

THE CAMPUS

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389

Friday, April 23, 1971



Why is this fish dead? See page 5 for the answer.

Senate treasurer resigns; claims funds were misused

By Michele Ingrassia

Student Senate Treasurer Paula Ippolito has resigned, charging misuse of funds and power by other Senate executives.

She accused Small of "chartering James Small of 'chartering clubs when it isn't under his jurisdiction,' and being partly responsible for many long-distance calls on the Senate telephone.

"There are a lot of kids hanging around the office—many of whom are Small's friends—who very often use the phones for their own use. So, we had 1200 overcalls last month and 1100 the month before."

She also said that Small "tried to make me feel like a guilty white liberal. I told him that if he wanted to subsidize me, I'd like to try living like that for a while." There was a constant malignment and bringing up to race by Small.

"I was never so aware of black, white and Asian separations until I entered the Senate. There was a constant degradation of whiteness by James."

She also attacked Community Affairs Vice President Sandra Small, whom she said asked,



JAMES SMALL

for reimbursement of \$225 in City College YMCA funds spent on tickets to the Frazier-Ali fight. "She took 'Y' personnel and kids, but it was still an illegal expenditure. When Dean [of Students Bernard] Sohmer refused to reimburse her, she took out a loan, and was then angry with

me because I didn't tell her she couldn't spend the money."

Ippolito said that she felt persecuted by several Senators because her "priorities don't lie with any specific ethnic group or organization. The Senate should unite the school, not split it. I tried to be fair to the amount of people involved in an activity and the nature of the activity itself. But many things I thought were fine, the Senate claimed weren't 'relevant.'"

She accused several Senate members of using paper allocations for personal reasons. "For example, they printed leaflets explaining The [Moslem] Faith. The Senate is for students, not for peoples' egos. I had high hopes until a lot of people started ego-tripping."

But it isn't the "Senate as an organization that I want maligned. I think it is an important organization. But I do think that some people should be kicked in the rear end."

"I'm disappointed in a lot of Senators who didn't take an interest in what they were doing," she said. "They should not have run for office if they weren't willing to work."

"People really change when they get a bit of power and money," she added.

The "final clincher" came after Ippolito was given the power of proxy to pass the budget, after the Senate failed to reach a quorum for several weeks.

Her former associates accused her, she said, of being "too uppity and taking on too much responsibility—because I passed the budget alone. First they had me pass it, then some people didn't like it. It's difficult enough trying to complete the budget, but it's worse to be shot down because I tried to do it fairly."

She said that she might consider running for a Senate office next term, "but not if I have to put up with this shit. I was being condemned for my morals when I felt they were right. I can't condone it or live with it. It angered me a great deal."

Students receive higher marks, learn less

By Ernest Wu

The College's "cumulative grade index has been greatly inflated," because of the huge assignments of A, B and pass grades during the last two springs, a study by Professor Hillman Bishop (Political Science) shows.

Professor Bishop, the department's pre-law advisor, says this shows a decline in the quality of prospective law graduates at the College which he claims has resulted in a decline in admissions to quality law schools.

In January 1969, 2,725 J's and 919 P's were assigned. The following term, after the South Campus take-over, the number of J's jumped to 5,550, and the number of P's leaped to 14,310. After the demonstrations against the Cambodian invasion last spring, the assignment of pass grades rose from 2,706 to 9,601.

Since a P is not averaged into a student's cumulative index, the index jumped from an average of 2.84 in January 1969 to 3.16 that June. It fell to 2.84 that winter but again rose, to 3.09 in spring 1970.

Professor Bishop claimed that many professors in liberal arts departments do not believe in grades and will assign high grades that may not have been earned. "The director of Admissions at Columbia Law told me that colleges are cutting their own throats when they hand out grades like this," he said. Law schools are forced to rely more heavily on Law School Admission Test (LSAT), according to Professor Bishop.

"I was shocked to find out that in this year's entering class at Columbia Law, there wasn't a single City College student," he remarked. Although several students were admitted, none had a elected to attend.

"Difficult courses are no longer required of students," Professor Bishop further claimed. "Since the revision of the core requirement, students can pick and choose their courses. Avoidance of science and math courses has also contributed to the inflation of the cumulative index."

Professor Bishop's study also showed that "the sciences are maintaining the standards better than others," in their performance on the LSAT's.

Science and engineering students are in a rigorous program, explained Prof. Bishop. As a result, "deadwood" students are eliminated, and the grades earned are more indicative of ability.

The LSAT is a national exam that tests verbal aptitude, and writing ability. General background has been removed from the exam

(Continued on page 3)

LSAT LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST



BULLETIN OF INFORMATION 1970-1971

The LSAT's are used as law school admission criterion.

No classes

Classes will be cancelled next Wednesday from 12-1, so that the College can hold a mass convocation dealing with the present budget crisis. The rally will take place on the North Campus Quadrangle.

A letter writing and petitioning campaign will be organized at the rally.

Spring offensive starts with Washington march

By Mark Brandys

Student leaders around the country have called for a National Student Moratorium on May 5, to commemorate the deaths of those students slain at Kent State and Jackson State last spring.

The moratorium, as well as simultaneous marches and rallies in Washington and San Francisco scheduled for tomorrow, is part of the Spring Offensive against American involvement in Indochina.

The offensive is being planned by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, both offshoots of the now defunct New Mobilization Committee which organized last year's Washington demonstrations.

The NPAC was formed last June by members of the New Mobilization favoring continuation of mass demonstrations. Those who preferred non-violent civil disobedience organized the People's Coalition in January.

Unlike the NPAC, which focuses on the single issue of the war, the People's Coalition is "multi-tactical and multi-issue" oriented. "We cannot separate poverty and repression at home from the war," says Carol Evans, a Coordinator for the People's Coalition.

Support for the May 5 moratorium comes from the presidents of the three largest national student organizations, the National Student Association, the Association of Student Governments, and the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) as well as from such groups as the U.S. Student Press Association and the National Executive Committee of College Young Democrats.

Although many of the plans for the moratorium are still in the formative stage, a city-wide rally in Bryant Park will begin at five that day.

The Washington action will include a march down Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, and a rally in front of the Capitol.

Administration spokesmen predict that the demonstration will fizzle, and that mass protests are losing popular appeal. NPAC officials, on the other hand, claim that the anti-war movement has never been as strong or as well organized as it is now.

Conceding that much of the movement's energy dissipated after last spring's demonstrations against the American incursion into Cambodia, and as a result of Nixon's troop withdrawals, NPAC spokesmen attribute the "new interest" in the anti-war movement to the in-

vasion of Laos and the Calley trial.

They point out that recent polls indicate that the American people are tired of the war and want to bring it to a speedy end.

Other indicators are the growing involvement of organized labor in the Peace Movement and the increased number of requests for anti-war literature, which, according to spokesmen, represents a much broader geographic distribution than past years.

"This indicates," according to SMC National Coordinator Debby Bustin, "that there is no more time for Nixon. We're building a movement of the American people, not just a student picnic in Washington."

"What we are experiencing is a permanently stronger, much more powerful anti-war movement."

On Capitol Hill eight Senators and twenty-two Congressmen have officially endorsed the April 24 March on Washington. Furthermore, there seems to be a profound shift away from unconditional support of President Nixon's staggered troop withdrawals and Vietnamization policy. There are presently over a dozen resolutions calling upon the administration to set a definite date for complete withdrawal from Indochina.

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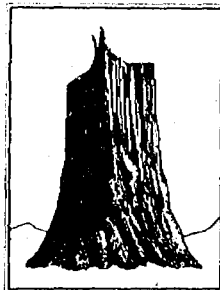
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Redwood Tree

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Marshak: 'tuition is a dead issue'



Wackenhuts survey the scene at the last tuition rally.

"Free tuition is a dead issue," President Marshak said yesterday. "The key issue is getting the money that was cut, back into the budget."

The upstate conservative Legislators, Dr. Marshak explained at a press conference, have been persuaded that the State would realize no financial gain by imposing a tuition. He also announced that the College would hold a mass convocation next Wednesday to explain the problem to students and faculty.

Meanwhile, University Chancellor Albert Bowker, in a statement issued Wednesday night, predicted that CUNY would be forced to close next September if the State adopts either of the two most stringent budget options announced by Mayor Lindsay earlier in the week.

"Both [options] impose cuts which will require massive program reductions," Dr. Bowker said. "Either would trigger deep and violent divisiveness within

the University Community." He added that it would be "impossible to open the University" under these circumstances.

Under the most severe option the Legislature would make no changes in the budget for the next fiscal year. The second option is based upon the restoration of about \$200 million, plus an additional \$400 million to be raised in new city taxes.

The Chancellor's statement is the first official reaction to the State budget crisis.

Dr. Bowker said that "option one would so change the character of the University, disrupting its present student and faculty balances, destroying both academic quality and equal educational opportunity, that the only prudent course would be for

all instructional and administrative functions to be suspended until sufficient funds are made available."

The second option, he explained, "would also prevent the colleges of the University from pursuing their comprehensive mission of college training and vocational and professional preparation and equalization of college opportunity."

The University would be forced to shut down under this option, Dr. Bowker said, in order to avert "the likelihood of invidious intergroup frictions on campus as well as in surrounding communities."

Warning that the University faces "a crisis of survival," Dr. Bowker asked for the following:

- A "firm commitment" by the State to match, dollar for dollar, the City's appropriation for senior colleges.
- Restoration of \$6 million cut in the SEEK program.
- Additional state aid for community college programs for students from low income areas and more state funds for renting space for community college students.

The State must restore aid to the City and authorize the city taxes requested by Mayor Lindsay, Dr. Bowker emphasized.

University Senate calls for CUNY revision

By Mark Brandys

The University Faculty Senate, in a report issued last week to the Citizens Commission on the Future of the City University, has called for a fundamental restructuring of the relationship between the City and State Universities, the establishment of a system of "universal free post secondary education," and the elimination of all student fees.

The Commission, headed by former Mayor Wagner, was established in November 1969, by the Board of Higher Education to study the future governance and financing of the City University.

The Senate statement recommends that the present CUNY-SUNY relationship be redefined "in terms of a parallel or regional type system of statewide public education" in which CUNY "might become one of several comprehensive universities within the state educational system and SUNY "would be decentralized into appropriate geographical units."

Although the inclusion of CUNY in a statewide system would necessitate a greater measure of state control, "it is important," the report goes on to say "that the City University be able to maintain its independence both administratively and academically."

The Senate also asks that both the City and State Universities make a "commitment" to a system of "universal free post secondary education" which recognizes the "essential fact that education beyond the level of high school must be multi-purpose, thereby providing a number of satisfactory alternatives for students not wishing to pursue a four-year baccalaureate program.

"Present distinctions concerning the relative status or prestige of different types of degrees or programs of study would be reduced and some of the pressures and frustrations that are inherent in a system that is subdivided on a hierarchical basis would be eliminated. The four-year baccalaureate program would no longer be considered the 'only' or 'most desirable' educational path to follow after high school.

"In addition a system of comprehensive universities would ease upward career mobility and articulation, between programs, facilitate the movement of faculty and students among the several regional units, and in the case of the State University, reduce the

span of administrative control as a result of decentralization of the present system, thus creating a system which is at once more manageable as well as more responsive to local or regional needs."

The most obvious advantage for the City University's inclusion in a uniform, statewide educational system, the report notes, would be the fiscal stability received by such an arrangement.

The Senate also called for the elimination of all student payments at both the City University and the State University charging that the "tuition question" was a phony issue that Albany has invented to enable the State "to avoid assuming its proper responsibility" for higher education in New York City.

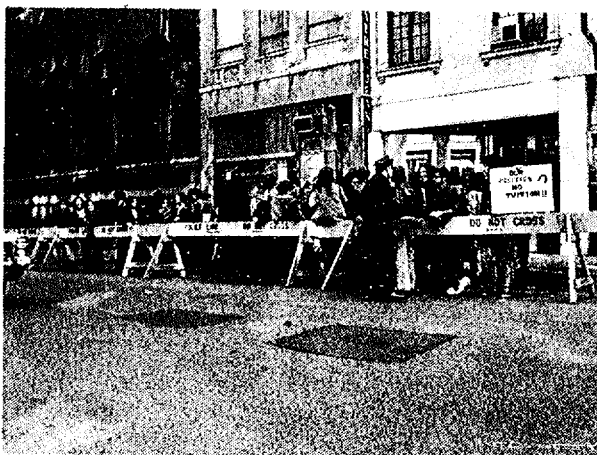
Rather than being a financial problem, the statement points out, the question of tuition "has become almost exclusively a political problem." Under the present funding formula the State University "receives approximately 3.6 times as much in State funds per student as does CUNY. Such blatant discrimination against the residents of New York City and the City Univer-

sity in particular cannot possibly be justified solely on the grounds of CUNY's 'free tuition' policy and must not be permitted to continue."

The only equitable solution, the report states, is for both the City and State Universities to "move simultaneously to eliminate all

presently existing student charges.

"Presently, 'tuition' and 'fees' account for approximately ten per cent of the universities' budgets. Although the few millions of dollars raised by means of student charges of one sort or another are not unimportant and do fulfill the necessary function of securing construction funds at the universities, they are not so substantial that the State could not quite easily afford to assume their burden."



A small crowd of demonstrators gather in front of Gov. Rockefeller's office to protest a proposed tuition.

Appoint Provosts

President Marshak announced Wednesday the appointments of Prof. Saul Touster of the State University of New York's Old Westbury Campus, Provost of the College and Prof. Morton Kaplan as Associate Provost for Institutional Advancement and Special Research Programs.

Provost Abraham Schwartz will go back to his teaching duties in the Math Department in June.

Prof. Touster received his bachelor's degree from Harvard University in 1946. He graduated Harvard Law School in 1948 and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Professor Kaplan succeeded Dr. Marshak as Chairman of the Physics and Astronomy Department at Rochester in 1964. He earned his bachelor's degree in engineering physics from Lehigh University in 1941.

Students receive higher marks, learn less

(Continued from Page 1)

this year since it is believed that it would discriminate against ethnic minorities.

The verbal aptitude is scaled from 200 to 800. The writing ability is scaled from 1 to 100.

Another factor contributing to the grim future of pre-law students is the large increase in law school enrollment.

The New York Law Journal, in its March 16, 1971 issue, reports that there has been a twenty per cent jump in law school enrollment. It is the sharpest increase in the past 25 years.

In the 1969-70 period, 74,000 students took the LSAT's, an increase of 23 per cent over the year before. It is estimated that the number of applicants will approach 100,000.

Professor Alfred F. Conrad of the University of Michigan said, "the current and projected influx of students will soon far outstrip all available accredited facilities."

Professor Bishop stated that the recent plethora of Ph.D's and the returning veterans who were drafted while they were studying are the main factors contributing to this trend.

"Many Ph.D's are turning to law as a source of jobs," he said.

"Veterans are returning to resume their law studies. And two years ago, law schools admitted more students to compensate for the temporary loss of students who were drafted."

"Today, law has become a field for intense political and social activity," Professor Bishop continued. "Many are entering, particularly the blacks, to effect changes in society."

"As a result, many schools have set up socially directed law courses such as consumer law, civil rights, or poverty law. New York University has probably done more in setting up these courses than any other institution in the immediate area."

The consequence of these trends and factors has resulted in the elevation of admissions standards. In the past, NYU had required an LSAT score in the low six hundreds, and an index of 3.0. Last year, the average LSAT score required was 640, and an index of 3.3. This year, Professor Bishop said, the average LSAT score will be 680, and the index will be "well above 3.3". Columbia expects a score of seven hundred, and an index of 3.5.

Professor Bishop plans to discuss the problem with the Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences. "I would like to have set up a faculty-alumni committee to study this. Hopefully with some of their experience we can help our students."

THE CAMPUS

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**FROM SOMEONE WHO IS
JUST TOO CHEAP TO BUY
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Letters to the editor

No tuition

To the Editor:

Public Higher Education is a social responsibility, not an individual privilege. It provides doctors, teachers, engineers, all vital to the maintenance of society and for any future progress. Yet, no provision has been made to guarantee that all qualified young people that want to attend college have the opportunity. At the same time, however, society says that all young people must attend school up to the twelfth grade, free of cost. In 1920, 20% of the young people between the ages of 14 and 18 attended high school. Today, 50% of our young people between the ages of 18 and 22 attend some kind of college. Clearly, college today is in the same position high school was in 50 years ago. Yet if someone then suggested that high school student pay tuition, he probably would have been lynched.

If higher education has social value, it must be paid for socially. The responsibility for paying CUNY's budget does not belong on the shoulders of individual students. There must be no tuition, no fees, and students who cannot afford the loss of income must receive stipends.

Instead of charging individual students tuition or taking funds from other socially necessary programs, funds for public education must come from all of society's revenues, especially from the rich who profit most from the skill and knowledge college students possess.

Less Money From State

Although an increasing number of students are attending college, less monies are being allocated by the state and city administration. Although Gov. Rockefeller's heart may bleed over the plight of the City University, his brain has been able to dig up \$60 million for private and parochial schools.

Parochial schools are organized on the basis of religion, and teach that one must be concerned only with the problems of his group and not with the problems of society. Private schools perpetuate the idea that one belongs to a small elite class that can separate and keep itself aloof from the problems of society. These kind of schools are not accountable to the public for their educational philosophy or policy. They can easily choose not to confront the problems that are ripping apart our society. At the same time they can consciously discriminate against anyone that doesn't meet their narrow racial, religious, and class qualifications. Clearly, Gov. Rockefeller's commitment is to the continuance of division in our society.

Open Admissions First

The first programs to go at the City University will be Open Admissions and next term's freshman class. This doesn't just affect students in special program. Many students who are not in the programs receive remedial help. These remedial programs will definitely be out. The first students to feel the brunt of tuition will be those from working class and lower middle class backgrounds: Negro, Puerto Rican, Chinese, and White. Since the majority of the students on this campus fit into this category we are the ones that are going to get it. Even if there are students who can afford to pay, the nature of the school will be greatly changed. The student body will become homogeneous. We will lose the possibility of the interchange among different groups that comes from a diverse student body and with it the possibility of the richest education in the country.

The struggle for free public higher education crosses racial, religious and economic lines. Traditionally, students have organized separately and have attacked each other instead of the problem. The fight to maintain free public higher education cannot be waged by small groups of students organized on narrow racial, religious, or ethnic lines. Nor can it be a campaign organized around a thousand separate issues. The fight against tuition is the crucial one and we must organize only around this if the survival of free public higher education is to be guaranteed. The inclusion of other issues will only serve to splinter the student body and cloud the importance of the tuition issue. Only an organized, unified student body can be an effective box in room Finley 152.

—United Community Centers Young Adult Group

The following are excerpts from a letter which was written to President Marshak citing the plight of transfer students at the College.

To the Editor:

I am writing to you at this time to question the decisions of the Registrar's Office and Dean Eli Plaxe. Their decisions, I believe, are subjecting me to treatment unlike that accorded to other students of the City University of New York, and I am appealing to you to see if this matter can be rectified.

I have an opportunity to graduate in January, 1972, if I exercise my option of taking courses this summer. A course which I have a desire to take and which will aid in the completion of my Computer Science major is being offered at Queens College. It is not being offered at the College this summer.

Following Dean Plaxe's approval, I returned to the Registrar's Office to obtain a "valid permit." The Registrar, a Mrs. N. Levine, refused to give me a valid permit because, "This student is -20 on 105." This remark I assume refers to my present scholastic index.

I have carefully examined the 1970-71 Bulletin of the School of Engineering and find no rule or regulation regarding Summer Sessions which would seem to justify the actions of Mrs. Levine and/or Dean Plaxe. An examination of the Permit Instructions — Day Session, which is currently being used — mentions as the only requirement the obtaining of the appropriate signature if one is enrolled in the School of Engineering.

Neither of the above sources contain any "index regulation" which acts as a pre-requisite to obtaining permission to take summer courses at another branch of the City University.

It would seem to be a fundamental violation of simple due process for administrative personnel to require a student to adhere to regulations which are neither published nor known by persons other than personnel of the Registrar's Office. Indeed, it would seem that even the faculty are not cognizant of such regulations—for how else might I explain Dean Plaxe's granting of permission only to discover that in doing so, he had violated some rule of which he himself was unaware.

Over the past weekend I pondered Mrs. Levine's "-20 on 105" remark. I sat down and—my official transcript before me—computed my index according to the formula found in the Bulletin. My index, after three separate computations, consistently reached the figure of 2.26 out of 4.00.

On Monday, I returned to confront Mrs. Levine with my findings. I was then informed that it has become the policy of City College not to count any grades achieved at any other branch of the City University by a transfer student. This was the first time I was informed of this "new" regulation. It is not listed in any publication available at the College.

I was a student for two years at Queens College. I completed 65 credits and achieved an index of 2.62 out of 4.00. I was officially enrolled in Curriculum 30 at Queens College which is entitled "The City College (2-2) Combined Plan." The Queens College Bulletin of 1969-1970 (the last term of my attendance) states on page 96 that "Curriculum 30 will meet the requirements for the first two years of the School of Engineering and Architecture of The City College."

If I had attended City College for my entire college career, all the grades I have received would be counted in computing my present index, and a valid permit would have been issued without question.

Since I attended a college other than City College—though still a member college of the City University—my grades for the first two years are worth nothing. Absolutely zero.

Why should I and other students who spent some part of our academic career at colleges other than City College be punished and subjected to treatment which differs from that accorded students who initially enrolled at City College?

On what basis does the Registrar's Office enact rules and regulations which may have a substantial effect upon a student's educational career, his choice of major, and his later vocation and then—almost like a child's game—keeps these rules and regulations secret only to be instantly brought forward upon their unknowing violation or when their existence might be used to impede a student's career?

Sincerely,
Ephraim Love

By Jess Hanks
Associate Professor of Biology

A little green man dropped by to see me yesterday and said "design me a spaceship so that me and some other dudes can split" and he vanished into an old Coke bottle.

So, being duly impressed, I worked up some guidelines which appear here because a crosstown bus cooled the Coke bottle and I don't know how to reestablish contact. I figure this guy and his group have a long way to go so this better be a spaceship with all of the comforts. Also, I figure that this guy and his crew have some basic needs that are something like humans since he was just green and not really weird.

So what does the crew need? Enough food to stay alive and healthy, quarters to fit their galaxy, an environment free of pollution, and some kind of medical care to minimize getting caught in the entropic sump. And finally, the stuff to keep their heads together along the way. These are the things they would have to have.

What couldn't they have? War would be unthinkable on a spaceship. Everybody would have to have a fair share of the stuff; otherwise all sorts of hostility and repression would be running around. The size of the crew would have to be fairly stable; otherwise the ship has to get larger or the occupants smaller. The materials would have to be recycled; or the junk would pile up and probably smell, or they might end up throwing away the whole ship. The structure of the crew would have to operate in the best interest of everyone. In short, the craft should be a good place for little green people to live, enjoy and just be. So what?

So, of course, you and I live on a spaceship that is on about its 5 billionth trip around the sun. And we have war, starvation, pollution, too many crew members, unequitable distribution, and structures that often do not operate for the individual or the masses. We live on a dying spaceship. The question is how do we get from the "here" of present to the "there" of an operational spaceship earth?

We have to control our population since no spaceship can tolerate an ever-growing population and we aren't getting smaller and the earth isn't getting larger. We make our resources do more for more people. That involves recycling our junk, de-developing developed countries, and partly developing underdeveloped countries.

If we developed every country to the present standards of the U. S. the world population would be about 80 billion people in terms of resource consumption. Nobody wants 80 billion people or even thinks the spaceship could support that many. We have to change our life-style so that we relate to our environment. We must become users of the environment and not consumers. And finally we must make our structures work for everyone.

Getting there from here is not going to be easy. In fact given the time we have to do it in maybe we can't get there from here.

By the way, if you see the little green man around you can't miss him. He was wearing a button that said "Don't fuck around with mother nature."



Photos by Hans Jung

For the past week Madison Avenue has been closed from 42nd to 57th Streets to allow people to enjoy what is left of their city.



ON THE BEACH: What was once a beautiful white beach is now darkened by an oil tankers waste.

Indochina: stop the pollution

By George Dale
Biology Lecturer

A year has passed since Earth Day, 1970, when tens of thousands of Americans joined in a massive demonstration of concern over the degradation of the environment. Since that day industry has provided phosphate-free detergents, cleaner gasoline, and aluminum can collection centers. Congress has stopped the SST. Ecology books have been printed on recycled paper.

Yet today the air pollution is thicker, the oil slicks more numerous, and the garbage more profuse. Endangered species edge closer to extinction. World population has increased by about 10 New York Citys. And the greatest environmental rape in history rolls is on in Southeast Asia.

On the first day of the recent invasion of Laos, President Nixon chose to present a brief ecology message to the American people, which began:

"In his tragedy, *Murder in the Cathedral*, T. S. Elliot wrote, *Clear the air! clean the sky! wash the wind!*

"I have proposed to the Congress a sweeping and comprehensive program to do just that, and more — to end the plunder of America's natural heritage."

Meanwhile, the news blackout on the invasion restricted news coverage of what we and our South Vietnamese friends were doing to the natural heritage of the Laotians. Instead the television news of that day included pictures of the moon and of the moon-like landscape at Khe Sanh. We had to wait a few days for TV coverage of the lunarization of Laos.

Must this country destroy Indochina in order to save it? To date over 6 million acres in South Vietnam have been sprayed with defoliant chemicals (one-sixth of the area of the country). The land is pock-marked by several million bomb craters, many as deep as 30 feet. More than one quarter of the extensive mangrove swamp areas, breeding and nursing grounds for fish and shellfish, have been destroyed. We cannot pretend to be seriously dealing with the environmental crisis at home as long as this obscene war continues.

The passage that our tragically inept President quoted from in his ecology message has nothing to do with air pollution. It refers to murder:

"Clear the air! clean the sky! wash the wind! take stone from stone and wash them.

The land is foul, the water is foul, our beasts and ourselves defiled with blood.

A rain of blood has blinded my eyes . . ."

Work for peace. The genocide and ecocide in Southeast Asia must be stopped. Then we can worry about aluminum cans.

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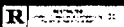
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WORLD PREMIERE SUNDAY, APRIL 18 THE **FINE arts** 5th St. W. Parkside (212-338-1100)

Netmen defeat St. John's 5-4, despite injuries

The injury riddled tennis team continued on its winning ways with a dramatic 5-4 victory over St. John's.

The team's injury list mounted as Larry Seidman aggravated the back injury that kept him out all of last season. He was lost to the team for their matches this week (the New York University match was halted because of rain and will be finished May 12) and how much longer he will be out is yet unknown.

So with this extra burden, the Beavers traveled to Jamaica to do battle with the Redmen. St. John's took an early 2-0 lead with victories at the first two positions.

Brass wins opener

The first Beaver win was provided by Ira Brass as he defeated his opponent 6-4, 6-3. Soon afterwards Richie Dicker tied the match-up by the identical scores. This was followed by a loss at the number five spot, thus giving St. John's a 3-2 lead.

Meanwhile, the number four man, Larry Rizzo, was engaged in a tough struggle. He won the first set 6-3 and then after having matched points in the second, lost in a tie breaker 7-6. His victory was all important, if the Beavers were to have any hope of winning. The third set was close throughout, but Rizzo finally pre-

vailed 7-5. This tied the match at 3-3 and left the outcome up to the doubles.

Once again, the Redmen's one and two men were in control, as they combined

to take to the first doubles. Thus the Beavers needed to sweep the other two matches to win.

Brass and Bob Kutner had the upper

hand in their third doubles match and notched a 6-4, 6-4 victory. This tied the match at 4-4 and put the pressure on the second doubles team of Dicker and Rizzo whose match was still in the first set.

first set seesawed

The first set of their match seesawed back and forth between the teams. The score became 6-6 and a tie breaker was played. Rizzo and Dicker hit some marvelous overheads serves to make it 5-1 (a tie breaker is nine points with the first one reaching five the winner). After this emotion charged victory they took the next one 6-3 and clinched the victory for the College.

second place possible

This victory gives the team two wins in a row and since the NYU match will be finished later on, they will go for three in a row against Lehman tomorrow. Their fortunes still ride on the speed at which their players mend and can return to the lineup.

two wins in a row

The possibility of a second place finish in the conference is not out of their grasp since all the teams in the league, except Iona who is dominating, have one loss. To keep this alive the Beavers must defeat Lehman and hope the others continue to beat each other.

Football club seeks financial aid

A referendum will be held next month to raise the Consolidated fee \$1.00.

The referendum will be held at the same time as the senate elections during the second week in May. The club football team has the support of the students as evidenced by signatures on petitions numbering approximately 1,000 to hold the referendum. The football club and the Senate will both receive \$.50 each.

Jerome Horowitz, an alumnus of the College who coached at James Monroe High in the Bronx, will probably be the Club football coach.

"I would very much like to have a chance to help football return to the College," he said.

Roy Commer, a sophomore and president of the club, transferred here in Sept. from Hofstra University where he played freshman and varsity football. He started the club in Sept. '70. They have approximately 150 members.

Practices will resume following the referendum and daily afterwards, during the summer and at a fall camp before school.

Proposals for games have come from the following institutions: Brooklyn College, Iona, Stony Brook and Fairfield University.

The Middle Atlantic Club team conference has queried the College about joining when a team is formed.

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—Eugene Archer, New York Times

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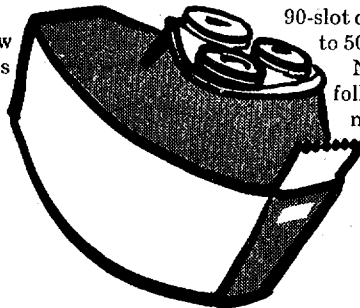
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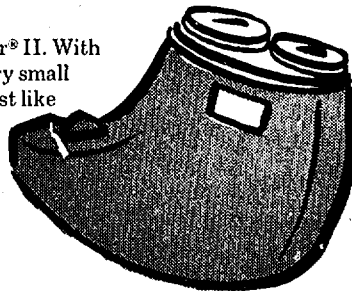
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Iona hands batmen sixth loss

Mike Hara hits homer in eighth

By Nancy Tompkins

With a little help from the rain and the home plate umpire Wednesday afternoon at Babe Ruth Field, the Beavers lost to Iona College, 4-2.

The College faced rough opposition from Iona's man on the mound. Thirteen of the Beavers struck out. Jeff Sartorius, the Beavers number one pitcher, went six innings in which he threw hard, but not well enough to prevent a 4-1 lead for the Gaels. Sartorius was tagged for four runs including a triple and two homers.

In the bottom half of the third inning, the Beavers tied the score. Carlo Favale lashed a double into deep center. Noel Vasquez followed with a walk. Ron Gatty singled in Favale from second, but Vasquez was thrown out going to second.

Eddie Gonzalez, who came on to pitch for Sartorius in the bottom half of the seventh, stayed in as a relief pitcher. Gonzalez threw only a short time before he was relieved by Klaus Hurme.

The longest and most discouraging part of Wednesday's game came in the top of the eighth inning. The stop and go rain together with the really bad pitching by the College help load the bases for Iona. This was enough to make one wish the game had been rained out.

In the Beaver half of the eighth with two outs, Mike Hara lit a spark of hope for the College by a well belted home run over the right field fence. The College beat Iona two years ago in the ninth inning and it seemed Wednesday, at this point, that there might be a replay. However, spirit soon died again as the next batter struck out to end the side and the College had suffered a second loss to Iona.

Tomorrow the Beavers face Long Island University at Babe Ruth Field. John Roig will get the starting assignment for the College. It is hoped Roig will show as much control over the ball as in last Saturday's 10-0 spanking of the Lancers from Lehman College.

However, today's game proved again, just how badly the College needs a consistently good pitcher. The Beavers stand at 3-6 overall.



GOING TO FIRST AT QUEENS: Two Beaver baserunners make running down the line to first an adventure as one loses his hat and the other jumps for the bag. Photo by Stu Brodsky

Tournament bound karate team splits matches in meet

Ken Brown scores in 5-3 win over Queensboro

In the first match of the meet at John Jay, the College fought against Queensborough Community College and emerged with a 5-3 victory.

Ken Brown, the first team member scheduled to fight, scored a point for the College by forfeit. Andy Wellman, who was scheduled to fight next, also won his match by forfeit.

The first real fighting took place when the College's Joe Beatus sparred with Al Eskanazi. In the first two minutes Beatus executed several kicks and a punch to the head that was too far away. Many clashes (a simul-

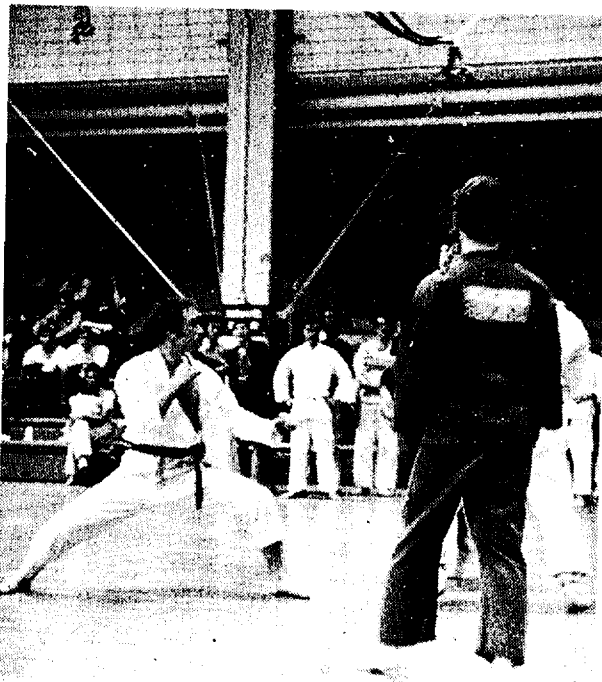
Beatus made a beautiful spinning wheel kick but the opponent walked in and there was facial contact. According to MIKL rules, facial contact is illegal so Beatus disqualified and they awarded Queensborough a point.

Jimmy Demetri, the College's next fighter, gave his opponent Robert Utsey a controlled kick, but it wasn't called. He made a good punch but it was followed by a clash. Queensborough then scored 2 points with reverse punches to win, 2 to 0.

Mark Mermel, the team captain, won the next match, 2-0. He attacked with a strong kick which knocked his opponent down and scored a point. A few clashes followed and Mermel scored again with a roundhouse kick right on target.

Carlos Cuprill, the College's last fighter in this match, scored a point with a controlled backhand punch to his opponents' head. Clashes followed and the College won this 1-0. This ended the first meet: CONY 5, Queensborough 3.

In the second part of the meet,



READY FOR COMBAT: Two players get set for action in a meet.

the College encountered tougher competition. Ken Brown was defeated by Tom Hill in a match which ended, 2-0.

Andy Wellman lost the next

one on a tough break. His opponent scored on him with a punch to his back. Wellman had a good side kick but it wasn't called. His opponent scored again with a

punch to the head. Beatus came back to win the next match, 2-1. He scored with a quick reverse punch. His opponent then scored with a backhand punch. A simultaneous exchange led to a 1-1 tie and overtime.

In overtime Beatus scored his second point with another reverse punch. Demetri got hit with a spinning back kick to the neck which they ruled legal and awarded John Jay a point. Demetri received a warning for an illegal kick (groin kick) and then his opponent scored with a reverse punch. Mermel came back to fight Elmo Christian. The men were equally matched and all blows were simultaneous. They went into overtime and again no one scored—they tied 0-0. The College's last fighter Cuprill won by forfeit so the College lost this one 3-7.

The final match was the most exciting. In this John Jay fought against Manhattan and tied them 5-5. So ended the tournament with the College splitting, John Jay victorious, and both Queensborough and Manhattan losing.

The College has made the finals and the matches will take place on May 8th at Junior High School 104 on 21st street at 7:30 p.m. Contact Carlos Molina in the A.A. office in Goethals Gym after 1 pm everyday for tickets.

JOHN JAY MEET		
	Pts.	Pts.
CONY	5	vs. Queensborough 3
CONY	3	vs. John Jay 7
John Jay	5	vs. Manhattan 5

aneous exchange of scoring techniques) took place, though, in which Beatus had a round kick to the back but nothing was called. A 2 minute overtime was set with a 0-0 tie. In the overtime,