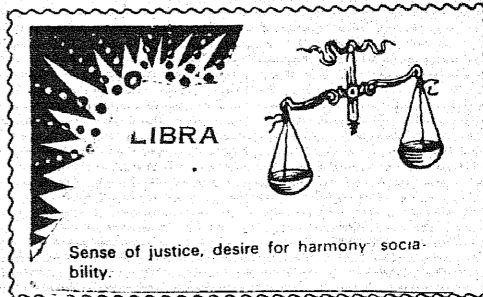


The News Ferry

The Learning Town Press



Vol. II, No. 4

Staten Island Community College

Tuesday, October 9, 1973

Goma Visit Ends This Week

Dr. Lameck K. H. Goma, Vice-Chancellor and chief officer of the University of Zambia and personal adviser on educational matters to the president of Zambia, will wind-up his ten-day visit to Staten Island Community College this Friday.

Dr. Goma's first trip to the United States was designed to give him a first-hand look at the institution's work in experimental programs and education for the disadvantaged. After his September 29 arrival in New York City, he did some sightseeing and met with officials of the Afro-American Institute before traveling to the SICC campus where he is presented to the faculty and staff at a meeting in the auditorium.

His very full ten-day schedule included observation tours of the experimental facilities, discussions with the program directors, a tour of other CUNY facilities, and a week-end trip to President Birenbaum's home in Wellfleet.

The Vice-Chancellor's visit came about as part of a growing alliance between Staten Island Community College and the University of Zambia, begun last winter when SICC President William M. Birenbaum accepted an

invitation from Dr. Goma to travel to the African university and advise the faculties there about problems they were encountering in the transition of Zambian students from the nation's secondary school into the university's freshman programs.

Since Dr. Birenbaum's visit to Zambia, the college has prepared extensive diagnostic testing materials for use at the university in Lukasa, three of Dr. Goma's top faculty people have visited SICC for consultations; and four Staten Island faculty members have gone to Zambia for a six month program of technical consultation and teaching at the African university.

Zambia's lone university, modeled along British lines, serves a population of four million in the African nation, which has been an independent republic since 1963. During recent years, the country has been revamping its educational system to meet more directly the technological and contemporary needs of the developing nation. In the process, the Zambian educators developed a keen interest in the American community college model and in Dr. Birenbaum's innovative educational activities, which led to the invitation to visit the university there.



Addressing the SICC instructional staff last week, Dr. Goma indicated the goal of Zambia's university is ridding itself of the "virulent disease" known as colonialism. Goma spent this last week taking a first-hand look at many of SICC's experimental programs with newly promoted SICC associate dean of experimental programs, Henry Harris. His recent address to the faculty also called for high praise to the first four exchange faculty to Zambia (Profs. Ablon, Benumof, Charlotte McPherson and Myra Hauben).

Faculty Protest on Tenure

"Condemns" Any Quota System

Question on CLT Status

The instructional staff of SICC, at its 37th Instructional Staff Meeting, held last week, voted to adopt a SICC Staff Resolution highly critical of the so-called "tenure quota proposal" now under consideration by the Board of Higher Education.

The resolution, prepared by the SICC Faculty Council Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure, requests that "no BHE policy on tenure be promulgated that does not reflect a careful and systematic study of the role of tenure and academic freedom in CUNY and which does not involve significant faculty input and approval."

In addition, it condemns "any mechanical quota system which forces the actions of individual faculty committees into some outside mold created by an individual or individuals not involved in day to day teaching at SICC under open admissions."

The resolution passed two votes short of unanimous; the two votes were abstentions. There were no dissenting votes.

One question raised at the meeting was whether or not College Laboratory Technicians were included under the BHE tenure quota proposal. Nathan Weiner, CUNY Faculty Senate Representative, said they were not. Les Keyser and Claude Campbell, two SICC faculty members, challenged Weiner, claiming that CLT's were included. The question remained unresolved.

Mention was also made at the meeting, by Stanley Zimmerman, that the BHE tenure proposal would, in effect, bring a new group into the process of tenure appointment. That group would be a Tenure Review Committee which would be appointed by the president of each college.

Zimmerman, a mechanical technology professor at SICC, reported he was present at a conference on tenure which the Chancellor attended.



Mohamed Yousef, PSC chapter chair person

Zimmerman said, "The chancellor insists it is not a quota system." For his part, however, Zimmerman said that he thought the BHE proposal would have the same effect as a quota system. He, too, voted in favor of the Staff Resolution.

The full text of the SICC Staff Resolution follows:
S.I.C.C. INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF RESOLUTION ON TENURE

Whereas tenure is a crucial feature of the academic life and necessary for the very survival of the university for the reasons President Brewster of Yale University outlined in his Report dated 1971-1972: "I have not been able to devise, nor have I heard of, any regime with the sanction of dismissal which would not have disastrous effect. It would both dampen the willingness to take long-term intellectual risks and inhibit if not corrupt the fee and spirited exchanges upon which the vitality of the community of scholars depends. This, not aberrational external in-

terferences, is the threat to freedom of the academic community which tenure seeks to mitigate"

Whereas tenure has always been and must of its essence always be one of the most important decisions any faculty participates in, and whereas tenure in CUNY has involved the faculty in an ongoing and severe process of peer evaluation, which process assures only the qualified teacher will be tenured

Whereas mechanical tenure quotas, as the analysis by the Faculty Council of New York City Community College indicates, eliminate any real job security, undercut academic freedom, inhibit creative dissent, obstruct the development of faculty cooperation, discourage faculty commitment, encourage rivalry, favoritism, and conformity, and effect an excessive concern with pleasing those administrators and outside reviewers empowered to grant and revoke tenure

Whereas the policy of the AAUP that "decisions on tenure must represent first and last, judgments on individual merit" seems only rational and,

whereas, the tenure limits under consideration by the BHE, may wipe out the gains lately realized on CUNY faculties for minority groups and women.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the faculty of Staten Island Community College:

1. Requests that no BHE policy or tenure be promulgated that does not reflect a careful and systematic study of the role of tenure and academic freedom in the CUNY and which does not involve significant faculty input and approval.

2. Condemns any mechanical quota system which forces the actions of individual faculty committees into some outside mold created by an individual or individuals not involved in day to day teaching at Staten Island Community College under open admissions.

3. Affirms its commitment to teaching and to the recognition through tenure of a successful teacher.

Prof. Lester Keyser
Prof. Mohamed Yousef
S.I.C.C. Faculty Council
Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure

SICC-Richmond Merge Proposed

On September 11, 1973, the SICC Student Government passed a proposal, 14-0-3, calling for an investigation for a possible merger of student governments with Richmond, to be entitled, Staten Island-CUNY Student Government.

Whereas: The student senate of SICC endorses the concept of an active, working partnership between the student bodies of Richmond College and SICC.

Whereas: The Senate recognizes the best way to develop a closer, working community between students is through a united student government capable of coordinated activity on both campuses.

Be it resolved: The Student Senate will create a committee to immediately contact and enter into negotiations with the student government of Richmond College to seek mutually agreeable terms to create a united student government to be entitled Staten Island - CUNY Student Government.

The Student Senate formed a three-man committee consisting of Joe Mendez, author of the proposal, Chris Johansen and Ken Peterson to look into the situation.

In discussion, Dino Lagravinese, Senator from Business, challenged the proposal. Lagravinese agreed with the concept, but opposed the timing:

"I don't think SICC has a strong enough government of its own", he argued. He believes that the SICC government must develop strength in order to be effective in a possible merger with Richmond. "Unless this college can be in a position of strength, we are the underdog."

Chris Johansen, a committee member, also had some apprehension over the timing. "But we benefit from opening up communication. Richmond is not known for a good student government and they are hardly able to achieve a 30 percent student vote". Johansen also claims the administration at Richmond isn't overly receptive to the students, and to SICC in general. He sees the "need for cohesion".

At present, Richmond is in the process of electing a student government. "We want to see what happens", says Johansen.

In order to notify Richmond students Joe Mendez wrote an open letter to Richmond students in an issue of the Richmond Times. (Oct. 1). Benefits Mendez foresees in such a merger are increased; communication and interaction between the two campuses based on free, or nearly free, transportation between the colleges. Funds could be provided by the combined fees of both colleges, and combined student government chartered bi-campus organizations. Such an organization could act as a normal student government presiding and administering to the two campuses.

In his Richmond Times article, Mendez states, "The division between the students of Staten Island's two public colleges is an unnatural one. Students who wish to earn a degree at a public college on Staten Island attend SICC for two years and transfer to Richmond college for the last two years of study. The difference between Richmond College and SICC lies in their faculty and bureaucracy. The student is one constant shared by both colleges. The economic and social background of our students is essentially the same. In many cases, the people you meet at the halls of SICC are the ones you meet here at Richmond. This natural continuum can be employed to the benefit of all CUNY students attending college in this borough. Realizing the great potential which lies in our two communities, we urge Richmond College students and SICC students to join together in a single student com-

PSC Protests Tenure Quota

Hundreds of faculty members will demonstrate at Board of Higher Education headquarters today (Tuesday, October 9, 6:00 P.M.) in protest against an attempt to impose tenure quotas at City University, according to a union release.

The attempt is being made by CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee to set a ceiling of two-third on the proportion of eligible faculty to be granted tenure in every department and college of the University.

The unprecedented quota proposal was submitted by Chancellor Kibbee to the September 24 meeting of the Board, which called the special meeting tomorrow to consider the question.

Belle Zeller, President of the Profession Staff Congress, the faculty union, told the Board Sept. 24 that quotas would violate the merit system, the union contract, the Board's own by-laws, State laws, and the State constitution.

In her statement to the BHE, Dr. Zeller cited the rigorous observation and evaluation process through which a staff member must pass during each of five years of probation before he is eligible for tenure.

Dr. Zeller denied the Chancellor's claim that tenure quotas were necessary to give the University "flexibility" to drop course and revise curricula.

"We already have all the 'flexibility' we need to assure that all our staff members are working — and working hard," she told the Board.

In an advisory to college department chairmen and personnel committees October 1, PSC cautioned the faculty against submitting to extra-legal pressures to restrict the conferring of tenure.

The memo stated that "individual merit as judged by appropriate peer committees is the sole criterion upon which a tenure recommendation should be made."

The President's Seminar Series at STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE presents a Special Public Lecture and Discussion: "FAR REACHES OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT" by JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 8 P.M. College Auditorium Admission by Ticket Only Student, faculty, and staff tickets may be obtained (while they last!) at the President's Office, Room A-231.

DSG Launches Parking Study

Perplexed by the plethora of "No Parking" signs on the streets surrounding the SICC campus, the Day Session Student Government voted unanimously at its September 21st meeting to appoint a four-member ad hoc committee to explore the problem and suggest solutions.

The Committee — composed of DSG Senator Ken Pedersen, Leona Sanders, John Barone and Ira Holzman — is charged with studying the problem and reporting their findings at the next DSG meeting.

According to Pedersen, Chairman of the committee, the problem was first discussed at the September 13th DSG meeting.

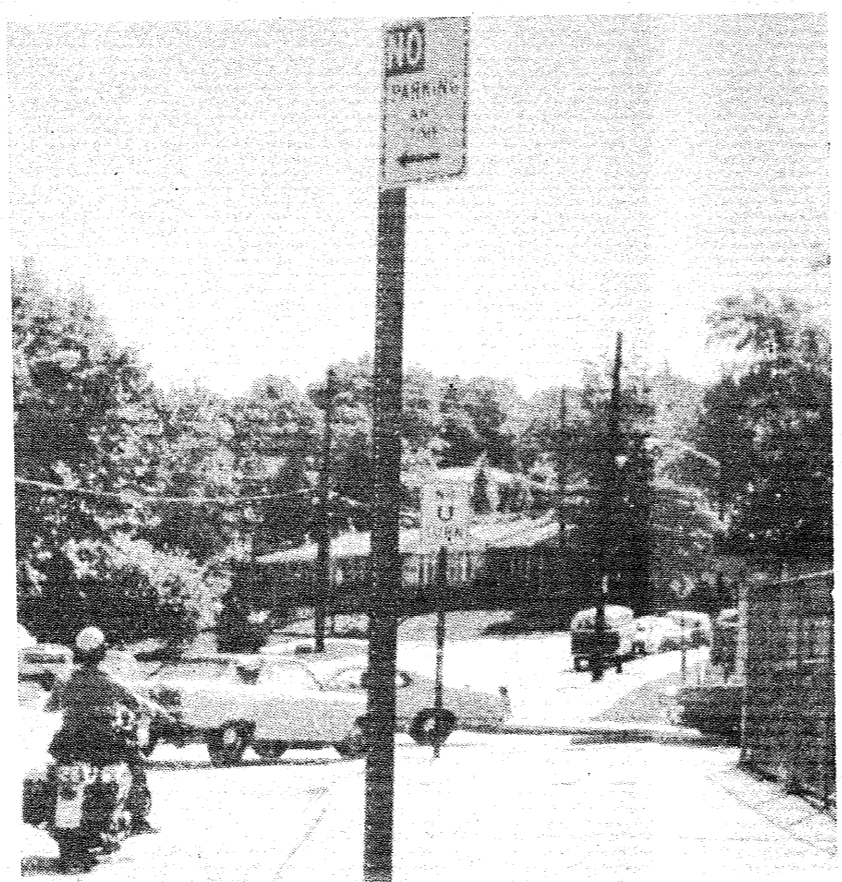
"At that time," says Pedersen, "the Senate was confronted by Alphonse De Mayo, a student here. He claimed that the Sanitation Department is illegally ticketing cars parked on streets surrounding the campus."

No formal action was taken at that meeting, but in the days following it, Pedersen claims to have been contacted by several other students, all of whom complained about having received parking violations on nearby streets. Pedersen brought the matter up at the September 21st DSG meeting and proposed legislation to form an ad hoc committee.

The committee's first course of action, according to Pedersen, will be to check out the validity of the signs being there in the first place.

"To our knowledge," says Pedersen, "the traffic department can legally install signs only in certain situations. We can't see why parking poses a problem on those streets; it doesn't interfere with sanitation pick-up or anything like that."

As of now, the investigation slowly progresses. The committee members are busy with other work and Richmond has yet to elect a government. Johansen predicts the investigation will be "slow and drawn out."



ABSOLUTELY NO PARKING "Says who?" asks DSG

Pedersen claims he has already contacted the Traffic Department by phone. "Before I mentioned the fact that I was a student at SICC, they were very nice," he says.

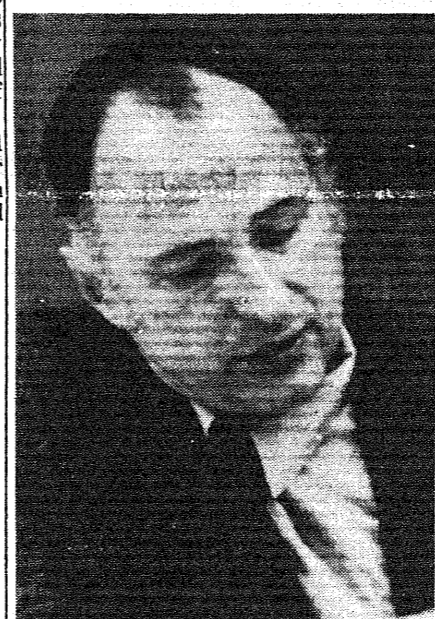
After disclosing his student status, however, Pedersen claims he was told he would have to travel to Borough Hall to check the matter out in person.

"That's just what we're going to do," he says, "and if we find that the signs are there illegally, we'll do everything in our power, including public demonstrations, to have them taken down."

John Barone, another of the committee's members, claims there are more and more signs every semester.

"There's no reason for them being there," he says. "People just don't want to be inconvenienced by having students' cars parked in front of their houses." The problem is compounded, he claims, by a lack of on-campus parking spaces.

"I've been here at 11:00 a.m. and found no spaces in the lot," he says. "Besides, you need 28 credits in order to get a parking decal...so just what are freshmen supposed to do?"



Claude Campbell, English Department

SICC Cafeteria Held Up,

Student Shot

in Attempt

to

Foil Escape

Late breaking item: Reportedly \$8,000 was taken in last Friday's hold-up of the SICC cafeteria. The armed bandits closeted themselves in the cafeteria office where they allegedly forced cafeteria personnel to hand over the cash.

In the escape that followed, a SICC student attempted to stop the armed bandits and was shot in the arm. Police spent most of Friday afternoon interviewing witnesses, attempting to piece together the sequence of events. As the News Ferry went to press, there was no word as to the status of the investigation and the perpetrators were still at large.

Watch for a full report in the next issue of News Ferry.

New Governance Hours

According to the decision made at the September 26 Student Senate meeting to implement Article II, Section 2 (a) (1) of the Constitution, Governance Hours will take place during the 7th period on the following Wednesdays:

October 10	October 31	November 14
November 28	December 12	February 26
February 20	March 6	March 20
April 3	April 24	May 8

During those hours, only Constituent Groups will hold meetings. The following rooms have been reserved for them.

- Constituent Group Room
- Liberal Arts (Non-Science) B-148
- CUNY-BA B-34
- Business (Career) B-118
- Business (Transfer) B-127
- Child Care B-231
- Computer Science B-232
- Civil Technology B 227
- Electro-Mechanical Technology B-144
- Electrical Technology B-209
- Nursing and Orthopedic Asst. B-146
- Med Lab Tech B-208
- Mechanical Technology B-228
- Pre-Engineering B-230
- Liberal Arts (Science) B-119
- Science Lab Technology B-209
- Community Scholars B-304
- College Discovery A-324
- Place B-320
- Circle 73 B-321

Study Abroad Deadlines Set

In order to "provide a fundamental educational experience for each student to complement his or her academic program at the City University," CUNY has announced the establishment of a Study Abroad Program which will afford students the opportunity to pursue a wide range of academic courses all over the world and earn up to a full year's worth of course credits.

Open to both graduate and undergraduate students, program branches will operate in Western Europe, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean. Students will enroll in regular university courses rather than special programs for foreigners, and will have the option of living in student dorms or with host families.

Interested applicants should be at the junior, senior or graduate level and must have enough proficiency in the language to take course work at the university. A college transcript and teacher recommendations must precede the applicant's personal interview before the Admissions Committee; and applications must be in by November 15 with the exception of applications for the United Kingdom program which are due on December 31. The deadline for all other academic year and Fall semester programs is March 15.

Although the cost for a year will vary from country to country, it is expected that the price for most programs will range from \$2,500 to \$3,000 for room and board, travel, and personal expenses as well as a program fee to cover academic expenses at the host institution. Financial aid is available.

Application and further information may be obtained from the Program of Study Abroad at:
The Program of Study Abroad
Room 1439
The City University of New York
33 West 42 St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

The News Ferry

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Movies: Special Appeal

by Les Keyser

Eliot said that the end would come with a whimper and not a bang; for large budget standard fare motion pictures, it came with a press conference. On September 17, 1973, the president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, James T. Aubrey, told the press that the "bottom has fallen out" of the film market, and announced that MGM would no longer devote its principal energies to distributing films. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for those who don't follow the film trade, was one of America's largest distributors. Responsible for a major share of the films that reach our screens. Unfortunately, the lion's roar will be quieted; and the studio which gave us *Carbo* in *The Kiss*, the glorious *Busby Berkeley* spectacles, *Tod Browning's* thrillers, the best of *George Cukor*, the *Tracy-Hepburn* series, some of the finest Hitchcock footage in *North by Northwest*, and so many other classic moments in cinema will be but a shadow of itself. In Aubrey's words, the studio will be "highly selective" in producing films and will distribute them through other major companies.

MGM gave up largely because of television. Analysts told them what they had too long been learning at the box offices: television had cornered the entertainment market. Television had packaged a product that offended no one, an endless parade of images whose blandness assured there would be no backlash of any sort from any one, a sure-fire soporific which would transform audiences into robotoid consumers, and lull them gently to sleep at night in the comfort of their own home, secure in their beer, pretzels, and sanctimoniousness. After all, television was all in the family, and that made it more easily acceptable than those pornographic, violent, propagandistic films one dare not see. In *Times* but wouldn't dare go see. Responding to this shift in cultural patterns, the proud MGM of *Woman of the Year*, *Bad Day at Black Rock*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, and *Executive Suite* has opted to cut back on production, build hotels in Las Vegas, and cash in on the made-for-television market. MGM's gain, already reflected in rising stock prices, will be this country's loss.

The retrenchment of film production and distribution was caused, Mr. Aubrey indicated in the press conference, not only by the popularity of television, but by the new selectivity of the viewing public. Viewers, Aubrey suggests, have rejected the average film and come only to see the special attraction. In this line of argument, Aubrey is less than perspicuous. A quick review of the features playing the neighborhoods of Staten Island reveals that it is the film industry which gave up on the average film for a wide audience. Faced with the competition of television, film studios seemed content to capture smaller audiences; sometimes this had good results, where truly artistic products were circulated to a captive audience, but more often than not, the appeal to special interests cemented the doom of the studio film.

On Staten Island this week, for example, the principal appeal seems to have direct bearing on us.

"Yes, There Are Two Systems of Justice"

by John Signoriello

Lincoln said, "Government is for the people, by the people, for the people." I submit this question to you: Does Watergate represent just a burglary, or a complete subversion of this ideal? So begins another lecture in SICC's new Introduction to Law program — this one taught by William O'Halloran, attorney-at-law. The lecture is ostensibly about group prejudice, its causes and manifestations, and the ways a skilled trial lawyer can neutralize its effects in court.

But O'Halloran, like most lawyers, is a meandering conversationalist, and before long the topics discussed include the fact that laws exist in the U. S. today for the establishment of concentration camps, and some incidental data about Governor Rockefeller's new drug laws, such as the fact that under the new statutes, violent crimes, as well as drug offenses, can be punishable by life sentences.

O'Halloran allowed the discussion to run its course; then, shortly after the first break, he returned to the original topic — group prejudice.

He outlined the causes of prejudice in a given society as vertical mobility, rapid social change, the relative size of minority groups, etc.

"A good trial lawyer must take pains to subvert this prejudice — this you-know-how-they-are attitude," says O'Halloran. "You have to get the jury relate to the defendant on a one-to-one basis. You can do this in any number of ways — by stressing the fact that the guy has a wife and three children, that he works two jobs, that he only shot his friend in the heat of an argument. But do it yourself. You have to neutralize that prejudice — otherwise you're sunk."

He talks next about jury selection, explaining its intricacies, succinctly, by way of example.

"Let's say an SICC student is traveling by car down Clove Road. He runs into a sweet old lady driving her car in the opposite direction. The old lady sues. If I were the jurying her, I'd try to make sure the jury consisted of housewives and civil servants. If I were representing the student, I'd opt for long-hairs, and a Black or two."

O'Halloran became a general practitioner in 1966, with an office on

to violence freaks and porno nuts. For those who relish blood and guts, the best of the lot is *Enter the Dragon*, one of the few kung-fu movies made by a major studio. It stars Bruce Lee, whose untimely and mysterious death was the beginning of another youth cult, similar to the one which lamented the passing of James Dean. You won't go to sleep during *Enter the Dragon*, though you may find the "death before dishonor" routine a little much even for a kung-fu epic. If *Enter the Dragon* isn't enough chop-socky for a week, try *Thunder Kick*, also on the island, a quickie distributed by an independent cashing in on the current mania for martial arts.

Marital arts, and extra-marital arts receive fine exposition in the torrid import *1001 Danish Delights*, imported to Staten Island for that specialized audience of voyeurs in the raincoats. An interesting entry in the skin sweepstakes is *Stewardess*, a sequel to *The Stewardess*; like its forebearer, this promises to be in three dimensions, putting, in the words of the advertisement, "the viewer in the cockpit." Needless to say, this is specialized fare.

For the art-house crowd, however, there is some hope in this week's offerings. *Electra Glide* in *Blue* is coming, and despite the overblown publicity, lame plot, and obvious parallels to *Easy Rider*, the film is visually exciting. There's also the double feature of *Save the Tiger* and *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*. Neither of these films would be worthwhile alone, but together they add up to an interesting view of the underside of America. *Save the Tiger* has Jack Lemmon cast as a man in search of meaning, but caught in the corruption of the garment industry. In one interesting scene he shares his hopes and memories with a girl he picked up along the road; the difference in their aspiration, ideals, and styles and the moving way it is conveyed gives some substance to an otherwise overdone film. *The Friends of Eddie Coyle* is a portrait of small-time gangster in Boston, and it bases all its hopes on an off-beat script. The script contributes little to the film, but stunning performances by America's finest character actor, Robert Mitchum, and by its most luminous new acting talent, Peter Boyle, offer the same kind of satisfaction that an occasional dose of *Pete Hamill* or *Jimmy Breslin* does. Finally there's *Night Watch*, recently

Continued on Page 5

Special Admissions: College Fits Student

by Sally Johnson

"This program is beautiful, man." "The people in the program are just like family." "The program is so supportive; it helps me have confidence in myself and in my own abilities."

While student reactions to the SICC



Zenobia Malino, director of SICC's Special Admissions program

Special Admissions program are as diverse as the individuals involved, the consensus seems to be that the unique admissions policy, now in its third year, fulfills a vital need in the treatment of drug abuse and enables the academic community to play an important role in the rehabilitation of ex-drug offenders.

Under the direction of Ms. Zenobia Malino and her assistant, Ron Shirley, fifty ex-offenders are matriculated at SICC this semester in the program which operates in conjunction with three area rehabilitation centers — Arthur Kill, Cooper and Reality House.

Ms. Malino, a drug education specialist, explains that the program, which originated in 1970, came into being when she and Professor Gabby "came up with the idea that when the college opportunity is extended to ex-offenders on-site, it maintains the same academic standards as other college students. This has proven to be more than true," she says.

Originally an off-campus program entirely, four SICC faculty members traveled to various centers to offer

courses in the business and liberal arts curriculum during nine-week study cycles which were designed much like summer session courses. Off-campus courses, which centered around accounting, data processing, psychology, and sociology, served the dual purpose of orienting students with the academic community — a community which, as Ms. Malino says, "most of them had never considered entering and had never had any experience with."

Designed to accommodate about two hundred students, the off-campus facet of the Special Admissions program is now in need of funds to begin its fall cycle; while the staff has drafted several funding proposals, they have gotten no reaction to them as yet.

"We are looking for off-campus funding on the city, state, and federal levels," says Ms. Malino. "We would like to have a much larger program and accept more students, but due to the type of counseling we like to provide, we have to keep a lid on admissions." The current rate of acceptance is 1:10.



Ron Shirley, asst. director, Special Admissions

Given the early success of the program, Ms. Malino and the SICC administration responded to the "expressed desire of the students to come on-campus" and established an on-campus facility for ex-offenders who are either on parole or have achieved after-care status in a drug program.

For the students, ranging in age up to 35, the principal requirement is that they remain drug-free and maintain acceptable academic standards as

full-time students. The fifty members are enrolled in all curricula, although psychology and sociology appear to be the major fields of interest, with several of them expressing the desire to go into drug rehabilitation work after graduation. This career interest, however, is discouraged by the staff because, as they put it, "when you've been involved with drugs all your life, you limit yourself by making a career of it."

Entrance is based primarily on whether or not an applicant demonstrates sufficient motivation and consistency. All applicants must submit a personal interview before the Special Admissions screening committee. Applications are made directly to the school from the three rehabilitation centers, as well as from several state correctional institutions.

Once admitted, students are required to attend individual counseling sessions, with frequency determined by individual need. The staff also hopes to institute a group counseling program which will be directed by students, outside leaders, and some psychologists.

The counseling has not proven to be a problem so far. "The students come in all the time of their own accord," says Ms. Malino. "They love to talk." In addition, off-campus psychiatric referral lines are open for those who desire extra help.

During the early days of the on-campus facet of the program, Ms. Malino notes that there was a "considerable negative reaction from both students and the Staten Island community. People did not want ex-addicts on the campus." Presently, however, she believes that "when ex-offenders started to make associations in suitable surroundings, attitudes became much more favorable."

The program members themselves, in fact, feel that they have become accepted members of the college community. Barbara Kamin, a graduate of the Daytop Village residential program, expressed her feelings about Special Admissions: "When I was at Daytop I felt restrictive; I had no confidence in myself. Now I feel accepted by the general student body after my initial fear, and the program gives me constant encouragement."

Likewise, Willie Fennel, a member of the Cooper After-Care clinic, says that the program "made it easy for me to fit into work." A psychology major, he now works part-time at the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission as a clinical therapist for adolescent drug cases.

Elliott Ryan, on parole from the Elmira State Corrections Institution, now hopes to work in a finance or brokerage house when he graduates in 1975. He sums it all up when he says, "I couldn't have gotten in anywhere without this program. It's beautiful, man."

Habenstreit: "I've Always Been a Civil Liberties Freak"

by Fred Armentrout

"Passive" was the term Abe Habenstreit used to describe his state of mind in the mid-50's college years. "I didn't do anything at all when it was happening. The political atmosphere was such that I, and most everyone else, just accepted it as routine."

It was "in retrospect," that Habenstreit, SICC's associate dean of faculty for open admissions and full opportunity programs, found himself "a civil liberties freak," as he terms it. Habenstreit, recently elected to a three-year stint on the American Civil Liberties Union, Brooklyn Chapter, Board of Directors, is careful to avoid "over-dramatizing" what he saw and why he, and "most everyone else," were so passive.

While "rock and roll" was in its prime and we all "liked Ike," Habenstreit and most everyone else witnessed passively "teachers literally dragged out of their classrooms, without due process, for political reasons." Or so Habenstreit recalled in a recent interview, in retrospect.

As he remembers, "public protest was unthinkable." At that time, it never occurred to Habenstreit that he, or the people in the incidents he witnessed, had any due process rights.

Habenstreit's turn came as editor of the college paper. Apparently, frivolity was considered as dangerous as liberal

feels the press coverage has had a "very positive impact on raising people's consciousness about certain abuses," but warns that Mr. Nixon's constant "football analogies" and implicit team ethic are little less than a propaganda campaign to promulgate the "ends justifying the means" approach of the present administration.

In that light, it is perhaps the ultimate hyperbole that the legal arguments of various Watergate defendants and, in the Maryland case, the vice president, should be hinged on what they claim are press and congressional abuses of their civil rights.

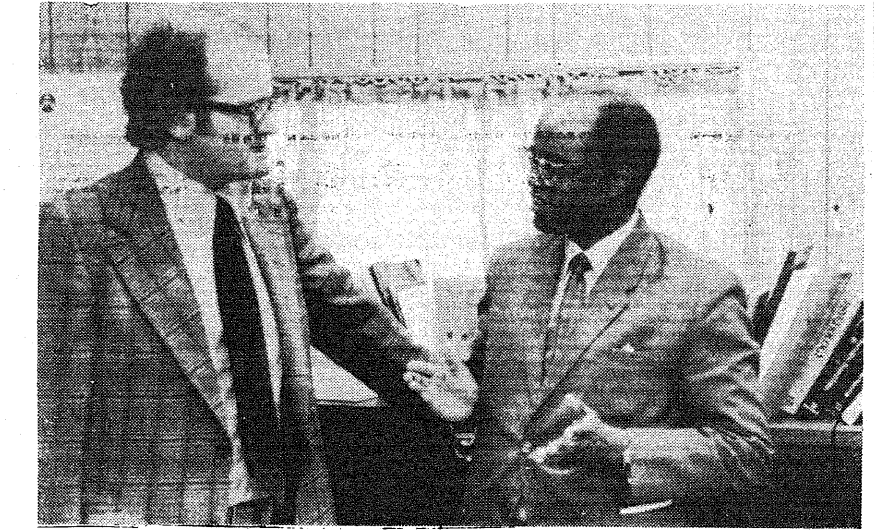
NEWS FERRY

Still has intern openings for:

- 1 writer
- 1 photographer
- 3 layout trainees
- 1 financial analyst
- 1 market analyst
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Abraham Habenstreit, SICC associate dean of faculty for open admissions and full opportunity programs, shows Lameck Goma, Vice Chancellor of U. of Zambia, around the SICC campus.

politics. His April Fools' issue carried a mock news item which indicated the college president had lost a \$100,000 endowment in a crap game with the president of Harvard. He was arbitrarily suspended for six months.

In retrospect, he views the mock news item as having been "irreverent and sophomoric." Perhaps, not unlike the college president's apparent attempt at administrative overkill, "I took no action on my own behalf either. It never occurred to me that I had any recourse," he recalls.

The combination of faculty persecution and his own unconscious entry into the effects of a society that lacked a knowledge of civil liberties eventually led to Habenstreit's self-proclaimed status as a civil liberties "freak." In Habenstreit's view, the fear and intimidation that was pervasive, at the time, affected how people thought and felt and reacted.

In a sense his current tenure in the directorship of an ACLU branch came about much the same way as his original interest in the subject of civil liberties. "I ran for the Board to get more activity," he explains. Even civil libertarians have their "passive" periods. Habenstreit hopes to end one for the Brooklyn Chapter. He also fears a return to the 50's. As he put it, "when people feel powerless to change the future, they try to grip onto the past."

Referring to a recent Sulzberger article on the worldwide movement to non-democratic governments, Habenstreit outlines the strong-man moves of Cuba, Greece and, most recently, Chile as indicative of what the Times article described. "He and Peron is nostalgia gone mad." He adds that the "malignant neglect" of the Nixon administration towards civil liberties was dealt a serious blow to its "game plans" by the Watergate exposures. He

Library Needs Evaluators

The library would appreciate it if any student library users would volunteer for membership on a student advisory committee to help evaluate librarians for re-appointment and promotion. Interested students should leave their names at the reference desk on or before October 19.

City Life Program Features Lectures, Interns

"The people in government who directly affect our lives are not the congressmen and judges. It is the clerks and the GS-3 level people in the city agencies who make the decisions that have direct bearing on us."

So says, Rabbi Schnall, coordinator of Nancy Ryan of PLACE set about the task of introducing SICC students to these people, and to the agencies responsible for city government, with creation of the newly-formed City Life program.

Oriented towards "understanding the bureaucracy" Schnall has initiated a



Rabbi David Schnall, coordinator of "City Life" program.

series of nine talks over the course of the semester (see Sept. 25 speaker calendar) which features experts on subjects ranging from criminal justice to mental health, with emphasis on their relationship to urban politics.

Ideally, the lecture-discussion periods will afford students "an opportunity to meet the people who do city politics rather than those who sit around and talk about it." It is expected that speakers will deliver an hour-long talk and then open the floor to field questions from the audience. Congressman John Murphy, for example, in his September 25th lecture on "The Federal Government and the Cities" responded to audience queries on penal reform, education, welfare and Watergate — all, Schnall says, "reasonable questions posed by an informed listener."

Although the lecture sessions are open to the entire community, twenty-two student-members of the audience are also attending as part of a three-credit course which also includes a Thursday afternoon seminar conducted by Schnall where the issues proposed by the speaker are hashed out in a

discussion situation. The thrust of the course as a whole, according to Schnall, is "oriented towards the administrative area of city government in order to give the students a feel for the bureaucracy which is responsible for the governing of the city — an understanding which is usually absent from a college course on government."

In conjunction with the seminar program, Nancy Ryan of PLACE, has instituted an internship program which involves fifteen members of the class. The interns work on a volunteer-basis in several of the various city agencies under the on-going supervision of Ms. Ryan, and earn two extra course credits in exchange for one full day each week spent at the agency.

Thus far, student interns have been placed in agencies as diverse as the District Attorney's office, Willowbrook, and the Board of Education where they sit in on policy-making meetings and observe the over-all functioning of the bureau.

"The students are not there to serve as secretaries and file clerks," Schnall says of the program. "We have assured them that they will be in on meetings, and we have provided a system of constant evaluation and supervision to insure that this is the case." Moreover, he believes that the mode of administration in all of these agencies is remarkably similar despite the variety of functions which they perform.

While this type of intern program is unique to SICC, the agency officials "have been accessible and have been more than helpful in the institution of the internships," according to Schnall.

Murphy on Cities

The first PLACE speaker to appear on campus was Congressman John M. Murphy (D-N.Y.). Speaking on the topic, "The Federal Government and the Cities," Murphy had some harsh words for Governors Rockefeller and Reagan, and the Revenue Sharing bill.

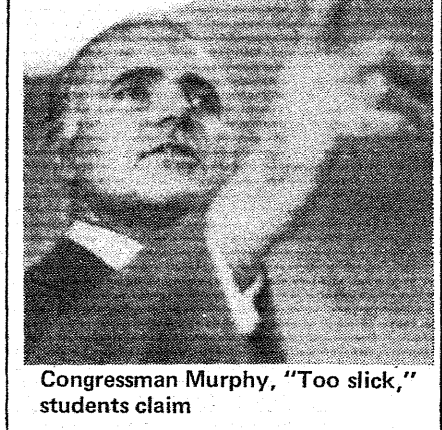
"Rockefeller came to Washington, D. C. and pleaded for money to run New York State," said Murphy. "Yet after we passed the Revenue Sharing bill and New York State got its money, Rockefeller's first proposal was a tax cut, and the reason he was able to propose that was that suddenly there appeared a \$450 million surplus in the state treasury. Reagan in California did the same thing, but his surplus was \$750 million."

Murphy went on to say that, in his opinion, Revenue Sharing was actually "taxation without representation."

"Congress should know where the money is going, but under Revenue Sharing we have nothing to say about the disposition of funds," he said.

Murphy then discussed, in more general terms, some of the root causes of the many problems affecting "inner-city" cities.

"In the past, the problem used to be getting money to the smaller



Congressman Murphy, "Too slick," students claim

localities," Murphy said. "Then there was a switch and more of the money was sent out West. Now we're coming to a confrontation, finally, between rural and urban areas. The problem now is putting together a program to help both."

Murphy also criticized political leaders who are always in favor of popular and costly programs, such as increased aid to education and increased Social Security, but who are afraid to vote for tax increases lest they alarm their constituents.

"How can I be for increased aid to education, without voting for a tax increase?" he asked rhetorically. "Who's going to pay for it?"

About city-state relationships in this state, Murphy said: "Once we have a new administration in this city, much of the tension between New York and Albany will disappear. The governor and the people have been at odds and the mayor have been caught in the middle."

During a question and answer period following his opening remarks, Murphy was asked by a student whether or not he thought President Nixon should be impeached due to his alleged involvement in the Watergate break-in. The congressman evaded the question, saying only, "That's coming up soon."

He then found himself embroiled in an argument about whether the press or Congress deserved credit for uncovering and investigating the Watergate mess. At one point in the discussion, Murphy went so far as to say that the press was responsible for

getting Nixon elected in the first place.

"The newspapers put him in," Murphy said. "Ninety-three per cent of them endorsed him."

Gold and the Law

The second PLACE speaker was Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold. Gold was forced to cut his remarks short because of an unexpected appointment with the Austrian consulate in Manhattan. The purpose of the meeting, Gold explained, was to discuss Austria's recent closing of its Israeli immigration center. He did manage, however, to deliver a brief but informative talk.

"The greatest failure of our criminal justice system," Gold said, "is a lack of cohesiveness. We have no formalized systems, and there is very little coordination between the five D.A.'s in New York City."

Gold went on to say that the criminal justice system in New York City is still not operational.

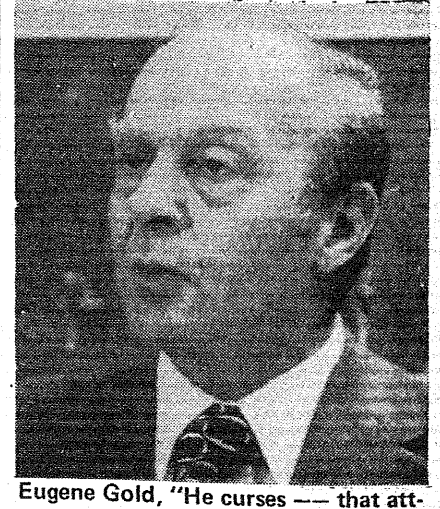
"We still function today, basically as they did in the 1800's," he said, "Every effort to modernize that I have suggested in my years in office has met not only with bureaucratic red tape, but also with a seemingly built-in inertia in the system."

Gold then discussed the problem of illegal gambling, seemingly a topic close to his heart.

"The number one source of income for organized crime is gambling," he said. "It accounts for 80 per cent of all their income, and we have failed to focus on this problem."

Still speaking about organized crime, Gold mentioned another topical problem:

"Organized crime couldn't exist, and couldn't have made the inroads it has, without the existence of corruption in government."



Eugene Gold, "He curses — that attracts you."

During a short question and answer period following his remarks, Gold fielded queries about his views on the death penalty and Governor Rockefeller's new drug laws.

Continued on Page 5

News Ferry Review: The Tenure Question

What Is This Thing Called Tenure?

by John Signoriello

Tenure exists, its proponents generally claim, because it provides job security and because it ensures academic freedom.

The job security argument initially arose when university faculty were grossly underpaid in comparison with other faculty life. Tenure was needed then, it was said, in order to draw good people into underpaid academic life.

The situation is changed somewhat now, with the advent of higher salaries for college faculty, and, if the recent trend nationwide toward lower student admissions continues, it will probably change even more. In fact, there could be, at some future date, a glut of college level educators. If so, fewer amenities, such as tenure, would be needed to lure good educators to colleges.

In some respects, the job security argument is vacuous anyway, at least at the present time, since almost all

colleges offer tenure — and tenure, therefore, would seem to have become an expected amenity, somewhat on par with Saturdays and Sundays off.

In addition, tenure affords job security only to those members of the faculty who have it — and not at all to those who have not. In fact, some educators claim that some colleges dismiss faculty who are approaching tenure eligibility solely because it is cheaper, and less of a commitment, to hire another, younger, "bright and shiny Ph.D."

The more compelling argument in favor of tenure is that it ensures academic freedom. Recently, in an article entitled, "Tenure: Who Needs It?" (Phi Delta Kappan, Oct. '72), Donald J. Keck described the interrelationship between tenure and academic freedom in the following way:

"How well does the tenure system fulfill its function? It was designed to provide some degree of job security to the academician in order to protect and

nurture the free flow of ideas within the academic community. The college professor deals in the most dangerous commodity on earth — ideas. It is a fundamental premise of democracy that the health and vigor of a democratic society depends upon the uninhibited exchange and interplay of ideas.

"In an autocratic society all the instruments of social control are utilized to inhibit the free flow of ideas, imposing a rigid and sterile conformity to an official ideology. There have always been those in America — often in places of high authority — who have sought to establish just such an autocratic censorship.

"The tenure system is designed to meet this threat, to protect our democratic right to free inquiry and a free interchange of ideas by providing some measure of protection for the men and women whose primary function it is to examine and question old concepts — ideas which may run counter to the cherished opinions of the bureaucracy.

"Arbitrary power over a man's livelihood involves the power to control not only his actions but his words and ultimately even his thoughts. Authority

which can at will dismiss anyone whose ideas it does not like can effectively censor the thoughts, words, and deeds of all those whom it touches. Such power is not less than the power of a totalitarian state — no matter what ideology it purports to espouse. Democracy cannot exist without essential freedom to think, to speak, and to act, whether in the halls of Congress, in the press, or on the campus."

But does tenure really ensure academic freedom? What about college faculty still on probationary status? Aren't they likely to censor themselves rather than risk losing eventual tenured status?

Martin A. Kuhn, SICC's dean of faculty, was asked those questions recently. He replied by recounting an anecdote:

"I went to a meeting once, and an untenured member of the faculty stood up and said, 'When I get tenure, you'll hear from me about some of the problems on this campus.' The individual has been tenured three years now and I haven't heard a word from him."

Apparently, to Dean Kuhn, no magic formula — tenure notwithstanding — will grant a person the courage of his convictions if that person doesn't have that courage in the first place.

Perhaps the most often repeated criticism of tenure, especially in non-academic circles, is that it encourages and sustains incompetence. Once a college professor gets tenure, this line of reasoning goes, it is impossible to fire him. Donald J. Keck answers that charge in the following manner:

"I submit that this is an inaccurate and misleading statement designed to cover up the inertia and incompetence of college administrators. It is an excuse offered by those whose job it is to evaluate instruction but who have never figured out how to do it...Lax administration, not tenure, protects incompetence. Under any definition of tenure, incompetence is a perfectly justifiable reason for dismissal...On the other hand, I have seen faculty members dismissed for criticizing the administration, for attempting to organize the faculty, for teaching unpopular ideas...even for having a wife who is not sociable."

But what about those younger men and women who are attempting to land their first job as members of a college faculty? Doesn't tenure make it harder for them to find a job, and doesn't that exclusion deny college students and administrators the freshness of their insights, their vitality, their predilection toward innovation?

In a recent article entitled "On Tenure" (AAUP Journal, Dec. '73), Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale, addressed that problem as follows:

"I do not think the costs of tenure are very high for a first-rate school. Those who gain tenure at Yale do not rest happy and secure on their professional laurels. Indeed, in my relatively brief experience, almost without exception, it is the elders who are productive up to and well beyond retirement. They are the ones affected with the migraine headaches and other forms of psychosomatic traumas, lest their life should ebb away without the completion of their great work."

Besides, college teachers are mortal, despite what some of them may imply to their students. They reach retirement age. Some even die. Both

actions leave openings that need to be filled.

A description of what rights tenure bestows upon a teacher is perhaps the most telling argument in favor of its retention. When granted tenure, a college teacher is simply accorded all of the guarantees of due process. That means he cannot be dismissed except for a good and sufficient reason. He cannot be dismissed arbitrarily or capriciously. He cannot be dismissed because someone else can do his job better or more cheaply — unless, of course, he is incompetent. He cannot be dismissed without being told the reasons and without being afforded an opportunity to hear the evidence, to answer and refute the charges, and to reverse the decision if possible. He cannot be dismissed if somebody doesn't like him — so long as he does his job.

If you accept the above description as accurate, it is difficult to argue with a college teacher who happens to be in favor of tenure. That teacher need only ask two questions: "Wouldn't it be nice if all workers were assured those rights; and would my giving them up help anyone else to get them?"

Views on Tenure

Dr. Arthur Kaufman, SICC Vice President

"I don't think many people will argue that this is the best approach," said Arthur Kaufman, SICC Vice President, about the tenure proposal, "but it is likely to be demoralizing as it seems to discriminate against younger faculty members."

Kaufman also agreed that the Chancellor's proposal, if passed, "will have a great politicizing effect and require more time" from department chairmen. Discussing the peculiar role of department chairmen, Kaufman noted that they are "elected administrators and, as such, are in the difficult position of being 'agents of the BHE' elected by a faculty constituency."

When queried about the impact of politicization at the inter-departmental level, Kaufman emphasized that he "would hope" tenure appointments committees would continue to evaluate each case on its academic merits, but acknowledged that there is the danger that conflicts between high tenure and low tenure level departments could arise due to the fact that the college is also held to an overall quota. He held



Arthur Kaufman, vice president and deputy of the president

however, that the necessary approval of the Personnel and Budget Committee will still provide a safeguard (the P&B Committee is composed of department chairmen, the president and deans.

Kaufman also outlined President Birenbaum's proposal of reverse tenure (new, lower rank faculty would receive long-term tenure with each promotional step receiving less...a full

professor would receive least, five years) and noted, "The President is still quite serious about it."

Asked about his own views, Kaufman stated his primary concern to be the lack of external review of tenure. "There is nothing outside a faculty member's own drive to encourage productivity at a high level in their field, no external incentive to be productive," he said. He favors periodic review by an objective evaluating body, but feels the greatest advantage to tenure is academic freedom and would prefer "not to tamper with it."

Editor's Note

News Ferry wishes to thank the many harried department chairmen and experimental program directors who were able to make the time for brief interviews.

It was the immediacy of the tenure question, before the BHE today, which led us to create this News Ferry review item on very short notice. As such, many chairmen and directors are not included. Some were interviewed, most of them absent were not. The only selection process used was availability of time. It remains our desire to cover the question more fully in subsequent issues. As such, those chairmen or directors not covered this issue can expect to hear from the News Ferry again.

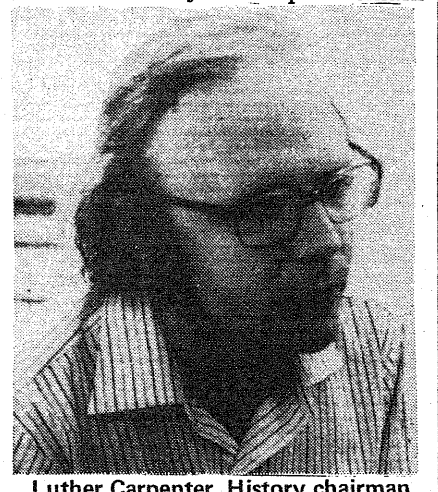
It should be pointed out that the entire Views on Tenure section was developed in impromptu interviews and should be considered as immediate reactions to the tenure proposal's imminent discussion before the BHE, rather than developed theses on the part of those interviewed.

concern. To keep more of his teaching load, he turned part of his release time over to the deputy chairman. As he put it, "I don't really want to spend as much of my time on personnel matters as on curriculum."

Concluding his remarks, Carpenter noted that he would "agree that, in some ways, teachers receive preferred treatment in the tenure system." But, he argues, "I'd rather see job security brought to the rest of the country than have us retreat."

Luther Carpenter, History

60 percent of the History department is tenured and Luther Carpenter, its new Chairman, argues, "I don't want to lose anybody." In his view the proposed system will increase a "destructive" rather than "creative" anxiety on the part of faculty. "People remain



Luther Carpenter, History chairman

decent," in trying to cope with the tension, as Carpenter sees it, and that effort will require much more commitment with increased competition for "the one spot in the department" that he sees as built into the quota approach.

Though not generally a proponent of the tenure system, Carpenter prefers a multiple-year contract system; he argues that the present proposal is "unfair to current untenured faculty," and comes, in terms of the present job market, "just at the wrong time."

On the academic freedom question, Carpenter responded that the possibilities of political ramifications are much less in New York City than elsewhere in the country, "but are still a question."

As to the potential for increased politicization of the department chairman's role, Carpenter argues that it does exist and it will be particularly difficult to have rotating chairmanships. As the tendency toward centralized regulations such as quota continues, Carpenter feels "there will be less chance to have different kinds of chairmen." He points out that, in his case, a curriculum interest is the prime

Howard Stanton, Psychology, Sociology

Most outspokenly against the tenure system, Howard Stanton, Psychology-Sociology chairman, held the quota system acceptable as long as a waiver system is built in so that a department will not have to let staff go should there be no tenure vacancy. "I would not be unhappy to see a system where there was no tenure," Stanton added, "the price of tenure is an 'up or out' decision for staff."

In Stanton's view, the complexities of quotas, reverse tenure proposals or various other tenure reform moves are problems that stem from such a complex concept as tenure. As he put it, "the complexities of systems create complexities."

In his view, a simplified approach would be modeled somewhat on the labor movement with "a simple formula for removal and the right to grieve." Stanton adds that, in business, "people protect each other in a lot of ways without anything similar to tenure protection."

Stanton also argues with the fears, on the part of faculty, about the current job market. Agreeing that the rate of Ph.D. unemployment is high, he points out that "high" is a relative phenomenon. "Ph.D.'s are accustomed to being guaranteed a job, so they are very upset about the job market. But at the highest, the rate of Ph.D. unemployment is one half of one per cent."

Asked about tenure protection of academic freedom, Stanton claimed there were few instances of the need... "people liberal on race in the south about twenty years ago and people liberal in economics 30 or 40 years ago." He also held that, tenure or no, "people don't have to play the game... they don't have to clutch the organizational tit."

Stanton also questions the assumption that tenure, in fact, provides a guarantee that people are not fired unfairly and notes that many colleges, unlike CUNY, are actually run by their faculty.



Howard Stanton, Psychology and Sociology chairman

"You know, tenure tends to create a group of 'haves' and 'have nots' in the college," he added. His strongest criticism of tenure was the fact that, in his experience, "tenured faculty have a stake in the institution and how it functions, that salaries stay up...if the college is providing them a lifetime job guarantee, that can mean somewhere in the range of a half million dollars...they are much more likely to support the world as it is." Stanton also notes that it has always been his experience to see the "have-nots," the young faculty, being the primary critics of the institution.

Concluding his remarks, Stanton noted that a quota, with a generous waiver policy, would not matter a great deal... "if it did matter, it might even be better."

Norma Chernok, Public Health

Calling the quota approach a progenitor to a "competition of equations," Norma Chernok, Public Health chairman, said flatly, "I'm agin' it."

Chernok, with a "0 percent tenure" department, argues that the Board argument for leaving room for new blood is questionable. "I don't believe that there isn't much room at a given time. There's always been room before. In other words, given the normal attrition rate, has there ever been a number near 100 percent tenured?"

Based on that question, Chernok asks, "is it an attempt to get rid of dead wood" and argues that a lack of tenure is not the answer... "it is an age old responsibility, if you are kept long enough to get tenure, it is not likely you'll fall into that category (dead wood)."

"Remember," she went on, "tenure is not with the college, it's with CUNY. She termed the quota approach and

Seymour Charas, Physics, Geo., & Astro.

With his department already at 71 percent tenure, Seymour Charas, acting Physics, Geology and Astronomy Department head, argues a quota system is an "inflexible" tool. "It bothers me to use an inflexible tool to get flexibility (one of the Chancellor's arguments for the proposed system)," Charas stated in a recent interview.

Although Charas holds that the implications for "politicizing" the role of department chairman to a greater degree are nil in that "you already have to be both politically and curriculum oriented," he does feel that "good people, who have been here three or four years and contributed a lot will not be able to stay."

Chancellor's Argument

During the enormous expansion of American higher education since World War II, the steady growth of colleges eased the faculty passage from non-tenured to tenured status. This easing was so general that many in the academic professions developed the belief that tenure was usually granted after a fixed number of satisfactory years of service. University trustees and administrators never have shared this view, but faced with the phenomenal growth of the student bodies, faculty tenure was still easier to gain over the past decade than it had ever been before.

The controlling single document in the American faculty tenure system is the 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure, published by the AAUP. This statement has been endorsed by numerous prestigious academic associations, among them the American Council of Learned Societies and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Thus the 1940 Statement is one that must be given weight in any evaluation of tenure problems, and has been a guiding document for the Board of Higher Education.

The central thrust of the 1940 Statement presents tenure as the principal guarantor of academic freedom. A tenured faculty member is free to pursue the truth as he sees it in both his research and his teaching without political interference by University administrators, churches, Boards of Trustees, or other public or private bodies. The 1940 Statement discusses the "job security" aspect of tenure, but stresses the connection between academic tenure and academic freedom. It also sets down definite guidelines, which through the enforcement by the AAUP itself have become normative throughout academic America.

a) Before the acceptance of any academic appointment a professor must have in writing a clear and precise description of the conditions of the appointment and whatever limitations are placed upon his functions.

b) Seven years after his initial appointment to an academic rank, the professor must either be terminated or granted tenure.

c) Due process must be observed if a tenured professor is to be dismissed for any reason whatsoever.

d) When the claim is made that a tenured appointment must be terminated because of financial exigency, this exigency should be clearly demonstrated.

During 1971-1972, the Ford Foundation in conjunction with the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges funded a joint study of academic tenure. This report, usually named after its chairman, William R. Keast (formerly President of Wayne State and currently a professor at the University of Texas) jarred the AAUP by bluntly recommending that colleges and universities grant tenure to no more than one-half to two-thirds limit in order to avoid being so locked into a tenured faculty that renewal and change on the faculty would become impossible. It is clear that the reasoning of the Keast Commission also stressed that a rigorous selection procedure of tenurable faculty members before tenure was granted was of itself a partial guarantee of academic quality. It is true that Keast qualified his statement on tenure "quotas" by declaring that the figures should operate as "ranges or limits rather than as fixed percentages". He did this to allow for flexibility in the application of his formula to the variety of conditions that might arise in different departments or in different colleges.

In May of 1973 the AAUP at its annual meeting rejected the Keast proposal, and insisted that tenure decisions be based first, last and exclusively on the individual merit of the faculty member concerned. In so doing it may have established the false opposition between the control of tenure necessary for flexibility, and the value of rigorous decisions as guarantees of faculty quality. This decision by the AAUP ignored the Keast findings that in 1971 80 percent of the faculty members eligible for tenure were granted tenure, and that in that same year some 42 percent of all American colleges granted tenure to every single faculty member eligible (by length of service) to receive it. In place of the two-third limit recommended by Keast, the AAUP proposed that colleges raise their standards for the awarding of tenure.

Within the City University there have been several reviews of tenure policy. The principal document is the Board of Higher Education's policy Statement on the matter, dated December 18, 1976. This statement (Max-Kahn Rept.) provides for procedural due process in

elimination of tenure "hogwash," and went on to argue that the problem is lack of "administrative enforcement of tenure guidelines."

She termed the political implications of the quota proposal, "a horrendous position, a nightmare," and went on to argue that logrolling would be inevitable. As an example, she pointed out that, according to present BHE by-laws, a P. E. (Professional Engineer's license is equivalent to a doctorate as are the MSW (Masters in Social Work) and various health licensing positions. "Take the Professional Engineer title for instance, its rating at Ph.D. equivalent was questioned before...can you imagine the questioning under quota?"

She feels a quota system will open "close doors" rather than open them... a professed goal of CUNY. "With the move away from traditional disciplines, the traditional requirements will be locked in. People will stick to narrow disciplines. What we will need is three different Ph.D.'s for people like Schiff who holds a degree

in Math and teaches in the arts; or Dean Fitz Patrick, a P. E. who teaches Philosophy; or Dean Kuhn with a degree in Library, who teaches Government? Quotas for any reason are an abomination, because quotas imply discrimination."



Norma Chernok, Public health chairperson

"It will change the nature of the job," as Chernok sees it. "You're telling one

Continued on Page 6



Seymour Charas, acting chairman, Physics, Geology and Astronomy

Asked about his view of tenure reform, Charas held that there are already, theoretically, grounds for its elimination... financial reasons and incompetence. "I wouldn't like to revoke tenure, but use those grounds and perhaps expand them somewhat." He views the answer to protecting the University against inflexibility as one of enforcement of the present grounds for removal without damaging a faculty member's entire career... "It seems a better way to me than imposing arbitrary quotas."

Summing up his arguments, Charas held that "if a person is really good, he or she will have options. Why should they come here for a sequence of positions for five years when they know no tenure is available?"

the removal of a faculty member who is tenured, and insists that "the granting of tenure is the foundation of faculty excellence, and it is only reasonable

did not at that time opt for any fixed percentage of tenured faculty either in a department or a college.

Chancellor's Tenure Proposal

RESOLVED, That the policy of the Board of Higher Education in acting upon recommendations for appointments which will confer statutory tenure or rights to Certificates of Continuous Employment upon members of the faculty is that the percentage of tenured and certificated faculty in the departments, divisions and colleges of the University shall generally not rise above one-half to two thirds of the total full-time faculty; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chancellor report annually to the Board of Higher Education on the quality and level of tenure within the University and on the success of the colleges in meeting the dual purpose of this resolution, namely the maintenance of both quality and flexibility in the University's faculty body.

EXPLANATION: The Board adopts this policy in reaffirmation of its many statements on the obligation of the University to retain and enhance the quality of its faculty, to preserve its flexibility in responding to the needs of its changing student body and of the City itself, and to allow as well for the many differences among its colleges, old and new. Mathematical guidelines are at one and the same time a guarantee of flexibility of response and a rational measure of the processes which protect the quality of the University faculty.

that the greatest care and circumspection be exercised before tenure is conferred". In June of 1968, the Board of Higher Education declared that the probationary period for tenure should be extended from three to five years, and State legislation validated this decision. The reason for the extension was to give the young untenured faculty member more time to prove his value to the college, while at the same time permitting the college more time to evaluate his scholarly and teaching potential.

After an administrative review of the actual granting of tenure for the year 1970, the University Faculty Senate agreed with the Board's assessment that the tenure process was the most crucial single act in the maintenance of academic excellence in the City University. A special committee of the Faculty Senate issued a strong report that emphasized that it was "nothing less than a lifetime promise of employment". For this reason the Faculty Senate itself recommended that the tenure decision not be entered into lightly. On the other hand the Senate

In the fall of 1972 the growing national pressures against the very idea of tenure (much featured in the national press) led the City University's Council of Presidents to create a special tenure committee. At the same time, the Chancellor requested the University Faculty Senate to appoint a Committee on Tenure and to prepare a report.

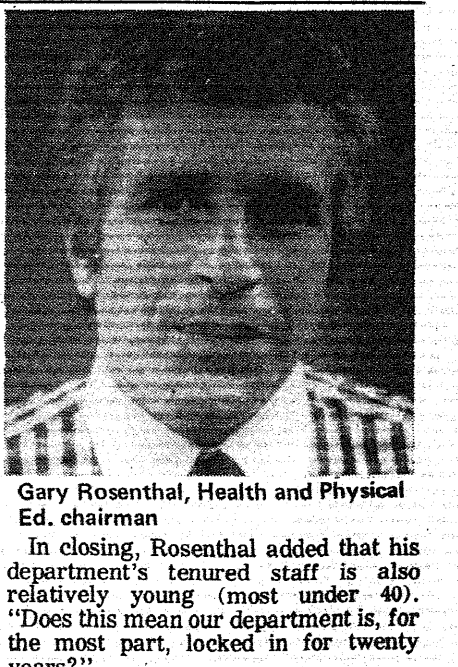
The Committee of the Faculty Senate issued a strong report which accepted the necessity for some mathematical norms governing the conferral of tenure. At its general meeting the University Faculty Senate accepted the need for restraint in tenuring rhythms but did not wish to set any fixed numerical limits. On the other hand, the Faculty Senate's report clearly accepted the importance of structural, budgetary, and student registration considerations in the deliberations of the conferral or denial of tenure. It further charged the college administrations with the responsibility of furnishing such information to those same faculty bodies. It is my opinion, on a careful reading of the Faculty Senate's final

Gary Rosenthal, Health & Phys. Ed.

Like President Birenbaum, Gary Rosenthal, new Health and Physical Education chairman, would like to see a reverse tenure system. Like most other department chairmen, Rosenthal feels "the quota system limits our ability to keep good young people beyond five years."

Health and Physical Education is at the 50 per cent mark with its present number of tenure positions, and the fact that Rosenthal is trying to build a pre-major program provide him with a special problem...he asks, "if we need a certain kind of specialist which calls for

a PhD, how do we get him when the department has reached the freeze level? Half of our department is tenured, do I have to wait for a tenured professor to retire before I can hold someone else?"



Gary Rosenthal, Health and Physical Ed. chairman

In closing, Rosenthal added that his department's tenured staff is also relatively young (most under 40). "Does this mean our department is, for the most part, locked in for twenty years?"

CUNY Research Adopts New Patent Rules

The Research Foundation of the City University of New York, in an effort "to establish and define its rights and obligations, and the rights and obligations of individual faculty and staff members with respect to inventions and patents produced with use of funds administered by the Research Foundation," recently adopted a five-page "policy and procedure" statement outlining just what is to take place if, and when, a CUNY inventor builds a better mousetrap.

The purpose of the statement, according to the Research Foundation, is "to recognize and encourage creative efforts of personnel and to share the financial rewards in an equitable manner, consistent with public interest and rights."

The provisions of the policy apply to the Research Foundation and also to all faculty, Foundation employees and others who produce inventions or discoveries in the course of carrying out a project whose business administration is a responsibility of the Foundation. Work performed by an individual which is not a part of such project is excluded.

The term "invention," as used in the statement, refers to "any process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter or design, or any new or useful improvement thereof, and any variety of plant which is or may be patentable under the Patent Laws of the United States."

According to the Research Foundation, it is "desirable and necessary" to have a policy and procedure in order to:

- 1) Insure the rights of inventors on an equitable basis and thereby encourage creative efforts.
- 2) Provide a consistent treatment for different inventors.
- 3) Enable the Foundation to discharge properly its responsibilities for prudent fiscal stewardship and for safeguarding the interests of the University, New York City and New York State.
- 4) Provide a basis for negotiating agreements with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, other federal agencies and other sponsors of research. Under present DHEW rules, a grantee institution must establish a policy and negotiate an agreement with the department if the institution and inventor wish to obtain patent rights to inventions produced as a result of DHEW grants. In the absence of such policy and institutional agreement, DHEW retains all patent rights to such inventions.
- 5) Provide clear and advance information on patents and inventions, thus removing ambiguity and confusion which act as deterrents to creativity.

Kibbee Calls High Tuition "Disaster"

Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee of the City University of New York recently issued the following response to the proposal of the Committee for Economic Development that tuition at public colleges and universities be more than doubled:

"The proposal by the Committee for Economic Development which calls for massive increases in tuition payments by students attending public colleges would be an unmitigated disaster for higher education in the tragic event it was implemented.

"High tuition — or tuition of any sort — constitutes an effective barrier to college opportunity for a substantial proportion of American high school graduates. The record bears this out.

"No city in the United States can match the proportion of New York City's high school graduates who go on to college. Numerous studies have proven that the institution responsible for this phenomenon is the tuition-free City University of New York. Analysis of CUNY's student population refutes another CED claim — that public colleges are disproportionately serving high income students. The poor and the near poor constitute the overwhelming constituency of City University.

"In substance the CED is calling for a user tax. It attempts to make its tax proposal appear progressive by also suggesting special grants in aid to needy students. But experience proves — in New York State and elsewhere — that no system of student aid based upon pauper's oaths and means tests can be as effective in spurring college attendance as free tuition.

"The CED has taken a myopic view of American higher education through a rear view mirror. The logical and fair pattern for the future of American public colleges and universities is to make them tuition free, dependent upon a loophole-plugged progressive income tax for their support. Nor can the private sector of American higher education be saved by erecting high tuition protective tariff barriers, as the CED suggests.

"College access is more essential for career success and economic mobility today than was high school fifty years ago when it became a tuition-free educational right of all Americans. The states have delayed too long in extending this essential right of college access to the youth they have the responsibility to serve. It is high time the citizens and parents of our country demand genuine access to quality, tuition-free higher education for all Americans.

This, in turn, avoids friction which frequently arises when an invention has significant financial reward but there is no prior agreement on specific rights.

6) Expedite necessary decisions and actions on matters pertaining to patents and inventions.

7) Provide the Foundation staff with guidance in administering, giving advice and answering inquiries on patent matters.

8) Safeguard the interest of inventors, the University and the Foundation by minimizing the possibility of loss of patent rights and income through negligence or oversight.

According to the new policy and procedure statement, personnel working on Foundation projects shall make prompt disclosure to the Foundation of all inventions and discoveries made by them. In the United States, if a patent application has not been filed on an invention within one year after publication, no patent may be obtained. In some foreign countries, application must be filed before publication.

Subject to the provisions of the new policy, the Foundation shall own all domestic and foreign rights in and to all inventions and discoveries arising out of activities or projects which are administered by the Foundation.

Proceeds derived from inventions shall be shared by the inventor(s) and his college. The inventor(s) shall receive 15 per cent of the gross income and the college shall receive the net remainder after deduction payments to a patent management firm and other expenses.

In the case of projects supported by funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, present regulations require that the payment to the inventor(s) must be not more than (1) 50 per cent of the first \$3,000 gross royalty paid under the patent, (2) 25 per cent of the gross royalty income between \$3,000 and \$13,000, and (3) 15 per cent of the gross royalty in excess of \$13,000.

The college share of any royalties derived from patents shall be administered by the Foundation and shall be used by the college for support of research.

Determinations with regard to applications for patents, licensing arrangements, patent management, and related matters shall be made by a Committee on Patents. The Committee on Patents will consist of seven members. The chairman shall be appointed by the Chancellor from within the Office of the Chancellor and shall act as his representative on the committee.

Each college president may then nominate no more than two members of his faculty for membership on the Committee. The Faculty Advisory Council of the Research Foundation selects the Committee membership for appointment by the President of the Foundation.

Initially, three members of the Committee have two-year terms, three members have three-year terms, and the chairman has a three-year term. Membership on the Committee ceases when faculty status at CUNY terminates, or in the case of resignation or inability to serve. In such cases, the Faculty Advisory Council makes a selection for an interim appointment to fill the unexpired term. Appointments due to the expiration of term will be made in the same manner as the initial appointments to the Committee.

All principal investigators, project directors, Foundation employees and others whose work is supported by funds administered by the Foundation, must promptly notify the Committee on Patents via the Foundation of intention to file for any patent application. This disclosure must be made whether or not the inventor(s) considers the invention

to be derived from a Foundation project.

An inventor will also have to submit, to the Committee on Patents via the Research Foundation, a written report of each invention subject to this policy promptly after conception or first actual reduction to practice. A copy of this report is to be transmitted through the appropriate department head and dean. If more than one individual participated in the invention or discovery, the report shall be signed by all such participants. A form established by the Research Foundation shall be used for such report in accordance with the instructions provided.

Continued on Page 6

French-English Interpreters Needed

A group of French businessmen will be visiting our campus from November 5 to November 12. We need interpreters for receptions, visits to businesses, trips to Manhattan, etc.

If you know French and English and can volunteer at least 1 hour during that week, please get in touch with Prof. Bomse, ext. 7510, Department of Modern Languages. Please indicate exactly how much time you can give us and when.

Also, if you know anyone who may not be either a faculty member or student, but is interested in serving on this project, please have him also get in touch with me immediately.

Prof. Bomse

Bookstore: Sales Stable Despite Problems

by Gary Libow

Despite many recognized problems, the bookstore continues to function with stability and is keeping pace with previous years, Manny Toder, head of the bookstore reports.

Among the many problems the bookstore faces are thefts, inept ordering practices by academic departments, a shortage of space and help, plus the great turnover of instructors and courses.

It is requested by the bookstore that each academic department hand in its book order by June 1st, for the fall semester. "Only 15 percent of the responses come back", replies Toder.



Vince Tenerriello, stock clerk

This, in turn, leaves the bulk of the ordering and receiving to a week before school starts. Because of registration, only a week before school, it is difficult to approximate how many books to order. This problem is compounded by the fact that there is a high turnover of instructors and courses, each of which requires a different book. What happens is that the department orders a book and then often changes its mind. The result, the bookstore is left with unwanted books.

In this case, each publisher sets its own rules. "Some take back all books, some give a quota, while some have a specific time limit in order to return books." When students complain books they need aren't available, Toder suggests they take into consideration

target for rip-offs.

During the "rush" period, the first two weeks, security is employed "only to direct students". The bookstore temporarily hires cashiers at this time.

Despite five times the amount of business as five years ago, the store has the same number of employees, four. Space in the bookstore has been limited as a result of the use of offices by the SICC. Association. The former bookstore is where the Financial Aid office is located, and is now greatly reduced in space.



Helen Finnegan, cashier

The college bookstore is a non-profit organization run by the Association. In essence, it is part of the college. "Profit motive" is a misconception most students have when they complain that book prices are too high, according to Toder.

When Susan Thompson graduated from St. Peter's Girls High School in June, 1963, the idea of going to college didn't enter her mind.

"I didn't know where I'd be going," she said. "Plus, my mother needed money for my sister's tuition at St. Peter's, so I went out and got a job."

Susan worked as a typist at the Federal Reserve Bank. In 1964, she took some courses at the bank, through Pace College in Stenography and Typing, and advanced to the position of Assistant Secretary. "I got so caught up with having so much fun — which came from having money of my own — that it didn't occur to me to go to college, even though I didn't care for secretarial work."

While on a cruise to the Bahamas, sponsored by the bank, she met John Maruffi, an accountant. On March 24, 1968, they were married, and Susan Thompson, assistant secretary, became Susan Maruffi, housewife. About a year later, the Maruffis had a baby daughter, Stephanie. Always an active person, Susan became restless at having to stay home to watch Stephanie.

"I found that marriage wasn't the ultimate goal, as I was brought up to believe," she said. "After I had Stephanie, it was very depressing to be confined to the house all day. There had to be more than that I could do."

She got the idea to go back to school, but she still lacked a reason and the courage to do so. When her grandparents entered the hospital, she found that she liked caring for them, and she got the idea to become a nurse. She applied to St. Vincent's Hospital Nursing School, but the ten-year layoff from school lowered her mathematics and verbal skills enough for her to be rejected. She then applied to SICC, and after a delay in obtaining her transcript from Pace, she was accepted as a matriculated student in the evening session.

"I didn't even remember if I'd finished the courses at Pace, let alone passed them," Susan said. "The people in the Admissions Office told me that I couldn't matriculate until I had my transcript sent to them, and I didn't even know what 'matriculate' meant. One lady in the office explained it to me three or four times, but she used the same terms over and over again, and it didn't get through to me."

Her cousin, a student at SICC, finally went to the Admissions Office with her, and helped her through the red tape.

Ten years after high school, Susan — 27-years-old, married, and the mother of a four-year-old girl — has joined the ranks of the 3,361 students attending the Evening Session at SICC.

Susan is taking sociology this term, and hopes to eventually enter the nursing program. "The counselor at Registration told me to take some kind



Matilda Roland, Accountant

Toder points out that the main objective of the bookstore, "is to supply student books and supplies and related materials that are necessary in the pursuing of the course, at the lowest price possible."

He goes on to explain that the publisher establishes a list selling price. On the question of competitive pricing with major bookstores Toder explained that Barnes and Noble, for example, sells its books at list while SICC is under list.

Toder also explained the reason why SICC doesn't deal in used books. As he put it, instructors use different books, mostly paperback and there are many changes made — both in teachers and books required. According to Toder, fiercely competing publishers are continuously coming out with new editions, making it an impossible task to deal in used books. He suggested students might take advantage of the Used Book Exchange in C-111.

Despite problems such as thefts, high turnover of instructors and required books, understaffing and lack of space, and some degree of non-cooperation from scholastic departments, Toder proudly argues that the SICC bookstore, "has audit reports comparative with any college in the city university system."

Ten Years After: Back to School

by Stephen Larsen

When Susan Thompson graduated from St. Peter's Girls High School in June, 1963, the idea of going to college didn't enter her mind.

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of introductory course to get used to going to school again," she said. "But the teacher is using an unusual method of teaching, just talking to the class all period, and I haven't learned much about sociology. Some of the other students have told me that this guy is a great teacher, though, and that I should give him a chance."

Her class meets two nights per week, Tuesdays and Thursday. On those nights, her husband tries to get home from work early enough to watch Stephanie while Susan is at school. If John can't get home, his mother babysits. Susan feels her going to school has no negative effect on her ability to perform household chores.

"School stimulates me, both emotionally and physically," she said. "It gets me going, even though I now have more to do." She does her homework at night, when she doesn't have class, usually with the radio or television on. "If I have a paper to type, I do it during the day, while Stephanie's at nursery school."

Does Susan think that she has to be smarter than her daughter will be? "I don't feel that I have to be smart to earn the respect of my daughter," she said. "Smartness doesn't mean much without common sense."

Susan sees her college education as preparation for a career with meaning. "I imagine people come back to school because they find that just making money isn't the thing," she said.

She also cites job pressures as reasons why people go back to school. "Ten years ago, you could get a decent-paying job with a high school diploma. Now, it's not so easy to get a good job without some training beyond high school. Some people probably don't think so, but they wind up coming to college in the end. That much I've learned about sociology."

Roslyn Atkinson, associate dean of faculty for the evening Evening Session and Continuing Education, echoes this statement. "There are several reasons why people come back to school after an absence of some years," she said. "There's job pressure — some people have gone as far as they can without college. This particularly applies on Wall Street, and for Civil Servants (see 'New Eve Session Survey' Out, Atkinson's 'Bailwick' Booms," News Ferry, May 15, 1973). For some women, their children are grown, and they come back to school to keep busy."

Atkinson divided women returning to school into several categories. There are working women, some of whom are the sole support of themselves, and some of whom are single, widowed, or divorced. There are women who are not yet working, but who may have to, because of ailing husbands or to supplement the family income. Some women started college, but dropped out to work or have families. Finally, there

AID Advocates

by Fred Moynihan

In an idealistic effort to reduce crime in New York State, Governor Rockefeller's new anti-drug bill, providing stiff penalties for the use or distribution of various "controlled substances" and narcotics, became law on September 1st of this year. What degree of effect the new law will have in curtailing the staggering crime rate in New York City, is however, debatable.

From an objective point of view, it is doubtful that the court system or penal institutions can accommodate what might prove to be the greatest influx of offenders in history. If the new law is enforced strictly, as Rockefeller contends, and all the hard drug users in the city are eventually apprehended and subsequently convicted, we would be forced to accommodate an estimated one half of the "junkies" in the United States.

From an economical standpoint, the new law seems thoroughly unsound in its approach since new penal facilities would, as a matter of necessity, be constructed. This construction would not only divert funds from building new health care and educational facilities, but result in increased state and city taxes and contribute an additional financial strain to the already overburdened taxpayer.

Realistically, the apprehension of small-time hard-drug marketeers would produce only a marginal effect in slowing drug traffic since there seems to be an almost inexhaustible supply of sick, pitiable wretches who appear to be willing to spend any amount of time in prison to sustain their own habit. The threat of incarceration has never proved to be an obstacle to the drug addict and this attitude is not surprising when one considers that the addict is convinced that what he needs is worth the risk.

The individuals responsible for



Manny Toder, manager

directing and maintaining the flow of narcotics on a national scale would be the logical target of legislation to eliminate the supply of drugs and these individuals are, as a matter of common knowledge, an element of organized crime.

Unfortunately, failure to deal a significant blow to organized crime is a matter of criminal history. It would be a gross understatement to say that it seems rather unusual that not a single investigative body in the New York State (or anywhere else in the nation for that matter) has made the slightest headway in dealing with this illusive Pandora's Box of drug marketing and various other types of illegal activities. Mr. Rockefeller however, chooses to believe that in order to eliminate violent crime in our city, it is necessary to "get tough" on every level, even as low as the occasional pot smoker.

The confusion existing about provisions which will have to be made for the new law is compounded by the fact that violent crimes, including manslaughter, robbery and assault, carry criminal penalties which are dwarfed by those of the new drug law. In addition, one might expect a variety of problems which could result in an increase in disrespect for the existing legislative process as a result of the sociological effect of placing stiff penalties on such controlled substances as marijuana.

Since the use of marijuana in various social strata has become an accepted, if not fashionable, diversion and is generally not considered as criminal by those who indulge in its use, the responsible, law abiding citizen who is confronted by such severe new penalties will revert to the most traditional, legal and prominent mind-altering drug available — alcohol.

This drug accounts for 50 per cent of all first admissions to mental institutions, about half the traffic deaths in the country and volumes of physical disorders. One of the more significant effects of alcohol is that it accounts for 75 per cent of inmates serving time for violent crimes committed under its influence.

The marked increase in alcoholism in the State among teenagers is not surprising since law enforcement authorities are preoccupied with other areas of law enforcement, especially the enforcement of drug laws. A young person who knows the penalty for possession of marijuana, for instance, and is determined to alter his mood will lose no time in indulging in a "legal" knee-walking, comode-hugging, stagger-feat at some local park or playground, secure in the knowledge that his only fear might lie in the prospect of being occasionally harassed by the local police or cutting his thumb on a pop top can.

Whether or not the new drug law will have any significant result in reducing crime or reversing our trend toward social decadence remains a matter for speculation. Until we can be sure of an effective method of dealing with human weaknesses on a fair and equitable basis in every level of society we must conduct legislative experiments. All we can do is hope that our experiments will not create a monster.

are those who never thought about college.

"These people need to develop marketable skills," said Atkinson. "The times have made them aware that they are inadequate. Education is a high priority item for them, and they know it. This also applies to men. Many policemen have only a General Equivalency Diploma, and now they need an education for promotion."

Atkinson unequivocally stated that she feels Evening Session students are highly motivated. "There's no question in my mind that they're more serious about their studies than Day Session students," she said. "Faculty members that have taught both have told me that they enjoy the challenge of teaching in the Evening Session, that the students challenge them more. Evening Session students usually have more life experience that they bring to the classroom."

Pat Silvernail, on the staff of the SICC library, agrees with the idea that Evening Session students generally have more life experience than Day Session students. "As a result, it's



Susan Maruffi, back to school after ten years

easier to help them. They usually have a very precise idea of their information needs. Possibly, this is because of the limited time they have in which to get their research done.

According to Carl Clarke, assistant dean of administration, of the 3,361 students attending the Evening Session as of the Fall 1972 term, 54 per cent are men, and 46 per cent are women. Further, 38 per cent of Evening Students are matriculants, and 62 per cent are non-matriculants.

"The fact that a person will come to school at night, after working during the day, shows seriousness," said Clarke, "but I am rather reluctant to assume

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SICC bookstore: a place for everything, everything in its place.

New Approach to Psych 10

Beginning with the Spring, 1974 Semester I will be teaching Psych. 10 (Human Growth and Development) in a new and hopefully innovative fashion.

Previously, this has been a traditional 3 hour per week, classroom, lecture-discussion course. In the Spring, each student enrolled in my section will (1) receive traditional classroom exposure and (2) will be involved in actual work experience in an off-campus institutional setting. The dynamics of the course are still in flux. However, I envision 3 hours of classroom work per week, integrated with internship experience at a place like the South Beach Psychiatric Center, Willowbrook State School, the Staten Island Mental Health Society, an old age home, etc. The student will be meaningfully involved in human problems while receiving a traditional classroom background in human development. Career and academic counseling will be offered to the student as an important part of this innovative experience.

Students will earn from 6-9 credits for this course. Three credits will be awarded for classroom contact and from 3-6 credits for internship experience, depending on the number of hours per week devoted to work in the affiliated institution. The credits will be transferable to a 4 year institution in a problem-free fashion since credit will be earned for traditionally listed courses.

If you are interested in what should be a meaningful ex-

perience please contact me in Room H-9 (390-7744) by October 30. Remember, you must have finished Psychology 1 by the end of this semester.

Dr. Harvey Taub
Psychology & Sociology Dept.

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- 1 market analyst
- 1 financial analyst
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Marchi Backs Free Tuition

State Senator John Marchi recently announced his support of free tuition at the City University of New York. In a statement to the press, Senator Marchi made the following comments:

"The City of New York has a long and useful tradition of providing quality higher education and free tuition. Many of our current leaders in government, business and the professions are products of the City University system. I am determined to maintain this tradition so that the illustrious past will be prologue to an equally great future."

"Evolving from a long period of selection by competition, our university system has now matured to the point of offering all high school graduates in the city the opportunity to secure the benefits of a higher education. The city and the nation are enriched by the disciplined minds the university experience produces."

"In the expansion of the scope and mission of City University implicit in the recent policy of open admissions, it is important that we do not lose sight of our goal of providing free quality education. I am pleased to state my position in favor of continuing the policy of free tuition."

Intern Positions Still Available

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News Ferry

