

# The RICHMOND TIMES

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## CUNY Imposes New Secrecy Measures

by Gordon Matheson  
and Gary Tanner

Mary Bass, CUNY Vice-chancellor for Legal Affairs, in a March 20th memorandum to President Volpe, outlined the Board of Higher Education's position on the secrecy of Richmond College Personnel and Budget Committee deliberations.

The memo states that neither the candidate nor anyone else is to be informed of the actual vote on matters of appointment, reappointment, tenure, and promotion. The vote is by secret ballot. Also not permitted is the circulation of written minutes to committee members. Minutes of the previous meeting are read to the members at the start of each meeting.

One copy of the minutes will be kept in the Dean of the College's office and may be consulted by committee members but no notes may be taken.

### Open up Vote

These directives on secrecy are a departure from previous practice at Richmond. In the past, written minutes were furnished to committee members and vote counts had been published in the Richmond Times. The present committee is divided on the secrecy issue.

There is some support among the faculty for opening up the vote on all personnel matters. See Joe Schwartz's column which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Professor Alfred Levine, a member of the schoolwide Personnel and Budget Committee and Chairman of the Physical Sciences faculty expressed dissatisfaction with the secrecy being imposed. He explained that, "The committee's deliberations should be confidential, that votes must be by secret ballot but that a summary of the personnel actions (including the vote count) should be made public."

According to Professor Levine the providing of Personnel and Budget Committee minutes to the people concerned has been the practice for approximately the past three years. He added that the faculty is divided over the subject of secrecy in personnel matters pertaining to their reappointment, tenure and promotion.

Student government chairperson Benita Gross became a member of the Personnel and Budget Committee, taking the place of two elected student members, when the new interim governance was announced by President Volpe in January of this year.

As far as she was concerned the newly-mandated secrecy clause is a mixed blessing. "I find it difficult to

vote on a personnel matter when everybody will know what my vote has been because this proceeding is important to the faculty member whose personnel matter is being taken up. When it has been open to the public members of the committee have abstained from voting not because they were uncertain about the information put before them, which is the proper reason for abstaining, but because they did not want others to know what their judgement was. On the other hand the new imposition of secrecy makes people more suspicious of one another."

"I would just like to add," said Ms. Gross, "that the presence of a student on the Personnel and Budget Committee reminds the faculty and the committee members that teaching and service are as important as research."

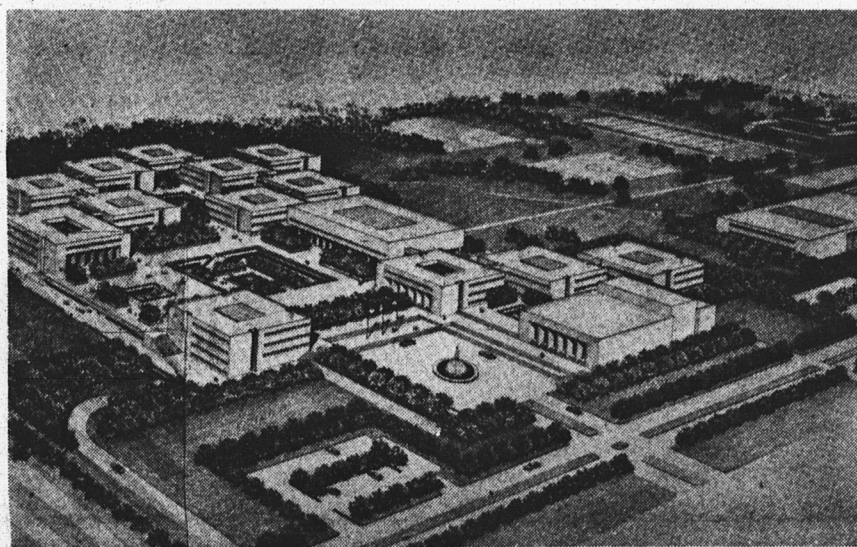
Professor Albert K. Levine, another member of the Personnel and Budget Committee refused to comment on the subject of secrecy, claiming that he did not know what the reporter was talking about.

Remember the firings last fall? The issue then was the President's veto of a decision to grant tenure to certain faculty members. The Committee that deals with tenure and with all matters of faculty appointments, reappointments, and promotions is the College Personnel and Budget Committee.

The P and B is a fourteen member committee consisting of the President and the Dean of the College, 11 Group Chairpersons, and the President of the Student Government.

The Committee's decisions have wide-ranging implications for the future of Richmond. The action of granting or denying tenure sets the tone of the school for years to come, while not directly concerned with academic programs, the committee, by deciding whether or not to appoint or reappoint, profoundly affects these programs. A decision not to reappoint or grant tenure to a key member may have a serious effect on an ongoing program. Conversely, appointing someone to the faculty who is being brought in to develop a new program would make it very difficult for the Curriculum and Instruction Committee to vote down that program.

## Proponents Speak For New Campus



Architects Rendering of Proposed Richmond College South Beach Campus.

by Eric Bahrt

It is about a thirty minute bus ride from the ferry to South Beach. You take the Midland Bus 2 and it drops you off at the sign which reads: "The Future Site of Richmond College."

As you trespass through this gigantic lot which will one day be Richmond College, you will soon realize that there are no banks, no stores, no restaurants, or no anything else that would be of convenience that is in sight.

Even Campus Planner Kenneth Klintworth (who for obvious reasons is for the new school) admits that most of the housing that is available in the vicinity is either too expensive or unlivable. And even those houses would be a distance from the school. Most of the houses are family homes whose owners are more inclined to rent rooms to married couples than to single students.

And so as you trespass through this enormous patch of land you are suddenly hit with the rather bizarre feeling that you have just entered into the "Twilight Zone."

The construction of the new school will begin in 1976 and should be completed in 1980.

The arguments in favor of this controversial project were well articulated by our Assistant Executive President Neil Klienman and Campus Planner Kenneth Klintworth.

While confessing that it would be inconvenient for students coming in from Manhattan (in fact Klienman pointed out that he too would be faced with the same problem since that's where he comes from) Klienman said it would actually be easier for students coming in from Brooklyn. Besides he said Manhattan already has several schools of its own.

He argued that because of the Verrazano Bridge it would be easier for students coming in from Brooklyn to get to the South Beach college than to the St. George college. There will be extra buslines and the rapid transit stops at Kingsborough which will be near the new college.

Mr. Klintworth, in a separate interview, said it would be quicker to get to South Beach from Brooklyn than it is to get there from certain areas of Staten Island.

Both men argued that there just isn't enough space in the St. George area to have a college which would provide students with a large campus, a bigger library, athletic facilities for intermural sports, an auditorium or maybe even a day care center.

Mr. Klienman said that it's been projected that within the next ten years there will be a higher concentration of population in the South Beach area and he added that presently "going to Richmond College is like going to school in a subway." He concluded that we will need more facilities if we are going to attract more faculty in the future.

Both men were confident that when the new Richmond College Campus comes into existence businesses, restaurants, and banks will open up and provide students with the same conveniences that they enjoy in the St. George area.

Their conclusion was that the present school is too crowded (Mr. Klintworth says they plan on a college where there will be 5000 undergraduates and over a 1000 graduate students). He added that we will not be able to grow unless we move now.

Con't on pg. 12



# Liberation Forces Push Toward Saigon

SAIGON (LNS) — The Thieu regime gave way to forces of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam during mid and late March, abandoning at least eight provinces to PRG control and all but giving up four others. The pull back by Thieu was accompanied by reports that 20,000 Saigon troops are being massed in a 15 mile perimeter around Saigon in a last ditch effort to keep that city from falling to liberation forces.

Among the provinces captured by liberation forces were Kontum and Pleiku, both household words to most Americans in the 1960's when 500,000 U.S. troops were sent to Vietnam to try to hold these Central Highland provinces for the Thieu regime. Also captured by the PRG forces is the old imperial capital of Hue in northern South Vietnam.

Since the beginning of the year the Thieu government has increased its attacks on PRG-controlled areas, primarily bombing and artillery attacks. The Saigon effort to grab liberated territories, however, resulted instead in Saigon's loss of Phuoc Long province in January.

## Abandon Provinces

By March 14, Thieu was forced to abandon four Central Highland provinces—Darlac and Phu Bon, as well as Kontum and Pleiku—and two provinces—Quang Tri and Thua Thien—in the extreme north part of South Vietnam. Binh Long province, less than 50 miles north of Saigon, is also now under PRG control.

Four other provinces directly south of the Central Highlands—Quang Duc, Lam Dong, Tuyen Duc and Khanh Hoa—are expected to be liberated as soon as the Thieu regime deploys its shattered army to try to hold the three largest cities in South Vietnam—Saigon, Da Nang, and Qui Nhon—which have the bulk of the country's population.

By March 25, though, Da Nang—once a U.S. military stronghold—was reported surrounded by liberation forces.

The Ford administration and other U.S. allies of the Thieu regime have been quick to attribute the recent PRG victories to U.S. cut backs in aid to South Vietnam. In the New York Times on March 25, Drew Middleton said that PRG successes "demonstrate the superiority of the Communists in manpower and weapons."

Even figures released by the U.S. government show that Thieu forces are not losing because they lack weapons. According to these figures, since early 1975 Saigon has been using an average of 650 tons of ground ammunition a day and an additional 118 tons of bombs and other munitions dropped from aircraft. During the same period, liberation forces have used about 310 tons of ammunition a month—about an 80 to 1 firepower advantage for the Saigon forces.

"It is thus evident that the defeat and flight of Saigon's forces does not result fundamentally from a lack of munitions, as Thieu and the Ford administration have tried to make the American public believe," noted the Guardian, a radical news weekly, in late March.

"What we are witnessing today," continued the Guardian, "is actually the beginning of the final stage of disintegration of the Saigon army, demoralized at the lower levels and thoroughly corrupt at the highest."

The Saigon regime's own figures corroborate this, admitting that the annual desertion rate in the regular army is an incredible 26.2 per cent and 27.4 per cent among regional forces.

## Army Defections

In addition to massive defections from the Saigon army to the side of the liberation forces, Thieu received more grim news when reports confirmed that civilians in Saigon controlled areas—including elements of the armed

forces in these areas—are siding with the PRG.

In the recent battle over Ban Me Thuot in Darlac province, the Montagnards, the minority people of the area, led the fighting. Although the Thieu-U.S. version of the fighting claimed that the attack was led by North Vietnamese forces, a French journalist, Paul Leandri, contradicted that account, writing that the uprising was actually led by Montagnard people who were later joined by the PRG forces.

The Saigon police summoned Leandri, an Agence France Presse correspondent, for questioning about sources in his article. Leandri, who had been questioned in the past by Saigon police, apparently got angry over the harassment and stormed out of the police station. As he was driving away, Saigon police shot at his car and killed Leandri.

Police claim it was an accident and that they only fired warning shots. Before going to the police station though, Leandri had expressed fears for his life to other reporters. His wife and some correspondents have charged that he was murdered, maintaining it is just another example of the extremes that Thieu is willing to go to in order to deceive the world about what is happening in South Vietnam, and attempt to win more U.S. aid.

Thieu and Ford, with the help of the establishment media, have also used refugees made homeless by the war for their propaganda benefit. Printed and televised news each day are full of photos or film footage of Vietnamese supposedly fleeing their homes because the Saigon troops have abandoned the area to PRG troops.

"Many of these refugees," explains Jim Morel of the Indochina Resource Center, "are forced to flee by Saigon troops, and sometimes, especially in the cities, they've been forced to leave because Saigon forces are destroying many of the cities as they leave."

"For example," he continued, "Pleiku was bombed and shelled by Saigon forces as they were leaving the city. So that a good number of people who are fleeing have been forced out of the cities."

"In addition," Morel added, "There is the fact that rumors are flying thick and fast of what might happen to people and there is psychological as well as physical pressure to leave."

The lack of food in the formerly Saigon-controlled areas is also another reason cited for people leaving the area.

According to Morel, however, the evacuations have also not been as massive as the media has indicated. "There are about 3 million people in the provinces that the PRG has just gained," said Morel. According to Saigon about 1 million of these people are leaving. Other Western sources say that the figure is closer to half a million—about one out of every six people—and the actual figure is probably even lower.

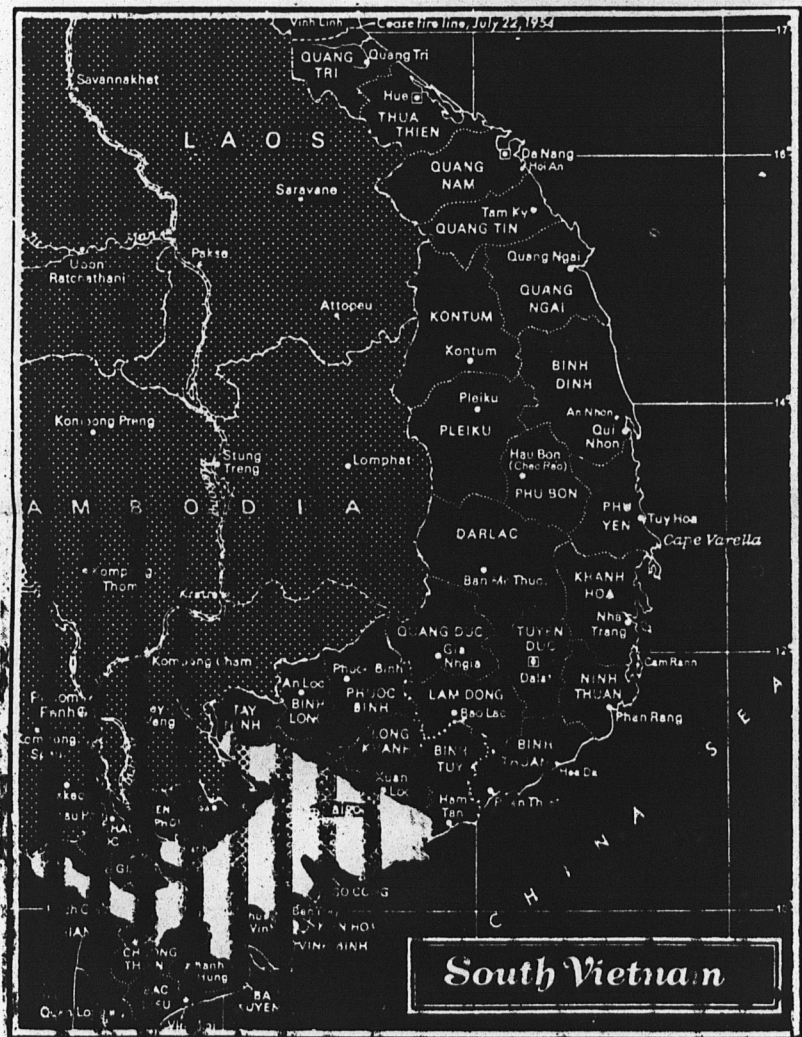
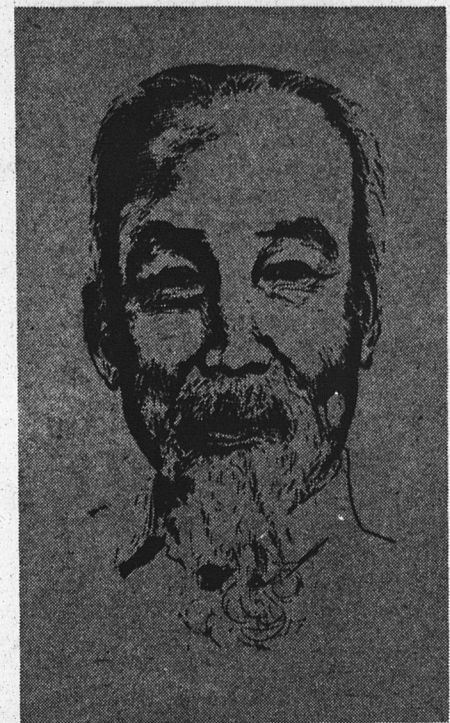
"In addition," notes Morel, "refugees are going in the other direction also." After PRG forces liberated Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces in the north, explained Morel, many refugees left the Saigon-controlled city of Quang Ngai to go to those two provinces.

Reports that refugees fleeing the newly captured PRG areas are being fired on were explained by a North Vietnamese newspaper. While the U.S. press has indicated that it was the PRG that was firing randomly into groups of refugees, Nhan Dan reported in Hanoi that retreating Saigon troops are using the refugees as human shields.

The paper said that Saigon was forcing the people to leave towns being evacuated by Saigon troops at gun point and that the soldiers were ordered to mingle with the refugees, to use them as a shield as they retreat.

*"Nothing Is More Precious Than Independence And Freedom"*

Ho Chi Minh



Over 90% of the territory of South Vietnam is now behind PRG lines along with well over 60% of the population. PRG zones are in color, Saigon in white. There are few contested zones anymore.

## RICHMOND TIMES

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# James Joyce's Dubliners



The entire cast of "James Joyce's Dubliners" on stage at the Roundabout Theater.

**JAMES JOYCE'S DUBLINERS**, by J.W. Riordan, based on "My Brother's Keeper" by Stanislaus Joyce. Music and lyrics by Philip Campanella; directed by Gene Feist; set design by Holmes Easley; lighting by Ian Calderon; costumes by Cristina Giannini. Presented by the Roundabout Theater, Stage One, 333 West 23rd Street.

John Joyce ..... Stan Watt  
 Mary Joyce ..... Ruby Holbrook  
 James Joyce ..... Martin Cassidy  
 Stanislaus Joyce ..... Ty McConnell  
 Jimmy Joyce ..... Michael Hagerty  
 William Murray ..... Walter Klavuri  
 Josephine Murray ..... Justine Johnston  
 Kate Murray ..... Erika Peterson  
 Gallagher ..... Don Perkins  
 Father Conmee ..... Frank Hamilton  
 D'Arcy ..... Kent Rizley

by Gordon Matheson

In a letter to the publisher of "Dubliners," James Joyce wrote that, "My intention was to write a chapter of the moral history of my country and I chose Dublin for the scene because that city seemed to me the centre of paralysis." So little happens in these stories of very ordinary people living out their uneventful lives, that it would tax the skills of the most adept dramatist in fashioning a play out of this work.

"James Joyce's Dubliners" at the Roundabout Theater's Stage One seems to promise such an attempt. As adapted by an Irish playwright, J.W. Riordan, however, the play is unfortunately a pastiche of altered bits and pieces from the stories, woven together with a narrative taken loosely from Stanislaus Joyce's memoir, "My Brother's Keeper," and filled in with invented dialogue.

The narrative framework is Joyce's childhood and early manhood in turn of the century Dublin before his escape into exile on the continent at the age of twenty-two. This period of his life, which was to furnish the raw materials for much of his later work, was peopled

by his father who squanders an inheritance and gradually descends into poverty and alcoholism, and his long-suffering mother who dies at the age of 44 after bearing 17 children. James' younger admiring brother, Stanislaus, serves as the narrator in an attempt to bridge what remain disjointed vignettes.

Parts of the stories that find their way into the play are taken from "The Sisters," "Grace," "Ivy Day in the Committee Room," and "Two Gallants." The most recognizable segment is from "Ivy Day in the Committee Room" where a group of venal vote canvassers and minor political hacks fall to mourning the great Parnell. In these borrowings from Joyce, he or a member of his family — in this instance, John Joyce, his father — replaces a fictional character.

The dialogue that the author creates is mostly uninspiring and becomes embarrassing at times, as when young Jimmy Joyce, played by Michael Hagerty ventures into Nighttown and is greeted by a prostitute who says to him, "It's plain to see you haven't been here before; I'll have to take you under my wing." And when John Joyce meets Father Conmee a few years after he has had to withdraw James from Clongowes Wood, he asks the rector if he remembers his son. Yes, he assures John Joyce, "The little feller stuck up for his rights."

This is a reference to the incident which is fictionalized in "A Portrait of the Artist" where young James' eyeglasses were broken by another boy and he was abused by one of the Jesuits who accused him of breaking them himself to avoid study, until an appeal to Father Conmee vindicated him.

The songs composed by Philip Campanella marvelously capture the flavor of Ireland in the period and help to lighten an otherwise leaden evening. However, they have very little to do

with anything else that is going on on stage, and contribute to the anecdotal quality of the play as characters step forward to deliver a song.

Joyce, who possessed a fine tenor voice, is about to be presented with first prize in a singing competition in one scene when he walks out because he can't sight-read the piece presented to him, and the medal goes instead to John McCormack. Clive Barnes in his review wondered whether this was a little joke. Actually, McCormack won the year before and he and Joyce shared a concert platform on one occasion.

The episodic quality of the evening, probably meaningless in some parts to the playgoer unfamiliar with Joyce or his work, takes its toll. The mother's deathbed request for her eldest son's prayers and his inability to comply because he has rejected the Catholic Church, and his father in drunken frustration blurting out; "I'm finished. I can't do any more. If you can't get well, die. Die and be damned to you!" — fail to move and become merely maudlin.

The acting is competent and the cast achieves a uniform ensemble effect in their characterizations. As with most American actors, they have difficulty in managing Irish accents and the range is from broad stage brogue to barely perceptible. I liked Don Perkins who played a number of minor characters with great spirit. The set by Holmes Easley nicely evokes Dublin and the tenement chimneys in the background help to reduce the size of the huge stage in Roundabout's attractive new home.

It's regrettable that one of our major twentieth-century writers was so poorly served by this production. The Roundabout Theater, though — now in its ninth season and the first in its new home, the former RKO 23rd St. Theater which has been beautifully redecorated — deserves continued support for the fine revivals of the classics it has mounted in the past.

# Margaret Atwood In Poetry Reading

by Gordon Matheson

Margaret Atwood, Canadian Poet and Novelist, read from her work at the Richmond College Hall on April 2 in the second of this semester's series of poetry readings. The author of *Surfacing* and *Power Politics* was introduced by Professor Bertha Harris, head of the Womens Studies Program.

Half sitting on the edge of the lectern and apologizing for a cold caught while fishing in the Pacific, Ms. Atwood read in a subdued voice from her latest collection of poetry, "You Are Happy."

The first group of poems read were about humans transformed into animals and bore names such as "Pig Song," "Bull Song," and "Rat Song." The "Song of the Worm" ends with the worm informing us that, "When we say attack, you will hear nothing at first."

Ms. Atwood concluded the evening with a section of the book called "Circe Mud Poems," which are told from the point of view of Circe rather than Odysseus. One poem tells of a woman formed of mud by the adventurers. It was made from the neck to the knees to include the 'essentials.'

After the reading, in a question from the floor, Ms. Atwood was asked how she got started. She told of beginning to write poetry at the age of five and stopping at eight. Her dormant interest in writing was revived at age 12 when she wrote a home economics opera. About three synthetic fabrics Nylon, Rayon, and Orlon who live with their father, Old King Coal and who are wooed by a knight, Sir Wooly, the opera was 'done over the dead body' of her home economics teacher.

The next poet to appear in the series will be Robert Hass, author of *Field Guide*, and a winner of the Yale Younger Poet Series. He will be at the Richmond College Hall on April 29 at 8:15 p.m.

## Dr. Lannie To Speak On Education

Dr. Vincent P. Lannie, professor of history of education at the University of Notre Dame, will be a guest lecturer at Richmond College on Tuesday, April 22. The topic of his address is "Catholic Education in America: Toward a New History." This is the second in a series of lectures by prominent educators this spring semester.

Dr. Lannie was educated at Case Western Reserve, Fordham, and Columbia Universities. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame since 1968, and has served as chairman of the department of education since 1974, and as editor of the *Notre Dame Journal of Education* since 1970. Author of numerous articles and books on Catholic education and on the history of education, he also holds membership in several professional organizations and is president of the History of Education Society.

The lecture, at 8:00 p.m. in the Richmond College Hall, 130 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, is free and open to the public.



# Does Kissinger Belong In The Dustbin of History?

## Editorials

Who is to blame for the recent breakdown of talks in the Mid-East? I guess if you're for Israel you blame the Arabs and if you're for the Arabs you blame Israel. I have an idea, why not blame Kissinger? Isn't he the one who thought he could singlehandedly solve all the complex issues which existed in the area?

### THE LIBERAL VIEW Eric Bahrt

Never mind the Soviet Union (who of course whether you like them or not will have to play an important role in any Mid-East settlement), never mind Western Europe, Henry Kissinger, the international superman didn't need anybody else's assistance. Kissinger has made a fool out of both himself and the United States and as the New York Post pointed out Moscow, "may celebrate and exploit his setback rather than respond to new overtures for a joint

effort. The spate of reports from Washington—disclaimed but not muted by Kissinger—of administration displeasure with Israel may heighten Arab intransigence."

People who are for Kissinger say that at least he got the two sides talking. But what good is a lot of talking if the fighting continues as just before? When Muhammad Ali fought George Forman they were talking to one another. Would it really have made much difference if they had boxed each other's brains in silence?

Kissinger has to blame Israel. The only alternative would be for him to blame himself, something that he's not very good at. And so as the Post pointed out, with Israel being condemned by her number one ally, the Russians and the Arabs have more reason than ever to be even more rigid and inflexible.

As I wrote in an earlier column Kissinger is nothing but an overestimated thug. I remember that while I pointed out in that article that Kissinger's Mid-East diplomacy would fail, I also wrote that new revelations would prove that Kissinger had been neck deep in on the overthrow of Allende. Since then he was recently quoted by a leading C.I.A. member as having said that if the Chilean people were "stupid" enough to want Communism it was our right to stop them. And so instead of being ruled by Allende's democratic Socialism they are now being oppressed by what is considered to be one of the worst governments in the world.

In Vietnam Kissinger still whole heartily backs President Thieu. It doesn't matter that the Paris Peace Accords call for a coalition government, Kissinger decides the Vietnamese must be ruled by Thieu and that's how it must be. And his puppet Thieu is now coming home to roost as a climax to Nixon and Kissinger's: "Peace with Honor".



An interesting question would be is Henry Kissinger sane? Is it sane for example for a man to say to the people of Chile that they can not elect a government of their choice unless he personally approves of it?

Is it sane for a man to think that he can singlehandedly solve all the complex problems in the Mid-East?

Evidently it is not only people such as myself who are questioning the stability of the man. Since I wrote that article published reports have come out which show that even members of the Nixon administration had their doubts about the man. William Safire, who worked for Nixon writes that: "God is having delusions of grandeur, he thinks he's Henry Kissinger."

I remember writing in that same article that while such "experts" as Theodore White and Walter Lippmann had made fools out of themselves writing favorably about Nixon, the idolizers and worshipers of Kissinger would also eventually suffer the same fate. For so long the congress and the press had been nothing but mouthpieces for Kissinger. In 1972, right before the elections, Kissinger boasted that: "Peace is at hand". The press took him at his word and yet a month later North Vietnam was being hit by the worst bombing raid in the history of all mankind.

Now as the press and the congress look at the situations in Greece, Chile, Vietnam and the Mid-East, they finally seem to realize that they have been giving too much leeway to a man who should have been thrown out of power a long time ago. The only trouble is that a lot of people have suffered in the meantime.

There has been a lot of bloodshed and oppression (such as in Chile, Vietnam and Greece) because of this man. It is a little late for the congress and the press to say that they made a mistake. The damage has been done and history will not let them forget it.

## Toward A More Progressive Paper

It is regrettable that more women and third world students are not participating in the Richmond Times. This state of affairs works to the detriment of this newspaper and to the school because the white male students who determine most of the contents of this paper are incapable of incorporating the "point of view" of other groups into the paper.

The crucial topics of racism and sexism in the life of the college have been reported periodically but not in the consistent and thorough manner that could make a distinctive, recognizable difference here. Unquestionably, many of us, on the staff and in general, are very sensitive to these problems, and some of us are very distressed by them, yet there is little, if any, public airing. There is reams of proof that intelligent debate has made a difference in the past—why not now?

More precisely, it must be emphasized that what is required here is for women and third world students to take a leadership role; this means becoming editors. Editors on the Richmond Times determine what is important to cover, what angle to emphasize and what our values are going to be. We of the Richmond Times put no limitation on the amount of responsibilities that newly involved people can take. If necessary our policies could be totally reexamined.

But for now, the onus is put on students who are working for progress on all fronts. They cannot just go off to a safe place and talk to the convinced. This paper is, far and away, the best place on campus to begin talking to the unconvinced.

G.T.

## Summer Session Stinted

According to one of Richmond's Associate Deans, "The Summer Session is alive and well." Is it?

Course offerings have been cut to less than eighty. This may not seem like such a small figure, but when it is divided by the number of disciplines offering courses, it leaves very slim pickings. Some fields such as History and Political Science are not offering any courses at all. Students needing courses in these fields to graduate are left high and dry.

In addition, the Bulletin will not be out until May, leaving students very little time to make alternate plans if they decide that going to summer school isn't worth it.

The reason the administration gives for the drastic cuts is Mayor Beame's budget reductions. There were some voices within the administration calling for cancelling the Summer Session entirely. The present compromise is a farce and will satisfy no one. We wonder if it's worth it.

G.M.

## Spectrum

### Organizing For Women? Pro Woman Or Anti Man

by Susan Meddoff

It seems quite odd to me that at this level of higher education, rudimentary logic (or common sense) must be explained to the masses of the new intelligentsia. Nonetheless, mutterings abound in annoying numbers. Women who work for women exclusively are discriminatory, damaging to, and anti-men. Quite plainly, this is backwards logic.

Positive social changes benefit directly that element of society which desires to work towards bettering their social standing and status in that society. Women organizing for women are working towards bettering the status of the quantitative majority of the human race, thereby improving the lot of civilization as a whole.

Woman's role in society today is tantamount to slave status. Women have been and are today discriminated against in every phase of life—public and private. They are restricted in emotions, actions and thought and have been so imbued with the ideal of womanliness that they have forgotten how to be persons in their own right. The Women's Movement is striving for social change, freeing humans from the confines of social roles, specifically women. But before women can break out of their roles, out of their slavery, they must first search for their true identities, their true selves. This is a heart wrenching process—long and difficult.

So, we are down to two factions in this argument. Women, who because of centuries of oppression have lost all sense of personhood and are struggling now to understand their history, cultural position in our society, and most painfully their own sense of self. And now the men—traditionally holding all power, historically in complete control. Men all powerful, shaping the thoughts and ideals of society are the oppressors of women; owners of the slaves.

The argument again: women who work for women exclusively are discriminating against men. Is it discriminatory to find repugnant the thought of seeking one's identity in the shadow of your oppressor? Is it discrimination to refuse to bear your pain and confusion in front of those not of your own choosing? When women interact in group situations they must draw from the depths of their souls the courage to verbalize their pain. Is it discrimination to refuse to intimidate and perhaps discourage these women forever by refusing men admittance into the group? I think not, and I find it strange to see the banner of discrimination being frantically waved by the oppressor in the faces of the oppressed.

Perhaps we need a more definitive rationale as to what constitutes discrimination. But let us also question strongly the motivation behind the actions of the powerful who scream discrimination.



# Vietnam: Setting The Record Straight

celebrating the two hundredth anniversary. More than 50,000 Americans lost their lives because we misunderstood the Vietnamese Revolution for too many years.

Journalist Francis Fitzgerald painstakingly studied the Vietnamese Revolution for many years. The book "Fire In The Lake—The Vietnamese and The Americans In Vietnam," is the fruit of more than five years of work by her. In it she writes:

In raiding the NLF villages, the American soldiers had actually walked over the political and economic design of the Vietnamese revolution. They had looked at it, but they could not see it, for it was doubly invisible: invisible within the ground and then again invisible within their own perspective as Americans. The revolution could only be seen against the background of the traditional village and in the perspective of Vietnamese history.

In the old ideographic language of Vietnam, the word *xa*, which Westerners translate as "village" or "village community," had as its roots the Chinese characters

American advisers, however, did not, or could not, learn from the French example. Following the same centralized strategy for modernization, they continued to develop the cities, the army, and the bureaucracy, while leaving the villages to rot. As it merely permitted a few more rural people to come into the modern sector in search of their souls, this new national development constituted little more than a refugee program. For those peasants with enough money and initiative to leave their doomed villages it meant a final, traumatic break with their past. For the nation as a whole it meant the gradual division of the South Vietnamese into two distinct classes or cultures.

Of necessity, the guerrillas began their program of development from the opposite direction. Rather than build an elaborate superstructure of factories and banks (for which they did not have the capital), they built from the base of the country up, beginning among the ruins of the villages and with the dispossessed masses of people. Because the landlords and the soldiers with their

conclude from examination of the NLF's goods and tools, the guerrillas were attempting not to restore the old village but rather to make some connection between the world of the village and that of the cities. The land mine was in itself the synthesis. Made of high explosives and scrap metal—the waste of foreign cities—it could be used for the absolutely comprehensible purpose of blowing the enemy soldiers off the face of the village earth. Having themselves manufactured a land mine, the villagers had a new source of power—an inner life to their community. In burying it—a machine—into the earth, they infused a new meaning into the old image of their society. The Diem regime had shown a few of them a way out of the village. The NLF had shown all of them a way back in, to remake the village with the techniques of the outside world. "Socialism"—*xa hoi*, as the Viet Minh and the NLF translated it—indicated to the Vietnamese peasantry that the revolution would entail no traumatic break with the past, no abandonment of the village



Staten Island's Vietnam Veterans paid their respects to buddies who perished in Vietnam.

The war in Indochina is historic for Vietnamese and Americans. And it is crucially important for us to understand it—to not be confused and misled by the press which acts just as desperately at times as the government. Indeed the battle is "cruel," especially for the civilians but it is nothing less than an obscenity to call it "futile" as the New York Times does on their April 3 editorial page.

I am quite confident, from careful reading and common sense that it will be proven that the atrocities carried out since March 10, when the current fighting began in earnest, are the conscious doing of Thieu's historically brutal regime and the confused acts of his routed army and air force. And since Thieu could not last a single day without aid, his is a puppet who his people will remove as soon as they can—the United States Government is directly responsible.

The press has lied about or misunderstood the revolutionary process there ever since the Vietnamese led by Ho Chi Minh first rose up to fight for their independence from imperialism during World War Two. They have called the war an invasion from the north and disavowed the existence of substantial forces in the South, the National Liberation Front, whom to this day they slander by calling them Viet Cong. This is so even though the true name of their government, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, is less than an inch from the American signature on the Paris Peace Accords.

For Americans to fall for this is no less pitiful than for them to misunderstand the meaning of their own American Revolution, of which they are

signifying "land," "people," and "sacred." These three ideas were joined inseparably, for the Vietnamese religion rested at every point on the particular social and economic system of the village. Confucian philosophy taught that the scared bond of the society lay with the mandarin-genie, the representative of the emperor. But the villagers knew that it lay with the spirits of the particular earth of their village. They believed that if a man moved off his land and out of the gates of the village, he left his soul behind him, buried in the earth with the bones of his ancestors. The belief was no mere superstition, but a reflection of the fact that the land formed a complete picture of the village: all of a man's social and economic relationships appeared there in visual terms, as if inscribed on a map. If a man left his land, he left his won "face," the social position on which his "personality" depended.

In the nineteenth century the French came, and with their abstraction of money they took away men's soul—men's "faces"—and put them in banks. They destituted the villages, and though they thought to develop the economy and to put the landless to work for wages in their factories and plantations, their efforts made no impression upon the villagers. What assets the French actually contributed to the country in the form of capital and industrial plants were quite as invisible to the villagers as the villagers' souls were to the French. At a certain point, therefore, the villagers went into revolt.

Ngo Dinh Diem and his

foreign airplanes owned the surface of the earth, the guerrillas went underground in both the literal and the metaphorical sense. Settling down among people who lived, like an Orwellian proletariat, outside the sphere of modern technology, they dug tunnels beneath the villages giving the people a new defensive distance from the powers which reigned outside the village. The earth itself became their protection—the Confucian "face" which the village had lost when, for the last time, its hedges had been torn down. From an economic point of view, their struggle against the Diem regime with its American finances was just as much of an anticolonial war as that fought by the Viet Minh against the French—the difference being that now other Vietnamese had taken up the colonial role.

As an archaeologist might

earth and the ancestors. Instead of a leap into the terrifying unknown, it would be a fulfillment of the local village traditions that the foreigners had attempted to destroy.

Nothing would be more telling than the difference between the liberation army, the National Liberation Front, which has fought courageously, and intelligently through incredible hardship and the Saigon forces which have been corrupt, undisciplined and ineffective since the beginning. There are innumerable cases of soldiers who have deserted from the Saigon army and have then fought commendably with the N.L.F.

The people of Vietnam, led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, have sacrificed indescribably to win their independence from foreign domination. As the hour of their final victory nears, they deserve the heartiest comradly congratulations.

G.T.

## A Teach-In On Vietnam

about the history of resistance of the Vietnamese people, from the Indo China Solidarity Committee.

MOVIE. "The 79 Springs of Ho Chi Minh."

Folksongs, Karen Landy and others—including you.

Third floor lounge  
Free-All invited

Wednesday - April 16th - 1:00 PM



# Who's Who In The Class Struggle

Secrecy in hiring and firing

by Joe Schwartz

The latest Administration move is to make secret the results of hiring and firing decisions. From now on, apparently, candidates will not know the votes on P & B decisions. They will only know the President's ultimate decision.

This outrageous action is only the latest move against faculty-student control of Richmond College. I have recited the list before: appointment of a Dean of Faculties over the Search committee's opposition, the firing of 50% of those up for tenure, the imposition of Associate Deans, the attempt to install a governance based on appointed program heads; the refusal to permit certain persons to be the heads of their academic units, the disenfranchisement of those fired or resigned, and the accompanying orchestration, "Richmond is in danger," "Richmond is a mess," etc., etc., etc.

Imposing secrecy in personnel matters is a move against the rather more open procedures that have evolved at Richmond. At some of the Cambridge (England) Colleges the procedures are even more open. The votes on individuals are open roll call votes and people vote on candidates with the full knowledge that their votes will be public. The thinking is that if one is prepared to fire someone one had better be sure enough to do it openly and be able to justify it to one's peers.

Although this degree of openness may be too advanced for the City University, nevertheless knowing the outcomes of P & B votes, the right of appeal to the P & B, the right to appear before the P & B's as a matter not to be taken lightly are positive gains which are in danger of being lost. Of course the Administration hates these ideas. They represent an influx of democracy into an area usually controlled by authoritarian managements. Democracy to the administration means electing people who will then follow Administration orders. Actually, elections are a nuisance to CUNY administrations and they would like to do away with elected chairpeople. The Chancellor's document circulated last Fall contained lengthy rhetoric about the "status of elected chairpersons." The Administration's drive towards program heads is a move apparently designed to impress the Chancellor's office by offering a potential solution to this sticky little administrative problem.



Joe Schwartz

Secrecy is destructive in any community. In Administration hands it permits all the pressure to come from above and none from below—even though the P & B members are elected from the community. From my personal experience on a Richmond P & B committee I know that it was difficult to function fairly because my vote was secret. Gossip, innuendo, unstated criteria, personal grudges, all tend to come into play. In an atmosphere of complete secrecy, with the Administration pressuring for P & B firings so that the P & B will have to take the flack, the P & B's are going to have a hard job maintaining their integrity as elected faculty-student committees. I, personally, am in favor of open roll call votes on all personnel matters (the results to be released at the discretion of the candidate). As for firings, I am not in favor of automatic re-appointments for everyone. Far from it. But naturally there must be reasons. And there is basically only one, incompetence—except for proved transgressions against the community involving racism, sexism, and/or elitism. Firings as instruments of policy are criminal.

These opinions aside, the issue of secrecy needs to be fought for the same reasons the rest of the Administration attacks need to be fought. The Administration has declared war on faculty-student control of Richmond College. This is not unique to Richmond although Richmond may be a test case to see what college administrations can get away with. The Carnegie Commission in its advocacy of a roll back of universal college education (now to be called post-secondary education or career education) acknowledges that faculty-student resistance to these plans can be expected and so faculty-student power must be broken first if these "reforms" are to succeed. Politics has real winners and losers. If college administrators win this one, faculty-staff-students lose. And we lose jobs and decent education as well as losing control.

So the secrecy issue is part of the continuing struggle for the control of the College. And as alien as these words may seem: This is class struggle. Like it or not, CUNY faculty are basically civil service employees. We are working people in a way that administration is not. Faculty's constituency is students and our professional communities. The Administration's constituency is the Chancellor's office and the BHE. The Faculty's job is

the education of students and through scholarship the education of the larger community. The Administration's job is to maintain the control necessary to execute the policies determined by the people who hold the purse strings. The natural dividing line is just above the 8th floor. This is why the struggle at Richmond is so sharp—because it is class struggle between those who work and those who control the conditions of work.

But why am I writing these columns? Because the one and only real weapon faculty and staff have is the union. Seventy percent of Richmond faculty belong to the PSC. This is a recognition of the seriousness of the situation. But it is simply not enough. The trade union is a healthy, effective political tool when it acts in a forthright way with the energetic involvement of its membership.

One of the defeats of the struggles in the 30's (don't get me wrong, there were many victories) was the defeat over work rules. The history is well documented by James Boggs (Mr. Press). In recent times Paul Jacobs has tried to be a labor intellectual advocating a return to these demands. Steven Marglin has a long piece in the Journal of Radical Political Economy on the loss of workers control over the workplace and the function of hierarchies (e.g. Associate Deans) in maintaining management control.

The present situation requires that we go past the "bread and butter" issues and raise challenges over control of the workplace. The hospital residents fought for and won greater control of their workplace. The hospital residents fought for and won greater control of their workplace. They did this collectively, obviously, but they also formed a crucial alliance with the members of Local 1199 of the hospital workers. In our situation we need to bring students into the permanent governance at all levels especially on the P & B committees. This is now the crucial trade union issue for us. It's not the money, it's the job. The PSC and a faculty-student-staff alliance are the only vehicles through which this struggle can be expressed. And it will take a disciplined and committed collective effort to bring it off.

## "Being Human" Revisited

To the Editor,

I want so much to publicly express my admiration for Professor Ebel's article ("Being Human") in the March 31 Richmond Times. It must require great courage to openly reveal one's need and capacity for love in the gladiatorial arena of Richmond politics.

As a graduate student, I am beginning to see that it is a "symbolic suicide" when one plays a required part, whether Professor or Research Scholar or Student, when a more vital, less conforming possibility is seen for one's life. The smug professional, it seems, retires behind his decorum, admits no vulnerability, and hopes for tenure or promotion.

Those in the academic community who do not hide their humanness are often treated as if something is wrong with them. In Literature, they are accused of being reductively "psychoanalytic" when they refuse to reduce literature to puzzle-solving and insist on relating it to the entire panoply of human experience, from infancy to the most experienced phases of development.

Professor Ebel discusses childhood seriously; apparently he believes that this most rich period of life bears some relationship to grown-up life, thought and productivity. Yet in academia, poetry, drama, fiction, are treated often as mental tricks for clever intellectuals, as if they were beyond the powerful concerns of childhood. It is the belief of some of us that the more respect we have for this early period of life, and for the inquisitive, needful, vulnerable child in the adult, the more human will be our studies, and the more inclusive and deep our humanism. Higher education might concern itself with nurturing the vital centers of being as part of its work, instead of offering the split-off kind of study we now have: that obsessive busy work which is choked off from the living, vigorous core of human feeling. Too often in the humanities, students are regarded as paper-writing, research-conducting machines who get their wrists slapped if they attempt to relate the ideas in the works being studied to their own lives. Educators who are concerned with enrollment figures in the humanities might give a thought to the question of why students should study these subjects if they are not concerned with learning how to be better androids.

The "momentous discovery" that Professor Ebel describes is akin to the experiences developed in our literature: Dante's ecstasy with Beatrice in heaven

cannot be said to be without the element of infant bliss, nor is it possible that the Faery Queene had none of the aspects of the Great Mother for Spenser, to give a few random examples. Who is in a better position to understand and teach these works of art than one who knows the depth and power of the experiences upon the needful self?



Diana Morris

Allan Watts has observed (*This Is It*):

"It is in protest against the laborious unmanageability of vast technical knowledge in literature, painting, and music that writers and artists go berserk and break every rule in the name of sheer instinctual exuberance . . . It is in disgust with . . . the unimaginative pedantry of the Ph.D. course that people of real genius or creative ability are increasingly unable to work in our universities." People like Professor Ebel make us uneasy. By loving, and needing love, by being *human*, they remind us of our fraud.

Diana Morris

The editors wish to deny the malicious rumor that Peter Vengeance is really Henry Ebel.



# D.C. Rally For Jobs Is April 26

by Garry Tanner

The Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO, representing 58 trade unions and six million workers has called for a national "Rally for Jobs Now" April 26 in Washington D.C.

The idea for a rally and march was initiated by the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

The University Student Senate (USS) representing student governments throughout CUNY has strongly endorsed the rally and march. The USS states that "students are coming to consider themselves the future unemployed of America."

The marchers will gather at 11:30 a.m. on Capitol Hill for a brief rally there and then go on to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium for the main rally at 1:00 p.m.

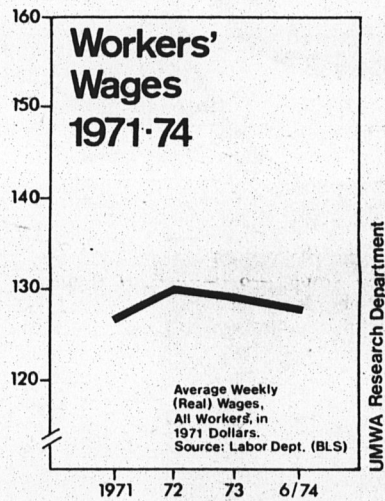
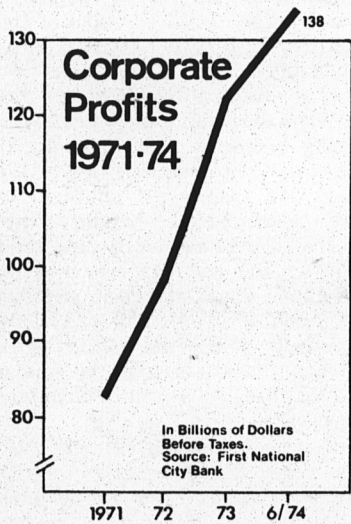
Rank-and-file pressure for some kind of massive labor response to the worsening economic crisis has been building for months and the decision to hold a rally in the nation's capital is obviously a response to this pressure. Within the federal government there is no agreement as to when the economy will "bottom out" and begin to recover.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers predicts that the bottom of the long recession will be reached around July and that the economy will gradually begin to recover. But Labor Department economists warned that it was too early to suggest that the figures indicate even the beginning of a "bottoming out" of the recession which many think is more aptly termed a depression. The unemployment rate in February was 9.6 in New York State and 10.4 in New York City.

This means there are over 300,000 people officially recorded for unemployment but the actual figure including those not recorded is at least twice that amount. No one predicts that there is any foreseeable end in sight for this massive unemployment.

David Shark, speaking for the USS explained that they have concluded that the Congressional tax cut bill is inadequate to deal with the economic crisis that is particularly frustrating to graduates of public higher education who have very little chance of gaining employment in their fields of study.

For further information on the "Rally for Jobs Now" contact David Shark at 794-5546.



UMWA Research Department

## Sports

# Masten Goes To Nationals



Fred Masten, Weight-lifting champion

by Norman Turner

On March 22, 1975 Fred Masten represented Richmond College at the 25th National Collegiate Olympic Weightlifting Championships. Fred knew well before the event took place that it would require a fully concentrated effort of mind, body and spirit to bring back an award for his efforts.

He got into weightlifting partially because as a kid he never liked the rough and tumble of football or games like baseball. At that time in his life, he started lifting weights for fun until some of his friends told him to try out for a competition. Fred entered and won, and thereafter he took lifting seriously.

Fred talked about how competitors from various parts of the country got along. One of the unspoken rules in weightlifting is not to ask your competitors for advice before a competition, for one would then reveal to others that he needs help and would boost his teammates ego. As I was told, some lifters faked sicknesses, so that their competitors are deceived about their full strength until competition day. After the contest is over, however, the competitors often become fast friends.

Fred Masten is a medium-sized man and obviously does not weigh 300 lbs., as some weightlifters appear to on television. Fred explained that "it is a popular myth that all weightlifters must be of this stature. Weightlifting depends on leverage, not on muscles. The way the weights are held, and how they are

balanced, often has more to do with the process than the muscles involved. This is why a man with comparatively small arms can lift a weight as easily as a more bulky man."

Fred is a bantamweight. He weighs 132 lbs. He placed fifth in the nationals. Although fifth place is not a championship, considering the willpower and training it requires, he deserves a lot of credit. He lifted 417 lbs. in the competition.

In this prestigious competition Fred competed in, there were competitors from such places as Hawaii, Texas, Minnesota and California. Competitors who are Olympians, and internationally experienced in the sport were also present. This added excitement to the competition, for they all had their various techniques, psychological approaches and varying displays of explosive strength.

Fred wants to eventually get into the Olympics and he wanted to bring back an award not just to prove himself, but because he knew that he was out to bring back to Richmond College its first award for any sports competition. (last year he was the National Collegiate champion in the featherweight division, which is quite a feat in itself) Fred also wanted to share this honor with the people at Richmond College that he knows, and those who encouraged him to go and compete for the school.

Fred stated that it was "an experience to take back an award. Even though it wasn't first place, it was still exhilarating being on the winners stand and accepting the medal."

# Vietnam Has Won!

Blaring headlines from every newspaper you pick up lately shouts of the recent situation in Viet Nam. Now that the Vietnamese have successfully expelled the U.S. invaders from their country, and are getting closer to uniting their divided country, the U.S. press is stepping up their propaganda campaign and is trying to distort the victory of the Vietnamese people.

Playing on our hatred of war and human suffering, the press is trying to shift the blame for a war torn Vietnam from the U.S. government to the Vietnamese themselves. The U.S. imperialists were hit hard and defeated by the people of Vietnam. Now they are busy trying to justify their plunder and violence and dodge the anger of the American people.

The history of the Vietnam war and our experiences in mobilizing for marches, demonstrations and dealing concrete blows at the armed forces (like the many G.I. revolts and ROTC buildings that went up in flame the

government would like to forget) won't let us be fooled by the attempted whitewash perpetrated by the media.

We are planning a teach-in about Vietnam and would appreciate and welcome your participation. A person from the Indo-China Solidarity Committee will be there, the movie "79 Springs of Ho Chi Minh" will be shown and there will be folksongs. Come by the Women's Center if you're interested in planning, helping out or would just like to talk. The teach-in will be on Wednesday April 16th at 1:00 p.m. in the 3rd floor lounge. The movie will be available to any class or group during the week of April 13th. Those interested in showing it at a time other than the scheduled date, please leave a note in the Women's Center and it will be arranged.

**THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY IS OURS'**  
Committee to Support the Victory in Vietnam

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# Armageddon in Middle East Threatens World

by Bob Olbrias

During the Fall of 1914 a Balkan incident precipitated the First World War. The tinderbox of the second World War was located in Eastern Europe and in our time ours may very well be located in the Middle East. At this very moment our leaders are erecting a structure that may lead us to that war that we have feared since the first Atomic blast devastated the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki or lead us to Armageddon. This geo-political possibility is being built in the Persian Gulf area.

During the Yom Kipper War of 1973 the Arab nations united in a common front, not seen since the gloried days of Mohammad. At that time they clamped an oil embargo on the West and Japan that shook the world economy. The resultant complications of that embargo on the American people was chaotic . . . no thanks to the American oil conglomerates who profited highly from the agony of America. The American people became angry not so much at the American Oil Companies but instead through subtle propaganda at the Arabs. Since that time the price of oil has quadrupled and the world oil importers (largely made up of North America and Europe not to mention Japan) have begun to cry wolf. We heard speeches from the Ford Administration about the strangulation of our economy. Secretary of State Kissinger has stated on record his and the nations resolve to retaliate if necessary by military means to restore world order.

Let us not take these statements lightly in view of the present world order. These statements are not mere scare tactics but rather meaningful threats. Our nation has threatened military action in the face of another oil cutoff at the pipeline. We are being told that the Arab action in this matter is blatantly and internationally unfair.

It is possible that renewed military action on the Syrian and Egyptian frontiers or both by Israel or her enemies may cause a new Middle Eastern oil embargo. If our government is successful in persuading the U.S. people that the oil embargo is the fault of the various members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (O.P.E.C.) . . . it may with backing of a large segment of our population take military action in the Persian Gulf. This military action will be excused by our politicians as an act of self defense rather than one of aggression. Kissinger's step by step approach in his personal diplomacy may break apart upon the rocks of the Palestinian question. In that case a fifth Arab-Israeli conflict may rear its ugly head and explode in the face of U.S. diplomacy. The resultant military action will again be fought along the Syrian Golan Heights (Israeli occupied) and within the narrow strategic passes that weave through the Sinai Peninsula. During the duration of this projected struggle the U.S. must and will supply the young Jewish state with the implements of destruction in the form of tanks, jets, rockets, rifles and ammunition to replace their inevitable loss of material.

This battle will most likely become a war of attrition, needing more and more material. We must take into account that Israel cannot win a war of attrition because of her lack of manpower . . . tanks can't move and missiles cannot be launched without the human touch behind them. This raises the Spectre of American Army and Marine divisions landing on the coasts of Israel, Syria and Egypt. But this scenario would be highly unlikely.

The above is highly unlikely because our attacks will be launched on other

coasts. Israel need only hold out for a week or two because the important beaches that will be breached will be along the Persian Gulf, I think. At this very moment the U.S. Navy is building a naval base at Gwadar, Pakistan, a port within striking distance of the coastal oilfields of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Emirates. These oil fields are all within one day's advance from the beaches of the Persian Gulf. The naval base in Pakistan is the result of our lifting of the arms embargo to Pakistan.

In this strategy of possible attack along the Persian Gulf we have a willing and convenient ally. This ally is Iran, the nation which was once known as Persia. It has been the major arms importer in the world in recent times,

Gulf, at the port of Abadan in Iran. Coupled with the simultaneous erection of the naval base in Pakistan we would hold a potential military hegemony over the whole of the Arabian oil fields. These bases may become operable very soon, giving us a military fist aimed right at the heart of the Arab world.

Therefore when the next Arab-Israeli conflict begins the Arabs will think twice about closing their oil fields to American and Western tankers. It will put them in an untenable political and military situation. If they don't cut off the pipelines the Arab world will become segmented again, thus achieving the U.S. geo-political aims.

This is our goal because we have

exportation to the Western world, put into action our military might.

I expect that one of our seemingly peaceful maneuvers will in effect be a ruse landing of U.S. marines onto the beaches at five or six points, involving maybe six divisions made of 15,000 men apiece, totaling 90,000 highly trained fighting men. Before this landing the military would no doubt use its renowned airborne divisions, in an attempt to catch the Arabs off guard, with the purpose of disconnecting whatever devices the Arabs had emplaced in their oil fields to destroy them in the face of any enemy incursion. This airborne landing of one or two divisions will most probably take place during the dark of night. There is a good chance that it will succeed in its mission. With the oil fields so near their shores and without any natural defenses, the Marines will advance with some Army armor across the level sands of the desert. Our occupation of the Arabian coastline will be complete and all the oil fields of the Arabs in our military grip.

Simultaneously, we can expect Iran to strike out ruthlessly toward the vast and valuable oilfields of Kirkuk. Their advance will be aided by the Kurdish forces that inhabit the northern mountains of Iraq . . . a people of non-arab origin like the people of Iran. The Kurds have been fighting a war of independence for many years and receive all their military hardware from Iran. What they don't see, or cannot do anything about, is that in aiding the Persians in their conquests they will be trading one master for another. The highly sophisticated Iranian Army, Navy, and Air Force can be expected to overwhelm Iraq and maybe even occupy her capital, Baghdad. Their armies in conjunction with ours will also occupy the virtually defenseless nation-state of Kuwait . . . this pearl of the modern world that lives on oil will be a conquest of great value.

Our casualties in this criminal action will be small, therefore not arousing the American populace and our men and tanks will not be hindered by jungles as they were in Vietnam. Every Arab army will be easy prey for our supersonic Air Force . . . they will have no cover in the desert. We could therefore conquer the Arabs within less than a week. What the U.S. and Iran could demand can only be conjecture. But the above summation of the U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf are not without foundation.

Through our mailed fist we will win either way. Either the Arabs keep the oil flowing and lower their prices or we will take it all for free. We will, as gangsters here say "give them an offer they can't refuse." The one great factor as yet unmentioned is that of the U.S.S. R.

The Russian track record of standing up to the Americans has not been good. In every crisis from Berlin to Cuba they have backed down. This particular time they may feel obliged to retaliate by devouring either Western Europe or China . . . maybe both. But I do not see them crossing the Caucasian mountain ranges into the heart of Teheran in Iran. Their stake in the Middle East will dwindle compared to that of Europe. If it is Western Europe it could mean nuclear war because of the aggression against U.S. armies stationed throughout Europe. The Middle East is truly a tinderbox of war that can explode any minute.

I will not go into the Soviet reaction to our treachery in the Middle East except to say that the Soviets may prove to be even more ruthless than we, ourselves.

Therefore keep your eyes fixed on that arid wasteland of desert that floats atop oil. For it will be here if anywhere the Armageddon will begin.



acquiring a vast stockpile of that which it hasn't the industrial capability to produce. Iran at this time has the military might to smash her traditional enemy, Iraq. Her entire army is armed with American weaponry. Her military strength casts its ominous shadow over the whole of the Persian Gulf area. We have been arming and training her at an ever increasing and alarming rate.

The Shah of Iran could be compared to the Emperor Hirohito of Japan during the late 1930's. But the Shah holds absolute power over his land, a land floating on black gold and populated with 36 million souls, whereas Hirohito had to answer to his military forces. Of late the Shah has become increasingly friendly with the United States. In return for our arming his nation we are being allowed to build a Naval base at the top of the Persian

learned during the Yom Kippur war what a united Arab world can accomplish. If the Arab world refuses to break, the military contingency plan will go into action. Right at this moment I believe that the military planners at the Pentagon are devising ways and means to capture the Arabian oilfields intact. This Administration is pursuing this aim while keeping it secret, from the American people. Our government will wait until the opportune moment at which it can maximize the U.S. people's backing of this military venture.

The Army as can be noted on the map can run convoys through the Gulf from one port to the other if only for the reason of obscuring our true aims. With the start of another Arab-Israeli war we will, if the Saudis, Emirites, Iraqis and Kuwaitis cut off their



# happenings

# Puerto Rican Week Nears

APRIL 14

Cornell Faculty Trio at the C.U.N.Y. Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street 8:00 — Music for one, two and three instruments played on 18th and early 19th century instruments.

APRIL 16th

Film program for Children. 10:30 am. (Preschool) Port Richmond Branch 75 Bennett Street — Rudolph Valentino—Idol of the Jazz Age Tottenville Branch.

APRIL 17th

Dance Group for Teenagers. 6:45 p.m. "Sounds in Motion" St. George Library Center, 10 Hyatt Street.

APRIL 18th

WBAI "Community Center Night" Benefit in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat 108 West 43rd Street. 8:00 p.m. Show Includes "Breakfast Special,"—a country rock group and "Jake and the Family Jewels," clowns from the "Piccolo Circus" plus other incidentals. Tickets are \$5.00 and can be obtained by writing to WBAI Community Center Benefit, P.O. Box 12345, Church Street Station, N.Y., N.Y. or at the door.

APRIL 20

Open House at the Staten Island Montessori School, 500 Butler Blvd., SI 356-7833. Featuring special activities for children.

APRIL 21

Film Program: 7:30 The Old Order Amish; Railway with a Heart of Gold Tottenville Branch. 7430 Amboy Road.

APRIL 24-27

The "Step Right Up" Series of participatory workshops in the arts, sponsored by the Brooklyn Arts and Culture Association (BACA)

APRIL 30

Film Programs for Children 10:30 p.m. "Alphabet," "Bag 5" Port Richmond Branch 4 p.m. moods of surfing; summer days. Port Richmond Branch 75 Bennett St.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER WISHES TO PUBLISH ITS CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL. WE WISH ALSO TO THANK ALL THE WOMEN OF RICHMOND COLLEGE WHO HAVE THUS FAR GIVEN OF THEIR TIME, ENERGY, FRIENDSHIP AND SUPPORT.

APRIL 11 . . . AMERICAN WOMEN AS SEEN BY AMERICAN ARTISTS

a slide show with Linda Hyman, Cultural Historian, formerly of the metropolitan museum

7:30 P.M. PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ROOM 9TH FLR.  
WOMEN ONLY

APRIL 16 . . . . .RAPE FORUM

women speak about the rape experience  
New York Women Against Rape...speaker  
Sex Crimes Analysis Unit...speaker Chris Zern

7:00 Richmond College Hall

APRIL 24 . . . . . Delores Klaich, Lesbian/Feminist author of WOMAN PLUS WOMAN

7:30 P.M. The Women's Center Rm. 406  
7:30 P.M. The Women's Center Rm. 406

### ON-GOING EVENTS

DANCE THERAPY with SUNNY WEBER

7:00 P.M. Monday and Tuesday evenings The Women's Center Rm. 406

### SIGN UP

SELF-HELP WORKSHOP, PERSONAL EMOTIONS LISA

12:30-2:30 Wednesday

ALL WOMEN ARE INVITED TO THE ABOVE EVENTS

The Puerto Rican and Latin-American Organization of Richmond College, a student club (P.A.L.O.), announces Puerto Rican week, April 14-18. The club is sponsoring a series of special events at the college and a Disco-Party on the evening of April 18 at Prospect Hall in Brooklyn. All the events are open to the public and are free, with the exception of the Disco-Party for which there is an admission charge.

### April 14 Program

The program April 14 will open with an introduction by the officers of P.A.L.O. in the Richmond College Hall at 1:00 p.m. A collection of photographs from two Puerto Rican photography clubs, En Foco and El Taller Boriqua, will be on exhibit in the hall. A speaker from El Centro de Estudio Puertorriquenos will give a lecture, and there will be a performance by the El Topo dance ensemble.

## Theatre Happenings

Stephen Varble appearing as his costume character, "Marie Debris" — Wed. April 16 at noon in the Richmond cafeteria.

Theatre 81 Meeting — Thurs. April 17, 4:30 p.m. at the Theatre Workshop, 350 St Marks Place.

*The Immaculate Consternation* — May 7, 8, 9, 10 at 8:00 p.m., Theatre Workshop, 350 St. Marks Place.



Stephen Varble, Dramatic Arts Professor, in costume as "Marie Debris."



April 15, at 1:00 p.m. in the Richmond College Hall, Hilda Ortiz from El Centro will speak on the American Judicial System. There will also be two speakers from the Martin Sostre Committee and two films, one on Martin Sostre and one on Lolita Legron. Papoetto Mendez and Americo Casaino will give poetry readings, which will be followed by skits written and performed by members of P.A.L.O.

April 16, at 1:00 p.m. in the college's theater at 350 St. Marks Place, Johnny Cocio and his group will present a performance of music, dance and poetry. There will also be poetry readings by Richmond College students, followed by music by Jose Valdez y Sangre Joren.

April 17, at 1:00 p.m. in the Richmond College Hall, Rene Lopez will lecture on ethnomusicology; a street theater group, Teatro de Guazabara will perform, and there will be poetry and skits by Richmond College students.

Charlie Palmieri and Sammy su Pleneros will play at the Disco-Party, April 18.

For more information about the events — telephone P.A.L.O., 273-6611.

## Newman Food Day Soup Kitchen

The Newman Club is sponsoring a free soup kitchen on Thursday, April 17th from 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. at the Newman House, 590 Victory Blvd. April 17th has been designated "Food Day '75" as a way for people to confront the food problem in a particular way. The worsening food crisis has brought together consumer, poverty, environmental, church, student, and other public interest groups to try to deal with this international problem.

Focus is being made on three themes: severity of the world food shortage, rising prices at home, declining quality of the American diet and its effects on public health. The Newman soup kitchen is one way to heighten our awareness of the inadequacy of the American diet, the crises in food prices, and world hunger.

Consciousness raising material is available through the Newman Club and Newman House as well as "Food Day", 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## Newman Forum: World Hunger

Joe Barndt, author of *Why Black Power*, and *Liberating the White Ghetto* will speak at Richmond College, Thursday, April 24th at 2:30 p.m. The Newman Club of Richmond College has invited Barndt to discuss the question of "Revolution and Hunger." Joe Barndt is a Lutheran minister, who is now mounting a project concerning Justice and Global Consciousness with special emphasis on The Third World.

He studied at Penn State, University of California at Berkeley, and Tübingen, Germany. He worked as campus minister at Berkeley and University of Arizona. He has traveled and studied in Latin-America.

The discussion will be held in the 4th Floor Seminar room on Thursday, April 24th at 2:30 p.m.



# NYPIRG Now On Campus

New York Public Interest Research Group, Inc. (NYPIRG) has been appropriated funds through the Richmond College Association, Inc. and the Richmond College Student Government to set up a campus chapter and start activities at Richmond.

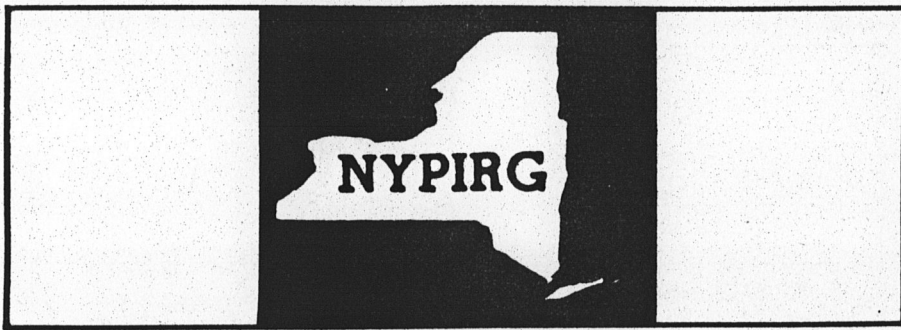
NYPIRG is a non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy organization funded by college and university students throughout New York State. It has been active in the areas of consumer protection, environmental preservation, equal rights, and legislative reform.

Students, with the aid of professional staff, survey research, investigate, and plan action on issues of concern to them. Each chapter is governed by a local board and elects members to the state board which directs policy, state-wide activities and coordinates local boards. NYPIRG has offices in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Manhattan, Queens, and Syracuse.

issues; Some examples of the kinds of projects that have been done to date are:

\* Prescription drug studies (done at Richmond, Queens, Binghamton and Albany) found lack of compliance with the state law requiring price posting of the 200 most frequently used drugs. And they found that it pays to comparison shop because of wide price disparities, sometimes as much as 300%. Consumers handbooks have been published. These studies now are the basis for consumer legislation that has been written and is being lobbied by students in Albany.

\* Legislative profiles were researched and written by over 200 students throughout the state. The profiles, running 16-20 page each detail more information on the men and women who serve in the state legislature than has existed before. Said Don Ross, the director, "Our purpose is to give citizens



The history of PIRGs (Public Interest Research Groups) started in the late 1960's as an idea of Ralph Nader. Nader saw the tremendous need for consumer, citizen activists. He turned to college students who displayed the energy, enthusiasm, and research skills to become advocates of change. He also wanted to create the opportunity for students to get involved in some of the pressing current issues, to incorporate into their college studies a practical training in activism. There are PIRGs in 21 other states, modelled similarly but functioning independently of each other. In New York state, participating schools include: Albany Law School, Colgate, Queens College, RPI, Skidmore, Stony Brook, SUNY at Albany, SUNY at Buffalo, SUNY at Harpur, Syracuse University and Utica University. Schools that are presently working out the details of joining are Brooklyn College and Suffolk County Community College.

Students working with NYPIRG have been involved in a range of activities and

The RICHMOND COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB presents

"It's too late Baby, Baby it's too late"

No Baby  
Man it ain't too late!  
Just come on down. . . Ground floor. . . Richmond College Hall  
Get your ass kicked-whipped-broken-put together-by:  
The Santuces School of Self Defense  
Master Moses Powell 8th Dan

"Reflections that movement exist in stillness. . . and clam. . . exist in action. . ."

THE MOTHER ART JIT-JITSU

Classes Begin:

April 18 : 2-5 P.M.  
April 21 : 3-6 P.M.  
April 25 : 2-5 P.M.  
April 28 : 3-6 P.M.

May 2 : 2-5 P.M.  
May 5 : 3-6 P.M.  
May 6 : 2-5 P.M.  
May 17 : 3-6 P.M.  
May 16 : 2-5 P.M.  
May 19 : 1-3 P.M.  
May 23 : 2-5 P.M.

# A Guest Editorial: Grim Prospects

by R. Madrazo, of the Staten Island Community College Student Press

Over the past semester and a half, the Student Government at SICC has been repeatedly manipulated by administrative forces. They have not been able to fully grasp the meaning behind student solidarity. Constantly arguing over petty problems, the Senate has managed to tangle itself in a maze of ego-trips and protocol. I think the problem is that there exists a confusingly overabundance of "administrative advisors." Under the expert leadership of Martin Black, the CHOICE/AID centers have effectively destroyed the radical motivation necessary for a free, democratic union of students within the bureaucracy of this College.

The one time vibrant and hardworking Veterans Club on campus have degenerated into an inactive social club—at the same time wasting almost \$2500 in student money on worthless "retreats" for club officers, and sponsoring a rock concert which turned

out to be a fiasco, complete with suspicious under-the-table dealings. The People's Solidarity group on campus have been satisfied with selling Communist literature, yet they have not done anything to show the students that such activities are in the least bit educational. They have not done anything to combat the growing Racism on campus and despite being allocated a \$400 budget they have not sponsored any worthwhile programs to bring the Working Class in contact with the Education they are paying for.

Once again, the totalitarian authority of President Birenbaum is repressing the otherwise progressive intelligensia of SICC faculty with threats of job extinction through manipulation of Curriculum by cutting courses.

Right now there are a great many students at SICC waiting for the Student Government to take some action—however, that doesn't seem likely. If the Senate doesn't get their asses off the ground and schedule or plan an election, there may not be a legal Student Association next year.

## Introducing the '75 Boycott.

Is student activism a thing of the past? Not quite. Maybe the style has changed, but students can still get together and do something important. Like helping thousands of farmworkers win the basic democratic rights that most Americans take for granted.

The farmworkers are on strike for the right to choose the union they want through free elections.

They need your support. You don't have to carry a sign, or take over the ROTC building. You don't even have to raise your voice. But you can still make your voice heard.

Here's how. The Referendum. On campuses all over the country, students are voting on whether non-union grapes and lettuce should be served in dining halls and cafeterias. Ask your student government to sponsor such a referendum. And then cast your vote for the farmworkers.

The Student Market. The farm workers are on strike against the E&J Gallo winery. Many brands of Gallo are aimed primarily at the student market. Talk to your local merchants. Ask them not to carry any Gallo brands, until the strike ends.

And don't buy any Gallo wines yourself.

Free Advertising. Opponents of the farmworkers spend millions of dollars on advertising.

The farmworkers don't spend anything. But they can get their message across through bumper stickers, bus cards and posters. Get some from your campus boycott committee, and decorate your environment.

That's all there is to it. It's not much to do, but it can really make a difference in the lives of a lot of people.

And it can show that students still care about what goes on in the world.

\*Beebe's Farm, Madra Madra, Wolfe & Sons, Tynola, Rustle, Spassas Red Mountain, Thunderbirds, Andre and any wine made in Modesto, California, are safe.



Quick! Send me information about the new organizing materials.

It's all I can afford but put this \$ to good use.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

United Farm Workers of America  
P.O. Box 62, Fresno, Calif. 95311  
(805) 822-5571

## FIRST EAST COAST STUDENT MOBILIZATION FOR THE FARM WORKERS

For two years the United Farm Workers have been boycotting Gallo Wines. Non-UFW Lettuce and Grapes. Now, as the crucial harvest time approaches, the Farm Workers are calling on students and supporters to meet in Washington, DC, for the First East Coast Mobilization to plan an action strategy for the months ahead.

America's farm workers are struggling to earn the basic rights already guaranteed to most working people in our country: to live in dignity, with adequate food and shelter in which to raise their families, to receive a salary equal to their labors, under conditions which do not endanger their health and lives and to have a voice in decisions vitally affecting their future. The boycott is the Farm Workers' only non-violent tool to win these rights. Its success depends on our participation.

Come to Washington on April 19th and 20th and join Cesar Chavez, members of the Farm Workers' Union, student organizers and supporters from throughout the Eastern United States in planning and participating in the First East Coast Mobilization to help build a winning boycott. Our combined efforts can end more than 100 years of degradation and exploitation.

## APRIL 19th-20th WASHINGTON, D.C. A CALL TO ALL SUPPORTERS!

JOIN US IN WASHINGTON APRIL 19th & 20th!

BOYCOTT GALLO WINES!



# Get credits for your summer AT LIU BROOKLYN CENTER

## UNDERGRADUATE

### Accounting

Principles of Accounting (A, B)  
Intermediate Accounting (A, B)  
Cost Accounting (A, B)  
Advanced Accounting (A, B)  
Auditing (B)

### Federal Income Tax (A)

### Anthropology

Intro. to Anthropology (A, B)  
Primitive Social Structures (B)  
Race & Ethnic Relations (B)  
Peoples & Cultures of Africa (A)  
Cultural Anthropology (A)

### Art

Photography (A, B)  
Drawing & Painting (A, B)  
Art Workshop (A, B)

### Biology

Life—Origin & Future (A, B)  
Microbiology (A)  
Comp. Vertebrate Anatomy (A)  
Ecology (B)  
Parasitology (B)  
Bacteriology (A)  
Marine Biology (A)  
Histology (A)  
Physiology (B)  
Principles of Genetics (A)  
Human Anatomy & Physiology (A, B)

### Chemistry

General Chemistry (A, B)  
Intro. Organic & Biochem (A, B)  
Organic Chemistry (A, B)  
Physical Chemistry (A, B)  
Physiological Chemistry (A)  
Biochemistry (A)

### Earth Science

Earth Science (A, B)

### Economics

Economics, Intro to (A, B)  
Problems of Mod. Amer. Economy (A)  
Economic Development (A)  
Labor Economics (B)  
Modern Economic Thinkers (B)

### Education

Developmental Psychology (A)  
Educational Psychology (B)  
Hist., Phil. & Social Foundations (A)  
Problems in Contemporary Amer. Ed. (B)  
Foundations of Education (6/2-7/17)  
Teaching of Reading (B)  
Student Teaching (6/2-7/25)  
Urban Studies (6/2-7/25)  
Addiction (B)

### English

English Composition (A)  
English Composition (A, B)  
The Novel (A, B)  
The Drama (A, B)  
Renaissance in Eng. Literature (B)  
Selected Plays of Shakespeare (A)  
Contemporary Amer. Literature (B)  
Theatre of Revolt (A)  
Literature & Psychology (A)  
Mod. British Women Writers (A)  
Love in the Western World (B)  
Southern Exp. in Amer. Lit. (B)

### Finance

Principles of Finance (A)  
Money & Capital Markets (B)  
Mercantile & Consumer Credit (A)  
Corporate Financial Policies (B)

### History

Upheaval 1815-Present (B)  
Amer. Power 1865-Present (A)  
Latin American Experience (A)  
History of Africa (B)  
U.S. in 20th Century (A)  
City in Modern History (A)  
Expansion of Europe (B)  
Puerto Rico & Caribbean (A)  
Integrated Information Systems  
Elements of Data Processing (A, B)

### Journalism

Cooperative Training (A, B)

### Law

Intro. to Law & Legal Reasoning (A)  
Legal Environment of Business (B)

### Management

Principles of Management (A, B)  
Human Resources in Mgt. (B)

### Managerial Science

Report Writing for Business (A)

### Marketing

Fundamentals of Marketing (A, B)  
Marketing Research (B)

### Mathematics

Mathematical Analysis (A, B)  
Basic Mathematics (A, B)  
Cultural Mathematics (A)  
Elementary Mathematics (A, B)

### Music

Insights into Music (A)  
Individual Instruction—Voice,  
Instrument or Theory (A, B)  
Intro. to Opera (B)  
The Symphony (B)  
Music of 19th Century (A)  
Advanced Individual Instruction—  
Voice, Instrument or Theory (A, B)

### Nursing

History of Health & Disease

### Philosophy

Great Philosophers (A, B)  
Philosophical Issues (A, B)  
Logic (A, B)  
Ethics (A, B)  
Philosophy of Religion (B)  
Social & Political Philosophy (A)

### Physical Education

Applied Anatomy & Kinesiology (A)  
Physiology of Exercise (B)

### Physics

General Physics (A, B)  
Intro. to Physics (A)  
Physics for Poets (A, B)

### Political Science

American Government (A, B)  
Politics & Problems of Amer. Cities (B)  
Amer. Constitutional Law (A, B)  
Soviet Govt. & Politics (B)  
Amer. Political Thought (A)

### Psychology

Intro. to Psychology (A, B)  
Statistics in Psychology (A)  
Child Psychology (A)  
Personality (A)  
Abnormal Psychology (B)  
Experimental Psychology (B)  
Quantitative Analysis  
Business Statistics (A)  
Quantitative Methods (B)

### Seminar

Medical Ethics (A)

### Sociology

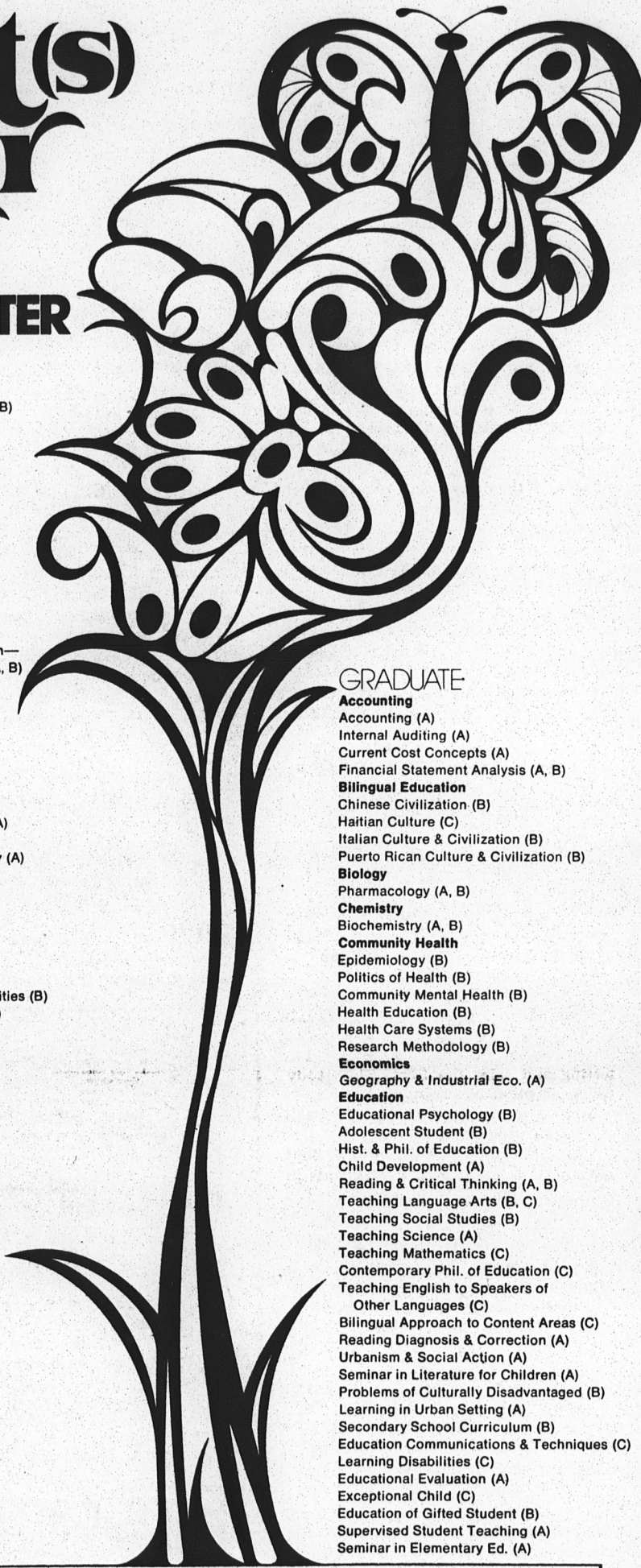
Intro. to Sociology (A, B)  
Social Factors & Medicine (A)  
Juvenile Delinquency (A)  
Sociology of Poverty (A)  
Race & Ethnic Relations (B)  
Criminology (B)

### Spanish

Intro. Spanish (A, B)

### Speech

Oral Communication (A, B)  
Voice & Diction (A, B)  
Oral Interpretation (A)  
Adv. Oral Interpretation (B)  
Public Speaking (A, B)  
Vocabulary (A)  
Group Discussion (B)



## GRADUATE

### Accounting

Accounting (A)  
Internal Auditing (A)  
Current Cost Concepts (A)

### Financial Statement Analysis (A, B)

### Bilingual Education

Chinese Civilization (B)  
Haitian Culture (C)  
Italian Culture & Civilization (B)  
Puerto Rican Culture & Civilization (B)

### Biology

Pharmacology (A, B)

### Chemistry

Biochemistry (A, B)

### Community Health

Epidemiology (B)  
Politics of Health (B)  
Community Mental Health (B)  
Health Education (B)  
Health Care Systems (B)  
Research Methodology (B)

### Economics

Geography & Industrial Eco. (A)

### Education

Educational Psychology (B)  
Adolescent Student (B)  
Hist. & Phil. of Education (B)  
Child Development (A)  
Reading & Critical Thinking (A, B)  
Teaching Language Arts (B, C)  
Teaching Social Studies (B)  
Teaching Science (A)  
Teaching Mathematics (C)  
Contemporary Phil. of Education (C)  
Teaching English to Speakers of  
Other Languages (C)

### Bilingual Approach to Content Areas (C)

Reading Diagnosis & Correction (A)

### Urbanism & Social Action (A)

Seminar in Literature for Children (A)

Problems of Culturally Disadvantaged (B)

Learning in Urban Setting (A)

Secondary School Curriculum (B)

Education Communications & Techniques (C)

Learning Disabilities (C)

Educational Evaluation (A)

Exceptional Child (C)

Education of Gifted Student (B)

Supervised Student Teaching (A)

Seminar in Elementary Ed. (A)

Session A: June 9-July 17  
Session B: July 21-August 28  
Session C: June 30-July 24  
(Special graduate session)

Day and Evening

Residence hall  
accommodations available

### English

Modern English (C)  
20th Century English Novel (B)  
Seminar in 20th Century Literature (7/1-8/7)  
20th Century Amer. Literature (A)

### Finance

Corporate Finance & Markets (A)  
Money and Credit (A)  
Corporate Financial Policy (B)  
International Finance (B)

### Guidance

Fieldwork in School & Agency (B)  
Fieldwork in Inner City Schools (C)  
Independent Research (A, B)  
World of Counselor (A, B, C)  
Human Development (A, B, C)  
Intro. to Counseling (A, B, C)  
Family Counseling (A, B, C)  
Practicum in Group Work (A, B, C)  
Individual Practicum (A, B, C)  
Diagnostic Tools for Measurement (A, B, C)  
World of Work (A, B, C)

### Health Science

Issues & Problems in Health Science (B)  
Nature & Needs of Handicapped Child (A)  
Seminar in Motor Learning (A)  
Indiv. Problems in Physiology or Kinesiology (A, B)  
Advanced Clinical Project (A, B)

### History

Industrialism & Liberalism (A)  
European Society Since 1918 (B)

### Linguistics

General Linguistics (C)

### Management

Management of Enterprise (A)  
Organizational Behavior (A, B)  
Organization Theory (A)  
Development of Human Resources (A)

### Marketing

Process of Marketing (B)  
Mgt. of Market Operations (A)  
International Marketing (B)  
Creative Marketing Seminar (A)

### Mathematics

History of Mathematics (A)  
Foundations of Mathematics (B)  
Probability & Statistics (A)  
Calculus of Finite Differences (B)

### Physical Education

Adapted P.E. & Rehabilitation (B)  
Outdoor Recreation (A)  
Seminar & Field Experience (A)

### Political Science

Revolutionary Theory & Govt. (B)  
Freedom of Expression (A)  
Problems of Modern Nationalism (B)  
Third World Politics (A)

### Psychology

Individual Mental Tests (B)

### Public Administration

Organizational Behavior (A)  
Public Finance & Fiscal Policy (A)  
Theories of Public Administration (B)  
Politics of Bureaucracy (B)

### Public Policy

Economic Environment of Business (A)  
Legal Environment of Business (B)  
Great Books in Business (A, B)  
Public Policy & Society (A, B)  
Managerial Economics (A, B)  
Government & Business (A, B)

### Quantitative Analysis

Statistics (A)  
Quantitative Analysis (B)  
Quantitative Methods in Bus. Research (A, B)

### Sociology

Social Organization (B)  
Sociology of Socialization (A)

### Spanish

Adv. Conversational Spanish (A)  
Modern Hispanic Theatre (C)

### Taxation

Individual & Partnership (A)  
Estate Planning (A)

### Urban Studies

City as a Melting Pot (A)  
Internship in Urban Institution (A)  
Research Seminar in Urban Mgt. (A)  
Housing Management (A)  
Intro. to City Planning (A)  
Research Seminar in City Planning (A)  
Community Planning (A)

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(212-834-6100)

Please send me information on the 1975 Summer Sessions.

I am interested in  undergraduate  graduate study

during the  June 9  July 21 session(s).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

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College now attending \_\_\_\_\_

F





# China

Misbehavior of students is handled by "re-education, not punishment." When a student doesn't attend school or misbehaves he/she is told why it is wrong by teachers and fellow students. The idea is to help the youth grow. Only in cases of recurring misbehavior are sterner measures taken, like being expelled from school.

Fellow students who learn faster also help slower classmates with studies and problems. The cases of misbehavior, low attendance and lagging students are very few. This is true throughout the education system.

Students learn the basics of reading, writing, mathematics, sciences and physical education. Geography and history of the world's peoples are learned also. In every university publications from all over the world are collected and are freely available to students, including the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and Pravda. Students are encouraged to study these publications in order to help them better understand capitalist society.

All students are encouraged to develop their artistic creativity. We saw and heard recited many poems and short stories. Art work was displayed everywhere along with stories and poetry. It is interesting to note that the content of art is mostly political in nature. Criticism of old landlords, foremen, capitalist bosses, Lin Piao and Confucius, Imperialism, etc., along with paintings of peasants in revolt and the battles of the PLA, were a constant recurring theme in schools.

The universities are mostly technical (medical, electronics, teaching, etc.) since students know for what purpose they are attending because they are chosen and accepted based on a particular area of study. General science, mathematics, history, geography, study of languages and others are also studied. There are general liberal arts universities but these are for those further developing writing and artistic skills and research. Like primary and secondary schools they integrate working people and students. Workers and peasants lecture at universities.

Basic needs and worries of students and teachers are taken care of by the state. University students receive allowance enough for them to meet basic food and clothing needs and are able to save money. Each university has a clinic and fresh wholesome food. Housing and books are provided free. Daycare is available for all campus workers and teachers. After graduation students are guaranteed a job. Either they will return to their former place of work or be assigned elsewhere according to the needs of the economy.



Health educators lecture to workers in Peking.

When asked, "Don't you have freedom to choose the job you want?" The reply was that, "We are happy to serve socialist China. We are glad we are assured jobs after graduation. In the old society (pre-liberation) people had the 'freedom' to look for jobs, that they were never able to find, and to go to Shanghai and look for work, if they had the money. So many people starved to death looking for work in Shanghai."

A visit to the Shanghai docks was quite revealing. We met with young workers who had graduated from the university in the past 4 years. They said that when they first came from the university they thought they knew it all. They soon found out this was far from the truth. "I had elitist ideas. I thought I knew everything. I soon found out that I had to learn from the older workers. They can do many jobs and taught us how to run the machines. The veteran workers are our comrades!"

Liu, a veteran dock worker of more than 30 years concurred, "We must constantly remind the young ones that all we have now did not drop from the sky, come out of nowhere. So they can appreciate what they have we must tell them of the cruel past, starvation and torture at the hands of the landlords and foremen. We struggled and fought for the security and freedom we now have. The working class is now an honorable term in our country. We must teach the young people and learn from them too!"

On our trip were people who had been teachers from all levels of the US education system. Their observations were noteworthy. Students in primary school were quite outgoing and when asked questions, most of the class in a given grade would respond. Though some answers were wrong the youngsters were not discouraged, they continued to volunteer.

Stories are written in China using the examples and lives of the country's people. Writers and artists live and work with peasants, workers and families for a number of months drawing on the experiences of the masses. Textbooks and stories can't help but reflect the working people's values and norms.

The primary aims of the education system are to promote socialist/working class consciousness and culture among the young. Additionally it is to link education and labor, and to promote and increase production. All for the building of socialism in China. Study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao are an important ingredient in producing results and also to guard against a movement to restore capitalism like that which was led by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.

We saw many schools in areas where before liberation there were none. And the happy faces, healthy appearance and spirit of the children in the schools is a clue to how the state is relating to the needs of its people. The values that are taught reflect the true humanity of the system; "respect and help others, serve the people, all people are our friends, subordinate private gain to the welfare of the group;" are not just hollow phrases but are practiced by the children.

Children of the working class and peasantry are the majority attending schools whereas before liberation they were barred entirely from education and most were sold into slavery by their needy families, indicating for whose benefit the institutions are run. In general the education systems are a reflection of who holds state power. In China it is the working class under leadership of the Communist party.

The next installment will discuss national minorities and women in China.

Recent Paintings and Collages  
Kade Gallery Wagner College  
S.I.C.C.  
April 14<sup>th</sup> thru 17<sup>th</sup>  
Opening Monday 1 thru 3 P.M. 7:30 thru 10 P.M.  
Refreshments

Frank Dinger

## "FOOD DAY DIET FOR A SMALL PLANET"

On Thursday April 17, National "Food Day", Shanti Food Conspiracy will be operating a booth at Staten Island Community College. The people at this booth will be distributing nutritional information, literature about the co-op, and delicious-nutritious lunches and snacks. They'll also be recruiting new members to the co-op. Students of Richmond are welcome to come by for the day's events, and visit the Shanti booth while there.

At 12:30 there will be a talk on vegetarianism by a faculty member of SICC in Le Gallerie, the library.

"Food Day" is raising some urgent and complex questions.

Since the revelations of the C.I.A. — Kissinger-Ford strategy on the world food situation, it might be a good idea to see what co-ops and "food-fadists" are really talking about.

The Richmond College Art Club announces the formation of informal art classes. These sessions will meet Tuesday evenings in Room 606 from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. There will be no instructor present during these non-credit classes which will feature life drawings or painting and sculpture, as determined by participants. Students, non-students, art majors, non-art majors, beginners are all invited. You must bring your own supplies (pad, pencils, etc.). Donation will be one dollar.

## New Campus

Con't from pg. 1

### Other Supporters

Mr. Zeneck who use to belong to Community Board 2 also expressed objection to the school's present location, saying: "it is right across the street from the court house." He also said it was "inaccessible." Since St. George can be easily reached by bus, train or ferry, it would be intriguing to know exactly what Mr. Zeneck's definition of accessible is.

Our Councilman Frank Biandillo admitted that he favored the building of the new school strictly for reasons of personal prejudice. He is opposed to the "street car campus" which he feels presently exists. He wants a rural campus which would be reminiscent of the one that he attended, a college which would discourage the urban type of people. Perhaps he was just expressing his own personal point of view. But also perhaps (and I put emphasis on the word "perhaps") he was giving the real reason why Richmond College is being moved. The openness and frankness of Mr. Biandillo could leave one with the impression that superficiality has much more to do with the proposed moving of the college than academic necessity.

He did say however that he would be opposed to building the new school if the city has to finance it. The city doesn't have to finance it, but that particular issue will be explored in the next installment.

There are those who argue that there is space right here in the St. George area that could be developed for a new school. But Joe Margolis who is head of Staten Island Development, said that is "true only as a theoretical issue, not as a practical one." He said there wasn't enough space on Wall Street and to build over the Municipal parking lot, which would require construction over a garage, would be too expensive. Mr. Margolis himself took no personal stand on whether or not the college should be built and he discussed the issue strictly as a construction matter.

And so the argument goes, that if Richmond College is to move ahead with the future it must first be moved out of the St. George area.

Next Issue: "The Opposition Speaks."

## Judy Norell, Harpsichordist

April 27 — Sunday  
3:00 p.m.  
Richmond College Hall  
Judy Norrell  
Harpsichord Concert

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