

# The News Ferry

The Learning Town Press

Staten Island Community College

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## Nixon Veto Threatens Vets Ed Benefits

### SICC, City Leaders Claim Current Bills Inadequate

### Vets Day Protest Planned

"What's done legislatively this year is it," is what Jack Peters, director of the Veterans Advisee Center at SICC had to say about the situation.

He is not the only one speaking in terms of urgency.

"Outside activities and pressures are needed immediately to insure speedy passage of new GI bill entitlements which could include increases in monthly educational payments of 13.6 per cent (House of Representatives recommendation) to 24 per cent (Senate Committee recommendation)," stated a leaflet drawn up to announce a recent Veterans Action Conference at SICC. (See page 4 for details). The conference was endorsed by no less than eight groups on campus; among them both the Day and Evening Session Student Senates, the Black Student Union, the Puerto Rican Organization and the Vietnam Vets Assistance Association.

"There is absolutely no guarantee that this legislation will pass easily," the leaflet stated elsewhere, summing up the problem succinctly. "President Nixon warned Congress that he would not accept more than a maximum of 8 per cent in increased benefits, let alone the whole package suggested by the Veterans Affairs Committee."

Adding fuel to the fire is the claim made by many people, mostly vets, that the present GI bill is woefully inadequate.

"The World War II bill paid \$500 per year in tuition—enough to pay for 85 per cent of the schools in the country. They also got subsistence payments of \$75 per month, which was the average income of over one-third of the U.S. citizens at the time. Vets now get an allotment which puts them below the poverty level, and out of it they pay for room, board, tuition and fees."

The bill most likely to pass, according to some informed sources, is H.R. 12628. The house bill approves a 13.6 per cent increase in educational benefits for veterans. The increase means that a single veteran will receive \$250 per month instead of the current \$220. These rates were last increased in September 1972, at which time an average increase of 25.7 per cent over the then existing rate was granted. Since that time, an increase in cost of living slightly in excess of 10 per cent has occurred.

The bill was considered and passed the House, without amendment, by a vote of 382-0; this despite a request from the White House for only an 8 per cent increase.

In addition to increasing educational allowances, the bill—actually amendments to existing law—will:

(1) Increase the period of time during which veterans must complete training from the present 8 years following last discharge or release to 10 years. (Veterans who were discharged after January 31, 1955 and before June 1, 1966, whose eligibility for training is scheduled to expire on June 1, 1974, will have until June 1, 1976 to complete training.)

(2) Remove limitation on number of veteran-students the Veterans Administration may assist under the work-study program, and increase the number of hours during which a veteran may work under this program from 100 to 200 per semester or enrollment period and the maximum a veteran may receive for such work from \$250 to \$500.

(3) Reduce the disability requirement for eligibility to receive vocational rehabilitation (for service-connected disabled veterans of the Vietnam era) to 10 per cent. Presently

veterans whose service occurred after January 31, 1955 must show a disability rated at 30 per cent or more or, if less than this degree, the disability must be "clearly shown to have caused a pronounced employment handicap."

(4) Allow veterans to count periods of active duty for training (usually 6 months) when computing periods of eligibility for education and training, provided that the veteran serves on full-time active duty for a period of 1 year or more subsequent to performance of active duty for training.

(5) Allow a veteran who was captured and held as prisoner of war following his last discharge or release to exclude the period of time detained as prisoner of war (plus any period immediately following release from detention when he was hospitalized) when computing the period of time during which he is eligible for training.

(6) Permit an exception to the prohibition against enrollment in a program of education for which a veteran is already qualified, by allowing up to 6 months of assistance for pursuit of refresher training, to allow a veteran to update his knowledge and skills and to be instructed in technological advances which occurred in his field of employment during the period of his active military service. Training must begin within 12 months from date of discharge or release and must be pursued continuously except for interruptions beyond the control of the veteran.

(7) Extend eligibility to pursue farm cooperative training (which is now available to veterans) to wives, widows and children eligible to receive training under the war orphans education program. Those eligible include wives and children of 100 per cent service-connected permanently disabled veterans and widows and children of deceased veterans whose deaths are service-oriented.

(8) Allow educational institutions offering courses not leading to a standard college degree to measure such courses on a quarter or semester-hour basis in some cases, provided that no course is to be considered a full-time course when less than 25 hours per week of net instruction is required.

(9) Allow the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to pay a reporting fee to a "joint apprenticeship training committee," acting as a training establishment. This fee, usually \$3 per year per veteran enrolled, is presently payable to authorized educational institutions.

(10) Establish a "Vietnam Era Veterans Communication Center" with the Veterans Administration, to be composed of VA employees who are veterans of the Vietnam era. The proposed center would be charged with making periodic evaluations of the

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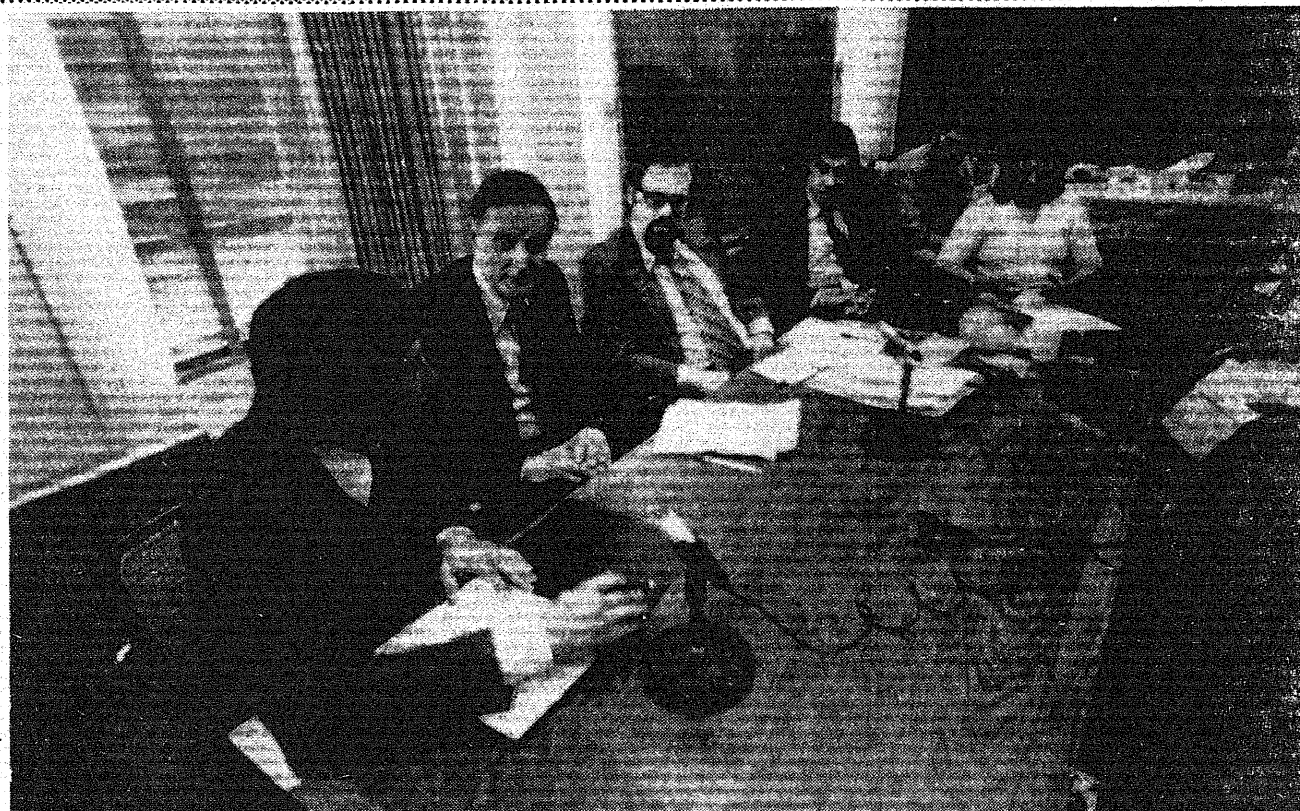


Photo by: Mark Lawrye

Sponsored by SICC and Ralph Bunche Institute, U.N. Energy Seminar featured (L to R) Suhail K. Suhaiber, Kuwait Vice-Consul, Seymour Maxwell Finger, former U.N. Ambassador, Zind Moryuir, Kuwaiti Consular Officer and Oded Remba, Professor of Economics

## Energy Seminar: Kuwait Vice-Consul Claims "Have-nots" Will Settle World Gas Crisis

"We are not refusing to sit together; this is the first time we have ever been asked for our opinion... been asked to discuss an equals world economic matters," claimed Suhail K. Suhaiber, Vice-Consul of Kuwait at the recent "World Energy Crisis Seminar." The seminar was hosted by SICC's International Students Program and CUNY's Ralph Bunche Institute to provide the SICC Community a global perspective on the current energy crisis.

The seminar was originally scheduled to include Kuwait's Ambassador and Iran's First Secretary, but the Iranian representative was unable to attend and Kuwait's Ambassador sent Suhaiber instead. Also included on the February 28th panel were Zind Moryuir, a Kuwaiti Consular Officer, SICC Professor Oded Remba (a widely published economist) and its moderator, Seymour Maxwell Finger, former U.N. Ambassador for the U.S., present director of the Ralph Bunche Institute and faculty member of SICC's Political Science Department.

Suhaiber opened the session with a short discussion of what he typified as "exaggerated" claims about the impact of current Arab policy toward oil production and profits. He added that oil prices were not the only commodities undergoing price increases, noting agricultural products in particular, and claimed it is the intent of the Arab oil producers generally to arrive at "reasonable crude oil prices."

To support his position, Suhaiber characterized current concern with Arab oil policies as being as much a product of "high taxation and huge profits" of industrial states, and their consequent impact on consumers, as it is the current hard economic line taken

by Arab oil producers. He also suggested that cutoffs of aid to underdeveloped countries, by western industrial nations, are not necessarily based on the current world energy crisis.

Claiming as much concern as western nations about energy shortages, Suhaiber held that the Kuwait government is researching energy alternatives and searching for ways to integrate their current wealth with overall economic and social development of the young Kuwaiti nation (Kuwait gained independence in 1961). "Regional projects and Arab unity,"

Noting that Libyan nationalization of a British company in 1970 was a precursor of things to come, Remba cited another Arab proverb: "he could not deal with the mother-in-law, so he took on the wife." To explain the "trends," he claims have led the Arab oil producing states to take on the entire western world.

1. "Nationalization" and "Participation" moves. As Remba describes it, Iraq and Libya went the "nationalization" route, while the other Arab states have pursued "participation" ownership (partial nationalization) with oil companies. From an original 25 per cent, he held the original plans called for 51 per cent control by the 1980's, and that recent Arab policies have far exceeded those goals including Kuwait which has gone from 25 per cent to 60 per cent "participation."

2. The second trend outlined by Remba is "conservation" of oil resources on the part of small population nations coupled with attempts to maximize production on the part of larger population Arab oil states. He claimed the small states such as Kuwait (with 1 million people), Saudi Arabia (with 6-10 million) and Libya (with 2 million in 1971) are seeking to stretch the life of their oil reserves, following the axiom: "oil is worth more in the ground than in the bank."

In contrast, Iran (with 30 million people) and Iraq (with 11 to 12 million) have sought production increases and, in the case of Iraq, World Bank loans to accomplish them; a practice, Remba claims, seems unfair to sub-Sahara Africa and Latin American nations who need loans more (parts of sub-Sahara Africa, such as Ethiopia, are now suffering from drought and consequent threat of famine).

3. According to Remba, there has been a six-fold increase in crude oil prices since 1971; the price is up 600 per cent in the last 3 to 4 years and four-fold since October of 1973. Countering Suhaiber's claim of exaggerated impact, Remba held that the bulk of increased prices have occurred since January 1st of this year and that the impact of the increases on global economic stability is staggering.

Thumb-nailing a sketch of what he termed "the economics of oil," Remba traced the pricing route of a barrel of oil (42 gallons) produced in Saudi Arabia (the most widely used oil is the Saudi's "light" oil) at 4.6 cents with estimated overhead of 10 cents.

Remba suggested that the jump in crude oil prices from one-fifth cents per gallon at the well head to 50 cents at the pump was due largely to the high level of government revenues per barrel, which he estimated to be \$7 to \$7.50 each. By his figures, oil companies make 50 cents per barrel, though he indicated that figure may now be up to \$1; transport of the oil costs \$1.50 per barrel and the delivered price is \$9-\$12 per barrel or 100 times the cost of production.

4. Remba warned that the highest increase in Arab government spending was to feed a multi-billion dollar arms race in an area wrought with military tensions between the U.S. and USSR.

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Photo by: Mark Lawrye  
S. Maxwell Finger

## ESG Resolution Severs AID Ties, Creates P&B Issue

by Sally Johnson

Resolving that AID staff member Nancy Muniz has not performed adequately as an advisor, the Evening Session Student Government has entered into a full-scale memo war with SICC President Birenbaum over their handling of the issue.

In an ESG resolution dated February 22, twelve evening student senators charged, among other things, that "Nancy Muniz has not shown adequate capability, regardless of effort, during the past Fall semester, as advisor to the Evening Session Student Government..." Although the controversial resolution was addressed to President Birenbaum, copies were forwarded to three campus publications as well as to Day Student Government Chairperson Leona Sanders and to Sarg-in-exile. Neither Ms. Muniz nor AID Director Martin Black received notification.

Responding to the ESG statement "dated on George Washington's Birthday," Dr. Birenbaum answered that the ESG had violated BHE By-laws with the public resolution, moreover that their "conclusions are inappropriately embodied in a legislative action." He further expressed his regret that "being in receipt of so few substantial legislative notifications from your Council during its regime, the one you sent me on February 22 so much demeans the stature and importance of duly constituted government."

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## Accruals Jump Due To: "Unique Factors," BHE Rep

by Fred Armentrout

"A unique combination of factors," is the basis of the recently announced jump in SICC's and other CUNY colleges accruals rates, according to Gerald Posman, Special Assistant to the Vice Chancellor for Budget and Planning (a position, now vacant, formerly held by V.C. Schultz, author of the December letter that precipitated the current accruals crisis at SICC). Though Posman's response to News Ferry inquiries arrived too late for inclusion with last issue's extended

coverage of the accruals jump dispute, he has provided the most coherent description of what the accruals crisis is about.

In essence, Posman's description of the accruals process hinges on the clash of three different sets of funding formulae: the State's formula which has, since its 1971 inception, annually created a virtual "automatic" drop in community college funding; the City formula for accruals determinations which relies on an agency's spending "history" and, in effect, penalizes City agencies for underspending in one year by raising the accrual rates the next; the newly enacted BHE formula for distribution of that agency's central accrual burden to the colleges within the system, which has changed from a "pro-rated" system geared to college budgets to an across-the-board distribution to colleges... regardless of budget considerations.

State Formula  
State funding guidelines, according to Posman, are based on a formula devised under the Rockefeller administration in fiscal 1971-72. That formula, now blamed for creation of an \$11.1 million shortfall to community colleges in the current State budget proposal (see News Ferry, 2-27 issue), provides a payment rate of \$35 per student on a ratio of 17 student to 1 faculty member, and an additional \$5 per student in programs with over 50 percent students in technology (primarily AAS degree students).

Echoing Chancellor Kibbee's recent public claims, Posman held that each year the formula has remained the same, while labor costs, utilities, and inflation continue to rise. Posman, as an example, estimated last year's budgetary gap as about \$6 million to community colleges, or providing about 37 percent of their budget. Before the Rockefeller formula, the State provided a mandated 40 percent of the community college budgets outright.

In effect, Posman argues, the present accruals "crisis" has been exacerbated into "crisis" proportions due to the squeeze on State funds; tremendous FTE (Full-Time Enrollment) growth under Open Admissions which has led to use of vacant lines for new faculty, as well as creating an inverse funding ratio to the State's 17-faculty-to-student formula (i.e. with Open Admissions squeezing on one side and diminishing returns from the State on the other, the formula has in actual monies, gone to somewhere in the range of 40 students to 1 faculty member); and ever-rising costs of supplies, equipment, energy and the like, again saddled with a fixed funding formula.

CITY FORMULA  
Posman characterized the City accruals policy as "a sort of educational policy conflict" between municipal government under Mayor Beame and the Board of Higher Education. But agreed with the explanation provided by Budget Bureau representative, Mark Shermicoff (see News Ferry 2-27), that an agency's spending "history" is used by that bureau to determine accrual rates; that the BHE and colleges have known of the overall increase since the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1); and that the BHE had

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## UAW's Woodcock Confronted by Dissident Auto Workers

by John Signoriello

United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock came to SICC last week to engage in an informal discussion with college president William Birenbaum. Woodcock got more than he bargained for and found when he got here an audience sprinkled with dissident auto workers, and their allies, who turned a question and answer period into a freewheeling debate about how well Woodcock actually represents the people in his union. Woodcock was here at SICC as the sixth speaker in William M. Birenbaum's "Presidential Seminars" series.

Some of the angry auto workers in the audience were members of the Workers Action Movement (WAM), a labor organization with strong Progressive Labor Party ties. Members of WAM have been hounding Woodcock at public appearances for the last few months, complaining about layoffs that have hit the auto industry of late and urging that "30 for 40"—a 30-hour work week with 40 hours pay—be adopted to provide work for everyone.

Lending her vocal support to the dissidents in the audience was Joan Borden, an ex-SICC student and former Day Session Student Senator. Borden was an active participant in the recent "Stop Shockley" furor at SICC. Asked what part she played in organizing the confrontation at the Woodcock seminar, she replied: "None really. All I did was call up WAM and tell them who Birenbaum was going to have down here speaking." Asked what WAM was all about, Borden replied: "SDS makes trouble on campuses; WAM makes trouble in the unions."

How the auto workers and their friends got tickets to the affair is still not known. Also puzzling is the fact that earlier in the day secretaries in the president's office at SICC said there were no tickets left to the affair. The auditorium at the time of the debate however, was little more than half full.

The evening began with Birenbaum asking Woodcock questions about the nature of his union, specifically about its racial makeup. "Let's face it," Woodcock said at one point. "When the union was born, it was almost entirely a white organization." He went on to say that union membership at present is comprised of about one-half minority group members if women, Puerto Ricans, blacks and chicanos are in-

cluded in that number. "Does the union leadership reflect that?" Birenbaum asked. Woodcock replied that there was one Chicano, two blacks and a woman on the board of directors, explaining the imbalance by saying "the elective



Photo by: Dale Prusinowski  
Leonard Woodcock, U.A.W. President

process is not like the appointive process."

"Take a typical UAW member. Hasn't the success of the union put him into middle America?" Birenbaum asked later, pursuing a line of questioning about whether or not the UAW had somehow lost touch with the lower working class—"No, an auto worker with a number of kids and a wife who is not working has a hard time getting by," said Woodcock.

"I've been to China recently," said Birenbaum a short time later. "The big thing there is the work ethic. They work a six-day week with 10-hour days and the name of the game is what you produce. Is the work ethic a big thing

here?" he asked.

"The whole business about work ethic was a big thing in America 20 years ago," said Woodcock, "but even then workers worked out of economic necessity, not because they loved work."

"Is the union going to strive for increased productivity?" Birenbaum asked. "No, that's management's job," Woodcock said. He added that productivity was actually a by-product

of better equipment to work with, "A worker working with better machinery is able to produce more," he said. "That's productivity. It does not especially mean a worker working harder."

Birenbaum then asked several questions about the interrelationship between cars, pollution and better mass transportation. "The New York Times reported recently that carbon monoxide levels in Manhattan are down by about one-third since the energy crisis began," Birenbaum said. "Being the leader of a union involved in the production of automobiles, how do you feel about sales being down by one-third?"



# Hauer Plans Major Law Center

by Sally Johnson

Citing the "increasing importance of law in every citizen's life," Internship Director Virginia Hauer is proceeding with plans to institute a wide-range law program at SICC which would, in effect, be a major step toward solving the problem of ignorance of legal rights and procedures that exists among "the middle classes and the poor."

Law studies got off to a good start last fall when Hauer established a law course under the guidance of Board of Corrections Director John Brickman, which featured major legal figures from throughout New York. Under her auspices, city politicians, judges, attorneys, and agency directors now travel to SICC on a weekly basis, to discuss their special field of legal interest.

Mary Pickman, also of the Board of Corrections, jointly teaches a course with Mr. Brickman entitled "Justice

and the Defendant" while Civil Court Judge David Stadtmuer gives an Introduction to the American Legal System. In the political area, Deputy Administrator Joseph Erazo is teaching "Politics of the Law," and Alan Moss took over from City Councilman Henry Stern to present a course on the booming field of Consumer Rights Law.

Beyond that, course topics range from law for women to family law to crime to the Administration of Justice by the ever-present Judge Bruce Wright. Manhattan attorney Emily Goodman discusses feminine rights in terms of the law, a field which is just recently coming into its own; Bernard Dworkin, also an attorney, deals with the Changing Concepts in Family Law.

Coinciding with the classroom structure of the law courses is an internship program which Hauer expects

to inject "an element of realism" into the learning experience. According to her description, "every student will deal with a substantive issue of the law in an on-site location — courts, prisons, legal services, and political units. Most of the law course lecturers had a hand in setting up the internships, and some of them are directly in the offices of the instructors.

Thus far, Ms. Hauer and her assistant, Geri Johnson, have uncovered over 100 potential openings for SICC students in city agencies and public service, groups which are in keeping with the orientation of the program. The Women's Law Center has agreed to take on nine student-interns, and the Prostitution Arraignment Court will offer jobs to five more. New York Women Against Rape has requested twelve assistants which closes out the list of directly female-oriented programs.

Several students will be offered positions in consumer protection agencies, both with the N.Y. Consumer Affairs Department and with Gerardo Rivera's HELP Center. Five interns are scheduled to be placed in Offices of City Councilwomen and Councilmen, while the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will handle three students from SICC.

In somewhat less specialized fields, interns will go to the Brooklyn and Manhattan offices of Legal Aid, the Manhattan District Attorney's office, as well as to the Board of Estimate and two separate Commissions on Human Rights.

Encouraged by the success of the current law studies, Ms. Hauer has further proposed a Concentration in Legal Studies at SICC which she intends to "give the students an understanding of law, legal processes and institutions." With broad guidelines, she explains that "through an analysis of legal ideas, the students will have the opportunity to develop the skills of inquiry, argument, and communication and observe the relationship of law to all phases of life."

As part of the overall Experimenting Programs, the "concentration" requirements would include David Stadtmuer's course on an Introduction to American Legal Systems, as well as three of twelve credits from the Introduction to Law offerings. Seminars on drugs and legislative research would round out the specific requirements, with a minimum of four courses in the Social Sciences. After fulfilling the basic curriculum of the Experimenting Programs, students would take on "one significant research project" as an outgrowth of their studies in a particular area of interest.

In conjunction with a Law Concentration, the Internship Director has proposed what she terms a "Law Center" to be instituted at SICC to service the immediate legal needs of the community-at-large. Expounding upon the concept behind the proposal, she stresses the crying need for such a service in the area: "With the increasing importance of law in every citizen's life, a Law Center is essential to serve the needs of the students and community of SICC. The rich have always had the advantage of the best legal counsel to protect their rights. The middle classes and poor are seldom aware of their rights, much less advised and protected in these rights which are supposed to be guaranteed under the Constitution and laws of government."

To remedy this situation, she would like to hire a part-time attorney who would have an office on campus, and who would devote his time here to counseling students and referring them to the proper agencies or people to deal with specific problems. The office would ideally be staffed by law program students who would act as researchers for the attorney, as well as doing interviewing and referral work for course credit.

A series of lecturers sponsored by the Law Center would be the next step in the operation, with the intention of educating the local community as to local and national issues that, by

nature, are not easily available to the public. Seminars directed by specialists in particular areas would complement the lecture series "to give the students the opportunity to participate in an intimate interchange of ideas."

a legal problem, homosexuality, and the like.

As a forerunner to this program, Ms. Hauer is planning a Minority Law Careers Conference which will take



Photo by: Abe Rezny  
place at SICC on March 16 and will feature national and local legal figures. (See item in boxed section.)

Also utilizing media services, she hopes to show films which relate to law and legal problems of which there are many currently available. At the moment, many documentaries exist which have to do with prisons, drugs as

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## Several Misses and One Hit

by Les Keyser

While the recent cycle of major productions have provided a boon for both the box-office and the art of cinema, Hollywood has also turned out a number of duds recently which are haunting "red carpet" theatres and other such circuit operations. A few words about each should suffice:

**Bamboo Gardens and Ironmen**—almost as clumsy in execution as its title suggests. Basically it's a reworking of the old plot involving unsuspecting travellers caught in a smuggling plot and then plagued by gangsters seeking the booty. Two twists embellish this rendition: the travellers include a professional boxer, and he quite accidentally acquires a kung fu expert against sundry enemies.

**Black Belt Jones**—a routine exploitation opus about superhuman blacks struggling to protect themselves from gangsters who want the real estate which houses their self-defense school. Jim Kelly plays Jones, a one-man army, who gets some lessons in women's liberation from the heir to the property, Sidney, a disingenuous young lady skilled in the martial arts. Most of the film pits Sidney, Jones, or both against assorted thugs in pool halls, mafia estates, and trash dumps. The exaggerated sound effects in the fight sequences create their own comic symphony.

**Crazy Joe**—another topical, New York based, cops and robbers flick, produced by Dino De Laurentiis. Unlike its predecessor, *Serpico*, however, *Crazy Joe* does not ring true: the pacing is too frenzied, the locations seem poorly chosen and frequently rather overwrought, and the small elements of plot resemble nothing so much as a pastiche of scenes from better gangster films is a failure. The use of operatic motifs, of long Mafia perorations on honor and dignity, of contrived racial ploys, and of poorly assimilated con-

temporary history make for a film that is derivative, self-conscious, and finally, silly.

**Hell Up in Harlem**—Larry Cohen wrote and directed this horrid sequel to *Black Caesar*, which features Fred Williamson as a black godfather confronting a corrupt district attorney, several power hungry associates, and white racketeers. Blood flows freely in every frame and gore seems Cohen's metier. Little else is. The acting is pure high school theatrics. The script is riddled with asides which exploit militant black rhetoric and off color racist jokes. The whole enterprise mirrors the paucity of Larry Cohen's vision.

**It Lives By Night**—Last year it was rats and frogs and other such beasties; this year it's vampire bats and the seductive appeal of the cave. While Freud might make a lot of this account of a honeymoon, a bite from a bat, subsequent transformation into a bat-like creature, and the final choice of bat life in a cave, the artists behind this film never get their material under control. They are not aided by the worst monster makeup of the decade.

**Luther**—The choice of John Osborne's Luther as a presentation in the American Film Theater series was a daring one: Luther is a play which has had but limited success in America, and is a play which depends quite heavily on language and stagecraft to work in the theatre. Director Guy Green works assiduously to overcome the obstacles in the work, but his effort is less than satisfying. The limitation in space inherent in the drama makes the film seem claustrophobic, and the complexities of the speeches make the film almost unbearably wordy. Stacey Keach struggles valiantly to make Luther's inner turmoils visible to the camera eye, yet he appears more a struggling actor than a troubled cleric. His posturing in the role of Luther makes the audience all too aware it is only a characterization and not a fully realized character. Furthermore, the almost obsessive concern with a

psychoanalytic approach to Luther's personality loads the screenplay with lines that are much too self-conscious. As the film makes the historical scene more realistic and less abstract, the very lines that make Osborne's play so dramatic work against all that Green and Keach do to make it cinematic.

**Superdad**—Bob Crane's constant bewilderment in this film is all too reminiscent of Dagwood Bumstead's myopia. Yet *Superdad* is hardly a comic view of America; the Disney version of suburbia is a nightmare of affluence, alienation, and artificiality. Problem is that the medium is the message; the plasticity of *Superdad* counterpoints the stunted nature of the characters it treats, the triteness of their concerns, and the poverty of their tastes. Disney is still selling surf parties, prestige colleges, and catered weddings, all set to the saccharine poetry of a Muzak ballad; damned are city college, co-ed dorms, artist communes, and other such perverties. *Superdad* is an ugly picture of super-America.

For all these misfires, Hollywood has salvaged one real bullseye, Robert Altman's latest work, *Thieves Like Us*. This film combines the humor of *MASH*, the visual style of McCabe and Mrs. Miller, and the understated complexity of *The Long Goodbye*, all somewhat subdued, as though Altman had finally found his speed in this Bonnie and Clyde tale set in depression America. Like Bogdanovich, Altman has all the nostalgic down pat, from cigarette brands to soda pop. Unlike Bogdanovich, however, Altman fits this Americana into a film which is effective in its own right. The nostalgia aids *Thieves Like Us* without overwhelming it.

In the film, Keith Carradine plays Bowie, a young convict serving life for a murder committed when he was sixteen, and it was, in his words, "him or me." Bowie escapes from prison with two grizzly bank robbers, the old, infirm, but irascible T. Dub, played by Bert Remsen, and the slow, troubled, alcoholic Chicamow, played by John Schuck. These three drifters consider themselves the strangest bank robbers ever, but Altman's visual treatment makes it clear that only "Gang-busters" create a world of arch-fiends; everyone else is just folks.

The main focus of the film is on the two star-crossed lovers, Bowie and Juliet, the timid daughter of an alcoholic garage owner, Keechie, played by Shelly Duvall. Keechie is as American as Coke, freckles, and motherhood, the three visuals most frequently associated with her. Bowie and Keechie first make love while Romeo and Juliet plays on the radio and from their first contact it is clear they will be separated by death just as all their predecessors on the screen were, from Fritz Lang's *You Only Live Once* to Arthur Penn's *Bonnie and Clyde*. Altman's film is very reminiscent of Lang's work: Keith Carradine is an American innocent like the young Henry Fonda, cast out of the Dust Bowl, and doomed to the death of all "Bound for Glory" innocents. The last shot of *Thieves Like Us*, with its endless parade up the railroad stairs, suggests the betrayal of the vagabond by ordinary folks, the theme that has obsessed Altman. It is a film that must be seen.

## KIBBEE TO PROPOSE END TO QUOTAS

The union has won a major victory in our continuing efforts to defeat the tenure quota policy.

At the urging of the Professional Staff Congress, Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee will propose to the new Board of Higher Education two major revisions of the tenure policy adopted by the old Board Oct. 29:

(1) recision of all specific or implied numerical limits on the conferring of tenure; and

(2) elimination of all 'special procedures' and 'specific justification' currently required in departments that have reached or are approaching such limits.

These proposed changes will be incorporated in a Revised Tenure Policy to be submitted by Dr. Kibbee to the Board for its approval March 25.

Because the PSC-BHE contract establishes a rigorous observation, evaluation, and reappointment procedure, the PSC does not recognize the need for any tenure "policy" and will oppose whatever aspects of the revised policy proposal that conflict with contractual rights.

But the PSC's two recommendations cited above and the Chancellor's acceptance of those recommendations are based on a mutual understanding that the precondition for tenure should be individual merit as determined by the individual's peers.

The Board must still approve these recommendations, and we must be vigilant against new attempts to erode our professional rights. But you have done a magnificent job in supporting the union's anti-quota campaign. We have come this far—and we will grow stronger—only through our continued militancy and solidarity.

Belle Zeller, President

PSCcuny



William Hanauer professes his love for Geri Kratz, from the recent P.C.A. production "The Importance of Being Earnest"

## Calendar

- March 12 - "Antigone" S.I.C.C. Theatre, 8:00, Free Admission.
- March 13 - Building Block Schools, "An Evening with Authors" Kurt Vonnegut - "Slaughterhouse 5" L. T. Davis - "Cowboys Don't Cry" Sam Toperoff - "Porcupine Man" Joan Daniels - "And Jill Came Tumbling After" Walter Miller - Poet, Critic, Translator. S.I.C.C. Aud. \$2.50 (Students \$1.50) 8:30 P.M.
- 390-7658 for tickets.
- March 13 - "Billy Jack & Fists of Fury" S.I.C.C. Theatre, Kaleidoscope Movies 3:30.
- March 14 - "Billy Jack & Fists of Fury" S.I.C.C. Theatre, Kaleidoscope Movies 6:30.
- March 15 - Theatre Party (Alumni Association) Radio City Music Hall, 7:00 (In front of Music Hall) If interested please contact Ed Gray at the Box Office in C Building-390-7658.
- March 16 - Minority Law Careers Conference, 9:00-4:00 - Theatre - C Building.
- March 20 - "Who is Harry Kellerman?" S.I.C.C. Theatre, Kaleidoscope Movies 3:30.
- March 21 - "Who is Harry Kellerman?" S.I.C.C. Theatre, Kaleidoscope Movies 6:30.
- March 22 - National Congress of Puerto Rican Vets. First Annual Benefit Spring Dance, 9 P.M. - 3 A.M., \$5.00 Donation, Queens College Cafeteria.
- March 22 - Coffee House 8:30 P.M. in the Lounge.
- March 23-24 - "Fiddler on the Roof" 8:00 School Hall 7453 Fort Hamilton Pkwy. \$3.00.
- March 24 - "Karate and Jiu Jitsu Panorama" \$4.00 Adults, \$2.00 Children. Sunday at 2:00.
- Every Tuesday - Free Soup-n-Sandwich plus vintage films 11:40-1:23. Veterans Club in the Lounge.
- March 13 - Metropolitan Life will be here to conduct interviews with June Grads for jobs in sales and sales management.

## SICC Confers on Minority Law Participation

"The lawyer as an agent for social change" is the theme of an all day minorities conference sponsored by SICC's Law Program on Saturday, March 16, at the Sunnyside Staten Island campus.

The conference was established to encourage the minorities groups — women, blacks, Puerto Ricans and others to enter the legal profession. Currently only 2 percent of all lawyers are black. Less than 2 percent are women. Chairperson of the conference and director of the law program, Virginia Hauer, admits that until women and other minority groups get themselves enrolled in law schools, and graduate in sufficient numbers, they will be unable to provide the political and governmental leadership of which they are so capable of offering.

The conference is also geared to help pre-law counselors in the advisement of minority students regarding admissions credentials, special minority law students' problems, and generally, to advertise to the public the diversity of law career opportunities that are open. Workshops are planned to cover each of these topics.

Ms. Cathy Douglas (wife of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas) of the Institute of Public Interest Representation, Judge Bruce Wright, of Manhattan Criminal Court, and Joseph Erazo special assistant to Mayor Beame have been invited to speak to the conference of students, law faculty, and career lawyers.

For more information about conference registration and admissions fees, call 390-7809 at Staten Island Community College.

## MINORITY LAW CAREERS CONFERENCE

March 16, 1974 Time: 9:30 - 4:00  
Staten Island Community College  
City University of New York  
715 Ocean Terrace  
Staten Island, New York 10301

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

INSTITUTION OR AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me

Number \_\_\_\_\_ student tickets

\_\_\_\_\_ Other tickets

Check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed.

## BHE Opens Meetings

The new Board of Higher Education has voted to open its meetings to the public and the press, according to an announcement released by its chairman, Alfred A. Giardino.

Giardino asserted that the board's decision to open its meetings reflects the desire on the part of the new members to increase input from the diverse communities of the city into Board of Higher Education deliberations, and, at the same time, to familiarize more New Yorkers with the governance of City University.

In accordance with existing bylaws of the board, Mr. Giardino stated that persons who wished to be heard on items scheduled for the meeting's agenda should address their requests to him at board headquarters. Copies of the agenda are available to the public at the reception desk at board headquarters.

on the Arts in the late summer. Funds are available under Code No. 998 of the Performing and Visual Arts Budget of the PRCA budget for costs related to the production or performance of a program, paints, easels, clay, lumber and other art material. Major equipment, such as lighting or sound equipment, and other non-expendable items, may be rented.

## Arts Council Sets Proposal Deadline

The Staten Island Council on the Arts has announced an April 15 deadline for the submission of proposals by community arts groups for reimbursable funding by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

This deadline applies only to programs occurring between June 1, 1974 and August 31, 1974. Winter programs are funded under a separate allocation and proposals for this period should be submitted to the Staten Island Council

What did Karl Marx say about the new People's Exchange

Take What You Need + Give What You Can Where?

C-Building opposite Candy Counter

Find out how useful you need.

THE PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE is... the large red structure opposite the Candy Counter in C-Bldg. Bring items here which are no longer useful to you, but which may be used by someone else. Like old clothing, books, household items, records, and anything else which may still be used.

WHAT HAPPENS IS... People will stop by, see something on the shelves that they need, and take it. Afterward, that person may bring something to the EXCHANGE, and the thing will happen all over again.

THE PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE belongs to you, for your use. At a time when it's becoming harder and harder to buy food, let alone clothing, or household items this is really necessary.

BRING ITEMS... directly to the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE

BRING YOUR NEEDS ALSO... you just may find something you need.

Sponsored By: Day Student Govt + Noyday Committee WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF SARG-IN-EXILE

## The News Ferry

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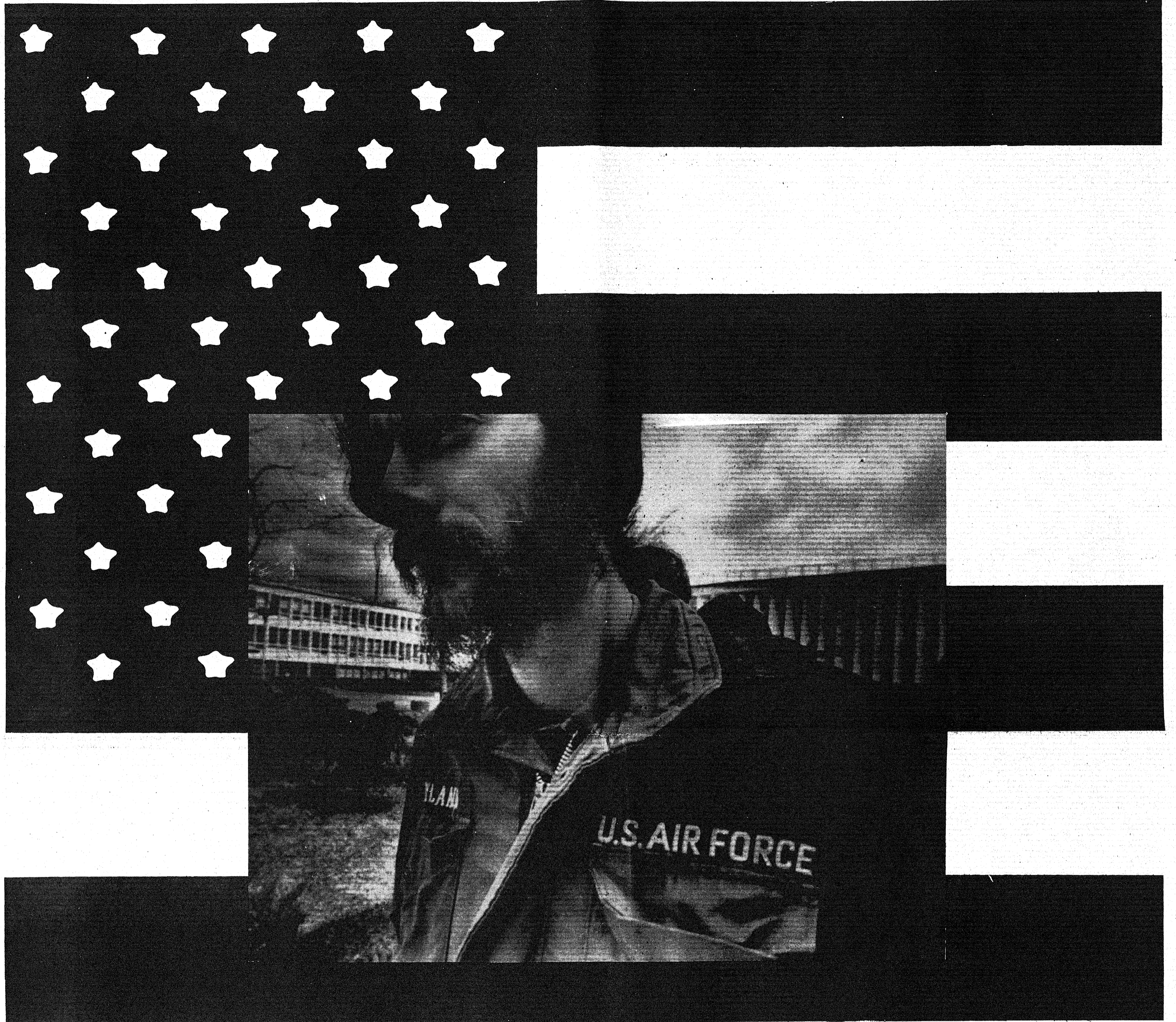
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# Vets on Campus —

# The Price of a DD-214



# Studies Indicate Discharge Ratings Reinforce Poverty, Crime Cycles

A preliminary survey recently released by the Vietnam Era Veterans' National Resource Project described the problem in the following way:

"Roughly 5.7 per cent of the 7,490,088 Vietnam era veterans have other-than-honorable discharges. A disproportionate percentage of the veterans holding these discharges are minority group veterans, and veterans with less than high school educations. These discharges substantially increase the problems many of these veterans already face in finding employment, adequate housing, and adequate medical care. In adding this additional burden to the lives of people who already face well-documented discrimination, other-than-honorable discharges often reinforce cycles of unemployment, disease, despair, drug addiction, crime, and imprisonment."

Honorable, General and Undesirable discharges are given by administrative hearings convened by enlisted persons' commanding officers. The armed forces consider the General Discharge to be "under honorable conditions," and the Undesirable to be "under conditions other than honorable." Enlisted persons are not represented, and often are not present, at such administrative hearings. They have no opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses or to challenge written evidence. No verbatim records of the hearings are kept.

Bad conduct and Dishonorable discharges are issued as punishments by courts-martial. The bad Conduct Discharge is considered to be "under conditions other than honorable"; the Dishonorable Discharge is considered to be the only totally "dishonorable" kind of discharge.

Both the honorable and general

discharge entitles an individual to full federal rights and benefits. However, an undesirable or bad conduct discharge may or may not deprive the individual of veterans' benefits administered by the VA; a determination by that agency is required in each individual case. A Dishonorable Discharge deprives the individual of all veterans benefits and may deprive him of civil rights.

In practice, Federal agencies interpret the reasons for other-than-honorable discharges as strictly as possible and deny most applications for benefits. The Nader Report on Vietnam Veterans and Veterans Administration states:

"A study of a five-month period in 1972... noted that only 1,305 applications for educational benefits were received from men with bad discharges. Of these, 91 were approved. During this same period more than 4,000 veterans with bad discharges applied for unemployment compensation... Of the 4,000 men who applied, 3,400 were found ineligible. Ninety-seven of the cases involved veterans with drug-related discharges; six of these were approved. As one Veterans Administration official remarked after seeing these statistics, Undesirable and Bad Conduct Discharges are effectively the same as a Dishonorable Discharge in terms of eligibility for veterans' benefits."

All discharge papers (DD Form 214's) include separation codes, commonly called "SPN Codes." Essentially, they state the reasons for the discharges, and are either favorable or unfavorable. (See box on page 4)

"In theory, these codes are confidential," the VEVNRP preliminary

survey states. "But, until this year, they have been readily available in published armed forces regulations—and widely distributed, often in partial listings, in papers, manuals, and articles contained in everything from Red Cross and VFW service manuals to the American Servicemen's Union's Common Bond."

"The ability of the military to give out unfavorable codes, especially to those with favorable discharges... with loose administrative processes... not only causes undue hardship to individuals, but is also making a joke of those individuals' civil rights," says VAC Director Jack Peters. "Based on the fact that it sometimes happens that a prospective employer could know what a veteran's SPN Code means, without that veteran even knowing himself, the SPN Code idea either has to be totally eliminated or stringently controlled so that individuals know what their SPN Codes mean and have the right to appeal."

SPN Codes and other-than-honorable discharges have been a thorn in the side of a number of veterans groups for some time. But up until now most standard means of appeal have proved futile in most cases, since the ultimate decision usually rests with the military or an affiliated federal agency.

Eddie Cruz Velez, executive director of the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans, recently made known a rather unorthodox attack on the problem that his group is sponsoring wholeheartedly—a court action against the Director of the Veterans Administration for his part in the decision to "arbitrarily" bar veterans with Undesirable and Bad Conduct Discharges from receiving benefits.

# Vets Action Conference Sparks City Support for D.C. Protest

by John Signoriello

William M. Birenbaum opened the recent "Veterans Action Conference" at SICC by promising the Vets "we'll do what can be done... within the CUNY framework."

"Don't be misled by the fact that we're an educational institution," he told the crowd. "We see the connection between this and our mission."

The mission the vets had in mind was more benefits, and quick—they are tired of trying to survive on what they consider a wholly inadequate income, and are definitely in the mood for complaining.

"You got shoes on. I got sneakers," was the way one Vet put it at a high point in the meeting. "I'm hungry. What are you going to do about it?" another vet asked the panel bluntly.

Each panel member addressed the audience. Sandy La Rocca, commander of the Richmond County Chapter of the American Legion used some of his time to address the problem of a "credibility gap" between Vietnam Veterans and the American Legion.

"A lot of younger vets have a misapprehension of the American Legion," he said. "The usual image is of an Archie-Bunker-type. We'd like to think the Richmond County Chapter can dispel this."

He explained the N.Y. State Legion program concerning younger vets, which includes lobbying each year in the State Legislature for the passage of bills that would: (1) provide cash bonuses for both Korean and Vietnam Vets, (2) return to vets civil service

Eddie Cruz, executive director of the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans, used most of his time to read a letter outlining a move to bring the administrator of the VA to court for "arbitrarily" denying veterans benefits to vets with less than honorable discharges.

"This is to show you the concern of the NCPRV for all vets," he said, summing up by asking the vets to actively support the move. "We met with Carl McCarden of the Mayor's Office for Veterans Action. He was delighted, as were we, at the possibility of having more benefits available to vets with less than honorable discharges."

He mentioned, too, meetings NCPRV lobbyists had had recently with members of the black and Puerto Rican Caucus of the N.Y. State Legislature concerning the resumption of state-financed cash bonuses paid to veterans. These bonuses, which NCPRV would like to see resumed and increased when used for educational purposes used to be financed by the state tobacco tax. The tax is still collected, but the money now goes for mental health.

"Senator Galibur said to me that he thinks even more educational bonuses should be provided under this resolution," said Velez.

Near the end of the session several vets and a few representatives of student organizations at SICC were given time to speak. A representative from the Black Student Union complained that nobody spends any money to help organize vets.

"Spend some money to help us," Pete said. "Never mind the rhetoric." He said. "I'm a Puerto Rican (Puerto Rican Organization) agreed with him. I noticed we keep asking, asking for money and help," he said. "It's about time we started taking. Give us some money to organize and we'll get the job done." Tom Hyland of the Vietnam Veterans Assistance Association said to vets with less than honorable discharges, "We're hungry. We need money and food. We need as much as we can get and as much as you can give us." He added, addressing himself to a remark made by Commissioner McCarden, that there have been ground root veterans organizations around since the 60's and that "we've been trying to get people to move."

Some vets expressed misgivings about whether or not all the representatives on the panel were actually working in their best interests. One criticized the American Legion in particular, saying, "The American Legion is like the Catholic Church. They've got millions. Why don't they give us some." Bob Weiss of the Vietnam Vets Association capitalized on the obvious displeasure of the vets, and the urge on the part of the panel participants to display the good faith of their organizations, and got Commissioner McCarden to promise his organization 20 buses to coordinate the transport of Metropolitan Area vets to Washington for organizational meetings on Veterans Day (March 29).



Photo by: Randy McGrath

"If you can fill 'em, you got 'em" shot back Robert McCarden.

The panel was composed of representatives from the American Legion, the Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans Nat'l, Puerto Rican Forum, the Mayor's Office for Veterans Action, the Staten Island Office of the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs, and the National Association of Concerned Veterans. They had been invited to attend the conference by Jack Peters, director of the SICC Veterans Adviseement Center. He explained why, twice, in opening and closing remarks to the audience: "This is the last year for the Vet," he reiterated. "You've got to understand that—you've got to move now."

reference, (3) establish veteran preference at SUNY, (4) provide free tuition for MIA's and POW's, or their survivors, and (5) provide vets with direct admission to the N.Y. State Veterans Home.

Locally, he mentioned that the county chapter has an office in Borough Hall to advise vets about their rights and benefits and also that the county unit runs a small job placement service.

"There is a sincere desire on the part of the American Legion to help the younger vet," he summarized. "But the first step has to be yours. Please come down and see us."



Photo by: Randy McGrath

Give Me Twenty Busses" shouts Vets Club Member Bob Weiss.

Carl McCarden, commissioner of the Mayor's office for Veterans Action began his talk with a defense of the American Legion. "When I took office I was told that old line groups couldn't care less about Vietnam vets," he said. "I have to say that people like Sandy La Rocca have offered help. They are prepared to march with you. What America is about is not the politician's rap about splitting people into groups. Nothing will happen until you organize yourself behind the leadership here."

Right now, McCarden said, out of 330,000 Vietnam Vets, only 9 per cent are using the GI bill. "Some people are saying that we don't need a new Veterans bill," he continued. "The truth of the matter is the average vet cannot go to school in New York City with the money he's getting, and that will be true even if payments are increased by 23 per cent and \$600 tuition a year is provided."

The average vet simply cannot afford to go to a private school, he said, adding that they should have that option if they wanted, like their fathers did after World War II.

"I was told that a comprehensive veterans bill would cost \$1.4 billion," he said, "and that if they passed direct tuition assistance it would cause collusion between school administrations and vets to get checks. Can you believe that?"

He finished by urging the vets to work together. "We must go to Washington as a strong group. Otherwise, what you'll get from Congress is an extension of the educational assistance limit from 8-10 years, and a 13 per cent increase in payments. You may get a work-study increase. What you will not get is a bill which will take the 100,000's of vets off the streets—it will only help vets in school."

Joe Lawless of the Island Office of the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs told the audience about his agency's office on Richmond Terrace. "We have two counselors there. They are there to help vets, the widows of vets and the children of vets. The only way we can help is if you come in and tell us what your problems are. We deal with all types of claims against the Veterans Administration, but action starts with the individual. All the organizations mentioned here can help you, but you must help yourself, too. Take some action. Write some letters to the various people who have the power to help you."

Bill Lawson of the National Association of Concerned Vets explained that his group is primarily a lobbying organization. "We have no money," he said, "but we're willing to help you organize. Right now we're in the process of coordinating a forum with an Urban focus. It will kick off in St. Louis and, hopefully, will bring together people from the grass roots level to articulate and tell what we feel."

Lawless said he spent the day before with Shirley Chisholm working on plans to get more accountability from federal agencies supposedly responsible for helping vets. "I want to know exactly what it is that Civil Service, the VA, Manpower, NIMH, HUD, the Bureau of Indian Affairs have done for the vet. I want to know what assistance they claim they've been providing."

Shortly before the session adjourned one vet warned: "Beware. We are 6.5 million strong. Second-class citizenship will no longer be our yoke. Beware, if you don't act—we will. We'll act with the integrity and intelligence of those who have gotten their Ph.D.'s on the streets of New York City."

His remark—like much of what had gone on at the meeting—seemed to signify that there were still some problems to be worked out between the vets, the organizations that represent them, and the rest of America.

# Letters

March 1, 1974

Dear Mayor Beame:

The President and the Congress have designated March 29 "Vietnam Veteran Day" to give young veterans a chance for recognition denied them due to the controversy over the war and the adverse conditions which have been confronting them since their return to society.

The National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors have suggested that mayors go one step further and proclaim the week of March 29-April 15 "Vietnam Veteran Week". This would provide an opportunity for City Hall, the Education Community, the Business Community, and voluntary organizations to cooperate in a unified effort to provide recognition and assistance to those young men who served in our nation's most unpopular war.

We the undersigned support fully the concept of a Mayor's week for veterans recognition and urge you to join with the other Mayors across the country in making an official proclamation. We hope that "Vietnam Veterans Week" activities will include a chance for representatives of veteran organizations to meet with you and the members of the City Council to present recommendations and legislative proposals which will improve educational, vocational, occupational, housing, and health opportunities for veterans.

We also wish that recognition be given to the Mayor's Office for Veterans Action for the services it has provided to date and recommend that MOVA be established as a separate department which is properly staffed and adequately funded. We wish to join with you in these efforts on behalf of our "forgotten generation" of veterans and offer our support and possible.

Yours very truly,  
John M. Peter  
Director  
Veterans Adviseement Center  
Room B-7

# Vets Bills

Continued from Page 1

effectiveness of the Veterans Outreach Services Program (authorized by Public Law 91-219 in 1970) and make reports, with recommendations, to the administrator of Veterans Affairs and to the Congress.

The estimated additional first full year cost of the bill is \$561,400,000.

More beneficial to veterans, if passed, would be a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator George McGovern. His bill would amend Title 38 of the United States Code in order to increase the rates of educational assistance allowances, and would provide for the payment of tuition, the extension of educational assistance entitlement, the acceleration of payment of educational assistance allowances, and the expansion of the VA work-study program.

Shortly after introducing the bill, McGovern was quoted as saying that it was "designed to eliminate the inadequacies in the present G.I. bill." It would, he said, "provide the Vietnam Era veteran the assistance and opportunities that Congress intended they have. The Congressionally commissioned report published by the Educational Testing Service on educational assistance programs for veterans proved that the Vietnam veteran was being short-changed... While the World War II program in-

cluded both a subsistence allowance and a tuition payment, the present program includes only a monthly subsistence. The ETS study made the point that a variable tuition payment plan is needed to provide help to veterans who live in states where the cost of public education is considerably higher than the national average. I support this need."

The national average for a four-year public institution is slightly above \$400. McGovern's bill, which he co-sponsored along with Senators Mathias, Dole, and Inouye, would require the veteran to pay the first \$400, but would provide up to \$600 more to cover his tuition costs. Out of a total yearly tuition cost of \$1,000, the veteran would pay \$400 and the VA \$600.

Another bill being considered by the Senate was introduced on December 6th by Senator Vance Hartke. It calls for a 24 per cent increase in educational allowances, decidedly higher than the 13 per cent increase in the McGovern bill and the House-bill. Unlike the McGovern bill, however, it does not provide for direct tuition payment. Instead, it calls for direct VA loans to vets of up to \$1,980 per academic year. The funds would be gotten from the \$7 billion National Life Insurance Trust Fund, which is comprised of premiums paid by veterans.

Commenting on what could be the most distressing aspect of the entire situation, Carl McCarden, commissioner of the Mayor's Office for

Veterans Action said recently: "Some people are saying that we don't need a new Veterans bill. The truth of the matter is that the average vet simply cannot afford to go to school in New York City with the money he's getting—and that will be true even if payments are increased by 24 per cent and \$600 tuition a year is provided."

McCarden, who appeared at SICC recently, urged vets to work together. "We must go to Washington as a strong group," he said. "Otherwise, what you'll get from Congress is an extension of the educational assistance limit from 8 to 10 years, and a 13 per cent increase in payments. What you will not get is a bill which will take the 100,000's of vets off the streets—it will only help vets in school."

Washington demonstrations are scheduled for March 29, Veteran's Day to display a strong show of support for the financial and educational plight of Vietnam Veterans (see this issue's special section for details.)

# Guide to Spn Codes...

According to Veterans' Advisor Center spokesman, unbeknown to most veterans a Base or Company Commander applies what is termed a "spn code" to their discharge papers. These codes are supplied to employers and often act, like a prison record, to deny veterans employment... even when a veteran's discharge is "honorable." VAC spokesman argue that vets, unaware of the practice, are in effect denied due process; are often stigmatized with an "honorable" discharge and a hidden negative SPN Code rating; and, via SPN codes, suffer a form of double jeopardy for their service records. Following is a list of the "most commonly used" SPN Codes, relayed by VAC:

What does the DD Form 214 tell a prospective employer?  
Key information on the DD Form 214 is read as follows:  
a. Term of Service: This may be two, three, four or six years.  
Total Active Service: If total active service is less than the enlistment contract, then there must be a reason shown. Exceptionally short periods of service will always raise a question.  
b. Re-enlistment Code: RE-1 in all Services is translated, "Fully qualified for immediate re-enlistment." In the Army and the Navy Codes RE-2 and 3 with variations mean that a condition exists for which a waiver must be granted. Also, in the Army and the Navy Codes RE-4 means "Not eligible for re-enlistment." In the Air Force, Code RE-2 means "Not eligible for re-enlistment." If the code is other than RE-1, the worker should attempt to determine the reason the Service did not want the individual back or what conditions would have to be waived.  
c. Reason and Authority for Discharge: The Army uses Separation Program Numbers (SPN's); the Air Force has used Separation Designation Numbers (SDN's) and currently uses Transaction Identification Numbers (TIN's); and the Navy and Marine Corps use Authority Codes.  
Codes most commonly used, while by no means complete, are listed as follows:

- 28B - Involved in frequent incidents or a disciplinary nature with Civil or Military Authorities
- 28F - Established pattern showing dishonorable failure
- F - to pay just debts
- 28I - Unsatisfactory habits
- 41A - Apathy (lack of interest)
- 201 - Expiration of term of service
- 202 - Expiration term of enlistment
- 203 - Expiration of term of actively obligated service
- 205 - Release from active duty and transferred to reserve
- 213 - Discharge for retirement as an officer
- 217 - To accept commission in armed forces
- 219 - Erroneous induction
- 220 - Marriage
- 222 - Pregnancy
- 225 - Minority
- 226 - Dependency
- 227 - Hardship
- 229 - Sole surviving son
- 230 - Retirement after 20 years but less than 30 years active federal service
- 231 - Retirement after 30 years active federal service
- 240 - Unconditional resignation
- 242 - Resignation for Good of the Service
- 243 - Resignation in lieu of Board action, based on unfitness
- 244 - Resignation in lieu of Board action, based on unsuitability
- 245 - Resignation in lieu of separation for disciplinary or subversion
- 246 - Request for discharge for Good of Service
- 247 - Unsuitability
- 249 - Acceptance or resignation, homosexual
- 253 - Homosexual (Board action)
- 256 - Homosexual, acceptance of discharge in lieu of Board
- 257 - Homosexual, accepts discharge in lieu of Board
- 260 - Inaptitude
- 261 - Psychiatric or psychoneurotic disorder
- 262 - Enuresis
- 264 - Character and behavior disorders
- 270 - Physical disability retirement - placed on Temporary Disability Retired List
- 271 - Permanently retired by reason of Physical Disability
- 280 - Fraudulent entry
- 281 - Desertion, trial barred
- 282 - Desertion, trial deemed not feasible
- 283 - AWOL - Trial waived
- 284 - Conviction by civil court
- 285 - Adjusted juvenile offender
- 286 - Repeated military offenses not warranting trial by court-martial
- 287 - Unclean habits, including repeated venereal disease
- 288 - Habits and traits of character manifested by antisocial amoral trends
- 289 - Chronic alcoholism
- 290 - Desertion (by court-martial)
- 292 - Court-martial (other than desertion)
- 313 - To immediately enlist or re-enlist
- 314 - Important to national health, safety or interest
- 316 - Release - Writ of habeas corpus
- 318 - Conscientious objection
- 367 - Erroneous enlistment
- 362 - Homosexual tendencies
- 367 - Aggressive reaction
- 368 - Anti-social personality
- 369 - Cyclothymic personality
- 375 - Discharge, not meeting medical fitness standards at time of entry
- 380 - Desertion
- 383 - Criminalism
- 384 - Drug addiction
- 385 - Pathological lying
- 386 - Established pattern of shirking
- 387 - Habits and traits of character manifested by misconduct
- 388 - Sex perversion
- 411 - Early separation of overseas returns
- 460 - Emotional instability reaction
- 461 - Inadequate personality
- 462 - Mental deficiency
- 463 - Paranoid personality
- 464 - Schizoid personality
- 469 - Unsuitability
- 480 - Personality disorder
- 488 - Unfitness (General Discharge Separation)
- 489 - Disloyal or subversive



Photo by: Abe Reznay

# Knowl Hoheimer

I was the first fruits of the battle of Missionary Ridge.

When I felt the bullet enter my heart

I wished I had staid at home and gone to jail

For stealing the hogs of Curl Trenary,

Instead of running away and joining the army.

Rather a thousand times the county jail

Than to lie under this marble figure with wings,

And this granite pedestal

Bearing the words, "Pro Patria."

What do they mean, anyway?

Edgar Lee Masters

# Correction:

Dear Editor:

In your last issue you reported that our department had seven out of eight members tenured. The correct figure is six out of ten.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Luther P. Carpenter

# Vets' Day Protest

On Friday, March 29, a group sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Adviseement Association will confront Veterans Administration officials in Wash., D.C. with a list of grievances ranging from the problem of apathy shown toward the Vietnam Vet by the Administration to the inadequacy of education and disability benefits.

The Veterans Association, as a result

of their March 2 meeting with local veterans Administration representatives, has been assured that 20 buses will be made available to assist the protest—the only catch being that the buses must be filled.

Interested parties should plan to camp overnight in D.C., food and transport will be free. For information, contact the Vet's Association in C-131 or Vet's Adviseement Center in B-7.



# Vets Club Moves From Foodfests To Campus Politics

by John Signoriello

At the beginning of the Fall semester of 1972, a chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War was begun at SICC. "We worked for VVAW interests and the interests of the average vet here at school," says Tom Hylan, president of the group, which now calls itself the Vietnam Veterans Assistance Association and has disassociated itself from VVAW auspices.

VVAW's primary interest at the time was to stop the War in Southeast Asia. "We participated in the Nixon

"We went through all that trouble—got the cats to come down here—and then couldn't get fifty people to show up," Hylan remembers.

Aside from all that, veterans' interests at SICC in 1972 were pretty much the same as they are now—getting VA checks on time, finding adequate housing and proper clothing on a tight budget. "The average vet cannot afford to get out of the house to spend money on anything but necessities," says Hylan unhappily. "It

spent \$2,900 on different affairs this last semester, including a Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas dance. "We fed over 200 people at our Thanksgiving dinner," says Hylan. "In fact, we never had less than 200 people at any of our affairs."

"During the fall semester, aside from the parties, we were just sort of finding ourselves in the school politically," he says. "We knew from the start that the only way you can do anything is to get into the Senate and get money from them."

Hylan terms his club's relations with the DSG "ideal." "The reasons are more than personal and monetary," he says. "We are a students' organization and we believe in student control to the maximum."

Recently, VVAW became involved in the controversy surrounding the DSG's eviction of the AID staff from their C-Building offices. VVAW was allocated AID Director Martin Black's offices by a Student Senate Commission. Although the allocation would not become official until the full senate approved it, they marched into the office two days early to stage a "symbolic" takeover. Martin Black was told that VVAW considered the office theirs, but also that he would be allowed to remain until the allocation became official.

Hylan now refuses to call the action a takeover. "We did not take over this office," he says. "We waited for Jagacki's commission to hold hearings and asked for the space based on needs."

Asked if it were true that the veterans originally planned to take over the C-Building faculty lounge, Hylan replied: "No comment."

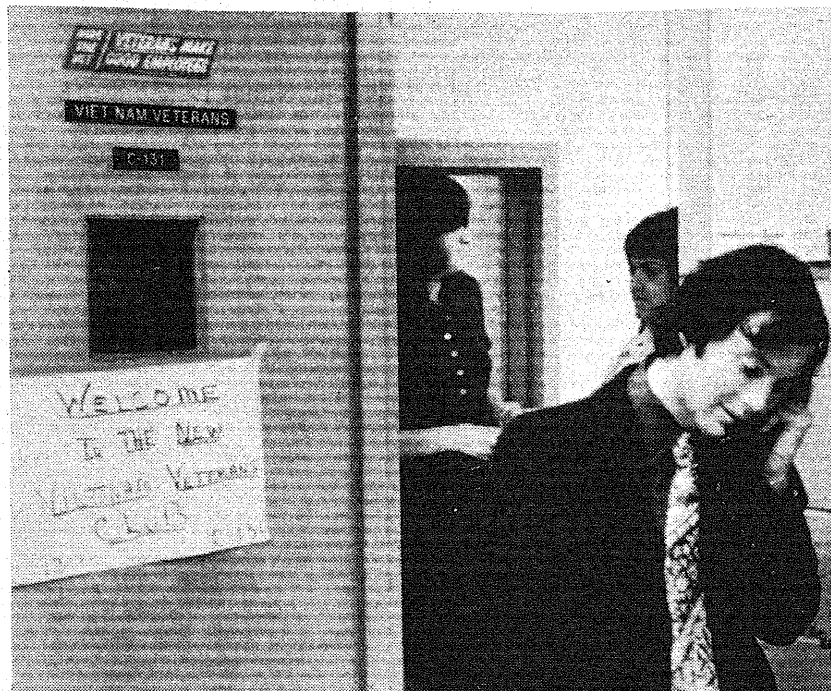
Asked about future plans, Hylan said the biggest thing at this point in time is continuity. "SICC is a two-year school and it's hard to get people to organize," he explains. "Once you get a program off the ground, you have to move somewhere else."

He did mention, however, that VVAW will be sponsoring a senator next election. Asked how extensive VVAW's campaign involvement will be, Hylan replied: "We'll just let our people know there is a fellow-woman running who is sympathetic to vets on campus."

was bad then and worse now."

The club decided to change its name at the beginning of the fall semester of '73. "We decided that the only way to get anything done is not to do it through the VVAW," says Hylan. "People consider them too militant."

The name-change worked, at least in terms of getting more people to attend VVAW-sponsored affairs. The club was poor.



Part of recent political activities of Vets Students Association was the takeover of Aid Director Martin Black's office (standing right)

inaugural demonstrations," recalls Hylan. "We also went to the Regional Offices of the Veterans Administration where we staged a reasonably peaceful demonstration."

Following the demonstration, the regional director agreed to come to SICC with some staff members to listen to veterans' grievances. He did, the following week, but the student turnout was poor.

# Falling Through a Hole in the Flag: SICC Vet Views Vets Problems

(Ed. Note: Fred Moynihan served two years with the U.S. Marine Corps and worked for several years with the telephone company before entering SICC. Last term he wrote periodic pieces for the AID Advocates series run in News Ferry and recently joined News Ferry as a reporter.)

by Fred Moynihan

Recently, under pressure from various veterans organizations President Nixon appeared on national television to express his concern over allegations that the Veterans Administration was derelict in performing what might appear to be its simplest bureaucratic function—sending the educational benefit checks out on time. The Director of the Veterans Administration replied acidly to these allegations, contending that the vast majority of veteran students receive their checks on time, and that the V.A., in fact, does an admirable job in dealing with Vietnam-era veterans, considering the size of current caseloads and the administration of special programs.

As I watched this performance I found myself gagging on the same informational force-feeding that incompetent bureaucrats seem to think is still palatable to an American public that is simply fed up. I can imagine what must have gone on in the minds of millions of veterans and dependents whose income relies solely on these benefits. The decided lack of commitment on the part of an agency designed to deal with the problems of these people is no less than a slap in the face.

In addition, it seems that Nixon's current struggle to save his slowly sinking ship has increased his insensitivity to the young men who were used as political pawns to get him where he is. It seems as though as soon as "Our boys over there" became "Our boys" on the street, they ceased to be an important political issue and were no longer exploitable.

This feeling of having been "used" and being no longer useful, is one which is common to most vets and can be traced, in part, to the almost infectious disregard for the Vietnam veteran in society. Ken Morley is spending his first semester here enrolled in the Veterans Scholar Program as an indirect result of such public insensitivity.

He encountered the difficult task of readjusting to a society that had been polarized by friends and relatives who were unfamiliar with the problems he was facing. Having overcome these problems of social readjustment with some difficulty, and finally landing a full-time job, he found himself beset with the same problems facing the rest of society. The economy was crumbling and unemployment was a growing threat. This threat gradually hit home when he found himself the victim of the economic hatchet. Ken was eventually laid off from his job and heading for the unemployment line when he met a staff member of the Veterans Action Center

and was encouraged to enter the "599" program under which he is eligible for unemployment as well as V.A. educational benefits while attending S.I.C.C.

Skeptical, at first, due to past experiences with the V.A. in trying to get benefits while attending a trade school (from which he was forced to withdraw for lack of funds) he is now confident that he is financially capable of supporting himself as well as affording himself the opportunity of an education.

Another student in the Veterans Scholars Program now in his second semester, Rich Norman, has had his share of readjustment hassles in addition to the problem he faced looking for a job. He found that most employers shared the same philosophy about Vietnam vets when his job inquiries were met with standard replies such as "Come back in about a month" or "We're not hiring right now." After being turned down for a job with the Long Island Railroad for what a company physician termed "high blood pressure" (a condition that was obviously not serious enough to defer him from the draft), Rich lost whatever illusions he may have had about "Veterans preference" in the job market. With education seeming to be the only solution, he followed up on a rumor he had heard about veterans programs at S.I.C.C. and began the veteran Scholar program the day after he applied.

The response of both of these veterans to questions about the adequacy of Veterans educational benefits was typical of the feelings of most veteran-students—it is simply not enough. The single Vet is forced to live on a meager \$220 per month, while a married vet with 2 dependents receives a ridiculous \$298 a month. Whether or not this is a calculated attempt by the government to discourage Vets from attending school and using these benefits is a matter of speculation. It is hard to believe, however, that an administration whose function it is to deal with Veterans affairs could be so tragically unaware of the needs of those it was designed to serve.

This situation has created a great deal of the alienation of Veterans students to the V.A. and the formation of Veterans organizations such as the Vietnam Veterans Assistance Assn. at S.I.C.C. which is trying to ally itself with various other Veterans groups within the City University system. The most recent example of such a coalition is the proposed organized confrontation of Veterans Administration officials in Washington, D.C. with a list of grievances on March 29. The result of this confrontation will, hopefully, build the foundation for more serious and productive relations between the Administration and "Our Boys" on the street.

Vets' Day Protest See page five

# Vets' Scholar Faces Budget Cut in May SICC's "National Model" May Go Under

by Sally Johnson

Roy Larsen of the Veterans' Scholar Program does not seem an overly emotional man, but one senses an undercurrent of anger in his voice when he talks about the problems that vets have had returning to their own society. "Vets are people who have been denied education as children, gone into the services because of false promises, and then come back to a society that doesn't want them."

Now, his Federally-funded pre-college program for veterans is in danger when the special allocation which founded it runs out in May of this year. On top of that, Larsen feels that "public interest in vets is waning" and his program will be forced to compete with many other high school (TRIO) programs for limited Federal monies.

"It's hard to believe that they would let this thing die," he says on a note of optimism. But then, the New York veteran faces special problems when it comes time to hand out government grants. "The vet in New York does not meet the national image of the VFW. The public wants to see short-haired, docile people who are grateful to their society."

The New York vet, by and large, doesn't fit any national stereotype - they are minority group members, 98-99 per cent of them are unemployed, at least half of Larsen's students don't have high school diplomas. The highly-publicized training programs in the services did them no good for the most part, because they went into the Armed Forces with no credentials and were put on menial jobs which taught them little or no real skills.

So the Vets came back to the United States, to a society which didn't have enough jobs to employ them or enough college space to educate them. In 1972, the U.S. Government made a special budget allocation to establish a nationwide series of programs like the one that exists at SICC; Roy Larsen was given an initial, one-year grant of

\$95,000 which was then raised to \$181,000 for an additional nine-month period. At present, many of the other programs throughout the nation are having problems because of ultra-conservative college settings; "the colleges give no support and treat the Vets like stepchildren with a stigma attached."

On Staten Island, however, "this college has extended itself and given us full support." As a result, Larsen claims that this program has become the model for similar courses all over the country. "They all come to us for help. They use our curriculum structure and our services as a model."

This is not to say, however, that the Veterans' Scholar Program is not faced with serious problems. It is, and the main one is the Veterans' Administration. Since the students in Larsen's program are non-matriculated, they are not eligible for any college financial aid and are completely dependent upon Vets' benefits for survival. The program's 20 per cent attrition rate is, according to Larsen, largely due to financial problems - those problems he attributes to the V.A., for the most part.

"The V.A.'s handling of benefits is atrocious. We fight them all the time, but it is impossible to be really successful with them. They are a threat to education. You convince a person to come to school and promise him money. He decided he'd try it, comes, and his money is cut. School becomes one more empty offering, one more hollow joke."

Larsen tells stories of vets who don't get promised checks for weeks or months at a time. The program directors can go to Social Services for help, but they are also cutting back. The main resource for vets with these problems is "a lot of peer support, far beyond the usual." Larsen estimates that fully 70-80 per cent of the program students have financial problems

caused by V.A. mismanagement; of those, 40-50 per cent are "really damaging problems."

For those who are both academically willing and financially able to enter the program, the chances of success are good. Statistically, the students' records "show considerable academic success." Larsen goes on to explain that "many of the students have been incarcerated or come from city-wide drug programs (drug program graduates have been shown to be the best students). These are people who would never have come to college normally."

When they come into the Veterans'

for a length of time. There is the normal four hours of English and four hours of math, and the curriculum is supplemented by a writing workshop as well as a College Orientation Seminar which is essentially an introduction into the CUNY system and its workings. Beyond that, students elect one seminar in an area of special interest - those range from the Social Sciences to the short story.

What makes Veterans' Scholar different, to Larsen, is the emphasis on the variety of college experiences and approaches to learning. "Each course," he explains, "is different in style and format, depending upon the approach of the instructor. Some courses involve note-taking and test-taking, some are purely informal in format. We try to approximate the college in every way, so that the students are prepared for every type of experience they will eventually encounter."

The other major difference, as he sees it, is that "we are trying to offer



Roy Larsen Director of Veterans Scholar Program

Scholar Program, the students come into a small program, the staff of which is comprised of Larsen and five full-time instructor-counselors who both teach 16 hours per week and do all the necessary counseling. The program year is divided into 12-week cycles; each cycle accommodates close to 120 students (which is almost 100 per cent over capacity). As in most pre-college programs, the course offerings are basic and often remedial, especially for those who have been away from school

something that's real. We catch into academic problems here and we can re-cycle the students until they feel confident of their ability to do the work in the college. There are too many lip-service counseling services which are one big revolving door - far too much talk and too little action. We have to offer something that's real." And then back to his original point - "The Vets," he adds, "have been denied so many times, but they will not be denied again."

# VAC Group Provides Counsel, Lobby, Loans

The Veteran's Advice Center at SICC opened on December 1, 1973, as a result of Federal Office of Education funding. The program is actually called the Veterans Course of Instruction Program, and according to its Director, Jack Peters, is really an incentive for colleges to recruit veterans and bring in money to the school.

SICC had the first veterans' preparatory program in the country, the Veterans Scholar Program, which brought both vets and money. Money is allocated on a per vet basis; there are roughly 1200 vets now in school.

VAC was originally set up as an intensive counseling center, with the SICC People's Center used as a guideline. Brian McDonnell and Rick Mulkowski, both former SICC students, are full-time counselors who carry a caseload comprised of vets who have just entered school, and those with indexes below 2.0. Each counselor has 3-4 peer counselors to assist with his caseload, and to advise veterans who walk into the office in search of information about academic, personal, financial and housing problems.

Jim Salzar, another former SICC student, is also with the VAC staff. His domain is outreach and special projects. "What that means," says Director Peters, "is that he is actively involved in recruitment, with getting vets to take advantage of their educational assistance benefits."

Himself and members of his staff attend veterans conferences frequently, and speak often at veterans hearings. Peters believes in lobbying for increased veterans benefits and VAC has joined many other veterans organizations in the city in calling for the resumption of the State's post World War II practice of paying cash bonuses to veterans.

Peters would like to see the bonuses equal \$10 for each month of domestic service, \$15 per month for foreign service, excluding Vietnam, and \$20 per month for Vietnam service—with the maximum bonus \$500.

"The World War II bonuses were paid for by the state tobacco tax," he claims. "They were rescinded in 1965, but the state has not stopped collecting the tax. Supposedly, the money is now being used to supplement mental health funding."

Other members of the VAC staff include Joe McKenzie, the registrar liaison, and Bob Ethridge, who is now working with veterans with less than honorable discharges in an attempt to get them VA benefits. "Bob has tied in with organizations specifically working in this area," says Peters, "they include the Red Cross, the American Legion, and the American Veterans Committee. There are only 15 students at SICC with this problem that we are aware of, but we just started to put word out that something might be able to be done about it."

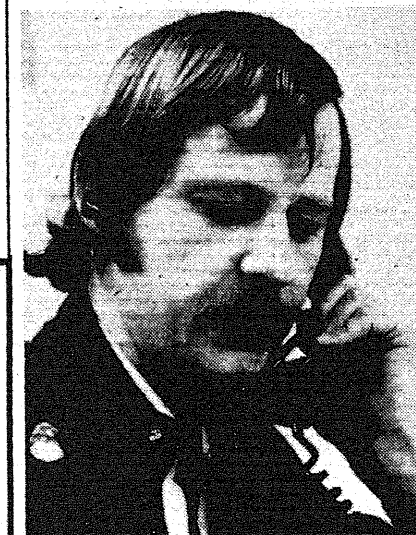
During the months of December and January VAC staff members had a total of 500 personal contacts with vets, in addition to 400 phone contacts. Veterans at SICC, according to Peters, include 583 full-time day students and 755 evening students. The vast majority of them are men, although there are several women veterans also.

VAC has also had working with it, these past few months, Bob Capatino, a N.Y.C. patrolman and part-time SICC student. Capatino used to walk foot patrol near 42nd Street in Manhattan. "I used to see some young men there, either panhandling or just hanging around. Through conversations I learned that some of them were vets. Those who were, and who seemed to really want to better themselves, I referred to VAC."

Capatino, unfortunately, has recently been transferred over to a car in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and no longer meets as many veterans as he used to.

VAC recently had transferred to it from Financial Aid, the Vets Loan Fund. The fund once contained \$3,000, all of which, and more, has been lent out as emergency loans to vets. The fund, in fact, is now \$137 in the hole.

"We're happy to have it," says Peters. "If we can collect the money owed, we can get it operating again." He asks that any vets with money outstanding please pay up.



Jack Peters Director of Veterans Advice Center

Peters expects 250-300 more vets to be coming to SICC soon. VAC's recruitment approach involves working with the National Puerto Rican Forum, the National Congress of Puerto Rican Vets, East New York Community Centers, and the Mayor's Office for Veterans Action.

Peters believes in liaisons with other veterans groups and organizations.

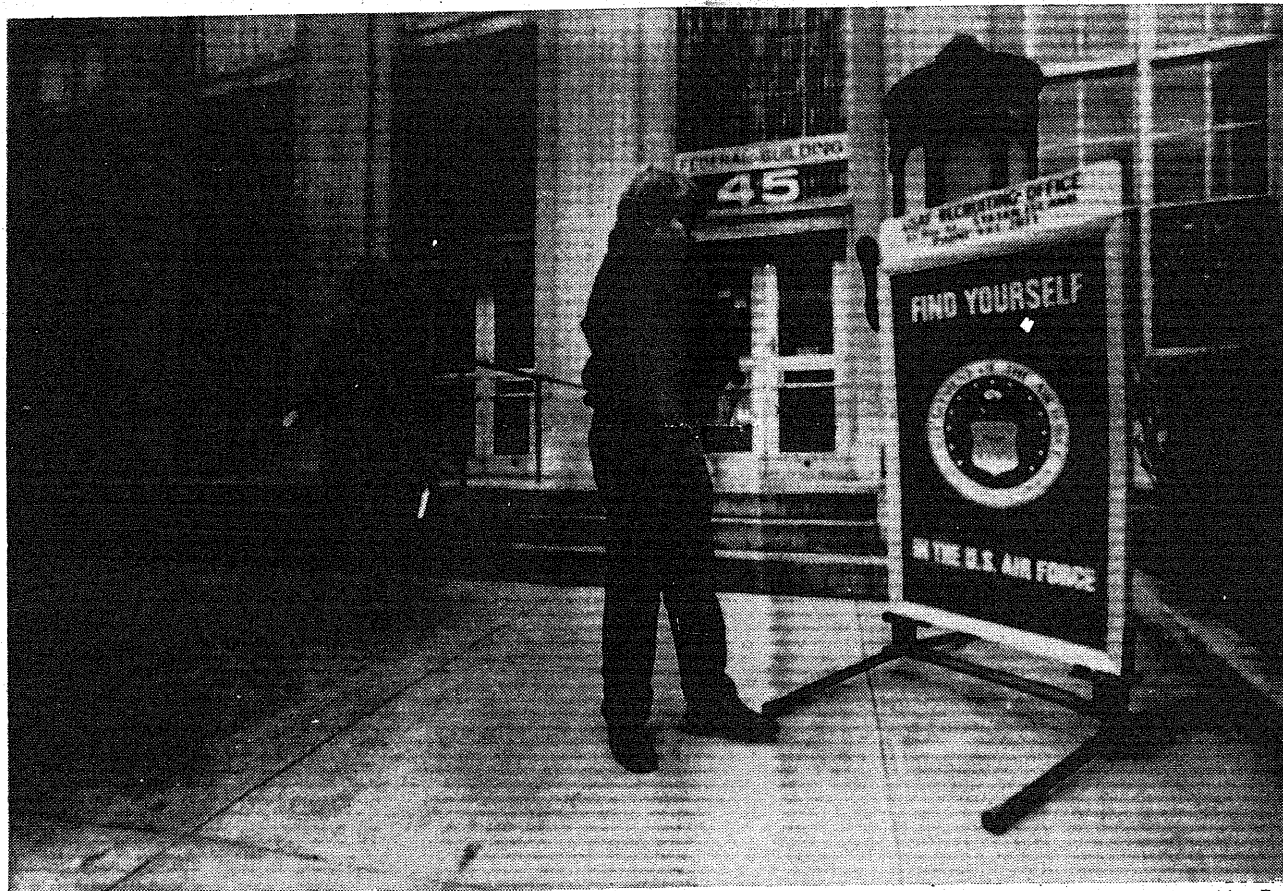


Photo by: Abe Reznay

"God knows that for myself I have scanty care ;  
Past scrimmages have proved as much to all ;  
In Eastern lands and South I have had my share  
Both of the blade and ball.

"And where those villains ripped me in the flitch  
With their old iron in my early time,  
I'm apt at change of wind to feel a twitch,  
Or at a change of climate.

Thomas Hardy  
From the Colonel's Soliloquy

# VAC Political Action May Lead to State Hearings

A resolution was presented to Assemblyman Armando Montano and Senator Robert Garcia at the NAACP Legislative and Political Action Conference held in Albany, N.Y. on February 18, 1974, and to the members of the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus, by the National Congress of Puerto Rican Veterans, the National Puerto Rican Forum, Inc., and the Veterans Advice Center of Staten Island Community College of the City University of New York.

The resolution read, in part: "To insure that proper affirmative legislative action be taken to provide relief in these areas, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the State of New York introduce measures which will call upon the Governor to direct the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs to hold public hearings: that these hearings investigate the needs of the Vietnam Era Veterans; that to accomplish this, representatives from veterans organizations, individual veterans, and other concerned parties be invited to testify; that the information gathered be used to form the basis for legislative acts which will bring about relief."

The efforts of the above-mentioned parties recently resulted in passage of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of

the State of New York memorializing the Governor to direct that public hearings be held to investigate the needs of Vietnam veterans. That resolution follows:

WHEREAS, the veterans of the Viet Nam hostilities are returning to a nation faced with serious unemployment, rising costs of living, and severe shortages; and

WHEREAS, these loyal citizens of our state who served so gallantly during the period of our nation's most unpopular war have become the forgotten generation of veterans with regard to educational, employment and training programs and opportunities; and

WHEREAS, existing programs with regard to education and employment are insufficient to cope with these sweeping problems; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Governor be and hereby is respectfully memorialized to direct that public hearings be held at once, under the auspices of the Division of Veterans' Affairs, to investigate the needs of the Viet Nam veterans; that representatives of veterans' organizations, individual veterans and other concerned parties be invited to testify; and that a report be made to the Governor

thereon as a basis for a comprehensive program of immediate action; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of New York.

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# PCA Chairman: Patterson Promises "Production, Community Input" Emphasis

by Sally Johnson

Recently hired to take over administrative responsibilities for the Performing and Creative Arts Department, Benjamin A. Patterson is among that new breed of academicians whose credentials come more from experiences than from books.

Signing on for the position formerly held by Dr. Mortimer Schiff who recently resigned, Mr. Patterson's appointment at SICC, effective March 1, 1974, follows on the heels of a two-year job as the Assistant Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs under ex-Mayor Lindsay. His experience as a cultural programs administrator, as well as the years he spent as a double-bassist with several noted symphonic orchestras, make him qualified to carry out his long-range plans - "to see PCA become the major focal point for cultural activities on Staten Island."

Carrying this idea further, Patterson expressed a desire for PCA to function more in conjunction with Kaleidoscope as well as to "affiliate with Staten Island cultural institutions." He has given some thought to establishing a concert series all over the Island which would feature PCA faculty who are "capable of performing in all fields." Furthermore, he anticipates "developing a series of programs with the Carnegie Hall Corporation and establishing a circuit of performing opportunities for artists, old and young, of which SICC would be a main component."

While Patterson expresses an interest in a broad range of cultural programming, there is no doubt that he is personally drawn to the musical world. He has performed, at various times, with the Symphony of the New World, the Ottawa Philharmonic, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, and the U.S. 7th Army Symphony in Europe, in each case as the principal double-bassist.

According to his resume, he has, during the last 12 years, "individually produced or had primary responsibility for more than 350 concerts and cultural events in 10 countries."

The amount of time that he has spent and worked outside of this country led him to make some comments upon the relationship between the arts and the public in this country and abroad - "I wouldn't want to compare Europe and America. There are entirely different traditions. In Europe, one is dealing with a nationalistic, homogeneous population - the French are inclined to honor a French composer as much because he's French as because he's a composer." In America, he believes that there are less national politics involved in the arts, primarily because there is no such thing as a homogeneous population.

As the first Black department chairman at SICC, he elaborated upon his view of the role of Blacks in the arts as it has been and as it is now. "Minorities in the arts, regardless of which forms one discusses, are becoming increasingly important. In the overall spectrum, an artist is an artist regardless of color. Blacks are not restricted like they were before - they are creating in all areas, and their work is becoming much more visible in the art world."

However, Patterson's primary interest in his new position is as a cultural program planner and director. To that end, he is "more interested in public participation in the arts, in the experience of production. I always feel sorry for people who go to concerts who have never performed. Greater appreciation always come from greater participation."

As one might expect, he wants the PCA program to be participatory-

oriented under his direction. The one obstacle he sees at the moment is the lack of space and facilities, but "I look forward to seeing PCA in new quarters when Laerling Town is completed." Moreover, there is the ever-present problem of money. Says Patterson, "To do the kind of programs I would like to see would require funds of a greater magnitude than the public can produce. I will have to locate other sources of funding."

In Patterson's view, his varied and broad experiences of the past will serve as a definite plus during his stay at SICC. "I hope to use past contacts to bring new contacts to the campus." Indeed, President Birenbaum's memo to the college announcing Mr. Patterson's appointment gave credence to the new chairman's mention of contacts in a final paragraph which outlined his past and present involvement with city and national cultural institutions:

Among his professional affiliations, Mr. Patterson was the Founding President of the Society of Black Composers and, for two years, a member of the Music Advisory Panel of the National Endowment on the Arts. Currently he is a special consultant to the New York State Council on the Arts, and a member of the Review Board of the Creative Artists Public Service Program, the Board of Directors of the Harlem Theater and Workshop, the Advisory Board of Town Hall, and the Cultural Council of the City of New York.

# ESG Dispute

Continued from Page 1

Lorraine Ercolano, chairperson of the ESG, feels that the stance of her government has been "completely misinterpreted" by the president; she explained her side of the story in an interview during which she discussed the background of the complaint. "We were passing a resolution on what are two legislative points," she claims. "We called for the dissolving of AID and the recall of Nancy Muniz as our advisor. Dr. Birenbaum is always complaining that we don't send him our legislative actions, so we felt that we should send him this one."

As to the specific problems with Ms. Muniz, Ercolano explains that AID asked Ms. Muniz to act as the advisor to the ESG, although she was officially termed the co-ordinator of the "team" of Evening Students last fall, a distinction which becomes important in light of the present dispute. "We assumed at the time that AID was giving us an advisor who had full knowledge of governance structures and procedures, since all of us were completely new to student government," she says in retrospect. "We found out later that she does not possess full knowledge of such aspects as parliamentary procedure, by-laws, and the like. She lacks some of the expertise that is needed for us to function effectively."

Several senators, according to the ESG Chairperson, complained of the advisor's performance as far back as October, charging that she did not have the know-how to extract them from parliamentary bog-downs. Ms. Ercolano says that she knew of the grievance and spoke to Ms. Muniz unofficially on several occasions. "I didn't want to hurt her," she says now, "but I found out that removal of an advisor is possible only through legislative action."

The AID center reorganization plan which was put through in January brought the grievance to a head when Nancy Muniz elected to go with the rest of the AID staff rather than remain in the office space which the ESG procured for her. In the eyes of the ESG spokesperson, Ms. Muniz "rejected our position and fled with the others. This left the Evening Student Government without an advisor." Ms. Ercolano feels that Ms. Muniz was not hired as an advisor to the government - "We had to seek her out," she asserted us. "Beyond that, the chairperson claims that Nancy Muniz, during the Fall

# Accruals Jump

Continued from Page 1

previously held more monies centrally, had distributed some in late summer, and had changed their formula for individual college accruals rates.

Noting that the basis of BHE-City disagreement was as much the agency's fault as the municipal government's, Posman claimed the "educational policy" conflict has evolved from a combination of diminishing State support (limiting the accrual-saving ability) and an insensitivity on the part of the Beame administration toward attempts by the BHE to replace the former funding rationale of unlimited FTE growth (which has tied the university budgeting process to enrollment growth as primary budget base; and inflexible salary line budgets as primary funding mechanism) with one based on relatively fixed, or even diminishing, enrollments; increased experimentation in curriculum approaches; and the need for lower ratios of faculty to students to provide the support services required for Open Admissions (i.e. counselling; special class practices; etc.).

As Posman described it, the City

formula for funding, like the State's, relies heavily on enrollments... a practice he admits had full university support in the past. To provide an overview to the budget process, he outlined the City's funding formula as follows:

1. MANDATORY INCREASES. Posman described mandatory increases as those covering salary increments (such as the dollar differentials entailed in the recently settled PSC contract), supplies and equipment. These increases work from the college's "base budget." That is, they represent the deviation's cost from each previous year's costs (as described in last year's interview with SICC President, William M. Birenbaum) to cover increases, and are not based on enrollment factors directly.

2. WORKLOAD BUDGET. According to Posman, workload budget relies on a "funding model" which provides an estimated cost for each additional student at the colleges. This he describes as a variable figure that may alter from year to year, "it may be \$1700 per student this year and the City may knock it down to \$1300 a student next year."

From the workload figures, based on the "funding model," a budget is arrived at that represents the number of students multiplied by the workload figure.

In Posman's view, both State and City funding is based on an enrollment projection schedule, while the BHE can no longer operate on straight-forward FTE budget arguments... This leaves the university system caught, in effect, in an outdated budget process. Which means dwindling enrollments will not stop university growth, but potentially create a spiral of indirect admissions limitations that will cause university shrinkage.

Where City accruals practices come into play, in his view, is in their insensitivity to the CUNY system's present budgetary circumstances. He claims that rapid growth entailed in the four year history of Open Admissions did, as Sernicoff asserted, create surplus accruals in the past, but adds this was largely due to "red-tape reasons" and not to a lack of need for the funds. As Posman put it, "Yes, there were savings... but there was no energy crisis, less State budget shortfall and less pressure to fill vacant lines. The City policy assumes because we generated savings in the past we can generate them in the future. This is not the case."

Posman claims the City is lagging in a recognition that the funding mechanisms of a "no-growth" university cannot be the same as a "growth" university. He claims the BHE is now "building the case for new programs," and viewed 3 or 4 percent as "a more realistic figure" on accruals rates from the City. The current rate is 6.1 percent according to Posman.

BHE FORMULA "What colleges could bear," was the way Posman described the former BHE accruals distribution formula. "It was distributed on an unequal basis, some colleges were required to save almost 10 percent while others were only required to save 4.5 to 5 percent." Posman also claims colleges were told in summer that "Faced with a \$3 million increase in the City rate, we decided to parcel out the burden at a flat rate of approximately 7.8 percent to each college in the system. They knew there would be an across-the-board increase and they knew we would hold the rate as close to 7.8 percent as possible."

Posman supported his fellow BHE spokesmen, Tory Roebecke (see News Ferry, 2-17), in her claim that the BHE had worked into December to convince the City to rescind the current accruals rate, but acknowledged that the BHE formula change was a key factor in the local rate changes. Asked to explain the Sernicoff claim that the only change in accruals had been the decision of the BHE to no longer absorb an accruals percentage with funds held centrally, Posman agreed that funds had been held centrally in the past. But, he argued, BHE central has expanded programs such as SEEK and computer services, which absorbed some of the funds, and that supplementary funds had gone to the colleges in July.

Posman suggested that the Birenbaum correspondence regarding summer negotiations (see News Ferry 2-17) probably involved the BHE summer appeals program. He estimated that about \$20 million in budget relief requests had been submitted, "and we may have had about \$8 million to give." The college, at that time, received an additional \$197,000 which was wiped out in the January accruals increase of \$328,000.

Queried on SICC President Birenbaum's refusal to comply with the new accruals rate, Posman claimed, "we are not thinking of talking about penalties now." In general, he held that "We perceive the budgets like a

checking account. There is a spendable level of budget, we presume colleges will comply and have various accounting devices to assure that they do."

ANALYSIS In his first campus address upon returning from China, SICC President Birenbaum keenly observed that the difference between that nation's notion of egalitarianism and the West's is the difference between "the equal distribution of wealth, and the equal distribution of poverty." As in the case of energy production and, earlier, its destructive effects on the ecosystem, the Nixon-Wilson-Beame administrations have set the tone for a national, regional and local post-mortem on the "frontier economics" of the '60's.

It is only in this context that the accruals crisis, ultimately, makes sense. Jarred into a finite fiscal world, state corporations are not unlike private ones in their attempts to equalize the difference between the expectations of growth and limitations of growth's end. If the accruals dispute is anything, it would seem to be an attempt at the "equal distribution of crisis" by the various fiscal wards involved.

Like a seesaw, the service delivery agencies, to survive, seem to be timing the delivery of bad tidings so as to send the reverberations of "crisis" back up the chain of command. As noted last issue, President Birenbaum made much of "dates" in explaining the local accruals issue. Timing is, in the end, irrelevant to the equal distribution of wealth or poverty, but timing is critical in the equal distribution of crisis.

Reminiscent of the countless anecdotes that pivot on the military chain of command, the State sees the need to cut back funds to its subsidiaries; the City then sees the need to cut back; the BHE must then cut back its subsidiaries; and so forth until, as is the case with private enterprise, the burden falls onto the consumer. Unlike the military "private," all involved fear the crescendo from the bottom; the none want unmitigated responsibility.

There is a certain kind of "authority" in crisis, if handled well: "How I read 80th Street's (BHE) financial difficulties," was one of the criteria outlined by SICC President Birenbaum in determining whether to comply with the accruals demand. It is likely he "read" it in summer and either gambled the City would retreat

from the increase, or determined a "crisis" was less dangerous (or more useful) in mid-year than in fall. It is unlikely he did not know the crunch would come, nor is it likely he did not know at least approximately how severe it would be.

Pushed on the question, Posman admitted that "the best way of reducing accruals for next year (based on the City's "History" formula) is not making them for this year." So the BHE changed its distribution formula to the colleges. In a sense, it shared its poverty equally... precipitating a "crisis" in the entire university system.

It is unlikely that the "unique combination of budgetary factors," claimed by Posman to be at the base of the current crisis, was unknown to BHE budget officials. The Rockefeller formula began in 1971. Inflation has not let up since long before Open Admissions. The City accruals formula has not changed at all. More likely the Chancellor's office has been reading City and State budget difficulties and timed its "crisis" accordingly.

The current Mayor's reputation was built on chasing down the runaway spending of the Lindsay administration. "Balanced budgets" and "fiscal stability" are his by-words. If he cannot put forward a simple political formula like the enrollment growth numbers of the past, how can he bring the esthetics of "quality" or experimentation, or keeping Open Admissions students in once they are admitted, into line with a conservative fiscal policy. Again, the answer is distribute by the numbers. "The BHE is handled like all other City agencies," Sernicoff maintained. And the fact that it does not operate like any other City agencies is, apparently, the BHE's problem.

In line with current Financial Aid policies and various commission reports, Former Governor Rockefeller devised the current State formula in 1971. Anticipating a shift from family income based budgeting to "student need" based budgeting for Financial Aid, and in federal policy generally, Rockefeller formula has all the right "politics." It is geared (in principle) to the preservation of a fixed student-faculty ratio; it favors technical training over the liberal arts; it works by the numbers with no regard for regional variables (a de facto discrimination against urban centers prevalent in virtually all current federal funding policy toward reasonable price for oil and what is to be the disposition of the oil monies," and claimed the major problem with current Arab policy is its threat to "world economic order," a threat which hurts Arab friends and foes alike.

SUHAIBER RETORTS: "We want cooperation rather than confrontation, but we want a U.N. effort to do this," claimed Suhaiber in answer to Remba's statement. He claimed it was time for "breaking the super-powers," and that, "this is the proper time for a balance of prices of primary materials (ie. oil) and manufactured products (ie. the finished wares the western states sell back to underdeveloped countries).

In answer to Remba's implications of Arab greed in acquiring 60 percent of the oil rights from the oil companies, Suhaiber held that the Kuwait government had been willing to agree with the 25 cent per "participation" package offered, but, "Being a democratic government, we had to go through parliament. The government agreed but the parliament refused to ratify the agreement, so we had to reach a new agreement that would go through. That's how we arrived at the 60 percent." He also claimed some members had wanted to nationalize the oil operations altogether.

Moderator S. Maxwell Finger, asked if the Kuwaiti government would consider negotiating in the International Monetary Fund. Suhaiber claimed his government wants the issue resolved through the U.N. General Assembly "where there is one country, one vote."

Pressed on the question, Suhaiber held that the "club house" approach he alleges has been used in the past was not acceptable. When Finger argued that, in the end, the issue would still be decided by factors of "supply and demand," and challenged Suhaiber to explain what a body as large as the U.N. General Assembly would vote on, Suhaiber shot back, "a beginning."

FROM THE FLOOR: Asked by Pam Mahajan what damage will be done in the interim of a decision process on global oil and commodity prices in general, Suhaiber claimed, "we find ourselves in this privileged position. We're still developing countries, we have not forgotten what it's like to be a have-not," and reiterated his attack on the "super club" manner. Noting Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent statement on world economic interdependence, Suhaiber added that "now there is a basis for dealing in new ways."

To illustrate Suhaiber concern for the "have-nots," Suhaiber outlined his country's Development Fund, created in 1961: "It is not political. It is concerned with social and economic

Continued on Page 8

# Woodcock

Continued from Page 1

Woodcock answered by saying that the industry should take the lead in developing other means of mass transportation. That, he indicated, would not harm his union members since it would mean "more or alternative" jobs for UAW members in this other area. About automobiles in general, Woodcock said, "Miles per gallon fuel efficiency is about one-half what it was 20 years ago."

Birenbaum then asked how Woodcock felt about the unionization of college faculty. "It's a good thing," Woodcock answered. "In your own industry, is the sharing of decision-making prerogatives on your agenda?" Birenbaum then asked, implying that decision-making is fundamentally the prerogative of management. "The very existence of a union is an invasion of management's prerogatives," Woodcock said.

Shortly thereafter, the floor was opened for questions. Most of the time was monopolized by dissident auto workers and WAM members. They were orderly for the most part, asking Woodcock what he was going to do about the layoffs, alleging that he had sold union members out in contract negotiations, complaining about layoffs and implying that the UAW sometimes uses strong-arm methods to keep union members in line. At one point in the proceedings a man who claimed he had been laid off in Linden, New Jersey, persisted too strongly in his questioning - or statement-making - for William Birenbaum's tastes. Several times in an angry tone of voice, Birenbaum demanded that the man sit down. He did, finally, when SICC security chief Edgar Paradise and a uniformed guard began hovering about him menacingly.

# Alumni Notes

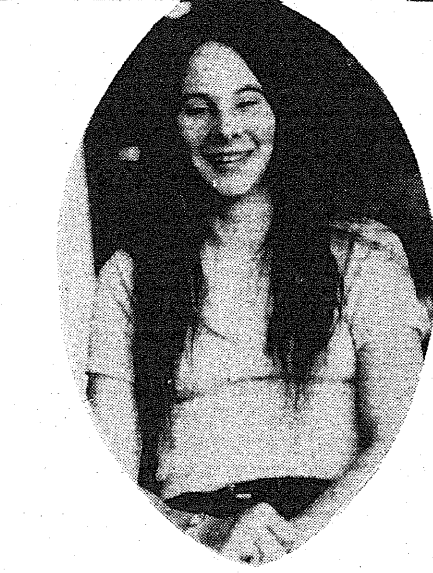
by Ed Gray

The Alumni Association is now receiving applications for scholarship for the Spring term. The names of the scholarships are the Arleigh B. Williamson Scholarship, the Walter L. Willig Scholarship, the A. Richard Boera Scholarship and the John J. Goller Scholarship. Any student who has completed 12 credits and has a 2.5 index is urged to apply. The deadline for completing the applications is May 1st. The application forms can be picked up at the Box Office in "C"

building between the hours of 11A.M. and 7P.M. any day of the week.

There were over thirty awards given out to students in need at the conclusion of the Fall term.

The Alumni Association meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month in the President's Cabinet Room on the 2nd floor of the "A" building. All those students who are interested in Alumni doings are most welcome to attend.



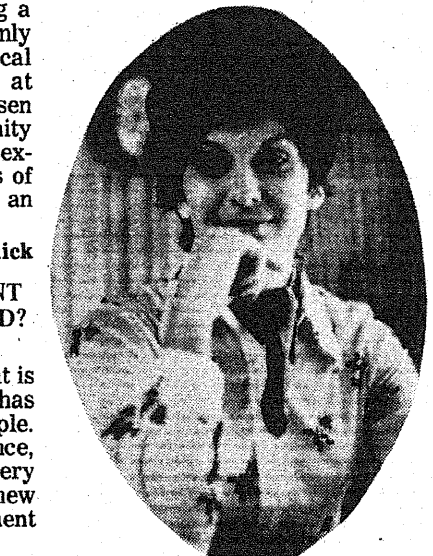
# Indecent Exposure

This column is aimed at creating a more of opinion for the student. Only questions of current social and political value relevant to the student body at SICC will be asked. Students are chosen at random. This is a prime opportunity for the often voiceless student to express his or her views. The success of this column depends on you so keep an arm and leg out for me.

Lewis Zlotnick "DO YOU THINK PRESIDENT NIXON SHOULD BE IMPEACHED? IF SO WHY? IF NOT WHY?"

"Yes. Whether or not the president is guilty in the Watergate affair, he has lost the confidence of the people. Because of the lack of confidence, people are now blaming him for every crisis that arises. We need a new president who can run the government without suspicion."

Joanne Christ Business Transfer



"Nixon should be impeached for the mere reason as the president who has misrepresented a Highest elected office in this sick society. Tricky Dick is the only president that doesn't give a damn about who he's dictating to be it black, white or any nationality in this bewildering society. What Nixon has done is what no other elected politician has done before, defy the laws of this land. In order for this society to survive the reckoning dictatorship the only move possible is to impeach Tricky Dick."

Carlton Evans and Lonnie Morrison Mech. Tech. Vet. Scholar Program

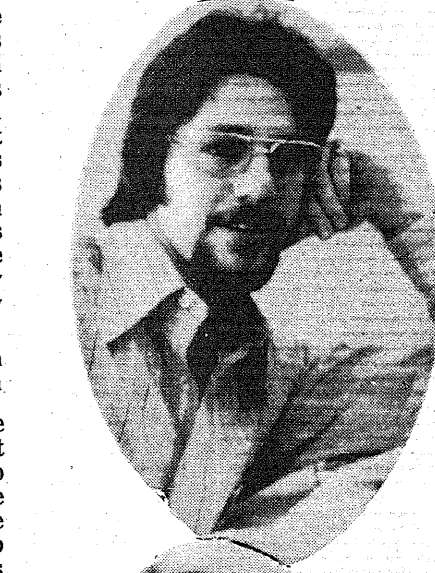
I don't think that Nixon should be impeached because so far I think that he has been a good president and so many people that say he should be impeached are just going along with the crowd. They don't seem to be able to prove any facts to back their opinions up. I think we should have respect for our president and that Americans should not ridicule him in the papers and on T.V."

Kathy Keating Nursing

"Yes. Under a Democratic form of Government people are seen to be equal. When laws are enforced people disobeying these laws are prosecuted. All are equal under the law including the enforcers who enforce it. Mr. Nixon is a citizen therefore subject to all laws."

Ed Hershman Business Transfer

"Yes, Nixon should definitely be impeached, the fact that he is under suspicion not only for Watergate but for numerous other past deeds that include evasion of taxes, acceptance of campaign funds from oil and milk companies. Recently during his press conference he was confronted with the fact that in 1969 he said in a speech that he was against some of the tax, loopholes being used. Why then did he use the papers he donates as a tax deduction? His answer, as usual, was evasive? He even claims President



Johnson advised him to do so. His impeachment of course is not going to be the end of our problems but at least it will be a step forward in controlling a government who insists on giving too much power to it's President."

Vivian Miscine Liberal Arts Non. Sci.

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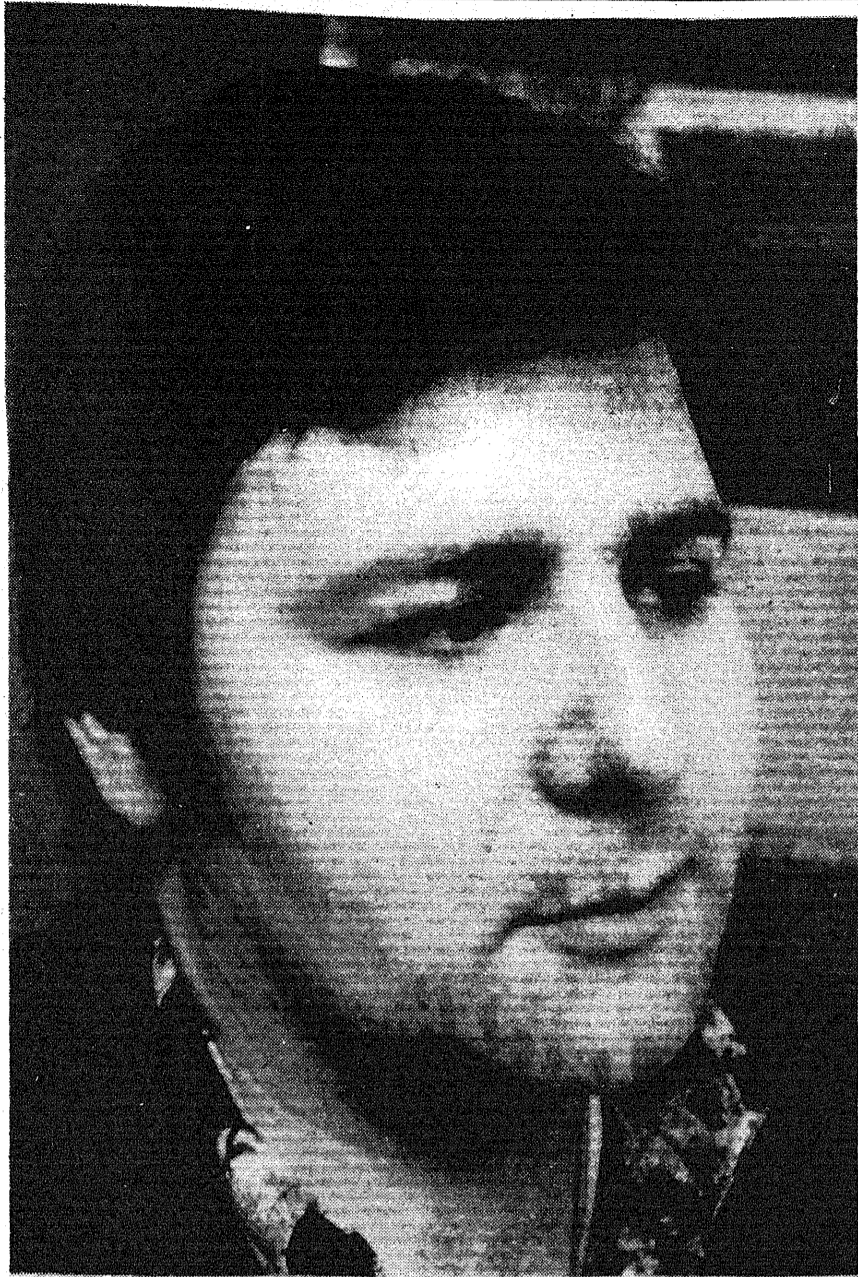
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Bob Capitano is a student at SICC, and a policeman. Unofficially, he began referring unemployed vets he met on patrol in the city to the Veterans Advise Center on campus. Some have become students here; some have not. The alternative for Capitano was to badger the men for loitering, or arrest them for petty crimes. He is concerned about a bigger problem — the men he sees are desperate, and he is concerned that some of them may turn to more serious crime. Capitano was interviewed recently by News Ferry. Following are excerpts of that interview:

# Patrolman Capitano: The Long Walk—From 42nd St. to SICC

back by their allies, and to see some of them in the street as they are today, not even able to get decent benefits they can live on, is really something. The government lacks in this fashion for these fellows who put themselves on the line for this country in an unpopular war.

NF: A lot of your experience with vets once they get out came as a result of your being a cop working a beat in the city. Can you tell me the kind of problems they're experiencing and what you were able to do as a cop?

**"I find a lot of fellows who are unemployed and who are veterans on 42nd Street. These fellows are more or less inclined to take the low road, begging and panhandling. It is really disgusting to see, really unimaginable."**

CAPITANO: I can only give you examples of what the fellows told me on 42nd Street. These fellows would approach me and start discussing the Vietnam conflict and their discharge from the service. I remember one really odd case. The fellow was in the Marine Corps for six years; the last four years he was a Sergeant Corporal. After being released he received a dishonorable discharge. It just destroyed the man. He was interviewed for employment in one of the hospitals in Manhattan. All the people there told him that he was over-qualified, and they couldn't accept him. The man wasn't really complaining about being underpaid for his expertise — he was just looking to get bread on his table. They couldn't comprehend that. The man is definitely embittered today and I can see that if nobody attempts to aid him he could very well turn out to be a destructive rather than a constructive man.

NF: You were on foot patrol when most of this occurred, weren't you?

CAPITANO: Yes, that is correct.

NF: What area?

CAPITANO: The 42nd Street area between 7th and 8th Avenue. That's where I find a lot of the fellows who are unemployed and who are veterans. These fellows are more or less inclined to take the low road, begging and panhandling. It is really disgusting to see, really unimaginable.

NF: On a given day, how many vets might you encounter actually panhandling in the area?

CAPITANO: It is hard to give definite numbers. Maybe a half a dozen vets have turned to this approach, trying to make ends meet. You can't imagine the effect it has on a conscientious person, seeing veterans stoop this low to try to make ends meet. When the government has so much damn funds and just refuses to do anything about it. I don't know if they are aware of it, but I imagine they are.

NF: Technically, panhandling is illegal, isn't it?

CAPITANO: Yes, it is.

NF: If you had gone by the strict interpretation of the law and wanted to be a hardass about it, what could you have done, legally, in a case where you found a vet panhandling?

CAPITANO: You can warn or admonish him. If he fails to go, you can turn around and passively take him into the stationhouse, and have him appear in court on a panhandling charge.

NF: What do you do?

CAPITANO: As a rule, I take the men inside and I try to discuss their problems with them. I try to find out why they are in the position they are. Many of them complain that they go to

way to jail. One day I finally approached him and started talking with him. I found out he really had sincere problems. I asked him if he would be interested in getting an education and trying to make it. He confided in me, and he permitted me to help him get into college, Staten Island Community College.

I met him a week after, and he said everything was fine. He was going to college in Staten Island, but still living in Manhattan. "So long as I'm in the surroundings on Manhattan, I really don't think I'll be able to make it," he said. "My peer group is there in Manhattan and they have the greatest influence on me." I kind of sensed he was trying to get me to help him, to try to get him residence on Staten Island. I told him I'd do everything in my power. He said, "if you could do that I really think I'll be able to make it, make it all the way."

NF: How many men have you referred to the Veterans Advise Center here?

CAPITANO: About eighty veterans.

NF: How many do you know of who actually came down to speak to Jack Peters or somebody else there?

CAPITANO: I'd say around twenty-five have come down to the center.

NF: Did this extra activity gain you any favor with your superiors?

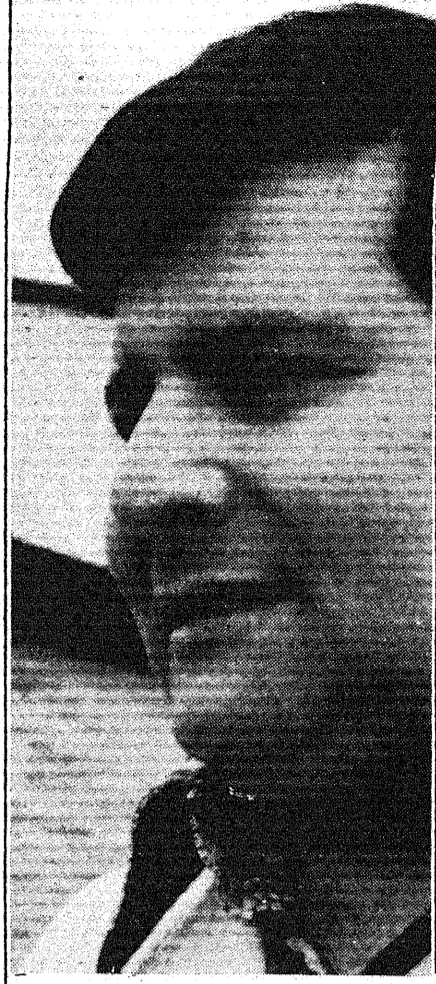
CAPITANO: No, because mainly the department doesn't take into account this kind of activity, not on any kind of strenuous basis. Unfortunately, our evaluation system is more inclined to be concerned with summons and arrests. As far as anything like this, with a public assistance or community

**"... the department doesn't take into account this kind of activity, not on any kind of strenuous basis. Unfortunately, our evaluation is more inclined to be concerned with summons and arrest."**

college full-time and that the money they are given doesn't take care of their needs. If they decide not to go to college, they get menial jobs on the outside. Many of them lack the education that is needed. They are embittered; they feel they deserve more. I believe they do. I followed one man for three or four months and I knew this man was on his

service aspect, they don't have any way of evaluating or they don't incline themselves to evaluating. I feel that community service or public assistance services would do much to enhance the relationship between the community and the police.

NF: From your own personal observation have you noticed more and more vets getting into legal trouble?



**"If they decide not to go to college, they get menial jobs on the outside. Many of them lack the education that is needed. They are embittered; they feel they deserve more. I believe they do."**

CAPITANO: As of late, yes, and it is going to be more than just trouble, arrest, and petty crimes. I would say there is going to be very severe trouble. There are radical groups right here in the country who would like nothing better than to have a vet on their team. You have to understand these men were trained to kill; some are demolition experts. They try the system — earnestly, to get some kind of assistance, some kind of aid — and to no avail. Then the only course of action is outside the system, and the radical groups would definitely like vets to help their movements.

NF: You have been recently transferred to a new precinct. In your opinion, did that have anything to do with your activities on behalf of vets in the old precinct?

CAPITANO: At this time, I really don't know specifically whether it did have an effect or not, but I am in the process of finding out. The department, for some reason, fails to make any reference to community service and public assistance in their evaluations. That is where I have been concentrating my energies. If you do that, then you don't have any concentration in any of the other areas of their concern. That is when you get into a problem. The only thing that really hurts is that I was beginning to get a good program going there on 42nd Street.

It's just a small approach, but a helpful approach in trying to get rid of some of the crime on the block by peaceful means. Now that I have been transferred to a new precinct, my efforts in this area have more or less been dwindling, because the precinct is more or less residential. Also it is a patrol car precinct more than a foot precinct.

NF: You mentioned before that there was a need for the police department to initiate more programs to help various people in the community. You've begun thinking about beginning a program in connection with the Veterans Advise Center. Can you briefly describe it?

CAPITANO: We do have a proposal in its infancy stages, here at the college, that we are going to introduce. The program is going to emphasize the community service aspect of dealing with people. The program, hopefully, will help alert the police and the community that their causes are common, and their problems are likewise. It's still in its infancy stage and we are going to need a lot of help on it. Hopefully, we will get some professors to assist us in trying to formulate this program. I was discussing it with a faculty member not too long ago. He is all for the idea.

NF: How long have you been working on a volunteer basis with the Veterans Advise Center?

CAPITANO: I have been involved for about two years, working with Jimmy in the advise center. Not in any kind of formal capacity, but in an informal capacity. Just recently I have been starting to get more formally involved with the Veterans' Center.

This December is when I was given the office in B7.

NF: Are you a veteran yourself, Bob?

CAPITANO: Yes, I am a veteran. I served my two years in Vietnam, 1965 to 1967. The memories of that conflict are really something. To see some of these fellows, and have them express their views on that conflict, it was really an unpopular war. To hear some of these fellows say they got shot in the



Welcome back the carefree coiffures this spring! Hair styles will be easy-as-they-go—just right for the woman with a busy, schedule who can't spend long hours under the hair dryer on these warm weather days. Short-crop it right up; long—to the shoulders is a good length for those who life the feel of it but not the care.

The \$100 an hour bouffant is gone (R.I.P.), and Vidal Sassoon takes up where Mr. Kenneth left off—often he takes up to \$25 for a haircut, in fact. For the economy-minded, there are plenty of local places that will crop your hair without cropping your pocketbook.

The long blond shag at left sits on the head of Joann Buraczynski—layered from top to bottom, it's the gamin look, for well-to-do street urchins.



## Womens' Coiffures: Loose and Light for Spring

by Lois



Photos by Lewis Zlotnick

Susan Granello wears the even more exotic "ape drape", loosely borrowed from our closest evolutionary cousin. It's doubtful that Tarzan's compatriot Cheeta had it in mind when he introduced the style... who knows what future fashions Lassie may inspire.

Vivian Lewis' "afro" is fully a la mode by this time. Also called a "natural", it's an elegant style that wears well anytime.

Continental influences shaped the coiff of Francis Reyes—what's broadly called a "continental cut" is presumed by some to have originated in Italy, some say France. An abundance of hairdresser shops of both nationalities along Fifth Avenue attests to the fact that it came from one of them.

Melanie Guardino sports a "modified bouffant"—not the kind that campus radicals used in the sixties to stop Coca-Cola. It's definitely a no-fuss, no-muss hairdo—good for the skier and the snow bunny alike because it will go anywhere.

The full length, classic blunt cut of Sharon Mann is one of those "always has been and always will be" kinds of cuts that do for the wearer rather than the wearer doing for it—an ethic that prevails among all these women who prefer a lot of product and a little preparation.



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# Intramural Tournaments Open

Professor Richard Kamen of the SICC Physical Education Department announced recently that contestants are still being sought for the following intramural tournaments: softball, paddleball, free-throw shooting, archery, track and field, badminton, and gymnastics.

Teams entering the softball tournament should consist of 10 members. Competition begins on April 3rd. Contestants should sign up before March 29th.

The paddleball competition also begins on April 3rd, and contestants are asked to sign up before March 29th. Nick Farkouh and Herman Erlichson,

both faculty members, are favored to win again this year. Student winners will be named separately, although they can expect to play either Farkouh or Erlichson some time during the competition. Competition will include both singles and doubles.

Both the free-throw shooting and archery competitions are expected to be one day affairs. They are tentatively scheduled to be held May 1. Last year's winner of the free-throw competition is no longer in school. The archery competition is in dire need of contestants.

The track and field competition will

consist of at least 8 events, possibly more, and is scheduled to be held May 8.

The Badminton and gymnastics competitions are also scheduled as one-day affairs. They will be held May 15. Last year's badminton winners, Mary Bucknell and Alex Charles, are still in school and are expected to do well again if they enter. There will also be a mixed doubles competition held the same day. Last year's winners were Rinah Bullock and Sam Poinsette.

Student winners of each tournament will receive jackets. Entry blanks can be obtained in Room D-105.



# Side Lines

by Prof. Richard Kamen

If you happen to see a group of your favorite professors gasping and jogging around the track, or bump into your favorite college security guard as he does a do-si-do with a cute school secretary, you're probably just encountering a few "turned-on" members of the college working community as they become involved with the most recent offering of the Department of Physical Education.

Formerly, opportunities for participation in structured physical activities were mainly directed to the satisfaction of the needs of the students. The basic avenues for individual involvement, as most are aware, are required physical education service classes, varsity teams, and intramural sports and activities. Motivated individuals also become involved in physical activity via voluntary recreation during their free-time, using limited, available facilities.

Realizing that most faculty, staff and technical college-wide personnel spend as much time on campus as do students, it only seems proper to provide meaningful recreational-educational experiences during certain hours of the daily schedules for these groups.

With this in mind, the Physical Education Department distributed an

informal questionnaire last week to all working members of the college community, attempting to ascertain particular, individual preferences for physical activities.

During the preparation of the Fall Semester physical education class schedules, open recreation periods were blocked out during the morning hours of 8 to 9 A.M., the noon hour 12 to 1 P.M., and the late afternoon period 5 to 6 P.M. Although these hours may not appear to be most convenient for participation in physical activities, more than sixty responses have already been tabulated and many more arrive daily.

Activity offerings run the gamut of golf, tennis, yoga, badminton, jogging and folk art and dance. This listing is not conclusive, but rather merely a brief roster of the types of activities people are pushing for. Certainly, such activities as paddleball, cycling and swimming are other things we will become involved with during the course of the program.

Most of these offerings will be presented in 5, 9, and 15 week modules, with instruction given in very small groups.

If this program proves significant to the satisfaction of the recreational needs and continuing education of the non-students (or something) in the college community, it may point the direction to similar programs for undergraduates - taking courses because of interest, and not necessarily because of a course requirement.

## Wheelchair BB Announced

Sixty wheelchair-bound amateur athletes, who play a fast game of basketball even without the footwork, will compete in an eastern regional tournament March 9 and 10 at campuses of City University of New York in Queens and Brooklyn.

The games will be held Saturday March 9 at the Kiltford Center, New York City Community College, 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, at 1:30 and 4 p.m. and Sunday, March 10 at Fitzgerald Hall, Queens College, Kissena Boulevard and the Long Island Expressway at noon and 2 p.m. The event is being sponsored by the City University Committee to Advance the Goal of Higher Education for the Disabled.

Tickets may be purchased at the Box Office at New York City Community College, 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, from Prof. Harvey Honig, chairman of the CUNY committee, Room 601-P, New York City Community College, 300 Jay Street, or from the Student Government Association Office, Student Union Building, Queens College, Kissena Boulevard and the Long Island Expressway. Tickets for the Saturday games are \$2.00 and the Sunday finals \$2.50. The special rate for admission to all four is \$4.00.

Proceeds of ticket sales will be used to pay for services on City University campuses for disabled students, such as interpreters for the deaf, and to buy special equipment - wheelchairs, braille writers, tapes for recording textbooks, and closed-circuit TV reading machines. Money will also go into a fund being used to construct ramps and provide other facilities on CUNY campuses. The committee, set up in June, 1971, under auspices of the office of J. Joseph Meng, CUNY vice chancellor for administrative affairs, has been instrumental in bringing about renovations on several CUNY campuses to make them more accessible to the approximately 3,000 physically disabled students and faculty members at the university.

"We hope that business and industrial corporations and other organizations will purchase tax-deductible blocks of tickets and donate them to groups of their choice," explained Frederick Francis, vice president of the Eastern Regional Conference and a counselor and coordinator of special services for disabled students at CUNY's Hostos Community College in the Bronx.

## Advance Reporter to Speak at SICC

William Huus, reporter for the Staten Island Advance, will speak on "The Problems of Growth on Staten Island" on Monday night, March 18, 1974 at 8:00 PM in Room B304.

Mr. Huus has covered environmental issues and other issues related to Staten Island for several years.

He has reported on The Gateway Park System, South Richmond, Elmwood Park, the L N G tanks, sewers, and many other local issues. He also writes a column of commentary for the Sunday issue of the Advance.

The problem of solid waste disposal in New York City will be discussed in the course, "Environmental Issues on S.I." on Monday evening, March 25, 1974, starting at 7:45 P.M. in Room B-304. Two films will be shown: (1) "The Garbage Explosion" and (2) "Up to Our Necks: The Garbage Problem."

Mr. Stanley Halle will then speak on "Solid Waste - Possible Solutions." Mr. Halle was formerly the senior planner for the Environmental Protection Agency in the budget bureau of N. Y. City where he was extensively involved in problems of solid waste. He is presently an assistant to the comptroller of New York City.

## "Community-Wide" Sports to Start in Fall

In an attempt to extend services and facilities to a previously untapped pool of participants, the Department of Physical Education will initiate a variety of Open Recreation opportunities to administrators, faculty, secretaries, technicians, students and all other members of the college community, beginning Fall, 1974.

"Founded on the conviction that meaningful experience in recreation and physical activity can be a joyous venture for all, we will be directing our staff and facilities to the realization of this belief," says Professor Richard Kamen about the program.

"Initially, we have blocked-out the hours 8:00 - 9:00 A.M. Monday through Friday, and 1:30 - 3:15 P.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. During these hours we plan to offer 5, 9, and 15 week modules in recreative and-or in-

structive sessions in golf, tennis, gymnastics, badminton, jogging and folk-square dancing. Automatic Tennis volley machines, video-tape and rebound nets are just a sampling of the equipment we plan to utilize in a guarantee of instruction on an individual basis."

In an attempt to measure receptivity to this type of program, Kamen has distributed questionnaires around the college. They ask what type of activity people are interested in and what available hours might best suit them.

"The response has been overwhelming," says Kamen. "In one week we have received over 65 responses, and we're offering the worst possible hours."

Questionnaires may still be picked up in Room 0-105.

## Track and Field

Some of our students may not know that our school has a track and field team. There are 17 different events included and they require a lot of manpower. A small team just can't do it. The fact is that our male population in the day session is about 3,000 young men and should be our source of physical and spiritual support in having a representative team.

Nowadays, young women are allowed to compete along with men in individual sports, which do not involve physical contact. Track and field is a suitable sport for women too.

"Run for your health" should be a good incentive for all of us. Special talent or past experience are good assets to the individuals, but the most important thing is to have young people with a desire, devotion to the sport and who are eligible athletes. Let us not overlook the fact that America's future lies in the total fitness of her young.

My office is Room D-3. Come one, come all and share our experience.

—DR. NAJIM JABBAR

## ESG Dispute

Continued from Page 6

clad proof; it upsets my liberal conscience as well as my sense of professional ethics." Black's basic response to all that has transpired is that the Evening Student Government has acted in an "irresponsible and unkind" fashion; and he feels that Lorraine Ercolano had no right to discuss such a matter in public since she is still a member of the AID Center Appointments (P & B) Committee until such time as she chooses to renounce her seat on that decision-making body. While Ercolano claims that she no longer recognizes AID, she has not formally given up her position on the Appointments Committee.

Since President Birenbaum also wished to keep personal conflicts out of this dispute — "There is no personal charge against Lorraine" — but he feels strongly that the resolution in question was "inappropriate and potentially harmful." His contention is that the ESG should have consulted with Martin Black if they felt that Nancy Muniz's services were not adequate. As it was, Birenbaum felt that the student government chose to couch a political stance in a personal attack on a staff member: — "I object to the use of a human being to resolve a political move, particularly on the part of a public body. All laws deal with categories of people, not with individuals."

Birenbaum charges that the ESG, instead, mixed up its conception of a political problem with an attack on an individual. "This type of behavior," in his view, "is not tolerable." While he recognizes that the government "may be upset with any number of things, they should not use one woman to focus their political attack. Scholars and gentle people," says he, "do not do business in such a fashion." As far as he is concerned, the ESG "maligned" Ms. Muniz by name; in so doing, "they have drawn a resolution which is destructive to the decency of human relationships — no political act is more important than that."

In apparent agreement with Dr. Birenbaum's assessment of the situation, the Puerto Rican Staff of the SICC recently issued two memos, one to

the ESG and one to Dr. Birenbaum, in which they both demand rescission of the initial resolution and call upon the president to reconsider the question of student government seats on the AID Appointments Committee.

To the ESSG: "We are appalled at the resolution passed by your government on February 22, 1974, in particular we vehemently object to that section which casts a negative aspersion on a member of our group.

This violation is made ever more serious since the President of Evening Session Student Government and a signatory of this resolution is a member of the Appointments Committee of the AID Center which recommends personal actions to the President. This inexcusable violation of a public trust by your government shows little regard for professional ethics and conduct. The error is compounded even more since copies of your legislation is regularly sent to the campus newspapers. Such personal attacks on competency have no place in an institution of higher learning.

As a group we urgently request the following actions to be taken by your government:

- 1) A public apology by the Government for its conduct.
- 2) The rescission of the resolution as it pertains to Ms. Muniz.
- 3) The immediate resignation of Ms. Ercolano from her position on the AID Center Appointments Committee.

To the President:

On February 22, 1974 the Evening Session Student Government passed a resolution calling for Ms. Muniz's recall because she "...has not shown adequate capability, regardless of effort, during the past Fall semester, as advisor to the Evening Session Student Government..." This resolution was signed, among others, by Ms. Ercolano, President of the ESSG, and a member of the Appointments Committee of the AID Center.

An important responsibility of an Appointments Committee member is to maintain an impartiality and confidentiality concerning a faculty member's job performance which that committee member is obliged to judge. The Puerto Rican staff feels that Ms. Ercolano did not meet this responsibility when she signed the above-mentioned resolution. She has prejudged Ms. Muniz which makes Ms. Ercolano's continued participation on the committee very questionable. We strongly urge you, as President of this college, to reconsider the representation of student government on this committee since, as evidenced by the ESSG resolution, there is a clear conflict of interest. However, since we do believe in the importance of student participation, we recommend that two students - at large - be chosen, representing the day and evening sessions, be appointed to the committee in lieu of representatives of the student governments.

## "Ethnic Experience" International Festival Week

March 11-15

MONDAY	WEDNESDAY
12 Noon - 2:00 P.M. Quadrangle, weather permitting or C-129, Greek Athenian Dance by Andy Nicolacopoulos	10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. C-Building Corridor, International Market.
2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Room C-129, demonstration and teach-in session on Greek folk dances	Club Hours. Auditorium. Afro-Haitian Dance. Troupe directed by Louines Lounis
2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Auditorium: Film - COME BACK AFRICA	THURSDAY
	2:30 - 3:45 P.M. Auditorium, Film: CUBA VA.
	8:00 P.M. Student Lounge. International House. Dance Troupe - Theme: Folk Classics Around the World. Tickets available at SICC Box Office: \$1.75 - General Adm. \$1.00 - Students
TUESDAY	FRIDAY
12:00 - 3:00 P.M., Auditorium, Film: MEIN KAMPF	11:30 A.M. C-Building Corridor, International Food Fair.
8:30 P.M. - Student Lounge, Teach-in on Cultural Folk Dances from around the world by instructors from Staten Island Jewish Community Center, Refreshments.	12 Noon - 4:00 P.M. Auditorium, Film, sponsored by Arab Cultural Club

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THE FINANCIAL AID STAFF



Photo by: Mark Lawyue

## Kuwait

Continued from Page 6

development. We sent out our own experts and they develop counter-proposals to applicants, based on the actual needs." He also noted the Arab Development Bank fund with projects involving Kuwait, Egypt and Yemen.

"This is collective bargaining, something you do here," was Suhaiber's answer to a query by Professor Greenspan. He had asked, like Mahajan, about the immediate impact in terms of human suffering and whether or not the "cartel" approach of the Arabs might not lead to wheat producers and others creating more cartels into an eventual "pandora's box" that would result in world-wide inflation.

Professor Goba challenged the general tenor of criticism of the Arab position, arguing that the European economic timespan should be measured against the Arab. He asked, "What has Europe done? The Arabs have had health for two or three years, European countries never before gave an inch. This must be viewed in the perspective of time. If Europe had been willing like Kuwait to open itself up to world opinion and needs, many things might be different. Where is there a study of company profits vs. aid?"

Remba retorted that, in economic terms, accumulation would probably exceed rip-offs and maintained that those countries most extensively colonized are most highly developed. But he did admit no adequate studies had been done in the area of comparative benefits and losses.

Professor Kirsch noted the increased prices of manufactured goods since 1920 and asked if the oil policy of the Arab states was a retaliation, and if the intent of the Arabs was to eventually control the foreign corporations from which they buy by increasing the value of gold to deflate the dollar. "We are part of a majority of the world," Suhaiber claimed, "We are privileged now, a new situation has arisen. We are not refusing to sit together. This is the first time we have ever been asked for our opinion, where we can discuss as equals."

Geoffrey Atkins asked what the percentage of Kuwaiti aid was to its Gross National Product (GNP, an economic measure of wealth), to which Suhaiber claimed he did not have the figures but noted Kuwait is a welfare state (ie. free utilities, medical care, etc.) and hinted 2-tier pricing might be used to help underdeveloped nations (ie. a lower price for one group than another). Referring to other underdeveloped nations, Suhaiber concluded, "There is an expression: they don't need an introduction."

The meeting concluded with a warning from Professor Farkouh that there has been a tendency on the part of major industrial states to shift responsibility for world welfare onto smaller countries in an effort to evade their own responsibilities, and with Finger noting that no one had asked about the end of the current Arab Embargo of oil shipments which, he added, was a political gesture and not directly related to the pricing problems or policies of the Arab states toward oil revenues generally.



## Accruals

Continued from Page 6

education); and, in the end, it is designed to "reduce" itself numerically (by percentages) rather than "grow..." this gives it the politically useful growth in dollar figures coupled with an equally useful reduction in actual spending percentage of the State budget.

And so it is that federal, state and municipal "crises" have provided the formulae CUNY now operates under: and the BHE finds itself contesting current State and City budget formulae in the midst of an accruals "crisis" that, ultimately, has nothing directly to do with either one; and SICC is threatened with en masse firings and course cancellations in January because of a budgetary decision apparently made and communicated in July; and SICC's President knowingly breaks his habit of obeying the law by refusing to comply with the BHE accruals demand, while BHE representative Posman knowingly acknowledges that the best way to get the accruals down next year is by not meeting the City's demand this year.

And so it is that "frontier economics" is apparently being replaced by "crisis economics," and what no longer can be achieved by rising expectations will now be achieved by rising hysterics. From Vietnam and "The Graduate" to Watergate and "The Exorcist" it's no wonder no one seems to want to carry the news.

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