govern-

ment of South Vietnam is not a political party but that it is a government with full powers in the domain of domestic and foreign policy, that it is the sole authentic representative of the people of South Vietnam. Article 9b of the Paris Accord has pointed this out: "The South Vietnamese people will decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through general elections which are truly free and democratic . . ."

As the most resolute defenders of independence and democracy in South Vietnam, the NLF and the PRG will obviously respect the choice of the people expressed in elections which are truly free and democratic.

Will the republic of South Vietnam establish friendly relations with the United States when peace is reestablished, and would it like to receive American economic aid?

The day after its formation, the PRG clearly indicated in its program of action that it is ready to establish diplomatic, economic, cultural and friendly relations with all countries, without distinction of political or social regime, including the United States, on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country.

The PRG has equally, in conformity with its principles, affirmed that it is ready to have relations of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation under the most diverse forms with all countries. If political and economic relations with the United States cannot be established, this will be due to the sole obstacle of the American policy of military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

I think it is necessary to denounce before public opinion the present maneuver of the Ford Administration which is called "humanitarian evacuation," a maneuver which allows him to pursue his intervention in South Vietnam, drawing his other allies and satellites into ultimate support of the Nguyen Van Thieu group.

As far as the American people are concerned, we are grateful to them for having heroically and stubbornly resisted the war of aggression in South Vietnam, to have demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina, and for their support of our efforts to defend the Paris Accord on Vietnam.



Airlifted 'Orphans' Have Parents

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)—A representative of the Americans Friends Service Committee who has spoken with Vietnamese children aged 5 to 14 who have recently arrived in the United States has stated that none of the children that she spoke with are actually orphans.

"I spent most of one night with a congressional aide talking to a planeload of 260 Vietnamese kids," explained Jane Barton, "and we couldn't find one orphan." In subsequent visits with the children Barton said she did meet some "who are true orphans" but stressed that most that she spoke with had at least one living parent.

Barton, who spent two years working at a Quaker hospital in Quang Ngai and is fluent in Vietnamese pointed out that even Saigon statistics reveal that as many as 80 per cent of all the children in Vietnamese orphanages have at least one living parent. She emphasized that many parents put their children in orphanages because war time conditions made it economically impossible for them to support the children, but that these parents expect to be reunited with their children after the war.

Along with Frank Ivey, an aide to Ronald Dellums (D-Cal), Barton has made three visits to the Presidio, a San Francisco army installation where more than 800 Vietnamese children have been housed upon arriving from their native land. "In my three visits to the orphans arriving in San Francisco," she explained, "I did not meet one child who was an orphan in the sense of having lost both parents.

"I talked to a number of children who said they were not orphans," she continued. "One eight year old boy said he was separated from his mother in a refugee column and was sent to an orphanage temporarily, and a day later flown to the U.S. Another boy said he and his sister were separated and sent to different countries. A poor family was advised to put two children temporarily in an orphanage on the understanding they would be returned to their parents; they were on the airlift.

"It appears to me," she concluded, "that some children are coming here without their parents' knowledge."

U.S. officials have maintained throughout the "Baby Lift" that the identification of all children was carefully checked out and that all three flown out of the country are

orphans. Responding to Barton's interviews with the Vietnamese children, Alex Stalcup, a doctor at the Presidio army base, maintained that many of the children were emotionally upset and therefore their statements could not be trusted.

Charges that the forcible relocation of Vietnamese children is part of a propaganda campaign by the U.S. and Thieu to get more aid for the crumbling Saigon regime were bolstered on April 6 when opposition forces in Saigon released a copy of a government document discussing the ploy. The document, a letter from the Saigon vice premier to the premier, also exposed the role of U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin in the scheme.

"The U.S. Embassy will help us evacuate the people," the vice premier stated in the letter. "The U.S. Embassy stressed that the evacuation of orphans and thousands of others caught in the fighting will help in turning American public opinion around favorably for South Vietnam.

As soon as these children have

arrived in the U.S.," he continued, "newspapers, television stations, and radio stations will give it wide coverage, strongly affecting the people."

The letter was written April 2, two days prior to the crash of the U.S. military jet carrying 250 Vietnamese children from Saigon to the United States. The total number of those who died is still not known, but at least 140 children were killed in that crash.



Christian Agencies Receive Intelligence Monies

TOKYO (New Asia News/LN.S.)—Under the guise of "humanitarian relief work," at least two Christian voluntary agencies in Southeast Asia are receiving million-dollar annual subsidies from the U.S. Government in exchange for political and military intelligence.

Directors of two agencies in Phnom Penh, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Protestant-related World Vision, Inc. (WVI), recently admitted these facts to the Rev. John M. Nakajima, General Secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan. The directors told Nakajima that they are currently receiving about 95 percent of their Southeast Asia operating funds through the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. Department of State. This funding channel, they admitted, has been operating since at least mid-1973, or since shortly after the Paris Peace Accords were signed.

The CRS appears to be the larger of the two recipients, at least in Cambodia. The director of the CRS program in Phnom Penh boasted to

Nakajima that his budget "exceeds one million dollars a month."

The World Vision office in Phnom Penh did not reveal its budget, but WVI director Rev. Carl Harris told Nakajima, "we give much more service to the U.S. government than we get from it." When asked to explain, Harris said, "For instance, the giving of information. We often go to places where government officials cannot go. We provide them with necessary information." Harris added that he worked directly for AID in Saigon before joining WVI in 1973.

Although official church ties to the AID program appear relatively new, the AID's link with intelligence work is not. Nearly five years ago AID Director John Hannah publicly admitted that his agency was funding front-line CIA missions in such places as Thailand and the Philippines.

And Nakajima, upon concluding his recent trip to Southeast Asia said, "Horrible things are happening in the name of the Christian church."

International Worker's Day - May 1

Liberation News Service

"At the International Socialist Congress held in Paris in 1889, the decision had been made to turn the first of May into a world wide holiday of labor. The idea caught the imagination of the progressive workers in every land... On the first of May the toilers were to lay down their tools, stop their machines, leave their factories and mines. In festive attire they were to demonstrate with their banners marching to the inspiring strains of revolutionary music and song. Everywhere meetings were to take place to articulate the aspirations of labor."

—Emma Goldman, "Living My Life"



Japanese women assembling TV's.

(LNS)—The celebration of May 1 as a day of international working people's solidarity grew from the bloody struggles of American workers for the 8-hour day.

Only five years after May Day was proclaimed International Workers Day in Paris, the United States Congress designated "Labor Day" as a day to honor the American worker, to be celebrated every year on the first Monday of September. Clearly, Congress did not like the idea of American workers commemorating a militant part of their history.

Labor Day "has no significance as a protest, carries with it no promise, and is not borne up by any ideals. Let us boycott it," proclaimed the weekly of the International Workers of the World (IWW) on May 1, 1915. And throughout the years, many have continued to celebrate May Day instead, in small groups, even in periods when to do so marked one as a "subversive." And in recent years, fairs, celebrations, protests and demonstrations have been held to commemorate the militant strike movement that culminated in May, 1886.

By 1885, when the 12, 14, and 16-hour work day was not uncommon for women, men or children, the idea of a general strike for the 8-hour day had already captured

the imaginations of tens of thousands of workers, and strikers and demonstrations were on the increase.

"By the storm of fortune," wrote historian Norman J. Ware, in *The Labor Movement in the US, 1860-1895*, "a resolution passed in 1884 reached fruition in the revolutionary year of 1886 and became a rallying point and a battle cry" of the workers fighting for the 8-hour day.

The year of 1886, referred to by one labor historian as "the year of the great uprising of labor," saw the tripling of strikes since 1881. In that year, workers struck nearly every trade in every area of the country.

A strike on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, for example, was joined by switch, track and telegraph operators and even local coal miners throughout Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, and the area then designated as Indian Territory in March 1886. And, according to one newspaper article at the time, the "striking mania" in Missouri had extended to "a class of laborers who, it was supposed, would be the last to fall into line" — the farm hands.

As strikes spread, repression also increased from industrialists, who were often backed by state militia, police and strike-breaking organizations such as the Pinkerton Agency. Newspapers throughout the country called for violence to put down the strike movement.

And in a foreshadowing of times to come, the press attempted to whip up anti-communist hysteria by announcing at every opportunity that May 1 was to be the date for a Communist working class insurrection. The *New York Times*, for example, wrote on April 25 that the 8-hour day movement was "un-American," and that "labor disturbances are brought about by foreigners."

The 8-hour day movement was concentrated in the major industrial

center of Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Milwaukee. And the heart of the movement was in Chicago. Through April, a series of massive demonstrations had drawn upwards of 25,000 people each.

Simultaneously, the police and National Guard were preparing themselves for combat, and industrialists had armed their loyal employees with guns purchased from wholesale arms houses. They drilled regularly. On the eve of May 1, members of the Chicago Commercial Club put up \$2000 to buy machine guns for the First Infantry of the National Guard.

On May 1, 30,000 workers struck in Chicago, and about 60,000 more either watched or participated in their demonstrations. Strikers included lumber workers, freight handlers, wood and railroad workers. On that day, police fired blindly into a crowd that was trying to keep scabs from entering the McCormick Harvester Works, killing four and wounding many.

The following day saw street battles between police and strikers, and at night strikers organized several rallies to protest police brutality. One of these rallies took place at Haymarket Square on the evening of May 4. Toward the end of the peaceful rally, after many people had already left, 180 police troops marched in to disperse the meeting. Suddenly, a bomb exploded in the crowd, killing one policeman and wounding many others.

This bombing, thought by many to have been the work of agents-provocateur, unleashed the full fury of the government, press, police and church against labor leaders, branding them subversives. Police smashed the presses that printed their newspapers, raided homes and jailed many, especially the foreign-born. Many people were beaten and tortured or bribed to act as state witnesses.

Westmoreland On Vietnam

(LNS)—General William C. Westmoreland, former commander of United States Forces in South Vietnam from 1965 to 1968, threw in his two cents about the current situation in Indochina recently in an interview in the *New York Times*.

The general said it was "regrettable" that President Ford could not order American planes to resume the bombing of the North Vietnamese, whom he labelled "International outlaws" and "the Prussians of the Orient."

"It's moot to talk about recommitment now that Congress has swung the pendulum back too far and hamstringed White House initiative," he continued. "But we

never have committed enough force in this war and that's the only thing those people understand."

Westmoreland, who is quoted in the newly released anti-war film "Hearts and Minds" (see p. 7) as saying "life is plentiful in the Orient, life is cheap," then remarked in the *Times* interview:

"I never recommended it when I was involved, but who knows, when the total history is written it just might show that the use of several, small-yield nuclear weapons at some early point conceivably could have put an end to the whole thing and caused less suffering in the short run than subsequently was caused in the long run."



In Chicago, eight labor leaders were indicted for the murder of the policeman who had died in the Haymarket bombing, including August Spies and Albert Parsons, powerful and eloquent spokesmen for the 8-hour-day movement. Although only two had even been in the vicinity at the time of the bombing, seven were sentenced to death and four were hanged.

The immediate result of the mass May Day strikes was a period of savage repression of all the existing labor organizations. Thousands of workers lost their jobs and were blacklisted, and the "Yellow-Dog contract," requiring workers to swear that they would not join a labor organization, was widely used. This type of contract is still used today in the non-union coal mines of Eastern Kentucky.

The 8-hour-day did not become law until the Wages and Hours Act, passed by Congress in 1938, established minimum standards of wages and hours in many basic industries throughout the country.



Coal Miner

Argentine Socialist Leader to Speak Here

The U. S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA) is currently sponsoring a U.S. tour of Juan Carlos Coral, a prominent Argentine Socialist leader. Coral will be speaking at the College on Friday, April 25, 12 noon at Finley 330. He will be addressing himself to the deteriorating conditions of civil liberty in Argentina. Following are excerpts from a biographical sketch, printed in the USLA Reporter.

Juan Carlos Coral, 40 years old, has played a prominent role in Argentine politics for nearly two decades. Presently the General Secretary of the Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST), Coral was "sentenced" to death by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

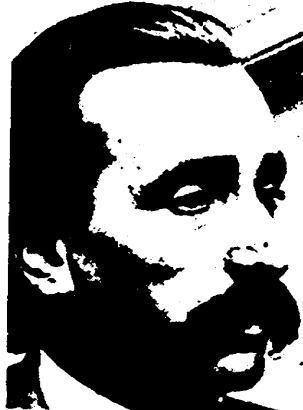
Coral joined the Socialist Party of Argentina (PSA) in 1955 and directed its campaign in defense of

While a member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies (to which he was elected in 1963, Coral participated in and led peasant mobilizations against government efforts to dislocate them, supported land takeovers by homeless workers' families, and organized several strikes and factory occupations. In addition, he investigated and exposed numerous cases of torture of political prisoners.

Resulting from his participation in these struggles, Coral was arrested and imprisoned on several different occasions. He also had his house bombed and narrowly escaped kidnapping on one occasion. During the 1968 mass uprising against military rule, Coral was arrested for participating in student demonstrations and a May Day rally.

When the Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores, which has been functioning underground for the better part of its existence, was granted ballot status, Coral ran as its presidential candidate in the March 1973 elections, as well as in the September 1973 election which brought Juan Peron back to power. In the September election Coral received 2.5% of the vote, more than twice the number of votes he had received in March.

Since the last election, Coral has led his party's campaign against terrorist attacks on critics of the government. Seven of Coral's political colleagues have been murdered by right-wing terrorists in recent months. Coral has recently held meetings on behalf of the PST with leaders of all the major political parties in Argentina, and even with President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, to discuss the PST's demand for a congressional commission to investigate the terrorists' crimes and threats.



3. Juan Carlos Coral

the Cuban revolution. In 1967, invited by Fidel Castro to represent Argentine socialism, Coral attended the first Congress of the Organization of Latin American States, held in Havana.

Frustrated Veteran Speaks

(Continued from Page 2)

though the officers and sergeants always did. And it wasn't below our officers to stoop so low as to take any forms of entertainment that were meant for the enlisted men and use them solely for their own parties. This was usually done when the EM (enlisted men) club received a shipment of good liquor or when a band would come in to play for us. Yet, even more disgusting than this, was the "no water in our latrine" bit which our officers enjoyed pulling on us.

During the monsoon rains, we did not have enough water in my base camp to take showers or to flush our toilets. A toilet with human shit piled to the seat is a hell of a lot worse than taking a crap in an out-house. Meanwhile, the officers' and NCO's latrine had running water, even in the urinals, 24 hrs. a day.

I was stationed in Phu Bai, near Hue, and was lucky enough to have but one enemy: my commanding officers and sergeants. My brother, who was stationed on the DMZ with an infantry unit, had two: the North Vietnamese Army and his commanding officers.

While the enlisted men and a handful of dummy lieutenants and sergeants ru up and down hills all day, the majors, colonels and generals would come buzzing overhead in their little helicopters, making sure the men were busting their asses. Life was a bitch for the men in the field, and refuge from Vietnam's daily drudgery was the same for all men, either in the field, like my brother, or in the base camps like myself—Drugs!

Practically all the people I met in 'Nam were heavy users of all types of drugs or indulged in heavy drinking. And many men, like myself, did both. I used drugs every day, all day long, for nine consecutive months, in between of which I had my many alcoholic binges.

With drugs and alcohol as my constant companions, I was able to get through all the shit. I just stayed high, that was the only way.

Because I was in a combat unit, I was able to get a much more realistic view of the South Vietnamese people. I found them to be very warm and beautiful. et, they were treated worse than the G.I.s' dogs. Where I was, near Hue, there were many cultured, educated

and reknown families. And the girls and young women from these families usually had the first shot at working for the Americans. They worked for us, because the little pay they got was very substantial in South Vietnamese terms. But it was the usual routine to make these girls "put out" either to get a job, or to keep it. I remember one very intelligent, good looking young lady who lost her job because she wouldn't fuck some fat, slobby, dopey sergeant who ran the enlisted men's club.

As Americans, we are told that we have to preserve the freedom and independence of South Vietnam. We went about preserving this freedom by first overthrowing the old Saigon Regime, and then putting in our own puppet government. Then we just literally fucked all over the South Vietnamese People.

South Vietnam is falling to the Communists. Is that any worse than being dominated and abused by the United States? The aggression against the South Vietnamese People by the United States has always been put in the perspective that "this is what is best for them". Personally, I felt, that Thieu's corrupt government and the United States have absolutely nothing to offer the South Vietnamese except pain, subjection and hardship. And I believe that if it is the Communists that will be the only ones to rectify the pathetic situation that now exists, then Communism let it be.

Many people will not agree with me, but take a look at the news. How much worse can you get than robbing a country of its children? Many of those children have parents in prison, put there by the South Vietnamese secret police for not supporting President Thieu's politics. And what about those other thousands of homeless and starving children that are victims of the American intervention?

I did not actually fight and kill in Vietnam, but I, like the rest of America, cannot say "I didn't do anything against the South Vietnamese People!"

It is not only the war-profiteers and power-hungry politicians who are to blame. It is all too easy to put the blame on the military industry Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford. If this country really ours, then we the "little people," are at the very least guilty of complacency and at worst, murder.



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Police Chiefs Offer 'Terrorism Service'

NEW YORK (LNS)—"Is your agency prepared today to cope with political violence and terrorism?" If not, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has a "Clandestine Tactics and Technology" (CTT) information service to keep you informed.

"CTT provides police executives and their operating personnel a continuing flow of strategy and technical intelligence data relating to the illegal tactics and equipment by violent revolutionary groups in the United States and throughout the world," states a flyer advertising the service.

Available for \$300 a year, the service provides subscribers yearly with ten "major documents" about terrorism, six "update special reports", a two-day "terrorism seminar" scheduled tentatively for October, 1975, in Washington, D.C., and a "telephone inquiry response service," allowing people to make telephone calls to CTT staff concerning "terrorist related subjects."

Currently in its second year of operation, the CTT information service was formed mainly for police and security agencies and corporations, largely through the initiative of Ron Newhouse.

Newhouse had previously worked on the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Bomb Data Center until it was turned over to the FBI in 1973.

"We felt there was a need for this kind of service (CTT)," Newhouse told a reporter who posed over the telephone as a representative of a security agency interested in subscribing. "We're going through some problems of terrorism now and we're going to have to expect even more." The 1974 series, still available in single copy sets for \$200, includes documents on urban warfare, political kidnappings, the Symbionese Liberation Army, "extremist groups in the U.S.", mail bombs, a "handbook for volunteers of the Irish Republican Army, and "Arab terrorism—American style."

This year's documents include one called "organizing urban guerrilla units—an actual terrorist document with CTT analysis of content." A CTT spokesperson explained it was "an actual Black Liberation Army document obtained through police sources."

Other tentative titles are "What the Terrorist Reads—a bibliography," "terrorist tactics or propaganda," and "The Bicentennial Terrorist Threat."

City College Reorganization Requires Four Deans

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- Dean of Social Science
- Dean of Humanities Will be responsible for Creative and Performing Arts, Language and Literature.
- Dean of General Education and Guidance Coordinate the lower division, curricular and career counseling, and Open Admissions.

All applicants should send dossiers, indicating also which position interests them to A.A.P. office, Room 306C Administration Building. All documents should be received by April 25, 1975 and are limited to the faculty members of the City College of New York.

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'Hearts and Minds' Tells Unpleasant Truths

By FRED SEAMAN

When I found out that "Hearts and Minds," a recent documentary about the American involvement in Vietnam, had been awarded an Oscar, I couldn't help but wonder about the Columbia executives who had sold "Hearts and Minds" to another film company after stubbornly refusing for almost a year to release it themselves (see box).

Columbia considered "Hearts and Minds" too controversial for an American public traumatized by economic and political developments that challenge its most basic assumptions about this country. To release a provocative documentary that tells unpleasant truths about America in these times, Columbia reasoned, would be bad business judgement!

Watching "Hearts and Minds" is a disturbing experience. There are scenes of an American soldier mercilessly kicking a VC prisoner lying at his feet; a Fourth of July parade somewhere in New York; Vietnamese children with burnt flesh hanging from their bodies; an old Vietnamese man who makes 900 children's coffins a week; an hysterical football coach preaching violence to his team; a small Vietnamese boy wailing over the grave of his dead soldier brother, immediately followed by Gen. William Westmoreland commenting on the cheapness of life in the orient.

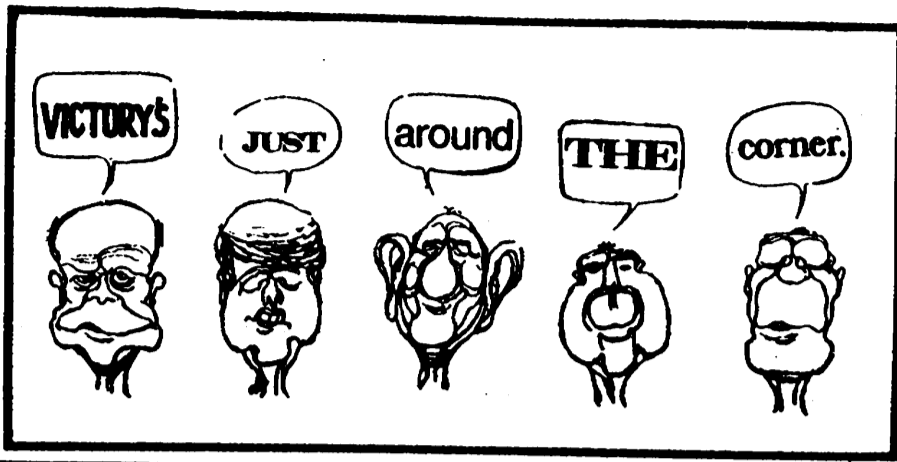
Well, the Oriental doesn't put the same high price on life as does the westerner. Life is plentiful, life is cheap in the orient. And as the philosophy of the Orient expresses it, life is not important.

—William Westmoreland

"Hearts and Minds" producer-director, Peter Davis, whose award-winning TV documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon" caused a considerable controversy several years ago, travelled throughout America and battle-torn Vietnam during 1972 before the American pullout, searching for people and situations that would contribute to an understanding of why we went to Vietnam, what we did there and what Vietnam did to Americans. Among those interviewed are former American policymakers, Vietnamese peasants, American soldiers, parents, deserters, war cripples.

There are excerpts from presidential speeches, as well as clips from anti-communist flicks of the 1950's and racist World War II films like "Objective Burma" ["Stinking little savages. Wipe 'em out I say, wipe 'em off the face of the earth!"].

"Hearts and Minds" is a deeply subjective film that reflects director Davis' belief that America's involvement in Vietnam was a disaster, a senseless tragedy for all involved. Davis says that his documentary "is neither pro nor anti-American: it is merely an attempt to understand what we have done and what we have become." Depending on how you feel about the war and how much you value objectivity you may agree with Davis, or dismiss "Hearts and Minds" as superficial.



"So we must be ready to fight in Vietnam, but the Ultimate victory will depend on the Hearts and Minds of the people who actually live out there"

—Lyndon Johnson (1965)

propagandistic, or outright offensive, as some critics have done.

My own bias is that "Hearts and Minds" is an exceptional film — a sincere, forceful and intelligent documentary about America's involvement in Vietnam. Davis never pretends to be objective. Besides, he was proven right. In light of the recent collapse of South Vietnam, what other conclusion is there to reach but that the American intervention merely increased and prolonged the killings and the destruction, and that it was — in every sense of the word — a disaster.

"Hearts and Minds" probes the historical background of America's involvement in Indochina through interviews with, among others, Senator William Fulbright, former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, Gen. William Westmoreland, and Walt Rostow, a former advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson who played a major role in formulating Vietnam policy. Daniel Ellsberg also gives his unique perspective on the war as a civilian employee of the Pentagon during the war years. Together with ex-

cerpts from speeches by Presidents from Truman to Nixon, these interviews expose a government policy during the early years of the war whose sole aim was the systematic deception of the American public.

One of the first things revealed by the film is that America has been involved in Vietnam not for the last ten years but for the last twenty-five years. A former French President is interviewed who recalls how the United States offered his country an atom bomb when the French colonial presence in Indochina was threatened by the military success of Vietnamese nationalists in the early 1950's. We also find out that by 1954 America was paying for 75% of France's military expenditures in Indochina.

Senator William Fulbright reveals the ironic fact that Ho Chi Minh, who had visited the United States and read the American Constitution and Declaration of Independence, believed the United States would surely be sympathetic to his purpose of gaining independence from French colonial domination: *He was sure that if we ever put our minds in focus upon it we would be for him. How different history would have been for us, and for them, if we had*

felt a common interest in a colonial province like Vietnam seeking its independence from France.

Among other things, the documentary touches upon the relative independence of the American army from government supervision during the early years of the war, and the ability of its commanders to mislead even high government officials about the army's failure to make progress toward a decisive victory which was always supposed to be "around the corner." Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford recalls how it took him five days of intensive questioning of Vietnam military leaders to find out that even with unlimited financial backing the army was unable to guarantee a military victory. *At that point my thinking about Vietnam underwent a revolutionary change.* Clifford says.

The emphasis of the documentary, however, is not on the historical and political aspects of the war. More than anything else, "Hearts and Minds" is a psychological film that seeks to understand the effects of the war on the Vietnamese and American

people — An American sergeant replying to the question what it is like to kill: "Some enjoy it, some don't... I enjoy it"; a bewildered old Vietnamese woman trying to understand how and why the American bombs have destroyed her life; American parents trying to convince themselves that the sacrifice of their only son was worthwhile; war cripples having to come to grips with the realization that their lives were destroyed for no purpose.

Our country has evolved a long way from the revolutionary society that overthrew the British in the Eighteenth Century. Especially now that we are approaching the Bicentennial and congratulating each other about being great freedom fighters and revolutionaries, we ought to understand what we have become. That is what "Hearts and Minds" is about.

—Peter Davis, producer-director of "Hearts and Minds"

One of the documentary's most fascinating character is an American Air Force lieutenant and ex-POW, George Coker, who is portrayed in depth. The camera is there when Coker arrives to a hero's welcome in his New Jersey home town after being released from North Vietnamese captivity. The first thing Coker says to his cheering audience is that he would immediately return to Vietnam if he was needed, because it was the duty of every American to defend democracy when it was threatened by communist aggression. Coker is then followed through several lectures to middle American audiences, with whom he shares his war experiences and patriotic zeal. Speaking before a women's club, Coker praises American Motherhood, stating that more than anything else the determination not to disgrace his mother helped him live through the ordeal of captivity. In another scene Coker addresses a group of small children in a convent school (a smiling nun standing in the background). One little girl asks, *What did Vietnam look like?* Coker's reply: *"Well, if it wasn't for the people, it was very pretty. The people over there are very backward and primitive, and they just make a mess of everything."*

In an interview, Coker, who went to Vietnam in 1965 because "Communism was once again trying to muscle its way into a free country," vividly describes the excitement and gratification of fighting for freedom. Dropping bombs and looking back to discover that they were right on target. Coker explains, gives immense satisfaction and is "the greatest feeling in the world." When asked about the dangers involved in flying war missions, Coker explains: *That's part of it...the risk of death is part of the thrill.*

Unfortunately, Coker and tens of thousands of soldiers with similarly warped mentalities, victims of indoctrination to perverted values, constitute the backbone of America's army, a vicious military machine trained to "neutralize" a dehumanized enemy in the name of "Freedom" and "Democracy." And that, too, is what "Hearts and Minds" is about.

Director of 'Hearts and Minds' Gives Unusual Acceptance Speech

NEW YORK (LNS)—An estimated 65 million Americans tuned in Hollywood's annual "Academy Awards" extravaganza April 7. But early in the evening the plastic pomp of the event was somewhat shattered when "Hearts and Minds"—a film highly critical of American involvement in Vietnam—won the award for best documentary.

Director Peter Davis and producer Bert Schneider went on stage to accept the award. But instead of delivering the usual "I want to thank the Academy..." Davis said, among other things, that it was "Ironic, of course, to get this award while the war and suffering in Vietnam continues."

Schneider noted that the award was being made "Just before South Vietnam is being liberated," and then read the following message from Dinh Ba Thi, head of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's delegation in Paris:

"Please transmit to all our friends in America our recognition of all that they have done on behalf of peace and for the application of the Paris Accords on Vietnam. These actions serve legitimate interests of the American people and the Vietnamese people.

Greetings of friendship to all the American people."

The audience responded with applause and cheers. But about an hour later, emcee Frank Sinatra, a well-known hawk on Vietnam, told the audience he had been asked to say that the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "wasn't responsible for any political references on this program and we're sorry they took place." This time there was some applause interspersed with a good deal of booing.

Shirley MacLaine, another emcee, told reporters after it was over that she angrily confronted Sinatra off camera and said "Why did you do that? You said you were speaking on behalf of the Academy and I'm a member of the Academy." In fact, the message was written by another Vietnam hawk, Bob Hope, and authorized only by he and Sinatra.

"I support Schneider's statement," said Francis Ford Coppola, director of "The Godfather Part II" which won six awards that evening. "It is an incredible thing that these people who have been oppressed for 30 years and denied their country should say they are ready to forgive us. But they have and I am very touched by it."

Was anyone a witness to the accident involving two students on a bicycle and a car which occurred during the class change at 3:00 last Monday, April 7th? It happened between 134th & 135th St. and Convent Ave. Two students were injured, and any information you have would be greatly appreciated. Please call Observation Post: 690-8182-3, or leave a message in the office in Finley, room 336. Thank You

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THE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK ANNOUNCES A GROUP RELATIONS WORKSHOP.

APRIL 25 - 27, 1975

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Panacea For Educational Oppression, or a Mouthful of Ovaries

By Peter Rondinone

Standing before the class—the teacher—a corrugated mass of flesh resembling an armadillo with short scaly legs, webbed feet and a block of wood for a head . . . begins to speak:

[Teach-ar] "h.c.l.l.o i am your-or teach-are:::teach-are.ARE there any questions-questions?"

Three hands are raised/

Teach-ar] "O.K. U-U& we-eee don't have time for U. Go A-head and speak::: BU*U*IT briefly!"

U-1: I'd like to know what or how this course . . ."

Teach-ar] "E|E|E|E| XXcuse me/ Let me modify that for U. This course is primarily Historical Approach to ??? as U know or U wouldn't be here. So PA*LEASE check your catalogue. Thank-a U.Now U."

[U-2]:"I was wondering—"

[Teach-ar]:"PA*LEASE. GET TO THE POINT! We-eee don't have the time now.And I-I really want to move along.So Be BA-REEF.

[U-2]:"Uh-uh-uh. forget it.You've answered my question."

[Teach-ar]:"O.K.*O.K. are there any more questions?"

I raise my hand high—and wave it about like Hitler to masses of Germans

[Teach-ar]:"I-I see there are no more questions.GA-ODD.

/I call out deliberately to gain acknowledgement/

[U-1]:"I HAVE A QUESTION."

[Teach-ar]:"Keep it SH*OOOO*RT. We-eeeee really don't have the time U know.U're wasting pre-ecaeous class time."

[U-1]:"I'm wasting time!Let me tell you something.I think you're narrow minded.You don't give the students a chance to speak.or if you do let them speak, you modify what they have to say to suit yourself, you insult them,and you interrupt them. If you didn't have to waste time.

[Teach-ar] IIIII*IIII*IIII want a conference with U.

Sitting in a small room. The teach-ar fits a tuna on rye into a hole in the block on her shoulders. Teach-ar chews and dribbles mayonnaise in the process [Marcus Haines Ace Dribbler]. I watch and sit patiently wondering what will happen. Perhaps the armadillo might disgust me with its scaly legs by lifting them close to my face, or maybe it might better me with its block. That seems more probable.

[Teach-ar]:"I-I realize something has to be done about U.U erupt in class for no apparent reason and distract other students. You are fuzzy-minded and illogical and irrelevant and complaints about U have been dropping in like leaves I wonder, do they knock first]. U want you to know I have MY standards of what's acceptable and unacceptable in MYMYMYMYMY MY class . . ."

[U-1]:"Excuse me but will I have a chance to speak?"

[Teach-ar]:"I doubt it. U're unproductive, inconsistent, obnoxious, domineering etc.etcetc."

I get up and stand there dumbfounded as the armadillo continues to bellow accusations at me until the pitch of its voice reaches a taut shrill at which point I grasp my ears in hopes of saving my sanity and run like a mouse in a shoebox looking for air holes.

I was confused. This was PRO-fessor saying these things. Am I really like that? Even if I am, how can I sit in the same classroom with the armadillo? I gotta get out. I gotta be able to speak my mind. I can't be expected to sit in a classroom with my hands folded, book open and mouth shut. That's too, educationally speaking. American ["I pledge allegiance . . . 4th of July . . ."] But shit! I need the credit and the course because it's required. Yet, I know how it feels to be at the mercy of an instructor because by virtue of his/her judgementhe/she can prevent you from pursuing your career, and not because of some inadequacy in your work.

Perverse Fantasy No.1

Something has to be done about this. I go to my house and take a Civil War musket from my fathers gun collection. It's never been fired. I make my way back to school. I enter the armadillo's office.

[U-1]:"Turn around!"

The armadillo turns. Its block swells as it seems me. Then the armadillo rises, but I can stand my ground. I tell it to get on its knees. It does. I take off my pants. A big cock protrudes with testicles like bowling balls. The armadillo understands it. It just moves closer. The hole in the block is now exposed, like a hairless cunt with big red lips. I move forward. The hold and cock meet. I pump vigorously-in and out-until a white slime oozes from the edges of the hold and I gasp. But the armadillo doesn't stop pumping. I tell it to stop. It does. The testicles have shrunk like the cock, to the size of an acorn. Then I tell the armadillo to expose its bottom. It sheds its shell. Underneath, in place of where a cunt should be, there is a big black cancer sore with crabs crawling on it. Upon closer inspection, however, I find it's really a cunt-labia with clitoris included! I kneel and apply my lips to it. A green slime oozes out and I gladly lick it up. The armadillo begins to thrust its bottom wildly, obviously enjoying itself. So I grab the lips of the cunt and pull them apart viciously until they bleed and the armadillo howls. But it doesn't attempt to pull away because the musket is conveniently placed between its legs. Then I bite the clitoris off! My face is covered with blood and the armadillo is writhing in pain; however, I continue to bite. I begin to eat my way into its abdomen . . . chewing off pieces of flesh as I go and spitting them into the air. The stench is incredible, like scum left between the legs of a mummified egyptian princess. But I continue to eat inwardly until I reach the stomach, a taut piece of rubbery red flesh. Then I stop. The armadillo is dead. The only thing left to do is jerk off and leave.

think
you're in a classroom situation that is
oppressive
digressive
or confusing
yourself the following question:
"ARE THERE MORE WORDS
THROWN AROUND THAN IDEAS"
answer is YES
reflect
on what education ought to be:
education is not being told constantly what
ther it is a process which includes
nce and the free exchange of ideas
so that
nts may benefit from arriving at their
usions and insights.
for the instructors:
should only hope to plant the
entary
of knowledge so that, hopefully,
wers of higher learning may blossom.
O OTHERWISE IS TO CREATE CRAB
SS!
should not pat their students on the
nor should they slap their wrists.
VE THAT SORT OF THING TO
HERS!
should not violate the rights of others
ak by being either rude or
ke says,
"Always be ready to speak
your mind, and a base
man will avoid you."
OR WOMAN.

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Hofheinz und Rachow Wegen Laermbelaestigung Vor Gericht

Duerfen Studenten auch an Wochentagen in feiern? Diese interessante Frage steht in einer Zivilklage in Aachen zur Debatte.

Urheber dieser Kontroverse ist Karl Schnurr, ein Anwohner eines Aachener Studentenwohnheimes wo seinen Angaben nach "Taeglich bis in den Morgenstunden hinein gesoffen wird und alle moeglichen Schweinereien stattfinden."
Schnurr hat zwei Studentinnen, Gerlinde Rachow und Karen Hofheinz (beide aus Frohnhausen, Dillkreis), die er fuer die Anstifterinnen der haeufigen Feten haelt, wegen Laermbelaestigung angeklagt. Lutz

Preikshat, Anwalt der Studentinnen, behauptet dass eine solche Klage gegen die verfassungsmassigen Rechte der Maedchen verstoesset und plant dies vor Gericht zu vertreten.

Fraulein Rachow sagte erbost, "Wenn Schnurr sich belaestigt fuehlt kann er ja seinen Wohnsitz verlegen!" Karen Hofheinz meinte einfach, "Der kann mich mal..."

Die Verhandlung findet Mittwoch, den 23. Februar, unter dem Vorsitz von Bezirksrichter Waltraud Reis statt.

—E. Menges

Consider This

Instead of bitching about how bad things are in your department, why not run for a seat on that department's Executive Committee? If the department runs under Plan A, and 30% of the majors cast a vote, the two students elected have equal voting power with faculty on the matters of hiring and firing of personnel (staff and instructors), and the set up of the budget. You'll also be in the position to review course material for relevancy and help devise new programs. In effect, students can have a voice in the running of their department.

Deadline for filing a petition to run is April 18, but it is expected to be extended for another two weeks. So if you plan to act, do it now. Most departments don't have any candidates, so your chances of winning are good. For an up to date status report of which departments don't have sufficient number of candidates to run, see the Administration's ad on page 12. To file a petition, contact Fred Kogut in A201. For more information, drop by OP Finley 336. These elections are not connected with the current Student Senate races.

April 18, 1975 Op Page 9

Send the journalist roses ???

In cellia reed
Some people have asked me why I think you're writing like you are you know, like it's some kind of "it seem" thing, or "it must be" thing, or "I have it" thing, or "I know exactly what I'm doing" thing, or "I'm experimenting" thing, or "I'm writing what I feel and it's just like anyone else" thing, or "I'm at my embryonic stage" thing, or "I'm taking it here, from there, incorporating it into my amniotic sac."

I started out using small capitals because I was lazy. it was that simple. but then I noticed that at times the "i" seemed insignificant, just like any other noun, so I felt it best to keep it in lower case. it only seemed proper. i do and he does and we do and she does and it's all the same unless I do it totally different from anyone else in which case it would be *I do*.

about my sentences. the four three two one word ones. when a sole word expresses a complete thought, it's a sentence to me. I confess at times I've overdone it and caused the copy editor to step in and make one long winding sentence, one smooth flowing idea, where I had four or five sentence images, but for now anyway, the short,

overly succinct sentence is something I plan to stick with.

the first thing on my list is capitals. I put them on them, then, skimming over it, though my eyes have to go to the word "WHEN" THEN down a line. "UP" and at times it's nice to experiment and use only one case. it's a blessing for the printer, not that I won't be using capitals anymore. I will, when I get tired of lower case letters or everyone else gets tired of capitals and decides to use lower case letters, I'll probably use upper case letters again. JUST TO BE DIFFERENT, if nothing else.

whether it's a bic, parker, cross; twenty-nine cents, a dollar forty-nine, fifty dollars, a pen is nothing but a tool. the pen is my medium. with it I write down what I feel. at that moment, the written word is me, my style. it may work. it may not. like the person, it's subject to change.

if after a while I see that this style isn't working, I may go back to my old form. capitals, sentences, meaningless endings, short hair, clean socks, polished nails, tailored pants.

The sun is shining and I think I'll eat my lunch. Or to quote a friend, "By the way, there's a spider in your coffee."



By Peter J. Rondinone

I wouldn't want anyone to think that I can't make a mistake every once in a while—or that I can't get jerked off as I write—or that I can't turn back in my mind and say "I'm sorry to say so" because I can't be a poet. But it's not easy to do when you're writing for other people—no editors. (They have a tendency to shake their dicks in your face because they know sooner or later they get to rape your material. This makes the writer mad. So they literally want to jump and grab one of those pricks by the head and smash him into the keyboard of the typewriter, since afterward they could use the skull [empty] for an ash tray.)

But then again he should remember that when you enter the editor's lair (walruses love to live their icebergs), the invisible ink loves to feel up your work: and they've gotten away with fondling your privates—it's too good to pass up. Don't try and be the champion because the crocks will exile you to the burning sands of the desert. There you will remain fated to live on the rocks of unacceptance.

So Beware (beware) of the crocks. Beware (BEWARE) of the editors in the glades. They are cleverly disguised as nirvanas for free expression. Oaíses for thinking. But in reality they are LIES. Any attempt to diverge from the norm is dealt with by strapping the perpetrator (clockwork) to the editors' chair and whipping him across the eye (like clockwork) with a bouquet of rose stems . . .



Dionne

By Peter J. Rondinone

I went to Puerto Rico for Easter break (coffee?) and while I was there I did alot of Coke (a cola?), but that wasn't the highlight of my trip. The highlight of my trip was seeing Dionne Warwick perform at the Isla Hotel in New San Juan.

Dionne's performance was magnificent. She walked on stage wearing a soft pink gown that fluttered about her like the wings of a butterfly. Her hair hung loosely and fell to her shoulders. Her body was sleek and ebony. Her face was carefully chiseled like that of a Greek statue with full lips. And she marched to the center of the stage and threw her hands out as if she were drowning in need of help.

The audience clapped and jeered "RIGHT ON DIONNE!" and she responded "What's happenin' y'all." I stood up throughout her entrance and clapped frantically—THINGS GO BETTER WITH COKE—and continued to clap even after the audience stopped, but this drew all kinds of strange attention-LA POLICIA O LA BOBA!

Dionne sang her first song, "Do You Know The Way To San Jose" or something like that. I really didn't pay much attention. I borrowed a straw from an old woman and struck one end in my nose and the other in my breast pocket—HIGH RISE—(wink, wink).

After "San Jose," Dionne stopped momentarily for a short monologue about her friends. She said, "The songs I am about to sing were first performed by my dear friends, the Stylistics. I think they really tell where I'm at so you're gonna have to excuse me if I get carried away and cry and stuff." Then the lights dimmed and a veil of angelic blue swept over her like a paint brush settling upon her face and she sang "Stop. Look. Listen." But I wasn't ready for this. When I'm on vacation, one of my primary objectives is to avoid melancholia. I suspect the audience felt as I did because as Dionne sang, the audience began to order drinks, light cigarettes and engage in small talk. I may be mistaken. duhhhhhh . . .

Ingrid Bergman on Broadway

By Michele Forsten

"I take people as they are . . . I may be unfaithful, but I'm constant." Ingrid Bergman, you sure are constant, giving a consistantly good performance in Somerset Maugham's play, *The Constant Wife*, which opened this week on Broadway.

It's the late 1920's in London and everyone is gossiping about the affair Dr. Middleton is having with Marie-Louise (his wife's best friend), and how Constance, his wife of 15 years, is the only one who

doesn't know about it.

Well, Constance (Bergman) does know about it, but the fact doesn't bother her. Although she has been faithful, she knows the passion has gone out of their relationship and accepts her husband's affair.

However, Constance gets tired of being a "prostitute who doesn't deliver the goods." She achieves economic freedom by getting a job, and even starts smoking cigarettes. Now she expects to have the same freedom that her husband is able to enjoy. But when she is about to leave

for Italy with her former lover Middleton discovers that he does not possess his wife's liberalism, and a double-standard theme reaches climax.

Bergman plays Connie with the right attitude; she knows she is more practical and wiser than her masculine sister, her promiscuous friend, her shallow husband and her, shallow husband. Her timing is perfect in this collection of manners directed by Sir Gielgud, and her wit shines with the sharpest edge. Often, she and Connie laugh at the characters' foolish pretensions.

Jack Gwillim as Dr. Middleton should enunciate his words clearly, and the first part of the play tends to drag a bit. But the play is still attractive and Bergman's performance straying in spite of some antiquated dialogue.

Making her appearance minutes into the first act, Bergman received a tumultuous round of applause, and even the kisses she threw to the audience failed to pacify it.

A large crowd of people gathered outside the Shubert Theatre to see the play to see Bergman and her shiny grey Lincoln Continental. Bergman confidently waved and smiled to her devotees through the back window while a brush of electric flashes bombarded her protected made-up face.

Bromberg and Watson

By Paul Dabals

David Bromberg and Doc Watson—now there's a double-bill. At their recent Avery Fisher Hall concert, Watson and his band (3 acoustic guitars, bass and piano) let loose with some gripping bluegrass and country songs preceeding Bromberg, who was accompanied by fifteen other musicians including his special guest, Phoebe Snow (and a portion of her crew). Phoebe was on stage all night, singing and dancing background to the band. Midway through the show she got to do a number, which drew enough applause to warrant another. But Bromberg stepped back into the spotlight (perhaps afraid he'd lose

it) and continued with his usual mixed set, surprising everyone with "Sharon" (a tune he rarely does in concert) for an encore. In addition, Bromberg sang "The Hold-up," "Send Me to the 'Lectric Chair," and, of course, "Kansas City."

Doc Watson was terrific. His music is easy-flowing and delicate. His set is a combination of self-penned tunes, Hank Williams favorites and other jumping numbers like "Sugar Babe" and "Tennessee Stud." He was pulled back for an encore, but could have easily done another. A Watson-Bromberg jam would have been too much to ask for, I suppose, but it really would have made the show an overwhelming triumph.

Gypsies, Tramps, Theives and Gregg

By G.R. Barnes

In one of OP's semi-irregular Reader Opinion Polls (taken on campus recently, students were asked what they thought about Gracious Gregg Allman, the pride of Macon, Georgia, pictured on the front of that sentinel of democracy (The National Enquirer) with ultrachic sophisti-cat Cherylyn (La Pierre) Bono.

Sharon Kaplan (third year Anthro major): "Well isn't that guy married or something? I mean, he must be some kind of wolf, right?"

OP: No, not really, since wolves travel in packs, and Gregg's solo tour was a forty-man junket.

OP: When was the last time you grabbed a leg for Gregg?

SK: Wow. I think it would have to go all the way back to Lewisohn Stadium in the rain.

OP: What about their affair?

SK: I mean, after she saved that Scottish dude's life, let he who is without sin toss the first brick.

So much for Gregg center stage, tinkling on an old Steinway (since 1879) in a zebra-striped velvet dinner jacket with a modest white

fur collar (he Sir Lord Baltimore). On his lapel is a diamond-studded brooch that reads *Gregg and Cher—Winter Tour '75*. (Gregg's Jimmy Carter for President button rests on his breast-coat pocket, and he's doing swell on a swing/shuffle "Midnight Rider" run as the Red Dog stoops to adjust *Dark Lady's* mike stand).

A question of balance is posed here. With Gregg keeping such exotic company, will other members of his Macon sextet feel pressured into doing the same? (Will Richard Betts be featured on the next Tanya Tucker album? Will Butch Trucks make it with Ann-Margret and quit the Brothers to join her Vegas show band out of wedlock?)

Alas, there is Gregg, standing at Cher's door getting ready to ring her bell, holding flowers (in a bouquet) behind his back (they're posies). Gregg's rubbing his scuffed pointed toe boots trying to look presentable and Cher comes to the door in one of those slinky little gowns she wears on the show and . . . and . . . well, even Cher will tell you . . . *A Cowboy's Work is Never Done.*



Cohen's 'New Skin'

By Jeff Brumbeau

There are songs on Leonard Cohen's fifth and latest album that on first hearing I knew were classics. The album, entitled *New Skin For The Old Ceremony*, is classic in the way Cohen and producer John Lissauer have chosen to present the new material. Scattered about the release are banjos, clarinets, trombones and trumpets, unusual for Cohen. Lissauer's lush and extravagant orchestrations vary. Sometimes they undermine Cohen's poetic subtlety and make him sound ridiculous. Other times, however, Lissauer has used his tools sparingly to permit the artist's self to show through.

"Chelsea Hotel #2" is one of those

Cohen classics. The lyric, like the melody, is beautiful and performed with pure, unvarnished emotionalism. "Who By Fire" is just great. Janis Ian, who sings with the artist here, compliments both Cohen and the song. The engineering and talented background vocals of Emily Bindiger, Erin Dickens and Gail Kantor help make this an exceptional track.

Leonard Cohen has been described as a man never without his solitude. This has been noted in both stage setting and on record. But there is another side of the diamond which *New Skin* helps to unfold. Cohen, when he intends to, can be very amusing and witty.

Take for example, "Is This What You Wanted?" in which the author recalls a former lover. A portion of the first verse says, "You were Marlon Brando/ I was Steve McQueen/ You were K-Y jelly/ I was vaseline." Other Cohen songs along these lines are "Leaving Greensleeves" and "Why Don't You Try."

We all know Cohen is no Caruso. He is, however, a damned good writer, and the new album certainly attests to this. The compositions are carefully engineered and each is a small masterpiece. Cohen's language, wit, beauty and emotion is unlike that of any other contemporary singer songwriter. Here is something to listen to.

One From Column A

By Bill Lee

"I'll take that slope-head with the car," said the housewife purchasing her Vietnamese baby somewhere near the Ali-Sue Pet Shop.

"Make sure ya check his teeth, Hortense," her Texan husband advised.

Meanwhile, Korvettes announces their Guy Fawkes Day Sale. "Hurry on over to Korvettes, where this week you can claim your very own little Vietnamese baby, hands down." The child sits. He has no hands and his wrists hurt from napalm burns that glow "Fly Me" in the dark.

Inside, Gerardo Rivera speaks to the woman from neighboring Tenally.

"Tell me Mrs. Waspbreath, why did you decide to adopt your little Vietnamese baby?"

"Well, I'm hoping he'll learn to wash my shirts," she answers.

I noticed some *Shake and Bake Egg Roll Mix* on her refrigerator. I left feeling like Ronald Coleman in *A Tale Of Two Cities*.

Outside, rickshaws are selling at Rexall Drug's "1 Cent" display. "Buy Chung Ling over here and get this rickshaw (just like the real slopes use) for a penny extra."

"I had a yen for one," adds the businessman putting his cigar out on baby's tongue.

Do the American people think they're heroes for adopting Vietnamese children. When these kids grow up, will we admit to raping their mothers, castrating their fathers, destroying their homes, poisoning their food, pitting their land and killing their brothers? I say, Send 'em back to Lam-Dong where they belong. Who will be their Marcus Garvey?

Chiang Kai-shek dead at 87. . . La Choy Foods, down three and three-eighths.



WHAT'S HAPPENING

Rape Film

The Special Task Force on Rape Prevention (its members being women staff, faculty, and students) is sponsoring four showings of the film 'Rape: A Preventive Inquiry' on Monday, April 21 at 11 a.m., noon, 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. in Room 330 Finley. The film, made in San Francisco, features interviews with four rape victims, four convicted rapists now serving time in prison, and the San Francisco police. Discussion will follow, led by Cheryl Kurash and Goldie Lieberman-Alfasi, two graduate students from the Psychology Center who do counseling for women who have been raped.

Cultural Festival

The Circulo Cultural Cubano is presenting a cultural festival in Finley's Bottenweiser Lounge on Thursday, April 24, 10 am-5 pm. There will be conferences, movies, music, shows and food. All are welcome!

ESP Workshop

The potentialities and limitations of Extrasensory Perception will be explored in a parapsychology Workshop on Thursday, April 24, 12:15-2 p.m. in Rm. 330 Finley. The workshop will be led by Gertrude Schneider, an author and professor in the College's psychology Department. Sponsored by RICORSO.

Origins of Language

A faculty forum on the origins of language will be held on Thursday, April 24, at 12:15 in Shepard 102.

Dick Gregory

Renowned comedian and social activist Dick Gregory will speak in the Finley Ballroom on Tuesday, April 29, 1 p.m. Gregory is most noted for his investigation into the JFK assassination.

Assassination Conference

A conference on political assassinations and the CIA will be held at the NYU Law School on April 25, 26 and 27. Send \$6 for ticket to:

Assassination Conference Committee, 20 S. Oxford St., B'klyn, N. Y. 11217

Latin Political Forum

Argentine Socialist leader Juan Carlos Coral will be speaking on the deteriorating state of civil liberty in Argentina on Friday, April 25, 12-2 p.m. at Finley 330. The speech is entitled "Is Argentina the next Chile?". Sponsored by the U. S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners. (The program is bilingual).

Socialist Economics

Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President in 1976 will be speaking on the topic, "Can Socialism solve America's economic crisis?". Thursday, April 24, 12 noon in front of Cohen Library. "Meet the candidate" party at 1:00 p.m., Finley 348.

Women's Center

Located in Rm. 417 Finley, the Women's Center is a place for women to meet each other and share ideas. They have a health referral service, information on women's events, as well as a library.

Attention Parents

The City College Day Care Center is now accepting applications for children in the 3-year-old group. Please ask for Mrs. Glover, the family counselor. The Day Care Center is located in the Schiff House, at the beginning of the driveway, near 133rd St. and Convent Av. Call 368-1064 or 690-4117.

Jazz in the 'Paw

A jazz concert featuring John Lewis on piano; Connie Kay, drums; Richard Davis, base; and Ed Summerlin, tenor sax, will be held in the Monkey's paw on Wed. April 23 at 3 p.m.

Lewis is a founding member of the Modern Jazz Quartet who teaches two jazz courses at the College. Summerlin also a member of the music department, heads the College's jazz ensemble. Tickets are \$1.00 and can be obtained in Rm. 152 Finley.

More Jazz

The Collective Black Artists Ensemble, one of the best contemporary jazz big bands, will perform a tribute to John Coltrane on Sat April 19, 8 p.m. at Town Hall (123 W. 43rd St.) Student Rush (Balcony) is \$3.00.

RSB Rally

A rally in support of the 7 members of the Revolutionary Student Brigade who face disciplinary action as a result of their sit-in in President Marshak's office on March 13, will take place on Monday, April 21 at noon in front of the administration building.



Tom Marotta

Of course she's said because she is not eligible to participate in OP's photo contest, which is open only to City College students. The contest is about New York City life, it's people, scenes and architecture. All entries will be judged by three professional photographers: Norman Rothschild, senior editor of Popular Photography; Carl Kravats, and Tom Marotta. The judges will take into consideration how well the photo captures the character of New York City life.

The prizes will include over \$175 in gift certificates, Photography Year 1975 (Time-Life Books), as well as subscriptions to Popular Photography and Modern Photography.

To enter, send in more than five 8x10 to 11x14 black and white prints. The entries may be dropped off in room 152 Finley, or mailed to: Observation Post Photo Contest, Rm. 336 Finley Center, CCNY, 133rd Street and Convent Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10031. Include your name, address, phone, and I.D. number, as well as a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want your photos returned to you after the contest. Only original and unpublished photographs are eligible. For more information call 690-8182, -3 or drop by our office in Finley 336.

Status of Executive Committee Elections for 1975-6 as of 4/16/75

Department	Election Plan	Number of Nominations
Architecture	A	1
Biology	A	2
Chemistry	B	2
Chemical Eng	B	3
Earth & Planetary Sciences	B	1
Economics	B	2
Elementary Education	B	1
Math	A	1
Physical Ed.	A	2
Political Science	B	1
Puerto Rican Studies	A	2

Note: all others - no candidates

The above shows the number of students who have been nominated to run in their Department's Executive or Advisory Committee. These committees deal with the crucial work of personnel and budget. Plan A departments have 2 students, if 30% of the majors vote, sit on the Executive Committee with full voice and vote. Plan B provides a 5 student Advisory Committee to the Executive Committee.

The original deadline for nominations of April 11 was extended to April 18. Although this has passed, nominations will be accepted and elections will be conducted, if time permits.

Ideally, there should be six candidates for Plans A & B. However, if necessary, Plan A elections will be conducted with as few as three candidates if fewer than six are forthcoming.

FPA Presents

CONCERTS

Weds-April 23

JAZZ—JOHN LEWIS, CONNIE KAY, RICHARD DAVIS & ED SUMMERLIN
3:00PM in the Monkey's Paw

Tickets \$1.00 Available in Finley 152

Thurs—April 24

MUSIC and POETRY

by Danny Carillo, Bob Karcher, Jim Savage
Barry Wallenstein—2 & 7PM—
in the Monkey's Paw

FILMS

Tues & Weds April 22 & 23

BLACK IMAGES on FILM

Featuring Guest Speakers Bill Gunn,
Donald Bogle, and Butterfly McQueen

12 Noon—Finley 101

Fri— April 25

CLAUDINE

with James Earl Jones and Dianne Carroll
1 & 3PM F101

POETRY

Wed—April 23

POET MURIEL RUKEYSER

12 Noon R330 Finley

Coming—April 29—Dick Gregory!