

Indochina Coalition Established At City

By JOHN BOHN

In what may be a precedent setting move, a large cross-section of the College's radical groups have formed a coalition.

The stated precepts of the coalition are "the end of University complicity with American Imperialism in Indochina; the cessation of all war related research on the campus; the re-directing of University priorities towards programs such as Seek and Open Admissions; and bringing about a realization of the genocidal aspects of the war

in relation to Third World peoples."

The coalition is composed of the Organization of Afro American Students for Unity, PRSU, the Asian American Student Community, the SDS Anti-Imperialist Caucus, The Peoples Peace Treaty Collective, Young Worker's Liberation League, New University Conference, the Collectives of the So-

News Analysis

ciology, Anthropology and History departments the Committee to Free Angela Davis and segments of the Student Senate.

The first action taken by the coalition was an emergency meeting in Bittenweiser lounge on Friday, March 11, 1971. The meeting was deemed a limited success with approximately 300 students turning out.

A spokesman for the group stated that the emergency meeting "was just a start." They conceded to the need for an ongoing education and political awareness program.

In light of this, the Coalition plans to go out to the student body in the hopes of beginning meaningful dialogue.

There are plans in considera-

tion for actions centered around the use of CUNY funds for military research projects. It is hoped that students will be attracted to the coalition and actively participate in aiding the struggle against the war.

This group is setting several important precedents. First, it is the one time that white and Third World groups have united around a common cause in the History of City College.

Second, there is a definite move towards redefining the aspects of the Anti-war Movement, in that the concentration is not on "bringing the boys home" but on the genocide being perpetrated by America against Asians.

A spokesman noted that "we

(the coalition) realize that by ending U.S. support of not only the armed struggle but of the puppet government of Saigon can we truly say that we have fought in the interest of the people of Indochina."

Third, and perhaps most important, there is the link-up drawn between genocide against Asians and genocide against Blacks and Puerto Ricans in America.

Money that is going towards the war effort in Vietnam is being denied the starving people here.

Money that is going towards research is being denied programs such as SEEK and Open Admissions, both of which may soon end for lack of funds.

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*So here we stand,
on the edge of Hell,
in Harlem, and wonder
what we will do, in
the face of all that
we remember.*

—Langston Hughes

Budget Threat To CUNY Existence

By TOM MC DONALD

The New York State budget for higher education, which Governor Rockefeller has submitted to the legislature, will be 65 million dollars less than is needed to maintain present operations. Rockefeller's 110 million dollar request is also expected to be cut by the legislature and the resulting appropriation may be the end of the SEEK program and an average tuition of \$600 per semester for City University students.

The Budget

According to Lee Slonimsky, the University Affairs Vice President of the City College Student Senate, the budget for the City University system for the past year was 125 million dollars.

Slonimsky explained that price increases and minimum salary raises of 175 million would be needed to maintain all the existing programs. Among the programs facing extinction are the College Discovery Program, which is a version of the SEEK program for high school juniors and seniors.

In addition, stipends will be cut by 50%.

The Community Colleges will not be funded by the state.

There will be tuition on a sliding salary scale, with a potential \$600 tuition fee for a family whose income is \$10,000 a year.

Slonimsky also projected a very real possibility that the SEEK program will be abolished entirely.

Three Reasons

The University Affairs V.P. said that the threat of a reduced budget has existed for several years. However, he cited three reasons why the threat may be a reality this year.

The legislature intends to give massive aid to private schools this year, with \$100 million being an often quoted figure.

Secondly, Slonimsky said that for the first time since the budget crisis began there is a conservative Republican majority in the State legislature.

And another reason cited is that tuition would not result in any significant increase in funds

for the state because tuition would lead to an increase in the money handed out for Regents Scholarships for New York students.

"I can only view this action as being another example of the prejudice of upstate legislators for New York City," he added.

James Small, President of the Student Senate, also affirmed the seriousness of the situation. Small accompanied Robert E. Marshak, President of the college, on a visit to the State Legislature in Albany last week.

Small said that the legislators were asking very "nit-picking questions. All they wanted to know about was how many SEEK students were failing courses, how many got D's and how many got C's. Only people with preconceived, negative notions would ask those kinds of questions," Small said.

Jeff Shapes of the University Student Press Service has been told by Earl Brydges, State Senate majority leader, that 10 committees have been created within the legislature for the purpose of "giving the entire proposed Executive Budget the most meticulous and critical analysis ever conducted in the Senate."

The Higher Education Committee, which was one of the ten created, made the recommendation for City University-wide tuition.

Two resident members of the committee are John Marchi of Staten Island, and Norman Levy of Nassau.

The State University schools are also subject to an increase in tuition. Presently State Uni-

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Youth Against War & Fascism lead demonstration against unjust treatment of Auburn Six. (see page two for details)

Sickle Cell Testing Begins

By ARLETTE HECHT

Last Thursday members of the Long Island University chapter of the National Black Science Students Organization (NBSSO) "Banneker Society" demonstrated to a group of City College students the technique to test for Sickle Cell Anemia.

Miss Sheryl Dennis and Mr. Keith Barnard discussed the problem of Sickle Cell Anemia with the assembled students and then demonstrated the test procedure.

The method, a simple process of taking a blood sample from the finger and mixing it in a solution, was then practiced by the students on one another.

Sickle Cell Anemia is an inherited disease which occurs when there is the presence of abnormal hemoglobin in the red blood cell. This abnormal hemoglobin takes on a sickle shape under low oxygen tension, thus giving the disease its name.

Sickle Cell Anemia was found to be a protective mechanism against another disease, malaria. Studies in Africa and the Mediterranean basin, where malaria has long been a problem, have shown that people with Sickle Cell hemoglobin are less susceptible to malaria than normal individuals.

The disease, which predomi-

antly affects Black people, is also found among Spanish, Puerto Ricans, and whites who trace their ancestry to Greece, Italy, and other countries located around the Mediterranean Sea.

Sickle Cell Anemia is difficult to identify because the symptoms are similar to those found in other diseases such as mild colds, arthritis, rheumatism, abdominal and nervous disorders, and rheumatic fever.

People suffering from Sickle Cell Anemia show the usual signs of severe anemia. Severe pain in the abdomen, in the

knees, elbows, and other joints is experienced in almost all victims of the disease.

In more severe cases, the symptoms include weakness, headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and spots before the eyes. Patients are sometimes drowsy, irritable and behave oddly.

Blood tests must be made in order to determine if the red blood cells are sickling. Even then, the presence of some sickle cells alone, without symptoms, only indicates the presence of the sickle cell trait.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Auburn Six: Facts Behind The Case

By DIANE KEARNEY

Recently, this paper became aware of a serious and malignant situation prevailing for the past five months which has not received sufficient exposure.

Though the initial action was justifiable in itself, it was no more than a peaceful protest against the intolerable conditions which have existed for so long at the Auburn State Prison.

Since that time the incident has been allowed to erupt into a gross vindictive game of torturing the inmates and robbing them of their rights.

It is for that reason that we wish to recap the story of the Auburn Six, with the intention that those who feel so moved, support them and rally around their cause.

There is, however, a second and perhaps more pertinent end to which we direct ourselves. This is the realization that the judicial system of this country, and, in particular, all branches of its law enforcement agencies are, perhaps the most criminal ever to be imagined.

Though there are times when persons can benefit from judicial procedure, they are few and far between when you are a member of the Third World.

Think back to the trials of any of our revolutionary sisters and brothers and the injustices they have suffered throughout history. What has become of them? The answer is that they have encountered the traditional fate for all thinking blacks and Puerto Ricans who refuse to accept what they see and experience. They have been left to rot in jail. Third World sympathizers have gotten weary, because U.S. trials have been known to take up to five years, and so revolutionaries just fade away.

In view of this, let us take note of the situation at Auburn and stamp it out while it is in its infancy. The brothers at Auburn are in a sense revolutionary for they have taken a stand against conditions which they were expected to accept, and against treatment which sickens one's stomach.

Auburn is a state prison housing close to 1,700 inmates, and boasts of being the home of "the first electrocution in the world (1890)." Most of the inmates are Black and Puerto Rican. It is run by whites.

Oddly enough, Auburn was once a major stop on Harriet Tubman's underground railroad for runaway slaves. The people of that community have dedicated a plaque to this great revolutionary heroine.

The rebellion at Auburn began on November 2, 1970, Black Solidarity Day, when all but a few of the inmates participated in a general work stoppage. They were protesting the unbearable conditions which included 14¢ a day wages.

During this time, the guards did not intervene because the

movement was too strong. Later, however, fourteen Black prisoners were held in solitary confinement as supposed leaders of the stoppage.

On November 4, 1970, the entire prison population staged a takeover which lasted almost 8 hours. Thirty-five hostages were taken.

The prisoners' demands included: the release of the 14 inmates in confinement; better clothing; protection from reprisals by the guards; revision of the rules on letter writing (all correspondence is censored and all appeals for support and aid are closely scrutinized); additional social programs; a more competent psychiatric staff; lower commissary prices; higher spending privileges; more Parole Board hearings; better food; and a more extensive law library.

The hostages were released when the prison authorities agreed to no reprisals against the prisoners, and to their grievances being examined. As soon as the guards were back in control, however, the brutality continued and the prisoners were severely penalized.

Although the Superintendent of the prison, Harry Fritz, admitted that the rebellion was started by about "400 or so militants," 80 men were singled out for abusive treatment and were threatened with prosecution. These men were held in lock-up — they were not allowed to see their families or to use hot water, or certain other facilities.

On December 20th, half of the men in lock-up staged a peaceful sit-in as a protest against prison repression. These men were beaten and attacked by the guards who used tear gas and mace to control the non-violent demonstration.

Six of these men have been chosen as examples to the other inmates. They have been indicted for attempted assault, assault, and "robbery" — the keys to the cellblock were allegedly stolen during the Nov. 4th rebellion. The other 74 have been charged with infraction of internal prison rules and have lost up to a year of "good time."

The February 12, 1971 issue of Workers World (Vol. 13, No. 3) told the story of a mother's visit to her son who is one of the Auburn six.

"... Camilla's son described

his cell as a 'cubby hole' where there is not enough room to stretch out. The men are in 'strip cells' — one of the most infamous of prison barbarities, where the only furniture is a ragged, roach-infested cot that is brought in at 10 p.m. and taken away at 6 a.m. Camille believes that the prisoners do not have blankets. . . ."

Camilla's son told her that "during the rebellion the guards used savage violence." Along with mace and tear gas, clubs and axes were used. Another brother was beaten unconscious — his head swelled to twice its size. For three days the brother lay in his cell. Finally the doctor was sent.

The arraignment of the six by Cayuga County Judge Gerald Sapperstein was engraved with racism, hate and power.

The Auburn Six have been denied the right of counsel. They have been manacled together like slaves and have not even been allowed to make statements or motions in the courtroom.

The judge refused to let the men speak for themselves even though all had made extensive use of the law library in the prison. It was quite clear why



these highly political, eloquent men have been singled out for trial. The prison authorities resented their intelligence.

In court, one of the men, Russell Prout Shareen, showed the court the huge gash on his knee which had swollen to twice its size. "This is what happened when I was taken out of court the last time."

Brother Robert Sprout explained, "we have to sleep in shifts so that the guards don't take us by surprise. Our food is drugged so that we can't resist, and then they beat us."

The prisoners were led away until the six can be legally represented. During the trial a demonstration of some 200 people had been organized by YAWF, and a few of them had been allowed in court. Pressure from this group kept check on the judge's rulings and is probably the reason for the postponement.

However this court action is not new. It is a way of draining

men of their strength. And it is a fact that the manacled Auburn Six were a physically weak lot next to the prison guards in the courtroom, who were laden down with all types of artillery.

The only weapon the six men had was the ability to denounce court procedure, and to remind the judge of his errors. But this is a poor weapon against a system in which court hearings are conducted in this manner.

We cannot let the heroic resistance of the Auburn Six be carried on in vain. Their struggle is only one way of defying the oppressor. Some folks will comment on how dumb we are to single out prisoners as our heroes. However, their punishment excessively outweighs their crimes.

And, if they must pay for their peaceful protests, as well as for their crimes, those of us who care must see to it that the judge, the prison and the world, each in its turn, pay its dues.

Sickle Cell . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

In carriers of the trait, the symptoms and anemia are absent except under circumstances of unusual stress, such as airplane flights, where moderate lack of oxygen may cause abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting.

Sickle Cell Anemia can be treated, but a cure has not yet been discovered. Some of the treatment methods now being

employed include pain killing drugs, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, blood transfusions, a careful diet and rest.

Members of the City College chapter of the National Black Science Students Organization are planning to provide tests for Sickle Cell Anemia in late April. The tests, which will be given free of charge, will be available to all City College students and residents of the surrounding community.

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Creations

By DOROTHY RANDALL

They say that God created the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day he rested. We must become our own gods, and create our own Black heaven upon this earth for we have no time to rest. We who created the original man must continue to perpetrate Black mankind. We must use the talents that helped us survive in the past to build our future. Teach, and we can create positive Black children. Build, and we can have our nation. Love, and we can begin to live. Encourage our artists and writers, for they help us to see ourselves in words and colors. And that's what we're about . . . words and colors.

THE MORNING COMING IN

I saw the morning coming in and
 All the butterflies whirled and spun
 Their colors in a kaleidoscope dream
 And the air was alive
 With wind and music
 And barefoot people running
 Through the grass
 Coming and going
 Mixing with the sun
 That screamed its name
 And made the flowers jump
 And the birds yell
 And love was all around
 Crying and killing
 Soulin' and livin'
 And calling stones out of their bag
 Telling them to live
 And be
 And grow
 Soft like skin
 Hot and cold and
 Gentle
 And love was so beautiful that it hurt
 And hurt drifted away and left me
 With the morning I saw coming in

LADY OF THE CONVENT . . . THE AVENUE, THAT IS

She stood there, resting all of her weight against the doorway. Her old brown coat struggled to wrap itself around her body, and failed at one or two buttonholes. The pockets sagged from hands reaching for too many things, too many times. It hung down to her thin ankles, an ironic contrast to the rest of her body. Gravity had won the battle with her breasts which seemed to start at the waist. They rested themselves on her belly, as if they were tired.

Her face seemed like a brown paper bag after its contents have been thrown away. With eyes wrinkled shut, and lips pressed together, her eyebrows hadn't protected her from time and the elements. Thin gray braids peeped from under the tight blue scarf wrapped around her head. This face had spent many nights sleeping in doorways.

Two Macy's shopping bags hung from her elbow. Bits of clothing, a photograph, a fan, some plastic bags, and other fragments of her soul were in view. Every so often her body would heave and the contents would shift to a more comfortable spot. And as she stood there, her life trickled down her leg, through her sneakers, and lay in a puddle at her feet. I walked away.

WCCR

640 On Your Dial

By CLARA LEWIS BUGGS

WCCR, the City College radio station, reminds one of the development of life. In the beginning there was a preconceived idea, a conception, preparations, and a birth.

There were many attempts made in the past to establish a radio station at the college, but it was not until the early fifties that the first station came into existence. And just as some children are not born to live a very long life, neither was the station.

For, after broadcasting just a few short hours a week WCCC (Voice of City College) passed on and the college was once again void of any type of radio.

In 1955 another child was born, BBC (Beaver Broadcasting Club). This station lasted a term, and it was not until 1958 that BBC emerged again, this time for good.

The BBC began broadcasting with an allocation of \$20.00 per term, and the club was comprised of engineer students who were interested in broadcast electronics.

These CCNY students made their first home in 332 Finley Hall. Facilities were ultra limited and programs could only be heard on Mondays and

Wednesdays in the South campus cafeteria and Bittenweiser Lounge. The studio was small and overcrowded.

All of the equipment used was homemade except for a tape recorder and two turntables. But BBC continued, as a child, to grow.

In 1967 BBC's name was changed to WCCR and instead of two broadcasting outlets, there were 13. Twelve on South Campus and one in Knittle Lounge on North Campus.

In 1968 the child (WCCR) had grown to such an extent that it's

family had to acquire new quarters. The station was moved to the fourth floor of Finley Center with its main office in room 410. Moreover the allocation of money was greatly increased. Instead of the usual \$20.00 a term, WCCR received \$3,000 a term. The homemade equipment was discarded and the Finley student center purchased new equipment in its place to assure improved broadcasting.

WCCR's first broadcasts were primarily classical music, but time was not static and neither

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Troubled Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

iversity students pay 400 dollars a term. In September they will be required to pay \$550 a term.

Community Colleges

The two year Community Colleges in the New York area are facing the most serious difficulties if the budget cuts go into effect. Normally, the state pays 60% of the budget for the Community Colleges and the City provides the remaining 40%. Now the City would be required to pay the entire cost.

Mayor John Lindsay has sub-

mitted a 438 million dollar budget for the coming fiscal year. However, Lindsay is asking the State to provide two-thirds of the money for that budget. Slonimsky said that such a measure was an impossibility.

Slonimsky wished to emphasize the seriousness of the situation. He said that one prominent elected official in Albany, who has done much in the past to avoid cuts in the budget, said that "the situation this year is very bad. I doubt there is anything I can do about it this time."

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WCCR

(Continued from Page 3) was the station. The staff changed and so did the music. One can tune in to WCCR now and hear any kind of music that he so chooses.

George Schabes, station manager and Howard Schoenholtz, assistant station manager, stated in a recent interview, that the aim of the station is to reach and influence the maximum amount of people.

"We try to do this," continued Mr. Schabes, "by presenting a variety of music, and news oriented programs." We are committed on three (3) levels to the people of this school. We must have a competent staff in order to train interested students in radio. We are committed to the student body of the college as far as informing and entertaining them are concerned. And we are committed to cooperation outside of the school, through the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System."

WCCR is the only college station in the New York City area which provides broadcasting programs for metropolitan ra-

dio. WCCR provides 30 minutes of broadcasting for WOR-FM weekly and it also provides programs for WNYE-FM.

Recruitments for the WCCR staff were successful this year according to Schabes and Schoenholtz.

"This academic school year has provided us with our largest membership in four years. Students were recruited by fliers which were handed out on campus, by ads which were placed in the Finletter, and by announcements made over WCCR, but our best results were made through word of mouth."

Mr. Schoenholtz added that "We appeal to the populace of the college, we do not advertise for any particular ethnic group. Only interested and sincere people. When a person comes to the station, he is trained and if he is cleared he will be placed into the position which he was trained for."

WCCR, now operates on 640 kilohertz through the AM dial. It can be heard throughout the school. The child (WCCR) is alive and doing well.

Red Light

French Offering

By E. A. YOWELL

Premise: Movies are for escape! Even the ones that bludgeon your social conscience into submission are escapist for they allow immersion into the life and times of someone else large enough to be interesting and distant enough to preclude any real involvement. One of my favorite modes of escape has always been the foreign film, particularly the French offerings. It is not difficult to understand considering those French girls speaking French plus loads of shots of Paris (which looks like a Paramount back lot dream anyway). Incidentally, I am excluding Godard from this generalization for reasons which will become self evident. At any rate French films are almost always produced in French and I consider this to be a uniformly positive value.

"The Tender Moment" ("La Lecon Particuliere" — you see it even looks better in French) is an excellent example of all that is good in a romantic film. It is very Truffautesque in the sense of "Stolen Kisses" and perhaps "Bed and Board," and closely adheres to the Hollywood-derived formula for romantic comedies which work very well in French.

The romance in these films commences when the boy and girl discover each other in an establishing sequence creating a

base for their future involvement. In this film this sequence takes place on a ski slope and it appears lifted from a 1941 film with Greta Garbo and Melvyn Dougless entitled "Two-Faced Woman." In addition to this proven hokum the Schmaltz level of the film is heightened by beautiful shots of Paris and intimate close-ups of Renaud Verley and Nathalie Delon, our two romantics (Nathalie is Alain Delon's wife).

This romantic comedy directed by Michel Boisrond involves a young student (Verley) who falls in love with Nathalie Delon, the beautiful and emotionally demanding mistress of a professional driver. They are brought together through a series of unlikely situations from which a love affair inevitably follows. The typical but subtly humorous ski sequence shows Renaud and Nathalie sensuously falling down together, entangling skis and limbs.

This accidental contact in other films is usually followed by close-ups of intense glances, a kiss, or at least the promise of something to come, but they just look at one another lingeringly but non-committally. They rise only to fall again, but this time Renaud gets to touch Nathalie as he brushes snow from her sweater. His considerate action, however, is met only

with a stare at least as icy as the mountain slope. The audience left with no kiss, no promise, no commitment has been duped, but delightfully so; for this scene is done with a teasing subtleness that sharpens its appetite for more romantic machinations. As the scene of initial physical contact was necessary as the appetizer before the entree, the mode in which it is done here is designed to delay the climax and thus make it that much sweeter.

Boisrond's feeling for the romance of his character is acute as seen in his direction and writing (he collaborated on the screenplay), his style is similar to that of Truffaut, minus Truffaut's mind-boggling twists. Boisrond has created a clear and visually attractive film, which although not lacking in substance, relies on its simplicity for its success.

Announcements

The Office of Curricular Guidance announces that until March 31, students in the College of Liberal Arts and Science can drop a course by reporting to the Office of Curricular Guidance, 201 Administration Building.

From April 1 to April 30, students wishing to drop a course must make the request in writing. These requests must be addressed to the Committee on Course and Standing.

No drops will be permitted after April 30th.

Classifieds

Meeting of the Black Pre-Law Society this Thursday, Room 332 Finley, 12 noon.

Meeting of the OASU this Thursday, 1 pm in 332 Finley.

Louis: If she's cute, why can't WE meet her too! Don't be greedy. the staff

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To Mary H.: George S. knows the answer. Milano.

Who is my "secret pal" G. E.? Mary Hogquist

B. P. Upon your cooking, I must commend you, But upon your concert, I must apprehend you. Farts

To Louis: Did you see the movie at half-price? Lawrence of A.

Dear: I am in one of those periods that I usually have with women. Chris Newton

Chris Newton: Damn you're a sloppy bitch. The Red Cross

Etienne: Roses are red Violets are blue We still haven't gotten Our money from you. G. O. and the Gang

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ing reactions from adults and students across the country, and Michener's advice about handling the division between American lifestyles. One of 38 articles and features in the April **READER'S DIGEST**