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First Woman Appointed

Maria Perez has become the first woman to serve in the cabinet of the chancellor of the City University of New York. Her appointment by Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee as his executive assistant was approved last night by the Board of Higher Education at its regular monthly meeting.

Miss Perez, 28, formerly served for two years as community liaison in the crisis unit of the Mayor's Education Task Force. In that position she worked as a team member representing the Mayor in conflict situations involving schools throughout New York City.

"In that job I was plunged into the middle of teen-age gang wars all over the streets of New York," Miss Perez says. "There were two situations involving shoot-outs that gave me nightmares for weeks and which I still remember vividly. One was at Columbus High School in the South Bronx when 1,000 kids showed up for a meeting with the principal that turned into a gang rumble. The police closed off the street; there was screaming and people were all around and chains flying and I had to put a padlock on my feelings and pull all of the uninvolved kids out of the line of danger. By some miracle, only six or seven kids were injured."

With this background the dark-haired, soft-spoken Miss Perez feels she has gained a foundation for dealing with the toughest of challenges. As the first woman to serve in this post she welcomes the problems and opportunities that will be presented. "I believe that basically all young people want to excel at something," she says, "and every young person in this city — and that includes members of minority groups and women — should have the opportunity to do the best job he can in the field which is of interest to him. I'm going to do the best job I can to make this happen. I believe that if one person can make one small dent toward

effecting change, then maybe the reverberations will start a growing tide that will begin to be felt."

Miss Perez, who graduated from Taft High School in the Bronx, was raised in a family of eight children. She is the second oldest of five boys and three girls. Although she had taken an academic program at Taft the family did not have the money to send her to college and so she began her post high school career as a file clerk in an insurance company. She worked herself up through executive secretarial positions while going to Hunter College at night for her baccalaureate degree in sociology. She is now a doctoral candidate at the City University Graduate School.

"I developed most of the skills that got me to this spot strictly by hit and miss and a lot of determination," Miss Perez says. "But I'd like to see kids interested in educational administration get a helping hand. I'd like to see career ladder programs to help them along. I do think, though, that if anything, my experience in starting at the bottom has been an advantage. Anyone who wants to get to the top first has to master the basics."

Her brown eyes darkened as she said she knows that being a woman will compound the difficulties of her new job. But she added that she also knows from past experience that the only effective way to confront a situation is to be herself. "The reality is that I am not a man; I like being a woman; and I'm going to just be myself and get myself settled in," she says.

Miss Perez is not a member of any organized women's groups because she believes in fighting battles by dealing with actual one-to-one problem situations. During her years on the Mayor's Task Force she became concerned with several teenage students whom she "adopted" and

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More Budget Cuts

Governor Rockefeller's proposed 1973-74 operating budget for the City University of New York is "clearly inadequate," according to the chairman of the Board of Higher Education. Dr. Luis Quero-Chiesa, BHE chairman, made that charge last night following a report on the governor's fiscal proposal by CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee to the 22-member board.

Dr. Quero-Chiesa said that the State Executive Budget unveiled in Albany last week would "seriously jeopardize the university's Open Admissions Program." Citing studies by the State Legislature, the Regents, the American Council on Education and internal academic evaluations by CUNY administrators, the board chairman asserted, "Every objective audit has demonstrated that the success of open admissions is directly dependent upon adequate remedial services being made available to the educationally disad-

vantaged students who come to our colleges. Instead, the governor's budget would force cutbacks upon what are already inadequate levels of academic support."

According to Dr. Quero-Chiesa, the CUNY budget proposal certified last month by Mayor Lindsay is "anything but lavish." The BHE chairman noted that the board has requested funding for the university during the 1973-74 academic year on the basis of approximately \$2700 per additional student expected. He said, "Our request is in line with the per student costs at State University and major private universities in the state. The mayor cut our request to \$1600 and now the governor is reducing that meager amount to less than \$100 per additional student."

Dr. Quero-Chiesa said that the university's case for restoration of funds will be brought before the legislative leadership (Continued on Page 7)

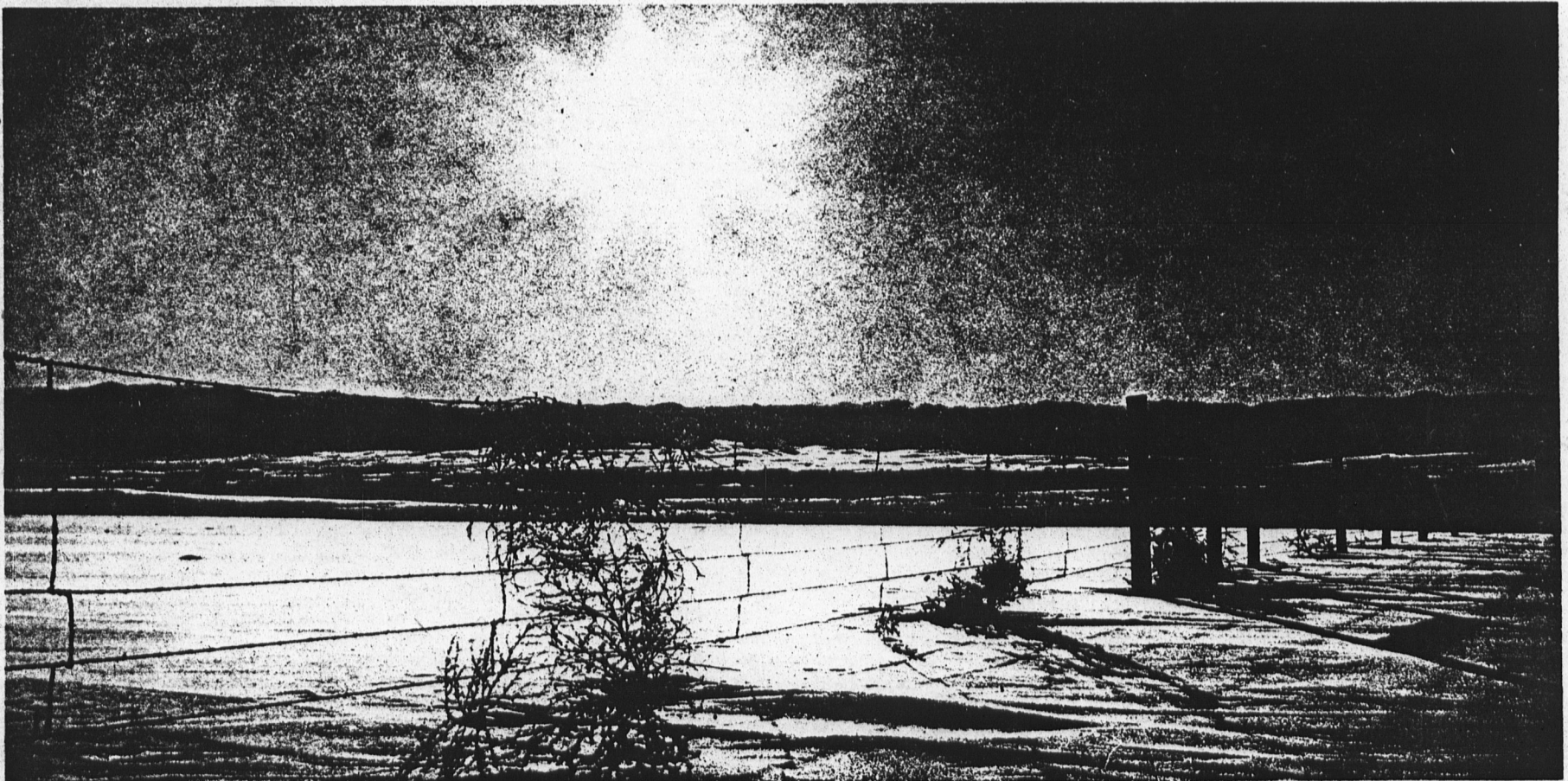
Prof. Wins Grant

A grant of \$27,938 has been made by the National Science Foundation to Dr. Gerard O. Solomon, assistant professor of education at Richmond College, to support a Training Program in Introductory Physical Science for teachers participating in the New York City Board of Education's College Bound Program. The teacher training project, a joint effort between the college and the Program participants, will enroll thirty teachers from high schools throughout the city, including Curtis High School on Staten Island, for a threeweek summer session and follow-up workshops during the 1973-74 academic year. Additional cooperation has been committed by the publishers of materials for the Introductory Physical Science program, Prentice-Hall, who will furnish the necessary laboratory materials, texts, and films.

Dr. Solomon, who has been on the Richmond faculty since September 1971, will be assisted in the project by two colfrom the Division of Professional Studies, Drs. Harris Goldberg and Joel Berger. He said that the training program for teachers would make possible a more effective utilization of the teaching methods and materials of the Introductory Physical Science program reaching approximately 3000 College Bound students.

National Science Foundation awards totaling \$2.3 million were made to 79 colleges and universities throughout the country under the Foundation's Cooperative College-School Science Program. Solomon's grant represents the only award in this category received by a unit of The City University, and is one of four grants to colleges in the state.

The Barren Beauty Of Winter



★ Richmond College Teenage Program ★

By NITA BURTON

What started out being a purely academic program entitled, "Prevention in Lieu of Rehabilitation," has become so enflamed with pathos; has exposed so much excruciatingly painful anguish concurrently in existence in the lives of so many of our contemporary teen-agers, that this writer has serious second thoughts about wanting to continue it. However, the adamantly positive attitude most of them have regarding their own concern about the status-quo and their desire and confidence in themselves to be able to build a better tomorrow is most encouraging. Peter Marshall said, "A different or better wcan never be built by indifferent people."

An article was inserted in the Staten I Ind Advance entee, "Richmond College Students Respect Views of Teen-agers; Invite Teenagers to Share Pleasures and Air Gripes on TV." Those who responded volunteered the information that many of their peers wanted to come, but were turned off because it was being held at a church; St. Albans Episcopal Church in Eltingville, S.I. through the courtesy of the Rev. Herman Badecker. They explained, "Man! Most teen-agers feel real shitty responding to something being held in a church." The writer was forced to explain that two institutions and two churches had refused to authorize us to use their buildings, but that Father Badecker felt that they deserved to use it even more than his regular Sunday perishioners. The teen-agers, warmed by his empathy, insisted that he come in and have his picture taken with them. Before the TV taping of the two hour session started, there were many significant "off-tape" comments.

"That's what I don't like about adults! They only want to cooperate with teen-agers if the teen-agers are doing what they want us to do! But no matter how constructive our thing might be, since they didn't plan it, they have serious misgivings about us."

Father Badecker at their insistence, came in for a few minutes. Humbly he said "I feel the main function of the church should be to respond to the needs of all you people here in the community, so long as it's a constructive effort. After all, you teen-agers know better than we do what kind of things you'd prefer doing. Feel welcomed!" He had made a hit with the group and...promptly left.

The following is basically an account of the issue they discussed. (When we ran this tape in our Media Workshop class for critical evaluation of the techniques we had used in making the film, they were more interested in the content of the tape. Despite the fact that our group ran from 13-18, middle-income whites, and the college viewers were 18-24, they were astounded at the very conservative mannerisms and issues the teenagers had discussed on tape. The "street" teenagers minced no words; stark truths!

Their most significant attitudes were:

1. They felt that most adults have very negative images of what teenagers were like and how they spent their time; spent half an hour citing the many constructive activities they had personally been involved in during the past year...such as going down to Pa. in hurricane; visiting people in institutions, etc.

2. Felt that adults, especially parents, were too reluctant to admit it when they were wrong.

3. That teenagers, starting at age 13, should have some recourse regarding errant parents' behavior. "Since we are hurt the most when there is a divorce or family break-up, or parents get arrested, why can't we refer them to marriage counselors or shrinks or something before it's too late? Felt that when they did wrong things, parents could have them sent away or punished in some way; why can't we have a voice about them?" Many were quite concerned about illegal practices of parents and its threat to their families.

At this point, a 15 yr. old boy shared the first painful experience:

"There was this chick that I really dig on, man! She was really stacked...and was a really beautiful person inside. She never ripped into anyone, and no matter how rotten I felt I always felt terrific after I

talked to her, even if it was only on the 'phone. But this poor kid can't keep a boyfriend...including me. Every time I go to her house, she meets me at the door...in tears, and falls into my arms. With a figure like hers, man, usually I wouldn't be thinking about her problems...but in her case, I would never take advantage of her...but I felt real rotten...because I just felt that I couldn't help her in any way. I could hear her parents yelling, cursing, throwing things on at least four out of five visits. I just didn't feel like a man 'cause I couldn't help. I felt I should have been able to help...but didn't know how, so finally I stopped seeing her. Sometimes I'd see black and blue marks on her but she would never say how she got them. In a case like this, how many more boyfriends do you think she's going to be willing to lose before she will do anything; go anywhere...just to get out of her mess?"

4. That naturally led to their next point: runaways. Conensus of opinion was that often it is a reflection of mental health that a teenager did run away from an unbearable home situation. I asked them how would they feel if te had an institution where runaways could go, no questions asked, and get a card with the dates stamped on it for the days they are there and the name of the institution; no need to give their own names. In this way, they would not have to hook up with thieves, dope addicts or any other undesirable just to get food and a place to stay. In return, they should be willing to help clean and do chores in exchange for their room and board. Most said if they were in a jam, they would be happy to find a place like that to go to. The New Dorp Rap Center was phoned a few months ago and asked where a 14 yr. old runaway boy could be sent to sleep; he had been sleeping on the cold ground. People who knew him, for legal reasons, refused to take him in. New Dorp Rap Center advised that they had phoned at least five places and none would admit the boy, because of "legal red tape." Had run in with parents when they did not trust him.

5. Felt that too many parents did not trust teenagers, even when they claimed that they were trusting them; would check-up on them, etc. One chap pointed out if one was not trusted it was probably because

6. Several were from one-parent homes. There was a world of difference between the attitudes of those whose fathers had died and those whose fathers had just left their families. Those whose fathers dad died felt a moral obligation not to make things any tougher for their mothers by getting into trouble outside the home; were appreciative of her efforts to keep the family intact at home and not dumping them into institutions as many mothers did do. On the other hand, teenagers from homes where the fathers had left expressed a lot of hostility and often outright hatred, with tragedies clearly etched into their futures. Example.

"Man! If I ever meet that fuckin' bitch my father ran away with I'll personally break her neck! When we were little my folks worked hard...but we were happy, had a lot of fun even without money. We did without a lot of things they could have bought, but we skimped because my folks had bought a little grocery store, their own business. They did very well with it, then bought a bigger one. Then they bought first one house, then another. Next they opened a second grocery store. We all helped and never took vacations; never bought anything we could manage to do without. My mother made over clothes for us and sometimes kids at school laughed at us because our clothes were not the "in" styles, but it was what we could afford. All of us helped and worked hard. With rents from the second house we finally began to live pretty nicely. Then my ole man began coming home late nights buying fancier clothes and stuff...and then he just "took off"! At first my mother didn't know what was happening. She didn't dream their joint property would be in danger since it was in both their names. My ole man just left...then we didn't see him for about a year. We heard that he was shacked up with this broad, had a fancy Caddy and everything...then we found out he had

sold the two businesses and the other house. We now have only the house we are livin' in. My mother went to court to try to get more money for us but he claims he don't make so much anymore. I quite school...and I'm so fucked up Man...it just ain't funny. My mother don't want no welfare...but she don't know how to do any kind of work. I went on acid for awhile, then I couldn't afford it anymore. I got picked up a couple times...I tried to steal some clothes for my kid sisters and brothers. When people give us stuff I feel real shitty taking their garbage even when it's good. It's like we just ain't as good as them any more. I remember how we used to give away stuff if we didn't like the way it fitted or somethin'.... "Some poor person might be glad to get it" we felt. I sure wish the hell we didn't have those little kids in our family! Mom and I could make it without too much hassle but they are my father's responsibility so why the hell do I have to wrok for them\$ They are good kids...somebody's got to take care of them. Last summer I couldn't even find a job, no matter how hard I tried...so I hung around with some guys on heroin, and started shooting heroin." Felt very cheated that wealth acquired by family not being family's now.

There was an avalanche of complaints re shortage of jobs for teenagers; especially summer. Many wanted and others said they really needed after school jobs.

8. "No nice free places to go; nothing interesting to do on S.I." Some expressed interest in some activities I suggested but when asked how they felt about the possibility of "on-the-spot" training in offices of politicians to give them a better idea of how our government worked and perhaps get ideas of how they could help their peers cynically one quipped "It would be cruel to expose such innocent teenagers to the crime and corruption that goes on behind the scenes."

9. Several mentioned that since divorce laws changed, their homes were constantly threatened. Fathers' theme? "Shut up or I'll leave you! Don't forget it's easy now...and if I go, so does half my income." Mom is afraid to discuss anything anymore that Pop might not like.

10. Complained that they talked "at" their parents and their parents "at" them but both were so busy thinking of the next point of defense, that neither really heard what the other had said.

10B. Spasmodically they complained about S.I. very bad roads, especially Hylan Blvd., and wanted to know why N.J. spends less on their roads but have better ones. Where do our taxes go?

11. Crime within the family was of deep concern to these teenagers, particularly where their fathers were professional or law. From their experiences in their own homes and people in the news, they expressed feeling that too many parents are too busy time and money-wise being "outstanding in their field" and spend very little "leadership or relaxing time with their families. Bishop Pike was one such example, stock-broker, lawyer, Bishop, but son so

"You see, families are often in a bind, like my ole lady. She knew and we knew that Pop was just an ordinary "pick up and delivery man" where he works, yet we also knew that his salary could never cover a lot of the expensive things he brought home to us. We often heard our parents arguing about it, Mom didn't like it...but she don't know how to work to make a living, so couldn't do anything about the swiping of things that Pop was doing. We were all in a bind."

"Damn it! If the Pigs would really keep the heroin and crap they take in out of circulation I wouldn't be hooked again! I was real clean for a long time, but then this buddy of mine, his ole man is a Pig, and he starts getting it to me so cheap that I started shooting up again. Now I'm hooked again."

"Speaking of easy money, my old man is a psychotherapist...and he is more goofed up than many of the people who come to see him. They don't have no set fees; often I heard him and his friends talking; they charge what they think the traffic would bear. I don't even think many of them give

a damn about you as a client...you just get that feeling some time."

"Yeah, man! I know just what you mean...like this shrink I go to. I tell him, "I feel that my mother is full of crap and is a fucking bitch. And what does he tell me? Absolutely nothin'! He don't give me no advice or nothin'...just repeats back to me what I said to him..." "So you feel that your mother is full of crap and is a fuckin' bitch?" I feel like blowing my top when he does that...and I'm paying good money and not gettin' any help or advice! Maybe he just don't know what to suggest in a screwed up case like mine! Several joined in expressing resentment of the Rogerian technique.

12. Others, from divorced homes, expressed strong resentment over the printing of their parents' siccoexw notices in the papers. Some said it was difficult for their mothers to establish credit in some cases as a result; other places cut the amount of permissible credit after such notices appeared. Some said their mothers started getting obscene calls and improper advances on the phone after such notices appeared. Sexually, the attitude of many men toward divorced women was the English one of "No on misses a slice once the cake has been cut."

13. Almost without exception, every group felt that there was little in the way of leadership "within the establishment". They remarked, "Every day we read about Judges and lawyers and politicians taking bribes or stealing in some way, immoral clergymen, unethical psychologists just fraudulently taking peoples' money...who the hell are we supposed to immitate? Maybe we could really start something...a better way of life and let them follow us...or at least help us by following our suggests and requests for help."

13A Relevant to this group of authority figures, several pointed out that within the intimacy of their own homes, they were aware of criminal activities, even though their father was a highly respected person in the community. "Yep, these braces I'm wearing cost one grand...and I know damn well on his 'straight' salary we could not afford these and many of the other things I and my family enjoy."

14. Many resented kids from divorced homes almost automatically going to mothers. "Take like my mother—she's really something else! Half the time she is 'strung out' and don't give a damn about the kids in the family. When she's sober & not strung out, she's out looking for guys. I'd much rather be with my old man, except that he doesn't want us. He's so fed up with marriage and family life. Many days the little kids in our family go to school with no underwear on and no breakfast. At least when we lived in the slums they used to give kids breakfast. I'm so glad I found a job—I quit school.

Please note that some of these young people were spoken to in the street, in stores, bars, car junk yards, wherever I could strike up a conversation. Granted, many groups would just "freeze up", others talked freely, since theybknw I didn't know them from Adam and could not "turn them in" for anything they said, because I did not know them or where they lived or anything else about them...nor did I want to. All I was seeking...and found...was how they felt about our society and the greatest contributing factors to crime. As a result, perhaps some of my suggestions may offer some remedies for some of these social maladies herein cited.

Our next discussion will be "Exploration for Common Denominators Between Teenagers, Parents, Blacks-Whites, Christians-Jews, Males-Females. What do we all want that we might achieve together?"



Amesty: Should We or Shouldn't We?

"The war is over and peace with honor has been achieved." So we are told by Nixon's image-makers in Washington. At any rate, in the last week or two we have been practically buried by the deluge of news in our media concerning the homecoming of our war criminals from Vietnam. They have bombed and murdered many innocent people and have destroyed a once beautiful country; but I am willing to forgive them. This is a time for compassion and healing of our bitter war wounds. Yes, I am willing to grant amnesty to those criminals but I would expect them to do the same for those who would not go and become war criminals.

The first objection one usually hears concerning the concept of amnesty, is that it would destroy the morale of the armed forces and make it impossible to maintain discipline in future wars (assuming there will be future wars). This argument assumes that amnesty is a new idea in American history, and this is a false assumption. Therefore it is absurd. The fact is that the tradition in America is to grant amnesty, not to deny it. Thomas Jefferson, in 1807, absolutely pardoned all army deserters on the condition that they turn themselves in within four months, and resume their duties. Similar amnesties were granted by President Madison in 1812 and 1814, and Jackson in 1830. Lincoln granted amnesty to all the confederate soldiers; and Andrew Johnson, after finding that three

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The Cease-Fire In Vietnam: Peace?

ROBERT FRANCIS

For as long as most of us can remember the U.S. government has been trying to impose its will upon the Vietnamese people. For the purpose of subjugating the Vietnamese so that South East Asia can be safe for capitalist investment, the U.S. has waged the most savage and genocidal war in modern history. The Vietnamese revolution has been the most determined and courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its pro-capitalist puppet regimes in U.S. history. It has inspired and given confidence to the oppressed colonial peoples throughout the world and to the international anti-war movement, most notably here in the U.S.

What do the accords signed in Paris mean for the struggle of the Vietnamese for self-determination and freedom from the yoke of the capitalist-landlord class represented by Thieu? Will the implementation of the accords achieve the goals that the Vietnamese have been fighting for? Will it mean an end to U.S. intervention in South Vietnam and an end to capitalist exploitation? To answer these questions let's look at what the accords stipulate. There are two parts to the accords, one concerning the cease-fire, and the other the political future of South Vietnam. The "political" aspects, concerning the future of South Vietnam, are outlined, but their implementation is left entirely to negotiations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Saigon dictatorship.

The military aspects of the accords include a cease-fire throughout South Vietnam and a halt to U.S. bombing of the North. The remaining U.S. troops and material will be withdrawn from South Vietnam within 60 days.

North Vietnamese soldiers are permitted to remain in South Vietnam, but no new North Vietnamese troops may be introduced. North Vietnam must withdraw its forces from Laos and Cambodia, ending the use of the supply routes through these countries. North Vietnamese and N.L.F. forces may receive material to keep their supplies at the present level.

Before the truce was signed, the U.S.

turned over many of its bases and much material to the Saigon army. The Saigon air force was built up to be the third largest in the world. The U.S. can keep Thieu's armies supplied at this level. U.S. bombers and other forces remain massed in Thailand, off the coast of Vietnam and throughout Asia. Military prisoners from all sides will be returned within 60 days. The accords recognize that two armies and two administrations exist in South Vietnam, those of the PRG in several areas and of the Thieu government. Each is to remain for now in control of the areas it now holds.

Free Election?

The part of the accords concerning the future of South Vietnam includes provisions calling for free elections, release of political prisoners and recognition of basic democratic rights. But the implementation of these provisions is left entirely to negotiations between the PRG and the Saigon regime. The two sides are to set up a three-part National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, composed of the PRG, the Saigon regime and the "neutralists" appointed by both sides. Each party can veto any decision of the council. The accords state this national council will then hold elections for a new government, which will "determine the future" of South Vietnam.

The accords recognize the historical unity of Vietnam in theory but reunification will supposedly come about by "peaceful means," through negotiations between North and South Vietnam. The agreement also says that the "two South Vietnamese parties undertake to respect the cease-fire and maintain peace in South Vietnam, settle all matters of contention through negotiations and avoid all armed conflict."

What does all this really mean? One might think that the Thieu government that has been propped up by the U.S. couldn't be expected to last very long on its own. But the puppet regime in Saigon is not "on its own." Washington will continue to supply it at its present level and has made very clear its intention to reintervene to protect it, using as a pretext the violation on the part of the Vietnamese of the ceasefire agreement. The Vietnamese signed the ceasefire agreement

under military pressure and have every right to violate it. Anyway, what right does the U.S. have to expect conditions for its withdrawal? What right does the U.S. have to even discuss with the Vietnamese their political future?

Will the implementation of the accords inevitably lead to the successful completion of the Vietnamese struggle for national liberation? The actual course of events in South Vietnam will be determined by the living class struggle in Vietnam and on the world scale. The accords must be seen in this context. The road to victory cannot be that which is outlined in the accords. The two administrations and two armies that face each other represent irreconcilable class forces. The Saigon regime is based on the landlords and the capitalists will defend their interests. The PRG and the NLF are based on the peasants and workers.

This situation is highly explosive. After so many years of war and revolution, the South Vietnamese people face huge social problems. None of the basic questions, including land reform, National liberation, and reunification which have been at the root of the war and which so many courageous Vietnamese died fighting for, have been resolved by the accords.

Washington continues to intervene in the affairs of the Vietnamese through its support to the Saigon regime. The country is still divided. National liberation and reunification remain to be won. Land reform has been one of the central issues impelling the resistance to the Saigon regime since the middle '50s. The peasants will want to assert their ownership of the land throughout the countryside. The landlords and their regime will try to prevent this and collect rents wherever possible. The struggle for the political rights of all organizations Thieu banned, for the release of the hundreds of thousands of political prisoners, and for democratic rights in general cannot be resolved by mere words in favor of democracy in the accords.

These and other issues of the class struggle cannot be settled by the negotiations but only through mass struggle. The landlords will not give up their land peacefully and the Thieu regime will not hand power over to the workers and

peasants without a struggle, election or not election.

National liberation cannot be won through cooperation or reconciliation with the Saigon regime. That regime relies on imperialist support for its continued existence. It must be overthrown before national liberation will be on the agenda. The accords say that reunification of North and South Vietnam will come about "peacefully" through negotiations. This is impossible as long as the Thieu regime remains in power. North Vietnam is a workers' state. Saigon presides over a capitalist state. Reunification is impossible before capitalism is overthrown in South Vietnam.

The Class Struggle Continues

The heart of the issue remains what it always has been in South Vietnam, which class will rule. This question cannot be resolved by elections. No ruling class in history has ever given up its power peacefully. They have always resorted to violence when their rule is threatened. The Thieu regime is no exception.

The peace accords represent a temporary halt in the fighting that is bound to flair up as the Vietnamese resume their struggle. Even though the accords allow the U.S. to continue to maintain a pro-capitalist regime in Saigon, the end to the bombing and the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam are great victories for the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese had every right to agree to the conditions outlined in the accords. Considering the tremendous military pressure that they have withstood it is no reflection on their determination and courage that they conceded to the U.S. on issues concerning South Vietnam's political future. We in the U.S. on the other hand cannot recognize the right of our government to try to determine the political future of Vietnam in any way. The U.S. is still imposing upon the South Vietnamese people the Thieu government and can continue to do so under the terms of the ceasefire agreement. Our demand upon Nixon should be that the U.S. get out of all of South East Asia with no conditions and that it end all support to the Thieu government whether it is permissible under the accords or not.

The Status Of Women

Women employees of the City University of New York are the victims of sex discrimination in hiring, promotion and salary determination, according to a report released yesterday by a committee appointed a year ago by CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee.

The study, presented to Dr. Kibbee last week by the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women, is now being reviewed by members of the Board of Higher Education. It contains 37 proposals, all in resolution form, recommending actions to be taken by CUNY to demonstrate its "fundamental concern for the status of women."

Chairperson of the nine-member committee is Professor Marilyn Gittell of Queens College. The other committee members are Blanche D. Blank, Irene Impellizzeri, Zeldia Jonea s, Ann Marcus, Sylvia Martin, Virginia Sexton, Patricia Stonewall and Elizabeth Wickenden. All except Ms. Jonas are members of the CUNY faculty. She is an attorney who has been active in the National Organization for Women. Katherine Klotzburger served as project director of the 10-month study. The committee held two public hearings and has met with representatives of employee and women's rights organizations throughout the 20-campus CUNY system.

The Committee's research revealed that CUNY is fraught with sex-typing of educational and occupational categories. It is therefore, according to the report, unable to provide a full range of opportunities to its students or employees regardless of sex. Following are some of the highlights of the study.

The sexual composition of CUNY job categories is such that the higher the rank the lower the percentage representation of women. Distribution within ranks shows a higher proportion of women than men in the

lower job ranks.

Given the huge growth of the City University system during the past decade, women have not obtained an equitable share of the expanded CUNY employment. In most cases increased proportions of women have been only in the lower job titles. In some cases the percentage of female representation has markedly deteriorated. For example: over the past six years the number of associate deans at senior colleges increased from four to 22. In 1965-66 women held half of these positions. In 1971 they held only 18 percent of them.

Never in its history has there been a woman chancellor or vice chancellor of CUNY. Only one woman ever held the position of university dean. At this time only one of 20 college presidents is a woman. Of the 49 persons who have served as CUNY college presidents since 1939 only five have been women and two of those were acting presidents.

During 1971-72 there were no female full deans of faculty and only 8% of all CUNY college deans were women. During the committee's 10-year survey period two-thirds of the CUNY colleges had no female serving as full dean. When women are found in middle-level administrative positions, the survey noted, these tend to reflect sex stereotypes - such as a dean of nursing - or to lack policy-making influence.

In non-faculty administrative titles the same pattern follows. CUNY's administrative category of Higher Education Officer showed only 5 percent of the top ranks filled by women. There are no women registrars or business managers in any of the university's colleges. The report notes that, as with faculty, CUNY had numerous opportunities to place women in high administrative titles during its accelerated expansion of recent years but failed to do so. While barely maintaining their percentage representation in administrative titles during the past decade, in some cases the

proportion of women actually declined. Where female representation has increased, it was primarily in the lower job titles of each job category.

Within CUNY's supportive staff sexual segregation is prevalent. Of 82 classified titles, about half are totally segregated by sex: 30 are all male (e.g., architect, executive chef, motor vehicle operator, engineer) and nine are all female (e.g., staff nurse, head cashier, waitress, secretary, hostess, dietician). All of the latter are lower paid occupations.

Women comprise 32% of CUNY's faculty but are distributed unevenly, most (59%) clustered in non-tenure bearing titles.

Women are rarely hired at senior faculty levels. Among men faculty members at CUNY, 14 percent were initially appointed as associate or full professors; among women the percentage hired at those ranks drops to 7%. In 1971 no women were hired at the rank of full professor while 43 men were hired at that rank.

Overall women faculty members earn less than their male counterparts at the same rank and with equal qualifications. The study indicated that women were not receiving equal pay for equal faculty work. Average salaries of men in all of the disciplines at those CUNY senior colleges that were analyzed were higher than those of women in the same groups. In the disciplines of psychology, philosophy, political science and education women were the lowest paid faculty members. A "hiring census" compiled by the committee of the most recent academic year corroborated salary discrimination based upon sex. It showed that, on the average, men appointed to CUNY faculty positions for the 1971-72 academic year were paid more than women in the same titles. For example, female associates professors at the senior colleges received an average salary that was \$1,320 below men at that rank. Similarly, female instructors were \$2,838 below male in-

structors.

Women are virtually excluded from faculty decision making positions. Only 18% of CUNY college department chairpersons are women. Throughout most of CUNY, department chairpersons are elected by fellow faculty members. At the university's Graduate School, however, where executive officers are appointed, the committee found that women in those positions declined from a high of 7% when the school first started to none during the past two academic years. This decline occurred while the number of doctoral programs doubled.

The committee also found sex-stereotyping of women students at CUNY. Nearly three-fourths of all undergraduate women at senior colleges major in programs with 90% or greater female enrollment. The remaining one fourth are divided 3:1 among mixed and male-dominated programs.

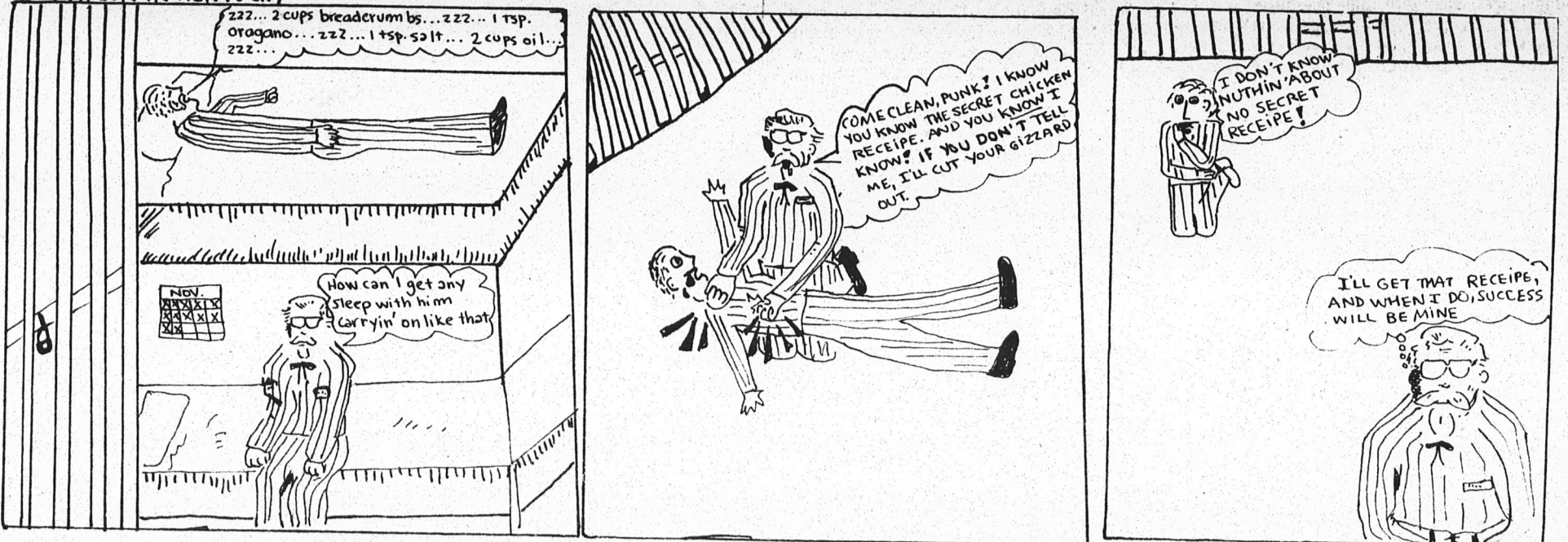
Women students are not gaining access to male identified fields, according to the study. For example, the committee's data on degrees awarded shows the percentage of women earning the bachelor of business administration degree has declined at CUNY. During the same period women made up less than 1% of those awarded bachelor of engineering degrees.

CUNY's career expectations for women students, as reflected in brochures used for admission counseling, are overtly sex-biased in their portrayal of available opportunities. They picture female nurses and secretaries, male engineers, with no apparent effort to encourage undergraduate women to study and work outside sex-stereotyped majors.

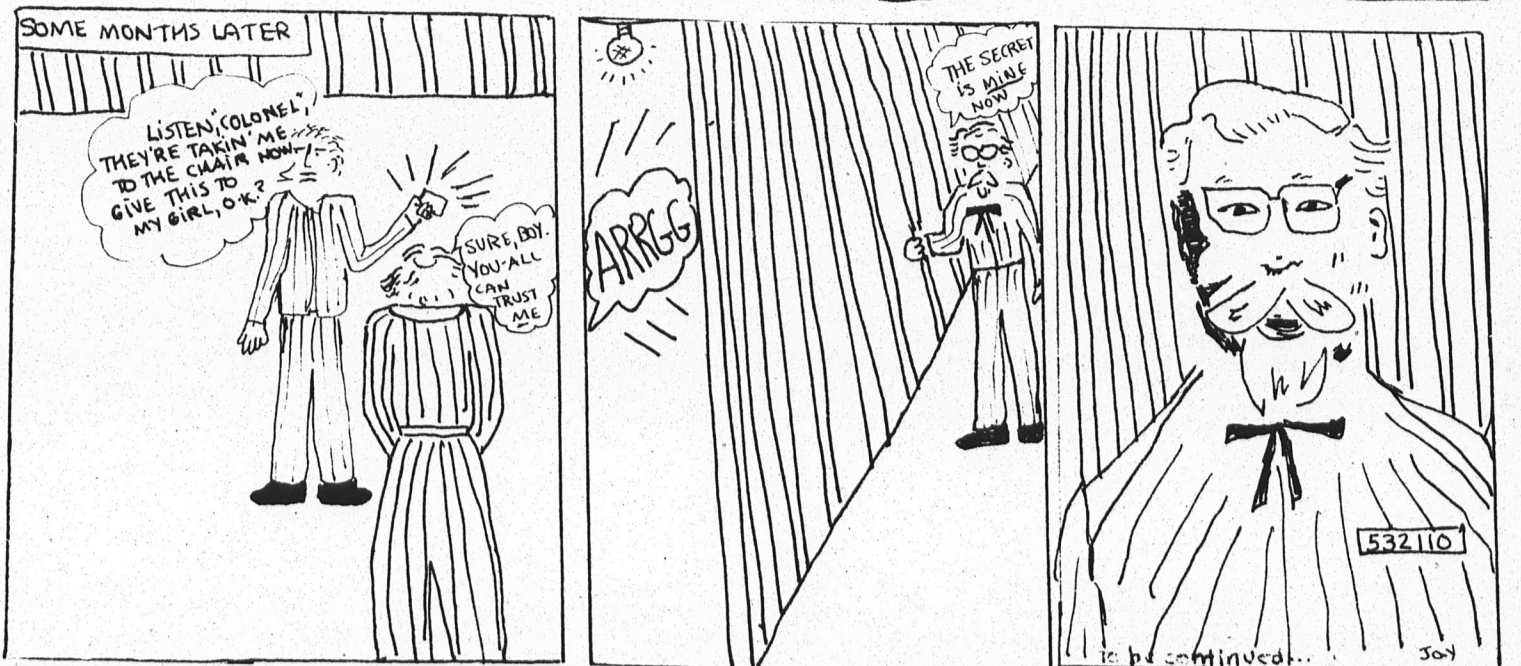
Distribution of financial aid to graduate students also showed an anti-female bias, the study found. Women in graduate programs face more restricted access to financial aid than men. Financial aid for

(Continued on Page 7)

IN A PRISON IN KENTUCKY:



THE ADVENTURES OF COLONEL SAUNDERS



Unity Theme Beams

On February 14, 1973, the Third World Coalition (Amistad, La Assicion and Committee of Majors) of Richmond College sponsored a "freshmen orientation festival." The event took place in room 801 of Richmond College's main building. The activities were scheduled to begin at 1:30, in the afternoon, but due to many undetermined delays, things didn't jump-off until much later.

The aim of the orientation festival was to bring all Third World Students of Richmond College (especially those recently admitted) together for the purpose of discussing our similarities and differences, examining of roles and responsibilities as students to our communities. Also to introduce ourselves and our organizations to each other.

There were students representing every aspect of our participation at Richmond College. Serge Rene, vice chairperson of the student council, was prepared to discuss what role and the types of involvements we were engaged in in terms of student politics.

Richie Prez, Director of the Puerto Rican Institute, spoke on the successes, failures and struggles that the P.R.I. was engaged in.

Luis Melendez, a member of La Assicion, very beautifully articulated the historical background of Third World Students in so-called white institutions. It was brought during Luis' discussion how our brothers and sisters both in the communities and on the campuses suffered busted heads, attack dogs, fire hoses with high pressured water shooting out, verbal abuse, arrests resulting in jail sentences, and mental harassment so that we students might be allowed to attend the universities. Luis pointed out that our very being in the universities is an act born out of Third World peoples' struggles. He suggested that we as a product of that struggle never forget how we got here and that our being here in the universities is not the end of struggle but the beginning.

Members of both Amistad and the Committee of Majors commented on their present activities and future aspirations.

Many of the newly admitted Third World students didn't attend the festival. I would like to say to you brothers and sisters, you missed an event that will probably determine your political and social future as Third World students not only here at Richmond but in your community too. Remember, all of the people who have showed through their actions an concern for you, that they care and want you to gain something other than classroom experience. They went out of their way to express to you that you've got a friend. The Third World Coalition has expressed a desire to show unity with all Third World peoples. If the Third World Community at Richmond refuses to participate the coalition will still move forward.

I would like to make a suggestion to those students who didn't show, why don't you drop by room 801, and let the coalition know what you would like for them to do, so that you might show some interest in the coalition. If you are to buy even for that, so be it.

First Woman Named To Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

contacts on a regular basis to help them through various problems involving family, education and a host of other personal difficulties.

"Higher education is an important key for anyone who wants to move ahead," Miss Perez says, "and it should be made easily available for anyone who wants it. It's also important for college curricula to be made

flexible so that students can use the education to their best advantage — in the way that it will best fit into and enrich their lives. Education should be a joyous experience, not an obligation or chore."

Miss Perez succeeds Joseph P. Wells, who has been named director of CUNY's new Office of Federal Relations. Others who held the executive assistant position are J. Joseph Meng, who is now CUNY vice-

chancellor for administrative affairs; Candido de Leon, who now serves as president of CUNY's Hostos Community College; Robert Birnbaum, who is vice-chancellor for higher education for the State of New Jersey; and Joseph Shenker, who is president of CUNY's LaGuardia Community College.

Miss Perez was born in Puerto Rico and her family moved to Boston when she was two years old. Ten years later she moved to the Bronx. Five of her seven sisters and brothers are enrolled in colleges and universities throughout the country. Her parents are divorced. Her father, a civil engineer, lives in Pittsburgh; her mother is a bilingual guidance counselor in New York City's public school system.

Miss Perez lives in the Greenwich Village area of Manhattan.

Rappin Bout Ball Playing

By William Lewis

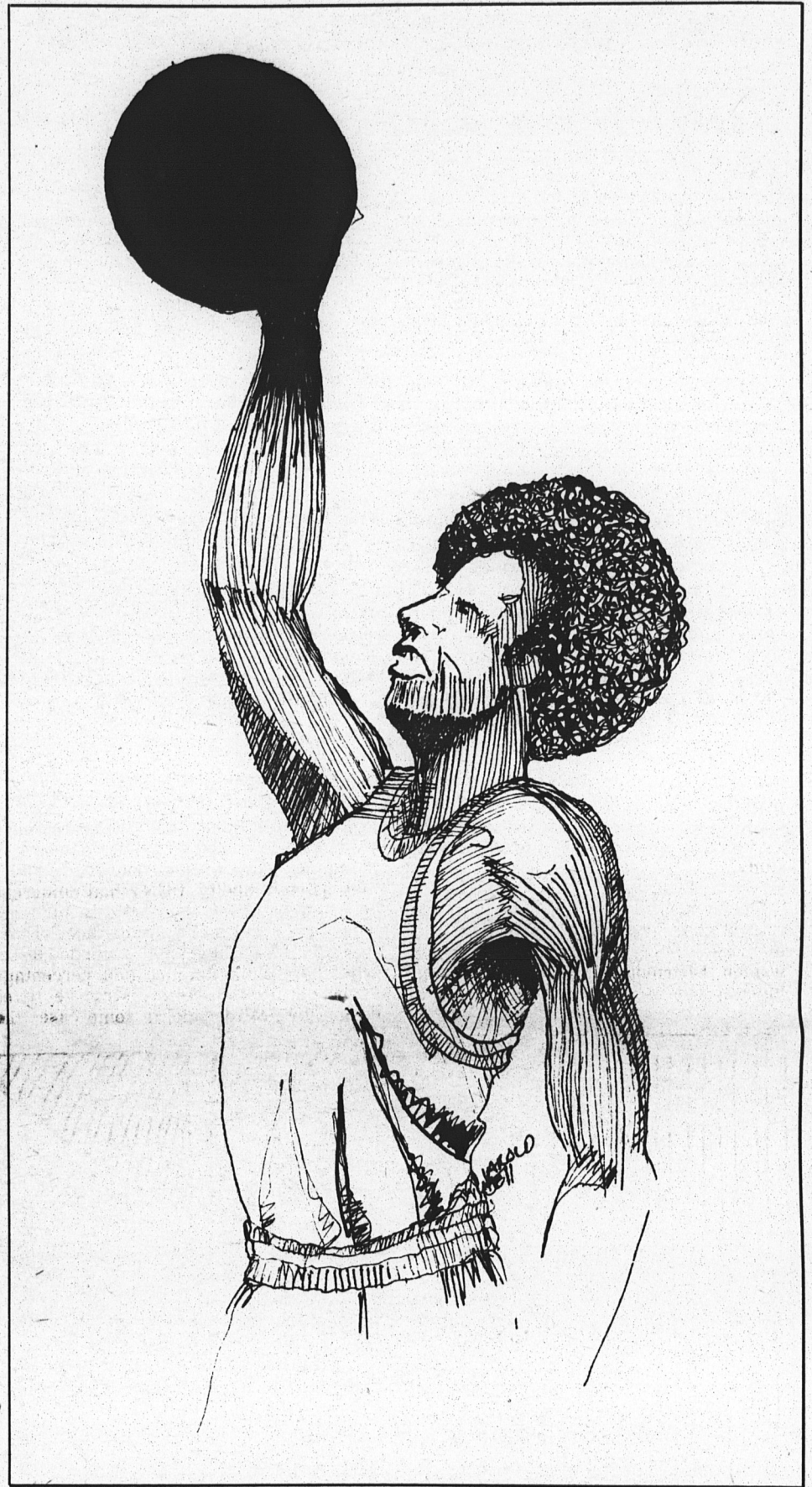
Every year near the latter part of February, a highly dramatic exhibition of physical abilities goes unnoticed by the vast majority of Richmond College's student body. To find out more about this exhibition and what it actually entails, I visited Richmond College. My visit took place last Friday, it was a cold snowy afternoon, with a very heavy overcast. I came to Richmond in search of the one person who had the most knowledge regarding this dramatic exhibition.

Those of you who attend Richmond College, please try to picture in your minds the third floor cafeteria, with very little activities going on except for the running around of one skinny, hungry, nasty and dirty looking dog and maybe a handful of students, faculty and staff members purchasing cake and coffee. If you do this, then you'll see why I found the person whom I was looking for the moment I stepped off the elevator. He was sitting in the section near the cafe lounge. As I approached him, I could tell from the expression of joy on his face and the calm very relaxed sort of "everything is under control," manner of his. That the thought of the game which was to take place that Friday night was not causing him the least discomfort.

I greeted Brother Larry Brown—the man—of Richmond's basketball team now participating in the "Brothers Basketball League." The brother returned my greetings and we both sat down and began to talk. Bro. Brown is a very majestic, easy going, highly intellectual and articulate brother, who just this past semester received honor grades in four of his courses. As I talked with Larry concerning the B.B.L., the focus of our conversation began to center around this very dynamic and skillful brother.

Central Harlem, on 112th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, is part of the world where Larry Brown grew up. He recalls his early childhood as being "not too bad and not too good, but hard." Larry became interested in basketball at a very early age, which isn't too unusual for youths living in Central Harlem. The difference is that Larry was good at it. He began playing serious ball in junior high school and Mount Morris Park. In the parks is where street ball is played and in order to play with the brothers in the streets, your game had to be bad and fancy. Larry Brown is an instructor of street ball.

Larry takes his basketball playing very serious and has professional aspirations. He says that, "if given the opportunity, I would gladly turn pro." When he arrived at Richmond, something which is a part of his life style was removed from him. As the students at Richmond know, Richmond doesn't have a gym, Larry was miserable and a loner at school. Then something happened, Ray Holloway told Larry about the Brothers Basketball League. A league which is operated and totally controlled by and for Blacks especially. The B.B.L. was organized by concerned Black students throughout New York City. Larry told me that the reason for this league was borne out of a need for Blacks to demonstrate some control over the sport which many of us perform so very well. He said, "many brothers are not allowed to demonstrate their true abilities to its fullest capacity while playing for white controlled teams. The brother informed me that many Black



athletes who play for white controlled teams feel that they are being used only as tools. The feeling is that the Black player made the team for being a good machine, with little if any regard for his intellect. "Check-it-out," says Larry, "the majority of those who are in the managing and coaching positions of sports teams are white. Although Blacks demonstrate exceptional skills and know-how on the court, very rarely will you find them managing, or coaching pro teams."

Turning back to the B.B.I. 1970 is the year, the concept of a Black basketball league was realized. At the time of its beginning eight teams representing the various Universities and Colleges participated, of this eight

Richmond was one. Because of the interest of Black students in the sport of basketball, a Black league was created and Larry Brown a basketball player attending Richmond College got a chance to play his game.

At present, Ray Holloway is coach of the B.B.I. team and Larry Brown, who was the Most Valuable Player (MVP) in both 1971 and 1972 is the assistant coach. As Larry and I were completing our conversation a couple of his fellow teammates came up, they seemed somewhat nervous and tense. Larry gave them this advice, "just try to be calm, get some rest before the game, eat a light meal and don't take a hot shower before the game." As I left Larry Brown, he was in a joyous mood, calm and very relaxed, sort of "everything is under control."

EDITORIALS

Johnny's Lost His Gun

"The War is over" is the chant of the day and the much-heralded arrivals of released POWs would seem to bear this out. A spotlight has been flashed on these men, for years thought dead or lost, as well as on Henry Kissinger, the "peacemaker." Of course, it means Richard Nixon soaks up undeserved acclaim for bringing "peace with honor."

In the midst of all the cry and hullabaloo comes a real and serious problem - the Vietnam veterans who returned before the war was "over"; before the White House press made heroes of everyone. Six million men have returned from Viet Nam to face the prospect of being jobless, penniless, and in some cases, addicted. The Veteran's Administration allots each of them \$220 a month, no a liveable amount for anyone, particularly someone with the handicaps of a returning vet.

We believe it is time to put the whole set of problems created by the war into perspective. This war has been waged by and for the profit of U.S. industrialists and capitalists. Now this group feels no obligation towards the men who have done the dirty work of murdering a populace for their profit. They feel they can ease their consciences by extravagant offers of money, jobs and clothes to a token group of returning POWs. This is rubbing salt into the sores of veterans unnoticed. It is also an unconscionable gesture of contempt by this group, which feels itself superior to the masses of people who paid taxes to pay for their war.

Day Care Derailed

Last year, day care centers were an important issue in the Richmond College community. Groups were fighting for recognition of the great need existing in this community for such centers. Recognition would mean much-needed money.

This week, a \$211 million deficiency budget is scheduled for passage in the state legislature - without the \$10 million promised by Gov. Rockefeller for New York City Day Care Centers. Sen. John Marchi of Staten Island, is attempting to put through a deal which would make up the deficiency. The Richmond Times does not trust politician's promises, however. The people who need these centers must prod their legislators in the State Capital to make sure money is allotted for this very vital area.

For once, the Richmond Times is happy that its representative, John Marchi, is in the forefront of the enlightened thought. We have to admit that as New York City gradually becomes more conservative, John Marchi becomes more liberal. Keep it up John and you the students keep writing all your representatives.

Where Has All The Money Gone?

...speaking of deficiencies, the U.S. government, and Richard the poor in particular, keep bitching about the great expenses of war, calling this the cause of tremendous cutbacks in our national budget in such areas as public health, education, etc.

But somehow, they have found \$1,391,000 to give the Polish government to build an astronomy center. The whole affair is to celebrate the 500th birthday of Polish astronomer Nicholas Copernicus.

It sounds like a bad Polish joke to us.

**Instead Of Printing
A Staff Box
We Are Requesting
A Staff
Positions Available**

Come To The Richmond Times Office

Richard Kornberg - Editor - In - Chief

LETTERS

Stop Stopping The Brigade

To students and faculty of Richmond College:

There seems to be an increasing tendency in this school to rip down posters that are legally stamped and dated. These posters serve the same purpose as all the others: to provide information to the student body.

As a new club in this school, we have found that in less than one week, our leaflets and posters have been ripped off. We have tried to keep students informed on the nature of the Attica Brigade, the date and times of our meetings, and the study groups we have set up. We feel that the purpose of the Attica Brigade is important and relevant to anti-imperialist students in this school. It becomes close to impossible to convey this information to students without posters or leaflets.

It's about time people stop accumulating our literature and start to leave them up for all to read.

The Attica Brigade
of Richmond College

Professional Staff Congress

January 30, 1973

To the Editor:

Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge University (Center Magazine, January-February 1973), stated that the secret of excellence in universities had a basically simple formula. "The essential ingredients were a reflective, disciplined, learned man (or woman) willing to teach; an intelligent, motivated student willing to learn; and a balance of numbers between teacher and student so that the relation between them was intimate and personal."

The Professional Staff Congress has been trying since June 1972 to encompass this university ideal in a contract with the Board of Higher Education.

What are we trying to achieve?

1. A "balance of numbers" between students and teachers in terms of class size, contact hours and schedules, so that "the relation between them is intimate and personal." A compromise signed by the BHE and the PSC in mediation has now been canceled by the BHE.
2. A rigorous observation and evaluation procedure with full student input designed to help the staff member improve but carrying with it the authority to recommend the removal of incompetents.
3. Academic due process: reasons must be given by college presidents for denial of reappointment, promotion, and tenure.
4. Retention of a system of deferred compensation for service and experience through annual increments. The Board wishes to abolish this 40-year-old system and substitute individual toadying for salary increases. We also wish our income to keep up with the highest cost-of-living in the continental U.S.A. and to make up for the highest student-faculty ratio in New York State.
5. Mandatory standards of classroom and office space, which are now in an admittedly slum condition, to allow staff to meet with students inside and outside the classroom in an atmosphere conducive to learning.

We face common dangers. Free tuition is on the chopping block. The State University, already a bureaucratic monster, wants to engulf CUNY and become an academic Minotaur. If we are pitted against each other; if our organization is battered into submission; if the BHE, the Chancellor, and their negotiators have their way—CUNY is

Belle Zeller

President

Israel Kugler
Deputy President

EVENTS

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION TO PRESENT FEMALE GYNECOLOGIST

At the General Meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, 1973, the Women's Organization of Richmond College will feature as its main speaker Dr. Theresa Lu, Assistant Professor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. Dr. Lu divides her time between teaching responsibilities and surgery at the Center and is primarily interested in gynecology with specialization in gynecological tumors.

The presentation will begin at 7:45 in the Old College Bookstore, 124 Stuyvesant Place, & will be preceded by a Business Meeting of the members. All women are cordially invited to hear Dr. Lu, and there will be ample time for questions from the floor.

If there are questions on the above article, or if you need further information please call Marsha Bruhn, 447-2662.

People interested in work upstate in a Crisis Intervention Unit dealing with psychiatric crises of all sorts, please contact Earl Scott Piro, Heathcote Farm, Smithfield Rd., Amenia, N.Y. Location: Connecticut-New York border. Wages: \$5-6 per hour. We will train you. Letters should include a little about yourself, what you are doing now and a little about your ideas.

People interested in working in Upstate New York at Harlem Valley Mental Hospital as M.H.A.T.A. (attendants) and/or at the Wassaic Unit of Wassaic State School for the Mentally Retarded contact:

Bill Miller
c/o Earl Scott Piro
Heathcote Farm
Smithfield Rd.
Amenia, New York

The structure of the hospital is dated and is in the process of being changed. We need more people with new and radical ideas. Letters should include what you are doing now and a little about your ideas.

Hon. Sanford Garelik
President of the N.Y. City Council,
Candidate for Mayor,
will speak in the old bookstore on March 12,
1973 at 2:40 P.M.

- also -

Hon. Edward Koch
Congressman, also a candidate for Mayor,
will speak in the old bookstore on March 15,
1973 at 2:40 P.M.

Sponsored by Political Science Club of Richmond College.

Refreshments will be served.

Jim Gambardella
President

For further info see Prof. Daniel Kramer,
Moderator, in Room 831.

The next program in the Social Sciences Group I colloquium will feature the discussion of Arno J. Mayer's *Dynamics of Counterrevolution in Europe, 1870-1956*. Copies of this excellent little volume of 149 pages are available to all interested students and faculty at a reduced price (\$1.60) in Room 825 of our Main Building on Stuyvesant Pl. Read this original and provocative study and join us (even if you don't quite get through it—it ain't long, but it ain't easy reading either) in an informal discussion of this problem on Wednesday, March 14, at 2:40 P.M. in the Old Bookstore Auditorium. Ideas and suggestions for future programs (books, panel topics, interesting free speakers, etc.) may be submitted to the coordinator of the colloquia, Oleh Fedyshyn, Social Sciences Division, Room 830.

Abortion: A Women's Right

On January 22 the Supreme Court ruled that abortion is a personal liberty guaranteed to women under the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision, which declares all state laws that prohibit abortion prior to the 24th week of pregnancy unconstitutional, is probably the biggest victory of the women's movement since women won the right to vote 53 years ago.

According to the ruling a woman may elect to terminate her pregnancy during the first 3 months without any state limitations whatsoever. During this period abortion, like any other medical procedure, can be restricted only by state health codes. This means that early abortions may now be done in a doctor's office, whereas the liberalized New York law demanded that they be performed in hospitals or clinics.

During the 3rd, 4th and 5th months a state may "regulate abortion procedures in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health." This clause will probably enable states to restrict the performance of second abortions to hospitals and clinics.

Even after the 24th week of pregnancy abortions may be performed to protect the life and health of the woman. "Health" may be broadly understood to encompass emotional as well as physical well-being.

The Court refuted the anti-abortion argument that the fetus has a "right to life" saying that "the world 'person' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment does not include the unborn."

One major contradiction in the reasoning of the Supreme Court decision is that although it recognizes that any abortion laws restrict a woman's right to privacy, it does not call for repeal of all such laws. Instead states are required only to modify their laws to conform to the decision guidelines. Abortion must be removed from the penal code and treated like any other medical procedure.

Prior to the decision many states had such strict laws that abortion was permitted only when the pregnant woman's life was threatened. In other states, Georgia for example, abortions were permitted only to save the woman's life, in cases of rape, or in cases of pregnancy that would most likely

produce malformed offspring (often times proof of incest was necessary for this). In other states the infamous "therapeutic" abortion was also a possibility. For this a woman had to go before a board of psychiatrists to plead their cases.

In effect declare herself insane. Since most hospitals had a very low quota of such abortions, they were given primarily rich women who could afford private psychiatrists to plead their cases.

The implications of this decision could be very important. Women would no longer be forced to bear unwanted children in this country. Women would no longer have to seek back-alley abortions knowing that thousands of our sisters are butchered each year. Women would no longer have to suffer the degradation of declaring ourselves insane so that we have the right to control our own bodies. We must make sure that the decision is implemented so that all the above become reality. We must make sure that the immoral stigma that the Catholic Church hierarchy and other reactionary forces have built up around abortion, is dissipated. Abortion is our right and we are not "murderers."

This victory is a victory of the feminist movement. The feminist movement is responsible for bringing abortion out of the dusty law books and into the streets. Women have demonstrated our outrage at having the State control our reproductive lives. We have changed abortion from something whispered about on old T.V. movies, into a real issue that people yell about. Ten years ago the Supreme Court would not have even considered ruling on abortion. And now it has declared that abortion is a woman's right.

But the fight is not over. Already James Buckley has introduced a bill to the Senate that would revert the laws back to their previous positions. Already the anti-abortion forces are demonstrating. The abortion rights movement must remain vigilant until every abortion law is repealed; until not one woman is sterilized against her will; until women have complete control of our bodies.

Angela Knox

Competition For Grants

The State Education Department announced today that 30 Herbert H. Lehman Graduate Fellowships in the Social Sciences and Public and International Affairs would be awarded on a competitive basis for use in September 1973. Established by the 1965 Legislature to honor former Governor Lehman, these fellowships are made for graduate study in universities in New York State.

Residency in New York is not required, says Sherman Tinkelman, Assistant Commissioner for examinations and scholarships, but U. S. citizenship is required. Eligible fields of graduate study include city and regional planning, economics, political science, government, public administration and policy, sociology, international affairs. Each fellowship will cover a period of up to four years and carry a value of up to \$19,000.

To be eligible, students must have received a baccalaureate degree no later than September 1973 and may not have entered upon graduate study by the time of application.

Application forms may be requested directly from the Regents Examination and Scholarship Center, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y. 12224. Deadline for receiving completed applications and credentials is March 15, 1973.

Awards from this competition are conditional upon funding by the current session of the Legislature. Tinkelman cautioned, and announcement of the results of the competition will be withheld until after Legislative action.

Graduating?

IT'S ALREADY A LITTLE LATE TO APPLY FOR JUNE GRADUATION

If you have forgotten to file for graduation, don't despair! We are a sympathetic group at Richmond. We will accept your application now, so pick it up, complete it, and return it to the Registrar as soon as possible. Any CUNY baccalaureate student who expects to graduate should also file an application, noting on the form that you are in the CUNY program. DON'T FORGET! YOUR NAME WILL NOT APPEAR IN THE COMMENCEMENT BOOKLET IF YOU DON'T FILE FOR GRADUATION SOON!

Status Of Women

(Continued from Page 4)

CUNY graduate students showed women averaging \$1,000 per year less than men.

The committee found that CUNY followed the national pattern in the high proportion of secretarial positions filled by women. It found no provision for upward mobility of secretaries into administrative ranks although many perform administrative functions.

The report details a wide variety of CUNY practices which the committee found to be prejudicial toward women. Failure of college Affirmative Action plans to seriously relate to these problems was of particular concern to the committee. Its 37 recommendations to the chancellor are directed at changes in university policies and procedures which would provide greater equity for women at CUNY.

According to Dr. Gittel, "The committee is convinced that implementation of its recommendations will benefit not only the women at CUNY but the entire university community."

ICAC No More

On February 12, 1973, notices were sent out to all members of ICAC stating that, due to lack of attendance, ICAC would have no further meetings.

The functions of ICAC include designating money for the various clubs. Although the first ICAC meeting was early in September 1972, club money was not budgeted until intersession. The second Student Government election was the cause of the delay.

Because of the small attendance, the quorum was lowered. The new clubs requested \$16,000 out of the \$23,000 ICAC had to work with. It was decided that \$6500 would be deducted from the total budgets of the old clubs toward new club budgets.

With the job of budgeting done, ICAC decided to suspend meeting. The secretary of ICAC, Taras Pawluk (now vice chairperson because of vacancies) believes ICAC needs "better structure and organization" in order to fully function at Richmond.

Budget Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

and members of both houses in Albany. "We are optimistic about winning restoration," he declared, "because the members of the legislature, especially those from the New York City area, tend to understand the unique and important mission of City University in terms of what it is accomplishing for families in their communities."

The board chairman said another factor in the BHE's effort to win CUNY fund restoration is the "wide disparity between the fiscal treatment proposed by the governor for State University and City University." He pointed out that the net enrollment rise at the senior colleges of SUNY next year will be approximately 7,500 students and the governor has recommended a \$43 million increase in state funds for State University. In contrast, the net enrollment growth at CUNY senior colleges will be approximately 13,600 for which the governor is proposing a \$40 million increase, half of which would come from New York City tax levies. Virtually all of this proposed increase will be absorbed by mandated cost increases.

Needed: One Mystic

The Richmond Times is in need of the services of one good Mystic (preferably with powers of prophecy and universal vision) to help us cope with the growing number of clubs, event publicists, etc. who accuse us of neglect. Presently, no one on our staff is equipped with abilities necessary to keep abreast of all the things happening with everyone in the college. Anyone with appropriate qualifications information contact the Richmond Times office, Room 539, phone 448-6141. (We also have a mailbox down the hall by Student Government.)

The Bronx Community Abortion Clinic...

...a modern, non-profit clinic for the safe termination of pregnancy up to 12 weeks. An atmosphere that's relaxed...counselors who understand...expert medical care...hospital affiliated.

Call for an appointment in confidence
Phone: 212-920-4088 ...Fee: \$125

60 East 208th Street

Bronx, New York 10467

Women's Meeting

There will be a General Meeting of the Women's Organization of Richmond College on Thursday, Feb. 22 in the old Bookstore, 124 Stuyvesant Pl, Staten Island, New York. There will be a presentation by Dr. Theresa I.u, Asst. Prof. in obstetrics and gynecology at Downstate Medical Center.

The Gay Men's Collective of Richmond College

invites you to a presentation of the play

COMING OUT

(Originally performed at the G.A.A. Firehouse)

A documentary play about gay life and liberation in Amerika.

Written By: Johnathan Katz

Directed By: David Roggensack

With a cast of 5 women and 5 men.

Saturday, Feb. 24 8:00 P.M.

In the Olde Bookstore

ADMISSION—FREE

And a party will follow

Amnesty . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

general amnesties were not sufficient to soothe the bitter wounds of the Civil War, declared a Universal Amnesty Proclamation, on Christmas Eve, 1868. Other presidents to grant amnesties were: Washington, Coolidge, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman. Even as recently as the first and second world wars, partial amnesties were granted to deserters, restoring all their civil rights. None of these amnesties broke down army morale or prevented recruiting for future wars. Why then should an amnesty today be any different?

Alas, unlike his predecessors, we have a man in the White House today who is singularly lacking in human compassion. In his recent campaign, he denounced the issue of amnesty, labeling it as a part of the tide of "new permissiveness", which he intends to roll back. One must wonder if he considers Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, etc., as part of this "new permissiveness". It is interesting to remember that this is the same man, who has more or less granted amnesty to a convicted mass murderer — Lieutenant William Calley. A startling moral inconsistency. Could it be that there is some guilt feeling in evidence, where?

Some claim that if those who would not fight are forgiven, it would be an injustice against those who were killed or maimed fighting. They are saying that because they were made to suffer, others should also be made to suffer. Will making others suffer ease the burden from them? Will two wrongs make a right for them? Clearly not. Rather, this is a classic case of the government playing citizen against citizen, while the real guilty party can then escape scot free. It is not the people who refused to go who caused the suffering. It is the people who sent them there to fight, who are the culprits. It is Johnson, McNamara, and Rusk, Bundy, and Rostow, and Nixon, Laird and Kissenger who are the culprits. The young men who went to jail or Canada, rather than face the brutality, did not want to see anyone else sent to Vietnam either. They should not be made to pay a price for doing what was right.

The other major objection to the concept of amnesty, is that a law was broken and the "criminals" must pay for their "crimes". In response to this, I say that it was not a crime to refuse to serve in Vietnam, because the war itself was illegal. There are a good many constitutional lawyers who would agree with that, and since the Supreme Court refused to rule on the constitutionality of the war, it is still an open question. The constitution says that only Congress has the final say on whether to start or stop a war. In this case, however, Congress was never consulted, since no president bothered to ask for a declaration of war.

It is my opinion that the majority of America (not to mention world opinion) considers the war in Vietnam to be immoral and unjust. Therefore the question of amnesty comes down to a more basic question than even law itself. It is a question of right and wrong. The German war criminals of World War Two were acting in accordance with the law of the land, and following the orders of their rightful commander-in-chief, when they slaughtered millions of innocent people. The verdict at Nuremberg, however, said that when a law is unjust or immoral, it is a citizen's duty not to obey it. He must follow his conscience. If he does choose to obey an immoral command, he can be prosecuted for it. Consistency demands that if a man can be prosecuted for obeying an unjust law, then he should not be prosecuted for refusing to obey an unjust law. And history will certainly call the war in Vietnam an unjust war.

In recent months, there have been two amnesty bills introduced into Congress. The first, introduced by Representative Ed Koch (D-N.Y.), is not an amnesty bill, according to Koch. This is just a matter of semantics however. The bill calls for the liberalizing of the requirements for conscientious objector status, and allowing evaders and deserters to return and apply for its retroactively. If they lose their C.O. appeal, they are, of course, subject to immediate arrest and prosecution. If they win the appeal, they are still subject to two years of alternative

Sports At The Garden

The New York sports fan looks to Madison Square Garden this time of year for excitement. Football season is behind him, and the baseball season ahead. Madison Square Garden seats 19,700 for a basketball game and 17,500 for a hockey game. It is a rare occasion when there is an empty seat during a game. The New Yorker's are represented by the New York Knickerbockers in basketball and the New York Rangers in hockey.

The Knicks have all the talent to win the championship, but I doubt it they will. There are seven members on their team which in one season have been on the all-star team. The guards are led by Walt (Clyde) Frazier who is one of the premier players in the league. The other starting guard is Earl (The "Pearl") Monroe who is one of the greatest one-on-one players ever to play in the league. At the forwards are Dave DeBusschere who in my opinion is the best all around player in the league. The other forward is Bill Bradley who made the all-star team for the first time this year. At center is the Knicks Captain Willis Reed. Last season, Reed was injured and in the beginning of this year saw limited action. He is considered the heart and soul of the Knicks when he is healthy. Backing up Reed is Jerry Lucas who can play center or forward. Lucas is known for his long range shooting, but also ranks fifth in all time rebounds in the NBA. The third guard is Dick Barnett who is in his 13th season with the Knicks. You might ask who do I doubt that they will win the championship with all this talent? The Knicks are an outside shooting team. That when they are on can wipe out any team. This was evident in the first game of the 1972 playoffs with the Lakers. Against clubs like, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Boston, and Baltimore the Knicks are rarely successful in going inside. For the Knicks to win they must shoot from the outside, not on an average level but an fantastic percentage. This year to reach the finals, the Knicks will have to probably face Baltimore and Boston, two teams with strong defensive centers. It would surprise me to see the Knicks get past the semifinals.

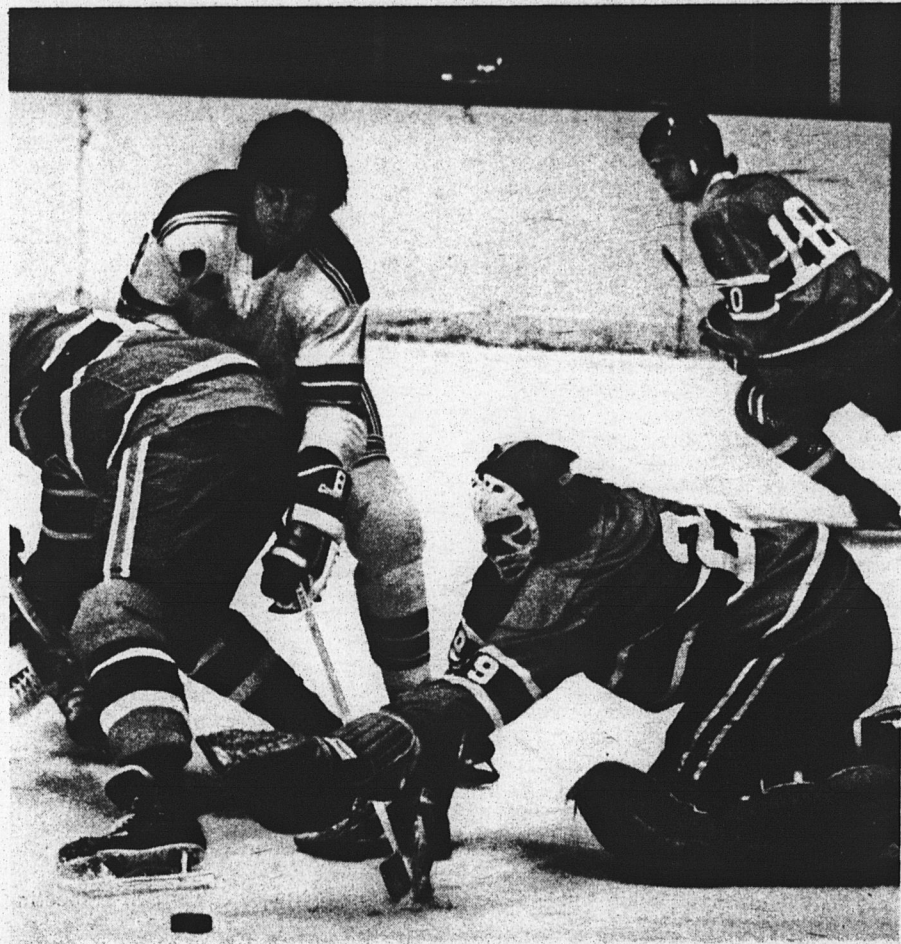
The last 3-5 years hockey has taken over New York. The streets are filled with boys playing roller hockey, and the ice rinks are filled with hockey leagues. I can remember when I had to travel to a big sporting goods store in order to get hockey equipment. Now every candy store carries sticks and pucks.

The Rangers have been in the playoffs the last six years. No other team can match that, but every time they have come away without the championship. The Ranger fan's have been waiting 32 years to have the Stanley Cup in New York. This year they have their best chance to win it. Their goal tending is the best in the league. The defense also ranks with the top teams.

service. Senator Robert Taft's (R-Ohio) bill calls for allowing draft evaders to return and serve three years in some alternative public works project. It has no provision for deserters, since Taft feels they are subject to military law, and are not his problem.

Both bills are obviously not acceptable to those whom they are supposed to help. Both are cop-outs. They are aimed at the compassionate liberals who are always open to compromise. They both avoid the crux of the issue.

For those who left, as a matter of conscience, to return under those conditions, would be admitting that they were wrong; when in fact they were right not to serve. To accept two or three years of alternative service, is to admit that the government has the right to order its citizens to become government slaves for two years. It is totally in contrast to the whole idea of freedom that America claims to stand for. The crux of the issue is whether or not the government has the right to draft its citizens, who have committed no crime, and force them into involuntary servitude. The entire concept of the draft mocks the idea of



Leading the defense is all-star Brad Park. Their biggest plus is their centerman who are Jean Ratelle, Pete Stemkowski, and Walt Tkaczuk. No other team can match that trio. The Rangers forwards are led by 50 goal scorer Vic Hadfield and flashy Rod Gilbert. The Rangers problem has been that each team seems to have the big super star. The one case in point would be Bobby Orr. Last season in the finals he was the main reason the Rangers lost. These years Orr has been hurt and the Rangers have gained a lead on his team mates, the Boston Bruins. The Montreal Canadians lead the league and second place New York by six points at press time. The New York fans that I've talked to seem to think the Rangers will fall short again, this time to Montreal. One thing for certain if they do not win this year it could be a long time til they have the chance to win again. I for one think the Rangers defense, mainly their goalies, Ed Giacomin, and Gilles Villemure, will bring the championship to New York.

I often go to Ranger games and like to say that New York hockey fans are the least intelligent and second in sadistic minds to the Boston fans. To the hockey fan at Madison Square Garden only a fight signals

a good game. It never fails that a fight occurs during the game in the stands. Hockey is a brutal game at times but much is grace and skill. Skating at speeds up to 90 m.p.h. shooting a puck into a target which at times can be five inches wide takes practice and skill. The Garden fans on an average never seem to realize these. If things are going badly they will scream, usually at one player. Rod Seilin had to put up with this for years. Emile Francis, the coach and general manager of the Rangers and considered an authority in the hockey world says Seiling is the "best defensive defenseman he has on his squad". Coming from Francis it is a great complement. The fact also is that for the past two years he has been just short of making the all star team. For me these things detract from my enjoyment of the game but still it is the most exciting sport for me.

P.S. (The World Hockey Association's New York Raiders also play their home hockey games at Madison Square Garden but I haven't yet seen them but hope too.)

Ira. D. Grodin.

Solution To Crossword Puzzle

K	A	Y	C	L	A	R	K	O	R	C
A	C	E	R	O	D	E	O	N	O	H
L	E	A	O	W	E	D	J	O	N	I
B	Y	R	D	S	D	U	O			
			O	B	E	Y	S	T	E	V
T	O	M	M	Y	O	N	E	B	E	D
A	G	E	E	S	U	E	G	O	N	G
I	R	A	S	O	N	D	A	N	T	E
L	E	T	I	T	G	R	A	M		
			C	U	P	V	E	G	A	S
N	I	C	E	L	O	D	I	U	N	A
E	R	A	P	A	L	E	D	R	U	G
W	E	T	A	N	D	E	S	U	S	E

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by RICHARD KORNBERG

Sometimes writing after the fact—following the verdicts of the major critics—has its assets, not the least of which can be the duality of roles it affords the writer. If a play has received negative notices, the belated praiser becomes quite like the voice of the playwright-publicist; extolling its virtues to a hopefully sympathetic public (that is, if the play hasn't already expired.).

Of course, things are reversed when the reverse is true—a poor evening which gleams rich first night responses. Then it is time to jump from the ranks of the wounded playgoer, in a Paul Reveresque effort to spare others from the disappointing fate which awaits them.

"Dr. Selavy's Magic Show" is a case in point. If the average theatregoer had the opportunity to be published, it is more than likely that the nightly scene at the Mercer-O'Casey—where the only sounds being heard, with the exception of the din on stage, are the feeble mutterings of a crowded, closeted audience (there is no intermission) saying, "The critics liked this?"—would be rectified. For the only justification for applauselessness is non-attendance. People should not have to pay to have a bad time.

Because of the type experience theatregoing is, most potential customers wait for the critical go-ahead. Shows can be packed with appreciative, fully satisfied viewers during previews, only to play to empty houses after less than favorable opening night responses. Such was the case of two recent arrivals, one of which has since closed while the other struggles desperately for survival.

"Tricks" was a musical adaptation of Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin". From the reaction of the audience at its last preview, you would suppose the show would have a long run. Instead it closed less than a week later. The critics had dismissed it as being frantic and unfunny which I suppose was their way of disguising their own discomfort with it. For as everyone knows, Moliere can only be performed in the traditional mode and anything else has to be wrong. Try to convince this to the five thousand or so happy, laughing previewers.

"Tricks" was not unlike "A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to the Forum," which also initially received some critical slamming (and don't let anyone try to convince you otherwise). Its tale follows the bumpy course of true love, aided and abetted by the wily, smarter than his master, servant—in this case Scapin. But everyone knew "Forum" was based on Plautus (and from what source do you think Moliere got his inspiration from) which allowed it the liberty of its unbridled hi-jinx.

"Tricks" is like its title—a potpourri of fun and games, brought forth through illusion and craft. With its commedia dell'arte mode, the musical was a mad, frolicsome, funny show. Its cast, led by free-wheeling Rene Auberjonois and immeasurably enhanced by the warmth and facial mobility of Adale O'Brien, was a delight, which was complimented by the pretty candy cane and shoots and ladders setting of Oliver Smith and the perfectly beautiful Miles White costumes.

"Tricks" was for kids...of all ages but it tragically died in its infancy. Born at the Actor's Theatre of Louisville. Died at the Alvin Theatre, New York.

"Warp" also came to New York by way of the regional theatre route, via Chicago's Organic Theatre. It is billed as "the world's first science fiction epic adventure play in serial form." After viewing its first segment, "My Battlefield, My Body," I eagerly awaited parts II and III. My wait may be longer than I had anticipated, for part I received poor reviews and therefore the entire enterprise may be scuttled.

The demise of "Warp" and "Tricks"



should cue the public to the major critics' complete lack of awareness to the enjoyment of its readers. In the case of "Warp" it is especially sad for a tiny group of literary minded writers to be able to close a show devised for the masses; whose action comic upbringing vary from their own born and bred on classics and homework beginnings.

Like "Grease," "Warp" was a show for a large, non-elite (usually non-theatregoing) group. "Grease" prospered because its intended audience (made up primarily of the moviegoing public whose entertainment dollar is spent on the spur of the moment Saturday evening, "what's playing at the RKO" excursion) was able to learn of its virtues from its own peers. The tacit approval afforded it by the critical hierarchy was simply a realization of its Broadwayesque qualities (which they could praise) and for a few it was due to the greater rewards of a free City College education. These exceptions had spent years covering up their roots, which the creators of "Grease" unearthed in a mere two and a half hours.

But "Warp" was different. It had none of the tradition Broadwayites hold so dear. Its only inheritance was of the "funny papers" and that is a section which no self-respecting New York Times reader acknowledges. So it was damned.

In its own way it is purer theatre than its Broadway neighbors. For "Warp" is the theatrical capturing of the action comicstrip medium. Its greatest joy is the bringing to life of heretofore one dimensional beings. When the show works, which is most of the time (and especially in the second act), the sparks generated between performer and audience is even greater than the force of the ray guns and "body language" onstage.

If "Warp" was critically successful it could be considered the "2001" of theatre, for it does that almost impossible job of capturing one medium on the grounds and through the devices of another.

Bam, Pow, Zonk—here comes a cartoon character flying across the stage of the Ambassador Theatre. Wait a minute—these



are human beings falling, jumping and cascading, self-propelled through space. As she falls watch Cordis Fefer, who accomplishes the almost unbelievable feat of capturing three dimensions at once. She begins as actress, continues to comic strip figure and ends up as a real full blooded living person. Only art director Neil Adams deserves more praise.



S.I. Dance

On February 24, 1973 at 8:00 p.m. the Staten Island Dance Theatre will presents its premiere performance at Wagner College. The program will consist of several pieces choreographed especially for the premiere by Claire Breunig, artistic director, and Elaine Giguere, assistant director. Additional pieces have been by Pam Renna, Archie Clark and Alice Shanahan. Lance Westguard will appear as guest artist. Original music has been composed by Terence Thomas. Lighting is by Susana Meyer. Tickets for the performance are available at the Children's Corner, 1734 Victory Blvd., Susskind Gift Specialists, 528 Forest Avenue, Joseph's Hair Stylist, 4069 Hylan Blvd., or at the Office of Cultural Affairs, Richmond College, the box office at Staten Island Community College, and at the Staten Island Council on the Arts, 15 Beach Street.

The company was founded in March 1972 by Claire Breunig and Pam Renna for the purpose of bringing modern dance to Staten Island. Other island dancers, Jane Gardner, Mary Pinsky, and Marlene Nussbaum, soon joined the company. When Ms. Renna moved from New York, Elaine Giguere joined the company as assistant director. Other company members are Katie Mitchell, Alice Shanahan, Donna Barchiesi, Frances Mentzel, Alexandra Stavrov, and Mary Ann Anderson.

In December 1972, Maria Simpson, graphics coordinator at Richmond College/CUNY, was appointed president of the company.

Future plans for the company include a twenty minute ballet choreographed by Alice Shanahan and a children's performance on a circus theme to be created by Miss Shanahan and Miss Pinsky.

Maria Simpson, president Island Dance Theatre

55 Austin Place, Staten Island, N. Y. 10302
448-8433 ext. 14 (business hours)
2873

Joffrey Returns

The City Center Joffrey Ballet comes home to the City Center 55th Street Theater for its bi-annual six-week season Wednesday Evening, February 21, continuing through Sunday Evening, April 1, 1973. The repertory—largest ever for one season—will include 30 ballets, among them 4 new productions (still to be announced), 3 revivals (Stuart Hode's Abyss, Frederick Ashton's Facade, and Gerald Arpino's Secret Places), as well as 23 favorites from past seasons (Alvin Ailey's Feast of Ashes, Arpino's Chabriesque, Confetti, Kettentanz, Reflections, Sacred Grove on Mount Tamalpais, The Clowns, Trinity and Valentine, George Balanchine's Square Dance, Ruthanna Boris's Cakewalk, August Bournonville's Konservatoriet, John Butler's After Eden, Eliot Feld's Meadowlark, Flemming Flindt's The Lesson, Michel Fokine's Petrouchka, Benjamin Harkarvy's Grand Pas Espagnol, Robert Joffrey's Astarte, Kurt Jooss's The Green Table, Leonide Massine's Le Beau Danube, Jerome Robbins's Interplay and Moves, and Margo Sappington's Weewis).

The subscription series have been set and orders are being accepted now. As in past seasons, the company offers 14 series and good seats are available for all. (Only the evening performances of March 4, 6, 18, 20 and April 1 are not on subscription.) Each series offers three performances of at least 3 ballets each and, with a subscription, it is possible to see as many as 10 ballets for as little as \$5. Tickets bought on subscription are discounted from box office prices and series prices range from a low of \$5 for balcony seats to a top of \$21 for orchestra. Subscriptions may be charged on Bloomingdale's and A & S accounts. Closing date for subscription orders is January 5, 1973. For further information, write City Center Joffrey Ballet, City Center Subscription Department, New York State Theater, 64th Street & Broadway New York, N.Y. 10023 or telephone (212) 799-1000.

Finishing Touches And Status Quo

Theatre Reviews
by Richard Kornberg

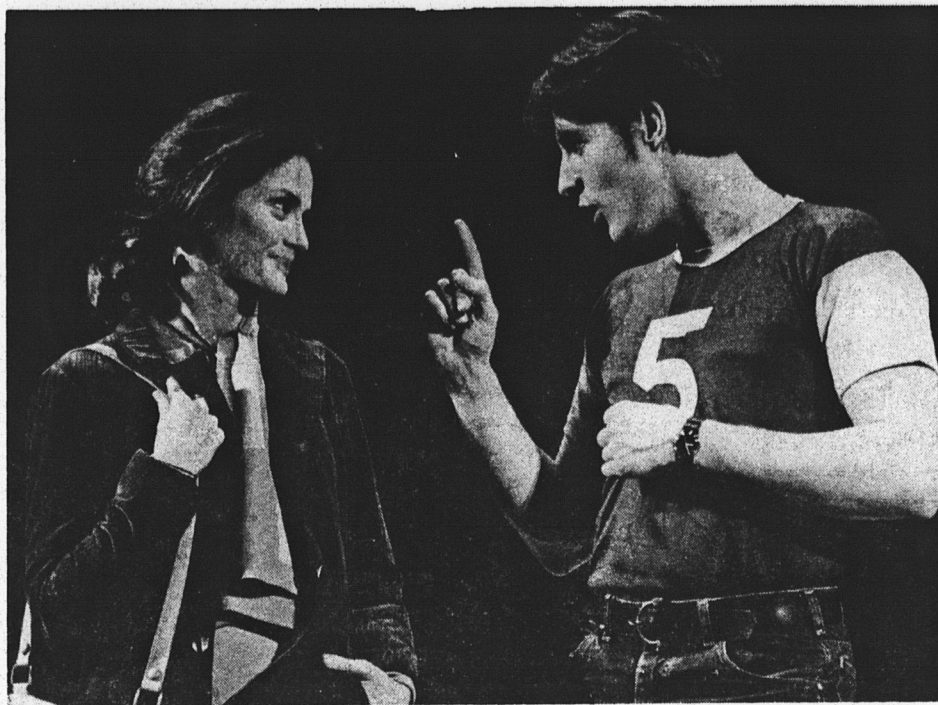
What is a new play? Does it simply connote a work just completed and previously unproduced or does it demand of a playwright a contribution which also differs at least a bit from his or her earlier writings? These questions came to mind after viewing Jean Kerr's new (?) comedy "Finishing Touches."

In her latest work Ms. Kerr presents us with the typical Westchester family with their just as typical suburban problems. There is the college professor husband, his long suffering dreamless wife and their three sons. The eldest is (horrors) living with a woman, the youngest, of the expected carrot-topped variety, goes around being cute while the middle one just goes around.

One day daddy comes home and tells our poor disheveled heroine that he is a bit too interested in one of his female students. Five years ago one would not have to clarify the gender of the intended, but the surface of today's Jean Kerr work is different. The playwright has managed to stuff her play with almost every topicality known to man, or in this case woman. Every chic, in vogue phrase is uttered by our housefrau, from male menopause to Gloria Steinem not forgetting homosexuality, ecology or women's lib. In the first act these subjects are larded over with wise cracks which are not especially wise and which tend to crack the texture of the script.

While "Finishing Touches" is no laugh riot, it does have the knack of producing smiles of recognition from its audiences. Much of the dialogue on stage has been heard in every household, and a certain warmth pervades the evening.

Barbara Bel Geddes is a convincing Westchester worrier but it might help if she would tone herself down, at least a bit. Her over emphasis of many words does not heighten the hilarity, it simply makes the audience more aware of the lack of humor. Pamela Bellwood, however, has just the right style and delivery to make the most of her supporting role.



Gail Strickland a No.1 with No.5 Bruce Boxleitner in scene from Status Quo Vadis

In construction "Finishing Touches" cannot be beaten, but the dialogue is simply a tired "Mary, Mary" meeting women's lib.

The lead character of "Status Quo Vadis," Horace Elgin, an apprentice hole maker, is seeking the typical Jean Kerresque life. Unfortunately, in Donald Driver's new comedy at the Brooks Atkinson Theatre, it is not so easily attained.

For in Driver's world everyone is always indelibly marked by his own heritage. We are all divided into classes, our number, from one to five, is emblazoned upon our person, for all to see. The American dream is imply that, for the ass structure retards any upward mobility. It is not a pretty picture, yet it indeed is a biting funny one. "Status Quo Vadis" and "Finishing

Touches" examine the American ideal but the latter is simply a comedy of situation while "Status Quo Vadis" is of ideas. It's characters don't have to go around being modern for that characteristic is inherent in the play's fabric.

Donald Driver's comedy works in strange ways. It's first act is heavy on story — its clever dialogue prepares the audience for the uproarious hilarity of the second stanza. No target is sacred, with everything from trade unions to religion being on the receiving end of the comic barrage.

Like its title, whose meaning changes with the advent of punctuation, this comedy is literate, clever and special. For me it was the funniest, most rewarding comedy of the year.

Coming Attractions

Luchino Visconti's "Ludwig" will begin its eagerly awaited world premiere engagement February 22nd at the East 59th Street II Theater in Manhattan. The MGM presentation lavishly recreates the reign of the tormented young king of Bavaria, Ludwig II.

Starring in the title role is Helmut Berger, who won international acclaim in Visconti's "The Damned." Other major stars in the cast include Trevor Howard as composer Richard Wagner, Romy Schneider as Empress Elisabeth and Silvana Mangano as Wagner's mistress.

Visconti's biographical study of "the mad King of Bavaria" faithfully portrays Ludwig's relatively short life and reign, during which he squandered fortunes as the 19th century's leading patron of the arts and builder of castles and championed Wagner's musical career to become a target of public censure for his many excesses.

Presented in Metrocolor and Panavision, "Ludwig" was filmed in authentic locales in Austria and Germany, including three of the King's own fantastic constructions—the palaces of Linderhof, Hierremchiessee and Neuschwanstein.

Visconti, whose most recent films were highly acclaimed "Death in Venice" and "The Damned," co-authored the screenplay for "Ludwig" with Enrico Medioli. "Ludwig" was produced by Ugo Santalucia for Mega Film S.P.A. (Rome) in association with Bieter Cwissler Produktion (Munich) (Gloria Produktion (Munich and Cinetel (Paris).

★ ★ ★

Plans for the motion picture production of "That Championship Season," the New York Critics Award play, were disclosed Monday (12) in a joint announcement by John Calley, executive vice-president in

charge of production for Warner Bros., and Edward L. Rissien, executive vice-president of Playboy Productions.

The film will be made by Warner Bros. in association with Playboy Productions and Max L. Raab through his production company.

The motion picture will be produced by William M. McCutchen, with Hugh Hefner as executive producer. Jason Miller, author of "That Championship Season," who is now starring in the film "The Exorcist," will write the screenplay.

"That Championship Season," a devastatingly humorous drama about four aging small-town leaders who have annual reunions with their basketball coach, received high critical acclaim when it opened on Broadway. It is still doing sell-out business in New York and in Tel Aviv, is scheduled to open in London in May and will start a national tour in September.

★ ★ ★

"Billy Jack," a nation-wide film hit that Warner Bros. is bringing to New York for a return engagement at a first-run theatre, will open on February 28 at the Plaza Theatre.

Starring Tom Laughlin and Delores Taylor, "Billy Jack" is a National Student Film Corporation Production that has won widespread support, particularly from young people.

The film was produced by Mary Rose Solti and directed by T.C. Frank from a screenplay by Frank and Teresa Christina about a contemporary American of Indian ancestry who puts his war-trained skills to use in behalf of young people in their struggle for freedom.

★ ★ ★

Negotiations have been completed by Warner Bros. for filming "The Boys in the

Bank," the tentative title for the story of last summer's much publicized robbery of a New York bank by a youth seeking funds to finance a sex change operation for a boyfriend, it was announced today by Richard Shepherd, Warner Bros. executive vice-president for production.

According to Shepherd, Martin Elfand will produce the controversial film and is in possession of clearances from John Wojtowicz, the alleged robber known as "Little John Basso," who is currently in Manhattan's Federal Detention Center pending trial. An accomplice was shot to death by the F.B.I. in the robbery.

The Wojtowicz family reportedly has also signed clearances, along with Ernest Aron, the boyfriend who underwent the first stage of his sexual transition operation recently in New York.

Detailed interviews and background material for "The Boys in the Bank," a title stemming from a six-page spread in Life magazine, is now being gathered by former Life staff members Tom Moore and P.F. Kluge, writers of the original Life story. A consultant on the work is Randy Wicker, New York correspondent for the national "Gay" newspaper, The Advocate.

No screenwriter, director or cast has been set yet but the film is expected to go into production the latter half of next summer. Elfand previously produced "Kansas City Bomber."

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Yoko Stays One Step Ahead Of Yoko

By Bill Di Biasi

There is only one person who knows where Yoko Ono will go next, and that's Yoko Ono. Apple has just released Yoko's new double album called, "Approximately Infinite Universe." In this album Yoko lets her true genius show through. The album, I feel, is the best record to come from a woman. This album will make people think. It will make people think of woman in our society and Yoko Ono as one of the great women of our times.

One of the more beautiful songs on the album is "Shiranakatta". It said what I wanted to hear and "I DIDN'T KNOW." To the men of the world who believe that women's lib is going to castrate them, there is, "I Want My Love To Rest Tonight." To the people who want to believe that "Peter The Dealer" is about drugs—I hope your Joe McCarthy button rots. The whole album is so great that when it does start to get air time it will go to number one.

What's really great is that it is all Yoko's work, words, lyrics, music, arrangements and production. There's not a trace of walrus! Her music is played by The Plastic Ono Band and Elephant's Memory.

If you don't see the album at your record store, start a riot. This album is a great gift to the world. The album is dedicated to Yoko's best friend, John, of the opposite sex.

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Send only \$2.00 (\$2.25 for Rush Service) — cash is O.K. — to Information Sources Co., P.O. Box 982, Dept. ST, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013. Don't order unless you expect to lose 20 pounds in two weeks! Because that's what the Ski Team Diet will do!

Merwin

(Continued from Page 12)

doors again. The only curious thing is that Jack Negro appeared both here and in *The Bald Soprano* and his speaking voice, sort of uncalled Dustin Hoffman, accentuated the similarities of the plays to the cocktail party in *The Graduate*. (No, I didn't pan them after deciding he reminded me of Hoffman.)

Now you, kindly reader, have probably noticed by now that this monologue is forever breaking up into a parenthetical dialogue and have decided that I am curious enough to think this is a merit. I do. Monologues are successful only if objective (you plus me cut in two) or if the author evinces enough *savoir faire* to convince you of his omniscience, if he eludes you, as they say in dramatic criticism, into thinking that your tastes are his, or should be. John Simon does this, of course, up tight, and as a result he increasingly reminds one of LBJ on Vietnam as the newly loved ones second term wore on; somewhere between their telephone and his typewriter, everyone else angsts around this. The solution, of course, is dialogue; the form brought to life and such diverse writers as Aristotle (apparently), Andrew Sarris, Edmund Wilson and (sort of) Cocteau; the only trouble is, given an average readers of newspapers, only corporation public notices (or RT columns) are less read. So one monologues and the parentheses, call them assuages of my conscience, the voice of yours. (Who else?)

None of which is irrelevant to the astonishing surprise of the evening at 350 St. Mark's; a man too old to be a student (the help, we thought?) was setting the lecturn; as we came back said to us in our seats, "Psychology 103?" and plunged into his psyche and ours for the next interminable 10 minutes. It is simply powerful. You will think the man a dangerous and facule lunatic, you will believe in heaven and hell, that he is the latter, that is how powerful it is. It is sort of a guided tour of ways we have found to mirror ourselves, drama of course, literature as a monologue, psychology as the ubiquitous profession, marriage as the ubiquitous act, confessionals of course, sociology in the emphasized social strata, anthropology in the very Indian wife, theology as the source of imagery, philosophy as all of these; drama will never cease to amaze me, I in my best groupie fashion went back to the dressing room, accompanied by another, who turned out to be the author, and when I asked him how he composed the play, he said it was from a friend, and even if this was a stock response, I have been so tempted when in danger of being asked what it MEANS-his perfect grace seemed worthy of its Christian pun; the director in his presence was understandably ingratiating, the actor, perhaps as a necessary recouping to so formidable a double bucolicly plain, and still

the question remained, as indeed it does when one goes directly from the art work itself to all but the best criticism and autobiography, where and how came the material and ones response to it? And the answer, as one might tell the director of *Sleuth*, is, of course, the play's the thing, to catch the conscience of the (superego? godfigure?) king.

Theodore H. Merwin

P.S. Thanks for Doctor Galley the second play, are due to Staten Island Community College, and whatever soul discovered there are more colleges (speaking of Superegoes) on Staten Island then one. The directing was intermittent, the blocking obtrusive, the props superflous; the plays the...

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Year's Best Films

by RICHARD KORNBERG

My list of the ten best films of the year, like Ted Merwin's, is in no apparent order. Unlike Mr. Merwin's, this list is for the year 1972, not '71 or '73. Unlike Gene Youngblood and as it turns out Ted Merwin, I believe a film should at least be entertaining, not an essay in tedium that only the strung-out could appreciate.

- 1) Cabaret - best musical
- 2) Souder
- 3) Frenzy - Hitchcock at his best - brilliant directorial touches added to the witty Schaffer script, authentic British locations, and the wonderful Vivian Merchant.
- 4) What's Up Doc - Bogdanovich captures the 30's comedy with even more humor
- 5) The Godfather - possibly the best gangster film ever. The final montage is alone worth the price of admission
- 6) Deliverance
- 7) The Emigrants
- 8) The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie
- 9) The Heartbreak Kid - Elaine May and Jeannie Berlin, a great mother-daughter team
- 10) Savage Messiah

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59				60						61		

by David K. Moseder

CLUES DOWN

CLUES ACROSS

1. Ex-leader of Steppenwolf
4. Original member of 18 across
9. Order of the Red Cross
12. Bob Weir's solo album
13. 18 Across' "Sweetheart Of The _____"
14. Japanese style of theatre
15. Meadow
16. Was in debt
17. Ms. Mitchell
18. Band led by Roger McGuinn
20. Simon and Garfunkel, for example
22. Take orders from
24. Traffic's Mr. Winwood
28. Famous rock opera
31. Nilsson's loneliest number
33. Old Bessie Smith tune, "Empty _____ Blues"
34. Late American poet and critic
35. "A Boy Named _____"
36. T Rex's "Bang A _____"
37. Pete LaFarge song, "_____ Hayes"
38. "Mother Nature's _____"
39. Noted Italian writer
40. "_____ (two words) Be"
42. Ex-Burrito Parsons
43. Stones' song "Loving _____"
45. Los _____, Nevada
49. Keith Emerson's original group
52. "B" side of Creedence's "Bad Moon Rising"
55. Actress _____ Merkel
56. "Farewell to the First Golden _____"
57. Turned A Whiter Shade
58. Carpet
59. "Everybody had a _____ dream, everybody let their hair down..."
60. South American mountain range
61. "It's No _____," a song from 18 Across' first album

1. Leader of the original Blues Project
2. _____-Deuce
3. Seals and Crofts' "_____ of Sunday"
4. Original member of 18 across
5. How _____ can you go ??
6. Hoosier author George _____
7. Comedian Foxx
8. Boxing term (abbrev.)
9. Yoko _____
10. _____ Wood, lead guitarist for The Faces
11. Ms. Coltrane
17. Write down briefly
19. Teapot _____ scandal
21. Employed
23. Neil _____
25. Black (poetic)
26. "We're gonna _____ our frustrations, if we don't, we're gonna blow a 50amp fuse"
27. Yes! "Close to the _____"
28. "No Salt On Her _____"
29. Beast; troll
30. Mothers of Invention's "Uncle _____"
32. Compass point
35. "_____ You Want To Be A Rock And Roll Star"
36. Mindbenders' oldie, The _____ of Love"
38. Original Beatle, _____ Sutcliffe
39. Belonging to 4 Down
41. '_____ Nine' from Kurt Vonnegut's "Cat's Cradle"
44. "You say you'll build a constitution, well you know we'd all love to see the _____"
46. "Jii _____ Deva...o-o-h, nothin's gonna change my world..."
47. Literally, an ass-hole
48. and 49. The (49) Riders of the Purple (48)
50. Anger
51. Mr. Stevens
53. 23 Down's song, "_____ Man"
54. Davey, _____, Dozey, Beaky, Mick and Tich
57. Ma Kettle's husband

Merwin On Cinema

The Ruling Class and Sleuth are movieplays, as in playing at movies, the problem is to cart a camera to the theatre as in Burton's Hamlet, a justification of cinema verite, a Welch madness, reporters inside Elinore, or to the script as in Cornelle's Othon, a film by Jean-Marie Straub as the camera in Warhol-innocence and owe follows incredible monologues-in-company without cuts, with movement only to preserve timeless closeup, as the speaker moves, and it becomes, as in Warhol, all things: excruciating, terrifying, dazzling, awesome. Now these can be combined, two examples of how are Shakespeare Wallah and L'Amour Fou; both shamelessly introduce material outside the theatre, the first's soundtrack misses hardly a Shakespeare play as its camera shows us the travels and travails of a Shakespeare troupe in India, the second in contrast often shows Act II Scene I of its play, Racine's Andromache, in rehearsal while telling of the self-destruction of the casts director-andwives private lives; in each case the key is the mutual reinforcement between the playwright's word and simultaneous and widely varying situations evoked by traditional cinematic means. So much for successful movie plays; if Olivier failed as well, if his Hamlet is excusable only as an attack on its subtitle ("This is the story of a man who could not make up his mind") and his Richard III and Henry IV are pale imitations of the energy he offered post-World War I Hollywood or Pinewood war epics, and if, with the exception of our magic quadririum, plays and celluloid mix only if they add, the scene from MacBeth in a Vincent Price horror film, from Romeo and Juliet in Godard's Band of Outsiders; well! if the challenge is that difficult it is not hard to see why The Ruling Class and Sleuth failed. They do not fail because of lack of value in their scripts. The Ruling Class is a pleasant literate romp through the conditioning squeeze, in consequence our hero becomes Christ, fights McLuhan has a communist butter, seduces (and how!) his marriage partner de convenance and becomes Jack the Ripper, is committed and de-committed (both senses), and enters Parliament, a Parliament of corpses, a thick upper lip becoming a desperate, pathetic attempt not to let them or him know he knows this. Nothing to rave about, but nice, estimable points. And Sleuth as well; an effective surprise, class conflicts meet encounter group au naturel on a baronial stage; both articulate and worthy pieces of work. Nor is the fault of the actors; it is true that Peter O'Toole of The Ruling Class has a normally wide vocal range but can look only like an aging James Dean, while Michael Caine in Sleuth can vary his facial expression but speaks in a monotone, but all the actors are well known-O'Toole blends astonishingly well into a galaxy of English character actors, Lawrence of Arabia on TV looks like one of those new naturestudy cigarette packs; and they do alright. No, the flaw is with the directors.

Now I have a problem; the literate will decide that this is an attempt to "discover" my cherished auteur theory; the illiterate, for instance the movie producers, will decide that I'm too artsy-craftsy for words. You know if English is good enough for Racine...Well, so is science, and as for our producers, if they are feeling anti-artsy-craftsy they should first sack Joseph Mankiewicz, who, in Bogart's words in The Big Sleep evidently spent long winter nights in front of a fire, contemplating The Nature of Cinema, and in consequence decided that the "Cinematification of Sleuth" required a maze, a long pan around the house a la Frenzy, a walk dance to pop songs, a la Eva, focus on knick-knacks a la Mankiewicz (an auteur, remember) a laughing sea captain a woman's portrait a la Roger Corman's Poe epics even a bust of Poe! All of which is about as appropriate or "cinematic" as the infamous car ride in Mike Nichol's Virginia Woolf. The Ruling Class's Peter Medak is recognizable, slow short pans, varying backgrounds (no I didn't know he was a TV director before I thought this) even green'n' sweet for romance; at least Ken Russell in Women in Love had the decency to turn his

cowpastures on their sides (Yes, which also relates to the Earth, Jane from, Tarzan to, but that's another liberation.)

TOP TEN FILMS OF 1972 (no order)

1. Ulzana's Raid - (the best cowboys and Indians, ever, Aldrich genre reprieve continues a pace).
2. Silent Running - (the most charming robots since "Forbidden Planet's" Robby; if they are cripples, then the "I Used to be a Cripple" Ferry Terminal poster is an admission of failure).
3. Tout Van Bien.
4. A Letter to Jane (Godard freaks unite).
5. Ten Day is Wonder - (self-described) full.
6. L'Amour Fou - (see above, or since L'Amour Fou was only released this year, Without Apparent Motive, a Trintignant policier, need we say more?)
7. Two English Girls - (The way to make a film about the Bronte millieu is to become Charlotte and Emily, as contrasted to their secretary, see above).
8. The Assassination of Trotsky - (that the film does it is part of the film (what else?)
9. Traffic and
10. Last Tango, on trust, they who gave us M. Hulot's Holiday and Mon Oncle (sort of a Metaphysical Chaplin, yes if Chaplin is metaphysical, these films are to be as he is to the unmetaphysical, alright?) and Before the Revolution and The Conformist (modest films, tastefully realized with chilling photography) can do no wrong.

Also during 1972 I saw Fellini and Jerry Lewis retrospectives; having shown us Rome in exterior tableau, culminating in Cabiria, and internal tableau, culminating in Roma, Fellini's problem is to obtain a passport, Jerry, who dismissed Rome with Dean Martin, must now find a domicile (an easter problem!) (I also earnestly hacked an honorable profession, of course.)

But, Who Needs \$3.50 Tickets?

Richmond College had its annual film festival since our last issue. I couldn't attend, but I've been able, through the kindness of Bill Reiter, to see some of the films screened on my own. With apologies to the omitted ones, my consumer's guide would run something like—Coney by Franklin Feinberg, a nice collection of images of Coney Island; Betsey and Me (Joe Giannone) cars as a careful; Letter to a Young Lady in Paris (Roy Corsell and Richard Moskowitz, ex Cortazar) rabbits as an exultant image of the contents of your mind; finally (therefore?) the former becomes happy, eschewing chauvinism, the latter nihilistic, at least for culture vultures, plangent-absurdist for anyone; Film 2 (Paul Cava) brooding Highway Day (Paul also) action packed (starting where High Sierra ends) SunStirrup (Carl Nardiello) prett; pigfables; finally now rushing to completion Parent's Day by Donald Silverman, rapidly reported on in the Advance, wait'n see he seems nice and intelligent.

We began with movieplays, continued with movies, now plays. The best things at Richmond College, as always and everywhere, are the innovative things; The Lesson last semester, for instance, a brilliant failure (its playmate a decadent succe-s), if you must, simply discovering all the obvious ways of doing it and reversing them; the best things in life are free; my only quarrel is with its length; the same direction on, say Pinter's The Servant, that would be worth many miles. So this semester if The Bald Soprano was decadent, The Typists is crawling back into the ooze; I was touched and if you want to be touched, listen carefully to the sound of your own voice talking, never darken the proscenium (Continued on Page 11)