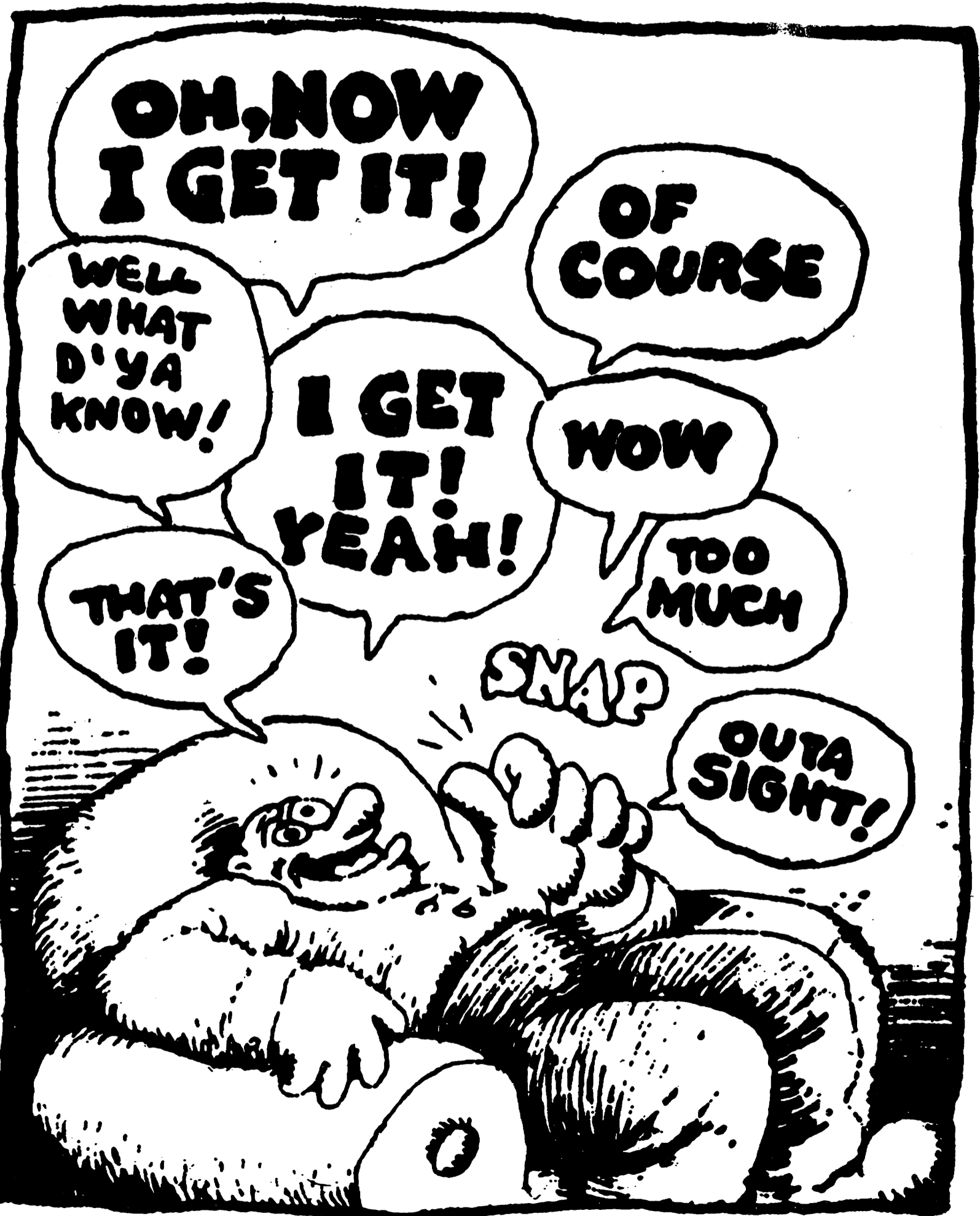




# observation post

VOL. 58, No. 3

OCTOBER 10, 1975



**OH, NOW  
I GET IT!**

**OF  
COURSE**

**WELL  
WHAT  
D'YA  
KNOW!**

**I GET  
IT!  
YEAH!**

**WOW**

**TOO  
MUCH**

**THAT'S  
IT!**

**SNAP**

**OUTA  
SIGHT!**

## Editorial/

# The Campus— A Vanity Production

In an incredibly self righteous editorial in the September 26 issue of *The Campus*, [Why We're in Debt], the responsible journalists who run the paper made a series of rationalizations for their having overspent \$8500 of the students' money. Some claims were valid as issues, but most of the points raised were steeped in a self-serving, breast-beating air of journalistic superiority.

The campus' most tangible explanation for their spending excesses is that they are the only City College newspaper to print in a union shop. This is untrue: OP prints at KC Graphics, which is an open union shop, Local 91, No. 144, United Crafts and Industrial Workers Union.

What the Campus does use that the other papers don't is a hot type form of printing. OP *The Paper*, *The Source* and *City PM* use cold type (offset) printing, which is much less expensive than hot type.

The Campus had an exorbitant operating budget last term—when one adds together a \$5800 debt (money The Campus spent, but never had), the \$7200 allocation from the Student Senate and \$6500 in revenue from ads, the Campus had an operating budget of \$19,500. OP spent approximately \$8500 for the same term.

The Campus claims that the \$19,500 was needed for printing one term's edition. Yet, David Wysoki, editor-in-chief of *The Campus*, said that last semester's issues averaged \$1400 per twelve page issue. The Campus printed one eight-page issue, eight twelve-page issues, and one sixteen-pager last term. This works out to 120 pages for the term, or an average of ten twelve page issues. At \$1400 per twelve page issue, the figure we get is \$14,000. \$5,500 are still unaccounted for.

The Campus' editorial also made the ludicrous claim that because it runs more advertising than any other paper at the College it is "subsidizing" the other papers. In reality, when compared with OP the Campus printed only seven extra pages of actual copy (not advertising.) The Campus received \$700 more than OP in last year's Student Senate budget allocations. Their lofty claims of "subsidization" are founded only in their editor's dreams.

The only statement made by the Campus that rings of truth is the charge that Student Senate allocations are unfair and based on antiquated 1958 figures for printing costs. On this *The Campus* is correct. The funding of the newspapers on campus should not be in the hands of any politically charged body.

But the Campus goes on to imply that they deserve more money than the other papers because of some vague notion that they are "not merely another student publication." This is perhaps the most disturbing of all comments.

OP recognizes the fact that *The Campus* is a necessary part of the college community, that their brand of "straight" journalism serves a unique function at the school.

But we are also aware that this holds true for all the papers at City College. They all serve different functions, and hopefully serve the diverse needs of a diverse student body. All five newspapers are run by staffs with different philosophies of journalism. We surely trust that the editors of *The Campus* are intelligent enough to know that straight "objective" news reporting is no longer synonymous with good journalism, and certainly cannot satisfy all of the reader's interests and demands.

OP is sensitive to the fact that *The Campus* is not allocated the amount of money they need to do the job they would most like to do. But all of the newspapers on campus feel the same was about themselves. What bothers us most is that *The Campus* went right ahead and spent money that wasn't theirs, and that once they were heavily in debt they criticized students for not providing enough, and their "rival" newspapers for not being as necessary to the school as they are.

At a time of grave political crises in our world, our country and our school, we do not see the value of journalists engaging in petty squabbling and claims of privilege based on inflated journalistic egos.

## The Second Amendment is Obsolete

JEFFREY TAUSCHER

On September 8 I awoke to the sound of gunfire. I stumbled out of bed in my mid-Manhattan apartment, looked out the window, and saw about ten cops running towards the entrance to my building. A brief firefight ensued, and seconds later the cops brought out a man who had allegedly robbed a hotel and tried to escape by hiding in my building. As the man was handcuffed and taken away, I saw one of the cops double over a railing as if he was going to be sick; a fellow officer then came over to comfort him and he was okay. Another officer said that as he attempted to enter the lobby, he was greeted by the perpetrator pointing the gun in his face. It was only his quick reflex to jump out of the way that saved his life.

Up until this time, I had not sympathized with the plight of New York's Finest, or with any other law enforcement agency, for that matter. As an anti-war demonstrator back in the sixties, I had had my share of police "crowd control" methods (teargas, etc.). But after seeing this incident, and how shaken the cops were (they had just come on duty a half-hour earlier), I was deeply moved. I began to realize how needless the whole thing had been. If the perpetrator had had no gun, the crime might not have occurred.

Recently, two policemen were killed on the lower East Side while making a routine automobile check. Needless.

Within seventeen days, two attempts to assassinate President Ford were narrowly averted. Luckily.

The common thread joining these crimes is the use of handguns in each case.

It is time to change the Second Amendment to the Constitution, which the National Rifle Association and gun lobby have for too long used to prevent the passage of some reasonable form of gun control. The right of the people to bear arms was fine for the agricultural society of the late 1700's, but not for the urbanized society of the 1970's. The amount of firearms now owned in the United States is staggering: 135 million guns are in the hands of private citizens, 40 million of which are handguns. Each year, more than two million more handguns are manufactured in the country. And the consequences of this are tragic: 5300 of the 11,000 Americans who are murdered every year are shot, and two-thirds of all armed robberies committed involve guns.

The one million member National Rifle Association is the strongest lobbying group opposed to gun control. The NRA has in the past been quite successful in stopping or weakening every Federal attempt at gun control legislation, as evidenced by the laxity of the main Federal law on the books, the Gun Control Act of 1968. This law prohibits the importation of cheap handguns from abroad, but left a huge loophole that permits the parts of the guns to be imported and assembled here. The act requires all gun dealers to hold Federal licences, but the licences are so easy to get (they cost only \$10 a year) that 160,000 dealers now hold them. Some states even permit guns to be sold in supermarkets.

Despite the Federal government's inability to pass a tough gun control law, some states and local governments have enacted tougher legislation. Massachusetts currently is enforcing the most stringent law in the nation, requiring all gun owners to have special licences. The penalty for having a gun with no license is a mandatory one year prison sentence, with no suspension and no parole. One reason why the state was able to pass the law was that the state's pro-gun lobby supported the bill, because it is aimed at criminals, not gun ownership as such.

California enacted a law one day after Sara Jane Moore shot at the President that requires a person buying a gun to wait fifteen days before receiving it. New York City's gun law also requires registration of firearms and ownership of a handgun is restricted to those with a special need for protection, such as person who is engaged in a business involving large sums of money.

But a realistic solution to the gun control problem cannot be achieved without a strong Federal legislation, because strict laws in one state can be circumvented by buying guns in another.

There are currently no less than 133 proposals before Congress dealing with gun control, ranging from the Administration's weak bill that would impose a mandatory prison term on anyone using a gun to commit a crime, to Representative John Conyers' (D-Mich.) bill, that would ban civilian ownership of handguns entirely. But the pressure by the NRA upon Congress not to pass a strong measure will probably succeed again, unless Congress starts representing the vast majority of the American public who are in favor of gun control, and stops its killing of the bills that may kill us all.

## Letters to the Editor

### Former OP Editor Makes Good

To the Editor,

A copy of OP fell into my hands and it was good to see that it is alive and well. I was on OP from 1958 or so to 1961, rising-or-falling to the post of Managing Editor.

Things were different then—no naked nuns. We spent our time defending the paper against charges by ex-President Buell Gallagher that we were "Marxist oriented."

Like the rest of my generation, I went to graduate school; got a Ph.D. (physics), and taught college for ten years before realizing that newspapers are more fun.

So now we're here in one of those little towns you passed through in your Scenic-Cruiser (OP, Sept. 9, 1975)—hundreds of miles from anywhere but feeling in the center of everything—publishing a small weekly.

Although it's not obvious from the enclosed copies, the North Fork Valley is an interesting mix of rural conservative people and urban refugees—the counter culture types. Surprisingly, we newcomers are finding out that those old traditional values have a lot to recommend them, and I suspect the Valley old-timers will have a lot more effect on us than us on them.

Regards,  
Ed Marston  
Publisher, North Fork Times

### Suggestions for Saving the City

Ever since the first wave of New York City's "cash-flow crisis" began its rapid decline into monthly threats of insolvency, I have been predicting the city's default.

Lack of action, followed by meaningless actions, have combined to bring us ever closer to the fiscal

disaster we now face. Investors have been frightened away by Beame's reluctance to admit the existence of a real problem, then even further by his fire-rehire strategies of the early summer.

In the last few months, some useful actions have been initiated in New York, but not without the not-too-subtle prodding of Big M.A.C. and the banks. The wage-deferral plan at least showed investors that the city now admits that it has a problem, and is willing to do something about it. The consensus on the city's \$3.3 billion deficit show what has to be dealt with.

Now, for the first time since the crisis began, the city has a temporary lull, being—for the moment—bailed out by the state. But, far from saving the city, this action only postpones the day of default of the city, unless the new Emergency Control Board imposes strict economies on a city too long used to mindless spending and useless bureaucracy.

In order to survive beyond December, the city must take the following, admittedly severe, actions—or ones very similar to them. (Many are massive money-savers; others are designed only to increase investor confidence in the city.)

Thousands of city works must be laid off, mostly in the bulky city bureaucracy, through the streamlining of city procedures and the elimination of political patronage jobs. Union featherbedding and inefficient work rules must not be allowed to continue, and strict efficiency quotas—with stringent penalties for non-compliance—must be set for all agencies. The nine superagencies (another word for super-bureaucracy, or super-inefficient) must be eliminated through the actions of the Mayor and the City Council.

All city employees making over \$20,000 should receive an immediate 10% pay cut, and this includes the Mayor, the City Council, and the Board of Estimate.

The city must declare a three-year moratorium on all new capital projects, unless dictated by immediate necessity, and the elimination of most already under way, both to reduce the need for city borrowing and to reduce the massive deficit.

(Continued on Page 9)

## 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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Business Manager: Mark T. McDonough

Ass't. News Editor: Sophia Feisullin

Ass't. Features Editor: Peter Rondinone

Ass't. Arts Editor: Paul Dabalsa

Associate Editor: Herb Fox

Staff:

Ron Akbar

Danny Auslander

Jeff Bumbeau

Lydia Diamond

Marc Kaliner

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Contributors: Mike Allison, Cynthia Constantine, Mary Cunningham, Joe Bertuna, Claudia Coyle, Ron Ellis, Rougel Henschel, Jacob Ivy, Allan Kerin, Elizabeth Kostros, Donna Kroiner, Wendi Lazar, Barry Lefsky (honorary), Eric Levy, Steve Linden, Matt Seaman, Cathy Soja.

The City College, 133rd St. and Convent Ave.

New York City 10031

Room 336 Finley Center

690-8182. 83

# Does Television Turn You On?

By PETER GRAD

In biology it is called immunization — a process whereby virulent bacteria are injected into a human's bloodstream in a series of progressively larger dosages. The initial amounts are miniscule so that the body's natural defense systems can easily overcome the menacing virus. As the dosages are increased, the body becomes increasingly efficient at warding off the invading germs until it can withstand a full scale exposure of the disease.

In psychology, a similar phenomenon is called systematic desensitization. A subject with a fear of snakes, for example, is at first encouraged to listen to a verbal description of the reptile. All such sessions are held in a relaxing atmosphere and in as casual and non-anxiously provoking environment as possible. In subsequent days, the subject will himself read increasingly vivid passages, begin to look at still photographs, and later, movies. In the final stages, when the subject's fears have been substantially reduced, he will view a live snake, first behind a glass window, and later with no barrier at all. Ultimately, the subject will with little or no hesitance handle the snake himself, having successfully been "re-educated" and having essentially unlearned all prior negative associations with the creature.

In a like sense, all of us, for most of our lives, have been undergoing a process similar to those described. Our evenings, which a generation ago might have been capped with the reading of a good book perhaps in conversation with our families or friends, are now spent more or less comatose (it's a legit adverb — see Webster's) as we lay passive and motionless before a screen. A plastic box with electronic configurations attached to a cathode tube emit an array of lights and sounds in an attempt to entertain us resolving for us the problem of expending the energy to turn the page of a book, of establishing a two way conversation with another human being, or of exercising our minds in pursuit of some problem, cause or task.

We are instead spoonfed rambling, innocuous, meaningless episodes of fictional people in fictional situations where problems in the most implausible of situations are nevertheless, by the end of an hour or a half, unequivocally resolved.

The only intervention of reality, of course, comes with the news, though even then the surface of an issue is rarely more than barely scratched as only the most cursory of summaries are presented. In a medium from which a majority of Americans receive their only source of news, the coverage of the nation's economic woes, hearings into the illegal activities of the CIA or the day to day progress (or inactivity) of the congress in a multitude of transactions affecting our lives is reduced to 15 to 30 second capsules. At the same time, such momentous events as the nine day marriage of a movie star, a stroll in the park with Jackie Onassis or even the listings of racetrack and football scores will easily command up to five minutes daily (or 20% of the news.)

Some brief examples of how such processes operate may

## "Younger children may be confused by conflicting standards of morality"

be taken from a few of last Monday evening's programs. "All in the Family" and "Maude" are admittedly amongst the better programs on the air, but they, too, may nevertheless be seen to be capable of immunizing and desensitizing viewers to situations which should otherwise command serious and reasoned thought.

An essay on "All in the Family" alone could fill several pages, but perhaps another time. I find myself to be somewhere in between those who call it harmless humor and those who condemn its alleged glorification of bigotry and racism. I am convinced that there is a necessity for even the most politically oriented of us to be able to on occasion stop being so serious, but I am not so sure that this program may not be the healthiest way to encourage people to act to change and better interpersonal relationships, the one may take issue with me over whether such should be the objective of comedies.

While it may serve a cathartic purpose, to dilute pent up tensions revolving around current political and social problems, it might on the other hand be fueling and justifying those same problems (i.e. It's OK to be bigoted or selfish).

Last Monday night was a particularly good evening to cite as an example of just how Kafkaesque an evening of watching television can become, and how, to a degree, we are being immunized and desensitized. An unusual and quite coincidental combination of several elements — produced one of the more extraordinary evenings I've spent before the TV.

An interesting occurrence during Rhoda was the interruption of the climactic restaurant scene with a bulletin about the second attempted shooting of President Ford in two weeks. Since the event had already been reported on the news earlier that evening, it probably did not come as much of a surprise to viewers. I did wonder, though, how many phone calls CBS must have gotten from devout Rhoda fans

From this week's show 1) Archie asks a neighbor, a feminist, who has come to visit how she'd like a homemade dinner. She responds "Why thank you, I'd love to." Archie retorts "Well go home and make yourself supper." 2) In response to son-in-law's announcement that he has donated his body organs to science "How could they take you, Polish parts don't fit humans, they just fit Pollacks" 3) Asked whether his black co-worker might not get the job Archie's aspiring to, "Never, those Blacks don't have a Chinaman's chance of making it. Besides, they're happy where they are." (The relatively new black situation comedies offer their own brand of sarcasm and bigotry. No ethnic group is left untouched.)

We are, of course, too serious if we can't at least



sometimes laugh at certain of these kinds of jokes. Yet, still we must pause and consider what impact these comments have on adults who actually do believe them. Of particular concern are those viewers who closely identify with Archie's positions. If viewers can empathize with Archie, who can get away with constant snarling, criticism and slurs and at the same time be cute, funny and still loved by his wife and daughter, might these viewers feel that they also can achieve acceptance by similar means? And what about the impact upon younger children who are at a stage in which they may easily be confused by conflicting standards of morality?

"Maude" is another example of a relatively good show equally capable of transmitting less than the most positive of values. For three weeks Maude has been given some of the most intelligent and serious lines I've heard in a TV series. She is running for senator and has given several monologues in reference to a woman's right to independently pursue her own interests. The problem, though, has been that while Maude has suddenly become a serious and real character and a very positive image for women to relate to (certainly a rarity on TV), her husband has been ascribed the most crude, asinine roles. For over three episodes, Walter (the husband) is capable of no other response to Maude's assertion that she wants to run than thunderous screaming, silent treatments, childish temper tantrums, breaking Maude's favorite dishes, raucous drunken rampages, insults, running off with a teenager and throughout, repeated screams that he'll sue for divorce if she runs for office. Interspersed throughout, of course, is hysterical laughter and cheering at the most absurd moments. It is as though

## "Women and minorities have received the brunt of negative stereotypes."

the script writers had been toying with the idea of introducing some serious social comment into the series, but realized midway that since the subject (in this case, women's liberation) is contrary to prevailing social schemes, it would be safer to turn it into a safe comedy farce.

Now admittedly, women and minorities have received the

## Monday Night TV

complaint about the interruption of her mother's affair. (Networks received thousands of complaints from housewives during the televised hearings of the Nixon impeachment proceedings because their soap operas were pre-empted.) It was immediately following the bulletin in which Ford is seen ducking from the gun shots when the audience is returned to the show already in progress. Literally, the first words we hear are from Ida as she speaks to her date. The words were "was sweating like bullets" (in

brunt of negative stereotypes on TV for years. But when at last intelligent dialogue is introduced to a woman's role, would it do too much damage to the Neilson ratings if a situation evolved in which the male responded rationally to his wife's assertion to independence and an intelligent discussion ensued? Furthermore, is it possible to promote one sexual (or racial) identity without doing so at the expense of another?

On the other extreme we have "Phyllis," the writers of which make no pretense to any intelligent dialogue (grade school level themes being a requisite to any show aiming to score high—in fact, the latest Neilson's show "Phyllis" to be the number one new entry of the season). Each episode we witness the show's star wavering between manic-depressive fits and outright paranoia, whether it be over a daughter's date or a kiss from a friend. The viewer, of course, need not puzzle over whether various of these incredibly silly and adolescent plots are funny, for we are invariably cued with several seconds of canned laughter with almost every spoken line or facial expression.

A regular feature of this show is Phyllis nearly dying of fright or suffering an emotional breakdown at least three times a show. Last week it was over her anxiety about her daughter's ski trip with a guy. After displaying severe schizophrenic symptoms before mustering the courage to ask her daughter "Are you still pure?" and being reassured that yes, she was (you could imagine what would happen to CBS's switchboard if she weren't), Phyllis continued to berate and criticize the boyfriend, who was essentially a warm and decently portrayed character. Her sarcasm continued through to the closing scene as the bewildered boyfriend exited and the canned laughter was raised to almost fever pitch.

One is forced to think, or should be, just what is the point that is trying to be made. What is this program saying about the nature of relationships, particularly to younger kids who comprise a substantial portion of the viewing audience? Repeatedly, Phyllis proves unable to handle the simplest of problems; repeatedly, any interaction between male and female automatically presumes the male's "evil" motivations, the female's inability to respond rationally or coherently and the subsequent ridicule of the usually innocent male.

It's no wonder that with shows like this hitting the top of the Neilson's, that relationships between the sexes so often evolve with all the more suspicion, mistrust and anxiety.

How is such "humor" contributing to our perceptions of problems in the real world? Might not the impact of weekly jokes about fictional situations tend to immunize us to the seriousness of parallel situations and problems in the real world? Are we being conditioned—however unintentionally

## "And now, how about a word from our sponsors?"

— to laugh these very real problems away?

When one examines the entire schedule of programs over the week's span, one can't help but begin to sense the awesome power this medium holds to shape and change our perspectives over the entire spectrum of human experiences.

Considering that children are estimated to be watching 40 hours of television a week, and adults three to four hours daily, it becomes of utmost concern to us to recognize to what extent viewers are being conditioned, desensitized and in a real sense manipulated.

When housewives by the hundreds jam switchboards of television networks to protest the pre-empting of their favorite soap operas, for the airing of impeachment hearings; when sponsors would sooner pay run "I Love Lucy" six times daily than provide the same amount of time or even just one hour a day for an investigative analysis of the frightening array of problems this nation faces; when a neurotic widow elevates to the number one spot while the one comedy show that dared to level substantial critical barbs at the presidency, military and the CIA/FBI complex is run off the air (the Smothers Brothers Show), or when program after program subtly suggests that we laugh at bigotry, poverty, adolescent adults or death, it is time for us to seriously consider how we might act to insure that television programming not get so out of hand as to pervert every sense of social and moral priority, however little remains in this country, to the point of no return.

And now, how about a word from our sponsors?

reference to her confronting him about ending the affair.)

During an ad break in Maude, the network present a 15 second preview of what was upcoming in the news, as it regularly does. But this time a slight error in timing provoked another most ironic accident, though it in fact fit quite well into this strange night's scheme. A switch apparently was pulled a few moments early, catching Dave Marrash, live in the CBS newsroom, with a smile on his face. He had probably been laughing at some comment or incident in the newsroom but the impact of the smile leading into what he was about to say was almost unbelievable. An apparently embarrassed Marrash went on to

(Continued on Page 12)



# Senate May Vote Strike

By CLAUDIA COYLE

The Student Senate will vote on October 15th to decide whether a College wide strike will be held the following day.

The proposed strike is in response to the recent budget cuts and to notify "Carey, Beame, bankers, anyone who controls the money that is being withheld, that we are not satisfied, and that we

will do anything to guarantee ourselves a free education. A strike is only the beginning," said John Long, Educational Affairs Vice-President of the Student Senate.

Long explained that the strike was supported by the Student Senate in theory, adding that "the Senate is good at voting for things that don't commit them."

He explained that the Student

Senate's delay in voting on the strike, which is already supported by the Graduate and Evening Student Senates, was due to a "failure to communicate in the Senate as a whole. The strike is already supported by the Executive Committee of the Senate, now it's just a matter of voting for it."

The strike had originally been proposed for Oct. 8, and a desire was expressed by Senate President Vivian Rodriguez that the strike become city wide. In a meeting of the Student Senate held on Sept. 24, a list of demands was drafted, including, "The immediate roll back of fees and tuition costs, . . . a partial payment plan for fees and tuition and a call on the state to release the 32 million dollars in matching funds."

"To make these things work entails a lot of outdoor soliciting, and a lot of talking to a few people at a time," Long said. "People usually aren't willing to put in the work unless they can see the results while they are doing it. So what happens in a case like this is failure."

"I hope the students begin to wake up," Long said. "To me, all factors point to tuition being instituted for CUNY. There's a possibility that because of bureaucratic red-tape students wouldn't be notified until January that they'll have to pay tuition in February. And if not in February, then in September. The problem will still be there."

# Viets to Return Home

NEW YORK (LNS)—"We have said many times that we welcome and we are ready to accept Vietnamese who want to come back to Viet Nam. This is the policy of our government."

This statement was made on October 2 by Huynh Huu Nghiep, Counsellor of the Republic of South Viet Nam in their Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Nghiep was responding to the recent U.S. government decision to allow the 1600 evacuees on Guam to return to Viet Nam.

After four months of intense pressure from the evacuees, including demonstrations and hunger strikes, the U.S. finally announced that it would allow them to leave Guam. President Ford made the decision on September 29, with the concurrence of the National Security Council.

In spite of the Vietnamese government's previously stated

policy, however, Viet Nam Refugee Task Force Director Julia Taft still expressed doubt as to whether Viet Nam would accept the evacuees in her announcement of Ford's decision.

Mr. Nghiep stressed that his government sees that the situation the evacuees find themselves in "is not their fault. The primary fault for their leaving is the U.S. government."

Many of those who left had served in Thieu's army and were ordered to fly their planes or take ships to U.S. bases in the Pacific after the April 30 liberation of Saigon. At least thirteen airmen said that they had been drugged by U.S. military personnel and forcibly removed from Viet Nam.

Details of the several thousand mile voyage back to Viet Nam have yet to be worked out. The 1600 Vietnamese are expected to leave Guam by ship within two to three weeks.



Marc Kallner

# Coalition Occupies NAC

By SOPHIA FEISULLIN

Construction on the North Academic Complex (NAC) was halted by the City-Wide Coalition, a group of minority workers, on September 26 for about two hours. The 150 protestors left peacefully at about 10:00 after receiving an ultimatum from the police to leave or be forced out.

They later met with students in the Science Building to organize possible future actions. The students had not been previously informed of the demonstration. The Coalition is standing firm on its demands for more minority workers on the site, which is controlled by the State Dormitory Authority (SDA).

Jim Simms, Assistant Director of Operations of the Coalition, says that although the minority representation at the site is now about 47%, there has been no real increase in hirings. He says that many of these workers have been checkboarded (transferred) from other sites in the city.

However, Don Ballard, head of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Field Office of the SDA, says that since the beginning of June, 21 out of the 36 workers hired on the site were from the Coalition. There were no hirings on the site during July and August, at all. Ballard works as intermediary between the SDA and the Coalition and other groups involved in the struggle, such as Fight Back.

The Coalition demands that the SDA honor an October, 1974 agreement to have minority representation on the site at 50% and to have two community members coordinating the hiring on the site.

The Coalition also wants the SDA to meet with them to discuss these demands. Before the Coalition has this meeting, however, they must resolve certain internal issues, according to Naim Mafuz, Director of Operations of the Coalition.

Dorothy Gordon, head of the Equal Employment Office of the

SDA, said the Coalition is "always justified in their demands." She recently was appointed head of this division. She said that there will be some change in SDA policy.

However, this does not mean that the two community members coordinating the hiring, who were appointed as the result of the October, 1974 agreement, will be reinstated. Gordon said that since the two coordinators, when hired, became State employees their participation in demonstrations against the State warranted their dismissal.

The SDA owns and manages all construction sites for CUNY. Although the SDA has been accused by the Coalition of discriminatory hiring practices, it is the contractors on the site that do the actual hiring. However, since the SDA pays the contractors, they can influence the contractors in their hiring procedures.

# News Briefs

## Housewives Get Pay Raise

(CPS) — The typical housewife contributes as much to the economy of the U.S. as the typical student, retiree or person in an institution, according to a recent Social Security Administration study call "The Economic Value of a Housewife."

There are 35.2 million women currently keeping house in the U.S. The Social Security Administration computed their worth strictly on the physical or mechanical tasks they perform. The conclusion was that housework is valued at between \$5500 and \$7500 a year.

Before this study, the Social Security Administration used the average domestic's salary as the value of a housewife. Others occasionally threw in prostitute's fees as part of the calculation.

## Campus Affairs Comm. Meets

The Campus Affairs Committee of the Student Senate will be holding open meetings every fourth Thursday, beginning October 23, in Finley 424, for the purpose of "getting direct input into the Senate from the students," according to Senate Vice President Sandy Siegelstein. All College clubs will be notified via their mailboxes in Finley 152, and will be requested to send representatives to the meetings, but all interested students are invited. Meetings will be held from 12-2.

## FDA Drug of the Month

(CPS) — Oral contraceptives won this month's dangerous drug competition, according to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The agency said that women aged 40 to 44 who take the pill are 5.7 times as likely to suffer heart attacks as women who don't. For women between 30 and 39 years old, the risk of heart attacks triples with use of the pill.

The FDA has warned doctors, nurses and other health professionals of the danger and intends to demand that a warning be included on oral contraceptive packages.

## Cafeteria Contract in Doubt

The \$1-million contract for the College's cafeteria food service originally awarded to Horn & Hardart, may be invalidated because of certain violations in the Board of Higher Education's (BHE) General Instructions to Bidders.

The Committee of Responsibility, organized by college President Robert Marshak, was given the responsibility of making the choice between Horn and Hardart and Blanchard Management. They have not yet been able to reach a decision. If the committee reviewing the case concludes that neither of the two should win the contract, bidding will be reopened.

It is required by the BHE's General Instructions that the establishment awarded the contract have 5 years previous experience in operating food service facilities. Horn and Hardart has only been operating college food service for a little more than 1 year; Blanchard Management has existed only 2 years.

A decision is expected within 2 weeks.

—STEVEN LINDEN

# Europeans Protest Spanish Executions

NEW YORK (LNS)— Three policemen were killed in Madrid October 1, apparently in protest of the executions four days earlier of five young radicals. The following day, October 2, millions of workers throughout Europe took time off from their jobs to protest the Franco regime.

Most of the work stoppages were symbolic, only lasting a few minutes. But the large-scale protests did indicate how strong anti-Franco feeling is among Europeans who see the Spanish dictator as the last vestige of fascist rule in Europe.

Unions in the Scandinavian countries are banning Spanish products and services for up to three days and in Portugal dockworkers refused for 8 hours to unload Spanish ships. The strongest boycott has been conducted by Italian dockworkers, who have refused to unload any Spanish cargo since September 26, when Spain announced plans to execute the five leftists.

Nearly 200 flights in and out of Spain were cancelled as European airline workers joined the boycott and in West Germany thousands of workers held a 2-minute silent protest. Italian workers held fifteen minute silent demonstrations and in Greece work came to a halt for 10 minutes and transportation workers began a two-day boycott against Spain. Also in Greece, private school teachers were instructed to tell their students about Franco's fascist regime and his murder of the five radicals, con-

victed with six others of allegedly killing police officers.

Madrid on October 1 preceded by just a few hours a large government-sponsored demonstration held to counter the onslaught of anti-Franco protests inside and outside Spain. The rally also celebrated the 39th anniversary of the start of the civil war that brought Franco to power—with the help of the Nazis—over the duly elected federal government.

A large number of people had been brought in from the provinces to the rally, government employees and other workers had been given the day off, schools were closed and organizations of veterans and other rightists were out in force. Franco thanked the crowd, which was largely middle-class and middle-aged according to a New York Times report, for what he called their "serene and virile demonstration of support."

Police immediately launched a massive hunt for the people who had killed the three policemen, putting up road blocks throughout the city and stopping and searching cars. Heavy security was also in effect at the rally as soldiers and riot police stood by and helicopters flew overhead.

At the funeral for the 3 policemen the next day hundreds of plainclothes policemen shouted "death to all communists" and called for more government executions of suspected leftists. They held their arms outstretched in fascist salutes as they filed by the coffins.

# STUDENTS

Nominees are needed to complete the elections for student members of Departmental Executive Committees in the following departments:

Architecture	Music
Asian Studies	Philosophy
Classical Languages and Hebrew	Puerto Rican Studies
Germanic and Slavic Languages	Romance Languages
Mechanical Engineering	School Services

Nominees are also needed to complete elections for student members of Departmental Student Advisory Committees in the following departments:

Art	Jewish Studies
Chemical Engineering	Political Science
Civil Engineering	Secondary and Continuing Education
Computer Science	Social and Psychological Foundations
Earth and Planetary Science	Sociology
Economics	Speech
History	Technology

You must be at least a Junior and a major in the department in order to be eligible to run.  
Petitions are available in Admin. 201, Finley 152 or each department office. Pick one up today.

**Deadline: October 20th.**

## THE COURSE AND TEACHER EVALUATION HANDBOOK

### NEEDS PEOPLE

If you can write, do layout, are good with statistics, or just want to be a part of something beneficial to students then we'll do anything we can to get you.

Come by the Student Senate Office, Room 331 Finley and ask for John Long, or leave a message in Room 152 Finley.

# Kent State Killings: "Trial Was A Sham"

BY JOHN COOK

CLEVELAND\* Ohio (Guardian/LNS)—"Justice is not served," said the mother of one of the victims of the Kent State massacre, after a federal grand jury cleared Ohio Governor James Rhodes, former Kent State president Robert White and 27 other defendants from any responsibility for the May 1970 slaying of four students and wounding of nine others during anti-war protests on the Ohio campus.

The 9-3 vote by a six-man, six-woman jury came on August 27 after 36 hours of deliberations over testimony presented during the 15 week trial.

Lawyers for the plaintiffs—the nine wounded students and the parents of those slain—immediately called upon the judge to set the verdict aside and announced that they would appeal the decision.

Joseph Kelnor, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, said Judge Donald Young had made the trial "a mockery" and "prejudged the minds of the jurors against us." He said that the appeal would "prove that perjury was committed by one of the guardsmen."

The \$46 million civil damage suit was the latest legal attempt to place responsibility for the fatal assault by the Ohio National Guard on the officials involved. The trial covered 13 separate cases against Rhodes, White and former and present members of the National Guard.

## "Sham In Every Way"

"It's still murder," Tom Grace, who lost a foot as a result of the shooting, shouted at the judge as the verdict was announced. Other plaintiffs broke into tears and moaned.

"This is an outrage," Grace shouted again as the suits were turned down one by one. "There is no justice. This trial has been a sham in every way."

Judge Young threatened to throw Grace out of the locked courtroom if he continued to denounce the proceedings.

When the verdict against Dean Kahler, who is now paralyzed from the waist down and confined to a wheelchair, was read, his fiance broke into loud sobs.



"Oh my God," Arthur Krause, whose daughter Allison was killed by the guardsmen, cried out in anguish when the verdict against Kahler was read. Kahler has received no compensation, not even medical expenses, from the state for his disability and may never get such aid now that the damage suit has been lost.

A poll of the jurors revealed that three women had held out for finding against the defendants. One of them broke into tears as they filed into the courtroom to deliver the verdict. Krause called to the three women who wanted to hold the state officials liable, "We thank you, God bless you."

Alan Canfora, who was shot in the wrist during the assault, told reporters after the verdict, "After years of intense effort and 14 weeks of courtroom battle with a weak judge and deceptive, hostile defense lawyers, we have been insulted once again by this verdict."

"I am frightened," Elaine Holstein, whose son, Jeffrey Miller, was killed during the protest, said, "The jury today gave license to the government to shoot anyone who does not agree with them."

Mrs. Thomas Grace, mother of

Tom Grace, said that she had spent two days at the trial. "I saw Judge Young constantly put down the lawyers for our side. It got so bad I couldn't stand it anymore" and so she returned to her home in Syracuse, N.Y.

"We have a National Guard that is supposed to protect us," she said, "but instead they shoot and wound and kill people for protesting and throwing stones."

The National Guard had been ordered to the Kent State campus by Gov. Rhodes following two days of protests by Kent students over the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. ground troops a few days earlier. The invasion of Cambodia marked a dramatic escalation of the U.S. war effort and students across the country responded by organizing massive demonstrations and other protests to denounce the action.

Rhodes delivered a scathing attack on the students during the protests and attempted to ban all demonstrations. When the students refused to comply, he called out the National Guard and declared a martial law situation. The guardsmen attempted to disperse a peaceful noon rally at Kent with tear gas but were rebuffed by angered students. While retreating, the guardsmen

suddenly turned and fired at the students.

Representatives of Cambodia, upon arriving August 30 in New York City to reoccupy their seat at the United Nations, made special mention of the students' role in opposing the invasion of their country. The Cambodians told the press that many people in the U.S. "especially the university students of Kent and Jackson (State University) have taken part in demonstrations against the invasion of Cambodia by American troops and many of them have paid with their lives in the course of the struggle."

A high level government campaign was engineered to cover up the incident and blame the students for the shootings, but a tireless effort by the victims' parents most notably Arthur Krause, brought the case to trial.

The trial revealed several instances of lying and falsification of evidence by state officials and guardsmen. The plaintiffs' case destroyed the government's claims that a student sniper prompted the shootings, that the students were charging the guardsmen and pelting them with stones and that the students were trying to start a riot.

Evidence presented at the trial clearly showed that Rhodes provoked the peaceful demonstration by ordering the Guard to the campus and that the guardsmen were not in danger. A film taken by a student and analyzed by a government-sponsored study concluded that there was no rush of students toward the Guard, and that only five students were within 85 feet of the Guard just before the shooting, three of them standing still.

Judge Young would not allow much of the key evidence that had been compiled, however, and consistently displayed a bias against the plaintiffs. He refused to let them present an FBI ballistics test that showed the Guard commander had lied about the shooting, yet allowed the defendants to present a bag of rocks they claimed were thrown at the guardsmen by students.

Young also allowed the defense to question the wounded students and other witnesses about their political views, claiming a basic issue in the trial was "how far may a man act in support of his beliefs and how far may the government suppress, not the holding of those beliefs, but the translation of them into action."

The jury was largely hand-picked by the defense lawyers, who deliberately excluded Jews, people who had attended college and anyone under 25. In spite of defense attempts to exclude blacks, two black people were eventually allowed onto the jury.

One of the men named in the suit, Sylvester Del Corso, who headed the Guard at the time of the shootings, said the decision was "a great support for our system of jurisprudence and a great support for law enforcement."

His elation may be short-lived, however, as efforts are already underway to have the verdict thrown out. The setback is one of the many that have characterized the fight to bring out the truth about Kent State, but the plaintiffs in the case have persisted through all of them.

Arthur Krause said that the current trial "made the facts a matter of record," adding, "Kent State is going to be around for a long, long time."

# Salesman: "What More Do You Want?"

(Continued from Page 4)

Able: (throwing head up and panting) Yeah, yeah, yeah. Happy, happy, happy.

Salesman: What would you like sir?

Able: (head up - quietly and clear) Like... I'd like everyone to have enough.

Salesman: (quietly with interest) Enough?

Able: Enough family.

Salesman: Is that all?

Able: (pushing his head down, with his own hand, on the case and crying with a lisp) All, all, all.

Salesman: All the ties sir?

Able: silence.

The salesman throws his hands up in mock helplessness. Then he steps forward to touch Able.

Salesman: (softly) Can I help?

Able: (jumping back against the wall) DON'T TOUCH ME. YOU DOG. YOU SLAVE. I'LL NEVER TALK. YOU CAN TIE A HUNDRED WHITE HORSES TO MY ANKLES.

Salesman: (softly) It's OK. You don't have to talk.

Able: (putting his elbow on the case and slouching - clearly) And why not? Why can't I talk? It's come to my attention that people are basically sick. Sick with themselves, their lives, their worlds --

Salesman: Can I help you?

BLACK OUT

Scene: The lights are turned on after a brief pause. Able is sitting on the counter with his legs

crossed and his arms folded on his chest. The salesman is standing against the wall.

Able: (clearly) You don't think I'm too bright?

Salesman: Bright sir?

Able: Yeah. You know. B-R-I-G-H-T. Bright.

Salesman: Like a bulb sir?

Able: (banging his foot against the side of the case) No, no, no.

Salesman: I'm sorry sir. But I don't understand.

Able: (condescending) That's the problem. You don't understand. The world is in trouble - our natural resources are nearly depleted, there has been an increase in violent crimes, our food is being poisoned with chemicals - and you do nothing to help.

Salesman: Can I help sir?

Able: (yelling and spitting to the salesman) Yes, yes, yes.

Salesman: Then you would like a tie sir?

Able: (quietly) A tie?

Salesman: Yes sir.

Able: (quietly) A tie?

Salesman: Yes sir.

Able: NO! I don't want a tie.

Salesman: What do you want sir?

Able: (yelling and spitting) WANT! WANT! WANT!

Salesman: (pushing against mirrors) Yes sir. What do you want?

Able: (in a grunt) Want - want - want.

(in a slur) Waaaant - waaaant - waaaant.

(choopy) wa - Ant, Wa - ant, Wa - Ant.

Salesman: Can I help you sir?

BLACK OUT

Scene: After a pause the lights are turned on. The salesman is standing behind the counter and Able is against the mirrors.

Salesman: I don't think I can help you sir, I'm sad to say.

Able: Help?

Salesman: You don't want a tie, I'm sad to say.

Able: O! course I don't want a tie.

They're irrelevant.

Salesman: Ties!

Able: (quietly) Ties.

Salesman: Then I can't help you.

Able: (slowly descending to the floor) But I don't need help.

Salesman: (leaning over the counter) Then why sir, come to me?

Able: Because you will listen.

Salesman: Can I help you, sir?

BLACK OUT

## Train to Villach

Austrian druzles are the size of an eyelash. The brow: wet and green, from the mountain's view, follows the path of dirt rocks.

In fog the horizon disappears, the shape of all heads dim, Night is made the guts of it, and the foregiveness of a hat it means to be done, slowly, enacts.

THEA KAPLAN SCHILLER



## An Interview With Carl Oglesby

# From Dallas to Watergate:

By HERB FOX

The possibility of connections between Dallas and Watergate, connections that tie together a decade of assassinations, wars and presidential police states, have hardly been spoken above a whisper. To intimate that the most important political decisions made in this "democracy" are made with bullets and media deceptions, with billy clubs and double agents, all controlled by a cabal that no one sees or hears of directly, is to let on that you're either projecting emotional paranoia or that you've reached a highly sophisticated level of political consciousness.

New credence is being given to, in very small doses and in select sectors of political thought, the contingency of conspiratorial rule of America. Much of the rationalization for this stems originally from the assassination of John Kennedy. The contradictory nature of, and concealment of, much of the evidence in the case, portrayed by the Warren Commission, is very well known.

But to connect the likelihood of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy to the very nature of power in America? Isn't that stretching the point? Perhaps it isn't when one puts the decade after Dallas into its properly puzzling perspective.

Four political assassinations occur within nine years; the guns were pointed at four of the most important political leaders of the era. Each case is "solved" by laying blame on four different "lone nuts". But the evidence against these men is so full of startling contradictions and rationalizations in some cases, and so flimsy as to be actually non-existent in others, that it is safe to say that not one of the murders have been fully solved.

One president (Johnson) resigns in an alleged bow to mass opposition to his war policies. His successor extends those policies treacherously and resists acknowledging the opposition. How much is truly known of the forces behind presidential politics?

The most powerful president in history is toppled by a scandal that was allegedly investigated thoroughly. Yet, we still do not know how top-notch CIA operatives get caught by night watchmen, or why the Nixon campaign committee feels the need for plumbers and fascist Huston Plans. We do not really understand why the connections of Watergate to the underworld-Cuban exiles, to Arthur Bremer and unaccounted-for money, are never explored by Congress or the media.

If these events happened in a foreign, less "stable," government most of us would unflinchingly accept the possibility that the real power source is hidden. But these events occurred in (It Can't Happen Here) America, where even some of the country's harshest critics acknowledge a semblance of democratic form.

Carl Oglesby might be a familiar name to some of you. He was a founder and president (1965-66) of SDS, and was a major figure in the anti-war movement. He was known as a major New Left theoretician. In a very real sense, Oglesby's analysis of American politics was years ahead of popular acceptance.

Oglesby has recently developed a theory of power in America that, for the first time in left-wing thought, takes into account the particulars discussed above.

In a book to be released this spring, entitled *Yankees and Cowboys, from Dallas to Watergate: A Decade Reinterpreted*, Oglesby will map out an American power structure that is divided by what he calls a "hairline crack." The "Yankees", a Northeastern power center made up of institutions such as multinational corporations, banks and Ivy League intelligentsia, and the "Cowboys," a Southwestern-based power made up of institutions such as the defense industries, right-wing oil barons, and underworld-Cuban exile connections, are engaged in a power struggle that lurches back and forth, dragging the rest of the nation into a delusion of lone nuts, bungling burglars, and most of all, democracy.

Oglesby is now active in the Assassination Information Bureau (AIB), a group centered in Cambridge, Mass., that conducts teach-ins and slide presentations at colleges and communities across the country, building popular support for the opening of a new investigation into the murder of JFK.

In the following interview, Oglesby gives us a rough sketch of an American power structure that is more terrifying than most of us will want to deal with. But deal with it or not, Oglesby's words stand as a testament for trying to uncover a sense out of an elusive reality.

OP: How did you first become aware of assassination as a political issue?

Oglesby: There's no big flash or thunderbolt. As with most things, it's an idea that gradually suggests itself, which you struggle with, reject for awhile, and then gradually find more useful, comforting, accommodating, explanatory . . . bit by bit.

I guess I first started getting excited about it when I saw the kind of crowds that Bob Katz and the other lecturers of the AIB (Assassination Information Bureau) were drawing. People were really excited about this issue, and it wasn't a bumper, or a down trip, or depressing to look at this stuff. It was kind of an up trip . . . It was the same kind of reaction that we used to see in the anti-war movement, when people would get excited by ideas. They would feel liberated by the insights, even if they were terrifying insights.

OP: But at what point did you begin to think that there was more to the question of assassinations than who did kill JFK?

Oglesby: Oh, I never believed for an instant that Oswald killed JFK. I don't think many people did. I was sitting at my desk — I was a military editor for the military-industrial complex, when (the assassination) happened. And as soon as word spread through the company, everybody made the assumption that a right-wing conspiracy was behind it, and that it had something to do with Kennedy's cutting the defense budget. We felt it where I was working — Kennedy had cut a missile contract at the Bendix Corporation.

OP: Can you give us a sketch of your "Yankee-Cowboy" theory?

Oglesby: O.K. — You asked for a sketch, and you'll get a sketch — but don't write that I'm simplistic.

I say that there are two power centers in the country — The Northeast ("Yankees") and the Southwest ("Cowboys"), and that these correspond to the power centers that split the country at the time of the Civil War, except that now the North is incumbent, and the South is sort of rising — where the reverse was the case in the Civil War, when the South was on top and it was the North coming along with new ideas.

I say that the class economic basis of this split can be understood in terms of the movement of the American Frontier, and what that did over the decades and the centuries to the shape of the



American political experience.

In part, I think that the frontier's existence led to the persistence of a class economic type — the entrepreneur, the individual capitalist, who disappears as a type in the economies Marx studies, along with the appearance of the big monopolies, who gobble up the entrepreneurs.

In the American experience, where there was a constantly open Western boundary, the entrepreneurial mode of capitalist accumulation constantly had access to new space. The monopolies had come along behind them — this was true of the railroads and the highways — but they were always behind (the individual capitalists).

And it was just until the Cold War, there's always been that frontier for the entrepreneur to escape into. There was never a necessity for a total type of confrontation between the forces and it's obvious why I nicknamed them "Cowboys" and "Yankees."

The next step of the theory is that the Chinese



revolution basically closed down the American frontier. The Korean War obviously had everything to do with that. I see it as a struggle of the frontier, and the Vietnam War was a continuation of that. At least it's clear to the people who made the original commitment to the war, and who fought so hard to win it, that without the Chinese revolution behind what the Vietnamese were doing, it wouldn't have been so threatening. All of them saw themselves as containing the revolution in Asia that burst out of China.

I think that the reason why there is this much hysteria about containing this actually non-expansionist Chinese boundary is that it interferes with the Western movement of the American frontier. It's been an abiding point of American statecraft from the beginning, from Teddy Roosevelt, to keep that (frontier) open. But it's been closed down by the Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese revolutions, and the United States now stands at an impasse.

As a result, policy differentials that used to be attenuated and compromised, made possible by the (open) frontier, came due. For example, the country has never had to make a decision between the Atlantic and the Pacific because it could tend to both. The impact of World War Two, domestically speaking, was that it was a two front war, to be fought simultaneously — a war to maintain the Atlantic civilization as the basis of industrial culture, which is what the Yankees orient to with their multinational corporations, and, on the other hand, the frontierist move in the Pacific, towards Asia. I'm saying that the tensions that we have now, that express themselves in, for example, Dallas and Watergate, which were coups — power coups — those tensions emerge from the fact that the basis of compromise between the Atlantic (Yankee) and the frontierist (Cowboy) perspectives, which was the availability of China, has been obliterated by the Chinese revolution, Korea and Vietnam. And that's what produced a long term crisis of policy in the U.S..

Middle East. The independent ones who U.S. — Texas, Southern get a lot of their oil out know there's a lot of interest but there's still enough to recognize the separate frequently squabble over across those lines.

OP: How does this the assassination of JFK?

Oglesby: There are necessary to the understanding happened subsequently explicitly than other pre make a specific Yankee that's the secret to power country. Anybody who coalition between the forces of the Southwest, prosperity, stability and to domestic acceptance tried to do that, and John it.

Johnson was basically to win the presidency (to presidency was won, and of governing the country pushed into the side.

Well, Kennedy made thought he could bring coalition (through Johnson would help govern the president, he turned his back on them in the Bay organized this big invasion would be sure to fail. All steps he gave the right mend.

On domestic issues, it as on other foreign policy

## "The Yankee interest is economic the Cowboy interest is expansionist"

which brings these groups, which formerly coalesced, into more and more disagreement with each other. I see these disagreements as hairline cracks (in the power structure), by the way, not a Grand Canyon.

OP: What are the interests of the Yankees, and where can the Cowboy's expand to now?

Oglesby: The Yankee interest is in stabilizing the world economic order. The Cowboy interest is in expansion. You can see this in terms of the military sales — the attempt to develop a compromise is in terms of: if the Cowboys can't have the Vietnam War, then at least they're going to get the biggest arm sales abroad they've ever had. It's close to \$10 billion. Why do they need war when they can sell to Iran?

I think that in some respect, there's a very important Yankee-Cowboy factor in the energy crisis, in the respect of the division of the American oil establishment into the majors and the independents. With a few exceptions, the majors are concentrated in the Northeast, and have the big arrangements with the European cartels, and get their oil from the

Congo, he gave offences he started moving back on decisive steps were in '63 stop raiding Cuba, and responded to the fact that the FBI raid their bases in It was after that, that decided, according to Miami police, that Kennedy Cuban people, and they violence at targets of off meant explicitly Kennedy

With enormously backgrounds, the assass me, were probably motivation, around the fact them get Cuba back, and syndicate the loss of all to let them go to Vietnam had cut the defense bud dollars; he was making nu he was doing a lot of thing



# Power Coups and Murder?



people. I feel that this is probably the obvious place to look for the answer to the question who killed Kennedy.

OP: So the assassination was a Cowboy coup d'etat — killing the Yankee Kennedy to impose the Cowboy Johnson?

Oglesby: Right.

OP: How do the Cowboys manifest themselves in the agencies like the CIA?

Oglesby: Howard Hunt. (Frank) Sturgis. The operations type, over and above the intelligence types, the Ivy League, who are not always overly against them, or that much better (than the operatives). But there is that opposition, between the Eastern establishment and the rugged individualist, 007 type romantic.

OP: This implies that the agents work on their own, without orders from above?

Oglesby: This implies that the agency is split.

OP: How would this theory tie in with the other

and upon discovering answers to these questions, then taking advantage of the situation to arrange Watergate. I think that detailed analysis of the physical record, the actual arrest, the break-in, the performance of the figures before and after, makes a very solid case for that.

And as a result, Clark Clifford (a Yankee) comes out in an article in the New York Times, March 1973, right after McCord's letter to Sirica blows the whole thing right open, and lays down a play for an orderly succession, which would have the result of turning Cowboy power into Yankee power. First Clifford says (in his article) on some pretext, that Agnew would be allowed to resign. And that happened.

Point two (of Clifford's article) is that a new vice-president (would be appointed) satisfactory to all side, and that happened perfectly. Ford is a man of the center, very close to Rockefeller and very trusted by the defense people.

And then (Clifford wrote) for Nixon to resign, the



## “McCord was a double agent, working for the Yankees”

assassinations?

Oglesby: In my view, at least tentatively, on a hypothetical level, the narrative that I would reconstruct, is that it took the Yankees a little while to figure out what happened in Dallas, and it took a little while longer than that to organize a counter-action.

The counter-action that was organized began to come into focus at the end of 1967, when a lot of heavy Yankees showed up at Johnson's cabinet, or around him, in important governmental positions. I'm thinking of people like (Averill) Harriman, (Cyrus) Vance, (George) Ball, (Clark) Clifford, a few others, who suddenly started playing important roles in the Johnson administration. There was the Tet offensive, and in the background of that the gold outflow. There was a crisis in the beginning of 1968.

Then, at the end of March, in 1968, you remember, with no prior announcement, with no preparation for an heir, Johnson resigns. He stops the air war in Vietnam, and agrees to set up peace talks in Paris. In other words, the Yankee program.

And at the same time, Clifford was, in effect, governing the country as Secretary of Defense. Harriman and Cyrus Vance opened up the Paris Peace talks. Vance went to diffuse the Pueblo incident. A whole lot of movings and shakings, to prepare the way for Bobby Kennedy's presidential campaign.

And it's on the record that RFK had the intention of getting to the bottom of the Dallas killing, once he was president, but it was not an issue he felt he could open until he had presidential power behind him.

But anyway, that (Yankee) plan was working very good — Johnson had been pushed out of the way, the war had been de-escalated it looked like there was a definite turn toward peace, and Bobby Kennedy was certain to win. That was the Yankee plan, but of course it got busted up (by the assassination of RFK). For want of a leader, at the last minute, the (Yankee) coalition fell apart, and then Nixon came on, and he started putting the screws in real fast.

Nixon is a type of Cowboy, really close to bandits, closer to Meyer Lansky than I think people have guessed. (Nixon) gave into the Yankees by bringing Kissinger in, getting him a conspicuous role to play, and by allowing dialogue with China.

Kissinger was to Nixon what Johnson was to Kennedy, but there was a difference. In Nixon's case, he decided that he would include the Yankees in the middle of the new government, and not try to exclude them from the government coalition. Hence Kissinger's enormous power which, of course, reflects the power of the Council of Foreign Relations and a lot of other Yankee institutions.

But I think, at the same time, Nixon had seen this as an opportunity to freeze the state and to take definite steps in SE Asia. That's very speculative and conjectural on my part, though.

We can tell from the kind of police state activity that Nixon was bringing down, the Huston plan and other kinds of police actions, that he was absolutely trying to get a monopoly on intelligence estimates. And that means that he was looking for the power to decree a police state.

But anyway, he got fucked in Watergate.

OP: How does Watergate fit into your Cowboy-Yankee theory?

Oglesby: I argue that McCord was a double agent, working for the Yankees and Mr. Helms (of the CIA) all the time, and that he was in fact, infiltrated into the Nixon secret group with the precise purpose of finding out what it was about, what they were up to.

new vice president to come on, and appoint a new VP, and the whole thing is finished. The dance is done.

Which is exactly what happened. This was the Clifford Plan. Check it out in the New York Times, in early '73, around March or April.

OP: Why did the Yankees want to get rid of Nixon in the first place?

Oglesby: A, he was allowing the European position to crumble — witness Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey. B, his economic measures were terrible. He had bullshit artists working for him, who had a lot of theories, and the Yankee bankers didn't trust him that much. C, as I mentioned, he was trying, for whatever purpose, to make a monopoly on the intelligence estimates, which is usually a function shared out on the National Security Council level, by parties that are not politically responsible to each other, or that have some independence.

For example, the FBI and the CIA don't want to answer to the same master. They have bad arguments, and have broken off relations.

But ordinarily, in the ultimate councils of the country, when they come to establish a precise national security threat, the CIA and the FBI have the power to say no. That power was implemented by the CIA, in fact, directly against Nixon, in 1969, '70, '71, when Nixon asked them to confirm the FBI's



Peter Green/LNS

estimates that the New Left was the creature of foreign powers, even if we weren't getting money from the foreign powers.

But the CIA, when it was consulted by Nixon, when asked to verify that, came back on at least two occasions, which the NY Times has published something about, with a polite but firm denial, saying that from what they could tell, the New Left was clean. Nixon got very furious at that. He felt frustrated. He needed CIA approval, but he couldn't get it. I don't know what he meant to do with it, but as a result of not getting it, he set up the Tom Huston

plan. And if you look at it, the Huston plan was simply an effort to centralize intelligence functions inside the White House and take it basically out of the hands of the CIA.

OP: Wouldn't a mass movement to resist this power structure be difficult to build because of the invisibility of the targets?

Oglesby: Our movement is to demand the truth, and an end to the coverups, and the targets will just come along as they come along, I think. The targets we have to deal with (now) are tactical ones — particular Congressmen who don't want it to happen, or particular professors who'll have to be debated on the question.

## Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 2)

Special police protection for UN delegates, unless the Federal Government pays in full, should and must be eliminated. New York City money should be used on the city's residents and visitors, not the world's.

The city should bring a swift end to rent control, which has caused mass abandonment of taxable property in the city, and may also be responsible for a large degree of tax delinquencies in the city. At the same time, those who are behind in tax payments should be penalized by heavy fines and, if necessary, jail sentences.

Tolls of \$1 should be imposed immediately on all East River and Harlem River Bridges, the money to be used to return the subway and bus fares to 35¢, and to keep private bus fares at present levels. Higher mass transit fares hurt the city's economy—further reducing collectible taxes—and drive out the middle class.

The Transit Authority should streamline its operations, and set new productivity standards. (The average TA worker now works 4 hours and gets paid for 8.)

A new, higher commuter tax should be put into effect for those who work—but don't live—in New York City. This tax should be at the same rate as that of residents of the city. (After all, they benefit from the city's services too, don't they?)

The state, too, must do more for the city than just giving it some cooling-off time. It should make an immediate takeover of courts and corrections systems in the city, both financially and managerially, in order to lessen the load of the future on the residents of this city.

And, since helping the city, the state will find itself in a borrowing bind by December, the legislators in Albany should eliminate those pay raises they voted themselves, showing investors (and the residents of the state and city) that they mean to tighten their belts also.

It may already be too late to save the city from default, even with measures—without them, default is a certainty.

Barry Lefsky

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Oct 10, 1975

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# Television

say "President Ford barely missed a second assassination attempt today . . ." One might almost have expected an explosion of canned laughter to follow, so unreal was it to see a newscaster almost nonchalantly telling us that our president had been shot at again.

(Oneis also reminded of an incident in which Sally Quinn, the ill-fated journalist whom CBS tried to make a star overnight, burst out laughing on the air following the report of a man who was sucked out of an airplane after an explosion. There was also Uncle Weatherby on his 25th anniversary night, who unaware that he was still on the air even after the broadcast was over, yelled out "Where's my fucking cake!")

If the comedies had forced one to think about the distinction between farce and reality, the 10:00 news will prove to make the problem ever more diffuse.

Following is a rough outline of the newscast that night. Try to bear in mind that the fiction segment of the evening was over and that now real life events would take over. (My comments appear in several items)

- President Ford is shot at by a woman in man's clothing . . . The attempt by Sarah Jane Moore, who is found to have had connections with the Patty Hearst food give away program, follows by two weeks the attempt of another woman, Squeaky Fromme, connected to the Manson family . . . It is also learned that Moore had earlier been detained by San Francisco police and later released.

- A funeral is held for a policeman shot at by a drug dealer in the Village . . . Mayor Beame, in the midst of the city's economic crisis, takes leave of city affairs for the third time in seven days to attend a cop's funeral.

- Eight policemen are charged with the beating to death of a prisoner taken into custody . . . several cops (who are paid up to \$23,000 a year to protect the lives of citizens), who witnessed the beating, have now, three months later, come forth to testify . . . The victim had been officially charged with assault after his death

- A New Jersey court is attempting to define death in the wake of landmark case in which the foster parents of a girl who has been in a coma for 6 months and is being kept alive solely by a respirator, are asking that the girl be allowed to die. Doctors report that the girl is, and can never be, more than a vegetable . . . Her condition was attributed to a mixture of drugs and alcohol

- A witness, whose face is darkened to prevent identification, tells reporters that at least two state senators have been regularly sending lists of names of friends and relatives whom they wish to be placed on the city's payroll . . . All have reportedly received government jobs . . . When asked what qualifications the individuals had, the witness replied "I don't know, but I do know for sure their qualifications were absolutely not taken into consideration."

- The Justice Department is beginning a criminal investigation of the circumstances surrounding the destruction of a letter threatening to blow up a Dallas police department that had been sent by Lee Harvey Oswald a few days before Kennedy's assassination . . . This news comes a day after reports that the CIA had taped two phone conversations with Oswald within a couple of months before the assassination.

- Senator Schweiker is urging the Senate Intelligence Committee to subpoena Watergate figure Howard Hunt to testify whether or not he received an order from the Nixon White House to assassinate syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. For several years, Anderson has proven to be an embarrassment to such prominent figures as Henry Kissinger, J. Edgar Hoover, Richard Daley, Wilbur Mills, President Thieu . . . and Richard Nixon.

- Another policeman was shot today while responding to a call about an elderly man exposing himself in front of a tenement building.

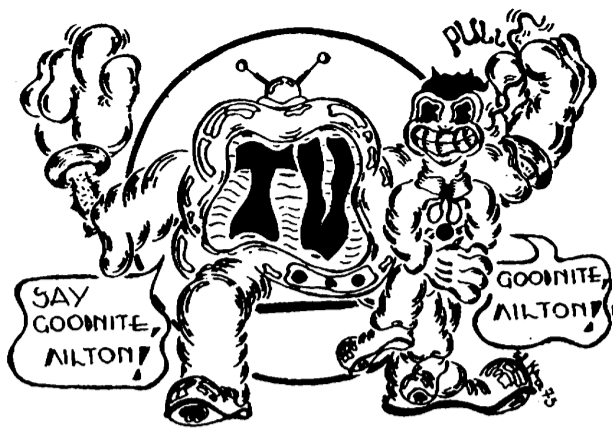
- The Broadway strike is continuing as the major issue still being debated is whether theatres should pay musicians a steady salary — even when the play they're

The following program is suggested for mature audiences. Those easily disturbed or offended are urged to tune to another station.

And now, we present the President of the United States speaking on the economy . . .



Page 12 - October 10, 1975 - Or



showing isn't a musical.

- In the Bronx, over a hundred students staged a demonstration — they want an end to the teacher's strike so they can get back to classes. (!!!)

- Joe Frazier says he's angry at Muhammed Ali. Apparently, when Frazier looked out of his hotel window, Ali was standing in the street aiming a gun in Frazier's direction. It was a toy, of course, and a spokesman for Ali said it was just another "gag."

- A movie review about a gay gangster who holds up a bank to collect money for his transvestite boyfriend to undergo a sex change operation. During the robbery, the thugs order pizza and coke for the bank patrons and later become victims themselves of an obscene phone call made to the bank.

What an incredibly funny plot! At last, some real humor. But somehow, it seems not quite original; somehow, it seems something like this occurred before; somewhere. Stu Klein (the reviewer) refreshes our memories.

The plot is not original. It is not fiction. It is based on an actual bank robbery committed in Brooklyn two years ago. The movie is the real thing.

A note about the film of the attempted assassination. It had been run about 5 or six times that evening but it was not until the very last time I viewed it that I spotted an interesting little feature. You may recall that it begins with Ford shaking hands with passers-by. In the background a crowd is heard cheering. Suddenly, the shot rings out. Almost as if on cue, the crowd that had been cheering, almost in unison raise the pitch of their voices in reaction to the shot as though they were cheering the beginning of a fireworks display. Moments later, as an expression of anguish crosses Ford's face and he is forced into a car by agents, the cheers turn to murmurs as it is soon understood that those were not firecrackers. The cameraman then swung the camera to his left where a commotion had ensued. A crowd of people were yelling, police moved in and quickly emerged, grappling with an apparent suspect. It was an eerie scene, another assassination attempt, screams, a ring of secret service and policemen converging on a suspect. But it was not till the last time the film was rolled when I noted that inconspicuously present in the lower left hand corner of the film, were the partially obscured letters of what appeared to be a billboard. The visible letters read "erica." In a moment, I realized that the word was, of course, "America." Sure enough, the camera slowly widened its view and allowed us to see that indeed, it was America, though it was not a billboard. It was a sign identifying the building it was a part of — the Bank of America. The same bank that in the 60's had been a major focus of the anti-Johnson and anti-Nixon movements.

By now I was downright suspicious. Certainly, some one must have allowed Rod Serling to slip into the newsroom and commandeer the news operation while somehow, the script Walter Cronkite was working on became mixed up with those from some comedy series.

Come on, Walter, fess up! Another assassination attempt? Why, we've seen the same scene so many times. Surely, you don't expect us to fall for it twice in one month? A Woman assassin? In men's clothes? Who had called up police to arrest her the previous Sunday (it was later learned) and whom they ignored? Surely this was a script from the FBI.

And cops getting killed? Come on. They get shot at but everyone knows that they never really get hurt. The Rookies sure wouldn't stand for that.

And what about that girl whose been in a hospital for six months. Marcus Welby wouldn't stand for that. Besides, anyone who really remained in a New York City hospital that long could not possibly avoid having at least one kidney, a lung, two toes and an arm removed in cases of mistaken identity.

And kids demonstrating to get into school? That plot would nauseate even Lucas Tanner. Even the turkeys in his class would probably beat ass if they came upon such a demonstration.

And really - CIA plots to kill Anderson and FBI attempts to destroy Kennedy assassination evidence? Didn't Mission Impossible and I Spy go off the air a couple of years ago? Besides no longer being able to differentiate between comedies and news, I now felt I was hallucinating. I actually thought I was seeing a street filled with people carrying six foot long packages of gum. And I thought I saw a group of children exorcising a middle class family's laundry in their back yard, chanting "Ring around the collar" to a childhood nursery rhyme. And a Chinese cook falling into an oven he

just cleaned with Easy Off as a cowboy called the Caciatore Kid came barging in with two chickens.

That was it. I was determined not to believe anything else I saw on the air. My television remained on, however, and at 11:30, as I was about to shut it off, the screen turned black. Fortunately, the screen immediately lit up again; I was certainly in no mood to deal with a television that turned itself off. Words then appeared on the screen. It read "Assassination Attempt". The words then disappeared for a moment and then reappeared, this time with a second line added - "A Special Report".

And then, honestly, came the following announcement, verbatim:

(in solemn tone) "Assassination attempt"...(pause)... "A special report"...(pause)... "brought to you by Bufferin"... (pause)... "for fast relief of headaches...."

— Peter Grad



## A Toothache

Rotating wheels on one small beach.

Strapless masks of bland jargon

Disguised as unstarspangled terror

Differing into three strides of grumbling anger.

Two eyes averted upon brightly fogged mountains

And snaky hills being bordered by big and little dippers

Dipped in swampy rain water

With mosquito seas alongside sprout sandwiches and spiritual smokes

Of hurt teeth and senseless summers

And lost loves

And last looks

And terrible tokes of darkness in a trembling tent.

— Donna F. Kreiner

# Our Man in Afghanistan

The following article was compiled from letters and postcards received from OP staff member Matt Seaman.

**Dillenburg (W. Germany), June 27**

I got here last Monday, and so far I've just been relaxing in Dillenburg's (my hometown, pop. 10,000) quiet atmosphere, going to our beautiful municipal pool (and reading "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" in the warmth of the sun), playing soccer, and sitting in the pub with friends in the evening.

As far as my travel plans go, I intend to leave for Yugoslavia and Greece with two friends of mine next month. Then I'll continue to Istanbul (Turkey) by myself, and from there I'll take off to the outer reaches of the Near East. I've settled for Kabul, Afghanistan as the farthest point of my itinerary.

**Saloniki (Greece), July 22** - We arrived here yesterday afternoon after a wild two-day ride through the dangerous narrow and winding roads of the Balkan. Saloniki is one of the most beautiful places I've ever seen, even though nowadays it has been degraded to a tourist attraction.

We're staying with a Greek family 15 miles south of Saloniki. It's only costing us \$20 a piece for a whole week and the people are very nice. This morning they even invited us for breakfast.

**Istanbul (Turkey), Aug. 5** - Well, here I am stuck in Istanbul. I had hoped to hitch a ride East, but there are ten times as many people looking for rides than offering them. . . or I'll probably wind up taking a train (I get 50% off on trains and boats with my student I.D.) to Ankara tomorrow evening, and then continue to Erzurum (eastern Turkey) by bus, if it turns out that I don't like the train.

One guy I met here, with whom I might have tried my luck hitching, had the incredible fortune of finding a ride straight to New Delhi. He's 20 and probably from a very wealthy family. All he does is travel wherever chance might take him. He was intending to go to Afghanistan, but with a ride to New Delhi, he said, he might as well have a look at Nepal, and then maybe continue to Australia, Hong-Kong or Japan. . .

The hostel I'm staying at is pretty good (\$0.70 a night, 7 pennies for a cup of tea or coffee) and the people are really great. It's run by a guy who speaks English, German, French, Italian and Russian fluently (he's Turkish), and it's a hangout for all kinds of Turkish leftists, most of them in their 20's.

**Teheran (Iran), Aug. 12** - Arrived here on Sunday, the 10th, after a 3 1/2-day train ride from Istanbul. The ticket cost less than \$15 (for 2,000 miles). It's been a rough two

days, with temperatures around 110° (even higher in the early afternoon), and I had to run around the city quite a bit, which is not at all easy if you have to rely on public transportation and can't speak or read the language. My problem was that I had to get a new passport, because the authorities in Afghanistan demand that a passport be valid for three months beyond your projected stay in their country (otherwise they won't give you a visa), and mine expires in October. Fortunately, the American embassy here was very helpful and issued me a new one within 24 hours.

The people here are usually very unfriendly toward tourists and try to cheat you out of your last penny. On the other hand, if you manage to communicate and get to know them better, their attitude often changes, and they go out of their way to help you.

**Herat (Afghanistan), Aug. 18** - Finally made it into Afghanistan late yesterday evening. It's quite an exotic place, with men all dressed up in turbans and flowing robes. Very different from Iran, where most people wear western clothes. By the way, did you read Alexander Dumas' "The Man in the Iron Mask"? That's what the women here remind me of. They're covered from head to toe by a long flowing robe (I forget the name). At eye level there's a horizontal opening covered by something resembling a dense net, through which it's possible to look out, but no way to look in. It's absolutely impossible to estimate anything about the prisoner inside, except perhaps her age (by looking at the hands, which are sometimes visible).

On a morning tour of the city I've seen only three non-European women who were not dressed in this fashion. I truly believe that an Afghanistan values his cattle more than his women (if he can afford more than one).

The natives have caught on to the tourist trade and are ripping people off like hell. I paid \$25 for a bunch of absolutely worthless turquises, but I console myself with the knowledge that thousands before me have met with the same fate. I have yet to meet a traveller who didn't get ripped off under \$10, some as much as \$200 or more.

Generally, foreigners have to pay 2 - 3 times as much as natives. While it's usually impossible to get a merchant down to half the price he asks for his goods, I got a shirt here for 55 Afghanis (\$1) after the merchant had initially demanded 200 Afghanis. It took me 3 hours of bargaining. I've been assured that 25 Afghanis is the standard local price.

**Islamabad (Pakistan), Aug. 29** - After seeing that Afghanistan is

pretty much overrun by tourists Heinz (the Austrian student I'm travelling with at the moment) and I decided to move on to Pakistan. Afghanistan has been inundated by would-be hippies, many of whom take an air-conditioned luxury bus from Europe straight to Kabul.

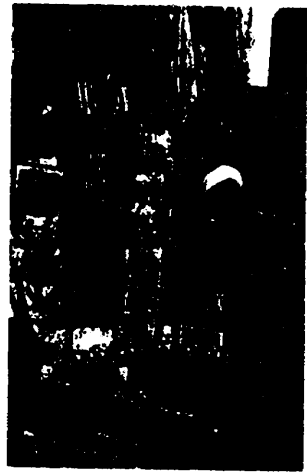
Anyway, the freak scene has shifted from Afghanistan to Kashmir—both the Indian and Pakistani sides—but the Pakistani side is safer at the moment. Pakistan is also cheaper than Afghanistan, mainly because the people are more honest. Yesterday I had lentils with meat and 2 cups of tea, all for 20¢! Cigarettes are 15¢ a pack.

So far, the trip has really been worthwhile, and free of problems (discounting the 2 days lost in Teheran while getting a new passport, the \$25 I got ripped off in Mashad and the diarrhea I had last week). If I compare my fate with the bad luck encountered by some of my fellow travellers, I've been doing really fine.



**Balakot (Pakistan), Aug. 31** - This place is about 150 miles north of Rawalpindi, already within the outer reaches of the Karakorum. Heinz and I will continue later today to Naran, 60 miles north of here and accessible only by jeep, since there are no paved roads. We plan to hang around this area for about another week and then return over Rawalpindi, Quetta, Zehedan, Kerman and Yazd to Isfahan (Iran). From there over Erzurum and Trebizond back to Istanbul. . .

**Zahedan (Iran), Sept. 14** - Dear Marc—I just found an old postcard with a stamp on it and I've just decided to send it to you. I hope you'll appreciate it! How's the news department doing? Can Ms. Beaseley be a worthy successor to her predecessor? I'll leave the answer open, as I'm not in a mood to think, sitting in the most deserted desert I've seen so far (and I've seen quite a few since I left Istanbul) with the thermometer



Shop in Quetta (Pakistan) hovering well above the 100° mark. . .

P.S. Can you believe that I met an old man in the Himalayas, who claimed to have read OP in Karachi?

## OPOP Record Reviews

By PAUL DABALSA

### The J. Geils Band— "Hotline" (Atlantic)

This Boston-based crew is one of the few bands around which can still generate a bit of excitement in me prior to a show. The new LP sizzles similar to its predecessors, but here all this bloozy boogie energy is starting to sound repetitious. "Hotline" helps to keep alive the band's grand tradition of bad-ass rock and roll, but overall it's not spectacular. Next time, boys.

### Bob Seger— "Beautiful Loser"

Another Springsteen. In concert he can cook like hell — on record he can't seem to put it all together. Here he manages his customary two good songs per album with the title cut and "Katmandu." It's come to the point where Bob must do a live LP, release a "best of" LP, or fade into oblivion.

### Edgar Winter— "Jasmine"

I shudder to think what *White Trash* might sound like today had Edgar had the good sense to keep the shit-kicking band together. Unfortunately, he has gone the way of pseudo-glitter and teenybop.

He's been sissing around with *The Edgar Winter Group* for three years now. "Nightdreams" was meant to shine-off his versatility by bringing him back to a softer, mellower sound. It might have worked had the LP been done in a more natural and freer manner. Instead, Edgar has gone overboard and wound up with an over-produced, artificial collection of tunes.

### Focus— "Mother Focus"

I've never been a great fan of this band, but at the same time I've never said or written anything negative on them. The new LP — Focus' new record consists of twelve beautiful tunes which are so smooth that you're likely to forget the album is on. As for anyone who tells you "Mother Focus" is the band's most commercial effort, they're crazy. Jean-Charles Costa take note.

### Bonnie Raitt— "Home Plate"

On her new one, Bonnie obviously misses a few bases. The best cuts, "Sugar Mama" and "Walk Out the Front Door" belong right up there with Bonnie's best. On the other hand, "What Do You Want the Boy To Do?" and the soulful chorus on "Good Enough" detract from the album. Both songs are out of her league and not what is accustomed to hear from Bonnie. Yet, they'll probably receive the most airplay (perhaps that's the intent behind them.)

### The Sensational Alex Harvey Band— "Live"

These British lads have yet to make a dent in America, and this new LP won't do it. The guitar riffs are amateurish and monotonous, and the drum and bass work add very little. Perhaps this is the type of band you must see first in order to appreciate their records.

### Foghat— "Fool for the City"

If you happen to be a *Foghat* fanatic—I guarantee you'll love this one. I'll even go as far as saying that if you're into this band, you might find this to be their best effort to date. This is high-powered, cliché rock at its most rudimentary level. Guaranteed to make you feel fifteen again.

### Commander Cody & His Lost Planet Airmen— "Tales From the Ozone"

A few fine tunes can be found scattered here and there, but overall, the new album falls short of the mark. The best cut, "It's Gonna Be One of Those Nights," is a roll-licking number which might be so good that it makes the rest of the LP sound mediocre. But in general, side one is the strong side and side two the bullshit side. Every song on side two is a throw-away with the exception of "Cajun Baby" and "Roll Your Own." Perhaps longer versions of the two and the elimination of some of those fill-in tunes would have made for a better LP.

Without the benefit of a record Leon Redbone has managed to gather healthy cult following and is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a musician's musician. Now he's latched himself to a recording career which, frankly, has nowhere to go but straight up. His ragtime sound and deeply fixed vocals makes for one of the most unique, pleasant, easy-listening recordings I've heard in quite a while.



Istanbul's Hagia Sophia Mosque

# Art Buchwald: "Humor is Hostility..."

By RICHARD RASNICK

Rasnick: Do you find that you have always been a humorous person?

Buchwald:

Yes, I was the class clown and I was always getting into trouble when I was in school. And in the Marine Corps I also got into trouble for being funny. All my life I was doing it and it has only paid off in the last few years.

What did your parents think of you as a child?

Well, I had sort of a checkered career. I was a foster child, and my foster parents could not make heads or tails of me. At a very early age I went into my own fantasy world, which is what you have to

do if you are going to be a writer. You have to go into fantasy awfully early.

Would it be appropriate to characterize your writing as political-social humor? Or how would you characterize your own writings?

A political cartoon in words. Instead of using a sketch I use my typewriter. But occasionally I write something that isn't political just to prove that I can do it. When I started out for the first fourteen years in Europe I wasn't writing political stuff, just humor about Europe.

What type of journalistic devices do you use in your writing?

Usually I write dialogue because I like dialogue. If there is any formula involved it is to treat

serious things lightly and light things seriously. I might treat the Fanny Foxx going into the Tidal Basin incident very seriously and I might treat aid to Vietnam lightly. It seems to work.

What purpose and function do you find humor and satire serve?

They relieve tension. It's quite a life to laugh at, and people do it in different ways. Comedians do it on television; other people do it on the stage, and I try to do it in writing. The whole thing is to try and make people feel good. I don't have a real purpose in mind, because I wouldn't be doing it if I didn't get paid for it. It's the only way I can survive. It's all defense for me.

Humor is hostility. Getting it out of your system. I'm in a perfect position because everybody in this country is so angry and sore at everything and I'm one of the few people who three times a week can get it off my chest.

Do you find that humor and satire, at least in your writing tends to expose and correct the foibles and prejudices of society?

I doubt it... I doubt it.

Do you think that your writing makes people aware of themselves?

I don't think that deeply about it. All that I know is that I have to get out three columns a week and I never sit down and say "This

morning I am going to save the world." I just sit down and say I've got to do a column and I better get it finished before lunch otherwise I'll have a lousy lunch.

Do you think that this country now needs more humor than anytime since World War II or the Depression because of the great number of serious, unresolved problems?

Well, I wrote a column about that in which I said that there is a shortage of humor, and therefore we have to charge more for it. It used to be that a barrel of laughs was about four dollars, but now because of the shortage, Baker, Iron and Harpie have raised it to about \$14 a barrel.

So that in actuality humor does help the country?

I guess so. I haven't thought about it. But you are competing with Jerry Ford, the budget, and Congress when it comes to humor. It used to be you write the humor and they would write the straight stuff. Now they're writing humor and you're writing straight stuff.

What is the actual process of writing a column?

I read the papers and in the papers I see the story. And then it occurs to me I've got to do something on that story. And then I think very hard—maybe a day, maybe two days, maybe two minutes—how do I say that in a different way?

I try to get it done in the morning so I can relax for the rest of the day.

Do you go out and investigate all the subjects you are writing about?

No. I was up there on the Hill the other day, which was the first time I was up there in a long time. I just did a piece about... do you know the Bermuda Triangle? You've heard about it?

Yes.

Well, I did a piece about the Washington triangle between the White House and the Capitol and the Jefferson Memorial. And all the bills and all the trial balloons and everything gets lost in the Tidal Basin, and are never heard from again.

## Highlights in Jazz' Presents Jam Session

By RON AKBAR

For three years Jack Kleinsinger's Highlights in Jazz concerts have been a fixture of the New York jazz scene. To celebrate the series' third anniversary eight outstanding jazz musicians were gathered for a monster Jam Session at NYU's Loeb Student Center last Wed., Oct. 1.

The stars of the sold-out concert were pianist Hank Jones, a veteran of Count Basie's band who now leads his own trio, Hank's brother Thad, co-leader of the renowned Thad Jones — Mel Lewis Big Band; Ron Carter, the versatile bassist whose record credits read like a Who's-Who in jazz; Red Rodney, who played trumpet with Charlie Parker three decades ago and is now making a comeback after a bout with heroin and years of obscurity in a Vegas pit band; Connie Kay, the former drummer of the Modern Jazz Quartet; trombonist Bill Watrous who heads his 17-piece Manhattan Wildlife Refuge Band; and last but not least, Phil Woods on alto sax and Frank Wes on tenor sax and flute.

The first number was a swinging piece featuring solos by all musicians. It was followed by Phil Woods' fiery rendition of "Just Friends." Red Rodney made his horn "whine" in "I Can't Get Started," superbly backed by the rhythm section consisting of Kay, Carter and Jones. One of the highlights of the first set was Ron Carter's colossal solo variations of "Willow Weep For Me," which transfixed the audience for several minutes. To wrap up the first set all musicians joined in for a sparkling version of "All Blue."

Hank Jones began the second set with a sensitive and intelligent treatment of the ballad "The Very Thought Of You," and was then joined by his brother Thad in "Deep Purple." Bill Watrous, the youngest member of the group, demonstrated his awesome ability on the trombone on "That's All," again receiving exquisite support from the rhythm section.

The evening, billed quite appropriately as "The Return of the Jam Session," gave all musicians ample room to interact as well as display their individual styles in a spontaneous, unrehearsed setting.

The next Highlights in Jazz concert, "Birdland Revisited," is scheduled for November 5 and will feature Buddy DeFranco, Billy Taylor, Eddie Jefferson, Cecil Payne, and Howard McGhee.



Art Buchwald

## Flo 'n Eddie Back With the Turtles

By PAUL DABALSA

When Flo 'n Eddie and The Turtles come to town, as they did recently for six shows at The Bottom Line, very little excitement is generated by their arrival. There's no mad rush for tickets, and no word-of-mouth enthusiasm like, "Wow... Flo 'n Eddie are coming to The Bottom Line!"

The most likely reason for this lack of overt fanaticism is that despite the number of years these guys have been around, they're hardly known to the general public. Yet, somehow, their concerts always sell-out and standing-room lines form hours prior to a show. Those who flock down to see this insane-driven band are usually part of the rock business mainstream, and/or aged Zappa zanyies.

Flo 'n Eddie (Mark Volman and Howard Kaylan) were originally one-third of The Turtles had a nice car-cruising, Beach Boys-type sound, which not only yielded the band some catchy hits, but also gave the tunes a distinct identity. Even today, many years later, most of us will remember tunes like "It Ain't Me," "Eleanor" and "Happy Together."

The Turtles disbanded when Mark and Howard decided to team up with The Mothers of Invention for awhile. The live LP recorded at The Fillmore East in June 1971 could be considered the epitome of the band's sound. The characterizations by Mark, Howard and Zappa are witty and the instrumentation superb; a treasured LP by thousands of Zappa freaks.

Mark and Howard soon left The Mothers and formed The Fluorescent Leach and Eddie. Their new show was a carry-over from The Mothers except for some of the instrumental dynamism which was missing. But the witty dialogue was retained and has never been dropped since. Even today, when it's back to Flo 'n Eddie and The

Turtles, it's their cleverness which makes for a never-a-dull-moment type of show. The act includes fine imitations of Deep Purple performing "Smoke on the Water," Elton John doing "Bonny and the Jets," The Who "Pinball Wizard," Led Zeppelin "Whole Lotta Love" and The Stones doing "Jumping Jack Flash." There's also some funny material about Patty Hearst, Joni Mitchell, Carly Simon and Patti Smith. At one point, Eddie warns the crowd about their next song, "Kama Sutra Game" — on their new Columbia LP — which has been banned in Australia. He warns, "This is a pretty tune, so if you're easily offended... fuck off!"

Later, while in the middle of a different song, the band unexpectedly breaks into "Kung Fu Fighting." Eddie admits that he hates the song, and in fact hates "all that disco bullshit." The crowd roars in approval, which sparks Eddie to yell out "If I didn't buy the goddamned song, and you didn't buy it, who the fuck did?" The crowd breaks into laughter.

The advantage of incorporating The Turtles into the show is the ability to combine a few nostalgic tunes with crazier ones such as "Eddie Are You Kidding?," "What Kind of Girl do You Think We Are" and Illegal, Immoral and Fattening." The oldies sparked signs of recognition, especially "Eleanor" and "Happy Together," which brought back the sixties for a few miraculous minutes.

The opening act was Starry Eyed and Laughing, who performed some nice tunes and were joined by The Flying Burrito Brothers for a foot-stomping, hand-clapping version of "Truck Driving Man."

As for Flo 'n Eddie and The Turtles, chances are they'll be back in town on October 24th, opening for The Starship at Radio City. Should be a good one.

## McCartney's Lyrics are Disgraceful

By PAUL DABALSA

For some strange reason, Paul McCartney wanted the credit on this album to go to Wings and not to himself. Perhaps he wanted to blame the lyrics on the group. Or maybe it was simply tactical maneuvering against the Internal Revenue Service, having them believe the astronomical sum of money being brought in by the LP was to be shared equally by the band, and not hogged by McCartney. At any rate, this is McCartney's biggest seller despite the blow to his inimitable song writing abilities, wouldn't ordinarily make such a fuss over bad lyrics—especially since its such a common occurrence nowadays—but this is a man who may be the greatest songwriters of our time, and he disgraces himself with such material.

For some reason—most likely commercial—the main effort here went into those deliciously catchy melodies. All these songs were meant to be hits. More broadly, this album had to surpass the commercial properties of "Band On The Run." And once McCartney set his mind on it, he was off. His

singing is so beautiful and his phrasing so superb that he forces you to overlook the weak lyrics. He sings with a sense of innocence and with such dominance that the music naturally takes a hold.

Besides "Listen to What The Man Said"—the most overplayed song on the radio this summer—there is also "Magneto and Titanium Man," (with some wonderful oohs and ahs by Linda) and "Medicine Jar," (a pleasant sounding tune with some sharp guitar work, steady bass, and a tapping beat). "Treat Her Gently," "Letting Go," "Love In Song," and "You Gave Me the Answer" are lesser hits which sort of round off the LP.

The question remains whether McCartney is simply experiencing a phase or whether he means to continue feeding us products which could be considered custom-tailored for AM airplay. If McCartney can keep on writing good music, but perhaps also go back to an intelligent approach, he might convince me once again. Now about George Harrison's new album...



By FRED SEAMAN

Last year, a self-professed Beatles fan named Mark Lapidos organized a Beatlefest 74 which was such a success that he decided to use "the profits from last year's event to stage a bigger and better Beatlefest 75."

Beatlefest 75 took place on Saturday and Sunday, September 6 & 7, at the posh Commodore Hotel in downtown Manhattan. Thousands of Beatles fans paid the \$7 admission charge (per day) to experience "12 hours of total Beatlemania" each day, 1 p.m. to midnight. (Actually, that's only 11 hours).

When I got there on Saturday afternoon the hotel's lounge was already occupied by memorabilia-laden fans (I guess you qualify as a fan if you paid \$7 to be there) proudly inspecting their bounty: posters, records, magazines, etc. They all looked rather somber. Maybe it was reverence, or perhaps they were tired. Needless to say, the hotel's other guests didn't seem too thrilled about the hordes of young people roaming around the place.

The Great Auction

After plowing through a long corridor and several flights of thickly carpeted, winding stairs, I reached the third floor, where the Beatlefest was located. After picking up an entry sheet for a Beatles Trivia Contest [What is written in braille on the back of "Red Nose Speedway?" ... Which Rolling Stone LP do the Beatles appear on? ... What are the names of Ringo's three children? ... Who were the Nurk Twins? ... plus 31 other questions] I stumbled into



A Typical Fan?



the hotel's Grand Ballroom, where an auction was in progress. A small, pudgy man standing on the Ballroom stage was screaming the latest offers into a mike, trying to stimulate the bidding.

Among the things sold were the film script of "Yellow Submarine" (\$36), a yellow helmet given to somebody by John Lennon at a '72 Madison Square Garden concert (\$25), and a Beatles game by Milton Bradley (\$11).

Among the things not sold were a set of autographed (before the Shea Stadium concert) Beatles photos whose owner requested a minimum bid of \$125, and signed lithographs by John Lennon depicting his love life with Yoko (\$75 minimum).

At one point somebody tried to sell some Grateful Dead records among cries of protest from insulted Beatles fans.

Looking around the room, I realized there was no such thing as a typical Beatles fan. There were

young (occasionally accompanied by their parents) as well as people in their mid-twenties who were probably around when Beatlemania swept America a decade ago. For some reason men seemed to outnumber women.

A small program booklet provided background information on the fest and a schedule of the two days' activities.

In addition to the Grand Ballroom, the Beatlefest occupied the hotel's East and West Ballrooms as well as several smaller "parlors."

Except for one auction, a look-alike contest, a panel discussion and some live music, each day's program seemed to consist largely of films by and about the Beatles (more than 20).

Having had enough of the auction, I went over to the West Ballroom, where a sparse audience was listening to a panel of rock critics discuss such issues as the deep meaning of John Lennon's statement that the Beatles were

more popular than Jesus Christ; whether the solo careers of the individual Beatles would be as successful if they hadn't been Beatles; and whether the Bay City Rollers were their musical heirs ("I think The Bay City Rollers might make it here, but not on the scale of the Beatles," was one wise comment).

I proceeded to the East Ballroom, a sort of Flea Market where all kinds of Beatles records, books, posters, T-shirts, buttons and other assorted memorabilia were on sale.

After the East Ballroom came the 4 parlors numbered B - E: the first two were make-shift Beatles art gallery exhibiting paintings and drawings. In parlor D one could hear taped radio and TV interviews (needless to say with whom) conducted by David Frost, Howard Smith, Dick Cavett, Tom Snyder and others. Finally, parlor E had been turned over to David Green, an avid collector of rare Beatles

artifacts. Among the items on display were puzzles, a thermos bottle, a piggy bank, colorforms and talcum powder.

I returned to the Grand Ballroom just in time to catch the last few minutes of the look-alike contest. Five would-be John impersonators stood on the stage, and the winner was selected through audience applause.

Suddenly, the lights went out and a screen suspended from the ballroom's ceiling lit up. Film time. The first film was a chaotic pot-pourri of original newsreel footage about the Beatles, trailers from their feature movies, as well as excerpts from concerts and interviews.

Next, there was a deftly edited half-hour color film ("Welcome to Pepperland" about last year's Beatlefest, followed by the Beatles' last movie, the 1969 "Let It Be," an inside look at the making of the "Get Back - Let It Be" album which features the group performing on a London rooftop while an astonished group of passersby gather in the street below, eventually blocking traffic and binging a group of puzzled "Bobbies" (is that what they call cops over there?) on the scene.

John's the One

Which brings me to the question of who the most popular Beatle is. Judging from the intensity of the applause and cheers that greeted each close-up of a Beatle face, I can safely say that John's the one. The abundance of "Save John" T-shirts and people esor a petition protesting the Immigration Department's efforts to deport him (I forget why) are further evidence of John's superior popularity.

I went over to the West Ballroom to see "Yellow Submarine," hoping that it wouldn't be as crowded as the Grand B. To my surprise, it was even more crowded. When I overheard the guy standing next to me whisper in his girl friend's ear that he had seen the film six times, I began to understand why Lapidos could get away with a program consisting mainly of films.

Pornography or Truth?

Before leaving, I decided to have a last look at the dealers' parlor. At one of the stands I recognized the owner of the John Lennon Lithographs that were passed up at the auction. He explained that he owned eight different sets of drawings, including one set of which "documented" John's love life with Yoko. "Many people consider these pornographic," he commented while leafing through a stack of sexually explicit drawings. "But for me, this is truth. John was very much into truth at the time. How can truth be pornographic?"

I asked him why he was selling the drawings. "I invested five thousand dollars to buy these a few years ago," he replied, "and now I need some of the money back. See that guy standing over there?" He pointed to a tall kid standing a few tables away. "He's the one who sold that helmet John gave him for twenty-five dollars. He knows all the Beatles, but now he's a derelict and he needs the money."



John's Helmet - Sold for \$25

# The Beatles After the Split: Who's Been Most Successful?

By PAUL DABALSA

When the Beatles suddenly disbanded back in 1970, the announcement stunned half of the world. The immediate public response was, naturally, one of amazement and disbelief. Everyone was certain that the band would soon reunite. As more and more time passed, however, the optimism faded. Slowly, the public came to the realization that a reunion seemed unlikely. The only question left now was, which of the four would be most successful as a solo artist.

Today, even with 15 or so records among them, the question persists. It's difficult to tell, because it's all a matter of taste and personal preferences. If you were to base your answer on the total amount of album sales by each ex-Beatle, McCarthy would appear to be the most successful.

John Lennon's "Imagine" is a lovely LP, and Harrison's "All Things Must Pass" is undoubtedly an underground gem, but neither album consists of what might be called music for the masses. McCartney, on the other hand, has

constantly geared his music to the big crowds. Beginning with "Ram," but more noticeably on "Band on the Run" and "Venus and Mars," he has opted for the kind of success neither Lennon, Harrison, nor Ringo have so far cared to establish.

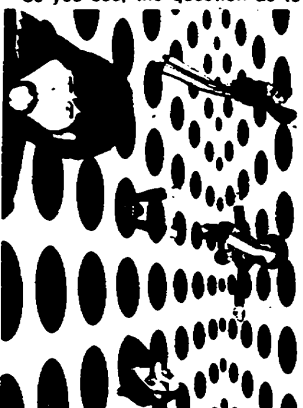
Ringo, by the way, had an extremely catchy hit with "I'm Sixteen," which is every bit as commercial as "Band on the Run" and "Listen to What the Man Said." But overall, he's been a nonchalant figure. He has an easy, pleasant way about him which might make him instrumental in reuniting the fab four.

John Lennon sure has had problems. His deportation case is still not completely resolved, and it's doubtful that he'll get down to any sort of serious work until it is. I spot him on the streets every now and then. Each time I build an urge to run up to him and say "Hey man, you're a Beatle—they can't push you around like that. So come on, kick them in the pants and let's rock and roll!" I'm sure he'd dig that.

Perhaps the one Beatle I feel

most sympathetic toward is poor, old George. All that Hare Krishna stuff is really affecting his music and his thinking. His last tour was a disaster. He barely sold out anywhere and spent most of his time playing to half-filled concert halls. Even those loyal enough to see him walked out during the boring second half. Perhaps George simply doesn't care anymore, and that's cool.

So you see, the question as to



who's been most successful on his own is an awkward one to answer. Once it might have been important to those who argued stubbornly that Lennon was the heart of the group, and to those who believed that McCartney was the living end. Today, the question is trivial. What's worth remembering is that there was never a band quite like the Beatles. The chances are that there never will be again.

Even the Rolling Stones—despite my abnormal affection for them—seem to have overstayed their time. They have thinned out since the 60's, perhaps because they have nobody like the Beatles to keep them on their toes. The Stones have traded in their original rebel image for a more modern one, that of sensual rockers. But the Beatles would have never been anything but themselves. Even if they were still together today, I find it difficult to picture George Harrison sporting eye shadow, or John Lennon riding a gigantic rubber-aired prick during the presentation of "When I'm 64." The Beatles were real, and that's what heroes are all about.

## WHAT'S ON

**Lady Sings the Blues**  
FPA presents the films, "Lady Sings the Blues," Fri. Oct. 10; "Klute," starring Jane Fonda (3&7 p.m.) and "Night Creatures" (1&5 p.m.) on Fri., Oct. 17. All films are shown in Finley's Grand Ballroom (Rm. 101) and are free with I.D.

**Free Buses**  
Free buses leave Shepard Hall at 1 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 10 for the Second National Student Conference Against Racism taking place at Boston's Northeastern University from Oct. 10-12. For info call 866-8830.

**Salsa Disco**  
Boricuas Unidos invites all students to a salsa disco, Thursday, Oct. 9 in Finley's Bottenweiser Lounge (12 noon - ?) I.D. required.

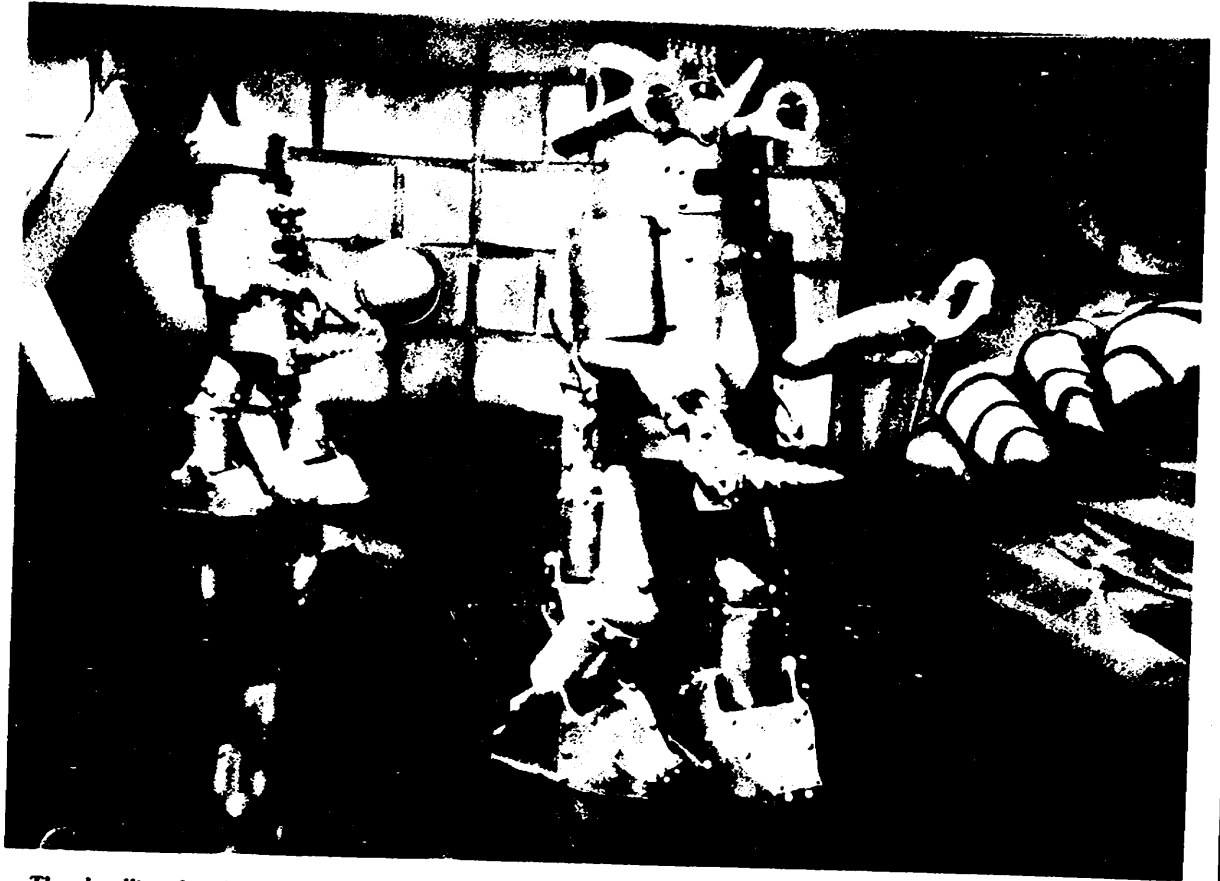
Boricuas Unidos will also hold a general meeting in Finley 421 on Thursday, Oct. 16, 12 - 2 p.m.

**Heavenly Bodies**  
Dr. Madeleine Cosman, Director of the College's Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies, will lecture on "Heavenly Bodies: Medieval Medicine, Astrology and Time," Saturday, Oct. 11 at the Museum of Modern Art's Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium.

**Free Shrink**  
Free Counseling and Psychological Services are available to all students by professional psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers. All those interested may go to Room 210 Administration Building or call 690-5356, 690-5357

**Black Perspective in Music**  
The Department of Music will present a concert, "Black Perspective in Music," October 9th at 12:00 p.m. in Rm. 200 Shepard Hall. Admission is free.

# Hurry Up! Don't Be Slow... Enter Our Photo Contest



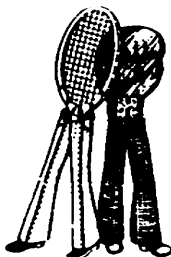
The deadline for **OP's First Annual Photo Contest** is **October 31**. The contest, which is about New York City life, its people and its scenes, is open only to City College students. As prizes we have subscriptions to *Popular Photography* and *Modern Photography*, as well as copies of a book by the celebrated photographer W. Eugene Smith.

To enter, send in a black and white mounted print, no larger than 8 X 10 or 11 X 14, with your name, phone number, address and I.D. number written on the back of each photograph. Entries may be dropped off in our office (Finley 336) or in Finley 152.

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