

The News Ferry

The Learning Town Press

Staten Island Community College

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION

Vol. II No. 12

Tuesday, April 16, 1974

Marchi Bill Would Cut Fees That Support Student Press

Bill Based on CCNY Cartoon One of Several Fee Cut Moves

Birenbaum Claims "Ambivalence" on Issue

by Fred Armentrout

With the 1969 court actions against SICC's Dolphin and Richmond's Richmond Times student newspapers finally put to rest last year, defeating attempts by Young Americans for Freedom to force control of the student press into the hands of college administrators, a renewed assault has been launched at the student press through a cartoon in the *Observation Post*, which enabled "conspiracy" charges to be filed against the "Chicago 7," and various court actions such as the DeFunis case, which argues for elimination of special minority entrance treatment in law schools, State Senator John Marchi and U.S. Senator James Buckley have focused on a cartoon in CCNY's *Observation Post* to argue that student fee support of the student press is "discriminatory" to taxpayers and students who disagree with views expressed in those publications.

Not unlike anti-Catholic articles which led to YAF court actions against Staten Island's student press, Marchi and Buckley have capitalized on another item offensive to their large Catholic constituencies, a cartoon depicting a nun masturbating with a cross, to launch a bill in the State Senate which would prohibit "any public college or other public institution of higher learning" from using student fees to support student newspapers; and launch, at State and Federal levels, the argument that taxpayer monies should not be used to finance projects which can be shown to offend "racial, ethnic or religious" groups.

Calling for investigations by federal agencies, Buckley read his position and reaction to the CCNY student press effort into the Congressional Record.

(see special section for the full text of his statement). On March 19th, Marchi introduced his bill as an amendment to the State education law. In his statement, accompanying the bill, Marchi reiterated the Buckley discrimination argument. "This bill will safeguard the civil liberties of students so that their contributions are not used to subsidize causes with which they differ and which are advocated without regard to their approval or disapproval."

In his call for support of the bill, Marchi made it clear that his political peg was the CCNY cartoon. "At the present time, mandatory fees imposed on the students of CCNY and SUNY are used to finance newspapers which are often repulsive to many students, as well as to the taxpayers supporting these institutions. The latest incidents of a shockingly distasteful cartoon published in one of New York City's college newspapers point up the urgent need for this legislation."

With several different pieces of anti-fee legislation in the hopper, CCNY's University Student Senate has begun lobbying efforts to stop all bills that would abolish mandatory activity fees (see resolution in special section). In an April 3rd appeal, Jay Hershenson, USS chairperson, claimed:

"The University Student Senate is presently engaged in a series of intensive lobbying efforts to prevent the passage of legislative bills calling for the abolition of mandatory student activity fees. The most recent legislation has been introduced by State Senator John Marchi of Staten Island."

"Legislative interference in this regard can only serve to greatly inhibit, if not ultimately destroy, the effectiveness and freedoms of student

newspapers, activities, and services. It is vitally important that you join with us on an individual and group level in opposing this legislation. I implore you to contact Senator Marchi and other elected officials as soon as possible."

In an interview, Hershenson claimed that the *Observation Post*'s cartoon was as reprehensible to most USS members as it was to Senators Marchi and Buckley, but argued that the USS and student press editors are working toward voluntary guidelines for the student press and that the attacks ignore the vast majority of student press material which provides a vital information and opinion service to campuses.

Reaction at the SICC campus has been muted to date. On March 21st, two days after Marchi introduced his bill, President William M. Birenbaum addressed a memo to the presidents of Day and Evening Sessions (with copies to the editors of SICC's four student papers, Dolphin, Evening News, Punto and Black Press). In it he claimed, "I am awaiting your Governments' reaction to the Bill pending before the New York State Senate. I am eager to know both the reactions to this proposed legislation of your affected constituencies, and whether your Government has any recommendation to make to the President of the College in this situation."

In a more recent interview, Birenbaum claimed lack of response, and his concern about government by "clique" has caused him some "ambivalence" as to what he should do about the Marchi bill. Although clear on his position regarding the Marchi bill's suggestion that it would act as a guarantee of press freedom as well as cut press funding sources "I see no

point to it, as there already are federal and state protections. It's probably window dressing to make the rest more palatable." Birenbaum claimed apparent disinterest reflected in the failure of the student governments to respond to his communicate and what he sees as a form of "taxation without representation" (very much the core of the Marchi and Buckley premises) reflected in unrepresentative student governments, suggest to him that "it might be presumptuous of me to move on this matter."

Complaining that not one student editor had contacted him on the matter, nor any officers of student governments, Birenbaum claimed he had expressed concern over the Marchi bill in conversations with the State Senator but had made no formal moves. He also echoed the position of the University Student Senate in maintaining that any voluntary formula for student activities would mean, "student life will wither and die," adding, "a vigorous student press on this campus would disappear and I can't imagine a free and open campus without an effective student press."

Despite Birenbaum's complaints of apathy, there was indication that student editors and government figures were taking action on the Marchi bill. On April 5th, ESG Senator and Evening News Editor John Boyle introduced a measure to the Evening Session Student Council entitled, "Concerning Student Newspapers". Following is the text of that measure:

"Any legislation which would prohibit the use of student activity fees to support student newspapers would be detrimental to the existence of student publications."

"Also, we feel that this kind of legislative control is a blatant attack upon the autonomy of students to regulate and administer their own affairs."

"Furthermore, we strongly feel that this is setting a precedent for the future extinction of student activity fees, student government and student opinion."

"Scary" is the way Boyle characterized the Marchi bill and others that would "exert a control over student fees." He argues that "legislators are going to try to tell us what to do. I think they're working to eventually fade out fees."

Answering the Marchi accusation that readers have no recourse when

continued on page four



Photo by Abe Reznay

Vietnam Veteran Bob Weiss joined some 400 CUNY vets to protest the lack of benefits and responsibilities from the V.A. at a Senate hearing in Washington, D.C.

Vets March on D.C., Confront Hartke, V.A., Murphy

by Sally Johnson

Under steadily drizzling clouds that often opened into a full-fledged downpour, over 400 Vietnam war veterans from several CUNY schools travelled to the Capitol on National Veterans' Day, March 29, to elicit public pressure and Congressional support for their increased benefit demands.

Focusing on the benefits which were afforded to World War I and II vets, the survivors of this latest American war are demanding "Parity." in other words, they want the same compensation for their military service that

those from other wars were given. In light of this, several CUNY-VAC (Veterans' Advise Center) leaders testified before the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, chaired by Vance Hartke (D-Indiana), with the physical and verbal support of their comrades who crowded into the hearing room as well as those who lined the halls outside in the Dirksen Building.

Senator Hartke, with network news cameras behind him and angry veterans in front of him, opened the session with an admission of the need to review the "educational and readjustment assistance" which is received by Viet vets, particularly since "the record of this Administration to date has not matched its rhetoric."

Citing a cost of living increase of 12 percent since the present GI Bill amendments went into effect in 1972, Hartke claimed that the Administration has steadfastly opposed an increase in payments above 8 percent, even though living costs are expected to go even higher before next September.

The CUNY group answered with testimony from veteran Warren Nagle of Hunter College who complained that he is married and has a baby which makes it impossible for him to live on the \$300 a month which he receives under the new rate system. He made application for advance payment in order to pay his school tuition, but "somehow the check wasn't there."

Mike Dempsey, another CUNY-VAC leader, demanded to know, "What the hell is the President doing watching soldiers march around in a closed parade while we sit here demanding our rights (the President attended a ceremony at the War College." As he sees it, all government officials are doing their best to ignore, or avoid a very real cost of the war in Southeast Asia.

Nagle then entered into an exchange with Hartke which commenced with the reading of the Viet Vets Bill of Rights before the national media (see box item). Hartke returned with a quote from the Labor Department which conducted a study to show that \$250 per month is the minimum amount needed to afford full benefits (tuition, rent, food, transportation, etc.) for a single veteran who attends college. The current rate is \$220 per month, a figure which Hartke claims was a com-

promise between the House and the Senate, with the House opting for \$250.

The other burning issue with vets at the moment — the eligibility period for using educational benefits — was attacked by Bob Weiss of the SICC Vet's Club. According to Weiss, his benefits will be cut in May at the end of his eight year period, although he foresees "at least three more years of school."

There is, at present, a bill in Congress to extend the period of eligibility for another two years, although the vets do not see any good reason to have any time limitation. In reference to this piece of legislation, Senator Hartke issued another public warning to the Nixon Administration, promising, "If the President vetoes the bill, we will override the veto." He next called for an adjournment of the hearings until April, which met with loud objections from participants who packed the room.

From the Senate Office Building, the CUNY-VAC group attempted to carry out a scheduled march to McPherson Park, since they were too late to obtain a permit to demonstrate in Lafayette Park which borders the White House. Over 200 vets stood outside the Capitol to answer questions for reporters and then began the long walk down Pennsylvania Avenue in the pouring rain. By a pre-arranged plan, they were met in the park by Staten Island Congressman John Murphy who has long expressed an interest in veterans' rights.

At the Congressman's suggestion, the vets marched on the Washington, D.C. area where they were denied entrance by V.A. officials for the whole group, although the V.A. did offer to negotiate with 20 members. CUNY-VAC, however, stood firm on the demand that all of them be allowed to enter "a public building," at which point Murphy put in a call to House Speaker Carl Albert to arrange for use of the House Caucus Room, while the vets outside the building became increasingly more infuriated at V.A. treatment of them as a group.

Adjourning to the House Caucus Room, Murphy opened the discussion with the hope that "at this meeting, we get something positive to feed the legislative program." Mentioning his own status as a veteran, Murphy spoke

continued on page six



Photo by Abe Reznay

CUNY Veterans confronted Congressmen and Senators on several key issues which included regular payments, health care and adequate stipends.

continued on page eight

New Constituent Plan Still An AID Goal

by Kevin Lawrie

Reviving the previously unsuccessful concept of student constituent groupings, AID director Martin Black hopes to bring back the idea of "grass roots" participation in school governance on the Staten Island campus.

The Constituent Group concept as a means of school governance was initially conceived in 1972, when the Student Government, under the direction of President Birenbaum formed a special task force for the purpose of drafting a new constitution. This constitution was intended to establish an accountability system for the purpose of allowing greater student involvement in government.

The major purpose of Constituent Groups is to allow senators to report directly to his or her constituents what is going in Student Government as well as their positions on certain issues that Student Government has considered. In turn, students of the Constituent Group may convey to the Senator their feeling on any relevant matter. Senators are not bound to this advice, but consider it seriously before acting in the Senate.

In its early stages of creation students were assigned to Constituent Groups on a random basis — those groups were to convene as political units. This procedure for placing in Constituent Groups proved to be unsuccessful because people in the groups did not have enough in common to work collectively towards their specific goals.

Later in the school year the need for a more effective means for binding students into Constituent Groups became evident. As a result of a revision in the constitution, Constituent Groups were reorganized according to curricula.

The Student Advise Center was originally assigned to work with the groups and to coordinate Constituent Group activities. However, with the dismemberment of SAC and the formation of AID, little has been done to remedy the Constituent Group problem until recently. In the past several weeks, Martin Black and the AID staff have become heavily involved in the redevelopment of Constituent Groups.

To facilitate its redevelopment program, the AID Center has assigned members of its staff to coordinate group meetings. They have also prepared mailings such as a "Constituent Group Fact Sheet" to be sent out to the student body listing the functions and purposes of Constituent Groups as well as to remind people of scheduled meetings.

Black and some of his staff seem to have no doubt that the Constituent Group concept is functional at S.I.C.C. Black views it as "a fantastic

continued on page six

PSC Refutes CUNY Study, "Retention Claims Faulty"

by Fred Armentrout

Wasting little time since release of a CUNY four-semester study that indicated a 70 per cent retention rate for the university system, the Professional Staff Congress has released a union "analysis" which charges mismanagement on the part of the university administration and claims the study was a cover-up attempt that is built on "misinformation."

Calling for an immediate Board of Higher Education investigation, the PSC hinges its attack on three factual contradictions in the report and several points more interpretive in nature. The union claims that 47 percent of Open Admissions students, rather than the 30 percent suggested in the CUNY report, dropped out after two years; that regular students, those who would not be considered Open Admissions students, were included to inflate figures; that over 2,000 students are unaccounted for in the report; and that the CUNY report deals only with "survival," not collegiate achievement.

Although the analysis is presented as a detailed counterstudy, in fact only three pages of the seventeen are spent in an attack of the earlier CUNY report. The bulk of the analysis is an attempt to outline what the present CUNY administration has not done to make Open Admissions a success. Following is the full text of the PSC analysis:

INTRODUCTION

The Professional Staff Congress and the instructional staff we represent are deeply and wholeheartedly committed to the Open Admissions program at City University. Unlike the professions of others, however, our commitment extends beyond assuring access to every high school graduate. It extends to assuring every enrollee a reasonable opportunity of collegiate success.

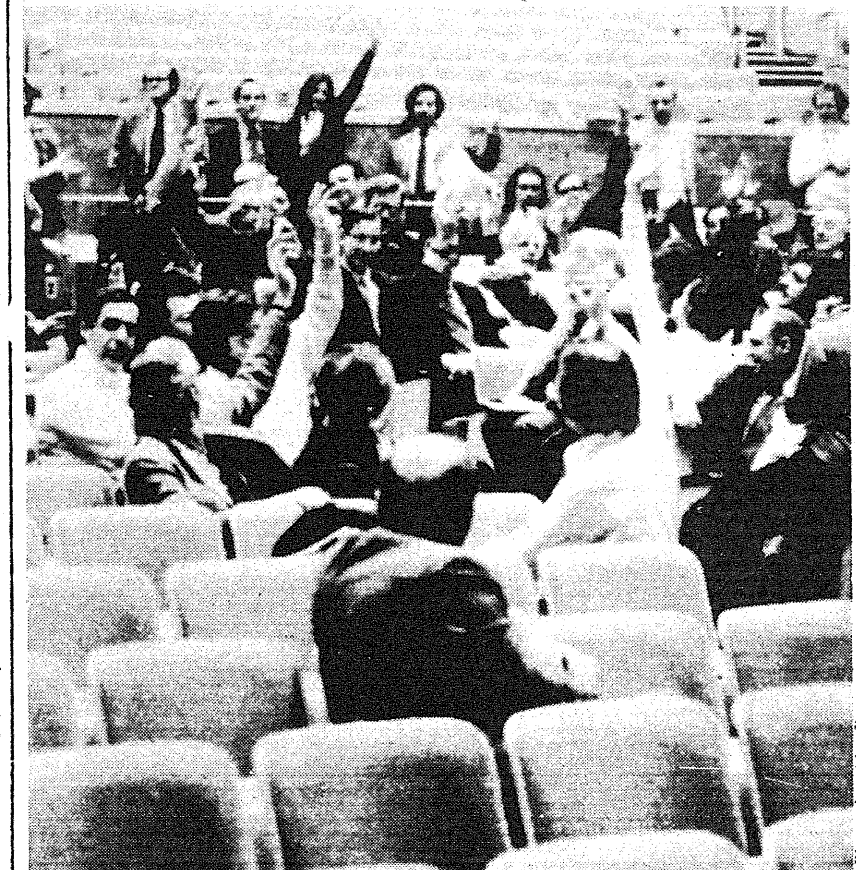
The promise of this opportunity is what made our Open Admissions program unique, in theory, and attracted national attention as a genuine approach to realizing universal higher education. Other institutions have offered open enrollment for many decades. There, however, the policy was "sink or swim": if the student could not adapt to the existing college curriculum, let him drop out. At City University, we planned to do better. The Board of Higher Education explicitly mandated that the special

needs of Open Admissions students would be met and that the reasonable opportunity of collegiate success would be forthcoming.

This mandate reflected the conviction of the Board, the instructional staff and the general public that access without a reasonable opportunity of collegiate success would be fraudulent; to the newly admitted students.

CUNY MANAGEMENT

It is our belief, as we near the end of the fourth year of Open Admissions, that the Board mandate has not been adequately fulfilled by the University



PSC President Belle Zeller, seated middle, has released a report which declares a recent CUNY Open Admissions Study "faulty"

admission system. These are our reasons:

1. Remediation, which is the key to any program of universal access, has been inadequately planned and inadequately funded. Approximately half of the freshmen entering the City University in September 1970, the first class under the Open Admissions
2. Class size limitations are crucial to remediation. The effectiveness of such courses depends largely on the degree to which the teacher can give the student individualized attention and instruction. The University administration acknowledged the

continued on page six

Park Hill Apartments: "Images of Kaleidoscope" will be DSG Sponsored Storefront

by Fred Moynihan

Within the past few years, Staten Island, more so than any other borough in New York City, has undergone serious social and economic changes as a result of increased population and the strains it incurs on programs available to meet the needs of the community. Staten Island seems to lend some sort of promise to those New Yorkers who have found the overcrowded city too overwhelming an obstacle in trying to maintain a decent standard of living, free from congested avenues and crumbling tenements. The greenery of the island effects an air of freshness and promise to the enthusiastic newcomers who flock to developments which have sprung up virtually overnight. Attractive shopping plazas and at least token modern rail transit have suddenly become reality. Things begin to look pretty good. Parents can breathe easier when their children go out to play. Women begin to feel more at ease walking alone after dark. You try to repress any bitterness you may have felt while being pigeon-holed away in a cold water flat in Brownsville. Then, it happens.

More developments are being planned and more people are moving in. Suddenly jobs are becoming as scarce as the agent who sold you on your new apartment. Complaints about repairs on your half concrete, half cardboard home go unheard. Local businesses can't stand the competition of the big chain stores and go out of business. The neighborhood begins to deteriorate.

Community programs are slow in starting. It takes time, patience, and money to get them off the ground and most communities resent being subjected to the "well meaning" interference with the management of the community that comes with any sort of urban economic development program.

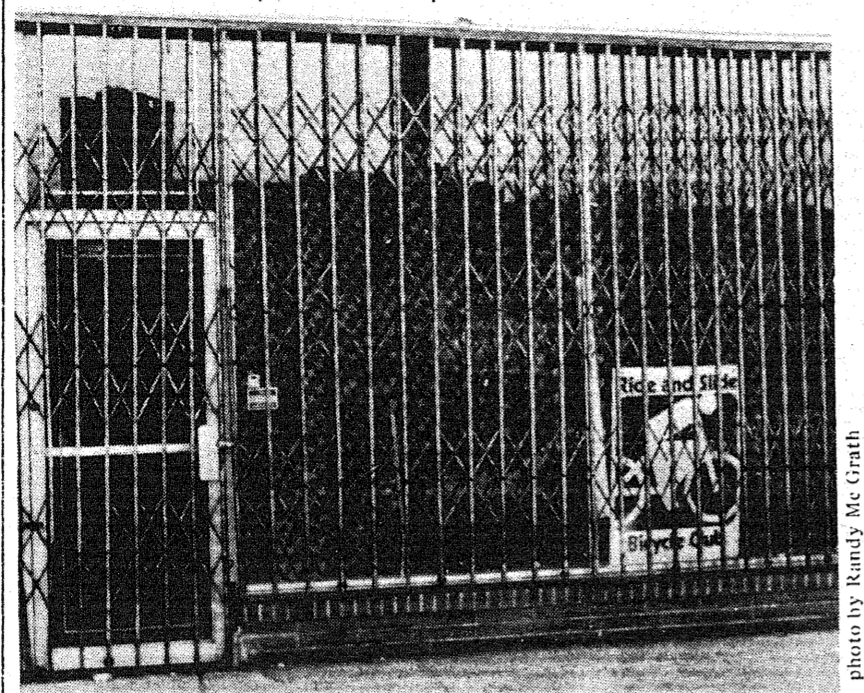
There have, however, emerged two programs on Staten Island designed to help the community act in developing

its own economic potential. Both are small businesses run by community participants. The operation, management, and financing of the programs merit a good deal of consideration from a student as well as personal point of view.

The first program, called the Urban

chancing and business management and create an incentive for community participation in setting up new small businesses in economically decadent areas.

Dwight Jackson, of the Urban League, is the Director of the "Count 59" program at the Discount Thrift



The Ride & Slide Bicycle Shop is scheduled to become an economic development project sponsored by the SICC Day Session Student Government.

League Youth Economic Development Program or "Count 59" program is a joint venture of the New York Urban League and the Staten Island Community Association. This program is designed to train youths who have expressed interest in the program to manage their own retail businesses. This training would enable business trainees to gain experience in mer-

chandising and business management and create an incentive for community participation in setting up new small businesses in economically decadent areas.

The assistance of the local consumer, then, becomes essential to the maintenance of this "small business" program. Business hours at the Discount Thrift Bread and Health Food Store are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

The second program, now in its developmental stages, is the "Images of Kaleidoscope" program, a community youth economic development program designed to service the Concord-Parkhill area. This new approach to youth economic development is the result of the efforts of Samuel Holmes of S.I.C.C. over the past two years. While operating his own local business, the Ride and Slide Bicycle Shop, Mr. Holmes became familiar with the problems faced by youths in the area, and the obstacles encountered in operating a new business in an economically disadvantaged com-

munity. On March 11th of this year, Holmes submitted a proposal to the S.I.C.C. Student Govt. requesting an initial \$3,000 to finance the operation of the "Ride and Slide Bicycle Club", with an additional \$400 per month to cover the cost of rent and utilities. The club would develop the resources of teenagers from the Concord-Parkhill area, and utilize the business expertise and space provided by Ride and Slide.

In conjunction with the Kaleidoscope Program, the club will take on new dimensions and expand its scope and direction to provide, in a community center atmosphere, a combination of business training, entertainment, tutoring, and youth counseling services. Several Departments in the College, such as PCA, the Business Dept., and the Drama and Theater Departments have offered their services in areas such as art, dance, and film, while advising community participants in theater production and merchandising techniques. In addition, the program would provide staff, teachers, a production manager, and a coordinator from a major business firm.

Rick Surpin, Executive Director of the Community Corporation has demonstrated a great deal of enthusiasm for the project and has been instrumental in securing funds to help in beginning to make "Images of Kaleidoscope" a reality.

Particular program to increase staff, etc., relies on the degree of success realized by the business. This success will eventually determine whether additional financing is possible.

The assistance of the local consumer, then, becomes essential to the maintenance of this "small business" program. Business hours at the Discount Thrift Bread and Health Food Store are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

The second program, now in its developmental stages, is the "Images of Kaleidoscope" program, a community youth economic development program designed to service the Concord-Parkhill area. This new approach to youth economic development is the result of the efforts of Samuel Holmes of S.I.C.C. over the past two years. While operating his own local business, the Ride and Slide Bicycle Shop, Mr. Holmes became familiar with the problems faced by youths in the area, and the obstacles encountered in operating a new business in an economically disadvantaged com-

munity. On March 11th of this year, Holmes submitted a proposal to the S.I.C.C. Student Govt. requesting an initial \$3,000 to finance the operation of the "Ride and Slide Bicycle Club", with an additional \$400 per month to cover the cost of rent and utilities. The club would develop the resources of teenagers from the Concord-Parkhill area, and utilize the business expertise and space provided by Ride and Slide.

In conjunction with the Kaleidoscope Program, the club will take on new dimensions and expand its scope and direction to provide, in a community center atmosphere, a combination of business training, entertainment, tutoring, and youth counseling services. Several Departments in the College, such as PCA, the Business Dept., and the Drama and Theater Departments have offered their services in areas such as art, dance, and film, while advising community participants in theater production and merchandising techniques. In addition, the program would provide staff, teachers, a production manager, and a coordinator from a major business firm.

Rick Surpin, Executive Director of the Community Corporation has demonstrated a great deal of enthusiasm for the project and has been instrumental in securing funds to help in beginning to make "Images of Kaleidoscope" a reality.

U.N. Representatives To Discuss Middle East

"Prospects for Peace in the Middle East" will be discussed by U.N. representatives from Israel and Egypt at the next International Seminar to be presented on Thursday, April 18th, at 2:30 P.M. on the SICC campus.

The conference is sponsored by the SICC International Students Program and the CUNY Graduate School Ralph Bunche Institute. Ambassador Jacob Bar-More of the Israeli Mission, Mr. Mahmoud Osman, representative of the Egyptian Mission and Dr. John Stoessinger, Director of Political Affairs Division for the U.N. Secretariat will take part in the 90 minute discussion. SICC's Maxwell Finger,

Professor of Economics and Political Science and Director of the Ralph Bunche Institute, will moderate the panel.

This seminar is the second to be held this Spring under the cosponsorship of the SICC students and the CUNY Graduate School Ralph Bunche Institute. In February the two groups hosted U.N. representatives from Kuwait and Iran to discuss the Energy Crisis. The seminars are designed to bring the human resources of the United Nations to the students and faculty of Staten Island Community College and to the Staten Island community.

Archives Established

President Birenbaum has made the SICC Archives a reality with the appointment of an Archivist and a Committee on Archives. According to Dean Fitz Patrick, Chairman of the Archives Committee, as "SICC moves toward larger college status, it becomes imperative to preserve the full documentary record which will enable future historians and researchers to understand and interpret the history of our College."

In his letter to faculty, administrative officers and student representatives, the Dean urged that we must "preserve and transfer to the College Archives in the Library (Room A-200) from time to time all those official and unofficial materials (print or non-print)," such as minutes, memoranda, faculty and students publications, and private papers. He also requested to send copies of any nonconfidential materials to the Archives as they are produced. He added, "All records of permanent value should be sent to the Archives when they are no longer needed or they are inactive and seldom used."

The transfer to the Archives of your materials may be arranged by calling Dr. Kyu S. Kim (Archivist) at 7690 in the Library. The control and use of the Archives is governed by the Archivist

on the basis of the archival policy determined by the Committee on Archives. As a standing committee is a decision-making body on behalf of the College President. The Committee on Archives consists of: Dean James G. Fitz Patrick as Chairman, Dean Carl Clarke (Registrar), Dr. Howard Weiner (Professor of History), Dr. Kyu S. Kim (Chief Librarian), Dr. Kyu S. Kim (Archivist) as Secretary, Mrs. Helen J. Bailey (Research Assistant to the Vice-President), Mr. Angel Cruz (Student Representative).

\$12,550 Grant To Secretary

Staten Island Community College has been awarded a grant of \$12,550 to purchase equipment for its secretarial training program

The \$12,550 will go for the purchase of dictation transmitters, a desk top console for control of the transmitters, and a number of new typewriters. The grant was made by the State Education Department through its program of assistance to two-year colleges.

The Vice Squad And The Teachers

by Les Keyser

Two fine films, now playing neighborhood theaters, find unique perspectives on American culture, one in a big city vice squad and the other in a small town school house. The films *Busting* and *Conrack*, are both well worth seeing.

Busting is the vice squad flick, one in a recent parade of such films. Now that Hollywood has discovered the drama of the precinct house, and the tension between law and order and civil rights, it seems the parade of beleaguered cops versus coddled criminals offenses will never stop. *Busting* is a professional and pleasing work in this genre, which makes good use of the talents of Elliott Gould and Robert Blake.

Gould and Blake are detectives in the vice squad, and they seem much more concerned with ending criminals than fancy legalisms. For a while, the portrait of tough cops stretching their authority is quite convincing. The opening sequence, featuring a quite comely prostitute who services professional men and politicians is a fascinating look at the social pressures officers can put on Johns, and of the political head influential people can put on patrolmen. Later scenes are, however, less successful and enlightening. Gould and Blake, for example, visit a gay bar in the hope of stopping an illicit after-hours show. The scene becomes instead a rather crude exploitation of the peculiarities of the gay scene, and a telling example of police prejudice.

Eventually Gould and Blake launch a private war against one vice lord. They infiltrate his massage parlors, harass his strip shows, and uncover his drug connections. In doing this, however, they seem blind to the rights of both criminals and innocent bystanders. One harrowing and effective shoot-out takes place in an all-night grocery, and it seems that the uninvolved civilians there are little more in police or criminal eyes than unimportant background figures. As the shots zing wildly through fruits, vegetables, and crowds, Gould and Blake seem more intent on cornering their quarry than maintaining public safety. At the end of the chase, Gould and Blake feel betrayed by the police who assist them.

Individual patrolmen lack, it seems, the courage and bloodlust Gould and Blake represent.

As a result of this shoot-out, Blake and Gould are assigned to a stakeout in the men's room of a public park. Here, amidst graffiti and urinals, Blake and

they do obtain drug evidence illegally. By placing themselves above the law, for the sake of a bust, they themselves are busting that law.

The villains in *Conrack* are equally guilty of busting the law; yet, paradoxically, they are the law, the establishment, the ruling class. *Conrack* is a solid family entertainment about a teacher in conflict with the establishment; the film manages to balance social relevance and comment with pure enjoyment. *Conrack* is a film with its heart in the right place, but more importantly, it is sophisticated family fare, a commodity in lamentably short supply today.

Jon Voight is superb in the lead role. His raffishness and vitality keep the film moving, and undercut the claustrophobia of Yamacraw Island. Had his character been more perfect, more morally righteous, the film would have been an overwhelming tract, uplifting but stupefying. Voight makes it instead a vibrant and bracing adventure.

There are many lapses in the screenplay, episodes that seem only half developed, e.g., *Conrack* and *Mad Billy*, *Conrack* and Tina Andrews, *Conrack* and his sound truck, yet the whole is quite effective, and satisfying as only few family films lately have been. Martin Ritt is proving himself an invaluable resource in the American industry.

Humanities Center: "Streets of Gold"

by John Snyder

A new Center of the Humanities will begin operations on campus in September. Originally conceived by Dean Cardegna and planned by a number of chairpersons, directors, and students, the Center is offering its first course for the fall term, "Streets of Gold: Art, Myth and tradition of Immigrant Cultures in New York City."

This multi-departmental, interdisciplinary, team-taught course will focus on the literature, film, music, theatre, dance, visual arts, language, and oral history of three immigrant groups — Italian, Black, Hispanic — in New York City. Other courses will be offered through the Center in subsequent terms will examine different immigrant groups in the city, which has been the largest melting pot in the country.

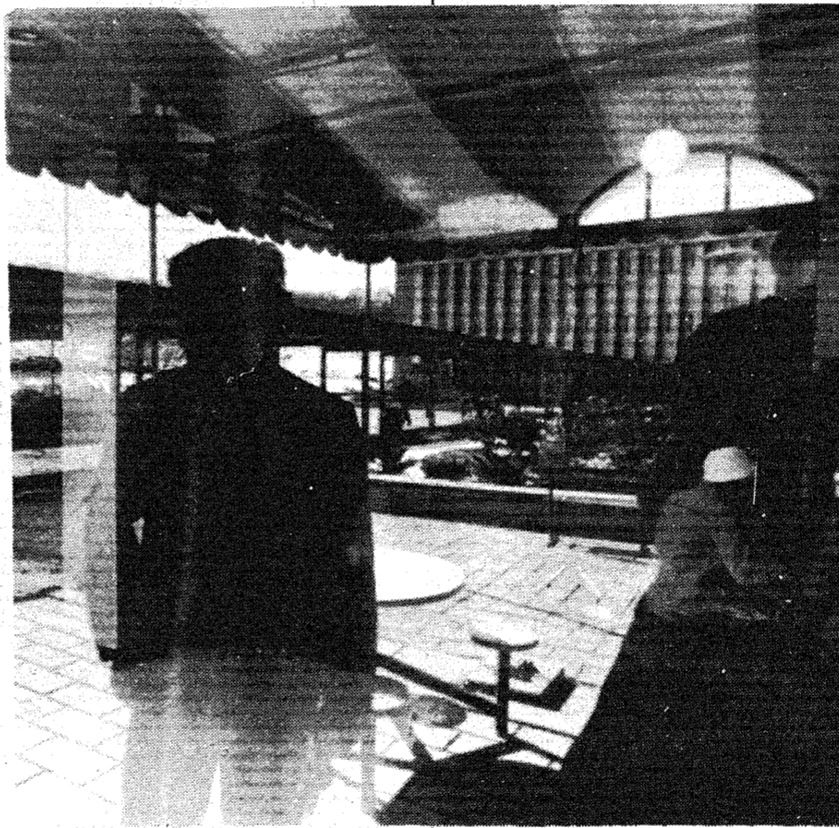
"Streets of Gold" will be taught by Dr. John Snyder, English and Speech Department and Director of the Center, Dr. Marion Holt, Modern Languages,

and Dr. Joseph Scianni, PCA. Over the past few months, this course has been totally designed by these three instructors and three students, Kathleen Malandro, Martha Perez, and Charles Smith. The course will be limited to 50 students, who must register for six credits for small seminar and group work, in addition to one, two or three credits for field work or independent study.

As all courses planned for the Center, "Streets of Gold" will be taught by members of three or more departments, and will cut across many disciplines. Not meant to be an ethnic studies program, the course will have a cross-cultural approach, exploring the common human values found in all cultures. The study of various arts in these cultures will revolve around the main themes of sex, success and salvation. Questions to be raised are how man and woman relate to each other and, in turn, how they relate to work, money, possessions, death, and God.

Rather than the traditional three lecture classes a week, "Streets of Gold" will involve small group seminars, workshops, guest artists, demonstrations, independent and group projects, trips to the City. Students will rotate in small groups among the three instructors, so that they will have the widest possible exposure to the various arts.

It is hoped in time that courses in the Center for the Humanities will be staffed by members of many different departments throughout the College. With this kind of cross-fertilization and open exchange of ideas among department members and students, the center will work towards bringing a new vitality and focus for the teaching of the humanities by developing new instructional modes and media. Every course to be offered in the center will be designed from the outset by an equal number of faculty and students, as was the case for the planning of "Streets of Gold."



Anna Moon
Exhibits Works

Anna Kaufman Moon, a Staten Island resident whose photographs have appeared in Life Magazine, Newsweek, Saturday Review, as well as many texts and children's books, will show her beginning April 1 at Staten Island Community college's La Galerie.

Ms. Moon began showing her photography some ten years ago. She was first recognized with her 1967 exhibit the same year at the Gramercy Park Gallery in New York. She is now participating in the "Cross Show" at the First Presbyterian Church of Staten Island.

The photographic exhibit which runs through April 26 at the college is sponsored by a grant from the Staten Island Council on the Arts.

THE "HEY BROTHER" COFFEE HOUSE

Friday Night 8:30 P.M.

FREE

entertainment & refreshments

Come and Listen or
PERFORM

April 19 and 26;

I.D. REQUIRED

16 APRIL 16 Calendar

April, 18—International Seminar—"Prospects for Peace in the Middle East" 2:30PM-Rm. A230, President's Board Room (see notice)

April 20—Staten Island Civic Theater, 76 Franklin Ave. New Brighton presents "Once Upon a Mattress", A musical comedy directed by Bruce Wyatt, tickets are \$3.00. Also on April 26, 27 at 8:00PM and April 28 at 5:00 PM.

April 21—Alumni Association Museum Dinner-Exhibit Visit. Metropolitan Museum of Art at 2:00 PM.

April 22—Mr. Hugo Vervuurt, staff Engineer of the Office of Staten Island Development will speak to the class on "Environmental Issues on Staten Island" 9:00 PM in room B304.

April 24—Willowbrook Jazz Concert (see notice)

April 26—Annual Dinner Dance "Balle De Las Flores" in honor of Manuel A. Gonzalez. Held at Tavern On the Green, Hyland Blvd. New Dorp. Tickets are \$15.00 For information call 446-6938 or 442-4212. Sponsored by the Spanish American Republican Club of Richmond County Inc.



Rochelle Owens, the author of several underground plays including the Off-Broadway hit *Futz!*, read some of the poems from her collected works at a public reading in La Galerie. Actress Cynthia Belgrave, billed along with Ms.



Owens, took advantage of the question and answer period following the reading to ask some very specific questions regarding the playwright's concept of theater, both legitimate and underground.

.RAIN! RAIN!

Rain, so softly falls, so quickly runs. Down the rocks and down the trees Past the hills great-black-eyes.

Rain, as pure as a virgin can be, yet Giving of itself; Gathering in groups; clinging to the ground But it was not meant to be, not rain!

Whistle by my ears, Cry to my heart so that it may sigh. Rain, strangely delivered from angry clouds.

Fleeing its wrath it falls to us. Crying for the lakes, the sea, the world—

It falls no longer

It falls on you.

by Nelson Vega

History's Omissions

1800: A joint resolution was passed in Congress authorizing the President to determine whether Indian title to copper lands adjacent to Lake Superior was still valid.

1934: Johnson-O'Malley Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with states for education and the social welfare of Indians.

1767: When Jonas Green, publisher of the Maryland Gazette, dies, his widow Anne Catherine Green succeeds him, becoming the second Southern woman to publish a paper. She also takes over as printer to the colony, and after retirement she gets a pension of 48,000 pounds of tobacco annually — just as her husband did.

KALEIDOSCOPE
AND

The Benevolent Society for Retarded Children
- Presents -

A JAZZ CONCERT For Willowbrook Benefit

HARRY SHEPPARD ARVILLE SHAW
VIBES BASS

JOE COLEMAN CHARLIE McCLEAN
DRUMS PIANO

SPECIAL GUESTS

CHARLES McPHERSON JO LEE
Sax Supreme Singer

RAY NANCE ARNIE LAWRENCE
Coronet • Violin Sax

ALSO

ERIC SATIE MEMORIAL BAND
AND
AL'S PLACE

Wed. April 24 8:00 pm

S.I.C.C. THEATRE

4.00 STUDENTS 6.00 NON STUDENTS

TAX DEDUCTIBLE

GENERAL ADMISSION

The News Ferry

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor: Fred S. Armentrout
Assoc. Editor: Sally Johnson
Editorial Asst.

Reporter: Fred Moynihan

Market Analyst: Frank Capitano

Sales: Kevin Lawrie
Loretta Volpe

Layout: Joyce Kamps
Lorenzo Safont

Photo: Abe Rezny - Editor
Lewis Zlotnick
Randy McGrath
Dale Prusinowski
Mark Lawyue

The News Ferry is published under a grant from the S.I.C.C. Assn. Address all correspondence to T-36, 715 Ocean Terrace, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301.

Phone: 720-9198

In the Money . . .

Marchi and the Student Press

Tuesday, April 16, 1974

The News Ferry

Page 3

STATE OF NEW YORK



9638

IN SENATE

March 19, 1974

COMPLIMENTS OF
JOHN J. MARCHI
SENATOR 24th DISTRICT

Introduced by Sen. MARCHI—read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Higher Education

AN ACT

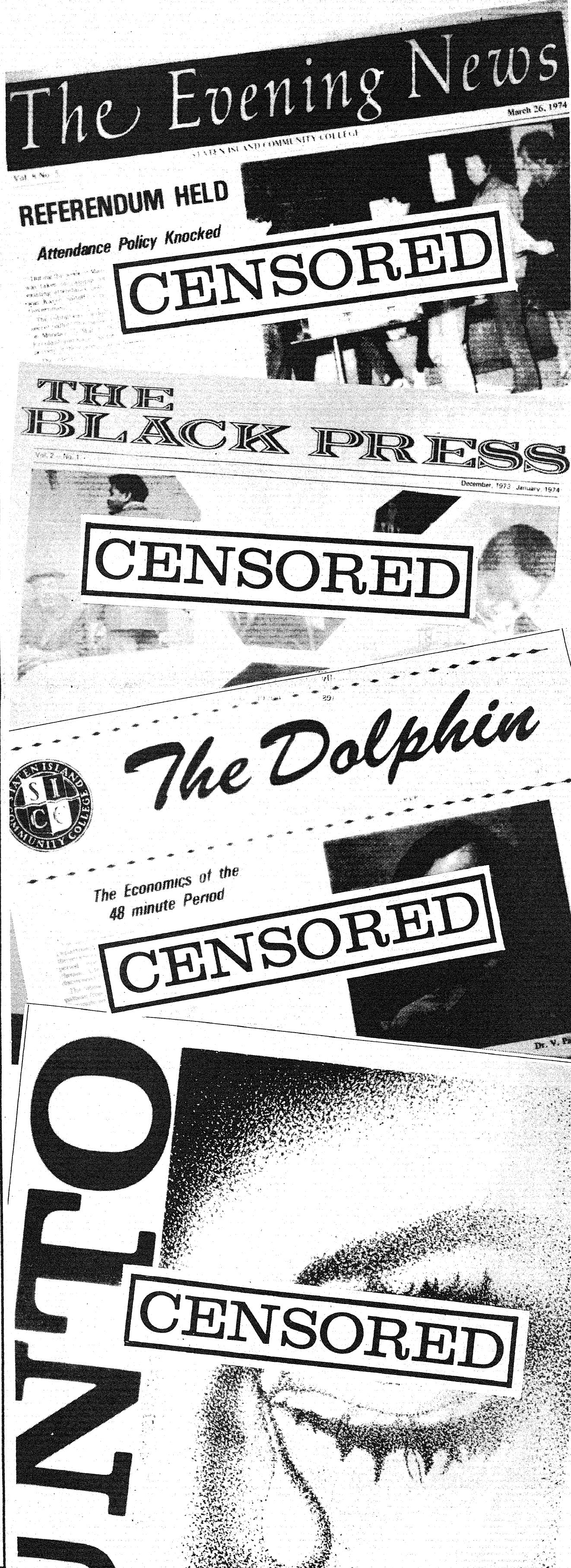
To amend the education law, in relation to prohibiting the use of student activity fees imposed by public colleges and other public institutions of higher learning for the support of student newspapers, and to prohibit censorship of student newspapers by said public colleges and public institutions of higher learning

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The education law is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section two hundred twenty-five-a, to read as follows:

§ 225-a. Use of student activity fees for support of student newspapers at public colleges and other public institutions of higher learning prohibited. No part of any student activity fee or any other fee, however designated, now or hereafter imposed by any public college or other public institution of higher learning, shall hereafter be used for the support of any student newspaper; and no public college or public institution of higher learning shall be authorized to censor, control or inhibit the publication of any material of said student newspapers. This section shall not be construed to provide immunity from the criminal or civil laws, nor shall this section be construed to prevent or prohibit any contributions or payments voluntarily made by any person for the support of newspapers published by students at public colleges or public institutions of higher learning.

§ 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of September next succeeding the date on which it shall have become a law.



Student Papers Win Censorship Struggle

Ed. Note: Confrontations between the student press and local political leaders are far from a new phenomena. The incident which resulted in the Marchi bill is only the latest in a long series of such events. The following article is taken from the December 10, 1971 issue of the *Observation Post* which is one of the five publications of City College.

At that time, the *Dolphin* and the *Richmond Times* had published anti-Catholic material which led to a political move to have student papers censored by the college administrators. This resulted in the historic decision of the Court of Appeals which declared the student press to be the same as the commercial press under the law.

by Piotr Boszewicz

The State Court of Appeals in a precedent-setting decision last week, ruled that student newspapers may not be prosecuted for printing criticisms of any "race, creed, religion." The ruling apparently gives student newspapers the same rights as regular papers.

The decision came as a result of a suit brought against Richmond College and Staten Island Community College for separate articles printed in student newspapers which heavily criticized the Catholic Church. The suit was brought by outraged students and parents of students who are minors to prevent the student papers from criticizing or attacking any religion in print.

On June 25, 1969, Supreme Court Judge Vito J. Titone ruled in favor of the appellants, directing the colleges to review all articles in the newspapers before they went to press and to remove those that criticized any race, creed or religion.

Neither paper—the *Richmond Times* or Staten Island's *Dolphin*—was affected, however, since an appeal was filed, which automatically stayed the original decision. Last week's ruling overruled the Titone decision.

Sanford Freedman, the assistant corporation counsel who handled the appeal for the colleges, said that this was a classic case of freedom of worship (or not to worship) versus freedom of speech and that if the case had been in any other county in the city, it would never have gotten to the appeals stage. "The court is a little more conservative there," he said of Staten Island.

In the pro-newspaper decision last week, all five judges on the Appeals court concurred. "These newspapers have been established as a forum for the free expression of the ideas and opinions of the students who attend these institutions of higher learning. It has repeatedly been held that, once having established such a forum, the authorities may not then place limitations upon its use which infringe upon the rights of the students to free expression as protected by the first amendment."

Freedman called it "the first clear and unequivocal statement by an appellate court that absent any interference in the education system, that the staff of school newspapers have the same rights as any other paper in the country."

The *Richmond Times* article was a reinterpretation of the life and death of Christ. It included such phrases as "Jesus Christ is reborn through the pussy of a black cat in the second floor bathroom of Richmond College" and "Father damn them, for they know what they are doing and they keep on doing it."

Four of the five judges agreed that the other paper involved, the *Dolphin*, was less objectionable. Among the stronger comments in that story, titled

"The Catholic Church—Cancer of Society," were phrases such as, "The established administration governing the church, the holy mafia acts like a social leech sucking the precious blood of society—money" and "Suspicions exist among lay dissenters, that the hierarchy wants the masses to breed more benighted bourgeois Catholics to continue indefinitely the cycle of liturgical affluence."

While student newspapers seemed to have gained a victory against censorship in the Staten Island Case, their financial status is jeopardized by a suit brought against the *Queens College* paper, the "Phoenix."

Two members of Young Americans for Freedom, have challenged the right of the school to use compulsory fee money to fund a newspaper which takes "Controversial stands on political issues, insults religions and on occasion has printed articles that could be labeled libelous." Phoenix editor Barry Rothfield said, "The charges against the paper are either untrue or taken out of context."

The suit was filed after the "Phoenix" reviewed a stag show held at the school by the Inter-Fraternity Council in the Spring 1970. One of the two articles written on the event commented that the show represents a

microcosm of our society "and that includes decay, lewdness, defilement, exploitation and total degradation of the female by the asinine males of America."

The two asked that students not be required to pay that part of the fee which is used for the "Phoenix" but the State Supreme Court ruled that students are not required to finance any school organizations or activities. Apparently, the plaintiffs were aware that all student clubs would be cut off but they felt justified in their action because too much of the fees are used to support politically oriented organizations.

The plaintiffs claimed that a statute which requires all instructional and non-instructional fees collected from City University go to the City University Construction Fund, actually makes all student activity fees illegal. The Board of Higher Education, which is also a defendant in the case, has countered in the appeal that it has the authority to collect a special fee for the clubs and organizations. The final decision from the Court of Appeals is expected early next year.

If the *Queens College* suit is upheld and the funds are taken from the "Phoenix" and the other organizations, observers note the possibility that the way will be cleared for any student who is a minor, who disagree with student newspapers, to sue any of the Colleges in the City University to return fees. (Ed. Note: The suit was defeated).

Marchi Bill

continued from page 1

student publications offend them, Boyle maintained, "When students really object, they can do things about it. I don't think it's necessary for Marchi or Buckley to step in on it."

Boyle claims the Marchi and Buckley moves mask a power play between the State legislature and organized students. "They fear the growing power of students. Students have the vote, lobbies and budgets to support lobbies, and political savvy," claims Boyle, "they want to crush it."

Asked specifically about the cartoon in the *Observation Post*, Boyle stated, "I don't think I would have published it. I think most of my readers would be offended by something like that. But it's the right of an editor or editorial board to decide." (Ed. Note: due to the holidays, News Ferry was unable to interview the three other student editors and student government presidents before deadline.)

ANALYSIS

Barring the transparency of Marchi and Buckley's moral indignation, which has led them to seek out among the thousands of possibilities of slurs upon "racial, ethnic or religious" groups a cartoon notable only for its heavy-handedness (a difference in degree, not kind, between it and those one might search out in any issue of the *Times* or *Daily News*, if one wanted to), there seems to be three major politically useful thrusts in their attempt to break the back of the student press:

1. In the recent Ralph Bunche seminar on the fuel crisis, at SICC, Professor Oded Remba alluded to an Arab proverb which goes, "He could not deal with the wife so he took on the mother-in-law." Political conservatives have taken a beating in their attempts, through glorified "front" groups such as AIM, to take on the commercial press. Since the demise of Spiro Agnew, who first used the tactic of discrediting the press ("best defense is an offense" and all that) and, more recently, the credibility of Richard M. Nixon, the "liberal establishment" arguments have tarnished. The credibility of the press has barometrically risen in relation to the Watergate plunge.

The political right cannot seem to keep up with the wife, so emphasis now seems to have shifted to the "sister-in-law," the student press. This explains why the tack has never been on "obscenity" or other grounds now covered under law. The political right wants a student press test case that will be applied to the commercial press. And the approach will be to exploit the sensitivity of "racial, ethnic and religious" groups to lend the thinly veiled assault on current press protections a high moral purpose.

Since they could not convince the courts that a free press should only be free so long as it offends no one, they will now attempt to convince State legislatures to curtail the financing of student newspapers. This will, in effect, destroy the student press at public colleges and, more important, set a state level precedent for censoring the press on grounds of "discriminating" against large blocs of taxpayers known as "racial, ethnic and religious" groups.

2. Tax time is the right time for the "taxation without representation" argument. A new leaf in the strategy of conservative politics has been application of a "pay as you go" notion to the exercise of Constitutional rights. Basically an attempt to place consumer rights arguments, as applied in the marketplace of profit and loss corporate might, into the arena of public policy, the "taxpayer control" arguments of Buckley et al maintain a revised "might is right" approach—measured in dollar contributions.

Ignoring the fact that students have representative governments, constitutions, editorial boards, publishing boards and various other con-

figurations of "representation" the Marchi bill presumes that some unknown quantity of editorial tyranny exists in the student press of this State.

In effect, it uses the protection of law now enjoyed by the student press as an argument for abolishing student fees as a funding source. The logic goes something like, "since the State cannot legally censor the student press; and it can be demonstrably shown that the student press does on occasion offend people in numbers, to continue support, the State would be discriminating against its taxpayers; therefore, let them eat peanut butter."

Ironically, one can use the same logic to conclude that they should not pay taxes this year, at least until the President of the United States pays his and until his policies stop offending "ethnic, racial and religious" groups

Student fees range in the hundreds of thousands of dollars at most medium to large sized campuses. They have never been carefully coordinated or even been controlled by students. But clearly there is always the "what if?" "What if?" students became politicized as "students." That is, as a lobby group for themselves rather than for the "ethnic, racial and religious" groups their papers are now accused of maligning. Or "what if?" the radicals return, older and better able to use the tools so loosely available on the campuses? To the "new right" intellectuals of the Buckley ilk, not so far removed from the "Commie under the bed" hysteria of their predecessors, the "what ifs" must be threatening indeed.

Whether the motivation is based on "happy days" nostalgia of patty raids and gold fish, when college was fun for those who could afford fun, or whether it is based on a need to nip the political potential of student power in the bud, it seems clear that Boyle's observation is probably a factor in current State legislative action. "crush it, before it spreads."

University Student Senate: A Resolution

Passed in Plenary Session March 31, 1974 by a majority of the Delegates Present and Voting

The University Student Senate has received numerous complaints and statements of outrage concerning a cartoon in a recent edition of the *Observation Post*.

In response to these statements the Senate Steering Committee had met in special session on several occasions. We have contacted student organizations on the City College campus, the CUNY newspaper council and other interested groups. We understand the nature of the outrage of these students and intend to provide them with every opportunity to redress their grievance.

We note that there are over 40 newspapers in City University and that the matter in question represents less than one one thousandth of the total newsprint in the University during the week the cartoon appeared. This is noted only to place it in perspective.

The Senate Steering Committee supports the highest ideals of our student press and condemns any form of censorship over their actions.

It is our belief that the University community will be responsive to the needs of the aggrieved students. We support those actions which will uphold these principles.



Photo by Mark Lawrence

John Boyle is an Evening Session Government Senator and the editor of the *Evening News*.

groupings. Then government can go "commercial" and we can all resort to a "pay as you go" system of campaign contributions and the like.

3. The third politically useful thrust was pointed out by John Boyle. The student "movement" of the 60's has faded. But not before making legislatures aware that the campus organizational resources were the backbone of protest in the '60's. Campus lecture fees, newspapers,

Equal Time

As always, in issues of a controversial nature, we welcome comments and criticism. When possible, equal space will be provided.

financial, support to consumer and ecology lobbies, film budgets and the like provided the communications networks of the early student movement and training ground for the later "underground" press, video and other media communications complexes of the off-campus radical movements.

The Dolphin
Published by the students of Staten Island Community College
Thursday, October 11, 1973
Bring Back The 99 Cent Lunch
1500 Bay Parkway East, Staten Island, NY 10314
Phone: 348-5200

Editorial: The Hatchet or the Teat?

"For censorship is one of the lower and debasing activities of social man... that is obvious." D.H.L.

A drawing of a nun masturbating with a cross, perhaps the only way for the *CCNY* *Observation Post's* cartoonist to comprehend the Catholic faith's vows of celibacy; perhaps a statement on religious zealotry in the cartoonist's experience; or just, perhaps, a vulgar expression of anti-Catholicism.

Not unlike reaction to anti-Catholic diatribes in *SICC's* *Dolphin* in 1969, the *CCNY* editor's decision to run the cartoon has led to threatened court action and renewed interest in the student press from Albany. State Senator John Marchi, following the lead of State Assemblyman Lucio Russo's 1969 actions, has introduced a bill that would prohibit use of student fees to support the student press. Other State legislators are less discrete towards which student activities please them and which do not, they have introduced bills that would ban student activities fees altogether.

The gist of the Marchi bill, and the several others involving prohibitions of the use of the continued existence of fees, is an attempt to provide a political remedy to the periodically offensive actions of students and their press.

Since the courts have made it quite clear the student press cannot be censored ("made more responsible," in the liberal vernacular), legislators such as Marchi have moved to cut the pursestrings. In simple terms, the State will ban what its institutions have proven unable to control by strangling the primary source of student press income.

One might make many arguments in the defense of the *CCNY* editor. We could point out that the page on which the cartoon ran, entitled "Mind Ooze," was clearly intended as a lampoon and that the articles surrounding the cartoon verified the page's intent (i.e. an

article under the cartoon on how someone overused on *Ex Lax*, etc.). Then we could add, like many TV movies solemnly announce, that the audiences are forewarned of the possibility of offensive material by a title like "Mind Ooze."

We could argue that anti-Catholicism of a sexual sort is no more offensive than Catholics accusing well-meaning reformers of murder because they support abortion laws. On the other hand, we could argue that any such "anti" expression as the cartoon is crude and that a Jewish nun (if there were such a person) or Black Muslim nun (also if there were such a person) or any person so used to symbolize a religion would be vulgar.

Freedom of speech arguments potential is virtually endless. Witness the recent Shockley controversy at *SICC* or the present undecurrent about the Punto article (picked up from another publication) which describes how Jews are "carriers" of Schizophrenia, is rumored to be authored by the American Nazi Party and credits an author who, again according to rumor, not only denies authorship but is a Jew and survivor of a Nazi concentration camp.

And when, throughout modern history, Catholics preach that Communists are "devils" which, as a consequence, frees Catholic anti-Communists to treat such people without moral accountability we are presented with the warring of papal and materialist godheads. Who, then, decides which side's publications are to be censored. The *New World* and *Daily World* both write for specific audiences and both play upon the biases of those audiences.

"Profanity is the crutch of the inarticulate motherfucker," an observation credited to Lenny Bruce in the A-Building washroom stalls, is perhaps the best answer to Senator Marchi and other State legislators who

would cheapen their oath of office by attempting to undermine the State and Federal laws that protect freedom of the press. From a press point of view, the Senator's bill is profane. It couches an attempt to violate freedom of the press, with bankruptcy, in the language of guaranteeing press freedom and civil rights. It is as much a moral outrage as the cartoon he based creation of the bill upon. Community moralists persist, like Senator Marchi, in refusing to treat the student press as they would any press. Rather than articulating their opposition to views expressed in the offending publication, they attempt to profane the spirit and purpose of a free press by judicial and, when that fails, financial abolition.

We were asked by one student editor why News Ferry should take such a strong stand on this issue, being a conscious attempt at "traditional journalism." He wondered at our "fueling the fire" of opposition to the student press. His implication seemed to be that we, as a "traditional" press, should be apologetic for our little brothers, those tabloid platforms of student cynicism that can produce a "Mind Ooze" and not even be apologetic about it. We see no incongruity between a "traditional" notion of newspapering (whatever that means) and the tradition of press freedom in this country, as well as the separation of church and state.

As to "fueling the fire," D.H. Lawrence answered it best in a 1924 letter to Rolf Gardiner:

"...Bah! If ever you edit another paper, take up a hatchet, not a dummy teat of commiseration. What we need is to smash a few big holes in European suburbia, let in a little real fresh air. Oh, words are action good enough, if they're the right words. But all this blasted snivel of hopelessness and self-pity... It's courage we want, fresh air, and not suffused with sentiments. Even the stars are stale, that way. If one is going to act, in words, one should go armed to the teeth, and fire carefully at the suburbanians. Piff! and down they go!"

Campus Press: Freedom & Responsibility

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities is a "heavy" in the higher education industry. Its members number some 300 regional state colleges and universities in 47 states, Guam, District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. In Spring of 1973 a booklet entitled "The Campus Press: Freedom and Responsibility" was released to its members and made available to "college and university administrators, trustees, students, faculty and editors who concern themselves with the collegiate press."

The booklet was prepared, under the overview of a "blue ribbon" panel of college educators affiliated with the AASCU, by Julius Duscha, director of the Washington Journalism Center and Thomas C. Fischer, former Assistant Dean of the Georgetown University Law Center. Its preparation was paid for by the prestigious John and Mary Markle foundation.

Heavy with such prestigious participants, the booklet's spring, 1973 release probably fell upon the higher education industry like a papal encyclical. It is important to the ongoing State assault upon the student press for several reasons:

First, as challenged by the Ball State University publication, the booklet argues with all the verve of "Common Sense" for the "independence" of the student press; but means by "independence" financial separation from college money sources. Not unlike the Marchi Bill, the booklet attempts to rationalize some kind of "contractual" structures that would, in effect, act to

mitigate against independence of expression, repeatedly guaranteed by the courts to the student press, based on the notion that freedom of expression ought to be paid for only by those anxious to exercise that freedom.

Secondly, it lends itself to providing college administrators with an "authoritative" document to convince themselves and/or student editors with rather arbitrary notions of what newspapers "ought" to be (as opposed, for instance, to "journals of opinion"... a euphemism used but undefined in the AASCU report for something different than a "Community newspaper"), how they should or should not be funded and, finally, how all of this is a product of college administrators' devotion to a free press.

Finally, it differs from the intent of the Marchi Bill only in its attempt to convince those "who concern themselves with the student press" that there is a sort of surge towards financial independence on the part of the student press which verifies that it is really what student editors want. The Marchi Bill, on the other hand, argues that the involuntary repulsion of readers and taxpayers is a good reason to cut student fee funding of the student press. Neither the authors of "Campus Press," nor Marchi, have provided substantiation for their claims that some "majority" or another supports their positions.

Those interested in obtaining copies should send \$3.50 to the AASCU at One Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington D.C. (20036).

Duscha believes campus newspapers do not compete in the market place. He acts as if commercial newspapers do, but fails to point out that the number of cities in the United States with competing commercial newspapers has dwindled to only a small number.

And he finally believes and seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the university believes and seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the university, a system in vogue in England and the colonies prior to the American revolution.

Why should the student newspapers reflect the diverse views of students, faculty members and administrators? Why should the points of view of administrators and students alike be reported? Why should the paper be expected to reflect in depth what is happening on and off campus when it concerns students? How do editors really know when they are fair and honest? How can reporting be responsible? How can professional guidelines make reporters responsible? Why should the paper take editorial stands on campus, community, national, and world issues? Why shouldn't the news columns reflect opinions of the newspaper? What happens if the newspaper refuses to follow any of these ideas? What if the student staff thinks they are foolish pap? Why should student newspapers be asked to do such things when no such pressure or requirement is expected of the commercial press? Obviously, if the campus press is genuinely and totally independent the university has absolutely no business of mentioning any of these matters to the staff. Duscha is out-of-order even bringing up such subjects if he really believes the campus press should be independent. If on the other hand, the university is willing to help students learn about journalism, perhaps some discussion would be appropriate.

Most appalling of all is that report unhesitatingly lumps all the 2,800 colleges and universities together in one simplistic description and tells administrators everywhere to set up independent, non-funded student publications.

Such advice would destroy campus student publications in all but a few institutions. If there is any doubt about this, a study of what has been happening to student yearbooks in the last five years would be most convincing.

Impact of the myth-makers, of course, is not clear at present. Essentially, their approach has been simplistic, didactic, and based upon superficial and trivial investigation covering only a limited number of examples.

...from the Inglehart report on "the mythmakers"

The Mythmakers

Authored by Louis E. Inglehart, Ball State University's Journalism Department Chairman, a report prepared by the National Council of College Publications Advisors attacks what it terms "the Mythmakers" in the journalism and higher education industries that have slowly but effectively built what it views as several false notions about student journalism. Despite its worthy title ("The College and University Campus Student Press: An Examination of its Status and Aspirations and Some of the Myths Surrounding It"), the report mounts an effective assault on "mythmakers" of all sorts. But its primary target is the AASCU study...and its attack is devastating.

The report systematically dissects the Duscha half of the AASCU report (the Fischer section is a legal case study which, as the Ball State study points out, is carefully dissociated from Duscha's polemic), analyzing factual error, logical contradictions and an array of unsubstantiated assumptions made by Duscha. Foremost amongst Duscha's assumptions is that regarding the merits of financial independence for the student press.

The "Mythmakers" study is, at present, the only credentialled and effective critique of financial independence proponents easily available. Its importance as a factual and theoretical counterpoint to the AASCU study is likely to grow with actions such as Senator Marchi's continued attempts to strangle the pursestrings of the student press. Those interested in obtaining copies (\$2. each) should write to Dr. John A. Boyd, Executive Director, National Council of College Publications Advisors, TMU 300, Indiana State University, Terre Haute (47809).

CCNY Cartoon Sparks Protest Marchi Bill, Buckley Attack

by Sally Johnson

Furor over a cartoon which appeared in a recent issue of the CCNY Observation Post, depicting a nun masturbating with a cross, has developed into yet another full-scale confrontation between the student press and elected officials who wish to prohibit the use of compulsory student fees to support what they consider to be "filth and obscenity," in the words of Senator James Buckley.

The controversial drawing, which appears below, was first run in the February 13 issue of the Observation Post in conjunction with a series of scatological stories — stories very much like those which have landed that paper in hot water on two previous occasions. In this case, however, the debate seems to focus on the cartoon itself on the premise that the drawing "discriminates" against people who hold a certain religious point of view as defined by federal statutes.

Attacks on the right of the student press to publish such material considering its funding sources have come from all levels, although Senators Buckley and Marchi are, at the moment, spear-heading the assault at the state and federal level. Although Buckley has not introduced any specific legislation on the topic as yet, he has taken a public stand on several occasions. According to the Senator who is widely-known as a conservative, "It is a vicious and incredibly offensive anti-religious drawing. Although the drawing in question was specifically directed against Roman Catholics, the bigotry underlying it was directed against all religions."

In order to prevent this sort of thing from happening in the future, Buckley has asked both the Department of Justice and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to launch full-scale investigations into the issue, charging that the cartoon could be considered "anti-religious propaganda." He further claims that the real issue at stake is not obscenity per se, but instead the right of a paper to publish material when that paper is supported by compulsory student funds and in that aspect differs from a commercial press. Beyond that, he has gone to the CUNY Council of Presidents to demand that they either implement existing regulations or create new ones which would establish specific guidelines for student publications.

Buckley's fellow Republican, Senator John J. Marchi, has also, as one might expect, become involved in the dispute — Marchi, for the past several years running, has introduced bills into the State Senate which, in one way or another, threaten the funding of the student press. The latest of these would prohibit the use of student fees to support college newspapers on the theory that students have no control whatsoever over the expenditure of these fees. State Senator Sidney Von Luthar has suggested that this bill stands a good chance of coming onto the

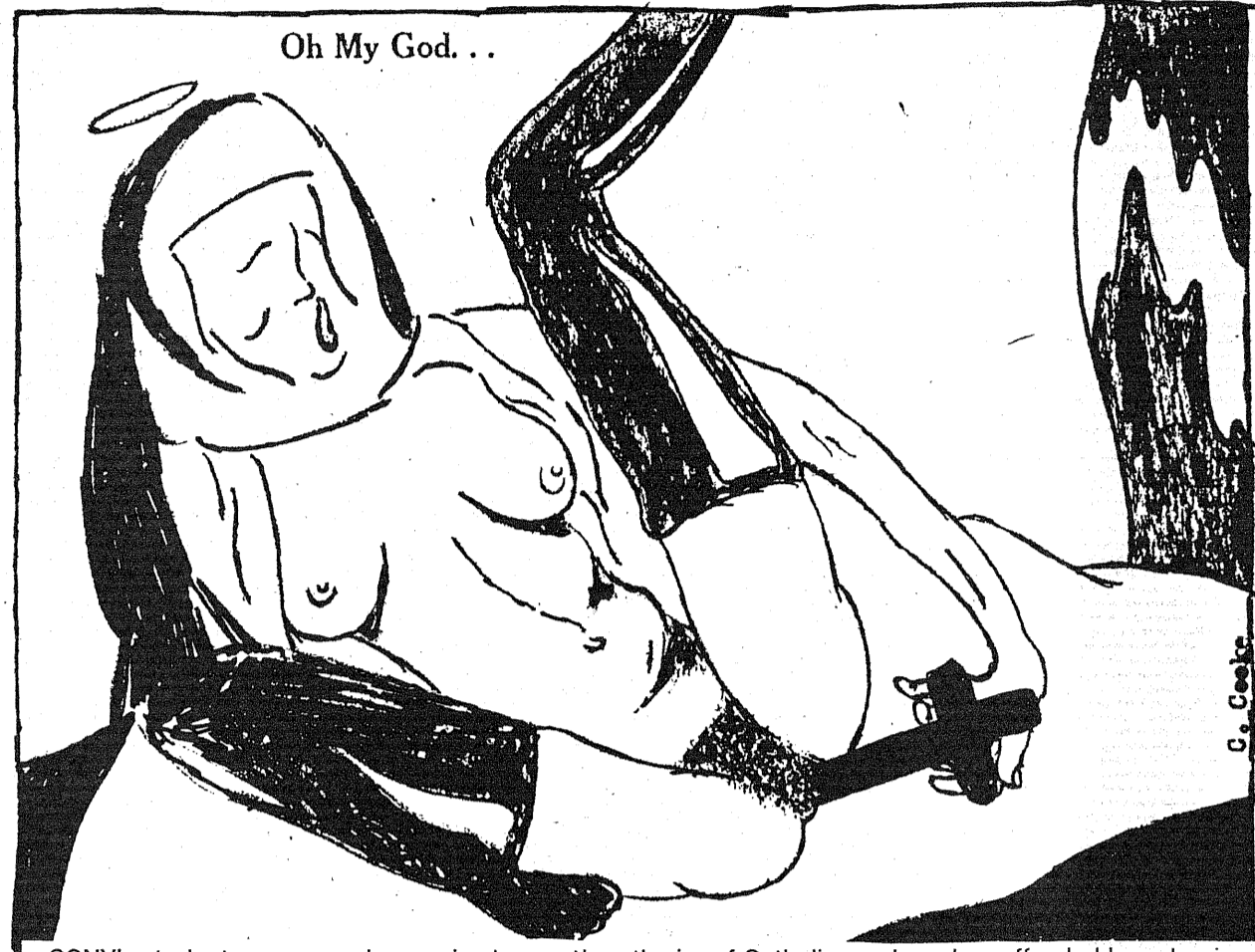
Senate floor for a vote, unlike the others which have died a natural death before they ever reached a vote.

This year's proposed legislation further leaves the student press under the jurisdiction of criminal and civil laws, while it prohibits the college from censorship of material for publication. However, in a court ruling which resulted from an incident involving the Dolphin and the Richmond Times some years back, student papers were declared to be the same as the commercial press. In that sense, they have been liable for their conduct for some

he was reacting mainly to that when he spoke of the need for policy enforcement.

Other attacks on the editorial ethics of publishing such a drawing have come from the students and faculty of CCNY as well as from interested outsiders, but the reasoning behind the objections varies radically. One reader from Massachusetts congratulated the editor and the cartoonist, Steve Simon and Bob Attansio respectively, for having "reached a new low in slime and filth. How does it feel to grovel in dirt?"

A CCNY student, on the other hand



CCNY's student paper may have raised more than the ire of Catholics and readers offended by vulgarized allusions to religious groups, in its decision to run the drawing of Observation Post cartoonist Bob Attansio. State Senator Marchi has since introduced a bill that would cut student fee support of student newspapers; U.S. Senator James L. Buckley has recorded his displeasure in the Congressional Record; and the University Student Senate wants to impose

time now — and free of college constraints.

The CCNY Student Senate, however, has felt the need to act upon the issue at hand, and has moved to establish press guidelines. Senate President James Small convened the Senate to consider how to force City College's five publications to adhere to CUNY policy regarding racial and religious prejudice.

"We are going to tell them to meet standards," he said recently. "There are laws on the books and we are going to have them enforced." Small did not specifically focus on the cartoon in question, but it is widely believed that

called the two agents provocateurs — the major thrust of his grievance was that the publication undercut all student attempts of the past to be taken seriously on a political level. His letter read, in part: "The conservative elements of the community and the enemies of a free press would like nothing better than to pick up a copy of OP and say to the legislature in Albany or to the House of Representatives in Washington, 'Here you are gentlemen, the voice of the students in America who want more money for education and a re-ordering of national priorities. They are obsessed with masturbating nuns, coprophilia, necrophilia and anything else calculated to be offensive to adults.'"

Still another reply, this time from the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights, asked whether the paper would treat Jews, or Blacks in the same fashion. "You are presumably responsible for the inclusion in that issue of what is undeniably the most debased expression of religious prejudice and obscene scurrility ever printed in any newspaper, student or otherwise."

In the midst of all this uproar, both Simon the editor, and Attansio, the cartoonist, have separately responded to their accusers in more recent issues of the Observation Post. In an article entitled, appropriately enough, "About That Cartoon," Simon makes the claim that the whole issue has been blown "way out of proportion." He admits that "perhaps we can be accused of lacking judgement in this incident," but he further states that the real issue at stake now is "the question of outside political interference encroaching upon the free expression of ideas in the

student press." While neither the Marchi bill nor the other three on the topic which have been introduced in the Legislative directly call the censorship, they all threaten funding in such a way that the papers, in all probability, would not survive.

Attansio, on the other hand, defends his drawing from a moral point of view, claiming that "the nun I depicted masturbating is enjoying herself. Are we still in such a sad point in time that sexual violence continues to be more acceptable to some people than sexual pleasure?" The cartoonist goes on to explain that he was raised as a Catholic, but ultimately rejected Catholicism when he concluded that "my religious conviction was related to my pain tolerance level."

In conclusion, however, he points to an exhibit of Belgian Symbolists and Surrealists which appeared in New

NYCLU Brief Civil Liberties Argument

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Do the First Amendment principles involving freedom of expression and the prohibitions against prior restraint forbid the respondents and the courts from censoring the articles challenged here and from enjoining the future publication of similar articles?
2. Does the Establishment Clause forbid a public university from subsidizing a college newspaper and thereby creating a forum for the dissemination of ideas even though the newspaper might on occasion print an article pertaining to religion?

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The present appeal arises out of two consolidated proceedings, commenced pursuant to Article 78 of the CPLR in order to compel respondent school administrators to adopt and enforce regulations prohibiting attacks against religion from being published in campus newspapers. In the first proceeding (Panarella v. Birenbaum) petitioners included a student at Staten Island Community College and his father. The Panarella proceeding was precipitated by an article entitled "The Catholic Church - Cancer of Society" which appeared in an issue of a student newspaper known as "The Dolphin" which is published on the campus of Staten Island Community College. The second proceeding (Mahoney v. Schueler), was precipitated by an article entitled "From The Hart" which appeared in an issue of a student newspaper known as the "Richmond Times", which is published on the campus of Richmond College. Petitioners included four students at Richmond College who viewed the article as a blasphemous attack upon Jesus Christ.

Both college newspapers "The Dolphin" and "The Richmond Times" are staffed and edited by students, but are published under the auspices of the colleges insofar as they are funded out of mandatory fees collected from all students and are afforded the use of campus facilities. Although both newspapers have members of the faculty of the respective colleges as advisers, neither newspaper is subject to any control over its editorial policies by the school administration nor is prior approval required of the contents of the materials published. In his affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court below, the President of Staten Island Community College, William Birenbaum, explained the basis for the college's policy not to censor the newspaper prior to publication. Mr. Birenbaum said, inter alia:

"The S.I.C.C. has not issued specific directives governing the content of material appearing in student publications to be enforced prior to publication. However, it has insisted that editors and writers are responsible for what they freely write and print. Thus the S.I.C.C. has sought to emulate the general societal patterns regulating a free press in the U.S. Namely, the editor, editorial board, and writer are responsible and accountable for a publication's contents, but their editorial judgment is not subject to review prior to publication.

"This choice against the establishment and enforcement of regulations prior to publication is based on the concept that a college is a community in which ideas must develop, be exchanged, tested, and discarded in which the unorthodox is given a hearing, and in which inhibitions against the new and the strange are at a minimum. It must be noted that the article in question has occasioned considerable debate and discussion on the campus of S.I.C.C."

Dr. Birenbaum's assertion that the article in question spawned considerable debate and discussion on campus is substantiated by the subsequent articles which appeared in the school newspaper. The piece which was the subject of the Panarella suit, "The Catholic Church - Cancer of Society" was published in a March 1969 issue of The Dolphin. The subsequent issue of The Dolphin, dated March 20, 1969, contained two letters to the editor which took issue with the thoughts contained in the earlier article. In addition, a column in the same issue of The Dolphin, entitled "Inquiring Reporter", contained interviews with six students about the original article. Of the six students interviewed, five were critical of the article and of its author. Thus the articles published in The Dolphin do not reflect a systematic attack upon any one religion or upon religion in general. Instead, the articles which were published in The Dolphin and The Richmond Times which are challenged here appear to be isolated and infrequent instances of student articles pertaining to religion.

Nevertheless, petitioners-appellants initiated these proceedings seeking "an Order directing the respondents to adopt and enforce rules and regulations prohibiting any and all derogatory and blasphemous references to religion in general, and any and all specific sects thereof, in any and all publications of the respective tax-supported public institutions, and assuring that a strict neutrality toward religion be maintained by these publications." In the Supreme Court, Justice Vito J. Titone ruled in favor of petitioners. The respondents appealed to the Appellate Division, Second Department. The Appellate Division unanimously reversed as to Panarella and reversed by a 2-1 vote as to the Mahoney proceeding.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTIONS ACCORDED TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THE PROHIBITIONS AGAINST PRIOR RESTRAINT FORBID THE RESPONDENTS AND THE COURTS FROM CENSORING THE ARTICLES CHALLENGED HERE AND FROM ENJOINING THE FUTURE PUBLICATION OF SIMILAR ARTICLES.

A. Students retain their rights of free speech and free press in publishing a campus newspaper whether or not the newspaper is supported and financed by State funds.

"It can hardly be argued," the Supreme Court declared in *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District*, 393 U.S. 503, 506 (1969), "that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. This has been the unmistakable holding of this Court for almost 50 years." Accordingly, any limitation upon a student's exercise of his constitutional right of free speech can only be accomplished in order to prevent conduct which has been found to be "materially and substantially interfere with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school."

There is nothing in the record below to suggest that the publication of the articles challenged here in any way interfered with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school.

It has been repeatedly held that the principles pertaining to the freedom of expression of students extend to and include the right to publish and distribute newspapers.

Moreover, the First Amendment protection accorded to a student newspaper is no different when that newspaper is maintained and financed by the state university than when the newspaper is independently supported by the students themselves. This issue has been raised and resolved in numerous cases including *Antonelli v. Hammond*, supra, where "the expenses of publishing (the student newspaper were) payable by the college from funds received from compulsory student activity fees."

The court in *Antonelli v. Hammond*, supra, discussed the problems presented by compulsory student activity fees and state financial assistance:

"Does this circumstance significantly alter either the rights of the students of the powers of the college president over the campus press? We think not . . ."

"We are well beyond the belief that any manner of state regulation is permissible simply because it involves an activity which is a part of the university structure and is financed with funds controlled by the administration. The state is not necessarily the unrestrained master of what it creates and fosters. Thus in cases concerning school-supported publications or the use of school facilities, the courts have refused to recognize as permissible any regulations infringing free speech when not shown to be necessarily related to the maintenance of order and discipline within the 'educational' process. (Citations omitted)." *Ibid* at 1337.

In sum, the responsibilities and prerogatives of the colleges—and concomitantly the state—in financing the student newspapers extend only to the maintenance of a forum for the dissemination of ideas. Accordingly, the schools can no more tell students what thoughts they can communicate within that forum than they can censor student expression within the classroom or prevent speakers from addressing a publicly financed school auditorium merely because the speakers express unpopular or even blasphemous views. In actuality, the participation of the respondent school administrators in the publication of the newspapers challenged here has stopped, as constitutionally it must stop, at the point of the state establishing such a forum. The school administrators have not interfered with the editorial policy of the newspapers. They have taken no position whatever regarding the articles in question; they have not endorsed an anti-religious policy; they have not supported one religion to the detriment of another; they have not supported religious views to the exclusion of anti-religious views.

This posture of neutrality was recognized by a majority of the Appellate Division below which concluded that:

"these newspapers have been established as a forum for the free expression of the ideas and opinions of the students who attend the institutions of higher learning. It has repeatedly been held that once having established such a forum, the authorities may not then place limitations upon its use which infringe upon the rights of the students to free expression as protected by the First Amendment, unless it can be shown that the restrictions are necessary to avoid material and substantial interference with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school." (CA 9).

The Court below found no such interference with the operation of the school. Without a finding of material violation by an injunction suppressing future publications.

It should be noted moreover that petitioners herein seek to enjoin not only past publications but have sought a court order directing the respondent school administrators "to adopt and enforce rules and regulations" prohibiting future attacks on religion. To this extent petitioners contemplate a system of prior restraint historically condemned by the First Amendment. In *Near v. Minnesota*, 283 U.S. 697, 716 (1931) the Supreme Court demonstrated that "liberty of the press, historically considered and taken up by the Federal Constitution, has meant principally, although not exclusively, immunity from previous restraints or censorship." Furthermore, *Eisner v. Stamford Board of Education*, supra, *Antonelli v. Hammond*, supra, *Fujiwara v. Board of Education*, supra, and *Riseman v. School Cttee. of City of Quincy*, supra, have held that the First Amendment prohibition against prior restraint extends to

protection of student newspapers also. *Near v. Minnesota*, supra, suggested, and *New York Times v. United States* convincingly reaffirmed, the proposition that the First Amendment ban on prior judicial restraints may be overridden only by a clear and convincing demonstration that the publication will "inevitably, directly and immediately" create a danger to human life and that suppression is necessary to avert such a danger. Petitioners do not even suggest that the future publication of anti-religious articles by the student newspapers creates so imminent a threat to human life as to justify a prior judicial restraint. Accordingly, neither petitioners nor the courts nor respondent school administrators can enjoin or prevent the future publication of anti-religious articles.

II. THE ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE DOES NOT FORBID A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FROM SUBSIDIZING A COLLEGE NEWSPAPER AND THEREBY CREATING A FORUM FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF IDEAS EVEN THOUGH THE NEWSPAPER MIGHT ON OCCASION PRINT AN ARTICLE PERTAINING TO RELIGION. INDEED, FOR THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OR THE COURTS TO ENJOIN ANTI-RELIGIOUS ARTICLES WOULD ITSELF CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE POSTURE OF NEUTRALITY DEMANDED OF THE STATE BY THE ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE.

As demonstrated supra, Point IA, in financing the school newspaper, the instant colleges can as a matter of law do nothing more than provide a forum for the dissemination of ideas. Moreover, as a matter of fact the participation of the school administrators in the publication of the newspapers has stopped, consistent with constitutional proscription, at the point of establishing such a forum. Accordingly, the state through the action of the school administrators, has assumed a posture of neutrality in matters affecting religious preference and practice. That such a posture of governmental neutrality is mandated by the Establishment Clause, is a principle in which both petitioners and respondents seemingly agree. Petitioners, however, contend that by financing the student newspapers the State has established the anti-Catholic articles to be published and therefore, the State has violated its obligation to remain neutral in matters affecting religion.

Would petitioners also argue that by providing police protection for a sidewalk orator who may be speaking in favor of a particular religion, the state is thereby supporting that particular religion and consequently the Establishment Clause has been violated? However much the Establishment Clause may have been designed to protect against "sponsorship, financial support, and active involvement in religious activity" (See *Walz v. Tax Commission*, 397 U.S. 668, 683 (1970)), the First Amendment does not, for example, forbid the state from affording police and fire protection to religious institutions. It does not prohibit the state from granting tax exemptions to religious organizations. Thus in *Zorach v. Clausen*, 343 U.S. 312-313 (1952), Justice Douglas, writing for a majority of the Court, pointed out that "the First Amendment reflects the philosophy that Church and State should be separated . . . The First Amendment, however, does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of Church and State. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways in which there shall be no concert or union or dependency one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter. (Otherwise, the state and religion would be aliens to each other — hostile, suspicious, and even unfriendly. Churches could not be required to pay even property taxes. Municipalities would not be permitted to render police or fire protection to religious groups. Policemen who helped parishioners into their places of worship would violate the Constitution. Prayers in our legislative halls; the appeals to the Almighty in the messages of the Chief Executive; the proclamations making Thanksgiving Day a holiday, 'so help me God' in our courtroom oaths — these and all other references to the Almighty that run through our laws, our public rituals, our ceremonies would be flouting the First Amendment. A fastidious atheist or agnostic could even object to the supplication with which the Court opens each session: 'God save the United States and this Honorable Court'."

As Justice Douglas has demonstrated the Establishment Clause does not prohibit all expenditures of public funds which may in some incidental and remote way result in some activity affecting religion. Surely the Establishment Clause could not be said to forbid a faculty member at a state university from discussing theology or religion in his classroom. The Establishment Clause could not prohibit a student at a state university from speaking out in favor of a particular religion even though the state by providing that student with a scholarship, with books, with instruction and with a classroom as a forum has remotely helped him speak out on the question. Similarly, the Establishment Clause would not bar a governmentally licensed television program from presenting a discussion pertaining to religion. And the Establishment Clause would not prevent a state university from permitting an auditorium to be used for a student critique on a theological subject even though the auditorium was being maintained by state funds. Consequently, in the case at bar, the Establishment Clause would not prevent a state university from subsidizing a college newspaper and thereby supporting yet another kind of student forum which might on occasion print an article pertaining to religion.

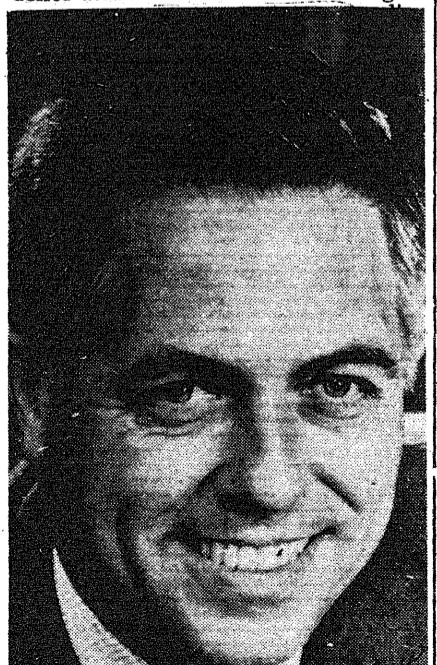
continued on page eight

Buckley Attacks Press As "Anti-Religious"

On March 11, 1974 Senator James L. Buckley (Rep.-NY), on the floor of the Senate, requested permission to have his statement concerning a cartoon which appeared in the City College newspaper, The Observation Post, printed in the Congressional Record. Senator Buckley's statement reads as follows:

Statement By JLB on Observation Post Drawing

The February 13th issue of the Observation Post, a publication written and edited by students of City College, contained a vicious and incredibly offensive anti-religious drawing. Although the drawing in question was specifically directed against Roman Catholics, the bigotry underlying it was directed against all religions. President Marshak of City College has sent a letter to those responsible for the publication of this drawing, stating his "personal outrage" by the drawing. It is my understanding that Alfred A. Giardino, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, has asked Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee to investigate



Senator James Buckley attacked the student press at CCNY for what he calls "anti-religious discrimination"

possible changes in university policy concerning such incidents at the next Council of Presidents meeting on March 11, 1974.

One of the most heartening signs to emerge from this distasteful incident is the outrage of the students of City University as shown by a statement of the Student Senate and by letters to the editor of the newspaper in question. It is obvious that civility, one of the cor-

nerstones of civilized discourse and ordered freedom evidently is still alive and well among the students, faculty and administrators in our cities and universities. These expressions of outrage are welcome but, considering the circumstances, they are not enough.

Part of the reason for the reluctance of university and college officials to take immediate stronger measures appears to be the fear that any action taken against those responsible for this deliberate act of anti-Catholic prejudice will be seen as an abridgement of free speech and of freedom of the press.

President Marshak has written: "City College, as a matter of principle, does not practice censorship of the student press in news or editorial matters. Not does it intend to do so in the future. However, freedom to publish implies the right of others to criticize what is published."

While I realize that President Marshak's view reflects the current by-laws of the University, it seems to me to be missing the point of the incident. What is at stake here is not the "right of others to criticize" an obscene and anti-religious cartoon published in a campus newspaper, but the question of whether anyone has a "right" to publish such a cartoon in a paper supported by compulsory contributions extracted from the entire student body. Thus offended students are denied the right to express their criticism in a most telling way; namely, through a withholding of their financial support. "Freedom to publish" quite simply is not the issue and I find quite disturbing a statement of absolute refusal to exercise administrative responsibility by stopping such offensive and divisive practices.

My own position on this question is based on my conviction that no one has the right to publish anti-religious, or racist, or clearly divisive propaganda of whatever nature in such a publication. There can be no compromise with bigotry and there should be no question as to the absolute prohibition of material offensive to racial, religious and ethnic groups in publications paid for out of funds imposed on students attending tax-supported institutions.

Therefore, I urge the Council of Presidents at their next meeting to immediately implement existing regulations against religious and racial bigotry in campus publications or, if existing regulations are not sufficient, to create explicit and strict regulations governing such matters, including expulsion of any student or group of students who deliberately abuse the

Student Fee Bills Impose State Controls On Uses

Three bills, besides the Marchi legislation, which would impose strict regulations on the collection and expenditure of student fees are pending before the State Legislature. While each of the three focuses on a different aspect of the mandatory fee system, there seems to be an attempt on the part of legislators to have some means of control over the largest and most politically active organizations on a campus.

At the moment, the bills are under consideration at the Joint Legislative Committee on Higher Education where one committee member termed them "very much alive."

University Student Senate Chairperson, Jay Hershenson, called Senate 7855 the worst of the three, because this piece of legislation is most directly concerned with the collection and disbursement process. The bill requires the chancellors of both CUNY and SUNY to "prescribe rules and regulations for the assessment and collection of mandatory student fees."

In addition, the bill places a maximum of \$50 per academic year on fees, and calls for any regulations concerning fees to be approved by at least 40 percent of the student body. This 40 percent figure is considered impossible to reach by most student government leaders, since very few can muster the necessary 30 percent vote for government elections.

On the spending end of it, the proposed bill would limit the amount of money which goes to any single activity to ten percent of the total amount collected. Historically, campus newspapers have received a much greater portion of student fee money,

and a budget cut of this magnitude could sink many of them.

The second of these bills (S. 7943, A. 9364) has been proposed jointly by members of the Senate and Assembly. The major import of the bill is that it prohibits any of the mandatory fee from being used for any "political party . . . or for any political purpose whatsoever." Several student editors have interpreted the ambiguity of the bill to mean that a newspaper would not be allowed to endorse any political position or candidate since that would indirectly use student fees. The freedom, however, is granted to the press under the First Amendment.

The last piece of proposed legislation on this topic is stamped Senate 8260 and is very similar in intent to the second bill. It calls for the prohibition of the use of student fees for "extra-campus or public interest lobbyist groups." Students at Queens College are already getting refunds of \$2 which they donated to a Ralph Nader research group.

State Assemblyman Leonard Stavisky (Dem.-Lib., Queens) explained the mood of legislators with regard to these new attempts to control students, saying that "they are reacting this way partly because of continued publication in student papers of advertisements for term paper preparation companies." He further indicated that the other major source of contention is the publication of pornographic material or material which "offends deeply held beliefs." While he opposes all three bills, he feels that the student press would do well to establish and obey self-imposed guidelines.

continued on page six

The Weekend On Racism

by Geoffrey Atkins

Once again I find myself boarding a bus to leave the callousness of the city to experience a workshop on Racism.

While riding up to the World Fellowship Center, I took stock of the people on the bus. There were thirty altogether. The ethnic breakdown consisted of one-third White, one-third Black, and one-third Hispanic people.

Saturday morning we started on our group exercises. The facilitators for the two groups were a Ms. Nancy Mamin, White, a consultant for the Foundation for Change, and a Mr. Luther Seabrook, Black, a principal at I.S. 44 in Manhattan.

Racism was defined as "prejudice combined with power" during our first group discussion. It was quite obvious to me that power was in the hands of the racist, and we were playing our usual role of Third World victims.

During the Saturday sessions, the participants were asked to draw pictures of what Racism meant to each of us. One of the interesting things is that the Whites all drew pictures of Third World People being victimized by Racism, but they also included themselves as victims of the system's institutionalized Racism.

Racism, as was pointed out constantly to the group by the facilitators, is a White problem, not a Third World problem. We may be prejudiced, but by

definition we are not racist. The covens of racist workshops are usually White, and the participation is usually disproportionately non-white.

While riding up to the World Fellowship Center, I took stock of the people on the bus. There were thirty altogether. The ethnic breakdown consisted of one-third White, one-third Black, and one-third Hispanic people.

Saturday morning we started on our group exercises. The facilitators for the two groups were a Ms. Nancy Mamin, White, a consultant for the Foundation for Change, and a Mr. Luther Seabrook, Black, a principal at I.S. 44 in Manhattan.

Racism was defined as "prejudice combined with power" during our first group discussion. It was quite obvious to me that power was in the hands of the racist, and we were playing our usual role of Third World victims.

During the Saturday sessions, the participants were asked to draw pictures of what Racism meant to each of us. One of the interesting things is that the Whites all drew pictures of Third World People being victimized by Racism, but they also included themselves as victims of the system's institutionalized Racism.

Racism, as was pointed out constantly to the group by the facilitators, is a White problem, not a Third World problem. We may be prejudiced, but by

with our own problems in relating to each other as people who are victimized by the same control exercised in our communities.

Looking back on the history of the '60's, and coalitions which existed then, we find that there were too many sellouts by our White radical allies. The consequence of these actions was demonstrated in our Sunday workshops.



A group of SICC Staff and students waited in the unseasonal snow for the bus which would take them to the weekend-long racism workshop in upstate New York.

constantly by the members of the group. We must get our own shit together before we deal with collaborating with the dominant culture. We have more in common as non-whites in regards to our culture, socio-economic position, and state of oppression.

There is no dogmatic approach defined by Black people, Puerto Rican people, Chinese people, or anyone that will erase Racism. Third World people stated, in the workshop sessions, that if we had absolute power we would be racist too, but maybe more humanistic in our dealings with whites because of our history, and if Whites want to eliminate racism in this society, they have the power to do so. We have to deal

give up the conveniences that power maintained for them. It was also in the Sunday session that many of the Whites began to force Third World participants to defend their feeling toward the White power structure. But it was pointed out by Mr. Seabrook and Mr. Nasaw that we are the victims, not the oppressors and as such, don't have to react defensively to their criticism of our prejudice. We are prejudiced by reaction rather than choice.

Whites are also convinced that to solve Racism we must accept their solutions. This concept generates from the inherent racism of the system which excludes Third World people from the decision making processes at all levels (in business, families, social and political institutions). I don't like Whites telling me what is good for Blacks. The Black experience is a Black experience. Can you check it?

With the culmination of the weekend, I asked myself what did I gain from the workshop. The answer was — a chance to lower the ten layers of shit between truth and projection. The participants were given a chance to intellectualize their shortcomings, handicaps, prejudices, emotions, and power within the system. It gave people of different backgrounds a chance to relate to each other and fulfill certain psychological needs.

I have sent a letter to Peter E. Holmes, Director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, and to J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, asking them to investigate the possibility of such anti-religious propaganda constituting "discrimination" as outlined in federal statutes. I do not believe it is unreasonable to state that it is discriminatory to deliberately offend the religious convictions of members of religious and racial groups in a publication that has its office in and owes its very existence to an institution receiving public funds.

Vet's Day

continued from page one

of his recognition of the peculiar problems which face the Viet veteran:

"Today, however, after a controversial war in Southeast Asia that most Americans want to forget, we have allowed veterans' benefits to lag behind the needs of the GI Joes of the 60's and 70's who answered their country's call. There were no victory parades for you young men, no wild street celebrations — it all ended with a whimper. And now large numbers of you face re-employment and adjustment problems every bit as severe as those faced after World War I, World War II, and Korea."

He claims, further, that his own recently sponsored legislation would cover every aspect of veteran needs, including tuition and college fees as well as supplies and room and board, although the majority of these are theoretically covered by present plans.

Caudill, who has only held that post for three months, explains that the function of his office is essentially a public relations one in that he handles all personal contacts with vets and all specific problems are directed to his office.

Although the official meeting was broken up by 4 p.m., Murphy stayed along with Lee Caudill of the area Veterans' Benefits Office, to answer questions from press and vets.

PSC Refutes

continued from page one

desirability of class size ceilings in remedial courses (as well as in freshman English composition courses) in a Letter of Agreement of October 1, 1973m Yet the letter and spirit of the agreement have been widely violated and the size of remedial classes has exceeded educationally sound limits, primarily because the University administration has failed to allocate the necessary funds.

3. Academic support—research and professional training—is required as the very foundation of Open Admissions. New teaching modes and new teaching materials designed for underprepared students must be developed through a concerted University-sponsored effort. We desperately need an Open Admissions support program to initiate research into teaching materials and techniques and to train incumbent and prospective teachers and counselors.

4. Assessing the outcomes of Open Admissions is essential to planning the future direction of the program. Which curricula, pedagogical methods and counseling techniques work and which do not? Individual faculty members and groups have made some excellent qualitative evaluations of aspects of the program, but the University administration has made little such effort.

The latest attempt by the University administration to inform the Board and the public as to the effectiveness of the Open Admissions program is the report issued March 17, 1974. "Student Retention under Open Admissions at the City University of New York: September 1970 Enrollees." Followed Through Four Semesters." Its conclusion, as expressed by the University administration, is: "Using computer techniques for the first time to 'track' students from one CUNY college to another, the report by Professor David Lavin revealed that about seven out of ten of CUNY's first Open Admissions freshmen were still enrolled at some City University college after four semesters." The report is distorted in these respects:

1. The report does not follow enrollees "through four semesters," as the document claims in its title and text. It follows enrollees through three semesters. The report falsely credits as "retained" after two years those students who registered for courses in the fourth semester but either never showed up for or never completed those courses. This distorts the time frame under study and erroneously raises the retention rates by approximately 10 per cent.

concede point No. 8 which deals with the need to reform the V.A.

"We feel that our office has been responsive," he said. "The V.A. hasn't always been able to cope with all veteran problems; but with our new campus liaison activities (VAC in New York), we can establish one-to-one contact. Vets can see the same person every time, they can arrange visitations."

Despite testimony to the contrary, Caudill holds to a claim that vets, for the most part, "are getting their checks on time. If a vet calls us, we pay him." While he concedes that there "were some awkward situations last fall," he believes that the institution of the advance payment system should alleviate most of those problems.

Congressman Murphy, on the other hand, knows "that vets complaints are true — I've been chasing vets' checks for 10 years." He believes that the two-year eligibility extension will definitely go through this year; moreover, he does not envision Nixon making any attempt to veto its passage.

In his view, the overall "structure and concept of the V.A. must be changed. Put in Vietnam people who are sympathetic to present veterans' problems." The real problem he sees in the system now is that "there is no pressure on the V.A. The first priority of a bureaucracy is to perpetuate itself, so public and Congressional pressure must be brought to bear on the V.A. in order to effect any kind of change."

have been admitted to the University before Open Admissions. Removing the "regular" students from the "cohort" further reduces the actual Open Admissions retention rates by 7 per cent.

3. Two thousand students are missing from the report and unaccounted for. The report gives the total number of freshmen admitted in September 1970 as 33,412. Both the 1972 Master Plan of the Board of Higher Education and the 1973 Open Admissions Report of the University's Office of Program and Policy Research fix the figure at 35,511. Given that all previously reported retention rates are now regarded "inoperative" by a sophisticated computer, the University administration is obliged to explain the sudden disappearance of 2,099 enrollees—6 per cent of the freshman class—three and a half years after the fact.

4. The total magnitude of the quantitative distortions is impossible to establish. We estimate, however, that after removing "regular" students from the "cohort" and after allowing for fourth semester dropouts, the retention rate of Open Admissions students after four semesters is closer to 53 per cent than the 70 per cent claimed in the report—for the students accounted for.

5. The report omits all mention of collegiate achievement. It deals only continued on page eight

Alumni Notes

by Ed Gray

Just returned from the seventh annual conference of Alumni Associations of the State University held at the new Americana Inn from Friday March 28th to Sunday March 30th at Albany N.Y.

Many sessions and workshops were on problems concerning Community Colleges and a panel ensued on topics of Alumni participation in the area of admissions, Placements and Foundations. Questions and answers followed the lively discussions.

At the Banquet on Saturday Evening the keynote speaker was Ernest L. Boyer chancellor of the State University of New York, who noted that future expansion of the State University would not consist of the building of new classroom buildings or dormitories but much off campus activities would be inaugurated to combat the rising costs of a building program. Also he went on to explain the changing trend of students in that about fifty percent of today's enrollment of adults and that there should be no age limit to self development.

On Sunday April 21st the Alumni members will join for an exhibit visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Manhattan after a Tour of the museum the group will have lunch together climaxing a nice outing.

Applications are still being accepted for scholarships for students in need and information will be supplied on Consumer savings by using Purchase Power. Also a list of job opportunities are available at the Alumni office in room C-111.

The Alumni Association meetings take place the 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month in the Presidents Board room the 2nd floor of "A" Building at 7:30 P.M. Refreshments are served and everyone is welcome to attend.

Veteran's Bill of Rights

1. THE RIGHT OF ALL WOUNDED AND DISABLED VETERANS TO FIRST RATE MEDICAL THERAPEUTIC EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTENTION NO MATTER WHAT THE COST

2. THE RIGHT TO WORK THOUSANDS OF JOBS WERE FOUND OR CREATED FOR THE WWII VET NOTHING AT ALL HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE VETERAN OF VIETNAM WE ARE FOR THE MOST PART UNEMPLOYED

3. THE RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION TUITION FEES AND BOOKS WERE PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER WWII THOSE VETERANS ALSO RECEIVED \$75 A MONTH FOR LIVING EXPENSES THE VIETNAM VETERAN IS EXPECTED TO PAY FOR TUITION FEES BOOKS RENT FOOD CLOTHING ETC ON \$220 A MONTH

4. THE RIGHT TO AN ON THE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM AFTER WWII A MASSIVE EFFORT WAS MADE BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO HIRE TRAIN AND OTHERWISE REINTEGRATE THE VET INTO THE WORK FORCE TODAY WE ARE LUCKY IF WE GET A TWO MINUTE SPOT AFTER THE LATE MOVIE CONTAINING A RATHER BANAL "DON T FORGET HIRE THE VET

5. THE RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE COUNSELING FOR VETS WITH READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS (BAD DISCHARGES DRUG OR ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE LACK OF HOUSING)

6. THE RIGHT TO APPLY FOR SMALL BUSINESS LOANS UNDER THE SAME PROGRAM THAT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO WWII VETS

7. THE RIGHT TO APPLY TO LOW COST GI INSURANCE UNDER THE SAME PROGRAM THAT WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO WWII VETS

8. THE RIGHT TO A RESPONSIVE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION THE VA HAS BECOME A MONOLITHIC BUREAUCRACY AND HAS NEVER BEEN CONCERNED WITH THE VIETNAM VET WE FEEL THAT A COMMITTEE OF VIETNAM VETERANS WORKING WITHIN THE VA WOULD BE MORE RESPONSIVE TO OUR NEEDS (THE THOUSANDS OF VETS WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEIR CHECKS BECAUSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE FOUL UPS ARE AMPLE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CREATION OF SUCH A COMMITTEE)

9. THE RIGHT TO LOW COST DENTAL AND MEDICAL COVERAGE THE CREATION OF A VETERANS HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

10. THE RIGHT TO A SINGLE DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE WITH THE ELIMINATION OF SPN NUMBERS

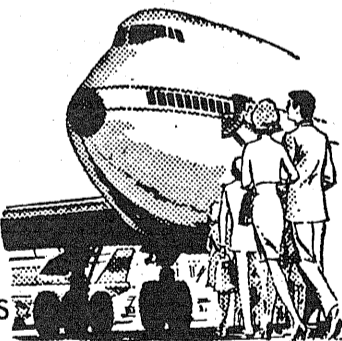
THE VIETNAM VETERAN DIDN'T ASK IF IT WAS INFLATIONARY WHEN HE WENT TO FIGHT THE WAR HE SIMPLY SERVED HIS COUNTRY IT IS ABOUT TIME THAT HIS COUNTRY STARTED SERVING HIM

Starting May 5, 1974

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

\$299

plus \$30 Tax and Tips



- SUNDAY TO SUNDAY
- ROUND TRIP JET
- HOTEL 8 DAYS, 7 NIGHTS
- Helio Isla
- MODIFIED AMERICAN PLAN 2 Meals Daily
- TRANSFERS & BAGGAGE HANDLING
- ALL TIPS & TAXES. All package plus \$3.00 Departure Tax. Air fares subject to CAB air tariff changes.
- CHILDREN'S RATES AVAILABLE.

Come in or call us. . . let our experienced staff guide you in saving vacation dollars

DeSIMONE TRAVEL

202 Bay Street Tompkinsville -

273-9200

STATEN ISLAND MALL

Mid Island

761-2000



BURGERS ARE OUT SOUVLAKI'S IN
(TRY THIS NEW EATING CRAZE AT:)

GO-GO'S SOUVLAKI KING

HOME OF THE GREEK HERO
(formerly WETSONS)

1525 Hylan Blvd., DONGAN HILLS

THE FIRST OF MANY RIGHT HERE ON STATEN ISLAND

WE ARE THE FIRST RESTAURANT TO SERVE GREEK FOOD AS A QUICK MEAL

We specialize in GREEK HEROS
(A FANTASTIC MEAL ON "PITTA BREAD")

Also: SHISH-KA-BOB on Pitta Bread
ITALIAN SAUSAGE on Pitta Bread

Each for the low price of **95¢**

WAIT! THERE'S MORE!
A Fantastic Greek Salad **45¢**

IN ADDITION TO THE GREEK FOOD:
OUR BURGERS: Big Go-Go's
Jr. Go-Go's
FRENCH FRIES • FISH ON A BUN • FRIED CHICKEN
... and more yet!

We will open daily at **6 AM** serving
A BREAKFAST SPECIAL:
until 11:00 AM
Bacon or Ham & Eggs w/Home Fries **99¢**
Pancakes or French Toast **99¢**
w/Bacon or Ham
Egg on a Roll **35¢**
Coffee **10¢**

Come down and enjoy our
European Atmosphere & Greek Music

BUT PLEASE... NO DANCING IN THE AISLES!!!

THE LITTLE ITALIAN VILLAGE

By **Cangiano**

With the unique **CHEESE & WINE CELLAR**—a first on Staten Island
2271 Hylan Blvd.

Aronowitz on Labor The False Promise of the American Dream

Ed. Note: Stanley Aronowitz has been, at various times in his life, a worker in the steel, auto, and electrical industries.

His analysis of the history of American labor, False Promises, came out last year to excellent reviews and a couple of nominations for major awards. In the following interview, he discusses his feelings about American labor and the market economy in light of political and economic changes which have come about since his work appeared.

NF: First of all, I would like to discuss a quote from your book: "Instead they were reared on the doctrine of infinite opportunity within an expanding economic system and the expectation that they would not starve no matter what."

Do you think that an awareness of this attitude on the part of government accounts for prevailing rationalizations by what you term "scholars and public relations men" arguing the end of economic expansion?

ARONOWITZ: I think that this society is still generally committed to providing for the elementary material needs of most of its people. That is the base upon which most of the social structure was built; I don't think this government has any intention of cutting social welfare to the point where people starve.

I do think, however, there is a deliberate attempt to reintroduce the economy of scarcity because it is good for industrial discipline, is good for the competitiveness of individual lives, is a very good means by which the rebellion that was generated by the 1960's can be repressed.

NF: You argue that "workers tend to become profoundly conservative under conditions of increasing material deprivation". Do you think disillusionment likely to follow renewed arguments that "one can still starve no matter what" will create a more materialistic bent in WWII and Korea's war babies?

ARONOWITZ: I think that that's a temporary phenomenon that we're undergoing. I do think that the apparent end of the surfeit of material goods has generated certain conservative feelings. What's interesting about it is there was disbelief. Most people thought the government and corporations were full of crap. But their lack of acceptance was not militant, it was a cynical and generally quietistic disbelief.

People may go to the polls in 1974 for congressional elections and overwhelmingly elect Democrats, but at the point where the crunch was heaviest in food and gasoline shortages people were still striving for position. They were still worrying about their school or jobs. They were more worried about defending what they had than they were about fighting against what I think was one of the great corporate rapes of our time.

NF: Do you think current lay-offs in the auto industry will break the independent spirit, from the unions, expressed in the Lordstown strike, or intensify it?

ARONOWITZ: No. I don't think that

will intensify the Lordstown strike spirit. I think that the wild cat movement is quite independent. I think it will dampen it for a while. But what is happening in the automobile industry is a transition to where the car companies are going to produce fewer cars and raise the prices to maintain their standard of profit. I think that the people who are left are going to be asked to produce more.

However, it cannot be denied that over the past year or so there's been little activity compared to the previous three or four years, primarily because there have been layoffs and there has been a concern about keeping one's job. I don't think that among young people concern about keeping one's job is going to keep them permanently conservative.

NF: Do you see the "big car" basis of current auto industry layoffs as indicative of your claim that the technological capacity of American capitalism is subject to limitation because of the profit motive application?

ARONOWITZ: Yes. General Motors is a very good example of that. General Motors refuses to accept transition to the small car, notwithstanding ecological barriers or gas prices or anything else. They are standing with what they call intermediate size cars which are huge in comparison. General Motors is arrogant to the extent they believe they are going to continue to shape public taste in behalf of big cars; that the public will be willing to spend high gas prices to have the prestige, pseudo-power and pseudo-traditions one gets from a large car. I also think they fear a small durable car would cut into their profits because they would turn over much more slowly than the large junk heaps that are offered on the market.

I would make one more point. The options available to a very large company like GM go beyond their ability to monopolize the automobile industry, if they lose car sales they will go into another product line. For example, they will go into mass transit or whatever will make profit. They don't care, if cars don't go this week, they'll go into guns. They did it during the Second World War, they have done it substantially during the Korean and the Vietnam Wars, and there is no reason why they won't do it into the next Middle Eastern War.

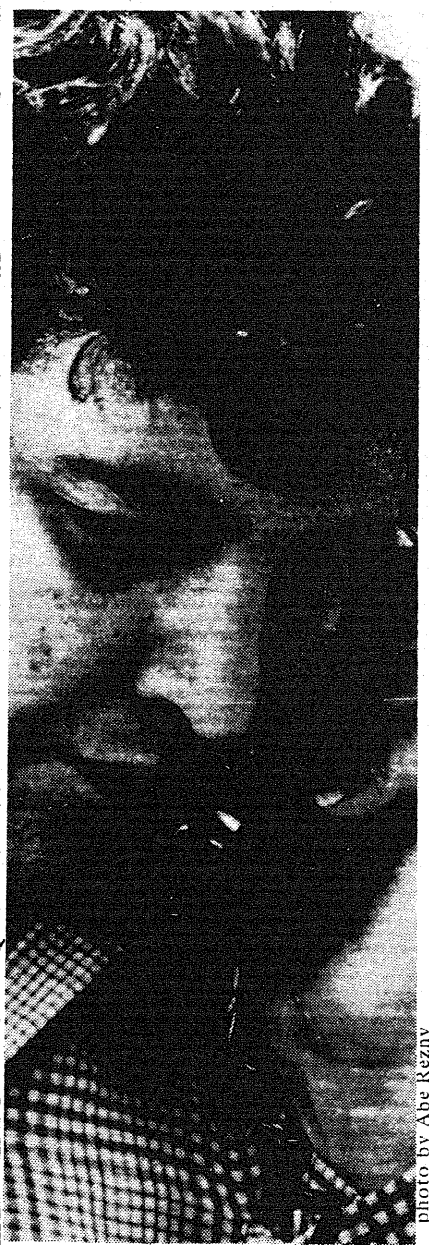
NF: You argue that a sort of cultural colonialism prevails over the American working class, would you describe it?

ARONOWITZ: The cultural colonialism is essentially the monopolization of leisure time by the same companies that monopolize almost all other products. On one end is the internalized use of leisure time by working class people in general and on the other end, the use of advertisement, T.V. and other industries.

The combination of those two produce a colonized leisure — a leisure which is largely bounded by the products of the mass media. On the other side, what I mean by the "internalized agreement" is the inability of modern human beings to generate their own culture, to be able in any way to produce a culture of their own through making of music, language and artistic productions. That struggle between a desire and a

possibility of a popular culture and the colonized mass culture continues to go on. I think most of the times people lose that fight.

There is some room for creativity, and what I say in the book is that the one area that is potentially available to people in our society for their own autonomous culture is the area of play. It is ordinarily performed during leisure. The time when people become most involved in play is childhood. The reason that childhood has become the real propository of a popular culture is



increasingly paid with a work base combination of leisure and company time, does this colonialism also affect management?

ARONOWITZ: Yes. One of the things I say in the book about that, is that the manager spends his so-called "working time" and his leisure with the company. In order to get higher pay, he'll go to school. The manager takes courses, or the clerk aspiring to be a manager spends his leisure time in school taking courses in Business Administration for a promotion. The Civil Servant gets a Masters degree, or a BA, or a high school diploma for the sole purpose of advancing within the bureaucracy.

Those uses of leisure time, which are work connected, mean that the individual becomes totally the property of the organization. The individual, qua individual, almost loses its identity, perhaps except in bed.

Except, what I think that happens in bed is that people usually do things very much according to the images which are transmitted to them by the mass media. You know, we develop conceptions of sexuality or conceptions of what is proper use of games, which are largely inherited and transmitted from the work world. It is through mass culture.

NF: Who comprises, in your terms, the working class and who the ruling class?

ARONOWITZ: The old traditional conception of the working class, the Marx conception, is of the industrial working class. Those who produce the commodities for the alternative conception, those who produce profit for capital. That means that anyone who produced goods and did not own or control the means of production is considered the working class. The problem with that definition is that it comprises a minority in America. It does not take into account the fact that American capitalism does not only rest on this material base—its machinery, its skilled labor—but it also rests on its administration.

If we took the government out of business, business would collapse. Educational systems, the welfare systems, the health systems which employ millions of people are as important for the psychological and social reproduction of the system as the steel mills and rubber factories or the garment factories. It is for that reason anyone who doesn't own or control the means of production, or who doesn't manage them on behalf of the controllers seems to me to be members of the working class.

That means that managers and people who are really the owners, are not. For example, a plant manager, a college president, a director of a hospital, a director of a welfare system, those people are managing the system of power. They are not in general in control of that system, they don't really own it. They are managing it on behalf of owners who are largely unseen in our

society. Kissinger is a manager, Nixon is a manager and it has nothing to do with their personal riches, but it would mean that they are not the ruling class. It certainly doesn't mean they are the working class. They are what C. Wright Mills calls the "new middle class" or the managers.

The ruling class, in this country, are the people who have control of the economic, social, and political reigns of power. They are the people who own the majority of corporate wealth. I don't consider an owner of a garment factory to be a member of the ruling class, he just happens to be an entrepreneur. David Rockefeller, J. Paul Getty, the Morgans, they are the ruling class. I don't think there is any question that the Standard Oil Company, Texaco, Gulf, the United States Steel Corporation, GE and the people who have effected control—not with the majority of the stock, they may have 10 per cent, 15 per cent of the stock but can mobilize the rest. Those people constitute, more or less coherently, a ruling class in this country.

Sometimes they fight with each other, sometimes they have differences on specific economic and political issues. Certain elements of the ruling class support the Democratic party, others support the Republican party. The true ruling class in America now are the people who control those corporations that are called "multi-nationals".

NF: How do these fit in . . . You don't have one family controlling multi-national corporations.

ARONOWITZ: I don't think that is true. I think the U.S. based multi-nationals are the important corporations in the world. They are largely groups rather than families. The DuPont family, the Rockefeller families are just the prominent representatives of those groups. But the groups are relatively small numbers of people.

Many of them still have inherited wealth, they are "cowboys", that is a new entrance of that fairly tight circle. I think they have been defeated in the last five years. The upstarts, J. Paul Getty variety, H. L. Hunt variety, they have been put in their place and the energy crisis was all about putting them in their place. The food crisis was certainly that activity in the large multi-nationals.

Let me tell you something about the energy and food crisis as it relates to the question about the working class. My interpretation rests on three things: First, and most important, was to redress the international balance of payments deficits, straighten the dollar. Food and energy played an identical role in that respect, they both account for 50 per cent of international trade; food has been a most important export crop. I'm talking about the food shortage here. The raising of the price of soy beans and wheat was all about the possibility of subsidizing international trade to maintain the value of the dollar.

Second, the energy situation was a bid by the oil companies to take control of the world's energy resources. They succeeded in doing that. They bought nine of the eleven coal companies: They set up in joint ventures some major nuclear fuel industries (General Atomic being one of them reported in Business Week this month). They

groups put cars together, and they could get together every morning to decide who should do the engine assembly and who should do the trim. Now that simply rotates boring tasks. I realize the problem with that, except that it could be intrinsically rewarding since they would make decisions about the car in some way.

We still live in a society where habit and spectacle replace genuine creative use of our cultural time. We don't have a good sense of our space. A lot of people have been totally externalized. They only see their fate in terms of the world as it is outside of their skin. The task of revolution is a much broader



Photo by Abe Reznay

control most of the uranium mines and have taken "vertical" control, that is marketing process and drilling of almost all the oil industry throughout the world. They put Japan and Europe behind the eight ball. Raising the price of crude oil seven times helped the value of the dollar and put the European, Japanese and would be independent corporations in terrible trouble.

The third major thing is that the "third world" has now become almost totally dependent on the "first world". The developing alliance of the 1960's and 60's is virtually smashed among third world countries. The OPEC countries (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), including Venezuela, are now more aligned to the United States than they have ever been before.

The ruling class in this country is now going to move away from the traditional imperialism, and is actually going to build manufacturer and service sectors in this country. To that extent, it means the American worker is going to have to pay for that development. Part of the paying is higher prices. It is going to be an international leveling of the standard of living between the United States and Europe.

NF: You argue that capital or "bread and butter issues" are no longer enough, that the quality of life at the workplace must change. Can you give an example of an optimum workplace situation in manufacturing and in human services industries?

ARONOWITZ: There are no optimum situations that's for sure. There are four conditions for improving the quality of the workplace, whether it be human services of manufacturing. Workers have to have power over the product that is produced—which means determination of what should be produced. Second, they must have power over who shall produce it. Third, they must have power over how it shall be produced. And fourth, they must have power over how much should be produced. The optimum condition is where the producers share authority with those four basic aspects of any production.

In the human services it's much more complicated. In the book I said there are issues in the human services which cannot be answered by workers control because there is a relationship between the consumer of the service and the producer of the service. There is no reason why people in health care ought to have total control over those issues. The issues are the same about power, but the determination is to be much broader to include consumers—not only direct consumers of the service, but the potential consumers of the service. I do not claim that the demand for workers' self management, or workers control, or popular control is a simple one to implement. It's much easier to hire a manager and have a corporate ruling class. It's much easier to have a very powerful centralized state of bureaucracy.

What I'm talking about is a far more decentralized situation that would require a greater amount of coordination in order for it to be rational. The pre-condition for that would be the possibility of cutting the work day down to four hours, so that you could spend the rest of the four hours making decisions. Making the people decision-makers requires the time that is now invested entirely within the hands of management; so you would have to cut down the time in production. I also think there is a real problem of whether any one, in any factory, at any time can be at all satisfied.

Herbert Marcuse says the problem is essentially one of reducing the amount of necessary dull, boring, monotonous labor to the absolute minimum—so that the rest of the time can be spent with creative tasks such as decision-making, or art or cultural activities, the productive use of leisure.

I don't agree, although I don't have an easy answer to how one can do, I think the object is for work to become play. People should literally enjoy and feel spiritually rewarded by their work, and we have to begin to find work processes that vary enough to be creative although that might be slower and less efficient. You don't have to have production lines. In the Volvo plant, they do it by groups. You could have

one than simply changing the relationships of power; it's not seizing power over production or power over the state, it's changing the way people are living their lives.

That's why it's so much more complicated than has ever been imagined. It's entirely possible that we could offer Rockefeller a job in the Parks Department. We could put all of the manufacturing and service industries in our society in to the hands of the working people. But the working people have been trained to be, in many cases, colonized human beings. They will reproduce the old relationship to authority if they are afraid of their own power, if they don't know how to live their lives. If we're still basically objects and not subjects of our own history, that won't do very much good.

NF: You claim that "the infection of democratic ideology and the social legitimization of erotic needs by mass culture among this generation of young workers constitutes the permanent roots of the revolt." Can you explain specifically how so, on the basis of their permanence?

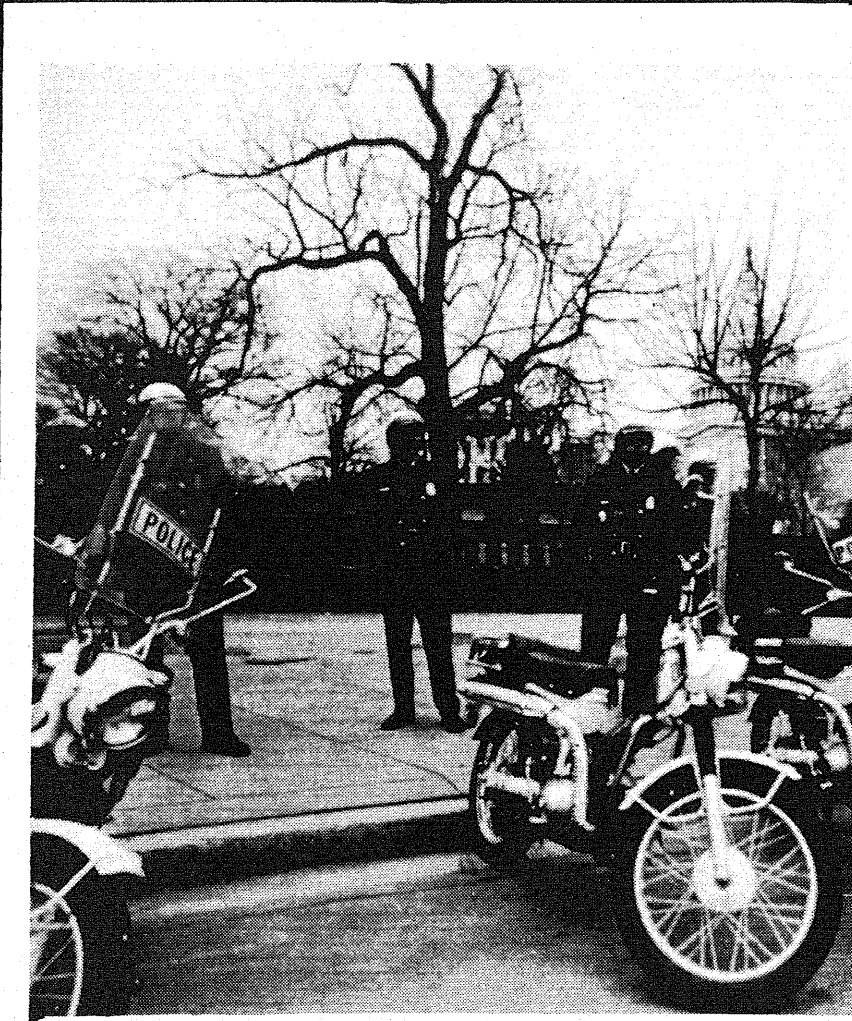
ARONOWITZ: Well, I think that what any capitalist society really needs for self-perpetuation is much more than the ability to provide material goods for its members. I think at some point we have to recognize that many people believe that what the society is also offering is equal opportunity, human equality over and beyond the work related equalities, offering a degree of democratic participation.

One of the things that's happening in our country is that fewer and fewer proportionally are voting, which indicates that they are learning that the promises which have been made to them about the inviolability of the electoral apparatus have been broken. But that doesn't mean that they've given up. Those democratic principles have been repeated to us in schools; we have a culture that, by and large, pretends to be democratic, so they believe in it until they find out that they have been manipulated out of their money, out of their food, out of their gas. They've gone to school and gotten a Ph.D. and they still can't find a job. They've participated in all these

continued on page eight

because it is the only time in life when our life is relatively unbounded. It happens that T.V. and radio even try to take over childhood. Such productions as "Sesame Street", which are purported to be very sophisticated educational efforts do, however, put the child in front of the tube, rather than creating its own forms of play.

NF: Based on your argument that corporate management personnel are



Vietnam veterans were greeted at the Capitol in Washington by helmeted, riot-control police who stuck with the group throughout the day as they marched from the Capitol to McPherson Park and then to the V.A. Building. Refused admission to the V.A. center, the vets demanded to see the Veterans' Administrator. Instead, all they got was permission to meet in the Caucus Room of one of the local D.C. administrators which meant another long hike in the rain back down Pennsylvania Avenue.

While CUNY vets were busy inside with hearings, a group of veterans from Massachusetts sold apples on the steps of the Capitol to legislators and tourists. According to them, Project Apple took place in memory of the vets who, during the Depression were forced to sell apples for a living because of inadequate benefits.



National Veterans' Day: Skirmish on the Home Front



Photo by Abe Reznay

D&L TYPING SERVICE 356-3125 - 356-7602

NICHOLAS ESTATES GARDEN APTS. 3 1/2 rooms \$175 4 1/2 rooms \$225

Why go all the way to Long Island to Sutz & Sutz... CALL OR STOP IN FOR A PRICE QUOTE

MEN, if you're tired of paying more for less... come see us CADENCE SHOES

"Climber" Season: Diamonds Are A Girls Best Friend

by Kevin Lawrie

Throughout the years, since inception of highly spirited and competitively natured collegiate and professional athletics, much recognition has been paid to those young, virile, all-American athletes of the male persuasion known as "jocks". It wasn't until recent years when the Billie Jean King, Olga Korbuts and Shane Gouls have made a dramatic impact on the sports scene demanding female recognition on all levels of national and international competition.

Now inter-collegiate athletics are broadening with increased participation of women in competitive sports. To attest to this trend, S.I.C.C.'s Womens Softball Coach, Gladys Meyer, has for the first time had to cut five players from her roster during this year's pre-season tryouts before opening against Manhattan Community College.

Clad in their traditional Dolphin Gold and Black the Womens Softball team took the field on Tuesday, March 26th, in their season opener defeating Manhattan C.C. 16 to 6 - proving once and for all that "diamonds" especially softball diamonds, "are a girls' best friend".

Leading the team to this impressive

victory was veteran hurler Kathy Caliguiri, who fanned 12 Manhattan batters and allowed only one hit and no earned runs in her 6 and one-third innings on the mound for S.I.C.C. Kathy also belted out two hits scoring one run as well as taking a stolen base.

Barbara San Roman had the big bat for the Dolphins going 4 for 4 with three doubles and a triple bagger. Barbara, who is an ace shortstop, is a keen prospect in her first season with the S.I.C.C. team.

Other first-rate performances were also turned out by Center Fielder Aileen Renner who hit the only home run of the game chalking up 3 RBI's in the process; veteran catcher Maria Hernandez got two hits, her total for last season; Sarah Willis, a threat on the base paths, stole 2 after reaching base on a fielder's choice single; Marie Scamardella and Judith Colibiano made base hits.

Another fine performance was given by Linda Pelayo at third base. Linda, who, according to coach Meyer, is an "agile and fast fielder", dominated the "hot corner" for the Dolphins squad.

Kathy Caliguiri was allowed some relief in the 5th inning when freshman pitcher Sue Techey relieved. Sue, pitching her first game in a Dolphin uniform, found herself in quite a fix with bases loaded. Manhattan scored 3

runs on two errors and another on a balk by the over-anxious pitcher. But Ms. Techey kept her poise and pitched to one more batter before Kathy Caliguiri was brought back to the mound to finish up.

Other members of the team who saw little or no action in this first game of the season include infielders Linda Doherty, Barbara McEvoy, and Ellen Molloy, outfielders Debbie Bochieri, Sharon Callahan, Anna Prendergas and Carolyn Rocover, who also helps with the infield chores. Also participating were scorer Josephine Field and equipment manager Eda Smeraldi.

Coach Gladys Meyer is "very optimistic" concerning the overall success of this year's team - "These girls have tremendous ability as well as good attitudes and the love of the game that it takes", explained Meyer. "they'll help each other out in order to win".

And winning is what they want. Meyer is looking forward to placing in at least the top four, thereby placing in a double elimination tournament to be held this year at Rockland County Community College. Playing to potential and their first game standards will almost assure them a berth in the tournament.

New Grade Changes By Course & Standing Committee

The Committee on Course and Standing, at its March 7th meeting, adopted the following resolution in reference to the present grading system at S.I.C.C. (see News Ferry, Dec. 4th).

1. The instructor or (if the instructor is no longer with the school) the department chairperson can give permission to a student who has received an X grade to "Jout" of his or her course after the semester is over.
2. A student who has received 18 credits of J's will be reviewed by the Course and Standing Committee for removal of matriculation. This policy will begin as of Spring, 1974.

Implemented into this resolution is the fact that a student who has received an X, and due to "extenuating circumstances" did not drop the course during the semester (medical reasons, job changes, etc.), may obtain permission from his or her instructor to do so and therefore, change the X into J. The appropriate card may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

Assistant Dean of Faculty Cecilia Perrault finds it necessary to note that students should be aware of the fact that being a full-time student is not necessarily the basis for constituting matriculation; part-time students may also be matriculated. This fact, therefore, may lead to the implication that it might prove harmful for a

AID Highlights Humanistic Ed.

by Jerrold Hirsch

The AID Center, is actively involved in promoting Humanistic Education, coordinated by Prof. Jerrold I. Hirsch, on the campus of Staten Island Community College. The AID Center project will sensitize the college community around the characteristics and emotional dynamics of our students and campus.

Planned is the centralization of ongoing Humanist Education programs in improving the educational organization of this institution. To further the humanization of teaching techniques and learning activities and the building of creative college task groups concerned with improving student participation and decision making, sexism, and the use of conflict and emotion constructively are some of the current items of interest. A selection of problems for study and research and the development of a Resource Center and Library are presently in the works. Workshops in Humanistic Education for students, faculty, administration, and staff with experiences in techniques associated with group dynamics, sensitivity training and encounter groups are contemplated.

Prof. Hirsch has been actively involved with students in creating a human relations group. He has also consulted with agencies outside of Staten Island Community College such as Esalen Institute of San Francisco, California, National Training Laboratory of Bethel, Maine, and the SUNY Student Development Center in Albany, New York. There will be ongoing announcements of institutes and programs in effective education. Hopefully, educational opportunities will be made available for undergraduate students.

Two meetings have already been held with interested persons.
For information, contact Prof. Jerrold I. Hirsch, at Trailer No. 5, or Extension 7872.

STECKMAN'S SPORTING GOODS

564 Bay Street

open 9-6 daily and Thurs. 'til 8 447-9442

featuring a complete line of quality sporting equipment at

EVERYDAY LOW PRICES (Teams outfitted)

student to register as a full-time student and drop courses later in the semester thinking that this would be necessary to maintain matriculation. A student under this false impression may only be endangering his or her academic standing if this reasoning leads to the accumulation of 18 credits in dropped courses. Students intending to re-register for a course should realize that an X grade may be a more favorable alternative since it is a repeatable grade.

NYCLU Brief

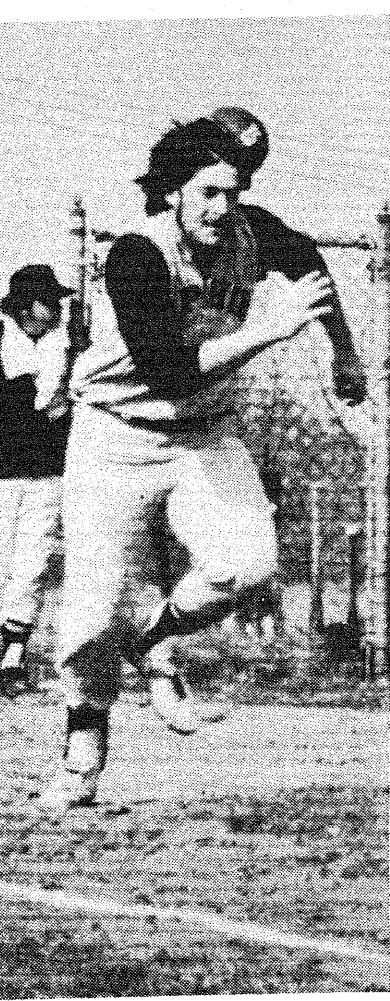
continued from page five

In attempting to determine whether a particular governmental activity was offensive to the Establishment Clause, Chief Justice Burger writing for the Court in *Walz v. Tax Commission*, supra, at 675, posed the question of "whether the involvement is excessive, and whether it is a continuing one calling for official and continuing surveillance leading to an impermissible degree of entanglement." As discussed supra Point I, by the very nature of government subsidization of a student newspaper and the free speech implications of that involvement there can be no censorship and no review by the school administrators of the contents of the newspaper. Accordingly, there can be no governmental involvement "calling for official and continuing surveillance leading to an impermissible degree of entanglement." Moreover, neither by qualitative nor quantitative computation can governmental involvement in the publication of the articles in question be regarded as "excessive".

Petitioners-Appellants transparently attempt to obscure the distinction between government support of the college newspapers and government support of the student articles printed in the newspapers. Petitioners-Appellants hope to achieve this obfuscation by using the word "publication" to refer both to the newspapers and to the challenged articles. But the distinction is a significant one. It is conceded that the government is involved through the college in financially supporting the newspaper. Nevertheless, the government is not involved and does not support any or every article that appears in the newspapers. The articles are written and edited by the students not by governmental officials.

Furthermore, the record does not indicate that either of the newspapers challenged here engaged in a systematic attack upon any one religion or upon religion in general. Indeed the articles which were published in *The Dolphin* and the *Richmond Times* and which are challenged here appear to be isolated and infrequent instances of student articles pertaining to religion.

The decision to publish the challenged articles was made not by the school administrators but by the student editors. Indeed if the school administrators had attempted to censor the Anti-Catholic articles, the administrators would have violated not only principles of free expression but the Establishment Clause as well. It would itself be a breach of the neutrality mandated by the Establishment Clause for the school administrators to censor the Anti-Catholic articles and thereby assume a position supportive of the Pro-Catholic viewpoint. Similarly the courts of the State of New York would violate the Establishment Clause were they to enjoin the publication of anti-religious or blasphemous articles. The courts cannot be in the position of enjoining anti-religious articles on behalf of and to the benefit of pro-religious advocates (See *Shelley v. Kraemer* 334 US 1 (1948)). Such injunctions would violate the posture of neutrality demanded of the State by the Establishment Clause. In this regard the case of Joseph Burstyn, Inc. v. Wilson, 343 U.S. 495, (1952) is instructive. The Burstyn case involved the constitutionality of a New York licensing statute which permitted the banning of motion picture films on the ground that they are "sacrilegious". Among the issues raised was whether the New York licensing statute violated



the Establishment Clause. The New York Court of Appeals upheld the statute. See 303 N.Y. 242 (1951). Judge Fuld, however, dissented and said, at 303 N.Y. 268:

"Insofar as the statute permits the state to censor a moving picture labeled 'sacrilegious' it offends against the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution, since it imposes a prior restraint - and, at that, a prior restraint of broad and undefined limits - on freedom of discussion of religious matters. And beyond that, it may well be that it constitutes an attempt to legislate orthodoxy in matters of religious belief, contrary to the constitutional prohibition against laws 'respecting an establishment of religion' (quotations omitted)."

On appeal the United States Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals in a unanimous decision. See 343 U.S. 495 (1952). Justice Clark, delivering the opinion of the Court again raised the questions posed by the Establishment Clause. At 343 U.S. 505 Justice Clark declared:

"Application of the 'sacrilegious' test, in these or other respects, might raise substantial questions under the First Amendment guarantee of separate church and state with freedom of worship for all. However, from the standpoint of freedom of speech and the press, it is enough to point out that the state has no legitimate interest in protecting any or all religions from views distasteful to them which is sufficient to justify prior restraints upon the expression of those views. It is not the business of government in our nation to suppress real or imagined attacks upon a particular religious doctrine, whether they appear in publications, speeches, or motion pictures."

Over all, Black sees Constituent Groups as a "menas to eradicate depersonalization within this institution" - overall, however, the success potential of the Constituent Curriculum Concept is yet to be demonstrated.

Interns Wanted

Apply in T-36, or call 720-9198.



Batters Up: Dolphins Ice Hostos

by Kevin Lawrie

A combination of hard hitting, intimidating pitching, heads-up base running and the ability to capitalize on their opponents' mistakes aided the Dolphin baseball team to barrel over Hostos C.C. 11 to 1 in their season opener April 3rd at SICC.

Despite sloppy errors in the early innings, SICC maintained the poise to annihilate Hostos, a team-one Dolphin player referred to sarcastically as the "South Bronx Bombers". Dolphin ferocity and some undue racial tension, generated by both clubs, unseamed the Hostos team. By the bottom of the seventh, Hostos became so frustrated that a slight temper flare-up resulted in an intra-squad rhuarb.

Dolphin's starting pitcher was right hander Paul Bianco who went 3 innings, allowing only two hits and giving up one run on an error charged to his brother, the Dolphin shortstop.

Hostos, first team on the scoreboard, made their only run in the top of the third. In the bottom Staten Island tied things up as Bot Bianco avenged his error earlier in the inning, slamming a double into left center field.

Vin Aversano, a hard throwing right hander, came in to relieve Bianco in the fourth inning. Too overpowering for Hostos batters, Aversano gave up only one hit in 3. Fourth inning, Dolphin bats came to life. They scored 1 run on 3 hits in the bottom of the fourth to take a one run lead.

The fifth inning proved to be the climax of this virtually one sided contest. A Dolphin rally ignited that resulted in a slew of base hits which widened the Dolphin lead to 5 runs.

As if this was not enough to completely demoralize the Hostos team,

PSC Refutes

continued from page six

with student survival. This is a marked departure from the 1973 Open Admissions report, which devoted all of its 129 pages to collegiate achievement. That report showed, for example, that only 3x per cent of Open Admissions students had completed 36 credits with a Grade Point Average of 2.0 (the minimum average required for graduation) after three semesters. The current report leaves out any such findings. It also fails to incorporate the fact that, by University policy, no students were forced to leave the University for scholastic reasons during the first two semesters, and very few were discharged for such reasons in the third semester. If dropping out is not necessarily failure, as the report contends, then the converse must also be true: retention is not necessarily success.

6. The report's unfounded conclusions perpetuate myths that discredit the Open Admissions program. One myth holds that since Open Admissions is so successful and since so many students are "making it," all those who drop out are hopeless collegiate failures, as if they had their chance and muffed it. Another myth claims that the entry and survival of large numbers of Open Admissions students must necessarily corrupt other students and overall standards, as if the quality of an elective or upper-division course is somehow diluted by the presence of a remedial course down the hall. A third myth is that you're

Aronowitz

continued from page seven
democratic institutions and they begin to get upset.

Now the erotic needs are very much more complicated. Democratic ideology pervades the whole society, but none of the practices. That's a prevalent contradiction which often creates the basis for revolutionary or radical consciousness.

One thing that Marcuse points out is that one of the functions of mass culture is to provide some degree of satisfaction of erotic needs which are denied at the work place, at schools - what we see, of course, is the rise of pornography, the glamor girls, the suggestive advertising, the streaking phenomenon. What still remains an unsolved problem is the fact that basically people are not comfortable with themselves in relation to the question of sex.

There are too many ambivalent messages being transmitted - on the one hand, sexuality is flaunted as an objective phenomenon; on the other hand, it is subjective in that it is still a no-no. People don't know how to deal with it, and what we have is a rise of impotence-impotence taking on many forms. We don't even feel we have enough time to eat much less copulate - every part of our life is fragmented.

Sex becomes a truncated, totally debased experience which socially doesn't have that much legitimation. We don't have the sense of being comfortable with it. It's a serious "business - you can't continually repress sexuality. It's not just the erotic needs for play and for satisfaction at work. It's a genuine need for the satisfaction of the life energies, as Freud would put it. If those things are thwarted, you can't expect that the narrowest type of sexuality is going to work.

NP: You point out in the human services that the "old art of instruction has essentially disappeared" in teaching and that "for many younger doctors, medicine corresponds little to the old comprehensive, personal-care model" of the past. Do you see the tendency to politicize teaching and other service professions as to some degree victimizing the people those professions ostensibly serve?

ARONOWITZ: Yes, to some degree the unionization of teachers and doctors has taken place as a response to the sense that teachers and doctors have that they are workers. The victimization of the client whether it be student or patient is basically a by-product of unionization. It happens, but there doesn't seem to be any way out as long as we have a highly centralized, bureaucratized educational system where specialization, 48-minute hours, requirements which are dictated from above intervene in the teacher-student or the doctor-patient relationship.

Sports Schedule

Tues. April 16

Baseball vs. Nassau CCC 3:00 pm
Golf Team vs. Brookdale JC-Rockland CC 2:00 pm

Fri. April 19

Golf team vs. Westchester CC-Ocean County CC 2:00 pm

Sat. April 20

Tennis vs. Fashion Inst. of Tech. 2:00 pm
Track & Field vs. Bronx, Manhattan 11:00 am

Tues. April 23

Golf Team vs. Nassau, Farmingdale, Dutchess 2:00 pm
Tennis vs. Dutchess CCC 3:00 pm

Thurs. April 25

Baseball vs. Farmingdale 3:00 pm

Sat. April 27

Baseball vs. Kingsboro CC (2-7 inn games) 12:00N
Track & Field vs. KBCC-Suffolk-NYCCC 12:00N
Tennis vs. Ocean County CC 2:00 pm

Constituents

continued from page one

important aspect of the workings of Constituent Groups. Given the low Quorum required by the Student Government Constitution, any group of interested students, such as a club or an organization, has a means of having their interests and desires known by their participation in Constituent Groups.

Martin Black predicts that there will be a significant rise in students who attend constituent group meetings by next semester providing that Student Government puts money at the disposal of Constituent Groups; Senators establish better communications with their constituents through the mails; and that chairpersons of the groups keep office hours in their specific curriculum areas.

He also predicts that Constituent Groups will take on a new characteristic. Not only will they be considered political units, but they will become the basis for a greater social atmosphere among students united together by their common area of curricula.

Over all, Black sees Constituent Groups as a "menas to eradicate depersonalization within this institution" - overall, however, the success potential of the Constituent Curriculum Concept is yet to be demonstrated.

Attention New Club On Campus INTER VARSITY CHRISTIAN CLUB

Club Hours Wed 1:30 - 3:30

B - 208 William Martynек, President

GRASMERE New Two Family Detached House

5 Over 6 rooms w/Full Basement 2 Car garage Large Lot

Occupancy within One Month call 9-5 541-9890

Coach James Tait turned one of his players Marc Gallo, loose on the base-paths to shake up the opponents infield. Gallo turned in an impressive performance for Dolphins stealing a total of five bases, including home plate, in this first game of the season.

Both teams went scoreless in the 6th inning. Top of the seventh, left-hander Steve Galluccio came in to relieve Aversano. Galluccio struck out 5 of the 6 batters he faced in his 2 innings on the mound; while his team added one more run in the bottom of the seventh.

In the 8th inning the Dolphins iced the proverbial cake. A double with one out sparked off another Staten Island rally which again resulted in 4 runs.

The Dolphin power surge bogged the Hostos bats. It was the "Day of the Dolphin". The final score was 11 - 1, Staten Island.

either "for" Open Admissions or "against" it, "it" being a fixed absolute, as if the University administration's (and the public's) responsibility to its students ends as soon as they enter t rough the open door.

CONCLUSIONS

If Open Admissions students were given a reasonable opportunity of collegiate success, then retention rates would lose much of their significance in evaluating the program and the University administration would not feel compelled to produce defensive studies.

But remediation has not been adequately administered, class size limitations have not been honored, the University's academic support in the form of curricular research and professional training is still on the drawing boards, and the assessment of outcomes has been studiously meager and simplistic. Now all we have on the public record from the University administration is a misleading picture of retention, which generates exaggerated expectations among the students and the public.

Unsupported claims of success foster the most dangerous myth of all, that Open Admissions is being adequately managed by the University administration and adequately funded by the City and the State. If Open Admissions has been such an unquestioned success—if it was such a tremendous success with its very first class, when space, resources, staffing and counseling were underfunded by every account, including the University administration's—how does that reflect on the credibility of the University administration's legitimate requests for adequate funding in the past and future?

We conclude that the University administration has mismanaged the Open Admissions program and has covered up this mismanagement with misinformation.

We know that the Board of Higher Education shares our commitment to Open Admissions. We are therefore calling on the Board to conduct an intensive investigation into the Open Admissions policies of the City University administration.

Rotary Award Goes To Student Nurse

Staten Island's Community College \$500 Rotary Scholarship has been awarded for the current year to Mrs. Janice Rothstein.

Mrs. Rothstein, a graduate of Port Richmond High School, is a full time nursing student at the college who currently has a grade point average of 4.00, the highest possible average. Mrs. Rothstein, who has two children and is an active member of the college's Student Parent Cooperative, serves as a student representative at faculty meetings of the Nursing Department. She also is a member of the Advisory Committee on the planning for the new Learning Town at the college. Her husband is also a student.

PHOTOGRAPHERS KONICA

Autoreflex T-2 w/57mm 1.4 Konica Hexanon 28mm 2.5 Auto Vivatar W.A. 135mm 2.8 Auto Vivatar Tele. w/Cases, Lens shades, & Filters

Call Lewis Day 720-9198 or T-36 Eve. 356-6311

Studio Apartments

Air Conditioning, Wall to Wall Carpeting, free utilities, Doorman

The FOUNTAINS 1100 Clove Road 968-8661



Maria Lavary, President of the Confederation of Alumni Associations of SUNY, and Edgar S. Gray, Alumni Association President of Staten Island Community College, examine a copy of "The News Ferry" at the Confederation's yearly conference. Ed, a columnist for "The News Ferry", was one of over two hundred educators in attendance at the conference.