

Hostos Takeover Seen As Community Protest

Liberation News Service

Students at Hostos Community College in the South Bronx are fighting attempts to close their school. A predominantly third world school and the only bilingual college on the East coast, Hostos is one of several colleges scheduled to be closed in September as part of the city's budget cuts.

In the latest and most militant in a series of actions, over 500 students took control of the school on March 24. The students locked the administration out, but otherwise kept the college functioning. The occupation ended on April 12, when police broke into the building and arrested 46 people inside.

More demonstrations and actions are currently being planned by the Community Coalition to Save Hostos, a group which includes not only various student and faculty organizations at the college, but also numerous political and community groups in the South Bronx.

The campaign to save Hostos began almost a year ago when the city first announced its intention to eliminate the school as part of its "restructuring" of the CUNY (City University of New York) system to meet budget cutbacks. These cutbacks were ordered by the Emergency Financial Control Board, a group made up mostly of business representatives appointed by the governor, which assumed control of the city's fiscal policies last fall.

In November, Hostos students demonstrated in front of the banks in the college area, and in early March of this year



some 6500 of the 2,600 Hostos students joined a statewide protest against university cutbacks at the state capitol in Albany. Also in March, a dozen Hostos students occupied offices of the Board of Higher Education while 300 picketed outside. Marches, candlelight vigils, city hall demonstrations and traffic blockages have been staged almost continuously.

The Occupation

The decision to finally take over the college was due in large part to frustration at the way Hostos President Candido DeLeon was handling the situation.

"We were 99% sure that the Board of Higher Education was going to accept the plan to eliminate Hostos," explained

one student active in the occupation, "but DeLeon was going through normal, accepted steps—the 'good way'—good for the system, that is, but not good for the people."

"We were trying to save the school, but we couldn't use the resources," said the student, describing the situation that led up to the occupation. "We needed students for demonstrations—needed to inform them why our presence was necessary at City Hall, or the banks or the Board of Higher Education offices. But to use the resources we had to go

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A City College-wide strike against the Destruction of the City University has been called for Wed., May 5. A rally to generate support for the strike will be held Wed., April 28 at noon at the North campus Quadrangle, and a general meeting to plan the Strike will be held Fri., April 23 in Finley 331 at 3 p.m.

The Strike action is designed to restore Open Admissions, save Free Tuition, and prevent any further cuts and layoffs.

The April 28 Rally will be a mass action featuring speakers and live music.

The Strike and Rally are being organized by a group called The Committee, composed of students from the Emergency Committee, Concerned Students Against the Cuts, the Evening Emergency Committee and others.

All students, student organizations, faculty and staff who wish to support these efforts are urged to contact The Committee, Finley 405, 690-6748.



observation post

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City College

Thursday, April 22, 1976

Marshak May Resign if Cuts Pass 'Minimal Resources'

By MICHAEL R. DRABYK

President Marshak confirmed Tuesday that he would consider resigning if the College's 1976-77 budget was cut below what he termed "certain minimal resources." He said that if the cuts exceeded this level he might not see "any reason to continue doing the job."

Marshak did not specify what this level might be, saying it would depend on the dollar amount of the cut ordered by the Board of Higher Education for the next academic year and its relation to the size of next fall's incoming freshman class. "The lower the number of incoming freshmen next fall, the higher the cut we could absorb to provide the level of education I feel is necessary," Marshak asserted.

The President first made his intentions known to resign in a retrenchment report released on April 8. In it he wrote that if the College were forced to accept a \$6-million budget reduction "it would be likely that new administrative leadership would be required."

Marshak said it was "correct" to interpret this as meaning his likely resignation. However he said this was written before projected admission figures for the College were printed in the New York Times on Tuesday.

He said that because fewer students were expected, he could live with more than a \$6-million slash. The figure at which he would consider stepping down could not be provided until June 1, Marshak said, when "we know the number of fall incoming freshmen and, hopefully, what the cutback will be."

The promised 30 day period of discussion on Marshak's retrenchment proposal as well

as the suggestions of the College's Retrenchment Committee began this week. The documents were offered to faculty and students for comments and alternate proposals in an April 18 special issue of Forum, the public relations newspaper of the College.

The retrenchment committee appointed by Marshak last November to study cuts that could be made in the College's budget, presented their report in January. The report, along with Marshak's own proposals were released April 8, the day before the start of spring recess.

Among the most drastic of the cost-cutting proposals suggested by the Committee in their report, and by Marshak in his recommendations, include the elimination of the Speech Department, the Social Psychological Foundations Department of the School of Education, and the Center for Educational Experimentation and Development (CEED).

A possible merger of the four language departments also figures prominently in Marshak's proposals, as do cuts in the department of Student Affairs, and the removal of credit for physical education courses taken by all students except majors in the subject.

Marshak's proposals are divided into two parts, phase one and phase two. Phase one cuts would be made, Marshak noted, if the college's budget was reduced by an amount of \$2-million or less.

Among the cuts Marshak suggested making in phase one is a moderate budget cut in what he termed "central administration." This included his own office, those of deans, vice presidents and department chairmen, and the security, business, and registrar's offices.

Marshak's most drastic cost-cutting proposals are to be found in phase two, steps the college would have to take if its budget were cut by between \$2 to \$5-million.

Marshak Backs Decision in Sex Charge on Professor

By JOSEPH L. LAURIA

An acting class at the Leonard Davis Center for the Performing Arts was divided last month after several female students complained that the instructor, Paul Mann, had sexually fondled them during a class exercise on March 5.

President Marshak said he supported the conclusion reached following an investigation into the complaints by Theodore Gross, the Dean of Humanities. Gross concluded that any student dissatisfied with Mann's teaching of the Acting 2 class could transfer into the same course taught by Earle Gister, the Davis Center director.

Reports indicate that the alleged sexual abuse came during an exercise while the lights were turned down in the Shepard Hall classroom. According to reports, female students protested during the exercise that they were being sexually fondled by Mann.

Reached at his home on W. 90th

Street while the investigation was underway in late March, the 63-year-old Mann said he was "puzzled" by the situation and saw "no basis" for it. He would not say if he knew of the inquiry and refused to comment further.

Marshak offered an analogy to explain why the students may have



Paul Mann

objected to Mann's teaching methods. The President likened the situation to that of "medical students who are not briefed before their first visit to a morgue and then get sick. These acting students also weren't prepared and perhaps

Department Heads Call the Cutback Proposals Unfair

By MICHAEL DRABYK

The heads of many departments and programs adversely affected by President Marshak's retrenchment proposals complained this week that their areas were being singled out for what they felt was unfair treatment.

They claimed that their programs had generally high enrollment and that cutting or eliminating them would create voids in the College's curriculum.

Robert Mount (Chairman, Speech) was surprised that his department was one of those threatened with elimination, describing his department's courses as "amply enrolled," and noting that Speech generated more credits per semester than any other department in the Humanities Division except two.

Julius Shevlin (Chairman, Physical Education) was critical of

the proposal to suspend credit for gym classes required for all students except majors in certain subjects. Though he pointed to long registration lines as an indication of student demand for gym courses, Shevlin worried, "are students going to take courses that don't offer credit?"

He added that, if implemented, the proposed suspension of credits

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Editorials:

Strike!

If the proposed strike for May 5 is to be a success it must not resemble the type of protests that have become so familiar and comfortable in the past. Takeovers and isolated chanting and picketing of student groups Thursday afternoons outside the Administrative Building has become a ritual rather than an effective means of protest.

We continue to urge that the student governments from each unit within the City University call a unified strike in which the full strength of our numbers and determination would be demonstrated. It must be made clear that the political, social, and economic toll of tens of thousands of students being turned into the streets, many of whom would have to be placed on unemployment rolls, will be far more severe than the relatively small cost required to allow them to pursue an education.

It must also be made clear to those unaffiliated with the University that we protest not just to save a University, but to save a city and to restructure a society. We do not seek to play the vicious, ongoing game of bartering education against health care, police, daycare and other essential services.

We urge all students to support and actively participate in the May 5 strike. If we don't begin a show of force now, it will soon be too late.

Spring

Spring is here. The sun is shining and it's good to be alive. Teachers and students scamper to and fro in full celebration of the mushrooming glory of the warmth and well-being of this splendid season. Everywhere can be seen the myriad glories of nature. Russet red, deep yellow, and glorious pink abound. The eye is struck in wondering silence at the God-given beauties of this marvelous season. Unless, of course, you have hay fever.

Observation Post

*Voice of the Student Body, Conscience of the Administration,
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Guardian of the Holy Grail, Defender of the Weak,
Protector of the Oppressed, and Helper of the Poor,
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The Abuse of the Grand Jury

By BILL WINTER

By now, the fact that the F.B.I. has been involved for many years in the illegal harassment and surveillance of various political, civil liberty and minority groups is common knowledge. Information of such covert activities has received wide exposure in the printed and electronic media. However, there is another governmental institution that is being used (in conjunction with the F.B.I.) as a tool of political repression that has thus far been kept from the focus of public attention: the grand jury system.

The grand jury system, a holdover from English medieval law and a part of the Bill of Rights, was designed to protect citizens from unfair or unjustified prosecution. However, the past few years have seen such a distortion of its functions and applications that the grand jury has virtually become a rubber stamp mechanism for government prosecutors, and serves as an effective (and completely legal) tool for F.B.I. intimidation of citizens or groups that have been termed "subversive."

The widespread abuse of the grand jury as a tool of political harassment began under the Nixon Administration as a means of stifling the anti-war movement. In 1969, Nixon re-activated the Internal Security Division (I.S.D.) of the Justice Department, which had been inactive since the red scare days of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Under the direction of now convicted Watergate felons Robert Mardian and Attorney General John Mitchell, the I.S.D., armed with the power of the grand jury subpoena, waged an inquisition against anti-war dissenters.

From 1969 to 1972, the I.S.D. convened over 100 special grand juries. An estimated 2,000 people were called to testify, often thousands of miles away from their homes, with little or no advance notice. Those who refused to testify while under immunity were subject to imprisonment.

Much of the power of the grand jury is rooted in the by-laws that govern its procedures. A witness subpoenaed to a grand jury is not allowed to have legal counsel, the press, or friends present in the courtroom. The prosecution may ask any questions concerning the witness' political beliefs and associations, private conversations, etc. The witness need not be informed of the subject or purpose of the investigation.

Many of the constitutional rights that are granted to a defendant on trial are not extended to a witness before a grand jury. The justification is that the witness is not being charged with any crime, and thus should have no reason to fear the prosecution. A special form of immunity used in grand jury procedures called "use immunity" can be granted to a witness without his consent. Under this immunity, a witness cannot plead the Fifth Amendment and must testify before the jury. Although the information thus obtained cannot be used to prosecute the witness, the testimony can be used to harass or indict someone else, perhaps a friend or relative. (This immunity does not guarantee that the witness won't be indicted on the basis of someone else's testimony.)

Failure to testify under "use immunity" can result in a contempt charge and a jail sentence. A witness refusing to cooperate with a Federal grand jury can be jailed for the duration of the jury session — an 18 month period — and for every subsequent grand jury session. The maximum penalty in New York State is a four year term.

A citizen can thus be subpoenaed to a grand jury for reasons never disclosed, be intimidated by the questions of a state or federal prosecutor, and jailed simply for refusing to allow his privacy to be invaded — even if he knows no relevant information.

Recent Upurge in Investigations

The winding down of the war in Vietnam and the embarrassment suffered by the government due to the Watergate revelations brought about a temporary decrease in the use of the grand jury as a harassment tool. However, this past year has seen the development of a new wave of grand jury investigations in which Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native American, feminist, and labor groups have been the primary targets.

In early 1975, the F.B.I. began intensive questioning of feminist and lesbian community members in Connecticut and Kentucky. The F.B.I. was seeking information regarding the whereabouts of Kathy Powers and Susan Saxbee, two women allegedly involved in a 1970 bank robbery in Boston. Agents intimidated lesbian community members by threatening to reveal their sexual preferences to employers and relatives. In New Haven, Ellen Grusse and Terri Turgeon exercised their legal right to refuse to respond to F.B.I. questioning. Within 24 hours the agents



returned with grand jury subpoenas. The two women were imprisoned in Niantic State Penitentiary when they refused to testify after being granted immunity.

In a later incident in Lexington, Kentucky, Jill Raymond was brought before a grand jury for similar reasons. She refused to testify and was placed in a county jail, the only woman in an all male population.

Ellen Grusse and Terri Turgeon were released after serving 7 months, largely in response to a nationwide campaign in their support. Jill Raymond is still in prison, more than a year after her original incarceration.

American Indians Victimized

Perhaps the group most blatantly victimized by grand jury abuses has been the American Indians. Most incidents have occurred on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota, where the F.B.I. has been conducting an investigation into the deaths of two of its agents at Pine Ridge last June 26. Although the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the agents and of one native man, Joe Stuntz Kills Right, remain a mystery, the F.B.I. released reports that the agents had been "ambushed," "dragged from their car," and "riddled with bullets," facts which have since been disproved.

In the course of its investigation, the Bureau has made a practice of delivering unsigned, unsealed, and undated subpoenas. Recipients are ordered to appear forthwith or face arrest.

Indians Jailed for Contempt

Among those jailed for contempt of a grand jury were Angie and Avis Longvisito. Originally jailed on September 16, they were brought before the grand jury again on November 24. They were given only half an hour's notice and were prevented from consulting with their lawyer, both before and during the proceedings.

Also subpoenaed at Pine Ridge was Joanna LeDeaux, a legal worker for the Lakota Treaty Council. LeDeaux was jailed when she refused to testify on the grounds that as a Native American working under the jurisdiction of the sovereign Oglala Nation, the

Letters:

Spider Design. .?

Dear Editor,

One would think, at least a number of editors on our staff do, that the O.P. reporter who wrote the article about City 4 in your March 8 issue ("City 4: Avant Garde or Artsy-Fartsy") didn't even read City 4. If she did, it was probably a quick job, for besides other misquotes and misspellings, she misspelled the names of two editors: Neal Abramson and F. B. Claire. Both names are printed boldly on the very first page.

Neal told me that although the reporter didn't quote him exactly, she did get the gist of his statements. But Rick Claire was not referring to the spider design when he said that the original was more clear than the magazine copy; Bob Rosen's written statement was copied incorrectly and I never said that I would like any of the pieces "eliminated."

City magazine is a member of COSMEP (Committee of Small Magazine Editors and Publishers) not "COSMIC"; and CCLM gave us a larger grant than the Schiff and Goodman funds.

If the reporter had come to our office, arranged to talk to one of us personally, or perhaps attended one weekly meeting, she might have found that our magazine's staff, whether one would choose to call the final product "Avant Garde" or "Artsy Fartsy," strives for an overall precision of layout, and respect for the artists we publish.

Sincerely,
Ellen Leder

(The writer was an Editor of City 4)



Controversial gate near Mott Hall.

Richard Concepcion



Ken Libo

English Faculty Scores Security Anger Voiced After Robbery in Office

By MICHAEL ROTHENBERG

Members of the English Department, citing numerous thefts and muggings over the past year, are now taking action against the problem after Patricia Laurence, a lecturer in the department, was robbed at knifepoint in her Mott 3 office by two youths three weeks ago.

At a meeting of the Security Committee of the Policy Advisory Council yesterday, the College decided that it would not accept a demand by members of the Department to close a gate adjacent to Mott Hall on Convent Avenue.

Albert Dandridge, the College's Director of Security, said that the Laurence robbery was not sufficient reason to lock the entrance. The committee concluded that had the gate been closed the incident would still have taken place.

"We are absolutely convinced that the gate should be locked," said Edward Quinn, the chairman of the English Department. "It represents a minimum of inconvenience and a maximum of danger."

Laurence wrote to President Marshak after she was robbed expressing her anger over what she called inadequate security on campus. The "security guards... are essentially public relations agents for the college's 'image,'" she wrote, and added, "if the campus is not safe then faculty and students should not live with the illusion or behave as if it is."

Robert Carroll, the Vice President for Communications and Public Affairs, said "the campus is much safer than most neighborhoods in the city." He added that "full knowledge and disclosure" of crimes on campus made available to all college newspapers in reports released twice a year. "The first one for 1975-76 will be available in three weeks," Carroll said.

However, The College has not yet made available a crime report for the 1975-76 academic year. Carroll has said that their release has been delayed because the statistics are in the administration's hands, but no narrative for the report has been written.

Ms. Laurence said she was robbed at knifepoint at about 1:50 p.m. on April 5. She "screamed for help" after a young man and woman with a knife entered her office,

"pushed me into my seat" and locked the door.

Ken Libo, a professor who was in his office next door, said he heard a noise, went to Laurence's door and "asked if everything was alright." Laurence said she "hesitated before answering 'to make it seem suspicious,' but the 'guy motioned with his knife' for her to send Libo away.

Libo left, and when he returned later and learned of the robbery he "ran to the door and saw no one."

Laurence said she reported the incident to the College's Security Office and the 24th precinct.

Other professors in the English Department supported Laurence's view that the College has a greater concern for its "image" than for the safety of

(Continued on Page 4)

College Body May Ask to Deny Credit in a Furlough

By CLAUDIA COYLE

A recommendation that the faculty withhold final grades should furloughs be imposed will be considered Tuesday by the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy (CEP).

The committee, made up of both students and faculty, is charged with the task of making recommendations on general educational policy to the Faculty Council of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, which discussed similar proposals at their meeting this week.

Phillip Baumel, Dean of Curricular Guidance and an ex-officio member of CEP, confirmed that CEP had also considered proposing a reduction in credit value for the academic weeks lost through a furlough.

One student member of the committee described this proposal as an attempt to "provide an impetus for students to move and fight the furloughs."

"There is no basis for that," Meta Plotnik, a CEP member said. "There was never a question of trying to direct the students."

Allan Feillen, Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and also an ex-officio member of CEP, refused to discuss last Tuesday's meeting two topics — things were offered as to what should be discussed Tuesday, but I don't remember any specifics."

A member of the committee, Bernard Sohmer, a professor of mathematics, and former administrator termed the meeting "essentially rambling" and insisted that "no kind of consensus was reached" about any proposals that should be made.

Sohmer contended that at next Tuesday's meeting two topics recommendations to the faculty, and a consideration of President Marshak's retrenchment proposals — will be discussed, and that "there will be formal proposals for discussion on the floor."

Sohmer commented that the suggestion to withhold grades from the student body "might have been made in passing, but nothing for-

mal came out of the meeting."

Plotnik refused to comment on the suggestion to reduce credit in the event of a furlough. "It's an issue best left unsupported at this point," she asserted.

Other members of the committee were unavailable for comment.

Faculty Patrol in Drug Clean-up Evaluated Today

The use of faculty patrols as a means of cleaning up the drug problem at Finley Student Center will be evaluated today at a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Drug Abuse.

The patrols were begun on April 8, after the steering committee of the Policy Advisory Council recommended that a long-time proposal for a beer hall in the center not be adopted until the use of drugs there is substantially reduced.

Too Early To Evaluate

Faculty members patrolled Finley in teams of three or four for one hour apiece last week. Ann Rees, the Vice Provost for Student Affairs, said it was "too early" to assess the performance of the patrols, and would not provide details on how they work.

Rodney Hill, an instructor in the department of Student Personnel Services, said the patrols are "an attempt to let students know we are interested." He said the schedule for each patrol is "designed to be flexible and covers the times Finley is most heavily used — from about 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., five days a week."

'Volunteer Effort'

"The patrols are essentially a volunteer effort," said Edmund Sarfaty, Director of Finley Center. "A number of the faculty work as teams to go through Finley at certain times and eliminate the problem by confronting the students."

Sarfaty explained that "the first couple of visits are to let the students know we're serious. It's not the intent of the college to get into the legal establishment outside of the College."

'I Dread the Next Step'

When Rees announced the creation of the patrols she also said that full penalties outlined in the College's 1971 policy concerning drug use would be enforced. Under that ruling, any student selling marijuana or hashish on campus is to be suspended, and those found with a sizeable quantity of the drug or any quantity of a harder drug would be reported to the police.

"If the patrols don't have a significant effect, I dread the next step in enforcing the regulations," Hill said.

—Coyle

Leaders Ask College to Help Save Chinatown

By JOSEPH L. LAURIA

Community leaders in Chinatown called on College officials this month to step up bilingual education in the area by extending classes into the neighborhood.

They also asked for the establishment of an experimental bilingual community college in Chinatown and the creation of a Chinese-American library and research center.

According to the community leaders, funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for bilingual education in Chinatown have dwindled and will dry up completely next year. They said the lack of bilingual education would lead students to drop out of high school and make youngsters "candidates for street gangs, which has become the No. 1 problem in Chinatown."

At a meeting with the community leaders here on April 7, College officials pointed out that goals for



President Marshak

extending classes or establishing a community college were not realistic in the face of the City University fiscal crisis.

Merge Two Worlds

"I'm not sure we can set up an extension or a new branch," Gerald Kauvar, executive assistant to President Marshak, told the leaders, "but we can identify specific teaching strategies, and perhaps establish training programs."

Marshak said in an interview that other goals for merging the academic world with the community to combat some of the social and economic problems were attainable.

He said that the College and the community would join forces to seek private funds to maintain existing programs and to create new ones.

The President pointed, as an example, to a recent \$25,000 grant from the Field Foundation that will enable the college to staff part of the Chinatown day-care center with students from the bilingual elementary education program.

Wants Legal Aid

The money will also be funneled into the development of an Asian-American resource center, one of the requests of the Chinatown leaders. Winberg Chai, chairman of the Asian Studies department, said. Student interns with a background in computer programming will staff part of the center.

Private funds are being sought to continue a two-year-old program in which student interns from the Biomedical Center work at the Chinatown Health Clinic.



Winberg Chai

Population Tripled

Because the population in Chinatown has tripled since 1960 and state and federal funds are dwindling, the community leaders said that the neighborhood had become a "concentration camp for the Chinese people." They also said the community had deteriorated because of inadequate health care facilities, poor housing, the lack of effective bilingual education and soaring unemployment.

The meeting, the first in what is hoped to become a series, was sponsored by the Asian Studies Department.

Reduced Admission Could Dismantle College, Officials Say

By CLAUDIA COYLE

College administrators have charged that plans now being implemented by the Board of Higher Education may lead to the dissolution of the University's senior colleges.

They were referring to BHE proposals which would set new standards for admission to the senior colleges at either an 80 average or a top third ranking in a student's High School, and which would result in a radical drop in projected admissions for the fall semester.

"If you take the number of High

School graduates who satisfy the new criterion, and my estimate would be only ten or twelve thousand each year do who have traditionally gone to CUNY, there would only be enough freshmen to fill four or five senior colleges," Phillip Baunel, Dean of Curricular Guidance said. "And that's not taking into account the effect tuition would have," he added. "There's a feeling on the part of some faculty that if we tighten up on standards and bring back 'good' students we'll bring back 'the good old days'."

Allan Feillin, Acting Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Science, agreed with Baunel, and

remarked that "if the Board goes ahead with its decision, it must restructure the institution accordingly. So far, it's only done half of what should be done. You can't cut the senior colleges in half and not restructure."

At an April 8 meeting of the General Faculty Council which dealt primarily with the budget

crisis, Ted Gross, Dean of Humanities, commented that present plans would reduce the student body of the senior colleges by fifty per cent.

Feillin later said, "I think the BHE plans are dependent on having a place for every student. The dollar savings would be in cutting the senior college enrollment.

By sending students to the community colleges and not increasing the faculty there you'd save money."

Provost Egon Brenner, who at the meeting projected "a three or four million dollar budget cut next year," at the College, maintained that "the central issue is the survival of CUNY in some recognizable form. The core of the argument is tuition." Brenner noted that the major problem facing the University is to find a means of survival "that would best serve the student body," and warned, "I hope we don't become a high school extension type thing."

Brenner pointed out that the Board of Higher Education has ordered the imposition of a trimester system at CUNY by 1977 and that some colleges would experiment with the system next fall. He acknowledged that the trimester system might be imposed here immediately because "we're known to have the best Registrars office at CUNY."

"The trimester system doesn't save money, it saves space, and that is not most of CUNY's problem," said Baunel. He added that trimesters would "only save money by doing terrible things like forcing students to go to the summer session. It would save money by saving faculty. I don't know if they want to do it."

English Faculty Members Score College on Security

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the college community.

Betty Rizzo, an English professor who said she caught a student "red handed" stealing books from the department recently, claimed the College "is hushing up all these things to protect its image."

Fred Kogut, Assistant Vice Provost for Student Affairs, said he recalled the incident and said no action was taken because a written complaint to his office was not filed.

Barbara Gray, another professor in the department, said she nabbed a former student robbing her office. "The College would not call the police," she said. "I had to call them myself." She said the police arrested the same student

when he was later caught burglarizing offices in the Mathematics Department.

Gray said the College operates on a "misguided belief that to arrest criminals would be offensive to the overall community."

"We're very careful about calling the police," Kogut said, "we want to be sure it's warranted."

The Mott 3 hut suffers from a unique problem of seclusion, most of the professors interviewed agreed. "I think we all feel we are more vulnerable here than up on the hill" (Mott 4), said one professor. Mott 3 is located at behind Mott Hall, across the street from Arthur Logan Memorial Hospital on Convent Avenue.

The Student Senate Concert Committee presents

Friday, May 14

An evening with

Richie Havens

All tickets \$1 (limit of two per ID)

Friday, May 21

Loudon Wainwright and

Dean Friedman Tickets Free

Tickets for all shows available in Rm. 331 Finley

Call The Cutback Proposals Unfair

(Continued from Page 1)

for Physical Education courses might eliminate intercollegiate and intramural athletics at the College, as well as some community programs conducted by the department. Shevin believes the resulting weakening of his department could lead to its eventual demise.

Criticism was also voiced by Gerald Posner, director of CEED (Center for Educational Experimentation and Development), who complained that Marshak's proposal to close down the Center came at a time when the College needed "CEED more than ever before." He felt that Marshak failed to take into consideration the wide use of the Center's facilities by the College, including the Psychology and Nursing Departments, and Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

Posner also took issue with Marshak's statement that CEED was concerned mainly with "machine-assisted instruction." He pointed out that the Center was concerned with educational experimentation, that did not always use "mechanical aids."

Michael Rywkin (Chairman, Germanic and Slavic Languages)

said that the proposed cuts were not evenly distributed among the College's departments, and that his program had been among those singled out for substantial cuts.

He asserted that language instruction was of particular significance in a multi-ethnic city such as New York, which is also the seat of the United Nations. The concentration of proposed cuts in the language departments, he said, could be a manifestation of a trend in America toward "isolationism." Rywkin branded as "absurd" the argument that courses with low enrollment were unimportant.

Renee Waldinger (Chairman, Romance Languages) agreed with Rywkin that a trend toward isolationism might be developing among Americans. However, she did not object to a proposal to consolidate all foreign language offerings, stating that "Marshak is right in wanting to cut overhead—education should be the final criteria."

Lorraine Diamond, Chairperson of the Social and Psychological Foundations Department of the School of Education, was "dismayed" by the proposal to dismantle her department, stating that it was integrated into the curriculum of the School of Education. She said that her department for instance deals with educational psychology and sociology, as well as new developments in teaching.

Jonah Mann (Chairman, Mathematics) said that it was too early to predict the impact of Marshak's budget cutting plans on the College's remedial courses, a large share of which are conducted by his department. He said that his department had lost 13 teaching positions in the past two years, and that with the implementation of the proposals the Mathematics Department

would stand to lose more young, untenured instructors. As a result, Mann said, his department would have to reduce its regular as well as remedial course offerings.

Vice Provost for Student Affairs Ann Rees said her department was vulnerable to cuts since it was not an academic department. However, characterizing services rendered by Student Affairs as "crucial to college life," she noted that for example, she "couldn't imagine cutting financial aid or psychological counseling," two services offered by that department. Rees was uncertain about what to expect. "I don't know what I have to fight against, or what decisions I will



Julius Shevin

have to make," she said.

Light cuts proposed in the Buildings and Grounds budget would further decimate that department, according to its head, Henry Woltmann. He said his custodial staff had already been reduced from 210 to 135 people, and that further reductions, if necessary, would have to be made among the



Renee Waldinger

skilled trades employees of the College, such as carpenters, plumbers, and steamfitters.

If the proposed reductions were made, said Woltmann, they would result in emergency breakdown rather than preventive maintenance, taller grass that would not be cut as often, and a dirtier campus.

Marshak Backs Decision on Sex Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

misunderstood what happened."

The students have not stepped forward to report the incident to the police. About 12 students chose to leave Mann's class, according to a College official.

Marshak's remarks, made in an interview, were the first public confirmation that Gross had conducted an inquiry into the complaints. Gister, Gross and other College officials had refused to comment on the alleged incident

and the subsequent investigation.

Two days before the President's comments, one student told *Observation Post* that she had been in the class, had been sexually abused by Mann and had reported the incident to both Gross and Gister.

Mann was appointed to the Davis Center staff last summer as a full professor and began teaching in February. According to an article in the August 1975 issue of *Alumnus* magazine, he was made

artistic Director of Theatre and is slated to head the Davis Center graduate program.

Asked if Mann would be rehired for next term, Marshak replied angrily: "Ask Dr. Gross." Gross has not been on campus any day this week.

Founder of the Paul Mann Actor's Workshop in 1949, Mann has been on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and Yale University.

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Robert Mount

Opet Dep't.

Dope Does Not Wreck Your...Uh...Mind But...

(CPS)—The physical and psychological effects of marijuana smoking are still the subjects of many scientific studies, and the results of these studies are often vague and conflicting. While one study shows that pot actually causes the brain to shrink, another shows that people who have smoked the equivalent of ten joints a day for seventeen years have suffered no mental impairment. While one study concludes that marijuana is more carcinogenic than tobacco, another concludes that marijuana is useful in fighting cancer by reducing nausea in cancer patients undergoing chemical therapy.

Currently, the majority of evidence leans in the direction that marijuana causes no permanent or irreversible physical or mental damage, if it causes any at all.

Critic Reverses Stand

Even as outspoken a pot critic as Dr. Robert DuPont, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, has recently reversed his stand and stated that "there is no question that alcohol and tobacco are causing us far more health problems than marijuana does."

As late as last October, DuPont had stated that, although he was

against jailing marijuana offenders, he felt that the drug posed a greater health threat than tobacco and liquor combined. He also concluded that many people using marijuana regularly today would show evidence of permanent brain damage in the future.

There is no evidence, DuPont added in his recent change of stand, that marijuana impaired the academic performance of college students. However, said DuPont, one recent study showed that college users "had greater difficulties than non-users in deciding career goals and were more likely to have dropped out of college to reassess their goals."

At a recent conference in New York on chronic marijuana use, further evidence was given that marijuana does no real physical harm and does not damage the functions of the brain.

'Filthy Five' Dep't.

SCATTERED RECOLLECTIONS

By BOB ROSEN

What were they afraid of? Why did they try so hard to stop me from going? Did they think that because there was an "open bar" from 8 p.m. till midnight I would drink non-stop for four hours until I had rendered myself so vile and socially unacceptable I wouldn't even bother going to the bathroom to vomit? Did they think that in this aforementioned condition I would return home to my notorious slander machine and write things like, "Larry Weiner, Executive Director of the City College Fund, apparently under the influence of a little too much alcohol was discovered giving head to an Associate Editor of The Campus in an open toilet stall in the Promenade Cafe in Rockefeller Center last Saturday night. Upon discovery, Weiner promptly passed away, but the Campus editor, who refused to give his name commented, 'It would be irresponsible and in bad taste to write about any of this.'"

Actually, I neither have the time nor energy to write slander or truth, but taking into consideration I spent

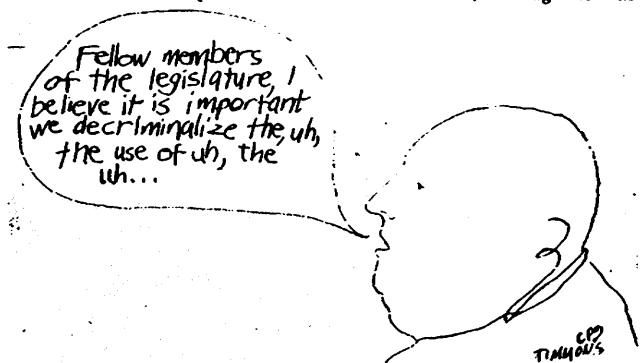
The conference, sponsored by New York Medical College, the New York Academy of Science and DuPont's National Institute on Drug Abuse, examined thirty studies of chronic pot users in Jamaica, Costa Rica and Greece. In Jamaica, the marijuana used may be as much as ten times more powerful than that available in the United States. Many users have smoked as much as twenty-five joints of this high-grade dope and hash everyday for the last seventeen years. Still, there was no brain damage found, and the ability to concentrate on work was no less than that of non-smokers.

Increasing Popularity

The reports on dope, however, are not all favorable to the nation's twelve million regular users. A recent study at the University of Indiana indicates that the substances present in marijuana are more carcinogenic than tobacco

smoke. In addition, researchers at Washington University in St. Louis have found that frequent marijuana usage can depress male sex hormone levels, possibly causing impotency in some men.

Marijuana is growing increasingly popular in this country. Six states and a number of cities have already decriminalized its use. It is estimated that twenty-nine million adults have at least tried pot. A recent report by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicates that for the first time, a majority of college age youth have smoked the weed. The report also said that pot is rapidly becoming the "recreational drug" for younger children as well. In a survey of teenagers by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, more than 10 percent of the children between the ages of twelve and seventeen said that they have not only tried marijuana, but currently use it.



...The Controversy Goes On

By MIKE ALLISON

In the book of Job there is a passage which reads: "From out of the dust the dying groan and the souls of the wounded cry out."

Those wounded and dying are the countless number of young Americans rotting away in jails across the United States, incarcerated for no other reason than using a harmless drug that even the father of our country, George Washington, made use of — marijuana.

The roots of much of the paranoia and hysteria surrounding the discussion on marijuana, as well as the stigma attached to its use, date back four decades. The belief that it is a killer drug that provokes murder, insanity, and death, is a myth that was spread in the 1930's with an inane film of dubious value entitled "Reefer Madness," and perpetuated by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics' 1937 anti-marijuana law.

Marijuana, used in the far east for centuries because of its hallucinogenic qualities and here in America for its medicinal ones, has lately become the cornerstone of a heated controversy: should it be legalized and subjected to the same regulations and controls as is alcohol? Or should the anti-marijuana laws be made more stringent?

As the controversy goes on, we should be aware of the double standard at work here in America. Our society encourages the use of alcohol and tobacco, but condemns those who choose to find their pleasure with an alternate, and possibly safer drug.

Meanwhile, until some changes are brought about in the existing marijuana laws, the cries for justice from those in prison will grow louder, and the number of people victimized by archaic and vicious laws will grow longer.

Students Take Over Hostos to Protest Kibbee Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

through all this red tape, and there was always the possibility of censorship.

"Also, teachers would mark students absent, and DeLeon wouldn't think of lifting that (rule)... And you need credits. But things become so serious that you make a choice—later for the credits."

The aim of the occupation, students stressed, was not to close the school, but to keep it open. Faculty members were encouraged to come in and teach classes and for the first week the school was functioning at 95% of its usual schedule. Then DeLeon called for an injunction against those people occupying the college and asked faculty not to teach until the students gave up the building. Initially, the faculty had voted to cooperate with the students, but this time they sided with DeLeon.

The South Bronx community has supported the students all the way. Community organizations and even patients and staff from the nearby Lincoln Hospital have joined picketlines. During the occupation, people in the community contributed money and food.

CUNY "Restructuring"

The city's "restructuring" plan for the CUNY system was accepted by the Board of Higher Education on April 5. The planned cutbacks include the closing of two colleges, Hostos and Richmond; reduction of the predominantly black Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn from a four-year to a two-year college; and the elimination of many programs at other colleges.

The plan also calls for an end to open admissions. Only high school students with a high academic rank will be allowed into four-year colleges. Other students will be granted admission only to two-year colleges, and some will no longer be eligible at all.

Critics see the plan as one more attack on the gains minorities have won over the past several years, with schools serving black and Latin communities singled out for the heaviest cuts. They charge that the plan will result in the segregation of higher education in the city. And when restrictive admission requirements are imposed, the four-year colleges will remain predominantly white, while black and Latin students will be tracked into the two-year community colleges—which will be transformed into technical schools.

Hostos and the South Bronx

Hostos is a case in point. Founded in 1970 after massive pressure from the Latin community for a bilingual college, Hostos was seen as a first step toward rebuilding the deteriorating South Bronx community and it became an important center for local activities.

The South Bronx is one of the most poverty stricken urban areas in America, and has the highest unemployment rate of any neighborhood in New York City. Forty per cent of the population is on welfare. 60,000 of the 80,000 housing units are considered substandard. And an estimated 25,000 apartments have been lost in the last few years due to fires, abandonment, and landlord and real estate manipulation. Yet in the face of these conditions, no money is being put into

the area for housing, jobs, drug programs, education. Instead, hospitals and schools are being closed down.

For the vast majority of South Bronx residents, Hostos is the only place to get a college education. 98% of the students are minorities (66% Latin). And the college had the highest percentage in the City University system of full-time adult students who are earning a degree after working for several years. Half of the 2600 students are more than 27 years old. Many are veterans, ex-prisoners or recent immigrants.

'Closing the Door'

"This college serves the needs of the community and the community is determined to keep it," explained Alexis Colon, president of the Hostos student government which is a part of the Community Coalition to Save Hostos. "We fought so hard for this college. It's not fair we should lose it. If it's eliminated, a lot of people will be out of a college."

Colon pointed out that while the city is willing to spend over \$90-million to rehabilitate Yankee Stadium, it refuses to maintain Hostos, which costs \$7.6-million a year, only 1% of the CUNY budget.

"The community is alienated completely from Yankee Stadium," Colon continued. "They're taking away one thing which is very important and giving something which is not."

"They talk about all the people in the South Bronx being on welfare," Colon said, "but this is a way to get out of that, and they're closing the door. We express the feelings of this community—their determination to keep this college."


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Asian Studies	Philosophy
Biology	Physical and Health Education
Black Studies	Physics
English	Puerto Rican Studies
Germanic and Slavic Languages	Romance Languages
Industrial Arts	School Services

**Nominees are also needed to fill the seats
on Departmental Student Advisory Com-
mittees (Plan B) in the following
departments:**

Art	History
Chemical Engineering	Jewish Studies
Chemistry	Mechanical Engineering
Civil Engineering	Political Science
Classical Languages	Psychology
Computer Sciences	Secondary and Continuing Ed.
Earth and Planetary Sciences	Social & Psychological Fndts.
Economics	Sociology
Electrical Engineering	Speech
Elementary Education	Technology

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Phil Ochs a Suicide at 35, Led 60's Folk/Protest Scene

(LNS) — Singer, songwriter, political activist Phil Ochs is dead at age 35. One of the most active folk artists of the 1960's, Ochs was reported by friends to be depressed and drinking heavily in recent months. On April 9 he hanged himself in his sister's house in Far Rockaway, New York.

Ochs wrote such songs as „Draft Dodger,” „Ballad of Medgar Evers,” „Love Me, I'm a Liberal,” „Santo Domingo,” „Changes,” and „I Ain't Marchin' Anymore.” He was determined, says veteran activist-singer Pete Seeger, „to put music to work the same way Joe Hill and Woody Guthrie did.”

Born in El Paso, Texas, Ochs was sent to Virginia to attend a military prep school. In 1959 he enrolled in journalism school at Ohio State University where he found the student newspaper unwilling to print his articles because he was already displaying radical opinions. Ochs then dropped out of school and started a newspaper called *The World*.

About that time he met folk singer Jim Glover and started to play the guitar. He then began to think that, given the lack of papers willing to print radical writers, he could reach more people through singing than through print.

During those years Ochs was in the center of the vibrant New York folk/protest scene which produced such artists as Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Tom Paxton, Len Chandler, Peter La Farge, Dave Van Ronk and



Troubador Phil Ochs

others. His first break came in 1964 when Pete Seeger helped him get on stage at the Newport Folk Festival. Ochs sang his civil rights song, „Birmingham Rag,” and received a standing ovation.

Later that year he produced his first record titled „All The News That's Fit to Sing,” establishing himself in Lillian Roxon's *Rock Encyclopedia* as „the first of the singing journalists.” During the next four years he produced many albums containing songs dealing with such topics as the war in Southeast Asia, civil rights, the 1965 U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic and most generally, the quality of life in America.

„It was after the 1968 demonstrations in Chicago that Phil

changed,” explains Gordon Friesen, an editor of *Broadside*, a political folk music magazine which first published Ochs' songs. Ochs was arrested and jailed during the violent demonstrations outside the Democratic National Convention.

Though Ochs' creative energies were drained, his passion for political activity remained. In 1974 he organized a tribute to Salvador Allende and pulled together such artists as Pete Seeger, Arlo Guthrie, Melanie, Dave Van Ronk and Bob Dylan. The benefit raised over \$30,000 to aid Chilean refugees and those still in Chile.

On May 11, 1975, Ochs sang with Seeger, Paul Simon, Joan Baez and Tom Paxton to over 50,000 people at a celebration in New York's Central Park marking the end of the war in Indochina. When he sang „The War is Over,” which he wrote in 1966, people responded with wild cheers.

Performing in the Village at Folk City in the summer of 1975, Ochs made his most disastrous attempt at a comeback. He was so drunk he rambled endlessly between songs and frequently forgot the words of songs he had been singing for years. Again the audience had no patience and booed.

„I won't be laughing at the lies when I'm gone,” Ochs wrote in a song in 1965. „And I can't question how or when or why when I'm gone, can't live proud enough to die when I'm gone. So I guess I'll have to do it while I'm here.”

next, equally monotonous piece. Zawinul provided some captivating moments with his arsenal of keyboards and synthesizers, but he was most convincing during a solo interlude on acoustic piano. Shorter contributed only infrequent improvisations on soprano and tenor saxophone. He also experimented with the lyricon, a new electronic reed instrument which is also being used by violinist Michal Urbaniak.

Drummer Alejandro Acuna and bassist Jako Pastorius provided solid but unimaginative rhythmic support, while a young Brazilian percussionist whose name I did not catch, added some colorful accents on latin percussion and conga drums.

Toward the end of the set the group livened things up with an up-tempo boogie piece which hardly compensated for the often mindless noodling that preceded it.

One suspects this once innovative group is running out of ideas. When McLaughlin became bored with jazz-rock he wisely decided to try his hand at another form of music. Maybe it's time Weather Report experimented with something new before they wear old ideas thin.



John McLaughlin

came at the end of their set, brought the audience to its feet.

Uneventful Set

In contrast, Weather Report's uneventful set generated much less excitement. Most of their pieces consisted of slow, enigmatic introductions, followed by short, fragmented solos by keyboardist Joe Zawinul and saxophonist Wayne Shorter, gradually fading into the

The high point of Shakti's performance, an extended duet between the two percussionists which

By PAUL DABALSA

Steve Howe—„Beginnings” — I suspect even the most ardent Yes fans will not play this album more than once before stacking it away and forgetting about it altogether. The main fault is outstanding: the instruments too often clash, and seldom blend together to create a coherent, focused sound. What we do get is schizophrenic and neither pleasant to listen to nor aesthetically meaningful. With the exception of „Ram,” a healthy guitar banjo exercise midway along side two, the

music is entirely shapeless. What could have been an interesting solo outing from Yes' fine lead guitarist sadly turns out to be an obsolete sleeper.

KGB — Mike Boomfield, Carmine Appice, Barry Goldberg, Rich Grech and Ray Kennedy — is a band certainly to be reckoned with in the future even if their debut package fails to fulfill expectations. With such concentrated talent, not much can go wrong, and predictably there is very little technically wrong with the disc. The basic flaw here is

RECORDS

that the overall sound is too controlled (except for some soaring guitar work on „I've Got a Feeling”), never allowing the individual members (except Boomfield) to really take off. The most conspicuous example is Carmine Appice. Where the hell is that furious drummer who once spearheaded Cactus? Indeed, I wish

Juices of Adonis

Sancious and Tone

By LEO SACKS

Judging by her new record and performance at the Bottom Line, Maria Muldaur has returned to the style and simplicity of her earlier records in the mid-60's with the Even Dozen and Kveskin Jug Bands. With *Sweet Harmony*, Maria takes yet another turn in her growth and maturation as both artist and stylist.

Maria has found new peace with her recently assembled touring band known as The Fabulous Bezbotics, or Maria's „basic band,” after recording *Waltress in a Donut Shop* with eminent jazzman Benny Carter. Ellen Kearney provides Maria with a richness in tone and harmony on background vocals, while Michael Finnegan's tumbling blues bolts and gutsy New Orleans-style piano runs give Maria an exceptionally versatile base to work from. Be it a Smokey Robinson composition („Sweet Harmony”), Hoagy Charnichael's age-old „Rocking Chair,” Neil Sedaka's lovely „Sad Eyes” or Wendy Waldman's bittersweet „Back By Fall,” Maria's catalogue radiates with the kind of taste, charm and musical excellence that make her one of our very best entertainers. *Sweet Harmony* is a gem.

Behind the swirling keyboard riffs and complicated polyrhythms that spark his group, Tone, David Sancious projects a cool inner reserve. Sitting arm-in-arm with his girlfriend Patty in the dressing room of Paul Colby's Other End on the final night of a week-long run there, Sancious let go with a wide grin as he talked about the response Tone has been getting. It is clear that the convenience of a trio gives Sancious everything he really needs. Gerald Carboy (bass) and Ernest Carter (drums) offer Cancious a rich and supple rhythmic bottom that the 24-year-old Sancious embellishes with a cascading keyboard attack.



David Sancious

He first conceived of Tone back in the formative years of his musical development at places like the Upstage in Asbury Park, where he grew up. „It's the kind of music I always dreamed of—way before Bruce's band,” he noted. Sancious left his place in Bruce Springsteen's venerable E Street Band when Epic Records offered him a record deal. Sancious and Tone have since produced two incredibly forceful discs, one called *Forrest of Feelings* (completed last June) and the just released *Transformation: The Speed of Love*.

Commenting on the energy of Tone, Sancious said, „It's very intense. It's a very creative energy, so when I finish playing a set, my body may be feeling drained, but inside, it takes only a short amount of time for me to get it back together again physically because it is such a creative type of energy.”

For his next album, Sancious will score a ballet with Tone. „We're going to synthesize the orchestrations scored for an eighty or ninety-piece orchestra, putting the parts down on different synthesizers.

„I look back at old notebooks and I see written down—album titles: *Forrest of Feelings*. I see song titles and ideas. Then I look and see it's a real album and people are listening to it. It's really satisfying. Yeah. [laughs]. It's a great feeling.”

„The roots of jazz are the same as soul. They both come out of gospel, which is how we arrive at *Kool Soul at Shea*,” said Newport Jazz Festival promoter George Wein at an afternoon cocktail party at Cecil Club on East 54th Street to announce the first annual Kool Cigarettes—sponsored Soul festival to be held on Friday and Saturday, July 9th and 10th, at Shea Stadium. Feature artists on opening night will be Marvin Gaye, The Temptations, Nancy Wilson, Smokey Robinson, and Theodore Pendergrass. The following evening, James Brown, Ray Charles, The Staple Singers, Archie Bell & The Drells, and M.F.S.B., will perform. The Shea event is part of an eleven city, Kool Jazz Festival tour being produced by Wein this summer. In addition, Wein announced grants to be given to soon-to-be-named charities and organizations in the black community from festival receipts.

KGB would inherit some of Cactus' hard edges and aggressiveness. If they do this on their next album, they might then transcend adequacy and prove themselves to be the influential band they have all the markings of becoming.

Supertramp — „Crisis? What Crisis?” — What makes this band interesting is that they have mastered a unique sound. Bits and pieces along the way may sound vaguely familiar, yet as an entity their sound is unmistakably their own. The music is wonderfully

pleasant with some clever instrumental punctuation, augmented especially by Roger Hodgson's guitar and Richard Davies' keyboards. The same team of Hodgson and Davies are responsible for all of the words and music on the Lp, and together they share the vocal chores. Instantly likeable tunes include „Easy Does It,” „Sister Moonshine,” „Ain't Nobody But Me,” and „Another Man's Woman.” My only gripe concerns a potential repetitiveness in their music.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Latin Orchestra

Th. April 22: Hector Lavoe and his Orchestra. Finley Grand Ballroom, 6:30 p.m.

Wilderness Film Festival

Th. April 22: Three Films, "Abyss," "Apalachee," and "Chemical Feast" will be shown in Wagner Hall, Rm. 08, 12-2 p.m. Sponsored by the Outdoor Club.

Haitian Cultural Festival

Fri. April 23: The Haitian Students association presents a Cultural Festival at 4 p.m. in Finley 330. Part I: Workshops and seminars on the Haitian students and open admissions/free tuition, emigration, Bilingual Education and Haitian refugees. Part II consists of a program of Haitian poetry, songs and dances, and exhibits.

Talent Show

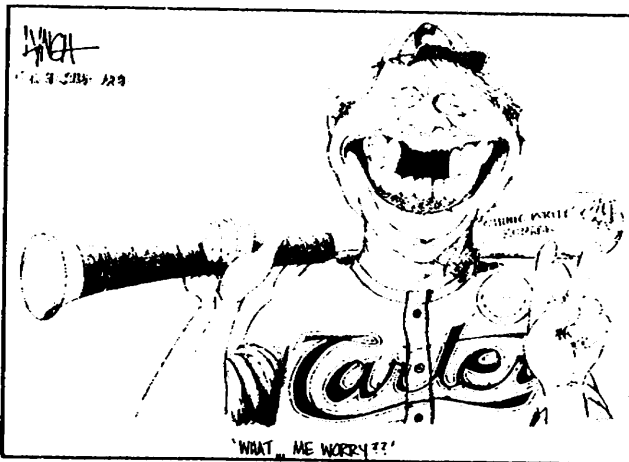
Fri. April 23: Talent Show featuring CCNY students. Monkey's Paw, 12-3 p.m.

Dracula Play

Mon. April 26 — Fri. April 30: "The Crypt of Dracula," written by James Stayoch and directed by Victor Barrett. All performances are at 6 p.m. in the Bell Tower, Shepard Great Hall. Limited Seating by ticket only (Free tickets are available at the Davis Center, Shepard Hall, Rm. 221)

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Medieval Music

Tuesday, April 27: Concert of Medieval Italian Songs. 3 P.m. in Shepard Hall, Rm. 200. Sponsored by the Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

Italian Week

Tu., April 27—Lecture. "Phillipp Mazzei: The Italian Friend and Inspirer of Thomas Jefferson." 1-2 p.m. in Finley 330. Concert. Italian Renaissance music, performed by the New York Consort for Poetry and Music. 3 p.m. in Shepard 200.

Th., April 29—Lecture on Italian-American literature, by playwright and poet Richard Veiere. 12:30-1:30 p.m. in Finley 348.

Fri., April 30—Party. 12:30 p.m. in Finley 438. All are invited.

Jewish Commemoration

Th., April 29—Yom Hashoah. A program commemorating the Warsaw Ghetto uprising with speaker Dr. Leon Welles. Hillel Jewish Community Center (475 W. 140th St.) 12-2 p.m.

African Dance

Wed. April 28: "Dinizucu" African dance Group, plus "fire dancer" Serge St. Just and the CCNY African Dance class. Finley Bittenweiser Lounge, 1 p.m.

Hispanic Poetry Festival

Celebrate Spring with flowers and poetry at the Hispanic Poetry Festival to be held in Finley's Bittenweiser Lounge Thursday, April 29, at Noon.

Awards will be given for the three best Spanish poems selected by a jury of critics, poets and scholars. All CUNY students are eligible to participate in the contest.

This traditional event (Los Juegos Florales) which has been held since 1972 is sponsored by the Association of Friends of Spanish Poetry at City College and directed by Professor Diana Ramirez.

Munoz Demonstration

A Rally to protest the Argentinian Government's persecution of Chilean refugee and prominent labor leader Mario Munoz will be held at the Argentine Consulate General (12 West 56th St.) this Thursday, April 22, 5-6 p.m.

SCATTERED RECOLLECTIONS

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people, watching them drink, talk about old times, and be amazed at themselves for making it to 36. I wish I had taken notes, because a lot of what they said seemed not only interesting, but important. Danheisser, now a Washington correspondent for Reuters warned me I would remember nothing in the morning. Unfortunately, he was right. I remember almost nothing. I'm not just saying that because I don't want to write this story. That's besides the point.

Scattered Recollections

I do recall the five of us going back to Rita's house on 96th street at about 3 AM to drink coffee and smoke some of Rita's frighteningly potent marijuana. I recall Carol Whitehouse Shepko grabbing my arm and leading me around dark streets because I was too intoxicated to find my own way. I recall sitting with her on the couch in Rita's living room, smoking a joint, jabbering paranoiacally at her, "everybody is 36, I can't handle it." I recall everybody talking about being divorced and Rita saying how her ex-husband gets the kids a lot and Rita and Ralph making a date to get together in Washington for Ralph's birthday next month. I recall Rita telling me how she ate her last half of a quaalude before going to the reunion because she was afraid she wouldn't be able to deal with it straight. I recall her lamenting how hard quaaludes are to come by these days. I recall Ralph did not smoke any marijuana. I recall he's a Udall man, and said, "The only worthwhile people on Capitol Hill are journalists." I recall Carol's nameless husband being a cardiac specialist. I recall driving around in his large car. I recall sitting in the back of that car with Rita and Ralph, nuzzling Rita's shoulder mumbling incoherently. I recall Rita saying to Ralph, "This

kid asks the most outrageous questions and somehow gets away with it." I recall Rita answering some of the most outrageous questions I ever asked anybody. I cannot recall any of the answers. If I could, I would probably understand the meaning of life. I recall grabbing Rita's arm and feeling neat walking arm in arm with a 36 year old divorcee. I recall leaving Rita's house at 4 AM and having the following conversation with Ralph at the door of her apartment: "I'll bet you don't remember a thing tomorrow morning, Bob," he said. "It doesn't matter," I replied. "If that happens, I'll just make it up." I recall Ralph looking over my journalistic notes at an earlier point in the evening, laughing at them and saying, "Great piece you have here." I recall riding uptown in a taxi with Ralph, shooting my mouth off about writing speeches in the Pentagon. I recall Ralph saying something about his 75-year-old father. I recall the Indian cab driver in his purple turban driving so fast up Central Park West that it scared the shit out of me. I recall sticking Ralph with the entire cab fare. I recall telephoning Rita at 4:20 AM to see if I left my camera at her house. I did. I recall waking up Sunday morning, very hung over, unable to do my morning calisthenics for the first time in over three months. I recall going back to Rita's house Sunday night to get my camera, meeting her son, mother and father. Her mother was playing the piano.

Stream of consciousness can be most effective if used properly. This story is not worth \$20. Read what really happened in *The Campus*. I think I'll die before I write another story for OP. I've been at City College far too long. I hope to live to 36. How do I get away with writing trash like this?

The Abuse of the Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 2)

government had no authority to call her to a U.S. court of law (The Treaty of 1868, which still stands as law recognizes the Sioux Territory as an independent nation). Her special needs as an expectant mother were met by a decrease in food allowance and negligent medical attention. Joanna is now being held at the Federal Women's Prison at Terminal Island, California, out of the reach of her children and friends.

The body of Anna Mae Aquash, a Native American activist who was the subject of a recent grand jury investigation, was recently found by an F.B.I. agent in an isolated area near Wamblee, South Dakota. Nebraska, a coroner in Scott's Bluff cited "exposure" as the cause of death. Only after Anna Mae's body had been buried in an unmarked grave did the F.B.I. notify her family of her death. The family then hired an independent pathologist to re-examine the body, and X-rays revealed a .32 or .38 caliber bullet lodged in her skull.

In the past year there have been 33 murders at Pine Ridge, and hundreds of Indians have been harassed and brutalized. Most of the victims have been American Indian Movement members and supporters. There is evidence that indicates a direct F.B.I. involvement.

Puerto Rican Socialists Harassed

Members and associates of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (P.S.P.) have also come under grand jury attack. Edgar Maury Santiago, the son of a P.S.P. member, was subpoenaed in Puerto Rico to answer questions about a fork-lift truck that he had rented in 1975, which the F.B.I. alleges is somehow tied to a theft of explosives that took place in 1974.

Three members of the P.S.P. who were subpoenaed this January in New York City claim that their subpoenas are part of an effort to discredit the Puerto Rican Socialist Party by tying them to F.A.L.N., a group which has claimed responsibility for a series of terrorist bombings.

Labor unionists have also been called to testify before grand juries. Two members of the Tampa Workers Committee to Fight Back and two members of the

Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union in Florida, as well as 34 members of the Newspaper and Graphic Communications Union in Washington, D.C. were subpoenaed in an investigation of violent disturbances during recent strikes. The subpoenaed members of the pressman's union were considered to be marginal union supporters who the management felt could be easily persuaded to testify.

Lawyers Subpoenaed

Another tactic utilized in recent grand jury campaigns has been to subpoena lawyers representing movement leaders. The desired effect is to gain information about movement leaders and their organizations, and to discourage these lawyers from representing political activists.

Because of a lack of media attention and widespread ignorance of its purpose and operation the abuse of the grand jury as a tool of political repression remains largely unnoticed. Jury members are often confused about their role in the proceedings and unaware of their right to ask questions of the witness or to call their own witnesses to the stand. Rather than act as a counterbalance to the prosecutor the grand jury often serves as his stamp of approval. Also, judges and prosecutors exercise increasing influence in the selection of jury members.

Bills have been introduced in Congress which would limit the misuse of the grand jury system. Most notable is Rep. John Conyers' Grand Jury Reform Act (HR. 2986), which provides for the right to counsel for witnesses, a minimum notice for the serving of a subpoena, elimination of forced immunity, restoration of the independence of the jury panel, and guarantees that a witness be told the purpose of the investigation.

As a response to grand jury actions taken against women's communities, the Grand Jury Project of the New York Women's Union was formed in February of 1975, and is now combatting all forms of grand jury abuse. They supplied the sources of information for this article. For further information or advice, contact:

The Grand Jury Project
853 Broadway (Rm. 1415)
New York, N.Y. 10003

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