



undergraduate newspaper of the city college since 1907

Vol. 132 — No. 2

New York, N. Y. 10031

389

Friday, February 16, 1973



Louis Rivera



Tony Spencer

Senate will consider censure of Spencer

By Michael Oreskes

The Student Senate was set last night to hear charges of "deception" and "misuse of office" against Senate President Tony Spencer in the wake of Spencer's attempt to suspend Observation Post for publishing allegedly obscene drawings.

The charges were made by the Senate's Executive Committee which voted two weeks ago to reverse Spencer's suspension of OP and allow the newspaper to resume publication.

Vice Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer said last week that he would not allow the suspension of newspapers without "due process in the future."

The Senate Executive Committee, headed by Vice President Louis Rivera, charged that Spencer "used deception in ordering the suspension of OP."

Sources said the committee will ask for a motion of censure against Spencer although Rivera was reportedly seeking a stronger measure, possibly impeachment. If Spencer were removed from office Rivera would become president.

The committee contends that Spencer, while taking a telephone vote of the executive, before or-

dering the suspension of OP, led each member of the committee to believe that a majority of votes had already been cast in favor of suspension and that his vote was merely required for the record.

The committee, describing Spencer's suspension of OP as a "clear misuse of office," said that "no suspension can take effect without a hearing or some form of recognized due process."

The charges were contained in a letter from the committee to

(Continued on page 3)

Faculty union's contract demand would bar student participation

By Phil Waga

The union representing the faculty at the College and at the other campuses of the City University is seeking a provision in its new contract that would block students from participation in decisions affecting the hiring, firing and promotion of faculty members.

The demands by the faculty union, the Professional Staff Congress, if incorporated into the contract currently being negotiated with the Board of Higher Education, would force major alterations in the College's new Governance Charter.

The new governance plan will allow two students to become voting members of departmental executive committees which will be responsible for appointments to the faculty, the granting of tenure and the approval of departmental budgets.

Bernard Sohmer, Vice Provost for Student Affairs, said last week that departments would be receiving instructions for setting up the new committees within the next month.

PSC officials concede that the union's proposals would greatly weaken, if not nullify, several City University units' governance plans including the College's new charter.

But despite opposition from the University Student Senate and the BHE, who say that the governance of individual Colleges should not be a subject in the contract talks, the union officials maintain that issues relating to governance must be negotiated.

"The basic rights of the faculty must be guaranteed," said Aaron Alexander, Associate Director of the union. "We are not against student evaluations and we believe that students should be involved in controlling college affairs. But the faculty must also have their rights protected."

The University Student Senate, composed of representatives from Student Senates on various CUNY campuses, said that it will take court action against both the BHE and the PSC unless both sides cease negotiating issues affecting internal governance of the Colleges. The Senate is also de-

manding that students be allowed into the contract talks as observers.

The dispute over governance and student participation is only the latest turn in the contract talks that have dragged on for nearly eight months.

In attempts to reach a settlement, the contract talks, which began last June 19, have unsuccessfully gone through the various stages outlined in the State's Taylor Law, including direct negotiations, mediation, and presently, fact finding.

"No contract, no work"

The membership of the union, has overwhelmingly approved a "no-contract, no-work" policy,

which, union officials say, may lead to a strike if a settlement is not reached by mid March.

Seven thousand ballots were mailed to the union's membership during December, of which 4,453 were returned by January 3—the date they were counted at PSC headquarters. 386 "yes" votes, while 577 union members voted against the "no-contract, no work" policy.

Alexander stressed that this was not a strike vote and before any job action is implemented, another vote of the entire union membership must be taken.

The 7 to 1 vote in favor of the policy signifies, according to Alexander, (Continued on page 2)

Sohmer predicts return of some requirements

Vice Provost Bernard Sohmer predicted last week that changes caused by Open Admissions in the academic preparation of students attending the College would force a tightening of the curriculum including the reestablishment of at least a few courses that all entering students will be required to take.

Sohmer said that many students now entering the College were not prepared to handle the freedom they receive under the present curriculum to choose from among hundreds of course offerings.

Curriculum reforms adopted here just before the start of the City University's Open Admis-

sions policy virtually eliminated required courses for students in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

"The curriculum reforms we went through," said Sohmer,



Bernard Sohmer

"were curriculum reforms on the basis of a certain population and maturity and ability."

Because of the recent influx of poorly prepared students Sohmer predicted that, within the next two years, the faculty would move "to put some minor compulsory curriculum back."

He suggested the compulsory curriculum might take the form of thirty "rigidly defined credits" with emphasis on basic skills courses.

Many students, Sohmer contended, are asking to be told what courses to take.

"A student who's a weak student, and doesn't know where he's at, and is given complete free choice is done a serious disservice," he said.

—Oreskes

Mintz agrees to stay on

Prof. Donald E. Mintz (Chairman, Psychology) has agreed to stay on in his administrative post until President Marshak decides whether to overrule the College's Review Committee and to grant Mintz a promotion from associate to full professor.

In November, Mintz submitted a letter of resignation as chairman of the Psychology Department to Marshak after the Review Committee turned down a recommendation for Mintz' promotion.

Marshak's decision is expected to come no later than December 31, 1973.

Mintz would not say whether he would continue serving as chairman until the expiration of his term, in June '74, if Marshak denies the promotion.

In a letter to Marshak dated February 6, Mintz withdrew his resignation. In the letter, he writes that after a meeting between Marshak and Mintz on Sunday, February 4, Mintz finds it "acceptable" that Marshak will keep the promotion matter under his "continuing review."

The President's office declined to comment on the status of the review because Marshak "isn't in a position to add anything at this time."

Mintz said in an interview that his colleagues in the Psychology Department recommended the promotion and then the Committee on Personnel and Budget approved it before the Review Committee acted.

Mintz, who has been a faculty member here since 1963, said he initially resigned because he believed being chairman impeded his promotion.

Mintz would not elaborate on what action he would take if Marshak agrees with the Review Committee and denies the promotion.

"If I'm convinced that serving as chairman is a hindrance to a promotion, then I'll leave the post," he said. "If time spent as chairman is not rewarded, then anyone must be mad to continue."

But, he asserted, his discussions with Marshak "have given the impression that the president will deliver an equitable judgment. I believe I deserve a promotion and I think I can provide a convincing argument for it."

By Phil Waga

George Washington is alive and well.

He is not "the father of our country," but the Reverend George Washington, an ordained minister serving a church in the East Bronx, and since the beginning of the fall term, the chef in the North Campus cafeteria.

Washington was born in Harlem and is a graduate of the American Bible College in Illinois. He has been employed on the cafeteria staffs of hospitals and hotels throughout the city and at the Juilliard School of Music from 1948 to 1952.

He accepts these jobs because "the days of buttons and bows and American fur traders are gone. Today you can't trade fur for food, but must have finances. The income from pastoring at a small congregation once a week is not enough to support a family, so another job is necessary."

Neither the members of his congregation nor his fellow workers find it objectionable that a minister with a Bachelor of Theology is involved with food preparation during the week.

In fact, Washington looks upon his job at the College as an answer to his prayers. He is pleased with the hours (6 a.m. - 2 p.m., Monday through Friday) which make it possible for him to devote much of his time during the week, and over the weekend, to his congregation.

Washington, unlike almost everyone else at the College, has no complaints whatsoever about the cafeteria. In his opinion, the cafeteria and the College "have a wonderful atmosphere conducive to longevity."

His cafeteria staff consists of ten men and women, but he emphasizes, they "work with me and not under me. If you say 'under,' then you're stepping on people."

Discarding his sparkling white ankle-length apron, Chef Washington becomes Reverend Washington every Sunday at the 100-member Church of Mt. Nebo, 369 East 163rd Street.

"To train the heart as well as the hands" is the church's motto. The church stresses that people must become aware of the need to live together peacefully. It also emphasizes a better education for people so that they will be capable of earning money for the necessities of life.

The decision to join the ministry was not a sudden one for Washington, but was a gradual process. Slowly a "spiritual feeling" came over

Washington lives —by God!



Photo by Paul Karna

him, and this, he says solemnly, convinced him that "God was gently leading" him to enter the ministry.

Pursing his major goal in life, Reverend Washington earnestly believes that all of the Bible must be obeyed "to the letter."

He becomes disheartened with society when he remembers the times when "a woman could travel at 2 a.m. and not be bothered or harassed by anyone. But today this has changed."

Washington has an unyielding conviction that the ills of society are caused by our outlook on life, which he says is "too modernistic."

"U. S. society thinks that it is right to walk around naked or half naked, and to do things in public that should be done behind closed doors. What happened in the Roman Empire centuries ago," he continues, "is happening in the U.S. today — moral values are decaying rapidly and this can only lead to the total collapse of the country."

The only solution he sees to the "impending destruction" of the country is "prayer and more prayer, with 'fire and brimstone.' People today do not live by the words of the Bible. They have lost the fear of God. This must be changed."

Standing in the humid, but spotless kitchen, Chef George Washington insists that major changes are needed in the country today, but nevertheless he takes on an exhilarated and hopeful attitude when he thinks of the 900 students who are sitting in his cafeteria.

He advises the older generation to respect the younger generation. "Don't talk down to young people. They have constructive ideas, and a goal, a purpose and an aim in life."

Lack of communication between adults and the younger generation, he says, is what causes the generation gap. He pleads for adults to listen to the younger generation, "not just to be nice, but for the purpose of understanding."

Chef Washington, has "no definite changes planned for the cafeteria at present. But whatever is wrong will gradually be improved until the cafeteria is the 'in' place to eat. We're limited by the prices the students can pay," so the cafeteria's main objective is "to provide students with a well balanced meal and stay within their budgets."

The College's George Washington, which the chef admits is a novel name, but his real one, may not be the father of our country, but from his pulpit and his kitchen he gives plenty of fatherly advice.

Computer links North and South

By James Braddock

The College's Computer Center is putting the final touches to a computer terminal that will connect Wagner Hall on South Campus, with the central computer in the basement of Steinman Hall, on the far edge of North Campus.

The South Campus hookup, in room 019 Wagner, is now scheduled to begin operating March 1 — about one month behind schedule.

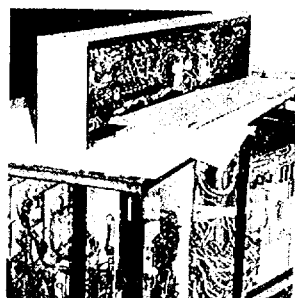
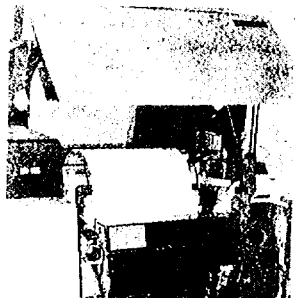
The hookup, intended primarily for students and faculty in the Social Science departments, will also be available for a few hours each week to allow students to program any kind of question, according to Joan Girgus, Associate Dean of Social Sciences.

A program entered on the South Campus hookup will go by telephone cable to the primary computer in Steinman, and the answers will return to South Campus over the same telephone connection.

Girgus described the new hookup as being of particular value to students in statistics courses that often require the use of computers. And she suggested that having computer facilities on South Campus might enable Social Science departments to offer more advanced statistics courses in the future.

The opening of the new terminal, originally scheduled for the first of February, was delayed when IBM, which is installing the terminal, lost a set of special cables.

The College will not begin paying the \$1500 a month rent until the hookup goes into operation.



Union seeks to bar student voice

(Continued from page 1)

exander and Irving Panken, Director of Organization of the PSC, that a vast majority of the instructional staff at the University is in favor of a job action if there is no progress in the deadlocked contract talks.

Neither official would elaborate on what form a job action could take. Alexander would only comment that a job action would not necessarily mean a full-scale strike. "But we haven't considered the details yet so it would be pointless to speculate," he said.

If there is a walkout of the instructional staff, present union policy dictates that it could occur only after March 9, when fact finding is scheduled to end.

Alexander said there is a strong possibility that the union will take job action if the non-binding fact-finding sessions end, and the Board and the union still have not resolved any of their numerous differences.

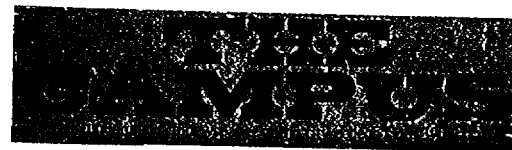
Alexander reiterated that the union conducted the referendum in the hopes that an approval of the "no-contract, no-work" policy would convince the Board "to abandon its intransigent position and sit down to seriously negotiate with us."

Alexander cautioned that it is too soon after the voting to judge whether this pressure tactic has been successful for the union. "Up to now," he said, "the Board was confident that the faculty would believe that a contract is

imminent and so the faculty would remain apathetic. And in this respect the Board was correct—up to now.

"The enormous 'yes' vote by the union's membership is unprecedented and shows that the faculty is realizing that the Board

is not trying to reach a settlement at the bargaining table. This may be the turning point in the negotiations because now the Board may become cognizant that we will take job action if there isn't an agreement on a contract."



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Ombudsman proposes seminar on college racial problems

By Sal Arena

Faculty Ombudsman, Prof. Richard Goldstone (English) said this week he would press for creation of a seminar to deal with "interracial concerns of the urban college."

According to Goldstone, the seminar proposal would be put before the student body at a Student-Faculty retreat, which has tentatively been scheduled for early March.

"The seminar," said Goldstone "would seek to exploit the expertise of the best qualified students and faculty from both within and outside of the College."

Noting that the College probably has the most extraordinary racial mix of any university in

the United States, Goldstone expressed the hope that "we (the College) would take the leadership in applying our intellectual resources to finding some solutions to the problems caused by racial tension."

Goldstone pointed out that considering the wide diversification of religious, ethnic and racial groups making up the College's student body, racial tension at the College has resulted in remarkably few incidents of physical violence among the various groups.

However, he acknowledged that racial disagreements have surfaced here in the form of "intellectual eruptions," which he called "a constant source of concern to the student and faculty



leaders and to members of the administration."

Asked to elaborate on what he

meant by "intellectual eruptions," Goldstone cited several examples of the type of racial tension that he believes exists at the College.

"Many black students feel a sense of being overly conditioned by their white teachers. Some Jewish students with Zionist orientation feel that the faculty is unsympathetic to the aspirations of Israel. The reverse is also true. There are those students siding with the Arab cause who feel that they are being unfairly represented at the College."

Goldstone also says he recognizes some discontent among white ethnic groups such as the Italians, who feel that their culture and achievement is being slighted.

"At the present time" he pointed out "there is no means for achieving a discussion or promoting greater understanding among the various groups."

He offers the idea of the seminar as a step toward remedying that problem.

Goldstone says he envisions participants from all religious, ethnic and racial groups in the seminar.

"There has to be a mix (of various groups) of it's not going to work" he cautioned.

"The participants will represent the best minds that we can bring together at the College. They would apply themselves to the various issues and their conclusions would be published and the findings made available to urban colleges facing similar situations throughout the nation."

He said that he hopes the College would eventually become a resource center on interracial concerns for these urban schools in order to "help them maintain the same kind of amity and understanding that we enjoy here. We must emphasize not our differences, but the essential harmony that exists among students at the College and strengthen that harmony."

Goldstone will submit a proposal to the faculty and administration of the College at the annual Faculty Retreat scheduled for the weekend of February 24. Joining Goldstone in leading a discussion group at the retreat, which will focus on the interracial concerns at the College, will be College Presidential Assistant Marjorie Henderson, Prof. Federico Aquino-Bermudez (Puerto Rican Studies) of the Faculty Senate Executive Committee and Peter Vogel (Student Personnel Services).

New system fights thefts from library

By Jim Huie

The College's Science Library has installed a new security system to prevent the unauthorized borrowing of books and periodicals.

The Tattle-Tape Book Detection System, as it is called by its manufacturers, the 2M Company, cost the library approximately \$18,000, paid for out of the State Dormitory Funds.

In spite of its high cost, M. Demlinger, Science Librarian, felt it was "money well spent" considering that a recent inventory at one of the College's other libraries found that over \$30,000 worth of books and periodicals were unaccounted for.

"With losses of that magnitude the detection system should easily pay for itself in the future," Demlinger said.

All the books and periodicals in the Science Library have been treated with "sensitizers" according to A. Scoun, reference librarian. However, the nature of the treatment and the sensitizers could not be disclosed for security reasons.

The way the system works is this: When a student attempts to walk out of the library with an unchecked book, he interrupts a light beam aimed at a photocell which immediately activates the book detection operation. In a fraction of a second a soft alarm chime sounds once and the exit gate locks.

On occasion, as was the case when this reporter tested the system, high ambient electrical noise or an unusual electrical disturbance will activate the system by accident—a bug that library officials say will be worked out soon. There is also no possible exit through the entrance to the library since the entrance is also guarded.

The system is able to detect library material even when it is placed in briefcases, attache cases or on the person.

Officials stress there is absolutely no danger at all to the student. "The system," said Demlinger, "is not intended to challenge the book thief, but to control carelessness on the part of the student who intends to borrow and not steal a book."

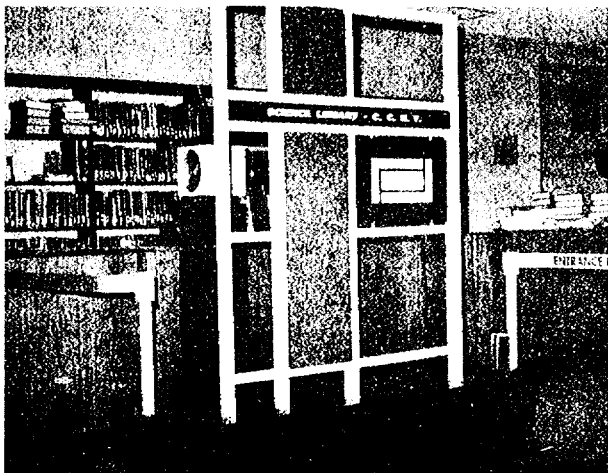


Photo by Jim Huie

The electronic security device in the Science Library

Jewish students propose new paper

By George Schwarz

Members of the Jewish Collective began circulating a petition during registration week, requesting a referendum to determine whether students at the College want a fourth day-session newspaper.

The proposed newspaper would be staffed by members of the Collective and would try to encompass all events of interest to Jewish students, those circulating the petition say.

According to sources in Hillel, a Jewish student's organization, "The campus needs a Jewish newspaper as a vehicle for ex-

pressing Jewish viewpoints. It would be a response to increased Jewish needs."

Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman, Director of Hillel, says, "The papers on campus have ignored Jewish events, and some anti-

quire that at the time of campus elections the students be asked whether they wanted such a paper.

According to David Wu, Senate Treasurer, if the referendum passes, the Finance Committee would ask for a referendum to raise the student activities fee, in order to fund the paper.

Should the first referendum receive a favorable vote, and the second one receive a negative vote, the Senate would have to cut the budget of the other organizations in order to set up the paper, said Prof. Harry Meisel (Department of Student Personnel Services), financial adviser to student organizations.

Sources within the Collective say if the funding of the paper is approved they would put out a weekly newspaper covering campus activities, and some outside activities of "relevant interest."

The same sources were also confident that there would be no problem gathering a staff for the newspaper, and they added that students had already made inquiries about joining the staff, if the paper is approved.

The Jewish Collective is composed of the major Jewish organizations on campus, including: Jewish Students Union, Hillel, Yavneh, and the Jewish Defense League.



Photo by Don Romano

Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman

semitic articles have been printed."

Other members of the Collective voiced similar sentiments, but some felt that their proposed paper had more purposes than just covering events of Jewish interest.

Richard Schliefer said, "The purpose of the paper is to promote Jewish feelings on campus among Jewish students. They must feel religiously and culturally Jewish, and be aware of the proud Jewish heritage."

The Collective's petition, which needs 500 signatures, would re-

Spencer under fire

(Continued from page 1)

Spencer. Copies of the letter were to be distributed to the members of the Senate last night.

Spencer denied the charges against him and said that he would abide by any decisions made by the full Senate.

While he stated that "the only place this can be resolved is at the full body of the Senate," and insisted that "I didn't try to trick anyone," Spencer failed to appear at three meetings scheduled to settle the matter.

The Committee, which acted in Spencer's absence Tuesday night, was prepared to ask the Senate to call a special meeting for next week to hear the charges.

The renewal of the feud between Spencer and other officers of the Senate has again spotlighted the Senate's inability to function affectively. Observers noted that in the past six months the Senate has taken virtually no action on any subject.

The student activities budget for the fall term of 1972 was not given final approval until the closing days of December, and then only under the guiding hand of Sohmer.

According to a series of interviews with members of the Senate, the body does not have a basic set of procedures because by-laws, prepared months ago, have never been adopted.

Spencer repeatedly referred to the Senate's lack of by-laws in his denials of any wrongdoing. He claimed he could not have "breached procedure," as the Executive Committee charges, because no procedure exists.

Wonder leads concert poll

The singing voice of Steve Wonder will be heard if all goes as planned, in Lewisohn Stadium next May.

A referendum was held in December by the Student Senate Concert Committee to determine the most popular performers out of a printed list of eleven.

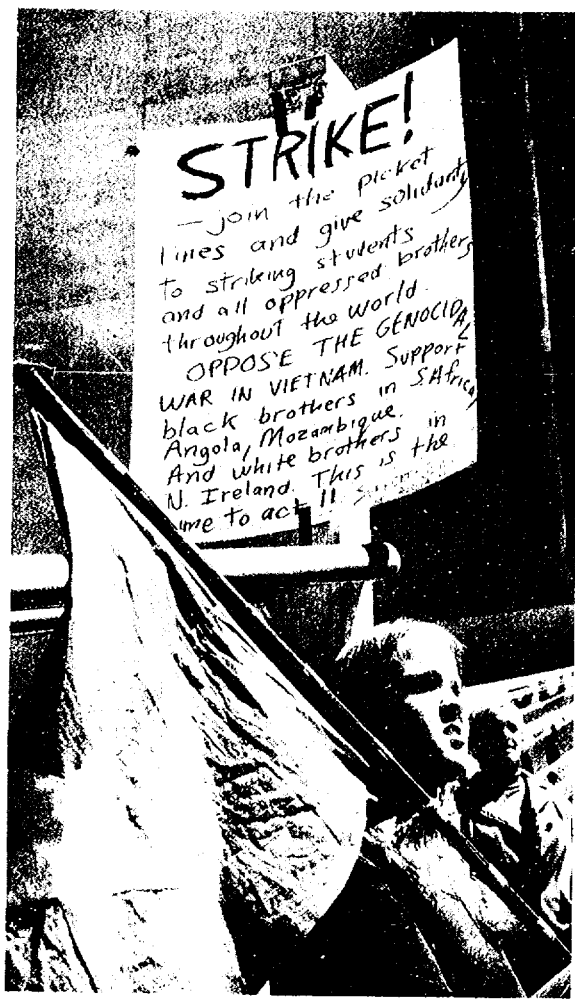
The most popular "big names," in descending order were: Stevie Wonder receiving 5,040 of 6,000 ballots cast; Roberta Flack; The Isley Brothers; Donny Hathaway; Chicago; The Ramsey Lewis Trio; Eddie Palmieri; The Carpenters; Argent.

Among write-in candidates, The Grateful Dead was most often requested.

According to Paula Lewis, Chairwoman of the Committee, Stevie Wonder may not be the only performer asked to appear at the Spring Concert. Chicago may also come, and so may The Grateful Dead, depending upon the groups' availability.

The concert, to be held on a Sunday afternoon, will be free.

After years of protest, st



"Peace, the end of the war," a student in Finley Center said yesterday, "was the greatest anti-climax ever. But I am glad the war's over."

In this way, students at the College, quietly greeted the end of US involvement in Vietnam—an involvement that began before most of them graduated from elementary school.

The muted emotions were in striking contrast to the tumultuous days, not so long ago, when hundreds, sometimes thousands, of students would take part in angry protests against the war.

There were teach-ins, petitions, sanctuaries and sit-ins. And, infrequently, there was violence.

Faculty groups against the war began organizing as early as 1962. But for the most part, their protests were intellectual outcries which gave only the slightest hint of the national agony that was to come.

"The teach-in was a marvelous idea," Bernard Sohmer, who helped organize the College's chapter of a group known as Faculty on Questions of War and Peace, recalled last week.

"We had everyone together, we exchanged information, and we all became more knowledgeable about the truth of Vietnam," said Sohmer. "Unfortunately, knowledge isn't power, and not a damn thing changed."

But before long, the truth of Vietnam and the growing pressures of an army rapidly mobilizing to carry the burden of a ground war in Asia began to influence students at the College.

In 1966, Selective Service announced that draft deferment would be determined by class rank. Those students in the lower half of their class were almost certain to be drafted.

The Student Government, joined by various radical groups, rose in anger. They demanded that the College's president Buell Gallagher, keep class ranking confidential.

Gallagher said the withholding of class rank was an issue the faculty should decide and he passed them the controversial buck.

Angered by the President's non-committal action, 250 students staged a sit-outside his office. This was followed by a mass rally in front of the Administration Building.

Gallagher denounced the protest as being Communist inspired and added that its leaders had "interned

at Berkeley." The President later apologized for the remark and blamed the metropolitan press for misquoting him.

A campus-wide referendum was finally held on the issue and an unprecedented 40% voted against releasing class rank. Nevertheless, Gallagher said the College would continue to comply with the ruling.

In 1967, the Board of Higher Education overturned Gallagher's decision when it voted to discontinue tabulating class rank. Three months after the Board's decision, the Selective Service withdrew its directive.

No longer having to face the immediate threat of being drafted, many students turned their attention to other aspects of the military: The College's chapter of ROTC was a favorite target of radical groups who disrupted early morning drills and, on one occasion, poured ox-blood on ROTC computer registration cards.

But the peak of anti-war protests was reached here on the last day of October 1968, when a group of several hundred students occupied Finley center and demanded that the College become a safe haven for an AWOL soldier.

The soldier was Pvt. William Brakefield, and for



Vice Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer has seen antiwar protests from both sides. "I participated in some, I broke up some, it varied," he recalled during an interview last week with *The Campus*.

The Vietnam era, we have been told, was the most divisive period for America since the Civil War. But in the confusion and frustration of campus protest there was a certain unity.

"The war brought a lot of people together," said Sohmer, who helped organize the College's first faculty group that opposed the increasing American involvement in Vietnam.

"I was a young assistant professor, and three or four of us were so exercised we wanted the whole campus to join together in protesting about the craziness in Vietnam."

And while he may sympathize with the initial desires of protesting students he will not, as he says in the excerpts of last week's interview printed below, allow himself to become "ideologically confused."

The Campus: How did the Vietnam war affect the College?

Sohmer: I suppose really the biggest effect it had on the College was that it drew together—separately—elements of the faculty that probably never had much to do with each other, who were antiwar, to form various ad hoc things. It kept the students, or a fair number of students, in a constant state of tension. It produced a fair number of kids on campus who really didn't want to be in school. And, probably, here and elsewhere created the possibility of violence on campus, in the sense that when you are frustrated enough you lash out at something and you lash out at the things that's right next to you. I have a feeling that if some good sociologists went looking they would come up with that as an answer—that almost all the violence on campus was directly attributable to that.

The Campus: It seems that much of the campus atmosphere that you describe as attributable to the war faded long before the war itself ended. Do you see that?

Sohmer: Except for a very small cadre of real ideologues, who really were not moving because of the war or anything else but an ideology that said they had to move against the establishment, most of the partici-

He's seen both sides

pants in the movement, whatever the movement is, were probably very sincere people who wanted something to happen. And having mounted some very big things—Washington, New York, Chicago, that circuit, Frisco, LA—They spent enormous amounts of physical and emotional energy, they laid themselves on the line more than is commonly expected of ordinary people, and they went through this enormous purgation, probably, and not a god damn thing happened. Candidates didn't get elected, the war didn't stop, the war didn't diminish, all the other ancillary things that come with any kind of leftist movement—better things for more people, and all that—nothing, not a damn thing, changed.

And even some of the things that looked like they were changed—you know, OEO, Head Start, all those things—fell on bad days for various reasons. Part of it was lack of funds, part of it was it was a cheap way to rip off the government so some people did that. And the idealism gets frustrated, and you just get weary. So that you got the 18-20 group tired and enormously frustrated, and you got the next generation coming in with the parading that what happened to them previously didn't work—they weren't frustrated or tired; they just knew it didn't work. Almost like, 'it's not worth arguing with the system because it inevitably overcomes.' That's where you're at right now.

The Campus: Protests against the war, here as everywhere, varied greatly in style and in intensity. Is there any one moment of protest that you remember best?

Sohmer: The craziness of saying the campus was a sanctuary, the Brakefield incident. Two-hundred, three-hundred students sitting around saying they will withstand the U.S. Marines, the police force and, I suppose, the Army MPs or something. Many of them, instead of thinking of it as just symbolic, which it really was, really listening to the rhetoric and saying the school was a sanctuary. And I suppose that's what happens in every ideo-

logical movement. Somebody listens to the rhetoric and believes it. Which is very destructive of the individual because his frustration is enormous. You know the frustration if you tried something that didn't work so good. But when you listen to the rhetoric—the same way that some black nationalists listen to the anti-white talk they decide that there's one way to cure it, you go shoot someone. Most of the rhetoric of black nationalism doesn't mean you should go out and kill but every now and then somebody interprets it to mean that. That kind of thing. Now the particular incident, I'm afraid, still involve people who are around.

The Campus: There were actually three different presidents at the College during this period. Was there a difference in the way they handled similar events?

Sohmer: Yes, Gallagher would join them and Copeland would laugh at them. But in reality, except where individuals were involved, not particularly, except where there was genuine threat of violence, and that was very rare. Really, the protests were basically screams of agony, expressed in weird ways, about a situation that frustrated you.

The Campus: Did the years of protest change, in any way, the relationship between students and faculty?

Sohmer: That's a funny question. There's a very long history at City College of some faculty being close to some students. In the '60's the people who were, never changed much. They kept up their relationships with their majors, and all that jazz. It was the official line of some of the younger faculty—talking about closeness, and all that—who were saying no more than their predecessors had said, and some of them saying an awful lot less, because what they were doing was playing lip service to it and not really meaning it. And really again it was only radical ideology and not uproar. Which is funny. I once knew an ethics professor who cheated. Because you teach ethics, you don't live it. Not at City College, I must say it was not at City

Students greet peace quietly

A week and a half he was the center of a tense waiting game played out between President Gallagher, the police and the anxious protestors.

By the seventh day of the occupation, leaders of the Finley protest were convinced that a police raid was imminent. Kept informed by lookouts posted with walkie-talkies at the gates of South Campus, organizers of the so-called "sanctuary" gathered the demonstrators in the Grand Ballroom.

There they waited for the police raid they were sure would come.

Finally, his patience worn thin, President Gallagher asked the police to clear the building. The Tactical Patrol Force moved in and arrested 171 persons, including Brakefield.

The arrests were followed by several days of demonstrations and charges by Gallagher that demonstrators had vandalized Finley Center and manhandled members of the staff.

The College's most disruptive demonstrations had nothing to do with Vietnam. But earlier demonstrations laid the groundwork for the 1969 take over of South Campus by Black and Puerto Rican students.



A week of negotiating interposed with racial violence followed the takeover, which was generally credited with predding City University into moving up the starting date for Open Admissions by several years.

President Gallagher closed the College and ignored several court orders to reopen it.

Finally the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community faced with an injunction to give up South Campus or be arrested, chose to leave.

But the racial tensions were high, and within two days the College was again shut when a bloody confrontation erupted between white and black students.

The College was reopened the next day, when massive police protection was brought in. Isolated incidents continued, however, and in late afternoon a two-alarm fire raged through Finley, completely gutting Aronow Auditorium.

The final scene in the 1969 demonstrations was played out when President Gallagher resigned, apparently in a dispute with the BHE over handling of the demonstrations.

In 1970, the gunshots at Kent State reverberated through Lewisohn Stadium. In the wake of the invasion of Cambodia and the slaying by National Guard troops of four students at Kent, four thousand students and faculty rallied in Lewisohn in one of the largest convocations in the College's history.

As one college after another across the country ended their terms early, Acting President Joseph Copeland bowed to mounting faculty and student pressure and allowed each of the College's five schools to determine grading procedures for the term.

Many students stayed away from classes for the remainder of the term accepting pass-fail grading.

But the spring of 1970 was virtually the last gasp for anti-war demonstrations here. In May of last year, renewed bombing of Hanoi trigged a wave of protests across the country.

But while students lay siege to campus buildings at Columbia, things were generally quite here. The spirit of campus protest against a long and frustrating war had been dampened.

Or as one student put it last year, after attempts to organize a campus-wide strike failed, "the spark is gone."



ge, Columbia. The relationship, I would say that are probably more people dealing at levels with students which are closer together rather than level to level than there used to be. But that very well be only the same thing as parent-child relationships which have also changed. I suppose the people who always would have been closer are closer now. But the formalism are different. And its very hard to discriminate between a formalism and reality. I don't really think that the tone of relationships has much changed. A little bit less formal, a little bit stilled. But it's a very rare institution that's so completely above the mires of what's happening in it that it doesn't flow with them.

The Campus: During more than ten years of protests here you went from participation to being the solitary figure.

Schmer: But the only time any protests were interdicted with was when they swung away from being protests and took on being no longer their original aim purpose or reason. At one point, during the escalation, kids that they wanted desperately to be together during a period to formulate what they wanted to do. And so they did fine. Be in Finley center for 48 hours. And they did, they rapped, they ventilated, they made dicta all kinds of things. Then they said, "Now it's our turn, we want to keep it." It's a different kind of thing. We said no, you didn't get the building. You got it for 48 hours, it was on loan. Then we indicated they had to leave, and they left. It happened that there were hundreds of police waiting around in case they didn't leave. But that was really secondary. And, except for a few real nuts, the only reason for the second action was had nothing to do with the original action. Just there is a place to prod the administration and let's see if we can do that, too. You know, the piggyback thing. And I really have very little sympathy for the student who feels that there is a strike against the factory. Let's see if we can force the Mayor to resign. I mean, they are unrelated items. I understand a strike; I don't understand the second one. I'm not at all to be confused ideologically on those things. And the mere fact that you can put them chronologically after another doesn't mean they're related.



THE WAR AND THE COLLEGE. Police, below, lead anti-war protesters from the Finley Center 'Sanctuary' in 1968. Two years before students, (above) sat in the Administration Building to urge the College to withhold class ranking from draft boards. At left are scenes from last Spring's anti-war protests, the last at the College.

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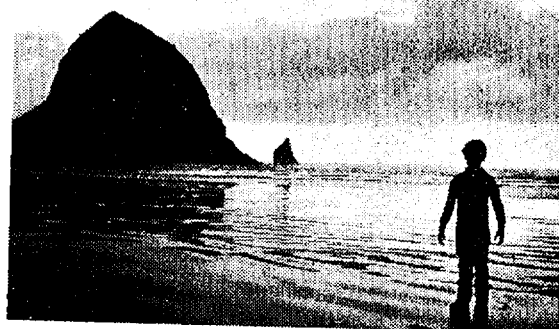
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The Division for Programs in Human Development announces an ADVANCED GROUP EXPERIENCE: SECOND CHANCE FAMILY WORKSHOP primarily for those with group experience

What a Second Chance Family Workshop is

The Second Chance Family Workshop centers on a series of structured exercises designed to promote interpersonal growth and expanded awareness of yourself and other people.

Real Families and Second Chance Families

A real family ideally promises its members relationship with one another that are characterized by love, concern, and mutual support. Such relationships facilitate the personal growth of each family member. In today's society family life too often is unable to offer more than minimal opportunities or deep, nourishing human relationships. Regardless of the extent to which their own family experience actually provided them with these opportunities, most people continue to want and need close, trusting, and satisfying relationships with some others.

How Second Chance Families Work

The Second Chance families offer the members the chance to build enriching relationships that will contribute to personal growth. We anticipate that these relationships will continue after the formal group experience ends. Our plan is to form the families by having members participate in exercises that will help them experience themselves more fully, provide opportunities for training and practice in new ways of being comfortable with themselves and others, and give them a chance to see themselves in novel ways.

How the Families are Formed

Enough time will be available for members to get to know each other enough to be able to choose from the larger group those with whom they would like to be in a small family of six to eight with. Once formed, these family groups will participate in various growth-promoting activities to strengthen the relationships among family members from which meaningful on-going friendships can develop.

What the Workshop Does

The Workshop may help to dissolve the alienation that many City College students experience through the development of small support systems where each participant can experience growth and form satisfying relationships with people who have compatible values and interests. The group will meet on a regular weekly basis for two hours for ten weeks at a time most convenient for the members.

How to Sign Up

You can sign up for the Second Chance Family Workshop in Room 104 or 317 Finley. If you do not have any previous group experience, you can speak with Pete Spowart in Room 104 Finley or Bob Goggins in Room 317 Finley.

* The idea of Second Chance Family Workshop was devised by Daniel Malamud of New York University.

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THE GUITAR STUDY CENTER

Edward Simon, Director

NEW YORK Magazine, January 29, 1973

If he looks like Paul Simon, it's because he's he's Paul Simon's little brother. He's Eddie Simon, and this week he's opening his own Guitar Study Center — "not for pros who are good and looking to be great, but for beginners and all the people who've been playing the same five or six chords for years and playing themselves into a corner." He himself started strumming at thirteen, when Paul "was really copping all the attention." He soon caught up, toured with Simon & Garfunkel, from Kraft Music Hall to Carnegie Hall, and has been teaching privately for the past two years. Now, as headmaster he'll have a crackerjack faculty of fifteen to help. Some will teach rock, classical, and jazz. Danny Kalb, former lead guitarist of The Blues Project, will teach blues. Eddie will teach folk. "The theory is that people won't stay with one teacher all year," he says. "They'll move around to every style and be exposed to a lot of music. The cookbook kind of teaching stinks." Classes will be held day and night, most between 4 and 8 p.m.



THE VILLAGE VOICE, January 25, 1973

Eddie Simon and a group of top guitarists teach you what you want to learn, cheap. A workshop set-up, five or six people in a class, you pay around \$7 a session for the kind of top-quality instruction that usually costs \$20. Eddie is also organizing a "Studio Musicianship" course, to acquaint performers with the paraphernalia of recording sessions. Registration is now, \$115 for 16 one-hour sessions.

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This is, honestly, a fantastically successful diet. If it weren't, the U.S. Women's Ski Team wouldn't be permitted to use it! Right? So, give yourself the same break the U.S. Ski Team gets. Lose weight the scientific, proven way. Even if you've tried all the other diets, you owe it to yourself to try the U.S. Women's Ski Team Diet. That is, if you really do want to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. Order today. Tear this out as a reminder.

Send only \$2.00 (\$2.25 for Rush Service) — cash is O.K. — to Information Sources Co., P.O. Box 982, Dept. ST, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013. Don't order unless you expect to lose 20 pounds in two weeks! Because that's what the Ski Team Diet will do!

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Cisco kid reaches new heights, track team runs 2nd in CUNYs

By Myron Rushetzky

Led by the high jumping and the high hurdling of Francisco Sanchez, the Beaver track team took second place at the City University Indoor Track and Field Championships last Saturday.

Queens College, running on their home boards, literally ran away with the championship amassing 75 points. The Beavers collected 20 points, two points ahead of third place Brooklyn College.

Coach Francisco Castro's squad has been recently hit by a rash of ankle and knee injuries in addition to several cases of pulled muscles and shin splints resulting in limited practices for too many of the runners.

Far various reasons, Castro lost the services of the entire Mile Relay squad of Dave King, Mike McCall, Jesse Park and Mike McCoy for Saturday's meet. The quartet had been doing well, getting down to about 3:25.8 and having won a few races. A revamped Mile Relay team took third place at the CUNY's, good for three points.

Other Beaver point-producers included Joe Rhodes, whose second place finish in the 1000 yard run produced four points. Eddie Bryant's fifth place in the 600 yard run added another point. The Two Mile Relay squad brought in three points with its third place finish.

The bulk of the Beaver points, nine of them to be exact, came compliments of Francisco "Cisco" Sanchez. His 6'1" leap in the high jump was good for six first place points. His other three points came in the 60 yard high hurdles. According to Cisco, his time of 8.3 seconds was good for second place, but the officials said he was third.

"The officiating was terrible," complained Cisco. "I got the third place medal, but it should have been the one for second. That's two years in a row the same thing has happened to me."

The track team now practices in Mahoney Hall, where they share the gym with the basketball and fencing teams.

In typical City College fashion, the track has not yet been painted onto the floor of the gym. By examining the plans of the gym, Coach Castro has determined the approximate location of the track.

"We came here (to the new gym) with high hopes," said Castro, "but now the track team is hurting."

Cisco Sanchez also high jumped and hurdled while at Alex-

ander Hamilton High School. In fact, he was one of the best high school high jumpers and hurdlers in the city.

"If he works steady, Sanchez should jump 6'4"," said Castro. About Castro, Sanchez said, "He's helping me out, he's a coach."

Last summer, Sanchez participated in the tryouts for the Puerto Rican Olympic Basketball Team.

"We don't have the proper facilities," said Castro, "outdoors, we usually catch up. We're a better team outdoors."

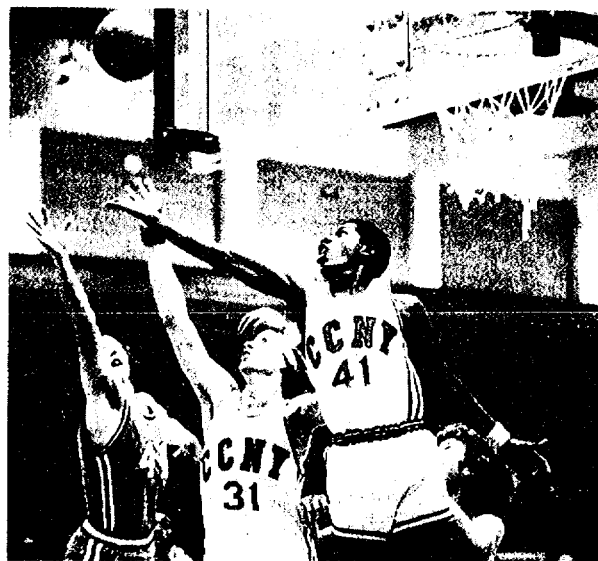


Photo by Stu Brodsky

Brandeis visits Mahoney Hall tomorrow afternoon at 2.

1 scores 'em, 1 stops 'em

By Edward Schimmel

Two Beaver "firsts" accounted for the hockey team's fourth straight win, 3-0, over St. John's on February 1—John Meekins' hat-trick and Mike Milo's shutout.

Meekins scored twice within a 36 second span in the first period against the Redmen, and completed his hat-trick midway through the second, getting assists from Nick Tagarelli on all three goals.

Meekins, a freshman center, blossomed into a scorer since he was united on a forward line with Tagarelli and Bob Ingellis, and Meekins' 14 points in the last four games has carried the Beavers, lifting their record to 10-2-2, good for third place in the Eastern Division of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Hockey League.

The shutout, which lowered

Milo's goals-against average to 3.08, has to be considered the Beavers' most satisfying defensive performance of the season. Milo had to turn back only 15 shots, but despite his relatively light workload, Coach Jim Fanizzi insisted that the Redmen had given Milo a true test. "He had to stop a lot of tough shots," Fanizzi said.

In two earlier games this year, Milo had gone to the third period with a chance for a shutout, but he was beaten once by Queens and twice by St. Francis to break up those attempts.

After successfully holding off St. John's, Milo said, "I tried to fool around a little between the second and third periods to keep loose. I'm very happy, but the defense deserves a lot of credit, especially Mario Runco. He played a fantastic game, breaking up so many plays."

Runco has been making the most of an opportunity to play regularly on the Beaver defense again; after Fanizzi moved Ron Rubin back to center. All of Fanizzi's shuffling, involving Meekins, Runco and Rubin was brought about by Nikola Rebraca's self-imposed exile following his one-game suspension back in January, and so far, the moves all been paying off.

Rubin accounted for two goals in the 6-2 win over St. Francis on January 29, but it was another goal by Meekins that proved to be the winner in that game.

The Beavers meet St. John's again Monday night at Riverdale. When asked if City might be overconfident going into the rematch with the fourth-place Redmen after the shutout victory, Meekins said, "It's true they didn't play as well as we expected, but we'll still be keyed up for them because we think they'll come out stronger."

"Besides," Runco chimed in, "we can't afford to lose anymore games."

Spring tryouts

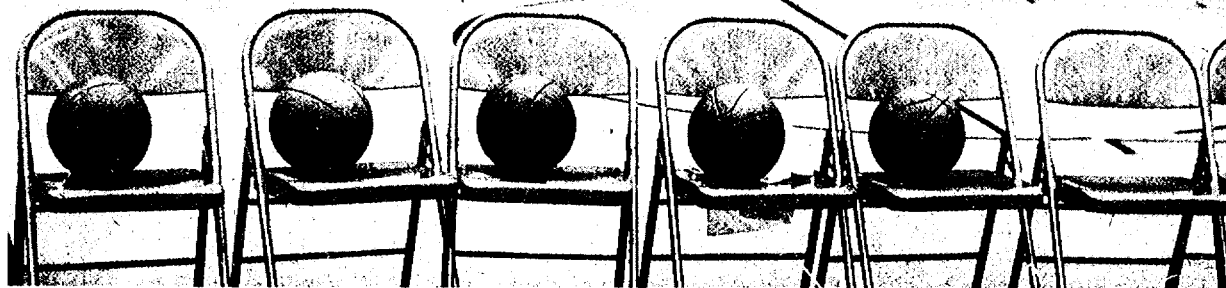
The City College karate team, defending Metropolitan League champion, is preparing for a new season. Coach Carlos Molina is holding meetings in Wingate 104 on Mondays at 4, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12. Men and women are welcome.

The tennis team is looking for racquetters with some experience. Interested students are urged to arrange a tryout with coach Robert Greene by dropping a note in his mail box in Mahoney Hall, Room 20.

Football passes

The Faculty Senate, by a very close vote, yesterday approved the allocation of monies for a club football team at City College. The Senate approved Professor Bobby Sand's Resolution, which already had been passed by the Faculty Student Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics by three votes. The voting was 22 for, 19 against, and 14 abstentions.

The miracle ends for Kardiac Kids



The feast followed the famine Monday night for the City College basketball team.

On the bus ride home after the 66-55 loss at the University of Bridgeport, fried chicken and potato salad made the rounds. One player bit bitterly into a ham sandwich. Another sucked the juices out of an orange the way the current 6-13 record has sapped the Beavers of the promise of pre-season. Coach Jack Kaminer didn't have much of an appetite.

It has not been a pleasant season for the Beavers to digest, especially with constant reminders of last year's 14-9 semi-miracle being shoved down their throats.

The three remaining survivors of those Kardiac Kids, Otis Loyd, John Makuch and Earl Taylor have seen both sides now. They've been winners and they've been losers. And believe them, being winners is better.

"After having such a good year, being on such a good team and finally getting recognition, I really thought that last season was going to be the beginning of some really good basketball at City College," Taylor said.

Instead, basketball at City College has been decimated by injuries and mid-season graduations and frustrated by an inability to generate any semblance of offense. When the Beavers took the court against Fairleigh Dickinson on February 6, only 8 of the original 13 that started the season were available. One, Wayne Horodowich, had graduated and another had been sent down to the junior varsity. The rest were incapacitated by ailments ranging from foot

cysts to bronchitis.

"In many ways, last season was a miracle year," Kaminer admitted. "This year, with our tough schedule I figured we would have to struggle for a .500 record. But I didn't anticipate this much trouble. I thought we'd be a better scoring team than we have been."

Makuch believed at the beginning of the season that the team would have to play better ball to duplicate last year's success simply because "opponents would now be ready for us."

"It's also been a matter of breaks," he added, referring to the four games the Beavers won last season by margins of four points or less. "Last year, we won all the close ones. This year we haven't."

Something else happened to City College basketball on its way to respectability last year. People stopped laughing at City College basketball teams. Opposing coaches began formulating game plans rather than relying on the hardwood improvisations and potpourri that had previously been sufficient.

"For the past five or six years," offered Kaminer, "coaches would say 'who's City College?' They'd just throw their men on the court and let them play. But last season we literally shocked a lot of teams and this year they've scouted us like never before. I've seen some coaches in the stands two, even three times."

The coach paused and stared ahead onto a darkened city street. A moment later, he turned back toward his listener.

"What more can I say?"

The bus ride had ended. So had the miracle.