

Talks Set on Resumption of Negotiations

By Bob Lovinger

Representatives from the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community, black and Puerto Rican faculty, the Faculty Senate, the Board of Higher Education and Acting President Copeland's office meet at 10 this morning in an attempt to set up renewed negotiations on the five demands.

The pre-negotiating session was announced by Prof. Bernard Bellush (History) yesterday at a Faculty Senate meeting. The meeting will also be attended by delegates from the University Senate of the City University, Louis Nunez of the Board of Higher Education, Bronx Borough President Herman Badillo and Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton.

The Senate voted to instruct its representative at the talks to take the position, repeatedly endorsed by the group, that the College should be closed so that formal negotiations can resume.

At an ROTC awards ceremony yesterday afternoon, Acting President Copeland reaffirmed his stand on the fourth demand, saying that "the door will be open

to the school for anyone with "the ability and aptitude to buckle down." He implied that under an ethnic quota or open admissions system not everyone admitted would have such ability or aptitude.

Dr. Copeland praised ROTC for "fighting for equality of opportunity and social justice to us all" and described its function as "defense of the United States against foreign enemies and internally against the forces of injustice and evil." He drew loud applause from the assembled cadets.

Last night nearly 800 black, Puerto Rican, and white radicals and members of the Harlem community, singing "Power to the People," marched along 125 Street, turned right onto Morningside Avenue, and proceeded to a rally on the lawn of the College's administration building.

The march grew out of a rally called by the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community, and held on Seventh Avenue, north of 125 Street the site of the proposed state office building.

At 6:45 just over 100 people had gathered at the corner, milling around and chatting. By 7:15, the crowd had grown to 200. Two flags were unfurled, one the flag of Puerto Rico, and the other the flag of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence.

Serge Mullery, a former member of BPRSC's negotiating team, announced, "This rally is being delayed until a contingent of brothers and sisters arrives from 103 Street."

At 7:40 that contingent appeared, 125 strong, marching west on 125 Street toward the rally site. They arrived with a police escort. Their arrival brought the number of people at the rally close to 500. They were led by the green, black, and red "flag of liberation."

The first speaker at the rally, Charles Powell, called the rally (Continued on Page 2)



LED BY A MEMBER OF SDS several white radicals stage a mock funeral for ex-President Gallagher.

THE CAMPUS

undergraduate newspaper of the city college since 1907

Vol. 124 — No. 15

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1969

232 Supported by Student Fees

Dr. Cartey Outlines Plans for School Of Regional and Community Studies

By Louis J. Lumenick

Prof. Wilfred Cartey (English) presented his long-awaited report on Black Studies yesterday, which urges the creation of a "School of Regional and Community Affairs" at the College in September.

Dr. Cartey presented the report at a press conference of the black and Puerto Rican faculty. "I think there are many misconceptions . . . about our proposals for Black and Puerto Rican Studies we are devising."

In the report he called for the introduction of a core of thirty new courses in the fall (ten lecture, ten seminar, ten inter-area), which in addition to 34 "relevant" courses in existing departments would allow seniors to acquire a minor. Juniors, with approval of an Advisory Board committee, could begin a major in the school and freshmen and sophomores interested in majoring could begin taking the general lecture courses.

The school has been tentatively divided into six areas of concentration: African Studies, Afro-American Studies, Community Studies, Caribbean Studies, Puerto Rican Studies and studies of "other New World Areas, specifically Brazil."

The School would be organized much the same as the College's other schools, with a Dean and Assistant Dean, a Personnel and Budget Committee, a Faculty Council, and a Curriculum Committee.

Also called for is the creation of an "Advisory Board Committee," to help students to draw up their individual courses of study "and relate the interests of the student to courses within and without the school."

In addition to the traditional academic qualifications, faculty "will be hired on the basis of artistic creativity and/or expertise in dealing with urban community problems."

The report also calls for the "necessary revision" of existing courses in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the College's other schools "reflective of an international, cross-cultural or urban character" so that they "include these elements as they relate to African, Afro-American, Puerto Rican and Caribbean peoples."

Various combinations of area-department and discipline constituting a major would be possible, to be determined by the School.

Also set forth were programs for Masters and Doctoral programs, which would permit MAs to specialize in Afro-American or Puerto Rican studies.

It calls for post-doctoral fellowships to current faculty members who will specialize in the field, "in order to prevent 'raiding' of faculty from southern black colleges."

Also outlined are plans for a research center, travel programs, field work and community courses, college preparatory courses, faculty workshops, communications workshops, and the creation of a student center for the School.

Dr. Cartey said that if critics of black studies read his report "and they have any sense about them, they will see the beauty we are trying to propose for this country."

Dr. Cartey was hired by former President Gallagher early this year for the purpose of drawing up the program.

The dual focus of the school would be on those areas of the world "inhabited and influenced by peoples of African descent and all regions where the culture, heritage and traditions of these people have blended together with those of other people to produce a unique and distinctive pattern of life," as well as on Harlem and similar communities.

Citing "the distance between the stated ideals of American Education and the reality of its institutions," and the "omission of an entire area of human values, aesthetic, social and cultural," the report says that the school "must draw its strengths from that flow of continuity, a flow which comes from a deep belief in the earth, its rhythms and movements, a belief which is reflected in the primal reverberations of culture."

Regarding the need for studies of community affairs the report maintains that the College "situated in the community of Harlem cannot exist without its environment just as a mind cannot exist without the entire body and spirit."

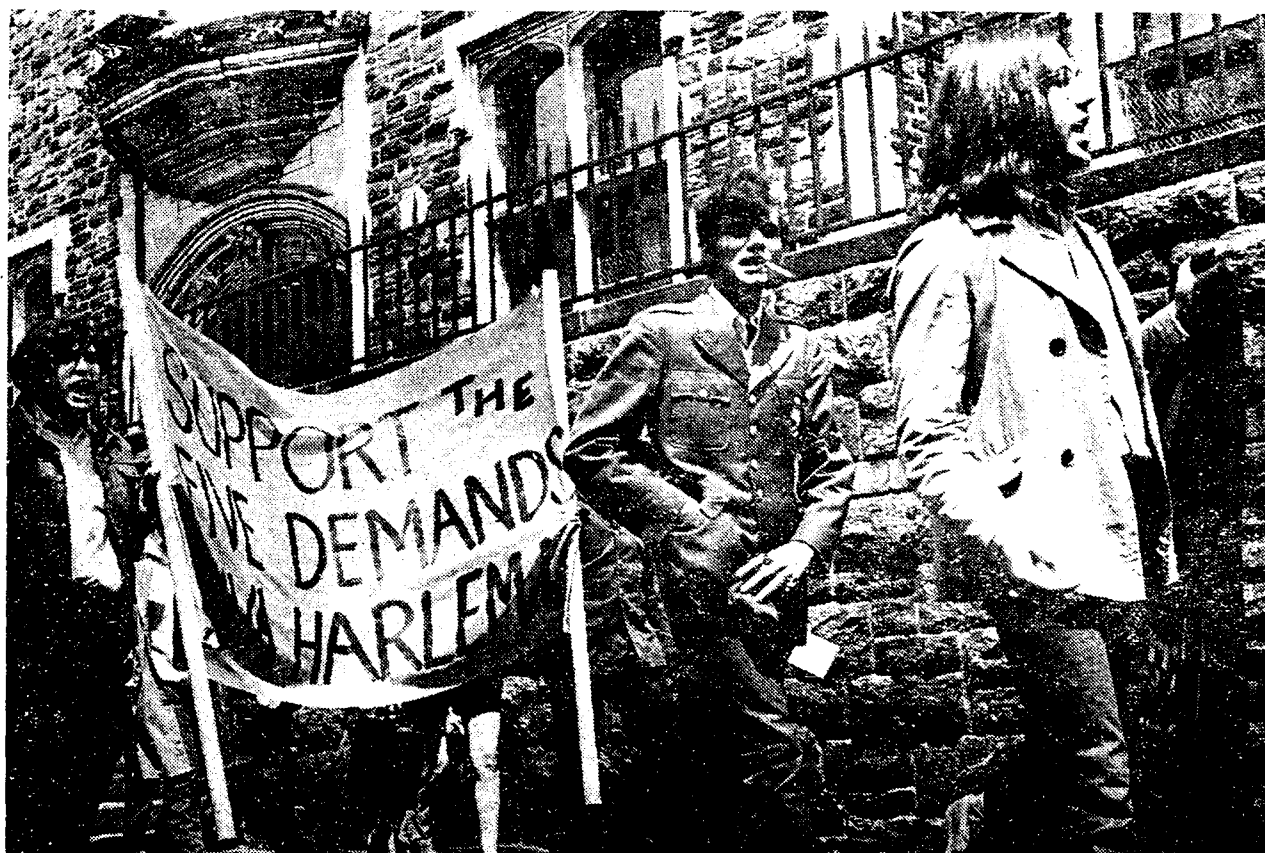


Photo by Bruce Haber

WHITE RADICALS march into Compton Hall as part of marathon march for the demands.

Non-White Units Hit Copeland On First Week as President

By George Murrell

The black and Puerto Rican faculty and the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community joined yesterday in condemning President Copeland's handling of the campus crisis and disregard for the recommendations of the faculty senate.

A student and faculty strike was advocated by two prominent black faculty members, Dean Robert Young (SEEK) and Prof. Wilfred Carley (English), at a faculty meeting called by the black and Puerto Rican faculty.

The BPRSC reiterated its position that the College must be closed before negotiations resume.

Both groups attacked President Copeland for overruling resolutions passed by the faculty senate Monday calling for the removal of police and the resumption of negotiations on Wednesday while a convocation of faculty and students met for discussion of the demands.

This would have effectively suspended classes while the College remained officially open to comply with the command of the Board of Higher Education.

But Copeland, on Tuesday, told the Senate that some classes would have to be held during the convocation period and insisted the police remain on campus.

The chairman of the meeting

yesterday, Prof. Addison Gayle (English) criticized Copeland for not trusting the BPRSC negotiators whom during the Gallagher negotiations he called "the most thoroughly intellectual negotiators" he had ever seen.

A BPRSC spokesman at the meeting said that if the College did not close for negotiations to resume, the "normalcy" sought by Copeland "will not come for a long time. It will not happen until all black and Puerto Rican students are purged from this school. Until all black and Puerto Rican faculty and white sympathizers are purged from the school. Until the black and Puerto Rican community at large is effectively controlled."

"The only power you have now is to go on strike," he said.

At the press conference held in the Dean of Student's office after the faculty meeting, Betty Rawls, a counselor in the SEEK program, asserted that black and Puerto Rican faculty members had been instruments which helped the administration to maintain the illusion that communications existed with the black and Puerto Rican students.

She declared that "the black and Puerto Rican faculty will no longer serve in the capacity as liaison between administration and students," and said further

(Continued on Page 9)

Teachers Find School Is No Place to Teach

Despite the fact that the College has been open for over a week, a number of faculty members have refused to teach on campus. Most of these absentee instructors have conducted their classes at off-campus locations and a few have ceased teaching altogether.

Prof. Marvin Magalaner (English) said that he could not teach at the College because of the "poor educational atmosphere" here. "Most of my students were so concerned with demonstrations and the police that they were unable to concentrate on the lesson," he claimed. He added that his new classroom — his home — provided a "calm, peaceful environment in which to learn."

Several of the dissident faculty members stated that their absenteeism was a move designed to support the demands of the black and Puerto Rican community. Prof. George McKenna (Political Science), who has been holding classes at the Catholic Center on 142 Street, said that he was "on strike," and added that he would not return to the campus until the police were removed. Similarly, Prof. Edward Quinn (English) claimed that his refusal to teach on campus was an "expression of solidarity with the black and Puerto Rican fac-

ulty."

According to student sources, at least two members of the History department have given up teaching completely. Reportedly, these two instructors, both of whom teach Freshman Honors courses, said that they can not work in an "armed camp" environment. When reached for comment Acting Chairman Sidney Dzit Zion said that he had received no "official notification" that this had occurred.

—Fishbein

Tracksters

(Continued from Page 12)

basketball at the College . . . I therefore plan on returning next season."

Stating his reasons for returning, Polansky said, "some are highly personal . . . not the least of which is that I had a wonderful career in terms of gratification in developing men above and beyond what you get in the classroom."

Close friends of the Beaver coach had stated that it didn't appear as if he would return to coach at the start of his sabbatical, but his mind swayed in favor of returning as time wore on.

Talks on Negotiations Set

(Continued from Page 1)

"Harlem University in exile." He said, "We don't want to tear down the school, we want to control everything in it. We want community control."

The crowd, which blocked the uptown lanes of Seventh Avenue, grouped in front of a bus which was trying to make its way through the assemblage. The bus driver argued with some students, but finally backed up onto 125 Street. Scattered police stood by.

The rally continued, with a speech by the Rev. Harry Rucker of the New Salem Methodist Church of Harlem. He told the rally, "Tomorrow at 3 P.M., some people of the Harlem community will move into the president's office, and we're going to make him stop his double talk. In private he tells us that the black students are the best group he has at the college. Then in public he tells the white students that they're the best group he has."

Mullery later indicated that the community's action was not going to be a big one and that the BPRSC had no actions planned for today.

The rally broke up at 8:45, and the group, now numbering 600, moved onto 125 Street, singing "Amen." They marched past the Apollo Theatre, where Nina Simone was appearing. The marchers sang "Power to the People" and "We Love Our Brothers and

Sisters." Faces on the sidewalk lit up. Some of those faces joined the march, and by the time they reached Morningside Avenue the group numbered nearly 800.

As they passed 126 Street on their way up to the College, police squad cars and vans from the 26th precinct joined the line of march. All along Morningside and Convent Avenues, arms and heads leaned out of windows, waving and shouting support. The marchers waved back.

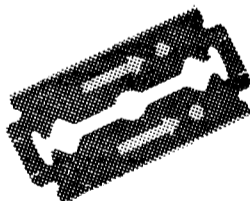
The group passed Knickerbocker Hospital, and cheered when hospital workers leaned out of windows and waved their approval.

As the marchers reached Mott Hall, police guarding the building were greeted with calls of "Off the pig." Some of the line of march, which had decreased in size, banged on cars lining the street, in time to the singing.

At 10:00, what remained of the procession, gathered at the administration building. By then, their numbers had dwindled to about 300. Some members of the Harlem community spoke, including Rev. Rucker, who announced that he would hold his Sunday service on the lawn of the administration building.

The rally broke up, and the evening ended at 10:30, with apparently no arrests. The last speaker vowed, "We'll be back."

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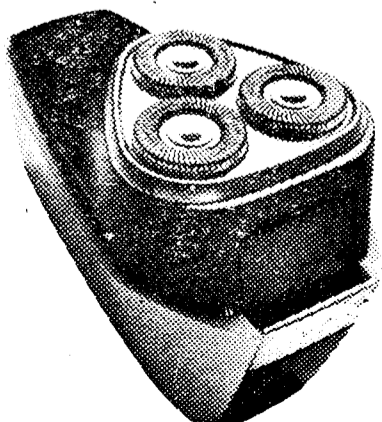
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Photo by Bruce Haber

POLICE ALIGHT from buses that have become a familiar sight at the College.

Boys in Blue Keep Smiling

"This is no place for the police. When they have to be placed in classrooms in order for a professor to teach, there's something wrong someplace. I admire those who still want to study under these conditions."

Incredibly enough, the above remark was made by none other than one of the College's men in blue themselves. The moral might be "don't judge a book" or perhaps "even cops are human." Whatever one makes of this unexpected humanism from beneath the brim of a College protector, it indicates that the conformity of their uniforms does not necessarily reflect a conformity of personality.

Most of the policemen interviewed by The Campus felt relatively unpressured at the College. "I've been under worse pressure than this. I was at Columbia last year, and at other riots," said one.

The "boys in blue" generally agree that this was because most students here are in favor of their presence on campus. Said one: "The majority of students favor the presence of police." Many had been surprised at the cheers which greeted their arrival on the South Campus Wednesday morning.

Only one policeman felt that "the dissidents don't want us" and that "if we stay it will probably provoke them." The police were almost unanimous in feeling fairly unprovoked by antagonistic students. One said that "they only do it when they're in a group. But we're not provoked by words."

Frequently, the police did not know enough about the issues involved to state an opinion on them. One who seemed to sympathize with the five demands said that "protest is legitimate. It's a way of life, but not when it involves the destruction of property and people. If people have legitimate demands, they should be listened to, but I can't condone violence."

Two more agreed with him on the subject of violence. One, referring to the burning of Aronow Auditorium and the fights which preceded it, said that he looked down on "any sign of violence or vandalism." The second, who said that he wished he wasn't here, explained that "arson is a crime and should be dealt with in a criminal court."

Asked whether they would permit their own children to attend

the College under the present conditions, a policeman stationed at the entrance to Shepard said that it "would depend on the amount of trouble."

Another, guarding the gate to the South Campus, said that he would never send his child here now. "Before I would have wished that my kids could achieve the marks to even get in here. Now I would never send them."

And a colleague in the South cafeteria agreed that he "would never send my daughter. I'd work seven jobs to send her to a school where I think she could get an education. And I'd get her out of there if there was a revolt."

Sergeant Ed Sullivan of the 26th Precinct explained that the men were well trained in crowd

control. "They learned it at the (Police) Academy, and the commanding officer again instructs them properly here."

Sullivan said that all the men were told to maintain restraint. "They should not get aggravated by students; what they say is not meant as anything personal. There's trouble throughout the country, and the men can't settle it by themselves."

Oddly enough, Sgt. Sullivan says he has a serious rapport with SDS, the group that yells "Kill the Pigs" the loudest. "I've had serious conversations with SDS," explained Sullivan, "and they will inform me before they do anything."

—Ingrassia

Watching and Waiting Mark White Reaction

By Mark Brandys

"Everyone is just sitting around and waiting for something to happen," was the way one girl characterized the reaction of the student body to the events of the last three weeks.

After a week of wide spread violence and destruction, the College seemed to be relatively calm and appeared to be returning to normal. But underneath the guise of calm lay a general feeling of tension and uncertainty.

A flaming Molotov cocktail was discovered Monday in an empty classroom in Shepard Hall, but was extinguished by a policeman before it could do any real damage. After the incident one girl was so visibly shaken that she said she would not attend classes the next day, "for fear of being blown up by a bomb."

The general reaction of the white community was that they supported the five demands in essence but deplored the violence that had occurred. Commenting on the fire in Aronow Auditorium, one white student said, "It was painful to watch, to watch our own building burning... no one lost anything but the students."

Many students felt that it was "ridiculous" to keep the College open. "It's really bad news," quipped one student, "you feel at any moment something is going to erupt." Allen Gin, a freshman majoring in Chemistry, added, "It's not worth opening the school if even one person gets hurt. I think those people who want to open the school are selfish. It's more important to solve the race problem."

The threat of violence seemed to be on everyone's mind. One

student blamed the violence on outsiders. He could not see how anyone with any intelligence could commit acts of "barbarism." Steven Stein, a student in favor of the five demands, added, "It's a sorry sight to see whites and blacks fighting and creating a police state on campus."

Students for the most part, felt that having police on campus made the College less conducive to learning and created more tension in most instances. Marc Rabinowitz, an engineering student, thought otherwise. "I think" he said, "that people have the wrong attitude toward the police. The police are here to stop violence, not to create it."

The mood on campus was not always that despondent. One engineering student said curtly, "I don't know about you, but I want to go to school." Another student, when queried about his reactions to the incidents of the last three weeks answered numbly, "There is no reaction. I couldn't care less any more."

At one point there was even an air of levity. Albert Yee, a Biology major, said, "I enjoyed the last two weeks immensely, it's like an extended vacation. I hope they disrupt more classes and pass everybody automatically." Stein added, "This is the greatest thing that happened to me personally. I'm only sorry I didn't take eighty credits."

The students spoke little of former President Gallagher's abrupt resignation. However, a few students said that Dr. Gallagher had made a wise decision by closing the College and feared the new President would be "a puppet of the BHE."

Dr. Copeland Meets the Radicals (Briefly)

By Tom Foty

Addressing a hostile rally at the Administration Building Wednesday, Acting President Copeland urged that dissident black and Puerto Rican students be encouraged to work out a schedule for the resumption of negotiations with the administration.

Maintaining the stern and solemn posture which has characterized his brief tenure as the head of the College, Dr. Copeland told the often-angry crowd of about 300 that once a schedule was worked out to resume the talks, "they could be started immediately."

Dr. Copeland consented to appear at the rally at the request of four radical white students, led by Ron McGuire. Upon his appearance at the front of the building, he was greeted by a chorus of boos and catcalls, whose volume intensified when Dr. Copeland indicated his displeasure with the blocked entrance way. The nearly all white crowd immediately pointed to the presence of policemen, including members of the Tactical Patrol Force, at the doors and asked Dr. Copeland why they had to show identification cards to get into the building while he didn't.

The 61 year old former biology professor denied the students' contention that he had twice overruled the wishes of the Faculty Senate by failing to schedule workshops in place of regular classes late this week.

On Monday, the Senate endorsed a resolution to begin a convocation, starting Wednesday, and simultaneously to resume negotiations with the black and Puerto Rican students on the 5 demands, at the point where they were broken off at the time of the order to reopen the College by the Board of Higher Education.

After indicating earlier that he would accept the recommendations of the Senate on the scheduling of informal workshops, Dr. Copeland told a Tuesday session of the 87 member faculty body that classes would be held according to normal schedules for the rest of the week. The Senate then proceeded to reaffirm its Monday resolution by a 29-11 vote.

However, Dr. Copeland insisted that the Senate was not overruled. He said that the resolution "was held in abeyance, until the black and Puerto Rican students had made actual arrangements to resume the negotiations." Indicating that those arrangements have not been made, he invited representatives of the black and Puerto Rican community to meet with him at their convenience.

Dr. Copeland was also asked by the students to account for the apparent inconsistency of his views on closing the College over the past two weeks. Citing a letter signed by then-President Gallagher and three faculty members, including Dr. Copeland, who were involved in the negotiations during the takeover of the South Campus, which called for the College to be closed during the talks, the



Photo by Bruce Haber

ACTING PRESIDENT Copeland addresses rally on the steps of the administration building for the first time.

students demanded to know Dr. Copeland's present view.

Claiming that he supported the policy of the president to keep the College closed, "as it was at that time," Dr. Copeland added emphatically, "I was not then president; now I am."

Subjected to continuous taunting by the huge assemblage, Dr. Copeland drew the final ire of the crowd when, upon hearing the noon sirens go off, he announced that he was about to depart for lunch. Angry shouts and cries of "On strike, shut it down!" filled the area, as the crowd, convinced that Dr. Copeland would say no more, assembled and started marching toward Shepard Hall.

Parading through the first three floors of the building, the crowd made a few attempts to disrupt ongoing classes. Several windows were broken, as the police made no attempt to force a confrontation. The dissidents left the building peacefully after a few minutes.

Another attempt to talk to Dr. Copeland failed a short while later, and the students then departed for South Campus, where they continued their demonstrations.

6 Programs Fight CUNY's Ethnic Imbalance

By June Wyman

The City University's efforts to "redress the ethnic balance in the City University" have since 1964 spawned a proliferation of "far-ranging programs" whose names — SEEK, College Discovery, College Bound — are tossed around much more than understood. The lofty slogan titles are impressive but should not fool anyone; CUNY's supportive services vary in significant ways, and it is a moot point which is the best method for increasing minority enrollment.

There are six major programs now operating, all run by CUNY except one, which is masterminded by the Board of Education. The important difference in approach is that three of them inject remedial help at the college level while the other three "catch" the student in high school so that he is ready when he enters college.

The first three programs are:

1. **SEEK** was begun in 1966 and comprises around 1500 students each year. Students are selected from officially designated poverty areas through one of 200 community agencies which counsel and recruit for CUNY.

The students, 90 per cent of whom are black and Puerto Rican, are placed in senior colleges as matriculants and receive stipends of up to \$50 a week if necessary. Most do not have academic diplomas from high school.

The students receive services such as intensive guidance and educational diagnoses. The program takes around five years to complete, although since the students go at their own pace they may finish in more or less time. The College's first SEEK graduate leaves this June.

SEEK is apparently successful. Of the College's SEEK entrants from 1966, for example, 84 per cent are still attending for a third term and the large majority have earned a C average or better. SEEK

students in CUNY appear to be surviving "at a rate of about 50 per cent, about on a par with the national norm for college dropouts," according to one report. 2. **College Discovery** was begun in 1964 and involves around 1000 students each year. Unlike SEEK, it is no more than a five-year experiment.

Where SEEK places students in senior colleges, Discovery puts them in community colleges from which they transfer to senior units. Discovery takes students with "low family incomes" while SEEK students are from "poverty areas."

Recruited through high school counselors and community agencies, Discovery students enter transfer programs at community colleges of CUNY after a summer of counseling, remedial work and testing. Many study on a reduced schedule, so that the program may take from four to six years to complete. They receive financial aid if needed.

There are no figures on the success of the program until its evaluation this year.

3. **Top 100 Scholars Program** was begun in 1968, when the University announced that it would "guarantee senior college admission to the top 100 students in each of the 60 public academic high schools in the city, regardless of the diploma earned." Of the 6000 students this involved, 800, mostly black and Puerto Rican, would not normally have gotten in.

The 250 students admitted this way were counseled during the summer and given supportive services and financial aid "whenever necessary." In practice, the latter does not always work out.

Since Top Scholars was only begun last year there is no way of gauging its success.

The second three programs are:

4. **High School Development Centers** were established in 1965 as part of the College Discovery experiment. There is one in a high school in each borough.

Students are identified at the end of ninth grade as being unlikely to "make it" in a college preparatory program and given a special program to step up achievement and motivation, complete with counselors, tutors, extra teachers and college faculty advisors.

The program is highly successful. 400, or 80 per cent of those who entered the program, graduated last June and every one of them has been admitted to a unit of the City University.

5. **College Bound** was set up about two years ago by the Board of Education and is almost identical to the Development Centers. It involves around 100 students a year, mostly black and Puerto Rican, who are selected on the basis of poverty factors and a reading level at least two years behind the norm.

If the student graduates with an academic diploma he is assured of entrance to some college. The program is subsidized by the Ford Foundation and other sources.

It is still too soon to rate the success of College Bound.

6. **Affiliated High Schools** are still in the works but are running into balks from some officials. In August 1968 the University decided to request authority from the Board of Education to operate "at least five" public high schools "exhibiting the greatest degree of disadvantage." These schools would be associated with one or more units of CUNY, which would accept all the graduates who earn averages of 70 or more. In the College's case, according to Public Relations Director I. E. Levine, this would mean taking over perhaps George Washington or Benjamin Franklin.

The hope of the program is that the high school would improve so much through association with a University college that a substantial number of students would pass the 70 mark and be admitted to CUNY. This has been proven

by Hunter College High School, which through its association with a CUNY college has become one of the country's top high schools.

City University Chancellor Albert Bowker estimated last August that by this coming fall (1969) senior college enrollments would be 26 per cent black and Puerto Rican, the same ethnic distribution as the city's high schools. Complete open admission is the Master Plan goal for 1975. However, if so many more minority students are admitted to CUNY, it is likely that one of the above methods will have to be used.

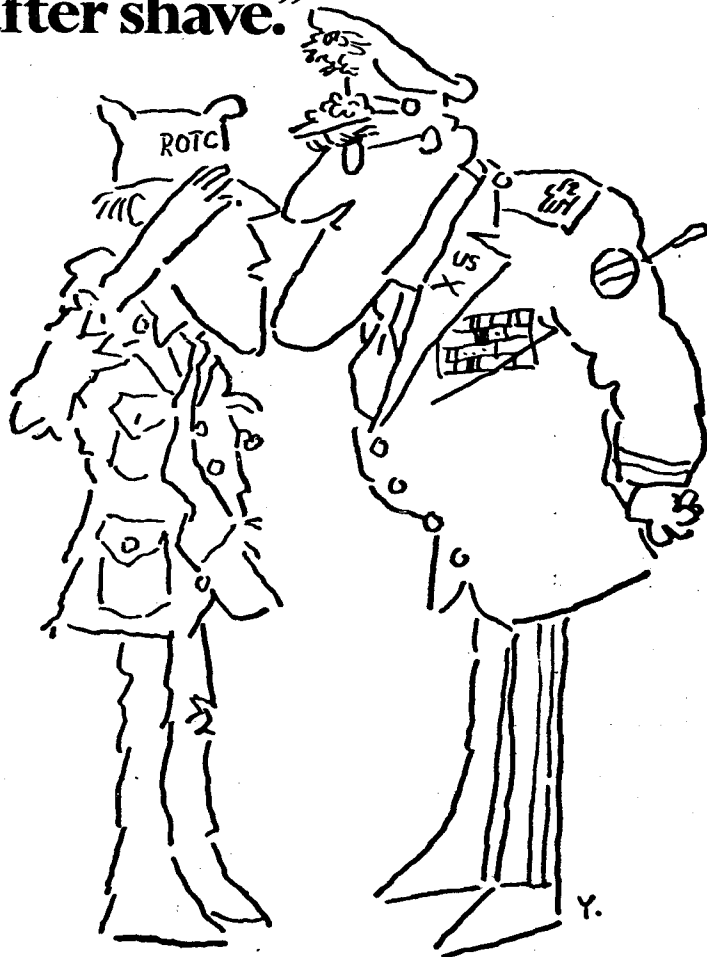
The techniques are mostly too new to compare degrees of success. The only clear point, endorsed by many educators, is that the approach which begins the catching-up as early as possible is the best one.

SEEK and Discovery have raised another controversial question: Is it better to place unprepared students in a community college or a senior college? Although 90 per cent of community college students in a transfer program make it into CUNY, the student in a two-year college may have a slight disadvantage when SEEK students are being accepted right into senior colleges as matriculants.

The Top 100 Scholars program is especially controversial. It is much more of a straight open admissions step than either SEEK or College Discovery, and asks the student to sink or swim without the support of the latter program. Many prefer the SEEK concept, reasoning that the top scholars in some high schools turn out to be the students with 30 averages who could not survive in any college even with supportive services.

It remains to be seen which of the programs now operating will emerge the most successful, and more than that whether open admissions can work at all without some kind of supportive services.

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Photo by Lowell Goldberg

POLICE block students who attempted to enter Wednesday's meeting of the Faculty Senate.

Faculty Senate Recommends Revised Criteria For Admissions in the Future

By George Murrell

The Faculty Senate resolved Wednesday that a dual admissions policy—one part using academic potential as the criterion for students from poverty areas and from poor performance high schools, the other part using the tradition entrance procedures based upon the composite score—

be initiated at the College in September, 1970.

A pilot project, passed 44-1, would admit approximately 300 extra freshmen, "if adequately funded," under the new policy this fall.

The resolution declares that "the goal of this admissions policy is the matriculation of a College

freshman class which reflects the population of New York City and more adequately meets the needs of the disadvantaged segment of the City's youth." It was proposed by Prof. Arthur Bierman (Physics).

A committee consisting of members of the faculty, administration and the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community is charged with supervising and evaluating the pilot program and recommending admissions procedures.

The fourth demand of the BPRSC is that entering freshman classes reflect the racial composition of the public high school population, which is in the area of 45 per cent Negro and Puerto Rican.

The negotiations between former President Gallagher and the BPRSC had reportedly become snagged on the ethnic quota question, Gallagher offering 40 per cent black and Puerto Rican admissions and the BPRSC wanting 60 per cent.

The BHE has said it would not permit an admissions system based on ethnic quotas.

Turning to the first of the 5 demands of the BPRSC, The Senate resolved that "a program with an institutional structure for black and Puerto Rican studies be established at City College."

A proposal for an Institute of Black and Puerto Rican Studies presented by a special faculty committee was considered ambiguous by some Senators and rejected by others who favored a school of ethnic studies.

However, a motion by Prof. Stanley Warren (Speech) to recommend establishment of a School of Urban and Ethnic Studies was defeated 12-27-7.

Most agreed that the details would have to be worked out in negotiating sessions. Prof. Lec Hamalian (English) who presented the proposal said that the committee has been pressed for time but thought that their idea "did not necessarily deny what Professor Carney might come up with."

The calm atmosphere which prevailed at Wednesday's Senate meeting was in sharp contrast to Monday's meeting where debate seemed longer, tempers shorter, and twenty-three policemen kept 200 students from entering the meeting.

Late in the afternoon President Copeland returned from the BHE and announced he was withdrawing from the negotiating team. A spokesman said he would probably be present during the talks.



Photo by Bruce Haber

FACULTY SENATE Chairman Bernard Bellush explains to students why they cannot be admitted to the meeting.

'Fourth World' Students React

By Mark Brandys

"We don't belong to the Third World, We're the Fourth World," boasted Harry Tom as he leaned forward in his seat in the North Campus cafeteria.

Tom's attitude is a typical response of oriental students at the College to the events of the last few weeks. These students, technically entitled to have actively participated in those events as members of the Third World, have more often preferred to remain on the periphery of the action with the rest of the College's onlookers.

"Blacks say 'We're black and proud,'" continued Tom, who is a former officer of the Chinese Students Association. "But we don't have to say we're yellow and proud. We know it."

This feeling of race pride ran high among the Chinese students interviewed. Several made it very clear that they could not identify with the black and Puerto Rican

students. However, not all oriental students felt this way.

Peter C. Ng said that he sympathized with some of the BPRSC's demands but that he disagreed with their tactics. Lionelle Hananoka, a Japanese student at the College, said that she felt there was a basis for unity between blacks and Asians. And Kitty Kao felt that there was some basis for unity but that such a basis "should be more class oriented."

The fourth demand of the BPRSC, which asks that the entering freshman class reflect the racial composition of the city's high schools, came under bitter attack by oriental students who felt that this system would reduce the number of Chinese admissions to the College.

An ad hoc committee of the Chinese Students Association are currently discussing the five demands. An action committee of Asian students is also being formed.

Finley and Klapper Seriously Damaged



Photo by Larry La Bella

FIREMEN battle blaze in Aronow auditorium last Thursday.

By Michele Ingrassia

Damage from vandalism and fire at the College over the past three weeks has totalled "several hundreds of thousands of dollars," estimated Assistant Director of Finley Center Stuart Lefkowitz.

The Center will not be opened until Monday, according to director Edmond Sarfaty.

Hardest hit was Aronow Auditorium, where a two alarm fire last Thursday resulted in "irreparable damage" and the closing of the Center.

"According to the Department of Buildings and Grounds," said Lefkowitz "we would need over a quarter of a million dollars in order to make the auditorium usable again." The organ, grand pianos, drapes, walls, ceiling, furniture and carpets in Aronow were all destroyed in the blaze.

Damage to Klapper Hall during the two week occupation was estimated at \$11,062, including \$9,712 in missing items, \$330 in equipment damage and \$1,030 in building damage.

In Finley WCCR, the College's radio station, was particularly

hard hit. A new two thousand dollar audio console was damaged and the Center "would not be able to repair it here."

Lefkowitz said that the snack bar was "cleaned out." Food was stolen and the rooms themselves were damaged. "Even the new draperies were stolen," he added. "They wrapped them around people to be used as raincoats."

In Lewisohn Lounge "a sofa was smashed through a trophy case, other furniture was demolished and plants were overturned."

A Wednesday night fire badly damaged the SDS office in Finley. Papers and material as well as a mimeograph machine were destroyed in that fire, which was one of the many which hit Finley and Wagner Hall.

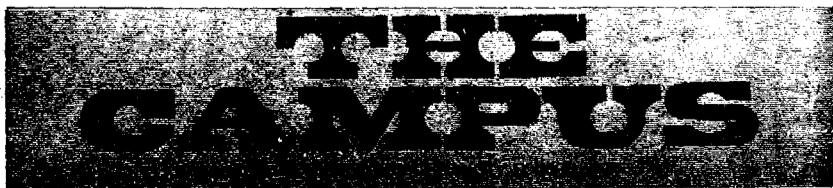
The mimeograph office in Finley lost \$900 worth of equipment. Fire extinguishers and telephone lines were broken and furniture in Bittenweiser Lounge was damaged.

"Almost every lock in Finley had toothpicks or nails in them, and there were even smashed doors," said Lefkowitz.



Photo by Bruce Haber

FINLEY CENTER officials extinguish bookcase fire last week.



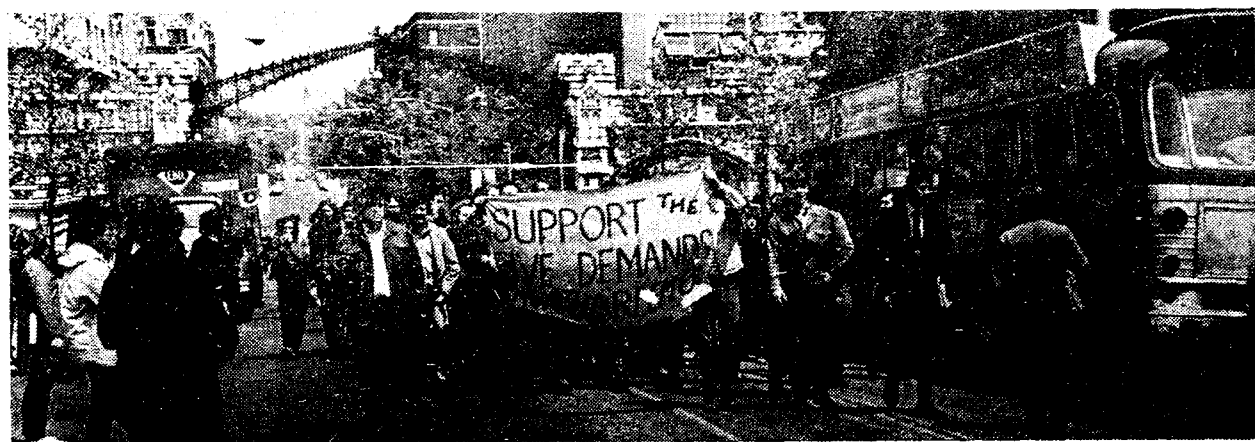


Photo by Bruce Haber

SINGING AND CHANTING white radicals march down Convent Avenue in support of the five demands.

Radicals March and Chant Disrupting Most Classes

By David Seifman

With chants of "On strike, shut it down," reverberating through the halls of Mott, Wagner and Shepard, approximately 250 white radicals eluded police and effectively disrupted classes in the buildings, Wednesday afternoon, to display their support for the five demands.

Most courses in the affected buildings were canceled after the marchers stampeded through, ringing fire alarms, banging on classroom doors, and in one case physically preventing an instructor from continuing to teach a course.

Ron McGuire, the perennial Commune demonstrator, was taken into custody by police for the second time in as many days, charged with assaulting a student in a class that was in progress. Charges were later dropped and he was released.

TPF Foils Entry

The march by the dissident white students began after an attempt to enter the Administration Building was foiled by squads of policemen from the Tactical Patrol Force. The police encircled the students who were

massing in front of the building demanding to see Acting President Copeland. Movement was limited to one direction — away from the building.

After listening to speeches for nearly an hour the students, nearly 200 strong, began to march down Convent Avenue towards South Campus.

By 1:30 the marchers reached the 135th Street gate. A confrontation between the students and the ten TPF patrolmen at the gate was avoided after the students grudgingly showed their identification cards as they entered.

"This is like South Africa," mumbled one protester, "you have to show your papers." There were no incidents.

After a twenty-minute rally in front of Cohen Library, the marchers now regrouped and 250 strong, began moving into South Campus.

The indecisiveness of the group was evident from the start. Having reached the courtyard behind Finley the demonstrators, marching four abreast, were led into Downer by the Commune leaders. Climbing three floors they

discovered that there was no exit from the small building, an appendage of Finley. The connecting corridor to the student center was blocked.

After doing an about-face the marchers, now chanting "shut it down," proceeded to Wagner.

Classes Cancelled

The echos of their screams prevented instruction in any of the classes in the three-floor structure. By the time the demonstrators had left, fifteen minutes after entering, all classes in the building had been canceled. Police, who were stationed outside, did not interfere with the students inside the building.

Marching triumphantly out of Wagner the demonstrators regrouped outside Eisner. Once again indecisiveness prevailed. Some students suggested a march through Eisner. Others opted for a demonstration.

A march around South Campus lawn was finally decided upon by the leaders.

All Roads Lead to Mott

The march was to culminate in Mott. However, a path to the building could not be decided on. There are three roads that lead to Mott.

"There's only one pig in front," declared one radical to the Commune leaders. The entrance at 131st Street and Convent Avenue was finally approved.

The march through Mott produced results similar to the Wagner episode. Police, constantly in evidence, made no determined effort to interfere.

Emerging from Mott the demonstrators held a strategy conclave on the lawn in front of Finley. "There are two targets left," Ron McGuire told the audience, "the Administration Building and Steinman."

It was now 3 o'clock and the demonstrators were weary. Nevertheless, another march began, headed ostensibly for either Steinman or the Administration Building.

Police were waiting, in force, in front of all North Campus buildings. By the time the marchers reached Shepard a decision was made to enter any building that was not guarded.

A side opening to Compton, unguarded, was discovered by Ron McGuire who led the procession into the building. The marchers headed for Shepard through the connecting underground tunnels.

The tunnels, which house men's locker rooms, connect several North Campus buildings.

Ignoring signs which said "No girls permitted beyond here," the marchers swarmed through the sprawling tunnels.

Naked Encounter

One male student wearing only
(Continued on Page 9)

Thirty



Appeasement

By Jeffrey Ira Zuckerman

In a "thirty column," one is supposed to remember all the wonderful things that happened to him at City College. The most admired such columns have always been those with the most artful blend of tender reminiscences, "in" jokes, and profound observations on the nature of City College. However, I don't think this type of column would be appropriate at a time when the College is slowly being poisoned.

This is not to say that I haven't my full share, or more, of beautiful memories: Beta Sig, the JSU, Student Government, and, far in the past, *The Campus*, plus all the people who give these organizations substance, and others. It is just that right now it would be irresponsible for any graduating student to make believe that the College of the past four years (or five, or six) is the College that he is leaving behind. That College disappeared at the moment on the morning of April 22, 1969 when Dr. Gallagher decided that black students were to be treated differently than white students — white students who had sat-in only on Site 6 and just blocked construction of a hut had been arrested, but blacks who occupied the entire South Campus and forced the cancellation of all classes were not to be.

Supposedly, the occupation was to force discussion of the Five Demands. Perhaps on one level it did—the Administration and the Faculty (or part of it) began to consider them. But on the student level, the heart of the College, did it achieve the same? No. For the students, outside of the usual small group of self-flagellating white radicals, the issue quickly became whether to keep the College open or closed. The fact of the matter is that there is still no dialogue among the students on the issue raised by the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community.

If the desire for such dialogue had been the real motive for the occupation and it was simply the case that the tactic failed, then there would perhaps be more white sympathizers with the black students. But this was not the case, for the real motive was not dialogue but destruction — the destruction of the City College as an institution of higher education. The main thrust of the occupation was to replace the laws of the university with the laws of the streets — in a university it is the stronger reasoning which should prevail; in the streets it is the stronger bodies. The ultimate irony was that the BPRSC couldn't win, whether the struggle was intellectual or physical. The only chance they had was if the University backed down from confrontation on either level. This is what Dr. Gallagher did, and this is what has now forced the resumption of the confrontation on a purely physical level — the triumph of the gutter over the university.

Did it have to be this way? No. On that first Tuesday the university could have nullified the physical force of the BPRSC by securing a court injunction against them, and then proceeded to have overwhelmed them on the intellectual level. But this was not done, and the College is now paying the price that falls due on all those who try appeasement in the face of extortion.

Of course, there are those who will insist that on the intellectual level, where the power of reasons is the ultimate arbiter, the BPRSC was standing on higher ground. In fact, I am not sure that a majority of the students, if asked, wouldn't say they supported the Five Demands, but this is due more to the repeated affirmation of the soundness of the demands, rather than their validity. Perhaps what is long overdue is careful, rational, unemotional consideration of the Five Demands.

The easiest to consider is the fifth, "That Black and Puerto Rican History and the Spanish Language be Required of all Education Majors." This is easy to consider because it makes sense—the same reason why the School of Education had agreed to it before April 22nd.

Next, let us consider the second demand, for "A Separate Orientation Program for Black and Puerto Rican Students." Here, too, there is some sense. The purpose of FO is to relate the environment of the College to the students' backgrounds; since black and Puerto Rican students have different backgrounds than whites, they do need a different orientation program. Here, too, the occupation was unnecessary because the Department of Student Personnel Services had already recognized the need for such a separate program. (If I may, I wish to suggest that one part of this orientation program be devoted to explaining the difference between resolving differences in the university and in the streets.)

These were the only two demands which had been acted upon, for a good reason: they are the only valid ones. Consider the third: "A Voice for SEEK Students in the Setting of Guidelines for the SEEK Program, Including the Hiring and Firing of Personnel." Beautiful. Since the SEEK program should be geared to the needs of the SEEK students, and since the SEEK students know their own needs best, they should control the program. Bull —. The SEEK program is precisely for students who went through twelve or more years of primary and secondary education without realizing their own need for a good education. When they enter the program, it is a sign that they have begun to recognize this need, but it is just a beginning. If they know what the program should cover, they should be teaching it, not studying in it.

The first demand is, "A Separate School of Black and Puerto Rican Studies." The black and Puerto Rican students need this like a hole in the head. If anybody should take such courses, it is the whites. Certainly, blacks and Puerto Ricans should already adequately understand the nature of their experience in America. The urban ghettos cannot afford the luxury of allowing their college students, their hope for the future, squander their educational op-

(Continued on Page 9)

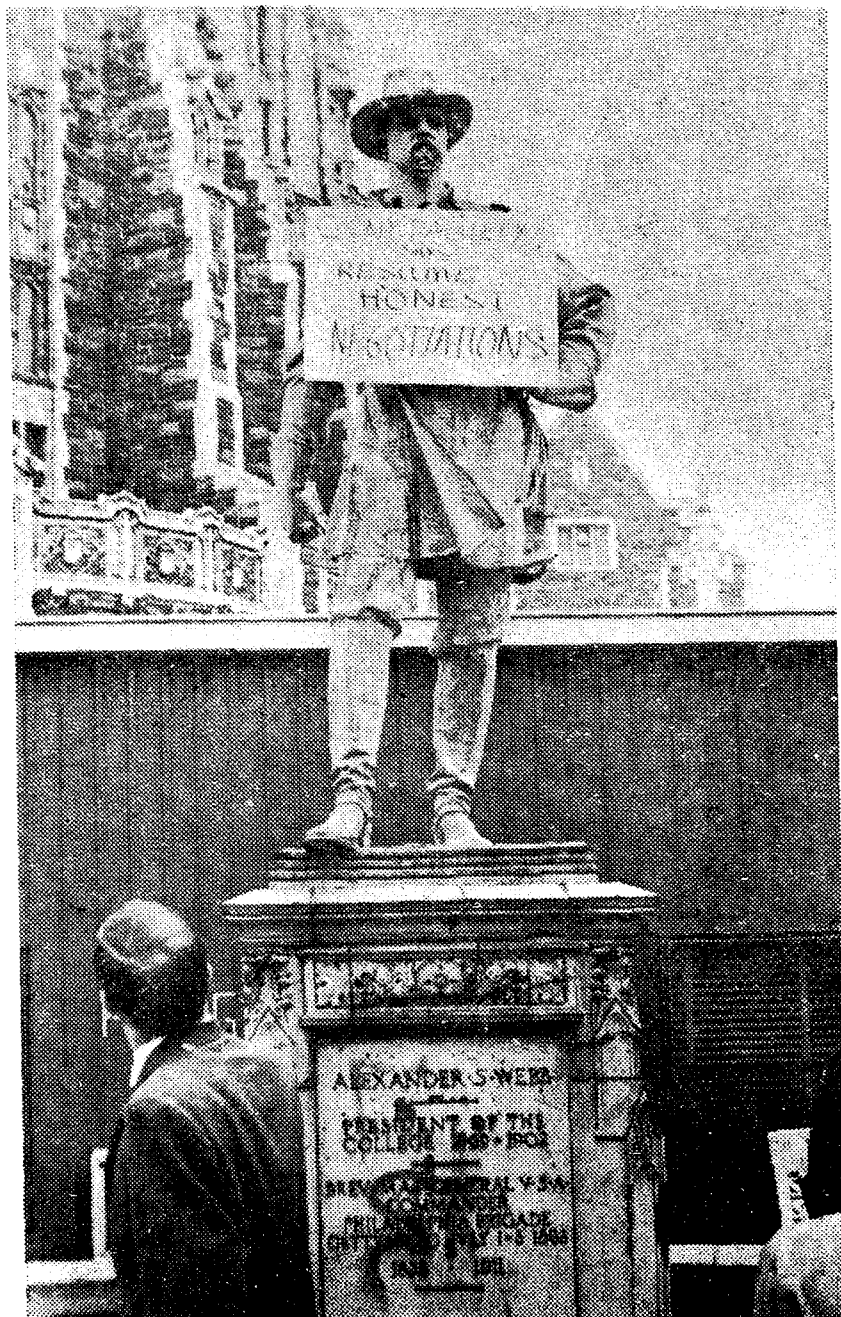


Photo by Bruce Haber

Acting President Takes Reins Reluctantly

By MICHELE INGRASSIA

Although he has been in office for almost a week, the College's acting president, Joseph J. Copeland, is still running around in a mad flurry trying to get settled into the rigors of his new job. "I never wanted to do administrative work," he confessed while smoking the ever-present pipe. "I wasn't born an administrator, and didn't plan to achieve it."

Nevertheless, the 61-year-old Dr. Copeland has found himself in a very important administrative position at a very difficult time.

His real devotion is to biology, the subject in which he has always been interested, and in which he majored at Earlham College. "I studied there for three years, then, the money ran out. So, I looked for employment close to a

things around them, and the lack of progress and development around them."

He also scoffs at the idea of a generation gap. "It doesn't exist! It is a recognition of the mutual inability of two persons to understand life."

Dr. Copeland has been described in the press as a "philosophical pacifist." He explained the term further: "It means I favor peace and harmony very strongly. I'm against war and armed conflict. In a better-organized world, we wouldn't need it. My long-range objective is peace."

That is where Dr. Copeland stops being philosophical, for he believes that one must face reality. "The reality is wars and riots. When I'm in that spot, I plan to take my part in the role to get everything over with, and, afterwards, to heal the wounds and try to get together cooperatively."

Dr. Copeland's feelings of pacifism have not caused him to seek deferments during past wars. He was married and had children during World War II, and he felt the need to do something.

"I looked at reality and asked 'What could I do?' I could have stood on the side and said 'I deplore war,' or help get it over with and restore tranquility. I would not have been drafted, but I felt someone should not get shot while I'm safe. No one should say 'let someone else do the dangerous work for me.'"

Thus, Dr. Copeland enlisted in the Air Force, which was then the most important and newest branch of the armed forces. "It was also the one in which personal-hazard was highest," explained Dr. Copeland. He requested overseas duty at the first possible opportunity.

"It involves conviction, not courage. Bravery in distress is non-existent; everyone is scared. I feel that one must do as his conscience and obligations require."

During the Korean War, due to his age and physical condition, Pres. Copeland was kept from active duty. He therefore settled for a desk job.

Speaking of the revolutions on campuses throughout the country, Dr. Copeland agreed that it is a good sign. "I'm in favor of progress and change. Without change, there can be no progress. But, one cannot build up an excellent institution by tearing it apart. Destroying the structure to improve the function is illogical."

"One cannot build up an excellent institution by tearing it apart. Destroying the structure to improve the function is illogical."

college. I had worked at the Marine Biology Laboratory, where I heard of an opening in the CCNY Biology Department. I applied and was accepted as a fellow."

At that time, Dr. Copeland had not yet received his B.S., and rather than permit his students to know this, he completed his credits at Columbia, rather than at the College as he had planned.

Dr. Copeland then decided to stay on here because he "recognized the worth of the College. It offered a high quality education to students who could not have afforded to go to other colleges. Over the years, about 50 per cent of my students would not have gone to college had they not come here."

Besides raising his own children, Dr. Copeland has aided five children—three American Indians, one Negro and one white — in their education. He explained that his family met the children in various places, and that they visit the Copelands only occasionally now. In terms of education, they range from the first year of graduate school down to the second grade.

Dr. Copeland explained his support to them as twofold: "First, we give them money (not necessarily very much), to bridge the gap between what they have and the amount needed. Second, we provide encouragement and warm feelings. They sort of replace our own children who are grown up, married, and have moved away."

If his own children were confronted with a situation like the one at the College, Dr. Copeland said that they would determine their own actions. "I would expect them to have good judgment, integrity, the willingness to succeed, and the confidence they can."

The College's new president went on to explain that students today are not very different from those when he went to college. "Most students are in the same latitude," said Dr. Copeland. "A few per cent are off at each end. Most are concerned with themselves and the

The man who succeeded Dr. Buell Gallagher has found himself with a difficult job. Yet, he explains that he took the position for the same reason he fought in World War II: "I've never

ducked a dangerous assignment. It's a dirty job which someone must do. I've never turned down a job where I have a duty to society, the country, or, in this case, the College."

Blacks on Press: Still Yellow

By David Seifman

Press coverage of the past turbulent three weeks at the College — the most comprehensive in 122 years — has come under sharp attack by black and Puerto Rican faculty and students.

"The best coverage we have gotten has been in Muhammad Speaks," said Prof. Addison Gayle (English), referring to the Black Muslim newspaper published in Chicago.

"The coverage of the general press wasn't fair at all," concurred Betty Rawls,

pushed for the story to get in."

Johnson would not comment about specifics about his story or The Times.

"This whole new series of [campus] revolutions have caught the media by surprise," declared Johnson. "We're well prepared to run behind police squad cars. I think we should look a bit harder at the issues and trends. Put things in perspective. Ask, what do these things really mean. These things don't spring into being."

General feeling by black reporters, stu-



NEW YORK POST reporter Anthony Mancini peruses wares as the Times' Sylvan Fox sneaks a glance.

a black English instructor who is also the spokesman for the black and Puerto Rican faculty.

"Every time the press refers to the black and Puerto Rican students at the College," she declared, "they call them dissidents. They referred to a white faculty member and called him by his right title, assistant professor. But when they refer to Professor Cartey they don't use his title."

Professor Wilfred Cartey was appointed to develop a curriculum of black and Puerto Rican studies at the College in February. He submitted his proposal yesterday.

The severe denunciations of the mass media stem in part from a general distrust of the "white man's press."

Press coverage last week of the fracas between black and white students near Wagner drew frequent criticism from black students and faculty — and even from some black reporters.

"At Wagner Hall," said one black reporter "in all the stories, the fact that the whites were armed was buried. It was buried in my story, too."

The black reporter explained that a rewrite man had placed that portion of the story towards the end. "That shows that the rewrite man had his mind made up on the situation," the black reporter declared.

Accounts of what occurred near Wagner continue to depend on whether the eyewitness describing the event is black or white.

The day after the melee the black and Puerto Rican faculty called a press conference to present their version of events to the press. Only The New York Times, of the three metropolitan newspapers, carried the story.

"I thought it should have gotten in," said a reporter of the New York Post afterwards. "The editor set up a list of priorities. He didn't think it should go in."

Tom Johnson, the Times reporter who covered the conference said in a telephone interview yesterday that "the story should have been gone in the first day that the incident occurred."

Another black Times reporter concluded that "The fact that a separate story was run shows that someone felt that something was needed. I'm sure the writer

dents and faculty confirm Johnson's view that perspective and background must accompany stories involving blacks.

"We're dealing with a whole new sub-culture," continued Johnson. "We need a new kind of journalist for this kind of thing. The press should deal in terms of concepts and trends instead of covering crisis after crisis separately. Generally we react to crisis. We react to CCNY the same way we do to a fire. We count bodies."

White reporters tend to disagree with their black colleagues.

Sylvan Fox, the Times reporter who has been covering events at the College for three weeks, was told 'go away pig' when he tried to interview black students inside South Campus during the seizure.

"Newspapers and newspapermen are always misunderstood by any partisan group," he asserted. "A misunderstanding exists on their [the blacks] part. They believe that there exists some institutional hostility towards them . . ."

Fox insisted that white reporters could cover black events with accuracy. "If I didn't think so I would quit my job," he said.

Tom Johnson agreed that the caliber of the journalist is more important than his color. He conceded that there were many black reporters "who were being drawn in" simply because they are black.

Betty Rawls disagreed saying simply "There's a difference" [between a white and black reporter].

Another black reporter agreed that "black reporters are more sensitive. They have to be. It's their professional survival."

He added that the suspicions of the black students is justified, and nearly every reporter interviewed agreed that there was some basis for the hostility between the black students and white reporters.

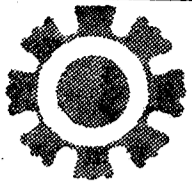
"There is a built in bias," said a white reporter for the New York Post. "It's widespread; more among the older reporters, less among the younger ones."

Working under the pressure of deadlines and space limitations the remark of one reporter would probably apply to all press journalism: "We make a whole bunch of mistakes. More than we'll admit."



Photo by Lowell Goldberg

"It's a dirty job which someone must do. I've never turned down a job where I have a duty to society, the country, or, in this case, the College."



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Produced by Madeleine Films AWA Films - Paris a Leacock Pennebaker release

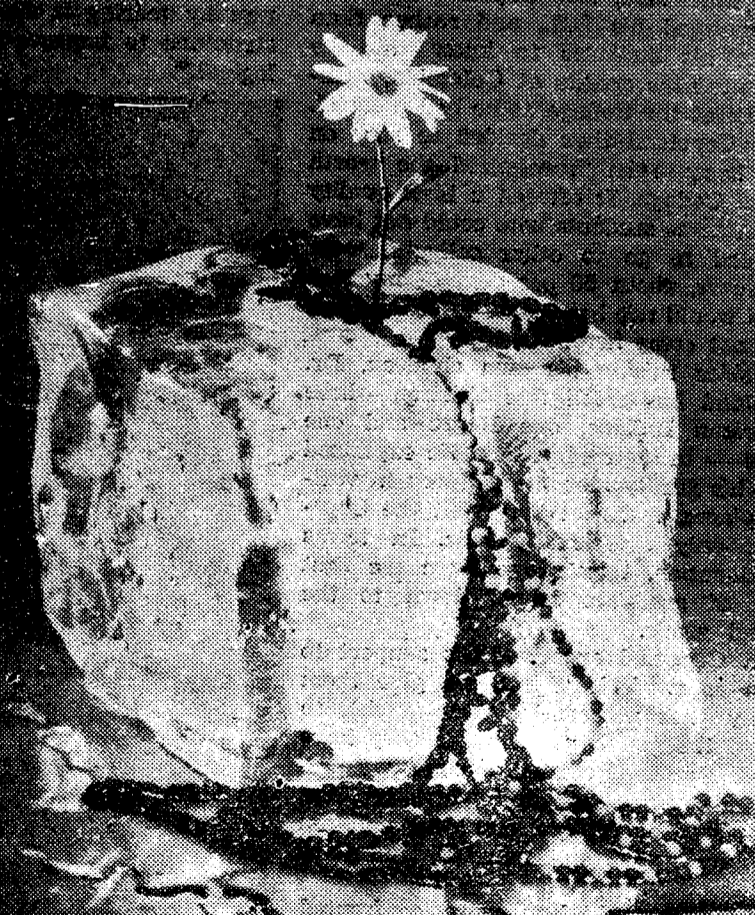
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The Homosexual's Lot is Not an Easy One

By June Wyman and William Apple

Besides facing the myriad problems that plague all students, homosexuals here must contend with numerous dilemmas arising from their unique status.

Professor Leonard Simon (Psychology) felt that foremost among these is the fear of "getting caught." Second only to this is "finding people that are going to relate to him in a homosexual way."

One girl said that most people are absolutely terrified of being found out; another said it "doesn't matter;" a third described his feelings as indifferent, or better yet, ambivalent.

Homosexuals Intransigent organizer Craig Schoonmaker said he feels "pretty comfortable about guys knowing, fairly comfortable about girls knowing . . . I do not keep it a secret."

"I don't see any reason why I should shout it out," said another girl. "But I don't deny it either."

Students said they received different reactions when they told "straight" friends about themselves. "Some guys become a little leery of me, but that's all," related Schoonmaker.

A 22-year old social work major said that "most people don't believe me so I don't force it and let them think otherwise. I assume it would be detrimental."

One girl said that non-homo-

sexuals had one of several reactions to her lesbianism: males, she said, will either "try to cruise me" or will "just be curious." Females will be frightened, or, if sure of their own femininity, will "treat me as a normal friend." Other females "have been waiting for the opportunity . . . you have to fight them off."

Regardless of how they felt about most people "finding out," the larger part of students will not tell their parents about it. Schoonmaker said that he had informed his parents last summer and that there was "no visible change in their attitude toward me." A girl said that she had told her parents but that "99 per cent of all homosexuals never tell their parents."

Irwin Brownstein (Student Personnel Services) pointed out that "it takes a lot of courage for a kid to say 'I'm one.'" One girl said that "people are afraid of a witch hunt, it could go on people's records." Dean of Students Nicholas Paster said that "in terms of individuals I'm sure it would hurt him" to be identified as a homosexual. Specifically, he warned, teachers who do not care for homosexuals could lower

their grades.

A recently graduated English major said that her application to the College's master's program in English literature had been turned down and that she has strong suspicions it was because the admissions committee "found out about me."

Actual harm done to the student's academic position is more infrequent than the indirect, subtle oppression which he encounters in the attitudes and "the prevailing atmosphere at most colleges — the aggressive emphasis on heterosexuality."

Schoonmaker agreed that "City is not deliberately repressive, but stresses heterosexuality to ridiculous excess." Another student attributed the College's "repressive atmosphere" to the fact that "it is basically a large, urban, co-ed school with heterosexual affairs, meetings, and parties as its focal points of operation."

Another mammoth problem for the homosexual student is the "tremendous lack of knowledge about gay life" which breeds emotions such as "fear, disgust, hatred, and patronage" on the

part of "straight" students. Schoonmaker described the attitude as "bad: stereotyped notions, negative judgments based on no information."

Mr. Brownstein sees "a great reluctance of people to talk about this" as part of the problem. Outside of a few courses in the Sociology and Psychology departments the subject is simply never brought up, most people felt, thus making it indirectly taboo. Prof. Edward Sagarin (Sociology) called this a "planned inattention" to the phenomenon.

According to one girl, a prevalent notion is that homosexuals are all physically unattractive and must therefore resort to a deviant form of sexuality. "She's really great looking, how come she's gay if she could get a guy?" is a common reaction to pretty lesbians, she said.

Professor Sagarin likened "the persecution of homosexuals not only legally but socially by gossip, ridicule, etc." to the similarly irrational persecution of the blind and deaf in the Middle Ages.

He noted that "since homosexuality is a relatively concealable state and has a high degree of

stigma, homosexuals can easily take refuge. They will be 'tolerated' today if they are willing to conceal the role of homosexual in public. Corporations don't mind them as long as they are willing to put on the mask and play the game."

The student will also "cover up" by dating heterosexuality, said one girl. "You walk into homosexuals every day but so many lie, create stories."

"The so-called free thinking kids are not when it comes to homosexuality," one student charged. "They'll stand on a picket line for anybody except homosexuals." Dean Paster said that "the City College student is quite provincial — he can go through this place insulated, with a high degree of protection."

The most optimistic student interviewed said that "hopefully new generations will see a change. Progress can be made, by educating the public."

"As far as I'm concerned," he added, "being gay differentiates me from a straight boy in one respect alone. I choose to share my life with a guy instead of a girl."

Radicals March, March

(Continued from Page 6)

a pair of shorts appeared unperturbed by the female demonstrators. He placed his head on his chin and grazed attentively as the marchers passed by. "I'm ready to expect anything at this point," he muttered to a reporter.

In Shepard the demonstrators attempted to disrupt classes as they had in two other South Campus buildings. "Find any functioning classes and close them down," the marchers were told by one Commune member.

At 3:25 a group leading the march entered Shepard 212 where Prof. Robert A. Katz was holding a class in Probability Theory (Math 93) and began writing slogans on the blackboard.

A scuffle between the demonstrators and the students from the class ensued. Police moved in and cleared the room holding Ron McGuire on charges of striking a student in the class who had a camera and attempted to take pictures.

Minutes later twenty TPF patrolmen appeared and cleared the entire hallway.

Zuckerman's Thirty

(Continued from Page 6)

portunities on black and Puerto Rican studies programs. The ghettos need doctors, lawyers, and entrepreneurs, not African history experts. A separate school would be a perfect cop-out; they can avoid the hard work and competition of a real education and still brainwash themselves into believing that they are studying something worthwhile.

The final demand is, "That the Racial Composition of All Entering Classes Reflect the Black and Puerto Rican Population of All New York City's High Schools." There is a much simpler way of phrasing this: the establishment of racial quotas. This is nothing new; Strom Thurmond may call it segregation and Henry Arce may call it separatism, but it's the same thing. The Senator would be willing to alter his vocabulary if that would make it kosher to make race the determining factor for admission to state-supported colleges.

I regret that it was necessary to discuss these things in my thirty column. This column would have been much more enjoyable if I could have just used it to jostle my memory and remember the pleasanter parts of my college career. But I couldn't. I apologize to all of you whose names would have appeared in print if I had written a typical "thirty," but you're all great people, who I am sure will understand.

The marchers, their numbers considerably depleted, moved to Steinman plaza and dispersed after a short rally.

Radicals

(Continued from Page 2)

that "We firmly hope that calm will come to the City College campus despite the brutal betrayal of good will committed by Acting President Copeland, the Board of Higher Education, political aspirants and the Lindsay administration."

Rick Reed, a member of the BPRSC, confirmed rumors that black and Puerto Rican students were attending classes in Harlem public schools. When asked why, Reed answered:

"Quite simply, the reason we're attending college is to get an education, and if this administration does not wish to create the conditions in which we can get a meaningful education then we'll just have to get it where we can."

Reed said that the students had "a full academic curriculum" available.

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Dean James Peace to Retire

By Julius Thompson

Associate Dean of Students James S. Peace said Friday that he would retire at the end of the semester, terminating an often rocky 39-year career at the College.

Dean Peace said that the current situation "firmed up" his decision to leave but that the retirement had been "rumored for some time" before the events of the past weeks.

The 59-year-old Dean, who holds a doctoral degree in Physical Education, has been at the College for 39 years, interrupted only by a World War II stint in the Navy. He was appointed Associate Dean in 1949 and six years later was named full professor and first Director of Finley Student Center.

Frequently the object of strong criticism from the left, Dean Peace said that the most serious charges ever made against him were the repeated allegations by radical students that he and

former President Gallagher "collected dossiers of individuals and groups . . . for the FBI and other intelligence groups." Dean Peace has maintained that he never released information on any student to any organization without the consent of the individual involved, including the FBI and similar groups.

Dean Peace described his job as unofficially a "one man guidance department . . . Dutch uncle, letter writer, red tape cutter, troubleshooter." He added "responding to personal requests from students and staff" and said that it was his job "to see that a student doesn't make waves."

Dean Peace said he believes that people should be turned over to counselors rather than to the authorities for violation of civil laws and that activism at the College, which has been directed at himself recently, had "prodged the College to act in achieving academic and political reform."

One radical described him as "a figure of the new smooth generation of administrators—pursuing the same basic policy as before without looking like it."

His plans now, he said, include writing "over a hundred letters of recommendation which have backed up on me. These are for people planning to attend medical school and graduate school." He also "would like to spend more time as an educator. This year I have been more active in court and legal matters."

Dean Peace said that the present crisis at the College "is the worst of the three" which has affected its reputation thus far, referring to the Knickerbocker affair and the basketball scandals. "These are hectic times. These are the best of times and the worst of times."

"The College should not be closed," he continued. "We must have the opportunity to complete the semester. We are at a new low. We can only go up."



Thirty

By Joel Wachs

If I am not for myself, who is for me;

Down the steps of the Morris Raphael Cohen Library, past the tennis courts, by Downer, past the Beaver, to the most beautiful building at the City College of New York—Wagner. It's sort of like a Hall of Fame and I was lucky to have all the stars. To Professors Duchacek, Bishop, Dinnerstein and McKenna, I shall always be especially indebted. In three terms with Professor McKenna, I never once left class without my blood pressure rising because of some thoughts kindled that had to be resolved. These Profs challenged, probed and attacked. That is not all. From personal association, one distinctly gains humility, decency, and intellectual honesty.

By the lawn, up Finley's steps, to The Campus. Sports. The guys who play ball for Lavender are a breed apart. Fond memories will always remain for the Lacrosse team of '67 and the Soccer squad of '68. One hectic term of late nights at the printer taught me that it was he who guarded The Campus who neither slumbered nor slept, but I was proud to be a Board member throughout.

And it was through our paper that I met Danny J. Kornstein, and for that I will be forever grateful. No true measure of men except the total of human energy . . . the final test . . . is battle in some form . . . (Although this was written before, I leave it in, because in the wider sense, we both know the Justice was right.) He was my best teacher. His friendship means far more to me than any other. (Better keep moving Teach, or I will pay you by.) "If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold." You might say my mind was like an Acre of Diamonds.

But if I am only for myself, what am I;

We both had some friends around the corner. Briggs. I salute the Wise Fellows of Briggs '69. Capsule of our parties: Well Stein?—Five girls come. — We huddle together to decide if they are a) too dumb b) too ugly c) too young. — Rarely did they escape these categories, but if they did, we called them "schtunks" which was a general catchall excuse to a) play cards b) play hockey(?) c) vote for a color for our sweatshirts. A special good-bye to Stu—for many reasons, to Stu—for many reasons, and to D.R.V.E.—different roads, but we both made it.

Many of my most pleasurable hours were spent with the Wild Women (Cheez) of Sis Briggs '69. At softball, they were pretty bad, but as election eve actresses, they were particularly odorous. Otherwise, they were great, and it would be futile to deny that I like each of them quite a bit. (Let's see if I have it right? . . . first comes going steady . . .)

Down one flight and home. The senior class yearbook, Rendezvous with Destiny. Challenge to Excel. Thanks so much — To Howie, the nicest guy I know; To Ken, who as everyone says, can be successful in any field he chooses; To Morry, for doing everything but the biology layout; To Vera who gave her all, but for the middle D; To SmolarNik, who most shared the Ecstasies and Agonies and Agonies and Agonies of publishing Microcosm 1969 . . . (the both of us eating deermeat and vegetables all the while.) Suspicions that Minia and Lorelle were the true editors this year, are all well-founded, for the secret to the Rendezvous is in Min's eyes and Lori is just Something Else again (Did I ever tell you . . .); To three staffs of Micropeople: "Were we not a microcosm within our Microcosm"? And do you understand that life itself is a rendezvous? I suggest we all reread the theme of our book many times. To strive, in itself, is the most noble, moral, and exciting adventure possible to man. "But I think we're ready to move."

To Punky Sunky (from Foxie Woxie), to Marv, to one other former Bronx baseball fan, to the other Stuyvesant stalwarts, to my Debating friends, to my classmates, to the friends and foes of the Red Marauders, to those I was close with, to those I could joke with, and to CCNY — good-bye and thank you.

This College and I hit it off from the start, and have been going strong ever since. Now, to see Finley burn, to see our library defaced, to walk a tense campus, to have a cop hold doors open for me, wrenches my heart. But this College will not die; ours is a fighting institution. We who say Thirty shall involve ourselves in the restructuring of CCNY. We could not do otherwise, for the College has given us so much.

And if not now, when.

The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks;
The long day wanes; the slow moon climbs; the deep
Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for our purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until we die.

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Favale Is Chosen Onto Met's All-Star Squad

By Jay Myers

Sophomore second-baseman Caro Favale was named Wednesday night to the Metropolitan Conference All-Star Team by a vote of the league coaches. Beaver honorable mention winners included pitcher Andy Sebor, catcher Charly Kolenik and outfielders Bob Nanes, Barry Poris and Vince Comuto.

The recipients will be feted at the league dinner to be held next month.

Quietly, the CCNY baseball team ended its season Tuesday getting shut out by Seton Hall, 5-0 at Setonia Field in South Orange, N.J.

Great things had been expected of this year's Beaver nine, but an early May tailspin was decisive in keeping the diamondmen a couple of thousand miles from Omaha and the NCAA tournament for another season.

Seton Hall's Jack Donovan rudely placed the lid on the batmen's season by limiting them to six hits and staying in complete control for the larger part of the game. Only team captain Bobby Nanes, playing in his last varsity game, was able to hit with any consistency against the Pirate ace. Nanes had a single and a double in bowing out along with Charlie Kolenik and Barry Poris from the starting lineup and pitchers Andy Sebor, Bob Derector and Tom Terlizzi plus outfielder Paul Fritz.

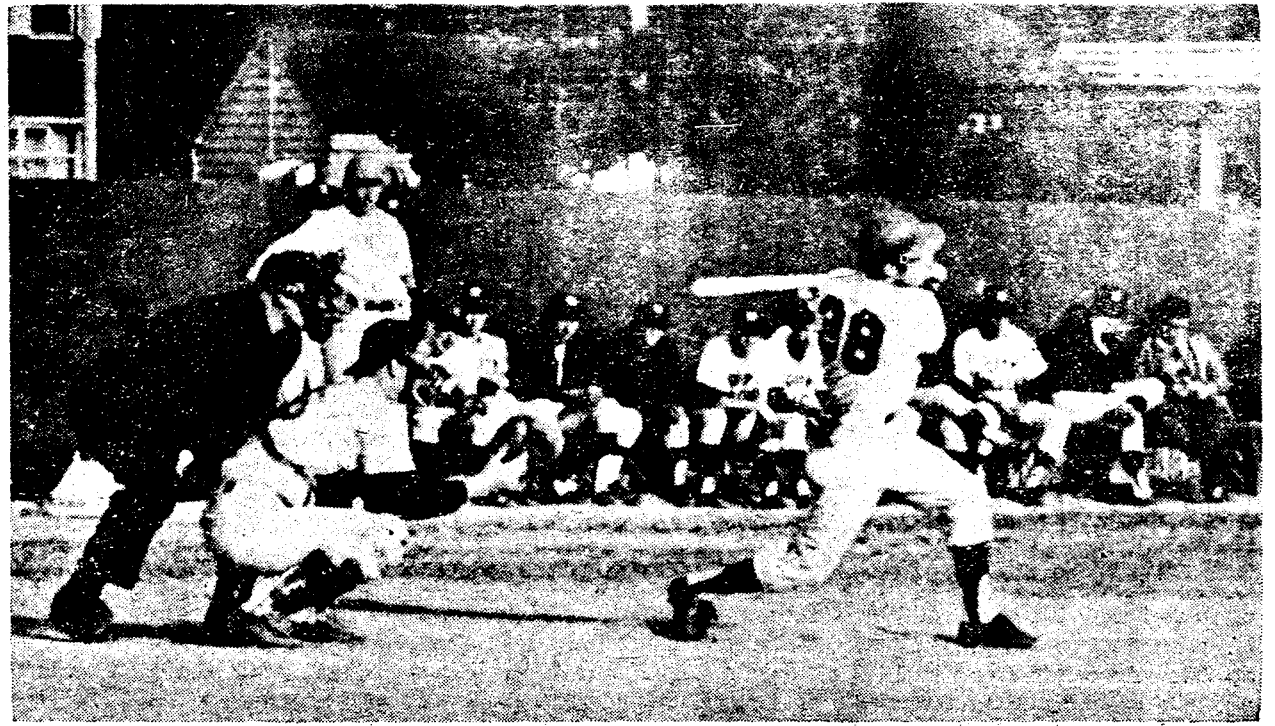
The Beavers' 9-7 loom (6-6 in

the Met Conference) represents a slight decline from last season's 10-6 and 7-3 in the league. St. John's and Seton Hall, the two divisional winners in the MCBC, will begin their two out of three playoff series with a doubleheader on Saturday at a site to be determined by a coin toss.

Unofficial statistics showed sophomore second baseman Carlo Favale leading the team in hitting with a .396 mark followed by Nanes at .339. Poris was also over .300 while shortstop Ray Weronick and pitcher-outfielder Vinnie Camuto was just under that mark. Sebor was 3-3 on the mound for Coach Sol Mishkin. Southpaw Poris finished at 2-2, while Derector, Jeff Sartorius, and Camuto wound up 1-0, 1-1 and 1-1 respectively.

Other game notes follow:

May 7 - The Beavers, minus three starters fell prey to Ellsworth Jones and his N.Y.U. teammates by an 11-0 count. Jones limited the Lavender to just two



Carlo Favale in action here against St. Johns was named last to the Met Conference All-Star Team. The Beavers finished their season losing to Seton Hall, 5-0.

hits while striking out the amazing total of 17 men. Two CCNY errors helped the Violets along to a 6-run fifth inning that broke open the game. Sebor started and took the loss for the College.

May 11 - Hofstra invaded Babe Ruth Field for the second game of a home stand series with the Lavender. They wound up being paid back for an earlier win over the College as Mishkin's Marvels pulled out a 4-3 squeaker. Sebor gave up six safeties in going the route. Nanes's homer in the fifth broke a 2-2 deadlock, and Camuto's sacrifice fly in the

seventh provided the needed insurance as Hofstra's Pete Davis homered in the eighth. Nanes and Poris each collected a pair of hits to pace the Beaver attack.

May 12 - Brooklyn College came into Babe Ruth with an impressive 11-2-1 mark, but left trying to forget the pains of an 11-1 rout at the hands of the College. Senior Bob Derector allowed just one unearned run in six inn-

ings, but the good-control right-hander had to leave the game, because of a back injury. Jeff Sartorius finished up. Poris and Camuto belted back to back home runs in the fourth to highlight a fifteen hit Lavender offense. Camuto drove in four runs and managed three hits on the day. Favale, Nanes, Kolenik and Derector chipped in with two hits apiece. Nanes added three RBI's.

BGG: THE END OF AN ERA

By Fred Balin

While the resignation of Buell Gallagher is having its immediate effect on the administrative grounds of the College, his departure will have far reaching repercussions in many areas here, not the least of which is intercollegiate athletics.

While no fanfares have been created and none are likely to be made, when Dr. Gallagher decided to leave the College and tender his resignation effective last Monday, he took with him the end of an era of sports at the College — an era which many will be glad to see go.

The sad saga of athletic de-emphasis instituted by Dr. Gallagher at the College began in the early 1950's in the wake of the College basketball scandals which rocked the sports world. As a new president, coming in on the heels of the scandals, Dr. Gallagher immediately took a harsh stand against the promotion of intercollegiate athletics, a stand he backed until the day he left office.

The immediate effect of the scandals was an end to the recruiting of athletes, an end of basketball in Madison Square Garden and the end of pre-registration by athletes. Every team at the College, however, has suffered in the long run and the decreased revenue from no longer playing at the Garden forced a definite curtailment of many areas of the varsity sports program.

Citing the ever presence of professionalism and gambling, Dr. Gallagher hoped to promote intramurals as a substitute for varsity sports; and while in the nearly two decades since the outbreak of the scandals other institutions involved have rescinded various restrictions on intercollegiate athletics, City College is the only school to have remained unchanged.

Gallagher's hard line against varsity sports naturally put him in disfavor with many coaches and members of the College's Physical Education Department.

Whereas once the athletic teams of the College had been the pride of the school they have since dropped into obscurity, backed by only a handful of students. This lack of exposure, induced many athletes not to participate in sports programs here and consequently many teams suffered in terms of performance. Those few teams that fared well did so with little or no recognition at all.

As one instructor in the Physical Education Department put it, "Gallagher liked losers at the College; he didn't like to see winning teams, because of his fear of professionalism. He wrote his nicest letters to the coaches who had losing

seasons."

The ever-shrinking amount of athletic facilities at the College, both indoor and outdoor, has threatened to destroy varsity athletics completely. Recently, the construction work on Jasper Oval greatly decreased the intramurals program here. The imminent destruction of Lewisohn Stadium through the workings of the Master Plan will leave the College's baseball, soccer, lacrosse and outdoor track squads without facilities of any kind. In addition to that, any sport which uses Lewisohn Stadium in any way, such as for lockers, practice fencing, riflery, etc., will have to look elsewhere for temporary facilities until the new gym is constructed.

The new gym being built on Jasper Oval is no panacea either as it has already been described as obsolete by members of the Phys. Ed. department.

Coupled with the troubles besetting teams here were charges that Gallagher was turning his head the other way and in fact discriminating against the department. Instructors in the department claimed that tenure was harder for them to receive than in other departments and that the curtailment of many requirements in the department's curriculum would cost many non-tenured instructors their jobs.

They have also claimed that valuable resources have on occasions been shut off from the department. Dr. Robert M. Behrman, Director of Intercollegiate Athletics explained the basic budgetary problem: "We get approximately 100 thousand dollars a year to finance thirty-one teams." He said, "At L.I.U., for instance, the basketball team alone receives over ninety thousand."

Now with Gallagher gone members of the department feel that they will be able to go their own way without being harassed as much. While no one can tell whom the new president will be and what he will be like, the mere fact that it is no longer Gallagher makes members of the department feel that they can do nothing but benefit.

"It wasn't just Gallagher, the entire faculty was against us," points out one instructor. "I just hope the next president comes from far away," another faculty member said. "Certainly not a person who has been at this college for a long time."

The outlook is hopeful, members of the department feel; they're not putting out any banners to return to the Garden, but they definitely feel an onus has finally been taken off their backs.

Harriers Take Fifth in CTC's Stickmen Drop Final Three

The Beaver track team was impressive Saturday in posting a fifth place finish in the Collegiate Track Conference outdoor championships held at C.W. Post.

The 440-yard run and the triple jump provided the greatest glee for Coach Francisco Castro. In the quarter mile, Beavers Lew Rosenblatt and Don Davis finished two-three to pick up seven of the Lavender's total of twenty-seven points.

Floyd Graham, the College's highest scorer in meets this spring, grabbed second place in the later event by leaping 45' 2 1/4". Other point scorers included the mile relay unit of Rosenblatt, Davis, Steve Strauss and Gary Ramer (second in a sensational 3:23.2); the 440-yard relay squad (fourth); Dave Schmeitzer in the 120-yard high hurdles (fifth in :16.3); Ramer in the 100-yard dash (fourth in :10.2); Greg Calderon in the 880 (1:56.4, good for fourth); Captain Andy Ferrara in the three mile (fifth with a 16:17 clocking); Basketballer Henry Skinner in the pole vault (fourth with a height of 12 feet); Graham in the long jump 20' 9 1/2" and fifth place); and Karl Birns whose hammer toss of 138' 11" was good for fifth. Schmeitzer's javelin heave of 171 feet sailed for second.

In the previous two meets, the Quantico Relays and the Penn Relays, Greg Calderon and Don Davis turned in impressive performances. In the former Calderon ran times of 3:10.8 and 1:55.2

in a three quarter and half mile leg respectively.

Davis running in the sprint medley in the Penn Relays turned in a quarter mile time of :48.4 — a school record had it been set in an individual race. Calderon had a 1:54.5 in a half mile leg. In the 440 yard relay the College missed a school record by a tenth of a second doing a :43.3.

The College's lacrosse team finished up their season by dropping their last three games played. Adelphi downed the College, 9-6 and Siena nipped past the Beavers 6-4, before a powerful Hofstra team playing under the lights at home Wednesday crushed City, 15-1 in their finale.

Against Adelphi, a game which was originally scheduled for Lewisohn Stadium on May 10, but was moved to Adelphi, the Panthers scored two quick goals within the first minute. The Beavers came back to lead 3-2 later in the contest.

The game was evenly played with Adelphi pulling ahead at the end. Goalie Neil Goldstein was forced to make over 20 saves. Lavender tallies were made by Danny Curtin (2), Joe Rizza (2), Alan Okada and Tony Leardi.

At Siena, outside Albany, the Beavers led 2-11 at the half, but once again fell behind in the fourth quarter. Curtin had two goals, Rizza one and Jeff Gurock added the fourth marker.

Polansky Returns

Dave Polansky has decided to return to the College as head varsity basketball coach next season following a one-year sabbatical. Speculation had arisen earlier in the year that the Beaver mentor would not return.

Jerry Domershick, who piloted the varsity this season, will return to his old post as freshman bas-

ketball coach. Ted Hurwitz who handled the job this season on a one-year basis will be relieved of his duties at the College.

Speaking from his home in Long Island, Polansky said, "Based on what I want to do in my life, I feel that my best contribution could be in coaching

(Continued on Page 2)