

# Richmond Times

FREE SPEECH FORUM

Vol. IV — No. 2

184

Richmond College of the City University of New York

Tuesday, October 14, 1969



Mark Hertzan (left), Chairman and Abe Levy, Vice Chairman.

## Student Government Rips Club Budgets

Richmond's Student Government had its heaviest meeting of the past two years on Friday, October 3. Election of new officers and slashing of outrageous club budgets were the two focal points of the meeting.

Mark Hertzan, who had previously been chairman of the summer skeletal Student Government, was re-elected by a narrow margin which required a recount. The other elected officers were: Glen Sanford, Asst. Treasurer of RCA; Abe Levy, Vice Chairman (head of ICAC), and Sandra Zummo, a veteran of SG politics, was elected by an overwhelming margin to the position of Secretary.

After the elections, the SG members rolled up their sleeves and freaked out on the club budgets. All student activities, including clubs, had submitted budgets which tallied up to \$135,301. Ain't that some shit? Only \$51,000 was available for student activities, hence, budgets had to be cut pretty much in half.

Getting down to specifics:

The Richmond House Plan asked for a total of \$1,405. Included in their budget was \$220 to supply jackets for its members, money to rent a pad, pay for at telephone, and throw a party once a week. After being accused of being an exclusive group (never verified), the House Plan was told that Richmond College Students don't dig the idea of paying for jackets and parties for a small number of people. The club was given \$100 and told to enjoy it.

Another club to be slashed considerably was the Music Society. They had requested \$3,537 to purchase such instruments as: a sackbut, a cornetto, a tenor viol, a rebec and the like. The council instructed them to see the Humanities Division and request funds for the instruments, since many of them would be used in the classroom. The Music Club was then reduced to \$1,000.

Most of the club budgets were between \$1,000 and \$2,000. In general the largest expense in these budgets was fees for outside speakers. The council decided to give clubs with this problem \$100 each to be used for general purposes. When such clubs wish to have a speaker, they can do so, with no hassles, through a special fund set up for outside speakers.

The Social Science Club, which is one of the more important clubs on campus, received what was very possibly the largest cut in the budget. This club is involved in pre-commune work, i.e., is into checking out different possibilities for the experimental communes that will be resurrected next semester. Of the \$2,750 that was requested, \$2,400 was to hire, part-time, 2 professional psychologists. A point of information was made concerning the fact that there was money available for the hiring of such professionals in the Social Science Division Budget. Whereupon, the Council directed the Social Science Club to get the corresponding bread from the eighth floor. However, it was the consensus of the liberal members of the council that if the Social Science Division was into bullshit and tried to screw the club, money for the psychologists would be found somewhere in the council's budget.

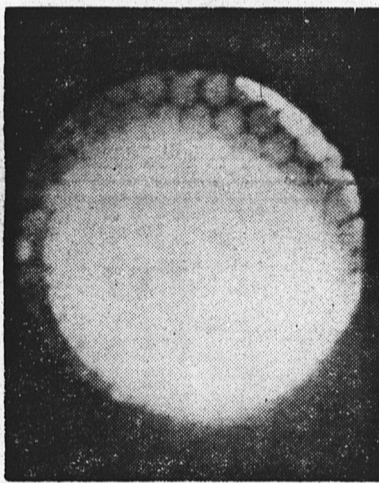
A rush in the activities occurred when Roy Goldblatt (SDS chairman) and Robert Mahoney (a Student for Richmond leader and also the dude who is suing President Schueler for not censuring the Richmond Times) got into a dialogue about the merits of their respective clubs. Mahoney was a little paranoid that his club had been cut to \$100, and SDS had only been cut to \$200. His verbology swayed the council members, and SDS was also cut to \$100.

(Continued on Page 13)

## Moratorium

By Lenny Quart

Nixon feints, dodges and manufactures images of an imminent peace — but the war continues — innocent and guilty die and fewer are deluded. The patriotic slogans become worn — criticism of our war effort proliferates — and Nixon calls us to present a unified face to murder — his words are DEAD AND ARTIFICIAL — they lack center or substance. On the 15th of October those who oppose the war are going to continue their quixotic quest and hold a moratorium. This time there are signs that we may finally be heard, for the wounds of Vietnam are too gaping to be muted and the establishment has discovered anti-war sentiment as a good political issue. So — come join us — for the war is our albatross — it taints every aspect of American experience — and apathy is the same as collaboration with the war effort.



## Observations

of the All-Seeing Eye

Do you dig the Richmond rhetoric about our great "Experimental" school and unique "Upper Division" college? Do you believe that Richmond is a new concept in education, being one of the first colleges offering only the last two years? Want to know what's behind the "Experiment?"

Several years ago, some people over at the Board of Higher Education, particularly Arleigh B. Williamson, began figuring that Staten Island could use another public college. All the Island had at that time was Staten Island Community College, so that after the first two years there one had to cross the channel to go to school.

A plan was devised to expand S.I.C.C. into a full-fledged four-year institution. But this plan was killed. Why? Because of Wagner College.

Wagner, charging an arm and a leg to attend, knew that a four year public college with free tuition would completely fuck-up their attendance. So the Wagner big-wigs used their political muscle to can the four-year idea.

What resulted was the expansion of S.I.C.C. and the creation of a separate institution for the last two years, namely Richmond. Then

(Continued on Page 3)

## Nausea Who Is Kenny Meyers?

By BILL PIZZO

From time to time each of us in our own way must contend with acknowledging responsibility. We may either accept it, and deal with it accordingly; reject it, and of course rationalize it away — as is indeed often the case. None of these alternatives can dismiss the essence of responsibility. But, there is yet another way to contend with the "problem" of responsibility — to prostitute it.

At the Richmond College Association Board of Directors (RCA) meeting of 9-29-69, a motion was passed transferring the \$2,000.00 Revolving Loan Fund from the RCA budget to the Student Council (SC) budget. Though it may be contended that it is within the jurisdiction of SC to rightly maintain said account; I believe I can show that the transfer was precipitated by a recent inquiry by myself into the various student loan funds maintained by Richmond College. That the transfer of the Revolving Loan Fund is not merely an attempt to discard fiscal responsibility — but an act of prostitution, will appear self evident.

At the RCA emergency meeting of 9-8-69, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolution #2—"The Board directed Student Council to study the problems related to the \$2,000.00 Revolving Loan Fund and to present guidelines for the granting and collecting of student loans."

Resolution #3—"The Board agreed to augment money in the Revolving Loan Fund so that \$2,000.00 would be available for loans this Fall. Provisions for Spring will be contingent upon report by Student Council and further action by the Board."

As a recent appointee to RCA, I ignorantly voted in the affirmative for Resolution #3. Resolution #2 was a response to my questioning "Why does a self-perpetuating Revolving Fund need be augmented to the tune of \$700-\$800 in the first place?"

I left the meeting harboring many unanswered questions. Our Student Activities Advisor later informed me that ANY student could draw from the fund up to a maximum of \$75.00, of which \$35.00 is intended for the purpose of purchasing books, and, \$42.00 (the old registration fee) for registration. [You're right, \$35 + \$42 = \$77]. The \$75.00 ceiling has, since the funds inception, been and continues to be — a farce. With the current increased registration fee the figures total \$94.00, \$19.00 above the \$75.00 ceiling. I asked for a copy of the regulations governing said fund — NO SUCH DOCUMENT EXISTS! However, I was assured that Student Council had indeed passed legislation initiating a Revolving Loan Fund. A check of Student Government records proved futile since they no longer exist — EXCEPT IN FRAGMENTS.

To apply for and receive these "benefits," one need merely report to the Student Government Office and secure the loan forms from the secretary — NO QUESTIONS ASKED!

Hey, Steve Tureik! [He's the manager of the Book-store] Why were book-loans permitted to exceed \$35.00, some as high as \$41.92?

(Continued on Page 14)

ON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 15

Starting at 9 AM

Richmond will host a

"PEACE THING"

IN SUPPORT OF THE

NATIONAL MORATORIUM

AGAINST THE WAR

IN VIETNAM

Guest Speakers, Live Rock Groups, Films,

Theater, Work Shops and

Open Discussions.

(See Last Page)

# Schueler Questioned On Richmond's Condition

By YVONNE PAYNE

In the cool remoteness of the ninth floor Richmond's President, Dr. Schueler, makes his office. Within its hushed confines he ably maintains the serenity and equilibrium for which he is well noted. Despite the frantic activity which always accompanies the beginning of a new school year, Dr. Schueler could still say with apparent genuine sincerity, that he "looks forward with pleasure to the coming year at Richmond." The President could say this despite several controversies from the previous semester which will be carried over into the new term.

Chief among these controversies is the hassle over the present grading system at Richmond; some students favor it, some don't; the faculty is also divided on the P-H-F's merits. Concerning this the President was able to advise that much thought and time is being given to the problem, but the decision ultimately will rest with the student body. A questionnaire is being prepared to be distributed to the student body and sound out their feeling on the present system and several alternatives that have been suggested. One of these alternatives, is that offered by the Committee on Admissions and Standings. The Committee recommends that the student be given a choice between the P-H-F system and the traditional A-B-C-D-F system; he will inform the professor for each of his courses which grading system he wants and this will be the one utilized.

Dr. Schueler prefers the P-H-F system and would like to see it maintained at Richmond. He sees it as the trend in American Universities, small but growing. "Letters foster competition" in his opinion yet he is not in favor of doing away with marking systems altogether; some method of following and gauging the student's progress and ability is needed. Concerning the European system which involves no individual marks or tests for courses taken but a general exam, taken at the end of the student's program of studies, Dr. Schueler doesn't think this is the answer, either, having personally experienced it during a year at the University of Berne, Switzerland.

The European system puts too much emphasis on this one test as a measure of the student's worth; on it, his whole future is staked. For many students the serious work is done for only about six months preceding the exam, they cram; this is high pressure learning with little merit. Anyway which ever way student opinion goes at Richmond there can be no change in the present system until the 1970-71 school year, according to Dr. Schueler.

Another follow-over from last semester is the court case brought against the Richmond Times and the S.I.C.C. Dolphin on charges of violating the First and Second Amendments by not observing "a strict neutrality in the area of religion." The defendants in the case, Dr. Schueler of Richmond and Dr. Birnbaum of S.I.C.C., were ruled at fault and instructed to prevent publication of articles which violate the tenet of strict separation of church and state. They are to accomplish this by enforcement of existing regulations and/or enactment of new ones.

Dr. Schueler is appealing the case; he "has never censured a



Dr. Herbert Schueler

paper yet," and says he is not about to now. He doesn't agree with the idea of censorship yet he does believe a paper supported by public funds collected from all the students does have a responsibility to these same students. It is the fact of censorship itself that Dr. Schueler is opposing and thereby, is willing to take the case "all the way up." He believes that the separation of state and church may be carried to extremes and when it demands censorship of the school paper which "is against all the canons of journalism" then it is definitely going too far.

These problems of grading and censorship are but a few that Dr. Schueler and Richmond are sharing. It demands understanding and cooperation on both sides. Dr. Schueler appears to be trying.

## Community College Named

The Board of Higher Education recently named Community College VIII scheduled to open in the South Bronx next year, for the Puerto Rican educator and 18th Century revolutionist Eugenio Maria de Hostos. It will make Hostos College the first continental U. S. Institution of higher education to be named for a Puerto Rican.

The name was proposed by Board of Higher Education member Luis Quero Chiesa and approved by unanimous vote of the Advisory Board of Community College VIII, composed of 28 community leaders in the South Bronx.

Hostos is the seventh community college within The City University of New York system. Its president is Dr. Nasry Michelen, former Lincoln Hospital administrator, and its Dean of Administration is Candido deLeon, former assistant to CUNY Chancellor Albert H. Bowker.

The college will specialize in programs to students seeking careers in health and the social services.

It will be affiliated with Lincoln Hospital and have close working relationships with CUNY's Hunter College Health Sciences Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Staff and faculty recruiting are now underway for the college which plans to have flexible programs and class schedules to accommodate high school graduates as well as adults who require study hours to match their working schedules.

## Questionnaire

This is a Copy of a Questionnaire that will be circulating at Richmond soon:

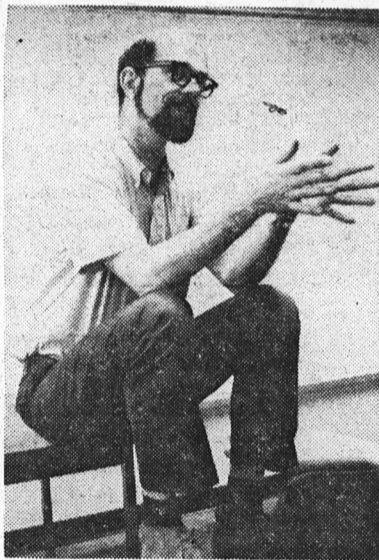
Please circle the number that represents your answer to each question. Of course, you will fill out the questionnaire only once. The results will be used to help determine what changes, if any, should be made in the grading system beginning in September, 1970.

### QUESTIONNAIRE ON GRADING SYSTEM FOR ALL STUDENTS AND FACULTY Committee on Admissions & Standing

- Are you satisfied with the present grading system of P/F/H?
  - Yes
  - No
- If given a choice, which one system would you prefer?
  - H/P/F
  - ABCDF
  - Credit / No Credit
- Would you like to be able to use more than one grading system while at Richmond?
  - Yes
  - No
- If a multiple system is adopted, which would you prefer?
  - H/P/F and Credit / No Credit
  - H/P/F and ABCDF
  - ABCDF and Credit / No Credit
  - All three listed in item 2 above
- In which division do you major or teach?
  - Humanities
  - Science & Engineering
  - Social Sciences
  - Professional studies
  - Interdivisional (Sci. Let. & Soc.; Afro-Amer. Studies; Amer. Studies, etc.)
- What are your goals after graduation from Richmond?
  - Graduate or professional school
  - Full-time job
  - Other
- What is your position at Richmond College?
  - Undergraduate Student
  - Graduate Student
  - Faculty member.

## End Bloodshed

Dave McReynolds, a member of the War Resisters' League founded on saying "No" to wearing the uniform of any government, spoke to an informal group of about 35 students in room 605, on Thursday,



Dave McReynolds

## POLITICAL Science Club

The Political Science Club is planning a lecture the week of the 13th. The guest speaker will be Mr. Kuzmin, Secretary of The Russian Mission in Manhattan. The topic for discussion will be "Soviet Foreign Policy in Africa." Detailed publication of the event will be posted throughout the college. All students are welcome to attend. Following the lecture all interested students are invited to participate in an organizational discussion on the Political Science Club. Juniors are especially welcome to participate on committees to plan future events. Refreshments will be served.

Robert Aklers  
V.P. Political Science Club

October 2. The as-yet unnamed group was organized by student Jim Buechler, who hopes for regular monthly meetings to explore peaceful means of social change and defense. The League draft counsels, supports the Resistance (organization of men who publicly confront the Selective Service System by refusing to go) and organizes phone tax resistance (not paying Bell Tel's 10% tax, ear-marked for the war). Dave chose not to work from a prepared text, but answer questions about the nature of nonviolence, the October 15 Moratorium and demonstrations.

"There are two kinds of non-violence," he said. One is personal, a kind of gentleness in dealing with regular tensions and hassles. The other is the absolute rejection of organized violence by the state, which is the founding principle of the WRL.

Stressing the importance of a stoppage in the daily functioning of a nation, McReynolds urged the group to support the October 15 Moratorium, which signifies a strike of businesses and schools across the country as protest against the war. Whatever you normally do on that day — don't!" he said. The Moratorium is due to increase one day each month; in November it will be two days, and so on. Estimating its effect on the government, McReynolds speculated, "the Establishment is desperately concerned with strikes in the university, so they will pay attention."

Much discussion focussed on the role and manner of demonstrations. McReynolds felt that militant marches are more "persuasive" but that the way to building a rational culture must not come from what he considers such irrational means. Violent rebellion indicates to him a never-ending spiral of bloodshed.

—By Jaimo

## Programs for Disadvantaged

By Diana Steinfeld

Richmond College has initiated two unique programs. The Higher Education Opportunity Program is for educationally and financially disadvantaged students who could not have otherwise continued their education. And the Title I program is for junior and senior high school students and their parents who come from low income families.

These programs are operating under a grant made available by the State Department of Education. Richmond is in consortium with SICC, Wagner College, and Notre Dame College.

HEOP is trying to reflect and improve the parts of the SEEK program which dissatisfied students. Students in the program take courses with the main student body. They are helped to overcome deficiencies in subjects by extra tutoring rather than segregated remedial classes. The four colleges have made provisions where students requiring courses at one of the other three colleges may — without cost — take them. They are also being allowed use of all library facilities. There are fifty students now enrolled at Richmond under this program. Many involved feel that this program is the first step that the state has taken towards open enrollment.

"The aim of the Title I program is to provide experiences that will enrich the lives of those who will participate and to raise the educational and economic sights of people with limited income." In planning this program they have been questioning the twenty families involved so that they may gear it to their needs and interests. For parents there will be academic and occupational counseling; information on social services will be available, plus courses in child and adolescent psychology, social problems in the city, and afro-american culture; recreation and fine and performing arts will be introduced to them.

For the students, tutorial and cultural programs are available. This summer, classes in math, art and the sciences were held. There was also a recreational program planned for the students. The Title I program would like to follow these students through to college.

## Kennedy Fellow

Kenneth Ishibashi (grad. June, '69) has been awarded a Robert F. Kennedy Fellowship. This Fellowship was instituted to act as a "catalyst" in trying to solve some of the nation's problems, "to make life qualitatively different for the hungry, the poor, the disenfranchised, the oppressed." Forty students were selected in this initial year to work in community projects in places such as Bedford-Stuyvesant, the California grape-pickers section and Appalachia. Ken is now in Watts, working with poor youth.

Applications for the fellowships are available at the RFK memorial, 1810 Jefferson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Congratulations Ken.

# Orientation Discrepancy

Richmond College expected 764 new undergraduates to attend the Fall Orientation Program. Of this number, 705 indicated an interest in full-time study and 59 in part-time study. However, by the close of orientation, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1969, 269 of these students had not appeared.

On Thursday, September 11, 16 late acceptances were issued which brought the total number of new undergraduates who had not attended orientation to 285. By Friday, September 12th, 116 of these remaining 285 new undergraduates had registered.

In our interest to increase our enrollment, the office of the Dean of Students attempted to reach each of these applicants by telephone to learn why these prospective students were not registering. The members of the staff who made the calls recorded the students' reasons for not appearing.

The results of this survey may be summarized as follows:

Reason For Not Appearing	No. of Students 1969	1968
1. Late—Intend to register yet this term	10	13
2. Already registered at time calls were made	17	6
3. Deceased	1	0
4. Plan to start in Spring 1970	2	6
5. Not attending any school this fall (for economic, marital and personal reasons)	35	11
6. Attending another college this fall	43	54
7. Planned on calling back	12	0
8. Could not be reached		17
No answer	28	
No phone	10	
Wrong number	6	
No understanding of English language	4	
Refused to give any information	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>107</b>

(A tally of the 1968 survey is offered as a matter of comparison)

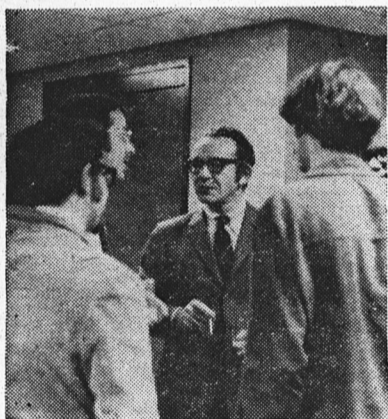
In both these studies, the table indicates that the main reason for not attending orientation was that the student registered at another school.

The telephone survey was received with mixed reactions by the recipients of the call; some expressed appreciation and concern, others confusion and others outright indignation at being questioned. This survey not only proved to be informative for us, but also for some of the students and parents with whom we had contact.

## SICC Pres. Inaugurated

By Leonard Mangano

On Tuesday Sept. 30, 1969 Dr. William M. Birenbaum was officially inaugurated to the post of President of Staten Island Community College. The ceremony, which took place in the SICC auditorium, was presided over by the Honorable Arleigh B. Williamson, Chairman of the SICC Committee of the Board of Higher Education. Among the guests was the Re-



Pres. Birenbaum (center)

publican candidate for Mayor, John Marchi, who was greeted by a mixed reception.

The Investiture was performed by the Honorable Porter R. Chandler, who had announced his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Higher Education earlier in the day. In his Inaugural address, President Birenbaum called the community colleges the wave of the future in the City University System. He feels that the community colleges, by integrating the arts with the technologies, will destroy the old standards of the eighteenth century university.

A break with formality came when Mr. Daniel Gagliardi, the acting student government president, was asked to give the stu-

dent's view of their new president. Rather than making a long speech, Mr. Gagliardi asked representatives of the Student Court, the college paper, the Afro-American society and other campus organizations to join him on the stage. At that point he presented a plaque to the president in thanks for his cooperation with all student groups. A leader of the leftist students then presented the red book of *The Quotations of Chairman Mao* to President Birenbaum as an expression of their feelings towards him.

### Observations . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the "experimentation" was tossed in to make things click out. Have you ever noticed that S.I.C.C. and Richmond are often palmed off as "sister institutions" and together make "one college."

Pretty bold statements, you say. Need some proof — turn your eyes to the Professional Studies Dept. Ever wonder why there is no major in Education when there's whole department devoted to it? Ever notice those convoluted programs that advisors work out which really are disguised Ed "majors?" The reason for this bag is that Wagner gets a lot of its loot from Ed courses; if Island Collegians could major in Ed for free they would flock from Wagner to Richmond. Therefore, no Ed major and no four-year college, a la Wagner.

### Deadline

For Next Issue

October 27

## Healy Named As Vice-Chancellor

The Rev. Timothy S. Healy, S. J. was named as vice chancellor for academic affairs of The City University of New York by the Executive Committee of the Board of Higher Education.

Dr. Healy, formerly executive vice president of Fordham University, is the first Catholic clergyman to be named to an administrative post at CUNY; the second to be appointed to a major public university in the U. S. In July Rutgers University named the Rev. John A. Boland, S. J. as dean of students for its Newark campus.

A native New Yorker, the 46-year-old new CUNY vice chancellor will, according to former Chancellor Albert H. Bowker, "Have an important hand in helping to maintain the academic excellence of the City University as we move toward open admissions."

Dr. Healy, who earned his doctorate in English literature at Oxford University with a thesis on the 17th century poet John Donne, was a member of the Fordham faculty since 1955. He was named executive vice president in 1965 and during the first two years in that post also served as academic vice president.

A graduate of Regis High School in Manhattan, Dr. Healy earned his A.B. in English, a Ph.D. in philosophy and an M.A. in education at Woodstock College, Maryland. He was ordained at the Facultés Saint Albert in Louvain, Belgium, where he also received

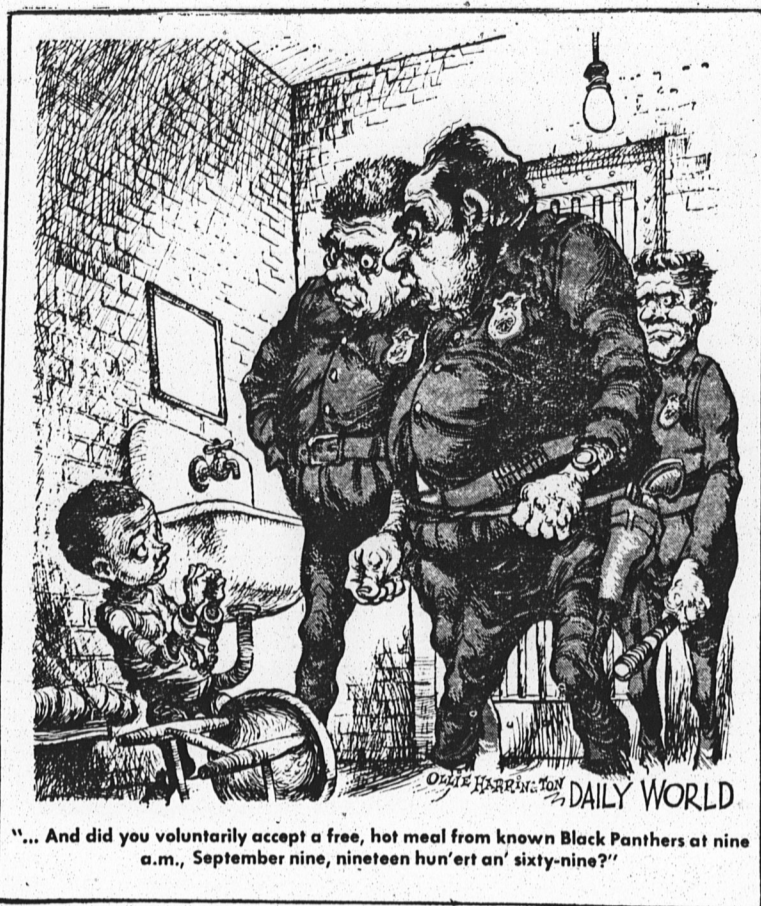


Vice Chancellor Healy

the S.T.L. degree and later received an M.A. in English literature at Fordham.

Dr. Healy has long been personally committed to expanding higher education opportunity to disadvantaged urban youth. In 1968 he took a leave of absence from Fordham to work for the establishment of a private, non-sectarian, liberal arts college in Harlem or Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Of that experience he notes, "The funding was simply not forthcoming from the private sector, a fact of life which underscores the urgency of the mission confronting City University. I have no doubt that what happens here in the next few years will point the way for first public, then private, urban institutions of higher education. Our job is to make it succeed here in New York."

On CUNY's open admission goal, Dr. Healy said, "To attempt less would be immoral, to diminish the value of a City University degree in the process would be a fraud. We must meet and master a dual challenge."



## Panther Breakfast Programs Busted

NEW YORK (LNS)—The Black Panther Party's free breakfast program has always represented a powerful threat to capitalist society. The program provides hundreds of children in black communities

around the country with a free breakfast every morning. They don't have to pay for it, and nobody makes a profit off it; its sole purpose is to serve the people; it is Socialism in practice.

### Personal Motivation

Jerzy Kozinski, winner of the 1969 National Book Award for his novel *Steps* and author of *The Painted Bird*, was the first of a series of guest lecturers to speak at Richmond as part of the school's cultural affairs program. Mr. Kozinski, a native of Poland, discussed his decision to leave the USSR and why he abandoned his native tongue to write novels in English.

In the USSR, writing is a collective effort. A young author discusses his ideas and his work with well established writers who then add their comments and opinions to it. A truly creative person or original thinker may find himself in a labor camp because it is feared that he may start to question the System. An author in the USSR does not have a personal vision since, as Mr. Kozinski stated, "The individual is a product and a result of collectivity."

When Mr. Kozinski decided to come to the United States he knew nothing about it except what he had heard as part of the USSR official doctrine, "I knew that what I was told was not true," he said, "what was the truth I didn't know."

In leaving Poland, Mr. Kozinski did not reject the country but the self he left behind. Thus, when he came to America he was forced to reject his "old self" as well as his native tongue.

Writing in a foreign tongue has helped Mr. Kozinski achieve a greater detachment from his work. He feels that a foreign language acts as a screen between his writing and his personal vision.

Jerzy Kozinski, a powerful, eloquent speaker shared with the thirty or so of us present the motives for some of the most far reaching decisions of his life.

The effect of this threat is now being felt as police departments in New York and Los Angeles began busting breakfast programs. On Sept. 8 the Los Angeles Police Department moved into the Watts Free Breakfast Program with shot-guns and proceeded to line the kids up against the wall and arrest four Panthers who were working on the program. Their excuse for terrorizing fifty kids and putting four Panthers in jail was a search for suspects in an alleged killing. This illegal act was an open attempt to destroy the Panthers and scare the children away from them. The pigs concluded their search for the suspect by throwing out all the food.

The next day, Sept. 9, New York's own pig department arrived at the Brownsville free breakfast program at 7:30 to arrest the coordinator, David Connors. The Brownsville program feeds about eighty kids every morning David had gone out for more milk and bread so the police went to the apartment where David lives with several other Panthers and forced their way in to search the place. Not finding him there either, some of them left to patrol the area. When David drove up, they arrested him. He is being charged with conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit armed robbery, possession of a dangerous weapon (he was armed with cartons of milk and loaves of bread) and attempted robbery. Bail was set at \$50,000.

Panther breakfast programs will probably come in for more harassment and terrorism in the future, but the Panthers will continue to offer free breakfasts and they will continue to educate the people about the power structure and the system that is oppressing them.

—M. C.

## Open Admissions . . . 9-70 Can the University Make It?

"If we don't get it funded, we don't have open admissions," was Vice Chancellor Robert Birnbaum's flat statement last month. Dr. Birnbaum spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Student Advisory Council (SAC) to discuss the implementation and significance of Open Admissions.

On July 9 the Board of Higher Education called for the City University to fully implement its Open Admissions policy by September 1970. The Master Plan had set September 1975 as the date for the policy to become effective.

The three hour SAC meeting provided the opportunity for student government presidents, SAC representatives and the student press to question Vice-Chancellor Birnbaum, Porter Chandler — chairman of the BHE, Vice-Chancellor T. Edward Hollander, and Mayor John V. Lindsay on the problems of putting Open Enrollment into operation by next September.

One of the major concerns of the students present was the finan-



Vice Chancellor Birnbaum

cial threat posed by the city and state government to Open Enrollment.

Dr. Hollander, Vice-Chancellor for Budget and Planning, said that to admit the 14,000 additional students next year, the City University (CUNY) must raise \$50,000,000 over the projected budget increase of almost \$50,000,000. This means that CUNY's budget request for '70-'71 will be approximately \$350,000,000.

"One basic political fact of life right now is that we have strong opposition to our program upstate. We're going to have to surmount that," Mr. Chandler declared.

The threat of tuition hangs low over CUNY's head. State legislators have emphatically stated that they cannot "in principle" vote to increase state aid to CUNY unless the University imposes "minimal" tuition on students as the State University does.

However, neither the mayor nor Mr. Chandler would state whether the open admissions policy or a continuation of the University's "no tuition" policy would have higher priority if they were forced to choose between the two.

"I don't think it will be a political necessity (to make that choice)," declared the mayor.

Mr. Chandler, however, did not deny the possibility that such a choice would have to be made. He just said he "hoped" the board wouldn't be forced to make that decision.

"By one means or another" the city must meet its financial commitment to the University for open admission, he said.

"Of course the state has to contribute its share," the mayor continued. "I believe it's achievable (to get adequate financing), but it's going to be brutally difficult."

As the meeting progressed, it became evident that a pivotal date in determining the financial future of CUNY's plans for Open Admissions is December 1. According

to Dr. Hollander, on that date the mayor may certify the CUNY budget "without qualification."

"That will require the state to finance an equal amount (as specified in state law). With unqualified certification, open enrollment is assured for the Fall of 1970," commented Dr. Hollander. However, he added that the mayor could approve of CUNY's budget request but with the position that the monies requested will be appropriated by the city only if the city has funds available. For the past several years the city administration has certified CUNY's budget with that stipulation.

"State officials don't consider this as certification," Dr. Hollander said. He felt that if the mayor certified CUNY's budget subject to the city's financial ability, then open enrollment is "in grave doubt."

Dr. Hollander observed that the "certification requirement" puts the Mayor in the difficult position of having to determine the CUNY budget before he knows the city's taxing powers, "but if we are to have Open Enrollment in the Fall, 1970, he'll just have to do it."

"If we can generate enough public support, we can get Open Enrollment," declared Dr. Birnbaum, Vice-Chancellor for the Executive Office.

Another alternative the City University faces is the idea of becoming a part of the State University in order to secure more state aid. This idea has been advanced by upstate legislators for some years.

"I am strongly opposed to that idea. The State University is big enough," commented Mr. Chandler.

However, there is talk in the CUNY Administration of making the City University a state agency, rather than a city agency — something which can be done without CUNY's submerging into the State University system.

An advantage noted by advocates of this plan is that as a state agency CUNY can receive more state aid yet still retain its identity as a city university. At last week's meeting, Dr. Hollander noted that students in the State University receive three times more in state aid than CUNY students.

The students also addressed themselves to the administrative and structural changes which will be required to implement Open Enrollment.

It was made clear by the University Administration that not every graduate will be admitted to a senior college in the university but that "some program" will be offered to every graduate.

"The extent to which we avoid a revolving door policy will depend on the ability of the supporting programs," asserted Mr. Chandler. "I hope the counseling service and supportive services will be of a higher order than those in the high schools."

In discussing what types of "supportive programs" will be needed with Open Admissions, Dr. Birnbaum used as an example a student who is capable of doing college work in some areas but who needs "some high school work and conceivably some pre-high school work" in other areas. The vice-chancellor suggested that it might

take this student longer to complete his liberal arts education but that "the time period is somewhat irrelevant . . . as long as he meets the standard of quality of the City University" when he graduates.

"We'll have to try to encourage those who are able to do the work to move through the University as quickly as possible," Dr. Birnbaum continued. He noted that "for some reason" it takes liberal arts majors on the average of five years to complete their education and thought that this might be cut down to three years.

One of the students at the meeting observed that a student who requires remedial assistance is more expensive to educate than one who does not. Dr. Birnbaum explained that the University "will ask for funding for additional students at the level we ask for funding for SEEK students."

What is the future of SEEK, College Discovery, One Hundred Scholars and other supportive programs once Open Enrollment goes into effect?

"It (SEEK) will probably be continued on at least a short range basis," answered Dr. Birnbaum.

In determining the number of applicants for Open Admissions, the University has estimated that only 14,000 more students will wish to come to the City University as they graduate in June, 1970. However, this does not answer the question of what happens to those youths who were graduated before 1970: do they, too, qualify for open admissions?

"Our estimate is that there are not large numbers of previous graduates who would come into the City University under Open Admissions," said Dr. Birnbaum.

"Under Open Enrollment we will have to find faculty who are competent in the area of remedial and supportive services," said Dr. Birnbaum who mentioned that the University is "considering running a training program for CUNY faculty" to meet the demand.

The problem of recruiting faculty is not expected to be very great, according to the vice-chancellor who noted that in the contracts recently negotiated between the University and the Legislative Conference and the United Federation of College Teachers there are "provisions which make the City University even more enticing to faculty. Our salary schedule is among the highest in the nation."

What is anticipated as a problem, however, are adequate physical facilities for the expanding number of students. It will be impossible to build all the necessary space next year. To acquire this room the University is expected to rent facilities for a short time, according to Dr. Hollander.

The possibility of the University's also going on a trimester basis was discussed last month by Dr. Birnbaum. He stated that while a trimester system will increase the physical capacity of the University 20 per cent, for it to work, the university "must force an equal number of students to register in all three semesters." Dr. Birnbaum observed that in Midwestern Colleges, where the trimester system has been experimented with to a greater extent, it has not succeeded too well because students have not been willing to spend their summer months at the books. However, he warned:

"(With Open Enrollment) it's not going to be business as usual for everybody. It can't be."

## Lindsay's Statement On Open Enrollment

I propose that the City of New York support the announced objective of the Board of Higher Education to provide the opportunity of superior higher education to every graduate of a New York City high school starting in the fall of 1970.

There can be no compromise with the concept of merit or the ideal of excellence. There must be quality education for all. I shall work toward this goal, and I invite other officials of the city and the state to work towards it.

In 1961 President John F. Kennedy proposed that this nation send a man to the moon and back and within the decade. That feat has been accomplished because of the priority assigned to that goal and the persistence with which it was pursued.

Universal higher education is a goal of similar importance for New York City. It not only provides legitimate and necessary opportunity to all those who wish to better themselves; it is an investment which will directly strengthen and enrich the city for generations to come.

The opportunity for a college education for all high school graduates is neither a new idea nor a revolutionary one. The State University and College Systems of California, Michigan and Ohio already offer admission to all high school graduates in those states.

The Master Plan of the City University provides for the opportunity for post-high school education for all in the university system by 1975.

The New York State University Master Plan projects the achievement of open enrollment by 1974. Prior to 1930, the City University admitted all high school graduates. CUNY has already demonstrated a unique ability to implement special preparatory and remedial programs.

Since the Board of Higher Education put forward their proposal to make open enrollment a reality in 1970, I have had conversations with Chancellor Bowker, with members of the Board, and with other leaders of the city community.

For me, the conclusion is clear: A college education has been the hope of families struggling to provide their children with a better life; today in New York City the fulfillment of that hope is a necessity.

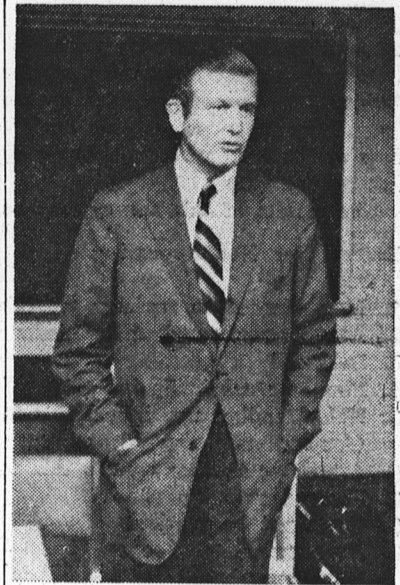
First, while well-paying, unskilled jobs are scarce, jobs that promise challenge and advancement increasingly require skills and disciplines for which a high school education is insufficient.

Second, New York City must end competition between groups for the chance to go to college. The opportunity to go to college for one group must not be achieved at the expense of any other group.

Thus, we must set as our goal the introduction of universal higher education by 1970 — five years earlier than the present date contemplated by the State-approved Master Plan for the City University. This will be a tough job. Here is what it will require:

1. A reaffirmation of the principle of free tuition. To impose a tuition would be to compromise a basic tradition of City University — a tradition as old as the founding of the Free Academy in 1840.

A tuition would threaten to make City University a school beyond the reach of the average New York family. It would impose a means test on the students at CUNY. We



Mayor Lindsay

hold that college education is as necessary today as primary and secondary education was 30 years ago — and no one suggests that free public education at these levels should be geared to ability, to pay.

Higher education in New York City should be a basic, guaranteed opportunity. With these steps, we can make it so.

2. The continuation and enrichment of academic excellence. The expanded scope of City University's function must never jeopardize the quality and excellence of its educational services. As the traditional role of CUNY is an institution providing opportunity for individual development and advancement tradition of academic and faculty superiority.

CUNY's dedication to the highest standards must continue in the future as in the past. The Board has undertaken to do this, and it is fair to demand that they do so. The Board's success will prevent both massive failure by new enrollees and dilution of academic quality, either of which could bring bitterness and divisiveness to the city.

3. The establishment of adequate financing. The major obstacle to open enrollment is money. I cannot now see that the City, given the mounting pressures on its limited revenues, will be able to provide the additional funding necessary to achieve open enrollment.

The City's preliminary analysis indicates that the cost of open enrollment may be \$40-50 million above the normal increase anticipated in the City University's budget. Of that \$40-50 million, \$25-30 million would be borne by the City under the present pattern of state aid.

I can say that the expanded opportunity for higher education should have the highest priority in the commitment of funds in the new budget.

Our willingness to commit funds to this purpose must, however, be accompanied at a minimum by a commitment by the State to do the same. The more likely prospect is that open enrollment will be achieved only if the State is willing to raise its contribution to the University education of the students of this City to a level more nearly comparable to its aid for upstate students.

It is also reasonable for both

(Continued on Page 5)

# Reorganization Of CUNY

By Chancellor Albert Bowker

The Board of Higher Education has set as a policy goal open admissions to the University for September 1970. This is a clear response to the needs of the urban community that we serve. However, it does imply a major change in our level of funding by public bodies as well as a major effort by our faculty and staff to develop educational programs and physical facilities to receive these students.

The Executive Committee of the Board has agreed that I will direct my major attention to developing the public and political and financial support for our program. Dr. Seymour C. Hyman is to assume the position of Deputy Chancellor and take full responsibility for the operation of the central administration.

I intend to make an early announcement of the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs to coordinate the academic responsibilities within the central office.

Below are some organization charts that are descriptive of the major organizational relationships and a listing of significant responsibilities for the university offices.

An important new unit is the Task Force for Open Admissions. This will be a staff group formed to assist and coordinate the efforts of the campuses.

Associate Dean N. Karol has been given increased responsibilities in the area of Business and Research Administration.

Mr. H. Paley as Director of University Relations will now report directly to the Chancellor to focus more strongly on public support for our program.

## FUNCTIONAL AREAS

### VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

- Academic Development
- College Program Coordination
- Libraries
- University-wide Programs

### VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

- Labor Relations - Contract Negotiations
- Grievance Procedures
- Academic and Non-Academic Personnel
- Central Services Administration
- Contracts and Grants

### VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR BUDGET AND PLANNING

- University Budgets
- Master Plan
- Institutional Research
- Central Data Processing Service
- Auditing

### VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE

- Admissions Services
- BHE and AC Agendas
- Student Senate
- Staff Position Papers

### DIRECTOR OF CAMPUS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- Campus Plans
- Design and Construction Management
- College Programming Services
- Real Estate Operations

## Lindsay's Statement . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

City and State to look for increasing assistance in this area to the Federal Government I have urged the Chancellor and the Board to appoint the commission on CUNY financing authorized by the State Board of Regents and have directed the Budget Director to work close-



Chancellor Albert Bowker

ly with that commission as soon as such a group is formed.

4. The development of a realistic plan for open enrollment. The City University Commission on Admissions is scheduled to make specific recommendations to the Board of Higher Education in October for the achievement of open enrollment.

The feasibility of open enrollment for the 1970-1971 academic year is dependent upon the development of a realistic and acceptable plan by the Board. The plan must provide solutions for the complex and difficult logistic problems of open enrollment.

I will be speaking with other state and city officials in the coming weeks to solicit their support for this goal, and to seek their advice as to how we can best accomplish it. The report by the Committee on Admissions and subsequent recommendations by the Board of Higher Education will be reviewed thoughtfully and critically by all of us.

The months of work ahead toward this goal will be difficult. What we seek to do is to strengthen and safeguard the City University's ability to serve with excellence those whom it has traditionally served, and to broaden that high level of service to encompass those families who now to give their sons and daughters the same opportunity; we seek to preserve the merit system with equal opportunity.

For this city in the 1970's there must be excellence in education for all. Let all New Yorkers join in pursuit of this goal. It is an opportunity for all of us and for our city.

## CUNY Task Force Created To Aid Open Admissions

At the City University of New York, Chancellor Albert H. Bowker recently created a University Task Force on Open Admissions composed of top university administrators.

Named as chairman was Dr. David Newton, who calls open admissions "New York's Moonshot." Dr. Newton will be on leave of absence from his post as dean of students at CUNY's Baruch College to mobilize the faculty-staff drive to achieve open admissions by 1970, the policy established by the Board of Higher Education on July 9 as a five-year speed-up of its Master Plan.



Dr. David Newton

Working with the University Task Force will be open admissions committees on each CUNY college campus, designated by the respective presidents. The University Task Force will report to Deputy Chancellor Seymour C. Hyman.

"Achieving open admissions requires guts, know-how, and money," Dr. Newton said in an interview yesterday. "I believe we have both expertise and courage at the university. I have no doubt we will meet our goal if the state and city will make the financial commitment, which requires a major change in the level of university funding."

The 47-year old dean said that his working task force will assemble university and visiting experts on such matters as remedial education, trimester planning, facilities, budget, and curriculum development. It will coordinate information, help the individual college committees on open admissions, and move ahead as both an action and a coordinating body.

One immediate responsibility will be to work with the University Faculty Senate, Student Advisory Council, the Legislative Conference, and the United Federation of College Teachers on the university-wide aspects of implementation.

Members of the task force named with Dr. Newton are: Mr. Julius C. Edelstein, vice chancellor for urban affairs; Dr. Timothy S. Healy, vice chancellor for academic affairs; Dr. T. Edward Hollander, vice chancellor for budget and planning; Mr. Bernard Mintz, vice chancellor for staff relations; Dr. Allan Ballard, dean of academic development; Dr. Lester Brailey, associate dean, Office of Admission Services; Dr. Demos Eitzer, associate dean for computer and television systems; and Mr. Donald Farley, executive assistant to the vice chancellor for campus planning and development.

Critical to the task force timetable Dr. Newton said yesterday,

(Continued on Page 12)

## Open Admissions Background

This paper provides a two-part presentation regarding the concept of open admissions and some considerations connected with implementation at the City University. Section one contains definitions or assumptions regarding open enrollment. The second section includes alternatives regarding the provision of places for the students who are admitted and discussion of strategies for the allocation of the new freshmen.

### SECTION ONE:

#### Definition: Open Admissions

The City University will offer admission to all New York City residents who graduate from high schools (public and private) in June 1970 or thereafter into a college program. This is an acceleration of the goal first approved in the 1964 Master Plan.

#### Numbers of Students Included

It is estimated that an offer of admission to the 77,500 persons who will graduate high school in New York City in 1970 will yield 45,000 to 50,000 freshmen. It is not possible at this time to indicate more precise estimates because of the University's lack of extensive experience regarding the patterns of acceptance by the bottom quarter of the high school graduating class. However, a study to obtain more reliable data is now underway. In September, 1969, the University will accept 20,000 persons into the senior and community colleges. The Master Plan calls for the admission of 26,550 students in 1970.

#### Supporting Services

The financing of an open admissions program must provide not only the additional costs due to increasing enrollment but also special costs of supporting services to compensate for any academic deficiencies. In contrast to other institutions where open admissions have been accompanied by high attrition rates, it is the City University's intention to provide those supporting services necessary to maximize the probability of success for all students.

#### Academic Standards

The open admissions policy, which includes the establishment of adequate supporting services, will permit the maintenance of present academic standards. Students will be enrolled in credit courses for which they have adequate preparation based on high school study, placement examinations, or satisfactory completion of remedial programs. Degree requirements will be the same for all students as determined by the faculties.

#### Budget

An open admissions policy, as compared to the Master Plan goals, will require an increase in the operating budget of about \$59 million for the year 1970-71. Provision would have to be made for an equivalent for the present fee fund flow from non-matriculated students since this classification of student would be eligible for regular admission. This flow of funds into the City University Construction Fund is the basis of support of the financing of the senior college construction program.

#### Distribution of Students

Any open admissions policy will provide that all students who are now eligible for admission to senior colleges or community colleges or to special programs will retain this opportunity. Open admission is intended to provide for increased opportunity at the various institutions and in no way to affect adversely the present plans of high school students for admission to community college or senior college.

### SECTION TWO:

There are numerous alternatives which can be considered regarding the provision of appropriate physical plant capacity and the admission and allocation of students.

#### Capacity

The following outline of two possibilities for increasing capacity, i.e. a trimester system and the development of new programs or colleges, should be viewed as complementary systems. Most likely, both approaches would have to be used for varying periods of time.

#### A. Trimester System:

**Potential Value:** The trimester has the potential value of increasing the total undergraduate attendance at a given campus by 20%. Pending other more detailed enrollment model studies, a combination of immediate conversion to trimester operation of senior and community colleges plus acceleration of the community college construction schedule could permit the start of an open enrollment policy for fall 1970.

**Description:** The trimester calendar permits three full sessions per calendar year, each having the same classroom time as the conventional semester, plus reasonable holidays. The potential results given above are based on several assumptions: (1) Student attendance at two of the three annual trimesters would be compulsory over the three trimesters. (2) Increased student enrollment would mean increased faculty and support staff. It would be necessary to convert some instructional spaces into faculty office and research and administrative clerical spaces.

#### B. Additional Programs or Colleges:

The following description of new programs and new colleges has been prepared to indicate the additional freshmen capacity by a program that the University could develop within a short period of time. The total of 21,250 freshmen which would be accommodated by the program listed below are in addition to the regular freshmen admission of our existing senior and community colleges as called for in the Master Plan. These plans are not meant to be viewed as a package; some could be introduced in 1970 and others in 1971.

(Continued on Page 13)

# EDITORIALS

## Open Admissions

The Board of Higher Education's decision to attempt Open Enrollment of all 1970 New York City high school graduates reflects forward-looking, progressive thinking. Among the important implications of this policy would be the admittance of the lowest strata of high school students, those who never before could contemplate a college career. These youths, mostly white working class and black students, will bring with them attitudes and outlooks rarely encountered in a University environment.

These students, and all high school graduates, should be afforded the opportunity to partake of higher education. In this head-spinning age of industrialization and sophistication, a college education increasingly becomes a necessity, rather than a luxury. As far as opportunity is concerned, the high school graduate has become little better off than the drop-out.

The main obstacle to the 1970 plan, as might be expected, is money. If the mayor certifies the much-expanded CUNY budget "without qualification," state law requires the State to match the City's funds, thus assuring Open Enrollment. However, if the mayor certifies the budget with the qualification that funds be available, state legislators will have the discretion to provide or not provide the money. Due to the City's already over-extended fiscal commitments, the latter possibility is more likely.

State legislators, of course, have been notorious in opposing CUNY programs. They will probably require an end to free tuition, incorporation into behemoth State University, or other such rubbish as ransom for Open Enrollment. As usual, strongest opposition will come from reactionary idiots like Earl Brydges, who should keep their rural hands off city affairs.

Students should rally behind Open Enrollment with their strongest support to counter this opposition. Whatever work is needed to advance this cause, whether it be campaigning for or against certain candidates or engaging in a massive demonstration in Albany, students should be ready to partake in it. More about this later.

## Campus Codes

If the plan for Open Enrollment is an example of progressive thought, the CUNY Disorder Rules are just the opposite. These regulations, designed to restrict and limit the vaguest resemblances of dissent, are so unclear and overbroad as to be nearly incoherent. While stating that protection is needed for student "intellectual freedoms . . . to express their views, free from external pressures or interference," they proceed to curtail what they propose to protect.

### Examples:

1. "Members of the academic community and other persons on the college grounds shall not use language or take actions reasonably likely to provoke or encourage physical violence . . ."

Who is to determine what is "reasonably likely"?

2. "Disorderly or indecent conduct on University/college-owned or controlled property is prohibited."

What constitutes "disorderly or indecent conduct"?

3. "No individual shall have in his possession . . . (any) dangerous instrument or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college without the written authorization of such educational institution."

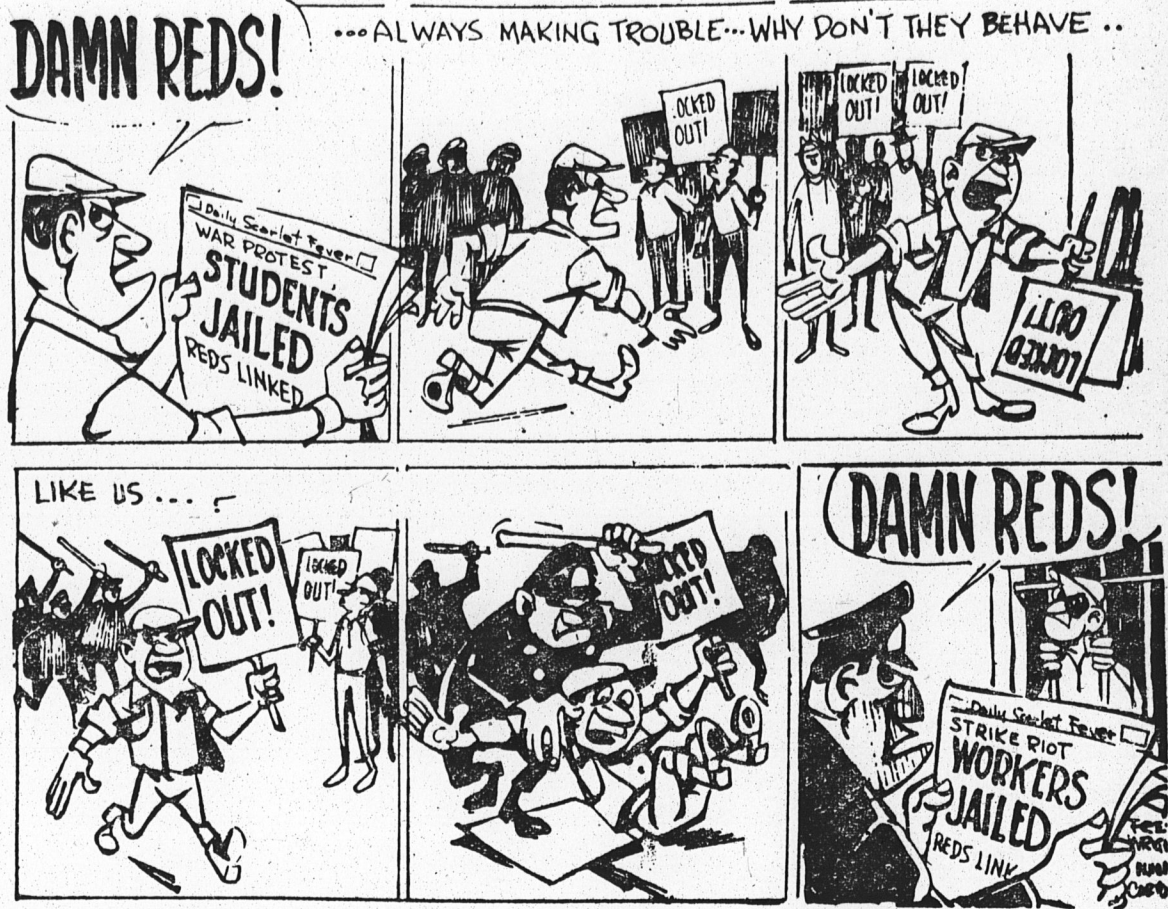
Will girls have to apply for permission to carry hat pins and nail files?

4. "Action may be taken against any and all persons who have no legitimate reason for their presence on any campus within the University/college . . ."

What does "legitimate reason" refer to?

These rules are the products of fear and reaction. They are more of an evil than the abuses they are designed to curtail. Perhaps they represent a concession to the conservative state legislators, who need to be shown that CUNY can "get tough" with unruly, nasty demonstrators.

In any event, these regulations give college administrators a virtual tap on the life-blood of their students (or inmates). If it has not been done already, students should challenge these rules in court on the grounds of vagueness and overbreadth.



## Letters to the Editor

### To the Editor:

To my horror, a letter from you dated June 30th has turned up on my desk concerning censorship of school newspapers. I hope that someone from our office answered you. If not, however, I want you to know that the Civil Liberties Union is in complete agreement with your position, and in fact one of our attorneys, Alan Levine, is involved in the case.

Eve Carry, Legal Assistant  
ACLU

### To the Editor:

I support you in your editorial policy as expressed in the September 16, 1969, issue of *Richmond Times*. Please send me a copy of John Hart's column of March 13, 1968. Thank you.

James Hanley

### To the Editor:

We would appreciate it very much if you could urge our College Library authorities to extend the Library hours. The present opening schedule is irrelevant.

We are a small group of under-privileged students. We need more time to study in our college library. We don't want to go to the street and demonstrate against the Administration. We do hope, with this peaceful writing protest against the Library hours, the College Administration will seriously consider the extension of our rather limited library service. Sincerely yours.

J.S., F.W., B.B.,  
A Devoted Group

## Titone Part II

Vito J. Titone finally issued his "Order of Compliance," dated August 29, but released just recently. The Order was appealed immediately and will be argued for Pres. Schueler and the Board of Higher Education by Assistant Corporation Counsel Anthony Nespole. Daniel D. Leddy has pledged to fight the appeal for Mahoney et al.

The gist of the Order is that Schueler and the Board will "forthwith prevent attacks on religion in any and all publications of Richmond College whether by enforcement of existing regulations, adoption and enforcement of new ones, or otherwise . . ." Due to the appeal, the Order is "stayed" and hence, not in effect.

We of the *Times* are not interested in attacking religion, but are committed to free speech and inquiry. We hold no sacred cows and feel no area to be immune from analysis and criticism. If our contributors take the time to comment on religion, we will take the time to print their comments.

We are still working with the Civil Liberties Union to intervene in the appeal. We hope the Union will be allowed to present briefs in our behalf to the Court. More on this matter in the future.

## Order Of Compliance

ORDERED that the respondents, HERBERT SCHUELER, as President of Richmond College, and the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York forthwith prevent attacks on religion in any and all publications of Richmond College whether by enforcement of existing regulations, adoption and enforcement of new ones, or otherwise, and it is further

ORDERED that the respondents, HERBERT SCHUELER, as President of Richmond College, and The Board of Higher Education of the City of New York forthwith enforce a strict neutrality toward religion in general and the specific sects thereof in any and all of the publications of Richmond College whether by enforcement of existing regulations, adoption and enforcement of new ones, or otherwise.

Vito J. Titone

### RICHMOND TIMES

130 Stuyvesant Place  
Staten Island, New York, N. Y. 10301

Vol. IV — No. 2

October 14, 1969

Editor In Chief: Russ Rueger

Co-Editor In Chief: John Hart

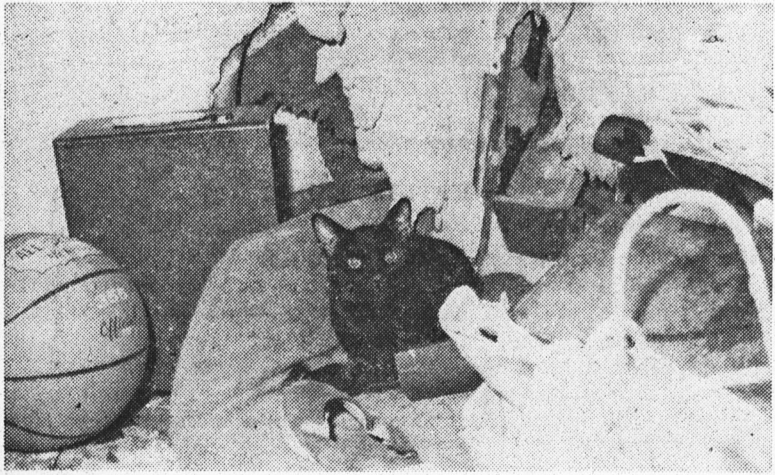
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Kra-ak

—rr

### An Ode

to Kra-ak,  
 who never came back — black vanishing image of my mind;  
 friend, confidant, and lover.  
 born of the intellect's summons, when to my life most necessary.  
 I would now, if I could hold you, put my nose to your soft neck-  
 passionate womb where once I secretly enclosed  
 the best and the worst that I am:  
 what dreams I have known; what idealism I have lost,  
 by life tempered; delicate romance that I have felt —  
 exquisite words of love, having once carressed the wind  
 are difficult to recall...  
 and at the last, the brutal wrath of my being,  
 pitted against its own hideous mortality.

Kra-ak,  
 vision of all the tears I have not shed,  
 I am,  
 in the strength of my manhood  
 equal to the challenge of my dreams;

to Kra-ak,  
 who came  
 and left —  
 when the time was right.

k.d.

## From The Hart

### HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EXPERIENCED?

A couple of weeks ago at a playground over on Jersey St., some black dudes dealt me a bumner. You know the playground next to the projects; well, I was passing by and there were five soul brothers loosening up with a basketball. Let me tell you something; I was raised in Bedford Stuyvesant, on basketball and wine. Couple this with the fact that I'm a student of social relations, and perhaps you will be able to understand why I, a white man, bopped over to the court and jumped into their loosening up activities.

I caught a rebound, dribbled out to the foul line and took a shot at the basket. I was a little nervous when I realized that none of the soul brothers were watching the ball — they were watching me; and giving me some hard-ass looks. At this point, I would like to emphasize that my actions were in no way extraneous to the sphere of basketball. It is quite customary for a stranger to join a group that is just practicing on a court. In fact, it is considered sociable for a fellow to join an odd numbered group so that there are enough people to choose up equal sides.

We all continued to practice, and although nothing was said directly to me, there was quite a bit of mumbling among the other guys. After a while, sides were chosen up, and we were ready to play. In spite of my demonstrating in the warm-ups that I was a very good outside shooter, I was chosen last. However, this could be attributed to the general rule that strangers are always chosen last in most playground games.

Once the game started, I was slightly insulted because the weakest player on the other team was assigned by his captain to cover me. But I was willing to shrug this off as being evidence that these dudes were into the stereotype that basketball is for blacks and not whites. As the game progressed, it was clear that the man guarding me was unable to do so properly. I was able to score almost at will. Yet the soul brothers were still too proud to make the necessary adjustments in their defense. It didn't take long to realize that scoring a basket everytime I had the ball wasn't helping the situation any. So I concentrated on teamwork; I did a lot of passing and setting up shots. Good god, I tried harder than a mother-fucker to lighten up the tension that had strung itself out. I sacrificed my ego completely in an attempt to establish a rapport with my fellow players.

When the game was over the score was 15 to 7. All that I had accomplished was to win a basketball game. Man, I wanted to get into something deeper than that. We were just about ready to play again, and I was hoping that in the second game the tension would taper off. Suddenly, the vibrations let me know that I was into something real deep.

Get off the court white cracker; we wanta play amongst ourselves.

I humbly stood there as the five of them grouped together and started ranking racially on me. They laughed at me and sounded on me, and slapped each other five. Man was I blue; I was feeling so down . . . so rejected . . . so sad . . .

The curly-haired white ape turned his back to the pack of curly-haired black apes and walked away.

Kind of A Drag  
 John

# GUT TALK

Working Class Whites: Part One—Their Lives

"Fuck you, you dirty nigger!" I distinctly heard as I walked up the street. When I got to the corner, I spied an old, familiar character in tattered gray garb, reeking of alcohol and ranting with upraised fists to some black man across the street. This old guy, dirty, disheveled and looking like he'd seen better days in the Bowery, was my father.

Fred Rueger was a poor urban white. Born of German and Irish parents, he performed unskilled work off-stage in New York theatres by virtue of his membership in the Theatrical Protective Union, a position he had "inherited" from his father. When my brother and I were young, there was talk of "getting us into the union," a good example of the father-son job pattern of the working class.

My father met and married a daughter of Italian immigrant parents, my mother. They lived in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, a predominantly poor Italian neighborhood bordered by working class Germans on one side and by blacks and Puerto Ricans on the other. Their marriage was anything but smooth.

My father was a chronic alcoholic; he was constantly in bars, spending the small pay he had earned and leaving my mother deserted. When they had their first son, my mother had to work in a hospital (where she also could care for her infant) in order to keep them from starving.

On the rare occasions that my father was home, his attitude towards race and ethnic groups made life hardly bearable for my mother. He was so racist that he considered any skin color other than lily-white to be black; thus he referred to my mother as a "black guinny." He would rant and rave about his hatred for "spics" and "niggers."

His alcoholism caused him to be suspended from his various jobs quite frequently; only his Union membership kept him in his meager capacity. In order to survive, my mother had to obtain a job as a "floor girl" in a dress shop. The work involved running around and assisting the operators of the sewing machines; it was hot, sweaty, tiring and very unrewarding. To this day, she still performs this labor.

My parents finally ended up legally separated, which they remain today. They were born poor, lived poor, and still poor. Their aspirations? — My father never really had any. His nose was in the bottle too much. My mother desired to be middle class, a part of the great "American Dream." She hoped that her sons would be successful and make her "proud" some day.

What became of the children of this ill-fated working class marriage? My brother dropped out of school early, spent much of his youth in trouble with the law, and finally ended up as a plumber. His attitudes towards many things are still typical of the working class: he has lived a hard, tough life with too few rewards and often begrudges what he considers "handouts" and favoritism towards certain minority groups.

Myself?—I hacked my way through high school, freaked my way through community college and am now a Senior at Richmond College. My attitudes are certainly not working class, but I also have contempt for middle class values. I am ambivalent about the acquisition of material wealth, although I have never had much of it. My political viewpoints are generally left-liberal, but I feel there to be much conservatism beneath the surface. I lean towards collectivism intellectually, but there exists a deep vein of individualism in my personality.

What I definitely do know is that I am one of a growing number of youths — the sons of the working class — who will populate the campuses in the near future. These youths, along with increasing numbers of black and Third World youth, could effect some profound changes in our academic institutions.

—Russ Rueger

## Right-Wingers Boycott Printer

PORT WASHINGTON, Wisc. (LNS) — The Birchers and Bible freaks are at it again, valiantly defending God and the flag from "trash," "filth," and a "Communist plot to pervert youth and collapse the nation from within."

This time their unlikely target is mild-mannered William Schanen, Jr., 56, publisher of three Wisconsin weekly newspapers that are about as subversive as Readers Digest. Mr. Schanen, who entertains such un-American notions as freedom of the press, also prints Milwaukee's underground newspaper, Kaleidoscope.

Some of the good merchants of Port Washington can't relate to Kaleidoscope and have organized a boycott — not against the offending underground paper — but against Schanen's three weeklies, The Press, The Citizen and The Squire.

Led by Benjamin Grob, a wealthy tool manufacturer, idolator of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and bankroller of right-wing crusades, local advertisers have cancelled en masse their contracts with Schanen in an effort to force him to stop printing Kaleidoscope.

Many Port Washington citizens are angry at the advertisers' cavalier disregard for Mr. Schanen's rights. When the Wisconsin Electric Power Company joined the boycott, it received thousands of letters from furious customers who suggested that the company, as a franchised monopoly, had the task of supplying power, not playing censor.

Despite these outbursts from powerless consumers, Schanen's business is very hard hit. Advertising in The Press alone has dropped from \$3,000 a week to approximately \$700. Schanen fears the boycott could cost him \$200,000 in a year's time.

Schanen vows that he will continue to print Kaleidoscope. But he's hurting and needs both financial and moral support. For information, contact Committee for Free Press in Wisconsin, P.O. Box 991, Waukesha, Wisc. 53186.

## Revolution From A Void

By NEIL J. SMITH

OPEN LETTER TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Minister of Defense: HUEY P. NEWTON

Chairman: BOBBY SEALE

From: Pvt. NEIL J. SMITH

To let all oppressed people know that I am innocent; and to bring to the fore a question of national concern. Within the last few days it has become more apparent to me that I will be expelled from the BPP.

As I have detached myself from all existent reality, it is not until now that I see the series of events which have placed me in this precarious position . . . The charges as cruel as they are, constantly remain in my head: Emblezzling party funds to conspiring with an FBI agent; and in a sense each charge is accurate, but as each charge is correct, they are as wrong and misleading as I was right in doing what I have.

Staten Island, where I was Defense Captain until these charges came to the fore, is 95% white; lacking what might be a black community of people. So I — you will notice as I write this, will refer to myself rather than we, or the Party, I am doing this to vindicate and stress that for a year I was the S.I. Chapter of the

Party; meaning there were no other members until six months following my formulation of the Party — made the decision to have the Party located in the more dreary of communities here, though it is far and above slum condition, none-the-less it is virtually poor or non-descript; also it is a suburban area in New York, isolated and surrounded by water, alienated from much of the new consciousness of Black people.

In August of last year (1968), after being involved in the civil rights movement, then returning to S.I. in the Spring of 1966, it was my hope at that time to make an issue out of the war in Vietnam. Fervently I sought aid from the poor Black people who were being harmed more than any other



Smith

minority group or privileged class; here I was turned away, but I still recognized the issue, and finally I met again, a nondescript group of people whose number was small — most of whom were old-line communists, scared and frightened by the McCarthy hunts of the early fifties — but interested in seeing that war stopped or won by the NLF. For that summer, the little we did together, I am proud.

The close of that summer caught me in a very strange and idealistic . . . (Continued on Page 8)

## Open Letter To Black Panthers

(Continued from Page 7)

frame of mind, one that has not since left me, and much of this is cause for my dilemma: and, so I sat back writing and analyzing, the two years since my release from the Army, and decided they were rich in experience; and, so the next two summers found me working, talking, writing and speaking for the poor oppressed mass; though I still saw the "Revolution within the Revolution," here, the question of race . . . August of 1968, met me deciding upon a course of future action, and the answer then is still the question now, how do we awaken the people to action; and my answer then, and to myself, as that is who I spoke to mostly concerning the question, was to be as Eldridge Cleaver's was—the vehicle brought about by the Peace and Freedom Party, as their platform was and is better than many, and bring the issues to the people, as a congressional write-in candidate from the 16th AD.

Upon making this decision, simultaneously I thought of contacting the Brooklyn Branch of the BPP. Here I met Lt. Trudee Simpson, who introduced me to Lt. Aponti, now expelled from the party, I was to then contact through the Department of Information, Captain Jourdan Ford. We spoke about what I was doing, and the more I saw of people and listened to what was taking place on the coast with the Panther Party, the more impressed I became, and the longer I saw these Revolutionaries in New York, seeking to establish the same base here, the happier I became. From Jourdan Ford I received a list of things to study and know before seeking to establish a party on the Island — needless to say, I was not working and was living hand-to-mouth.

Nor should one venture to guess that my campaign was failing miserably, as the media sought to cast me as a troublemaker; but, I was failing primarily because there was no audience which would accept such change . . . finally I took in early November the campaign and a concept of formulating a Panther Party to the campuses, and they would listen . . .

As the Christmas holidays drew near and more action was taking place in New York with the Panthers, and at this time I had lost the election, I took a job at Gimbel's, the purpose to put and save enough money in the bank to later (in 1969) open a place to locate the Party . . . It was during this period I met and fell in love with a white sister, who had been deeply moved by Eldridge Cleaver, and sympathized with "Huey's" quest for release. I immediately moved into a full house she was sharing with her daughter. She relieved me of the burden of "work" so I might constructively endeavor to build a party . . . again I turned to the campuses and schools, and discovered a handful of people who were interested in bringing the party together, but with little or no time to spare for grass-roots organizing or work; and again unfortunately, none were from one particular area, but instead scattered throughout the Island. Much of my time then was spent thinking about; would it be worthwhile opening an office, as Glynda was fully prepared to accept the responsibility of maintaining office space for the Party; and I had a few hundred dollars saved to maintain various fixtures, etc. But I decided against the move, it was too premature and uncertain.

In April, Glynda's and my money opened a headquarters; why I was

not sure, but all the students deserted, and I was left only with one adamant follower and believer, Glynda Hargrove, and she could not be a member . . . She, too, gave up her job as secretary to work typing for the empty and lightless dwelling, the lights were not turned on for close to a period of a month; about two weeks into April Sonny Collins, now Acting Defense Captain, entered the office, and with Glynda typing, Sonny and myself did block work, at what seemed often to be around-the-clock.

May came along and new people appeared from the community, and our funds, because Glynda was out of work, were low, and no one else could afford to contribute that type of money, the decision was made by Glynda to return to work, and not involve herself as actively with the Party. This way she could feed members, make room available for other members upstairs, etc. While this decision was being made, an FBI agent here on the Island contacted me, with the proposition of money, the criteria being he needed an advisor from the community, his name Vincent Savdel . . . I was advised by Chairman David Brothers, and Ziad Shakur to accept the money and advise him; and understanding that I was to meet with him two to three times following, and having him place in our Panther account the money, which amounted to \$50.00.

At this same time Sonny and Francine started staying upstairs in what is really Glynda's house — I forgot to mention two signatures were needed upon a check. Glynda, late in May, ceased being physically well, and again stopped working. In mid-June I had a nervous breakdown which I am still getting over; turning the house and all Panther responsibilities over to Sonny, I was ushered off to the Catholic Worker, off borrowed funds. Glynda was along with me and the last money we had was gone a long time prior, as a result of feeding the party members and maintaining living quarters. We stayed a week upstate and found more money was needed than we could possibly afford to pay for car rental, and again a friend came through.

We also found to our dismay and discomfort that the telephone bill ran up to \$98.00 and it was Panther calls and business which was the cause, that I decided we would and could not at the time release party funds for, so the phone was turned off. A week followed my return from an incomplete breakdown, everyone including myself stopped relating to the office. Sonny in the early part of July left with Francine, and no one made contact with one another again until July 20, 1969. In the meantime, rent here was overdue by three months, there was no money for food, I paid \$75.00 for papers we had not sold, thinking we would pull the party back together and sell them.

I signed one or two checks using Sonny's name, but convinced these decisions, such as getting the rent paid and seeing that other persons in the Party eat, was necessary; and if I am expelled from the Party, it will have no bearing upon what I've said to the FBI, I had known nothing to say, and had I, I still would say nothing. I will be expelled because I took money and used it for honest Panther functions, for honest human needs, and only in the dreariest of moments for myself. I have tried extremely hard to remain strong and honest through this or-

deal and let the Party prove me innocent, but I hear instead people labeling me guilty . . . And if I am guilty let me be guilty at last for trusting and believing.

Oh hallow fires burn out  
the black  
And lights are fluttering low  
Square your shoulders lift  
your pack  
and leave your friends and go  
O never fear lads naught  
to dread  
Look not left nor right, in all  
The endless road you  
tread, there's  
nothing but the night.

All Power to the People  
Pvt. Neil J. Smith  
Staten Island, NY 10301  
FREE HUEY!

### Footnotes:

That which I thought might happen when this letter was first written has; and my affiliation with the Party is now only emotional . . . I, as a person, am involved with the struggle, though the greater and most devoted organization (The Panther Party) sees fit to exclude me from their ranks, I am still obligated to the people. Also, I see my expulsion as being an exaggeration of facts represented, and issues not taken in account — and finally the Party's refusal in my particular case, to offer any form of hearing.

While this is all true, and leads to many emotional questions, I will not bother with it here. I will only reaffirm my commitment to the oppressed mass, and write while waging a struggle with the Panther Party itself, a column rightly entitled "Revolution From A Void."

## Community Getting Screwed

By Willie Lugo

The present Brooklyn wholesale meat market was built haphazardly about 100 years ago and is jammed into two and a half acres in the Fort Greene neighborhood. It does not meet the standards of the new federal and state acts, which must be complied with by 1970. The Fort Greene section has been designated as an urban renewal zone. The present market is a horrendous experience, it smells, it is a rats' headquarters, and it inundates the area with trucks.

The Brooklyn meat market doesn't sound like the kind of thing you'd want in your neighborhood. The city has made it worse choosing never to give communities advance notice of hearings of selection sites. After much maneuvering to drop the "meat" somewhere, Red Hook and Brooklyn Heights ferociously opposed the project. Sunset Park's Bethlehem Steel site was selected as the location. The city's approach toward the community was the usual — take it or we give it to you.

Once the word made the circuit that Sunset Park was picked as the blasted site for the meat-house, various groups in the community rallied together (U.P.R.D.S.E., a Puerto Rican organization, U.N.E.D.A., a black organization, and others) to force the city into a confrontation. Sensing that the grass-roots could mean trouble, the city sent her geniuses to discuss the subject, meat, with the community. The winning team from the city told the different neighbor-

## From The Soul

By KATHLEEN DEE

### The Search for Relevance or "Bombs Away!"

For us there is: this time, 1969, which is a mood, electric; that time, —in which all phenomena dwell, all of us, and even "our time;" and the time that we allot, schedule, and bargain with—to combat the other two.

"This is the time the time this time is right" —we are all stimulated, we are all threatened. To be of the time . . . to move with it . . . to aim right and to thrust an angry fist into the midst of it. The ominous "now" appears — an evanescent target. Now we are all aiming — to hit hard though we leave but the wind of our arms swinging . . . this "time" of ours, like time itself, essentially kinetic — to aim right is the best we can do . . .

"To aim right!" The immediacy of contemporary political and social injustice weighs heavily on our minds. Witness the tension generated by the question we are all asking — "What is relevant?" The urgency with which we propose that question is the urgency of today and our answers are all too often dogmatic. Dogmatic because we are afraid that our aim is off and we have only one shot at it. And because too many of us are looking for the "bomb" that will encompass the area and obliterate the whole mess — the biggest bomb, to be most effective. Observe the battle of the disciplines. The aim is for the most "relevant" program, the most "relevant" courses, the most "relevant" facts. Notice the excess of sociology students, many of them choosing that field as the most inclusive, notice all of us feeling it necessary to justify ourselves with the "relevance" of our majors. Sometimes an interdisciplinary program can be an even bigger "bomb!" Gather your ammunition at Richmond! Your last chance — for use immediately — Bombs away!

I think we are confusing the causes for our urgency with the answers to the question. The student today asks himself "What is relevant?" and undoubtedly comes up with some long-winded paraphrase of "now." This time, 1969, which is a mood, electric! — It has overpowered us — has enlisted us all — an all inclusive draft! Where is our Resistance???

We have lost our "selves." Sacrificed ourselves to the year. This is not the first time it has happened. Yeats saw the "terrible beauty" of it in 1916 and said "too long a sacrifice can make a stone of the heart." And in 1919 he saw it again and said:

"It seemed as if some dragon of the air  
had fallen among the dancers, that whirled their round  
or hurried them off on its own furious path . . ."

One terrible beauty we are. Faces alive with fervor for the cause. For the battle. Faces intent with scrutiny. Minds justified with "relevance." Thousands of bombs directed at the very "dragon of the air" that has already captured us — this time, 1969.

What "our time" really demands is a creative alternative. And I believe that this alternative consists of a genuine awareness of that broader sense of time, which encompasses our own, and which is perhaps the only "bomb" big enough. In that larger time there is a recovery of self, a new sense of perspective, where the exercise of the human intellect is a valid end, where there is hope for the "heart," where there is such a thing as Beauty. The long developed elements of our culture take on their rightful significance. The responsibility to self, seen in the context of time in its largest sense, revitalizes and gives new value to the "time that we bargain with," and to the curricula we devise. It reveals the creative alternative — another criteria for relevancy — and one which is blatantly and permissively subjective.

In giving the "self" a new relevancy we may find that we have done the same for "our time." Putting "now," 1969, in its place in time in the purest sense, and in the long history of civilization, we may be better prepared to cope with it, analyze it, and to prescribe cures. We may be less inclined to be swept up by that "dragon of the air" and armed with a new sense of "what is relevant," be more inclined to put our "bombs" away.

hood groups at several meetings, that the market was to be a modern structure, get this one: R-A-T proof, and that housing was being considered for the area.

The hope is that the move will bring new businesses and professions into the area.

The Sunset Park community is very concerned with the selected site for the meat market because a block away from it is the A.F.M. building (American Foundry Machine). It is now vacated, but under consideration by the Lutheran Medical Center for future facilities.

The city alleges that the meat-house and the hospital are compatible but any sensible study of the environment will prove otherwise. Health center administrators have said that if the two sites are proved incompatible in the study now being done, the only alternative will be to pull out of the area entirely. The immediate area surrounding the sites is populated by Puerto Ricans and blacks who are more in need of health facilities than cheap meat. The choice should and must be made by the people immediately affected.

### STIFLED?

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# Discovering the True Enemies of Freedom

By ANDY MARX (LNS)

For the last few years, William Buckley and his right-wing friends have been brandishing the emergence of organized opposition to "commie-anarchist" SDS ready to swoop down under the banner of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) and save dear old alma mater from an untimely rape.

During the same few years, we have often commented among ourselves that a lot of people on the right, the kind of people who support YAF and Wallace, were actually pissed off about many of the same things that we were — like big business, liberal bullshit and phony government programs.

So it was really a lift (a down for Buckley) to read a month or so ago that one of the leaders of YAF felt the thing to do would be for SDS and YAF to get their shit together and go after the common enemy, spelled s-y-s-t-e-m.

And now comes the story of the YAF Convention, St. Louis, Mo., 1969, complete with draft card burnings, dope and black flags.

And I have this wonderful flash of Buckley sitting there trying to keep his cool and smiling that wonderful Ivy League smile and wondering JUST WHAT THE HELL IS GOING ON HERE? while his organization is flooded with leaflets saying, "To really love this land you must first learn to loathe this nation and the system for which it stands." I mean, just what the hell IS going on here?

It's not actually such a complicated question. What has happened is that a large number of people in YAF (around 30 or 40% of the convention) are beginning to take seriously just those things that always made them seem reachable. They are facing up to a crucial fact: the freedom of communities and individuals that they have always advocated in the name of good old-fashioned federalism is threatened far more by law 'n order than by SDS. And a growing number of them feel that the right to smoke dope and the right to burn your draft card ought to be defended against big government repression more vigorously than the "right" to go to school only with people of your own race, and the "right" of free enterprise.

So here is this convention, with Buckley as the featured speaker and a sizable faction, clearly the fastest growing force in the organization, nominates its candidate as "an enemy of the state." The candidate bristles as "the slavery of conscription . . . the tyranny of political repression in the holy name of defense against distinct conspiracies and threats. Its police, today, in every major city, are becoming armed forces training not to defend the people and their property, but to defend the politicians, their prerogatives, and state-capitalism! . . . ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE. This we believe, and this we shall accomplish."

And then, to cap it off, the convention, which has denounced violence as a means of political expression, ends with a wild brawl.

In the midst of debate on resolutions on the draft (one of which favored the complete elimination of the military), one delegate stands up and holds high his flaming draft card.

All hell breaks loose.

Buckley must be shitting in his pants by this time, and a lot of the old-line right wingers try to vamp on the kid, while his friends fight to defend him. The whole convention breaks down, with hysterical chants of "Sock it to the left!" (the intended theme of the convention) trying to pull things back together. Only a lot of people have had enough, and some of them walk out and others hold a meeting and decide that they have to stay and fight it out with the law 'n order people — to move against the state instead of the new left.

YAF will never be the same. It'll be a long time before a lot of them make the final step and recognize that Power to the People MEANS attacking that other right that they hold so dear—PROPERTY.

But they have at least stilled any fears that Buckley's promised reactionary fighting group will be able to pull itself together in YAF. And they have reinforced our faith that frustration against the system from the right is not an unpardonable sin. Come the Revolution, half of those right-wing types will be with us!

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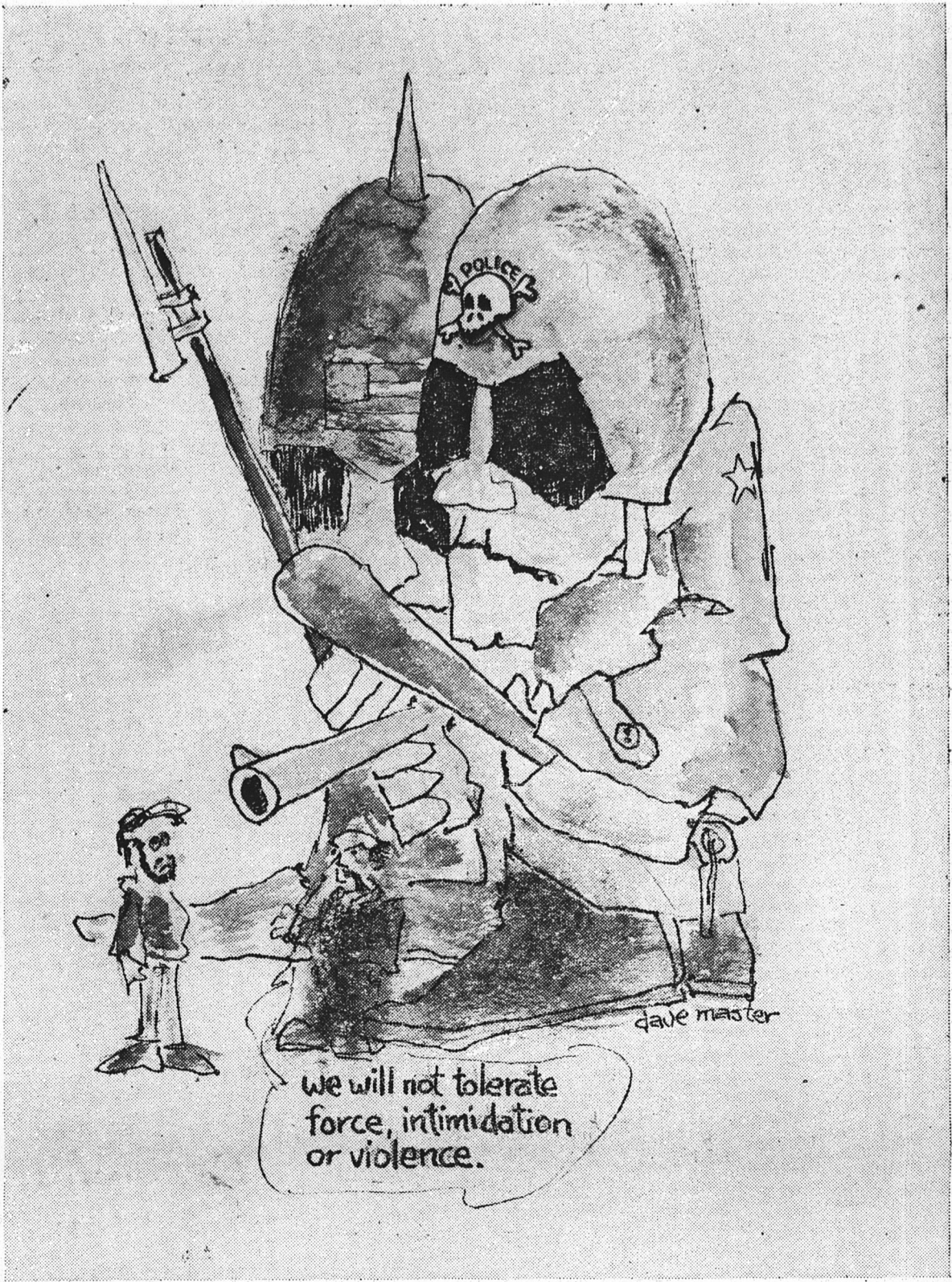
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**THE BUST BOOK**  
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 133 PRINCE ST.  
 and  
**Movement For A Democratic Society**  
 225 LAFAYETTE ST.



## H. S. Students Pick Up Fight, Put the Ruling Class Uptight

NEW YORK (LNS) — There are 45 million prisoners in America's public school system. And a lot of them are angry. They know they are being force fed an unpalatable education, and in most urban high schools at least they are reminded daily of their second-rate status by the ever-present cops prowling their corridors.

There are changes on both sides of the office wall. Out front the conversation of the students takes on more and more of the aspect of prison scuttle but, with all the militance but little of the sense of defeat which eats away at old cons. Meanwhile, in smoking back-rooms, principals exchange advice which might make a nice column in the Jail Warden's Gazette — how to fortify, how to defend, but most of all, how to cool things out before they burn.

Last year there were disruptions in three out of five of America's high schools, ranging from pickets to taking principals hostage, over 2,000 outbreaks in all. This year, as fall settles around the necks of young people, observers from left to right foresee the most vigorous uprising ever.

In Richmond Hills, Queens, New York SDS activists staged an unscheduled assembly at the local high school and met with a warm response. The unexpected visitors, part of the Weatherman faction of SDS, ran into a regular assembly, chained the door to keep out the cops, and rapped down a number of speeches denouncing occupation troops in Vietnam, Kor-

ea, the black gheto, and urban high schools. The kids were enthusiastic, and next day, when the SDSers returned to talk with them outside of the school, they found much more interest than hostility to their communist ideas.

And in an open letter to the powers-that-be, the African American Students Association, a New York based group which does extensive work in Brooklyn, issued the following stern warning:

"We wonder how you were unable to find money for clothing for children on welfare but ready and able to find the funds to put police guards back in our schools. We urge you to remove these guards and police by Monday, Sept. 15, otherwise, the uneasy peace that has existed for the past few days stands to be disturbed."

The so-called educators know they are in trouble. "The high school principal," bemoans an official of the National Education Association, "is replacing the college president as the most embattled American." When high school principals get together, they may make an abstract reference or two to "reform" (liberal rhetoric still sounds nicer than the racist truth) but when they get down to the nitty-gritty the topic is how do we fight back.

A document which recently slipped into the hands of Liberation News Service in New York reveals the exact same counterinsurgency mentality which went into the making of hundreds of reports from American professors to the U.S. Army and its affiliates on Vietnamese society and the best methods to destroy it.

The document, entitled "Confrontation and Response" (and, incidentally, marked "CONFIDENTIAL: for High School Principals' Association use only!"), begins with a snow-job prologue, describing New York City's high school principals as long-time "spokesmen in the great libertarian tradition." The paper gives its "unequivocal endorsement" to good, and by implication, its "unequivocal opposition" to evil.

As the generalities subside, "Confrontation and Response" gets down to business. We must never, as the bearers of wisdom and the agents of courage, allow the "corrupt fringe to seduce the innocent." "Responsible dissent" which doesn't lead to "turmoil" is, of course, all right, but any serious attack on the status quo must not be tolerated. "The elite corps of left fascism" must be defeated at any cost.

"The nature of the demands — not even demands: rather, manifestos, political platforms, position papers — and the manner of their presentation," sputters the

paper, "violent, sometimes wantonly destructive, using hostages as a political weapon — allow only one response: denial, simple, clear, and unequivocal."

"Discussion, perhaps, Negotiation, no."

But the basic problem in counterinsurgency, whether in Vietnam, on the domestic culture scene, or in the high schools, is how to keep people on your side if you don't intend to make any of the basic changes that they deeply need.

The proposal of "Confrontation and Response" is quite specific. Assume a "flexible, reasonable, and liberal posture," and whenever a crisis comes up, refer the problem to a variety of advisory groups operating at all levels (student, student-faculty, faculty, faculty-administration, and administration) to the point where a multiplicity of frivolous meetings that seem to be the cutting edge dissipate the attention of both the militants and the people they are trying to reach. Be flexible, and do nothing. Keep the noisy minority away from the silent majority.

But the high school principals have a sense that they are fighting a losing battle. The time when they could successfully "divide and conquer" is running out, and they are forced to think defensively or loose very soon:

(Continued on Page 12)

# Letter To Dick

## Topic: Second American Revolution

By MARK DAUGHERTY

I used to be a moderate. I left High School with all sorts of great ideals about working with the establishment to reform the wrongs of this society. But now I am sick and tired of moderation, I am angry, and I am thoroughly dis-

gusted with this government and its policies; and this war has made me so. And Dick, take heed, I am not alone. This government is no longer for the people or by the people, it is for you 'fat cats' — yes, you and Lyndon, and Rocky and Wall Street, and all your friends who "get rich while the poor get poorer."

I am sick of seeing my money and friends wasted in a jungle genocide which may be the most immoral and dishonorable act of this half of the century — still you continue your bullshit about finding a moral and honorable settlement. Hypocrite! Can't you read or feel what people think about this war? I, for one, am not going to stand by while the money so desperately needed for this country is put into the bank accounts of Thieu, Ky, and the other corrupt rulers of South Vietnam. If we, the United States, had any moral thoughts about Vietnam, then we would be fighting on the side of the North Vietnamese — that is the side that represents the people of that divided country. And don't give me any crap about freedom and democracy in South Vietnam. What about the 30 newspapers in South Vietnam which were shut down by Thieu and Ky? What about Thieu's statement on September 24 — "There can never be a coalition in the South, and I will not soften my position (at the peace talks) any"? And what about Ky's promise to "take over any coalition government within ten days"? What about the jailing of the 25,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam? Democracy? Freedom? That looks more like dictatorship and repression to me! Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam has done more for the people (not the fat cats, the people) of Vietnam in the last five years than Thieu, Ky, and Diem would have done in 500 years.

Dick, not only is the sentiment of the people for getting out of Vietnam now, but militarily we are losing that awful war. No, the generals won't say so, but how come with all our billions of dollars and space age weapons we can't win that war? Don't you remember what the outcome of the 1770's war; in which a few rebels — Swamp Fox, Roger's Rangers, and a decimated army under a popular general beat the strongest imperialistic army of that time? Or don't you like to compare the similarities? You and your save face — all you're doing is wasting lives and money, because your face will need a lot more saving when the people of Vietnam grind it into the sand on the beaches and then dump it along with U.S. Army & Co., into the South China Sea. Then how do you save face? Blow the little country off the face of the earth?

This war is more than a little event, it is the root of so many of the problems of this country. You and your upper class can take your composure and fly to Key Biscayne and ignore the troubles of the world that you create, but we people have to live with them.

You can afford the taxes you levy, but many of us can't even put enough food in our bellies, no less live in a decent house, wear comfortable clothes, or God forbid be able to stop grubbing for exist-

ance until the day we die.

You don't have to live in a ghetto and watch your children grow up sleeping with rats, cockroaches, and sickness. You don't see your children playing on streets paved with garbage and crowded with the scum of the country that your system of rule has produced. You see, you and your children live in another country — a country of grassy fields, private schools, and horse-back riding.

When you and your upper class get old you will live comfortably in peace and quiet, but not the aged of all the people. Some will have to pick the garbage cans of the city, while the lucky ones on social security won't have to beg like others, but all they will have enough for is to rot away the last years of their lives in some shit hole of a tenement because you're spending the needed money in that foreign jungle war.

When you get sick — even little colds — you have the best doctors in the land. But part of the people of your country can't even see a doctor when their children are born, or their teeth rot out, or their insides are racked with disease and untold suffering. Our young die of simple neglect, while your old live on because of medicine. Look at Eisenhower — how much money was spent keeping that old man alive for a few days? Yet, at the same time babies were dying because of inadequate medical facilities and inadequate money spent on research. Don't worry Dick, we won't forget where your selfish priorities are spending the money we need.

As mentioned before, your children go to private schools while we go to antiquated high schools and colleges (if we are very lucky). Yet, the poor can't go to college. Scholarships for those who study? Shit, how are you going to study when besides working from the age of 14, you've never lived in a house with enough electricity to waste it on reading — even if you could afford the books — and how are you going to study when you never know what "enough to eat" means? Did you know that constant hunger causes brain damage, among other things? And when we finally get to school what do we get, outdated labs, crumbling buildings, and not enough money to pay teachers so that we get good ones, instead of the collection of rejects I was taught by.

While you waste our money in Vietnam and other costly military adventures (just read recently that we are getting re-involved in Laos. Is that our next Vietnam? Will it ever end?) the country and world is being polluted to extinction. For the time being you will not be affected — although I can't swim in my Hudson River or breathe my Los Angeles air — you are able to enjoy the Florida sun and surf. But, your day will come with mine when we've polluted the water of the world so much that the plankton that produce 70% of the world's oxygen will all be dead. Why worry about being blown up atomically, when at this rate in the U.S. we will all suffocate in 10 years?

Yet, you talk of reform and progress. Your progress against crime is pitiful. You get your thrills by stopping a few marijuana smug-

glers from crossing the borders from Mexico, yet organized crime still rules the city, big business commits the crime of stealing from the poor, and the best men of our country continue to get gunned down in the cities of our country and the fields of South Vietnam. And in Vietnam you have the nerve to, try and prosecute men for a murder you ordered them to do.

Your political reform is even more pitiful. It was bad enough that in presidential politics we have to choose between the lesser of two evils, but then we have to stomach such things as the delay of integration of southern schools, the appointment of questionable characters to the Supreme Court, the unfairness of not being able to vote but still we fight and die upon the whims of these elected officials, and now even the loss of our right of freedom of speech and travel — as demonstrated by the Chicago Conspiracy Trial. I like to remember what Plato said once, "If you don't give power to the people, they will take it."

Your draft reform is just as bad as your political reform. Don't reform it — do away with it! I'm sure David Eisenhower won't be drafted, but my friends will continue to be drafted into the army and asked to die for a cause they don't believe in. How will this country survive when more and more of its young men see Canada as the only alternative. You expect unquestioning loyalty to the U.S. but this nation state is not a God. It's a political institution

(Continued on Page 13)

# On Our Latin American Relations

By RICHARD d'ERIZANS

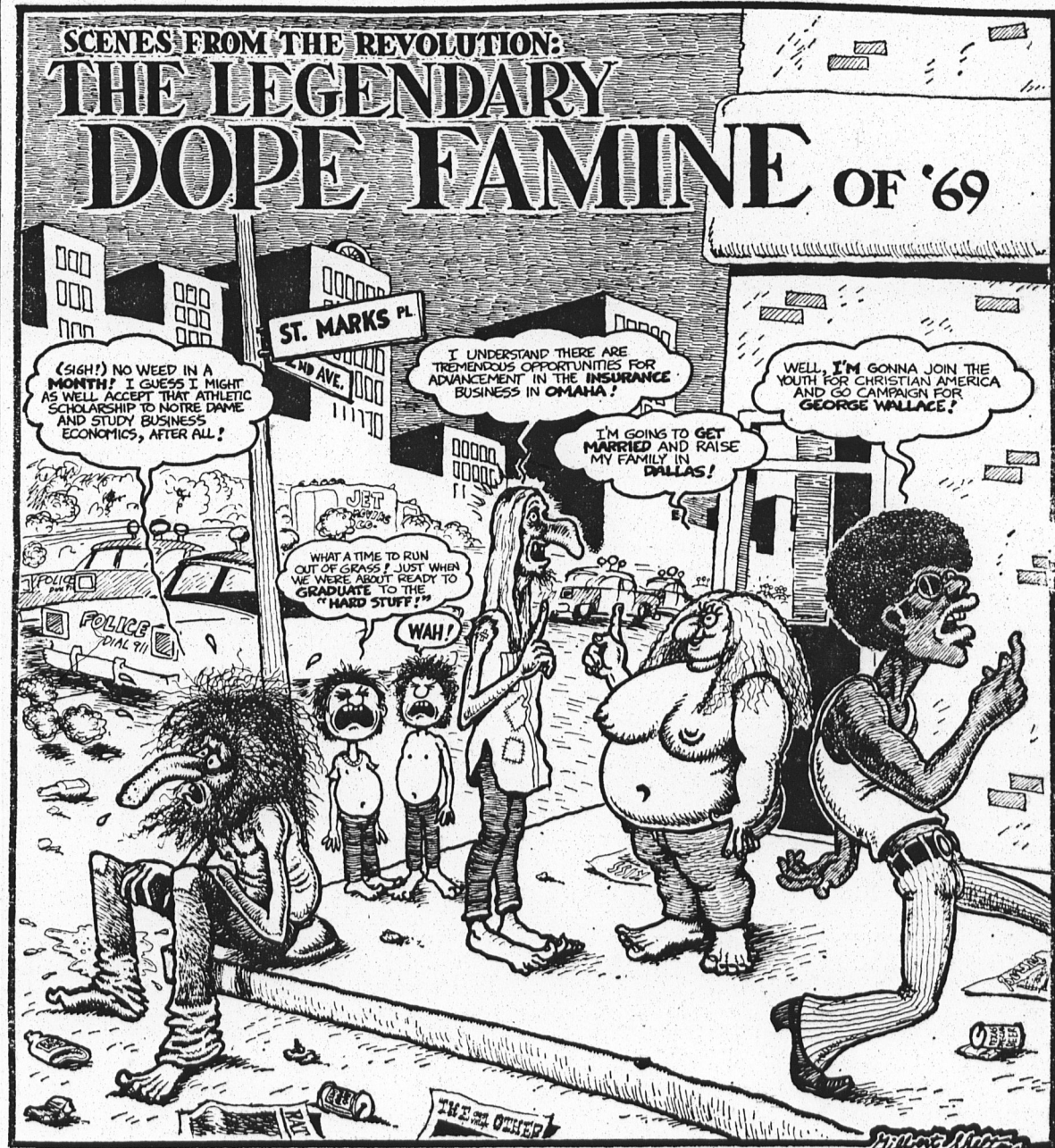
When I arrived a few years ago in this country, I came with two firm purposes in mind. The first one was to obtain my degree in Political Science, and the second, and perhaps most important, was to become a little more acquainted with that country of which I had heard so much. Yes, that country upon which almost all our economy depended and is still depending. I wanted to know the people, to live with them, to see if it was true that the people of the United States were cold and conformist. To see as well if the political system was what the American people claim it to be — a democratic system in which all the citizens enjoy the same rights. I also wished to establish close contact with the students and to find out if they were as conforming and indifferent as so many of the Latin American people have claimed. My aim was, with a knowledge of these factors, to find an answer to a question that has been bothering me for so many years. "Why haven't relations between Latin America and the United States been as good as we would like them to be?"

Before writing any further, I would like to make it very clear that it is almost impossible in such a brief article to fully answer that question or to write down all the impressions I have had after having lived here for more than four years. But it is possible to state in part what could be the answer or the solution according to what I have seen and learned in this country.

I have reached the conclusion that relations haven't improved and will not improve until the lack of communication between our people and the people of the United States could be at least partly diminished. When I say people, I want to make a very clear distinction between people and government. The distinction is great when we consider all the dictatorial governments throughout Latin America which, in fact, do not represent the ideas or wishes of the people. Therefore, when this government emphasizes the fact that it is trying to improve relations with the people of Latin America, what it is really doing is improving the relationship between the governments, which is something completely different.

This lack of real communication is due to political, economic, and sociological factors of which I am sure many leaders of this country, as well as several Latin American leaders, are very well aware. The problem is not so much in the knowledge of these existing factors, but in the manner in which we are trying to resolve them. One of the most obvious examples of this was the recent trip made by the Governor of New York, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, who was sent as a special envoy, representing President Nixon, to Latin America. I, for one, sincerely believe in the good intention of the President when he made the decision to send the Governor on this trip. I also believe it was his wish to improve the relations between this country and the Latin American nations. I am sure that he has recognized the past errors this country has made in dealing with our countries. But if we view the trip objectively, we must admit that in reality, it far from improved relations between our people. As I have stated before, it just improved, if any, the relations between the governments which, as I have also said, is

(Continued on Page 11)



# MUSOCK

THIS IS MUSOCK #4 OF THE RICHMOND TIMES & YOU KNOW WE'RE GONNA KNOCK YA, ROCK YA, MUSOCK IT TO YA NOW . . .

Sorry to miss the first issue but i was up in the woods getting my head together so i could face yet another semester of school. meanwhile the rock summer of 69 included several heavies. . . .

TOMMY, CAN YOU SEE ME? the who ripped & roared all over the world with the first rock opera to hit the scene but since i discussed that in musock #3 last semester, let's move on to

RUNNING, JUMPING, STANDING STILL spider john koerner (late of koerner, ray & glover) combined with willie murphy to record a sensational album at elektra's paxton lodge studio on the feather river. involved is hard, funky good time rock. an album you must have . . . stoned out classic is what it is . . . especially dig on cuts 2 & 6 on side one . . . sidestep & goodnight and cuts 1&2 on side 2 . . . red palace & i ain't blue. . . .

BAMBOO . . . this one was recorded at the same place as spiders album . . . in the group is dave ray, also late of koerner ray & glover & this album is good—it might not be quite the classic that the other is, but its goood . . . its well worth the bread, and i'm sure we can expect more good things from bamboo.

BLIND FAITH rumor is that they've broken up, and i sure do hope so . . . that would be best for all involved . . . the album is basically garbage, but one cut . . . cant seem to find my way home . . . is beautiful . . . clapton has been putting out the worst music for over a year now, but don't discourage . . . read on . . .

A IS FOR APPLE, Z IS FOR ZAPPLE & L IS FOR JACKIE LOMAX . . . the jackie lomax album was released this summer on apple records . . . vocals by lomax, guitars by eric clapton, george harrison, larry knechtel & several others, keyboards by nicky hopkins & others, drums by richard starkey, bass guitar by paul mc cartney, & assorted other instruments by assorted other great musicians. this album is one of the five best of the year, clapton is beautiful & so is lomax, as to the way the appearing beatles are . . . you all must know how great it must be . . . rolling stone nicky hopkins is his usual self and so it is a must . . . almost as good as

CROSBY, STILLS & NASH . . . the byrds were dynamic, the springfield were a country staple, and the hollies were underated but great . . . nevertheless, crosby stills & nash are better . . . nowadays they are crosby, stills, nash & young . . . but still great.

MOUNTAIN—LESLIE WEST . . . felix papalardis new cream . . . lead guitar played by the fat lead that usta be the pride of the vagrants . . . felix plays keyboards including keyboard bass & believe me he should be ashamed . . . the album is stoned out garbage . . . with the exception of 2 cuts . . . the best is long red but dont waste your money on this album unless you like the idea of buying everything.

BREAD . . . polish superproduced elektra monster . . . this album sounds like 12 singles but nevertheless it is good — i would give it a 79% rating, nice relaxin smoothrock.

FAIRPORT CONVENTION . . . this is their first u. s. release, but this english group has had three previous albums in the mother country . . . they are great, their roots are medieval folk a la pentable, but the end result is good rock . . . yet another to buy

NRBQ . . . dont waste your time . . .

JAMES TAYLOR, ANOTHER APPLE DANDY . . . although it took me a week to get into this album, it is dynamic . . . its soft & sweet, unlike the usual type of music i prefer . . . aint it just like a friend of mine to hit me from behind? buy james & within 2 weeks you wont be sorry . . .

THRU THE PAST DARKLY . . . this album is not a rolling stones album! it is a scheme to make money by our old friends london records — anyway, i dont recommend buying it since london wouldnt even let our stones have the album jacket of their choice on beggars banquet . . . imagine, putting honky tonk women on the album without cant always get what you want . . .

on the other hand . . . LOOKING BACK . . . by john mayall is a collection of previously unreleased cuts by mayalls various bands . . . it is supremo as are most mayall albums . . . especially side 2—

ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN . . . the first release after 2 years by the youngbloods is great if you are a youngbloods freak buy this one cause it is even better than the other 2 . . . if you havent turned on the youngbloods are outasite . . .

time out . . . sorry that these reviews are such mini versions, but since so much has gone down since the last musock i feel compelled to let you know about all of or at least some of what has gone down.

MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE . . . tracy nelson & mother earth are back again, but this one isnt quite as good as the last & first one . . . the new vocalist, rev stalling is really good, in fact all of the vocals are good, but this album lacks much of the good feeling of the first . . . it is still good enough to buy, but have no expectations . . .

stand . . . STAND UP . . . jethro tull . . . good shit, different cuts that are reminiscent of their first lp, so if you can dig em cop it.

there will be more from the summer albums in the next musock including joe cocker, tony kosinec, spirit, moby grape, love rhinoceros early birds, poco, donovan, the band, the beatles and many more & more yet . . . but alas time does not permit me to do it now . . .

in the depression department . . . after being disbanded, my band manager to get together for one gig & one rehearsal, both of which are or were surprisingly good. we had finally managed to cop some heavy money bookings upstate but unfortunately my bass player fized out in the mind and copped a bolt. shortly thereafter he was followed by my drummer — so, the band that was once called empathy, & then pre-empathy is now post pre-empathy (apathy?, antipathy?) we are in desperate need of a drummer & bass & keyboard and/or guitar . . . for info see me

may peace reign over depression which seems to be raining heavy now daniel valley

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## Latin Relations . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

something completely different.

In many cases, the simple fact is that in those countries in which a dictator is the head of the government, the Governor's visit, instead of having a beneficial outcome, resulted in a negative one. The reason for this is clear when we consider that every person, whether he be a student, a farmer, or a professional living in those countries headed by a dictator, saw the Governor as an enemy collaborating with and therefore helping to sustain this unwanted government. As a consequence, the gap between our peoples has become even greater.

I am well aware that the United States government tried to do the best it could, but I am also aware that President Nixon does not have advisors who really understand our people. On the other hand, and we must be just as clear about this, the Latin Americans in many instances don't really understand this country or its leaders either. When President Nixon announced his desire to improve relations with Latin America, this idea was met with ridicule by a good majority of Latin Americans who didn't honestly trust in his good will. But why shouldn't we? Until when must we continue this lack of understanding and confidence between us?

As I have told many of my fellow Latin American students, "Let us wait and see what he is going to offer us. He may really want to do something worthwhile in this matter." As a Latin American student I feel terribly discouraged when I observe such things. I know that the gap between our countries and the United States is getting bigger, no matter what Mr. Rockefeller said upon his return to Washington.

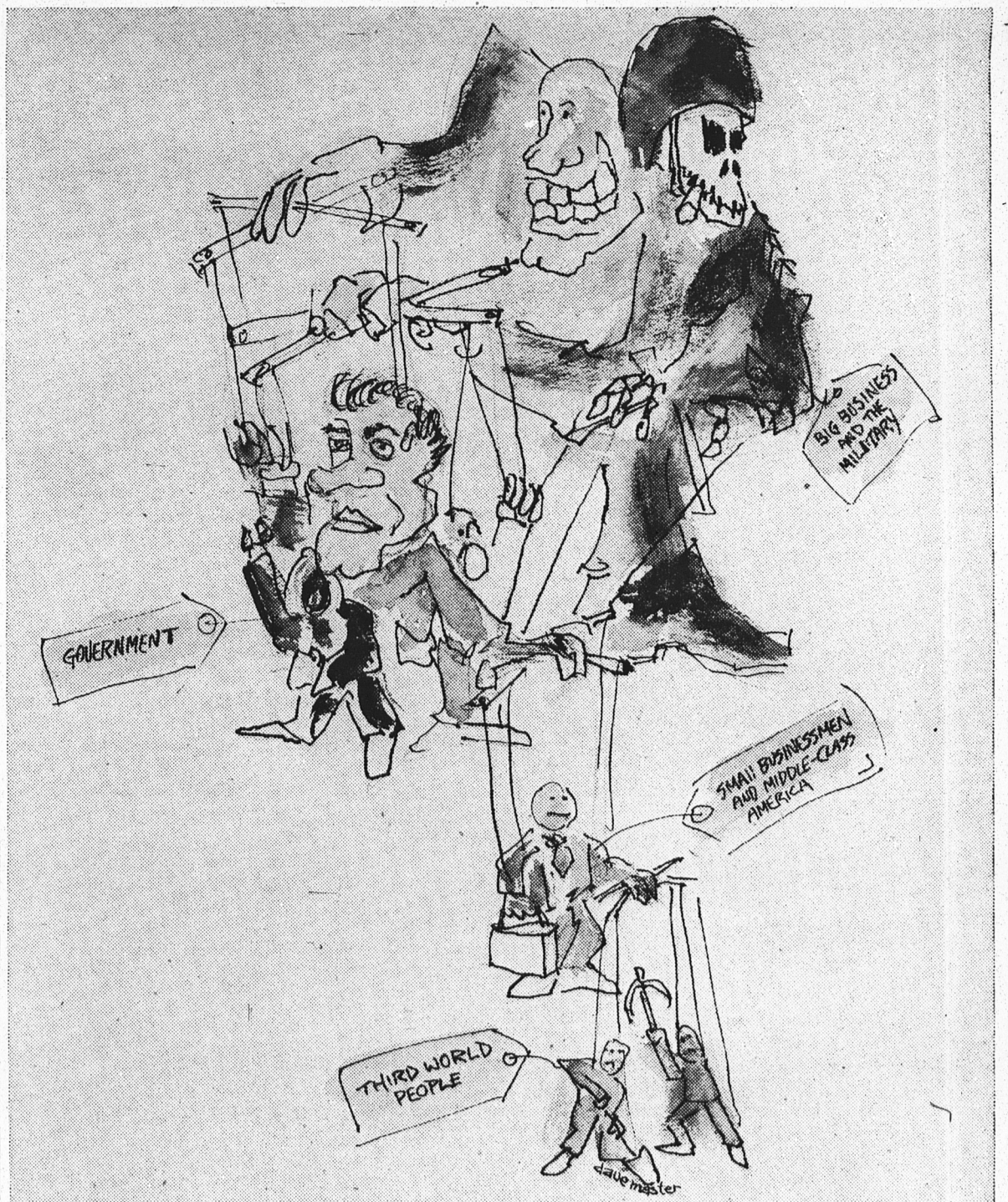
My last hope rests with the young people both here and in Latin America. The students with whom I have had discussions seem to understand, to a greater extent, our problems and necessities. They seem to be very interested not only in the problems of their own country, but in the world situation in general. These young people are going to be the future leaders of this country. Together with the future leaders of Latin America, I hope to see our nations united by ties of true friendship and understanding among the peoples themselves, and not merely by a superficial friendship between the governments. Only in this way can we Latin Americans hope to achieve the economic and political independence of which we are so desirous.

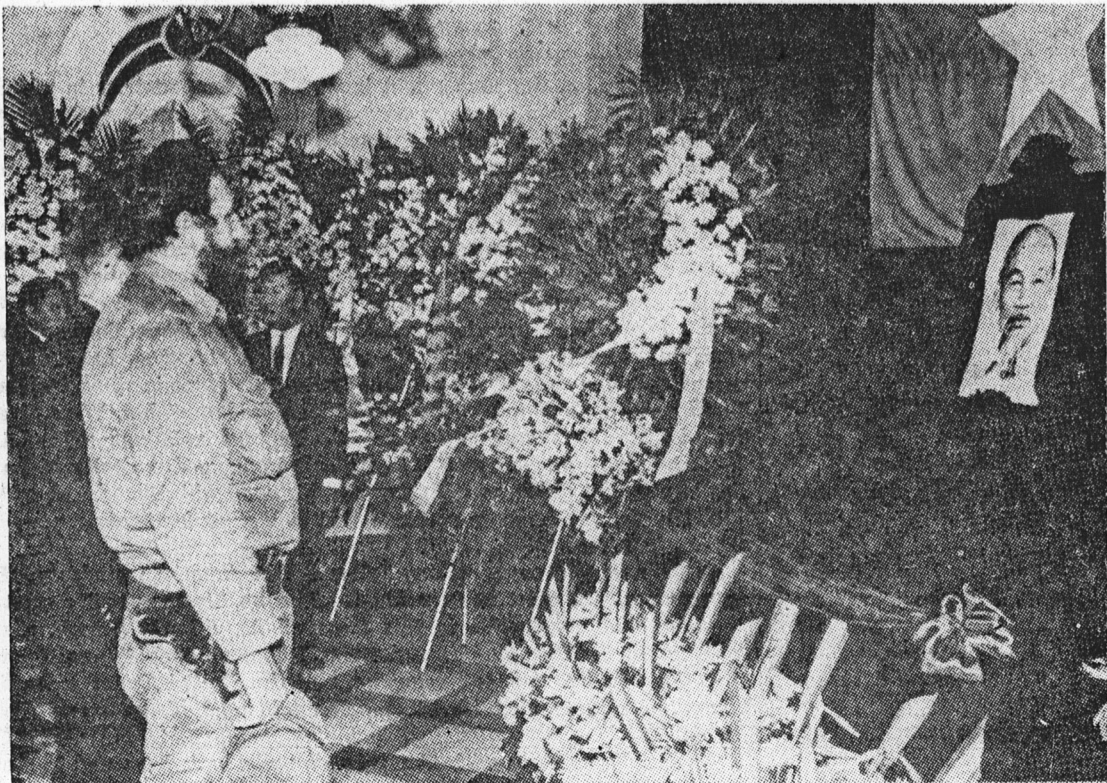
## Korean Students Protest

SEOUL (LNS) — The South Korean students who have been vigorously protesting against the dictatorship of President Chung Hee Park are getting the General Hershey treatment.

The students had been suspended from school for their widespread protests against Park's plans to extend his Presidency against the provisions of the Constitution.

Army call up papers have been issued to Anh Tai Hwan, a student leader at Kyungbook University in Taegu, as well as other student activists.





## Cuba's Tribute to Ho



## CUNY Task Force . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

are early commitments of budgetary support by the city and state so that facilities and staff can be obtained. It is estimated that if all high school graduates are offered admission, 10,400 more freshmen will register next year than this year. The cost would be \$50,000,000 above the regular budget.

"It is the most critical and crucial issue facing the city and the university," Dr. Newton cautioned. "We cannot fail to meet the challenge and we dare not raise false hopes."

He looks to the chancellor and the Board of Higher Education to deal with government fiscal decision-makers to obtain the required

financial support while the task force and its counterpart on each campus work out the academic program and facilities logistics.

This is not the first time Dr. Newton has served on a university task force. In 1966 it was the Special Task Force on the Future of The Baruch School, which eventually led to the designation of the independent Baruch College, and in the period 1964-1968 he was a member of the City College President's Task Force on Educationally Disadvantaged Youth. He organized the SEEK program at Baruch.

Dr. Newton was born in Brooklyn, earned his baccalaureate degree cum laude and later his Master of Arts and Ph.D. from New York University.

Richmond College Music Society invites ALL STUDENTS, FACULTY and STAFF to join or form musical groups.

Our chorus meet on Tuesday and Thursday at 4:30 in Room 506 at St. Marks.

The Instrumental group meets Monday and Wednesday at 4:30 in Room 506 at St. Marks.

The next meeting of the Society will be on October 20th, Room 506 St. Marks. The purpose of this meeting will be to consider formation of groups.

If you are interested in joining, but are unable to attend meetings at these hours, please leave your name and schedule of free time in our group advisor, Professor Mattfeld's office on the 6th floor of the Stuyvesant building.



7 little, 8 little, 9 little Indians . . . and Mets Champs!

## High School Students . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

"We place ourselves at a psychological disadvantage, ill-equipped for conflict, unless we properly assess the ultimate objective of the new left. The school is the target, the symbol of the state, the epitome and embodiment of society's corruptions . . .

"In more and more schools the search for a cause ultimately re-

sults in success. Masses of students are radicalized, accepting the militant's cause as their own. The school bubbles with excitement; the halls and cafeteria buzz with a continual, conspiratorial caucusing. Sometimes supported by dissident teachers and community extremists, they demand action — now!"

## Underground Threatened By Hayes' Bust

By MARTY JEZER

Underground Press Service

Last summer we drove through Salt Lake City on our way East from California. Salt Lake City is dead and desolate, especially in the wee hours of the morning. Where's the action? Nary a gas station is open. Only the Bus Terminal offers coffee. Our long hair and freak clothing attract attention to young guys with crew cuts join our table. They're AWOL from the military. One faces a court martial for possession of acid. The other simply has the good sense to want out. Can we help them?

Being Movement people, we have some helpful information. People to contact in Canada. A lawyer who can get them to Sweden. A person with contacts in France. They write all this down, we wish them luck and it's back to the open road. We do not know if they made it to freedom.

The underground railroad is an old and cherished American institution. We all know about the Quakers and abolitionists helping slaves slip out of the Southland to freedom. Today's underground railroad is largely unorganized, growing up spontaneously to meet the needs of GI's who want out of the military. It's made up of all types of people. Quakers and Movement people, but also unpolitical freaks, liberals and straights. Some work at it full time. Others become "stationmasters" and "conductors" to help out a friend, or even strangers in uniform who ask if they can help. The federal government is, of course, uptight.

Early this year the feds busted Jim Hayes on charges that he did "willfully, knowing and unlawfully attempt and endeavor to entice and procure Robert F. Keese, Jr., being then and there a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, to desert from . . ." Hayes faces 3 years in prison and a \$2,000 fine. But even more important, his case is viewed as a test case. If the government wins a conviction on him, they'll move to destroy the entire underground railroad.

Getting busted is not a new experience for Hayes. Besides the standard number of jailings for peace actions, there are pending pot charges in New Hampshire and Massachusetts (at least one of which he'll beat on appeal) and a probation violation in Long Island, the result of a previous dope conviction. So Hayes faces 16 years in jail, which is only half of what Abbie Hoffman faces on various charges, but is still a hunk out of a man's life.

The government does not like left wing politics or bi-sexual hippy/dippy acid heads. Hayes is both, which possibly accounts for the personal attention the FBI has given him these past few years. Hayes' notoriety stems from his activities in the peace movement prior to 1967, at a time when the Movement was basically straight, middle-class and nothing if not earnest. This goes back to a time when people were concerned about the number of people who would march in a peace parade or sign an ad in the *New York Times* and worried about how respectable they looked. Phrases like "alternative lifestyle" had not yet been coined and only junkies used dope. The most militant activists, the pacifists of CNVA who used to swim out to intercept Polaris subma-

rines and attempt to board them, frowned on drugs and sex in the line of duty. Hayes was a CNVA organizer for awhile, but his lifestyle could not be accommodated by traditional Movement attitudes so he split.

In 1966 he coordinated the Boston to Cape Cod Walk for Peace, which one Movement historian recalls as a "walking pot party." Traditionalists in the Movement were not happy with what went on during the walk and deemed it a failure. Hayes felt it was a great success. For the first time the Movement made an appeal to the still-embryonic youth underground. Without any rhetoric or sloganeering, the walk made the point that people in the Movement are freer and have more fun. And the kids who watched it pass dug this fast. Lessons about racism and anti-imperialism came later. Hayes' basic insight was that the Movement had to reach young people in terms of their own lives and show them that there exists a better way of living — an alternative — to the dull, boring, dehumanizing lifestyle of their parents and neighbors.

That winter, Hayes organized a peace happening on the Boston Commons, that could probably be classified as the first be-in. The plan was to build the world's largest snowman, but there was not enough snow. Instead, these Kids For Earth, as Hayes called the pre-hippy hippies, frolicked in the snow and created the first ripples of underground community in Boston.

As the psychedelic and political left gradually merged, Hayes kept active in both. Working for the Straight movement, on the one hand, organizing be-ins, community happenings, rock concerts on the other. And all the while the feds, as well as the local police, watching him and often harassing him as well.

"In January, 1967," recalls Hayes, "this soldier called me and said he wanted to talk. He refused to come to my office or my home, so we met at a subway stop in Dorchester." Robert Keese was AWOL. "He said he couldn't take military discipline, missed his wife and was scared shit about going to Vietnam."

So Hayes gave him shelter and got him safely to Canada with false identity papers. As it turned out, Keese returned to his unit and in May, 1968, was given an undesirable discharge. Two weeks later the feds began investigating Hayes.

A defense committee has been set up on his behalf. Usually, a defense committee includes names of people representing all political tendencies, so as to appeal to more people. Hayes' defense committee reads like a who's who of freakdom: Allen Ginsberg, Abbie Hoffman, Fug Ed Sanders, who else, plus a few more straight if no less radical types like Dave Dellinger. But setting up a committee is pretty dull stuff, so when Hayes is not writing letters, licking envelopes and being the gay scenes editor for WIN Mag-

(Continued on Page 15)

# Theater News

By Maris Kushner

This semester might very well prove to be a most dramatic one for Richmond College students. Already in progress for Fall productions are *The Balcony*, by Jean Genet, and a return performance of *The Mama*, by Marc Suss.

Professor David Woodman of the Theatre Arts Dept. will be directing *The Balcony*, and he has set the scene in revolutionary South America. There was a marvelous turn out for readings of the play, with great responses from students not enrolled in the Theatre Arts curriculum. *The Balcony* will be, for the first time, an intra-college production. This will enable non-theatre students at Richmond to participate. The crew chiefs have been chosen, and if you would like to help out (lighting, costumes, construction, etc.), please contact the Production Assistant, Sam Agar, at 442-8592. *The Balcony* is scheduled for performances on November 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22 in the Theater, 350 St. Marks Place. Ticket information will be announced towards the end of October.

*The Mama* is scheduled for Tuesday evening, October 14th. There will be no admission charge for this one night performance, and pass tickets will be distributed at the Concert/Lecture office on the first floor at 130 Stuyvesant Place. *The Mama* will be presented in the Theater at 350 St. Marks Place.

Theater 81, a total student endeavor, is making plans for a production this semester of plays written by Richmond students. If you have written a play, have any ideas for a play, or are interested in behind the scenes work, please contact Sam Agar. All entries and ideas will be considered as possibilities for production.

In preparation for the Theater Institute this Spring, there will be a sensitivity training course for those students interested in participating in the program. The course will be conducted by Dr. Harvey Tilker, an ex-Richmonder now teaching at Stonybrook. Dr. Tilker will be at Richmond College one day a week this semester to set the foundations for this central workshop, which will cover all aspects of the theater.

# Movie In Review

By TONY DIRAIMONDO

If you like to see all the women in the world running around with nothing on from the waist up, then *Fanny Hill* is the picture for you. However, if you are looking for something with a plot, or fragments of a plot, don't bother, you'll be greatly disappointed.

The action begins with this virgin working in a "house of ill repute" (believe it or not). She meets her first "client" and tells him about her situation. He laughs, tell her that she can't work there, because she is not "that kind of a girl," and then takes her out on his boat, and she's no longer a virgin.

After he leaves she finds somebody else; has an affair with him, his chauffeur, and everybody else, and breaks off. She finds another guy, he dies, leaves her a bundle of money, so now she's a rich whore instead of a poor whore.

Around this time the first guy comes back and they jump into bed and finally the movie ends.

Throughout the movie all you could look forward to was who she was going to have next. There was no plot, no message, nothing to keep the audience interested except naked women, and the audience gets tired of seeing them after a while.

Giving credit where credit is due, I will admit that the music in the background was very good, and the singer was great. There isn't any more credit you can give to the movie beyond that.

I don't think I would see the movie again even if I was paid and I would never recommend it to anyone . . . "Long live good movie makers."

# Open Admissions . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Freshmen Centers	14,000
College of Education and Community Service	1,000
Replacement from Evening to Day Session Enrollment	2,000
Increase Opening Capacity of Community College Number Eight	1,250
Opening Community Colleges Nine and Ten	2,000
John Jay College of Criminal Justice	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,250</b>

The 21,250 additional students accommodated by these programs will provide an 80% increase above the 26,550 freshmen intake now called for in the Master Plan for 1970.

## Strategy for Admissions

Any strategy for admissions should be structured to maximize the implementation of the following criteria:

- That the standards of the colleges be retained;
- That the colleges be integrated;
- That there be upward and lateral movement within the system;
- That the preference of the students as to choice be, to the extent possible, honored; and
- That the system be easily understood by the public.

The range of admissions strategies is quite extensive; however, five basic systems seem to encompass most of the suggested alternatives. It must be recognized that, in all cases, the underlying assumption is that all students who apply and wish to enter the University would be admitted. Therefore, the system decided upon provides for the allocation of students between various units or programs and not admission or rejection of any student.

A. The community colleges' admissions procedure provides for the direct admission of students into each program rather than to the institution. In a similar fashion, the senior colleges could admit directly into programs such as education, nursing, or engineering. Under this plan, all the colleges would have varying admissions standards based upon the availability of places and the number of students who apply to the specific programs. Based on the supply and demand factors, the admissions cut-off for different programs within one institution may vary.

B. Admit students based upon a massive extension of our present system. This would call for the retention of the cut-off point system at the senior and community colleges and the expanded use of the SEEK and College Discovery special procedures.

C. Students could be admitted via the present system of academic index coupled with the admission of some students based upon geographic groupings which could be the high school of graduation, borough of residence, election district of residence, or some other similar formula.

D. A random selection process could be instituted for the allocation of students to the senior and community colleges.

E. Each college could be given the authority to recruit and admit its entire freshman class any way it deems appropriate. Given that there will be enough places throughout the system for all students who wish to enroll and that the colleges can be held to the number of new students for which budget support is provided, all applicants would eventually be accepted to some institution.

If acceleration of the goal of open admissions to September 1970 becomes the Board's policy, a program of consultation and planning will be required of the Chancellor and a feasibility study should be completed rapidly. The University should know by October 1st if it is to prepare for such expansion for September, 1970.

# Letter To Dick . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

that must have dissent or it will suffer the same fate as that of the Greek city-state, that of unquestioning loyalty leading to eventual extinction.

While the war soaks up our money, so do other military efforts. As things now stand the civilization of the world will be thoroughly destroyed by any nuclear war from fallout alone — even if the bombs all explode over deserts and empty oceans. Why then do we sink billions into an ABM defense, we already have the doomsday machine, what's the sense of re-killing the dead or protecting their already lifeless bodies from further mutilation?

You have so distorted national priorities that even us laymen can see you're wrong. What is the sense of building a SST to fly from London to New York in three hours (instead of the now six hours), when all one will see in New York (that is assuming one survives the three hour trip on the highways that are little better than obstacle courses) is a dead city filled with crime, death, suffering, decay, and utter despair? Who in their right mind would want to hurry to see that?

And your big drive to stop me from smoking my marijuana is pure hypocrisy. What about your cigarettes and your cocktail parties?

I used to take refuge from your world in my world of art, peace, love, drugs, music, and happiness, but now I see that your world is so diseased that it is ruining mine; so from now on I'm going to fight your world until it is dead.

I, as a student, am not alone in my protest. Labor unions have to strike and be destructive to the economy and the people, but it is the only way in which they get what they need — because the government has also forgotten them. In Latin America there is protest. Fidel Castro and Che Guevara tried (and in Castro's case succeeded) to get Latin America out of the grips of your hypocrisy and help the repressed of this hemisphere to become really free.

So, Dick, you worry about some Asian war, don't listen to my protests and the protests of the oppressed and needy in this hemisphere — but don't turn around, or you might see creeping up on you the Second American Revolution.

# Student Government Rips Budgets . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

The only budget not cut was that of the Student Government itself. Since the council members have a vested interest in the SC budget, they could not, despite the protest of Roy Goldblatt, bring themselves to cut their own funds.

\* \* \*

The original SG wrote into Richmond's First constitution that after 2 years the constitution be reviewed and revised as needed. That time is now here, and the council is directing its energies to this matter. Later this semester students will have the opportunity to vote on a new constitution and elect new leaders.

Follow Up . . .

The last RCA meeting invalidated the entire Student Government budget on the grounds that most of the clubs who had their budgets cut did not have representation at the budget meeting. On October 9, another SG meeting was held and everything was straightened out. The Science Club and the Music Society had their budget cuts restored, and the special Club's Speaker Fund now has enough money to make it realistic.

However, the new budgets are all depending on the SG receiving \$13,000 which was left over from last year's budget. The Richmond College Board of Directors (8 students and 7 faculty members) has the power to release these funds. *The Times* will soon be putting out a flyer identifying these 15 dudes. It's up to you to rap to them.

J. H.



## Who Is Kenny Meyers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Read the agreement!!!! Incidentally, Steve, those loans are to bona-fide students aren't they? If not, who stands the loss????

Why is it that \$239.91 owed to the bookstore since January 31, was only recently paid? Why is it that it may take as long as 4 months for the book-store to notify the college of the actual sum owed? In most cases 6 months have lapsed before delinquent accounts are realized. I guess this is why some students were able to graduate, others to relocate, without ever having paid their accounts. Since none of these outstanding debts exceed \$42.00 and others are as low as \$5.00, what justification can there be in defense of a \$791.81 deficit?

And what of the \$2,000.00 currently on loan? Shall we continue on this course of negligent action — Why????

At registration, during which time this research was being compiled, a spot-check of 15 students placed on a "stop list" for being in arrears, were permitted to register; some had even received additional loans.

By the close of registration a detailed report of the matter was completed. This information was made available to various members of RCA. It was also made available — BUT REFUSED — to SC. It saw fit, however, to initiate its do-nothing "Ad Hoc Committee" — Why????

The events of the RCA meeting of 9/29 whereby the transfer of the Revolving Loan Fund budget was directed to SC can only be interpreted as an attempt by RCA to prostitute its fiscal responsibilities, for the Board's action negates Resolution #3 of 9/8/69; thereby relinquishing its control in the matter. And why? Does the Board fear "adverse" student activism? Should it? The concept of student control over student fees is indeed a positive one, or at least it could be. If, as the facts seem to warrant, student representatives prove to be inept in these matters, with whom then does fiscal responsibility lie, if not RCA.

To date SC's ad-hoc committee to look into the problems plaguing the fund has failed to materialize.

What indeed is the primary function of Student Government if it is not to acknowledge its responsibility to the student body as a whole? If SC is incapable of dealing with the problems at hand — or even attempting to — it should in fact resign en masse.

As members of the Richmond College Community we all share a common responsibility. When that responsibility is prostituted by one it is prostituted by all. Irresponsible radicals, too, are held accountable, for their contempt is incapable of justifying actions fostering irresponsibility. The debacle of the last RCA meeting in which radical elements were permitted to sound off with meaningless accusations — which proved to be rather boring — is in part responsible for the publication of this article at this time. Unsubstantiated charges of price gouging, etc., etc., etc., by the book-store led to a motion being passed to "re-evaluate" Richmond College's contract with the bookstore. Another motion sought to transfer short term investment funds [U.S. Treasury Notes] to a banking institution (Chase Manhattan included). Since, they reasoned, these monies do in some abstract manner — they didn't explain, but, of course, they never do — contribute to the war effort (I guess Vietnam). It seemed of little concern to these persons that monies earned on interest too is in an equally abstract manner, a contributor. I could not understand why my alternative motion — to simply put the monies in a tin box — was denied.

On the whole I wonder how such individuals can be invested with such important business as the conduct of legitimate government. But, having seen more of the great world, and the means of obtaining and the motives for giving, my wonder is diminished.

Just who is Kenny Meyers? Kenny Meyers does not exist and yet, this invisible farce was able to receive and spend an award granted to him from the Revolving Loan Fund. [Incidentally, that's part of your student activities fee that went by-by].

SC has forfeited any claim it may have had as responsible representatives of the student body. Surely RCA has prostituted theirs. It would be most revealing to examine their motives. There do exist at least three distinct possibilities. Firstly, by granting such broad legislative authority to an inept student government, do they conspire that said government will fall flat on its face, thereby fiscal matters will revert back to them by default? Secondly, is their fear of adverse student activism by radicals really as dominating as to have produced the scurrying and frantic attempts to disassociate themselves from their legitimate fiscal responsibilities? And thirdly, is it simply that they just don't give a damn?

The problems confronting student government have resulted in part from widespread student apathy. This, however, cannot and must not be construed as an attempt to absolve student government from having prostituted its primary responsibility to properly govern in behalf of the entire student body. With the influx of more than 500 new undergraduates it is conceivable, though highly unlikely, that student participation in government affairs will constructively increase. This madness can be stopped.

The Richmond Times offers an effective means by which student views can be publicized. I would personally appreciate your views on this subject — broad as it may be.

Let me sum up by publicly stating that I will make [2nd offer] my findings available to SC and RCA, if so directed. And if no action is taken within 30 days of this publication, I intend to forward transcripts of this article and my findings to the Board of Higher Education for further action.

**ON OCTOBER 20**

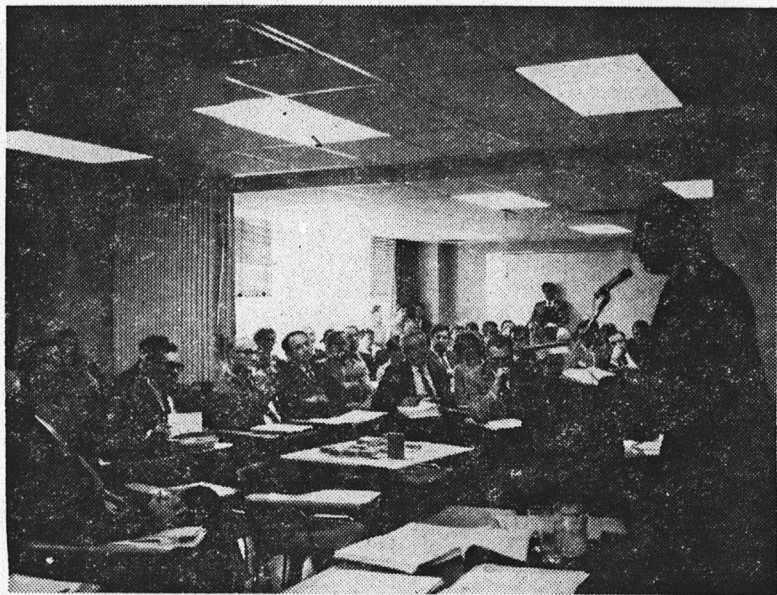
There will be a Meeting of the

**RICHMOND COLLEGE  
ASSOCIATION**

**Approval of Club Budgets will be  
a prime topic of discussion.**

**All Students, Faculty, and Staff  
are Members of RCA.**

**Check Bulletin Boards for Time, Place  
and Further Details.**



Schueler addresses the Faculty.

## New Grading System Proposed

The Committee on Admissions and Standing proposes the following two (2) year experiment in lieu of the current grading system:

1. That the faculty recognize the following three (3) systems as operative: ABCDF, HPF, Credit/No Credit.
2. That each student select, during the first month of each Semester the system by which he wishes to be graded in each course. The consistency of a student's choices is his own responsibility.

### COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSAL

The Committee on Admission and Standing, in urging this proposal, in no way makes light of the obligation of faculty members to evaluate student's work. However, the Committee can not but be skeptical about any one grading system as the ideal purveyor of that evaluation. Moreover, the Committee recognizes the existence of profound differences of opinion (among faculty and among students) on the grading system. And it recognizes, too, that the best way to deal with these real differences is not necessarily to settle on an indifferent compromise — as many now regard the HPF system. Most important, the proposal is intended as an experiment, not as an ultimate solution to the problem

of grades. We are curious to know how students will use their new "freedom" and how they will feel about their increased responsibilities. And perhaps it will also be interesting to discover what difference, beyond the obvious inconvenience of bookkeeping, this three track grading system will make to the faculty.

!

**Poetry Reading**

**DENISE  
LEVERTOV**

**October 20**

**Rm. 603 5 PM**

!

## G.R.E. Info.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Educational Testing Service announced today that undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for the GRE is October 25, 1969. Scores from this administration will be reported to the graduate schools before December 1. Students planning to register for the October test date are advised that applications received by ETS after October 7 will incur a \$3.00 late registration fee. After October 10, there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date can be processed.

The other five test dates are December 13, 1969; January 17, February 28, April 25 and July 11, 1970. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates. Choice of test dates should be determined by the requirements of graduate schools or fellowships to which one is applying. Scores are usually reported to graduate schools five weeks after a test date.

The Graduate Record Examinations include an Aptitude Test of general scholastic ability and Advanced Tests measuring achievement in 21 major fields of study. Full details and registration forms for the GRE are contained in the 1969-70 Bulletin of Information for Candidates. The Bulletin also contains forms and instructions for requesting transcript service on GRE scores already on file with ETS. This booklet may be available on your campus or may be ordered from: Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540; Educational Testing Service, Box 1502, Berkeley, California 94701; Educational Testing Service, 960 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

## READ THE NEWSLETTER

Do you read the  
**Dean of Students  
Newsletter?**

Even if you find the tone flip, the humor bad, the style rugged and the admonitions confused, better read it anyway. If you can't enjoy it, read it in self-defense. It contains a steady stream of information and advice germane to your academic journey to Richmond. It comes out EVERY MONDAY and may be picked up in the lobby, cafeteria, division offices and the Office of the Dean of Students.

# "Triple T" Project

## Training the Teachers of Teachers

The "triple T" project has started on Staten Island. The project is being supported by the federal government. It is designed to improve instruction at the elementary and secondary school levels through improving teacher training. The project on Staten Island is being administered locally by the City University of New York as part of a Northeastern cluster of colleges included in "Triple T." The local "Triple T" project is being directed by Herbert N. Hoffman, Associate Professor of Education at Richmond College. Four divisions of the City University are participating in the project. They are: Brooklyn College, Hunter College, CCNY and Richmond College. The local project at each of the CUNY colleges is being conducted independently of the others.

The conceptual framework for the project on Staten Island has been planned to meet the particular needs of this area. However, all local TTT projects will follow the general guidelines set down by the United States Office of Education. Essentially, these guidelines call for the active participation of schools of education, liberal arts faculties, parents, representatives from community organizations, teachers at all grade levels, students, supervisors and administrators at the elementary through college levels. These individuals, working in small groups, will attempt to identify weaknesses in teacher training and will recommend and implement procedures designed to promote more effective teacher training with particular focus being placed upon training teachers in dealing with the various categories of students generally termed "disadvantaged."

### TTT on Staten Island

The procedure employed on Staten Island consists of enlisting the active participation of many individuals who will form small working groups. These will include people who have a direct role in training teachers as well as those non-educators whose backgrounds enable them to offer valuable contributions to the training of teachers.

**Phase I** — In the opening phase of the project on Staten Island, a group of people will meet at Dreyfus Junior High School in Stapleton. This group will consist of:

1. Richmond College undergraduate education students who are currently student teaching at Dreyfus Junior High School.
2. Community representatives from:
  - a. The Stapleton Organized Community Council
  - b. The Youth Board
3. Parents of children attending Dreyfus
4. Regularly licensed teachers at Dreyfus
5. Members of the Liberal Arts faculty at Richmond College
6. Members of the Teacher Education faculty at Richmond College
7. Pupils at Dreyfus as well as other youngsters.

It is felt that these are the people who should be able to identify the general types of weaknesses in training displayed by teachers. They include a sampling of those who currently train teachers as well as others who are vitally concerned with the problem and who can contribute significantly to a restructuring of teacher training.

**Phase II**—In the second phase, the group will explore ways to remedy the weaknesses in teacher preparation that have been identified. This will include examinations of solutions to similar problems in other schools and school systems. It will also include sessions with experts in the field who can contribute important insights.

At this point, after solutions have been proposed, a meeting will be held of the advisers to the TTT project on Staten Island. This advisory group will include the principal of Dreyfus Junior High School, the Dean of Teacher Education at Richmond College, the District Superintendent of Schools, the TTT project Director on Staten Island and representatives from the original working group. The purpose of this meeting will be to examine the proposed experimental plan of action and to provide direction for continued activity.

**Phase III**—The third phase will be devoted primarily to experimentation — feedback — refinement in experimental procedures — analysis of results.

### TTT at PS 14 and at Curtis High School

A similar procedure will be employed at PS 14 in Stapleton and at Curtis High School. This will be done in order to test the effectiveness of the procedure at each school level. Working groups will begin to operate at PS 14 and at Curtis High School shortly after the group at Dreyfus Junior High School begins. There will be opportunities for interchange among groups at the project develops momentum. There will also be opportunity for an interchange of ideas and an examination of experimental procedures among "Triple T" groups in Brooklyn, Manhattan and other areas within the "TTT North Eastern Cluster."

### Outcomes Desired

It is hoped that as an outcome some changes in curriculum and/or methodology will be tried out at Richmond College in the Educational and in the Liberal Arts curricula. In addition, the project may result in changes at the elementary, junior high and senior high school levels in terms of supervision, administration, curriculum and teaching methods.

Other desired outcomes which are intrinsic to the basic nature of the project are:

1. increased sensitivity by Liberal Arts and Education faculty to the needs of the teacher,
2. an increase in opportunities for parents, students and other community people to have a real voice in shaping the education of children,
3. closer collaboration between college and school personnel.

# Do It Now!

By Stan Golove

The faculty is at it again. All talk and no action. For those of you who don't know, the faculty is debating on what changes should be made in the grading system but, again has failed to come up with a solution. I would therefore like to make some suggestions and call on the rest of the student body to make some of their own, or at least let the faculty know that some form of a quick, but well thought-out decision, would be appreciated. The problem is this. The uniqueness of the Richmond marking system has not been accepted by everyone. Richmond students trying to enter Professional Graduate Schools of Engineering and Dentistry, and those seeking employment in similar professional areas have had quite a bit of trouble with the HPF system. It should be pointed out that not everyone is having trouble. President Schueler said recently "we are making good progress with everyone except the engineering and dentistry schools" — they refuse to consider any of our students without ABCDF — type grades." Such places as Bell Telephone Labs and Columbia University have hassled our students, with Columbia asking for regular letter grades, and Bell Labs not even bothering.

Another complaint seems to be that many students feel that their B work is unrewarded. For they are not doing well enough for an H (usually H=90) but feel that they are doing much better than a person who gets the same P, but may just be squeezing through.

So the problems are real and it is time now for the faculty to start working on some new proposals that can be just as novel as the HPF but improved. So I would like to present some proposals that are not necessarily mine but have some merit:

1) There has to be two grading systems — a conventional ABC system and an amended HP system with the student having the option to elect which one he wants course by course to satisfy his needs and goals;

2) There shouldn't be any F grade. It is not needed. It is there just to show that at a discreet period of time in a whole lifetime John Doe didn't know Basic Circuit Theory, and people too often forget that he took it again the following semester and now knows the subject well enough; and it is there to serve as a device to drop students from school. One faculty member remarked last semester "that as long as the student learned the course, it didn't matter to him how many times he took it and that giving that lasting F grade was an unnecessary punishment that served no useful purpose." If a person doesn't do well in the course he should get a "no-credit" or no mark at all to indicate that he even attempted the course. Instead if some check is needed on the student to determine if he is making "satisfactory" progress, why not just institute a credit-time limit such as the completion of, say, twenty-four credits in a year (including summer school). Thus a "slow" student would take only three years to graduate Richmond, and there would be very little need for such things as probation, whippings, bawling out, or

# Student Poet Published

By John Odenthal

Last issue, if you recall (and I'm sure you all recall) it was revealed that Ken Ishibashi (grad. June, '69) had one of his poems selected to appear in a national college poetry journal. As we recently discovered, there was also published in the same issue a poem by another Richmond student, George Bouquio.

Needless to say, it's a great honor for the poet to be selected by this journal. The journal, "Alkahest" printed 39 poems out of 1,551 submitted. Bouquio's poem follows. Read it.

### PENGUINS

Penguin:  
*penguin penguin right,  
 right right,  
 left penguin.*  
 Penguin:  
*left left left  
 penguin.*  
 Penguin:  
*right  
 left  
 right penguin  
 right.*  
 Penguin:  
*penguin penguin penguin,  
 left,  
 left penguin, right  
 penguin,  
 right  
 penguin  
 left.*

### POEM

*a lot of love  
 i found  
 in the dark  
 places  
 where i've been*  
 g. e. bouquio

## Hayes . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

azine, he's out on the street talking up new causes close to his heart. Having intergrated peace with pot, Jim Hayes is now out organizing homosexuals, a cause which may not endear him to the straight types for whom he has to turn to for financial support. That's why he needs support from you, the people of the community. His lawyers believe he has a good chance of winning his case, because the government indicted him on the wrong law. They are volunteering their time, but money is needed for court expenses. If Jim Hayes loses, the underground railroad which has helped more than 55 000 GPs desert to freedom will be in jeopardy. Send money to Jim Hayes Defense Committee, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y. 10012.

other such punishments.

3) The last suggestion is to change the HP system a little. In my opinion, an A or B are both exceptionally high marks and in almost all cases people who get B are just as "smart" as a person with an A, and people with a D are roughly equivalent to those with a C; so why not combine the two groups? An HP system with H being a B or better and P being a D or better.

These were just some suggestions and I would like any criticism of them or any ideas for your own that you may have. But no matter what, let's see if together we can, for once, get our heads together and get something done. now!

# New Head

Frederick H. Burkhardt, 57, recently was elected chairman of New York City's Board of Higher Education, trustees of the 175,000-student City University of New York. He succeeds Porter R. Chandler who has served as board chairman since 1966.

Dr. Burkhardt, president of American Council of Learned Societies and former president of Bennington College, has served on the 21-member board for the past three years.

Earlier this month, in writing to his colleagues of his intention to resign, Mr. Chandler said, "The pressures of my professional practice, family and personal commitments, and considerations of health and age (I am, after all, seventy years old, though I don't like to admit it!) have all combined to impel me to take this step."

During Mr. Chandler's chairmanship, enrollment at CUNY has in-



Porter R. Chandler

creased by 35,000 and the university has established four new senior colleges (York College, Baruch College, Lehman College and Richmond College). The university initiated its affiliation with the new Mount Sinai School of Medicine and started the Hunter College Health Sciences Institute.

Dr. Burkhardt received his A.B. from Columbia University in 1933 and a bachelor of literature from Oxford University in England where he was a fellow at Oriol College from 1933 to 1935. He earned his doctorate in philosophy at Columbia in 1949.

A former member of the philosophy faculty at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Burkhardt served during World War II in the U. S. Naval Reserve, the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. He was deputy director of public affairs for the U. S. High Commissioner of Germany from 1950 to 1951 and was a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO from 1959 to 1964. He is currently a member of the panel on educational research and development of the Office of Science and Technology of the Executive Office of the President to which he was appointed in 1962.

A member of the Bennington faculty, recalling Dr. Burkhardt's presidency there, said "He was known for his candor and fairness. Everyone knew if you went to him, you got a square deal." During his decade at Bennington, Dr. Burkhardt gained national attention for the quality of faculty he was able to attract to that small Vermont college. He was instrumental in stimulating the curriculum and cultural enrichment which helped to establish Bennington's reputation in the academic community.

Dr. Burkhardt's decision to accept the Bennington presidency was made after attending a town meeting there where several Bennington students expressed sharply critical opinions on local issues.

# Viet Nam Moratorium

By ROY GOLDBLATT

After nine years of continuous and escalated fighting, the American people find themselves still engaged in the futile Vietnam War. The prospects for peace are no brighter now, after the slaughter of 43,000 Americans and countless Vietna-

mese, than at any point in the conflict. Nixon's war honeymoon with the congress and the people has come to an end. The lulling of the people into hopes of false security and peace have been exposed. The actions and statements of the President in the past few weeks have served to bring him into his proper perspective. The cast of characters in this "life-drama" have remained the same, only the actors have changed — as with long-running plays, at some juncture, the original cast is replaced by lesser-known actors — Nixon has replaced Johnson, Hugh Scott has the Humphrey role of the stiffer of liberal dissent, and Mansfield has inherited his crony Dirksen's job of defending the opposition party's president.

In an attempt to force the Nixon administration into abandoning this illegitimate step-child of a war, a national moratorium against the Vietnam war has been called for Wednesday, October 15, 1969. The purpose of this moratorium is to show general opposition to the war policies by refraining from the routine that the individual normally follows. Our struggle against the war and the related problems of this society must be prosecuted with tactics similar to those used by the government in putting us in the position we are presently in. As the government used the tactic of escalation, so must we. We must work against the war initially, on October 15, but must also continue and broaden our efforts after that date. The only way to escalate our efforts is through the building of a strong unified organization. In the past, the disorganization of anti-administration forces has aided the United States in carrying-out programs of genocide, racism and imperialism both at home and abroad.

We at Richmond have to work at organizing on two levels: first, at organizing ourselves in order to effectively affect an end to American war and war-related policies, and second and more importantly, helping to organize the high school students who upon graduation will be used as fodder for the war machine. Dave McReynolds, who recently spoke at Richmond, said that the most important individual act a person could commit in opposi-

tion to the government is to "say no!" College students, by saying "no" would be depriving the establishment of the self-perpetuating force of intellectuals which it requires to run the bureaucracy, upon which the society is built. High school students who say "no" create an immediate manpower shortage for the military and those industrial and para-military groups who thrive on the imperialistic and racist policies of American society.

At present, we who are engaged in planning for Moratorium Day on October 15, urge you to join with us in opposing the policies of the Nixon Administration. On October 15, the great majority of classes have been cancelled, in compliance with the decision of the Richmond College faculty to have classes suspended. It is also the policy of the Board of Higher Education to make participation in the Moratorium a matter of individual conscience. In essence, this means that even if your professor has decided to conduct class, you may refuse to attend that class without the risk of academic penalty.

At the time this piece was written, only tentative scheduling arrangements and speaker commitments had been made. It is definite, though, that a speaker from the American Serviceman's Union and the Reverend Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick (who has been active in both the civil rights and anti-war movements) will be present. Rev. Kirkpatrick is also a well-known folk singer. In addition to speakers, there will be continuous music throughout the day in different parts of the building. Music will be both electric and acoustic. A presentation of street theater by Richmond drama students along with films by the Bread and Puppet Theater have been planned during the day. Various workshops will also be held throughout the day. These workshops will center on activities ranging from draft-counseling and resistance through non-violence to community organizing. Final commitments and scheduling will be announced at a later date. So make it your business to join together in pressing for an end to the Vietnam war and the social ills that have accompanied or been caused by it.

**All Students Interested In Publishing  
In the 1969-70**

## LITERARY MAGAZINE

**Should Submit Poetry, Essays, Short Stories,  
Drawings, and all types of Creative Writing  
and Graphics to:**

**THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE, Room 525**

**All material of a literary nature**

**should be typewritten**

**and enclosed in an envelope marked**

**"Literary Magazine."**

**Authors should have a copy of all work  
submitted, as we cannot guarantee return.**

A program of events for

## "VIETNAM MORATORIUM DAY"

at RICHMOND COLLEGE has been scheduled.

### MORATORIUM DAY IS OCTOBER 15

**On that day no instructor is required to hold classes and  
no student is required to attend classes.**

**Please make it a point to support and attend the activities  
on October 15.**

The schedule for the moratorium is as follows:

**9:00-10:00 AM**

Music in the cafeteria on 3rd floor.

**10:00-11:30**

Workshops in non-violence and a draft-counselor from the War Resister's League will be here.

**11:30- 1:00**

**SPEAKERS:**

American Serviceman's Union Representative Rev. Frederrick Douglas Kirkpatrick and Prof. Larry Nachman of the Committee to Defend the Conspiracy.

**1:00- 2:30**

More music — Live Rock groups

**2:30- 4:00**

Workshops in community organizing which will be led by Dr. Michael Wilkens of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital.

**In addition, there will be live music and films after 4:30.**

## BHE Resolution

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Higher Education of the City University at its meeting of September 29, 1969:

RESOLVED, That participation or non-participation in the October 15, moratorium protest regarding the war in Vietnam be regarded as a matter of individual conscience for each student and faculty member and be it further

RESOLVED, That no penalties be imposed on any student or faculty member who does or does not participate, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this position be limited to the events of October 15, 1969.

This resolution is binding on all units of the City University.

## STUDENT FILMS

Featuring . . .

**THE MUTANTS**

**COME**

**(Rex Reed Did)**

**Thursday, October 16**

**8:00 PM — Theatre**

**350 ST. MARKS PLACE — 5th Floor**

## Faculty Votes

### Class Suspension

On September 29, the Faculty of Richmond College by a clear majority voted to suspend classes on October 15, the day of the Vietnam Moratorium. They also agreed that a Teach-In on the War should be held in lieu of classes.

In another important action, the Faculty decided, 31-24, that some alternative to the present HPF grading system was needed. They concluded that a Student Poll was needed to gauge student sentiments on this question before action could be taken. This poll, if held, will take place before the next Faculty Meeting.

This Faculty Meeting marked the first time that students were allowed to vote. Elected student members of Student-Faculty Committees were granted this right last semester.

**Participate in the  
Moratorium!**