



SID WINS

KITAIN WINS PRESIDENCY Students Vote Coalition 8 out of 10

It's Friday afternoon October 6th, in the Presidents conference room sitting to my right is a weary Frank Ehlers the write in candidate for President, and to his right are two senatorial candidates Larrian Angelo and Jeffrey Hunt. To their right sits Sidney Kitain, anxious but restrained. We are all awaiting the results of the five day student government elections which saw two days of free rock music, Dick Gregory and other sundry gimmicks necessary to lure the democratic voters to the polls.

It's a couple of minutes past five and we just received the results. Sidney Kitain with 1,835 votes cast (approximately 34% of the original day time enrollers) has been elected president of the student government. Sidney elatedly walks over, embraces and kisses Frank Ehlers. Last Wednesday at 7:30 in the morning with six other candidates Frank had gotten to come in that early, went to the Presidents office presenting a mandate which he had drawn up and asked the candidates the night before to sign (most of which agreed to) demanding that the president lift the arbitrarily set grade requirements of 2.0 for senatorial candidates and 2.5 for presidential candidates by 8:00 a.m. that morning or most of the candidates would refuse to run.

Frank Ehlers earned the respect of enough people on this campus to run second as a write-in candidate (no easy feat for any man considering such a serious handicap.)

Running a close show position in the contest was last years dedicated and righteous senator Steve Barone. After this the gap widens considerably with Louis C. Ewing running fourth and Robert Sarlo, Louise Jurkops, Angelico Rovira and Steven E. Ritter accounting for the remnant of the votes.

Senatorially the students got together forming a strong voting block and swept all but one of the coalition senators into office. Frank Ehlers, who was one of the originators of the coalition, considered the strong student support of the coalition a major victory. Larrian Angelo's first official act as senator was to go into D building and urinate.

Next will be student ratification of the Constitution which I have objectively analyzed in this issue. Following is a listing of presidential candidates and their respective votes and the list of our new senators.



- Presidential Race**
- 1) Sidney Kitain - 523
 - 2) Frank Ehlers - 370
 - 3) Steve Barone - 310
 - 4) Louis C. Ewing - 171
 - 5) Robert Sarlo - 147
 - 6) Louise Jurkops - 136
 - 7) Angelico Rovira - 91
 - 8) Steven E. Ritter - 44
 - 9) Harold Willard - 2

- Senatorial Race**
- 1) Mary Derora (C)
 - 2) Andrew Ungar
 - 3) Larrian Angelo (C)
 - 4) Walter Augustono
 - 5) Jeffrey Hunt (C)
 - 6) Kenneth Herzug
 - 7) Leona Sanders
 - 8) Sandy Heard
 - 9) Ellen Walsh (C)
 - 10) Susan Smith (C)
 - 11) Peter Riggi
 - 12) Tom Nugent
 - 13) Orchid Johnson
 - 14) Pat Battista
 - 15) Joe Hammill (C)
 - 16) Edmund Jagacki (C)
 - 17) Jo Ann Bar 18) Steve Barone (C)
 - 19) Stephanie Green
 - 20) Bob Sarlo

C = Coalition
Number = The Respective constituent group.

- Chairpersons**
- 1) None
 - 2) John Turtorello
 - 3) Joseph Palmieri
 - 4) Buddy Valenti
 - 5) Adrian Mc Allister
 - 6) Joan Fontaine
 - 7) Robert Howser
 - 8) Tie-Donald Chelrowski, Helen Deprima
 - 9) Lydia Gotay
 - 10) Marjorie Connelly
 - 11) Carol Ann Interdonati
 - 12) Shirley Ruch
 - 13) Aurelio Robinson
 - 14) Pat Battista
 - 15) None
 - 16) Dennis Hansen
 - 17) Rich Sawyer
 - 18) None
 - 19) Reggie Clark
 - 20) Hector Figueroa

WE DEMAND

The Dolphin staff, hereby requests the newly elected and competent members of the student government to convene a special meeting at the latest by Wednesday during club hours under Article III, Section 2a, II, 1 for the purposes of:

1) Placing 2 full page ads in both the Advance and the Staten Island Register. For 1 day each of the proceeding 2 weeks, before the National election on the best advertisement days (to be funded by student appropriations, we are currently conferring with Richmond College, Wagner, St. Johns, and Notre Dame to work collectively in financing the ads.) for the following purposes:

a) To educate the average reader through documented facts, figures, and relevant quotes the inhumane and genocidal practices of the present administration against our third world brothers and sisters in Vietnam.

b) To let the President and the country know that genocide is no different whether it be perpetrated by Adlof Hitler or Richard Nixon.

c) That the American people have not lost their conscience, do hear the cries of the Vietnamese bombed, chemically sprayed, and shot, through American tax dollars under Nixon's stamp of approval of the American people.

d) That (much against popular belief) the college students of America and the academic institutions of higher education in this country "DO NOT SUPPORT THIS WAR".

e) And finally the "ANTI WAR MOVEMENT IS NOT DEAD, CANNOT BE KILLED AND WILL NOT BE SILENCED UNTIL EVERY UNITED STATES BOMBER, NAVAL FIGHTING SHIP AND SOLDIER IS PULLED OUT OF VIETNAM AND BROUGHT HOME FOR THE PURPOSE OF LIVING."

2) To call on Thursday October 29th, a general strike of this campus to meet at 10:00 p.m. in the quadrangle and march at 11:00 p.m. (hopefully uniting forces with every other college on Staten Island and if not, ALONE) to the local headquarters for the re-election of the President. Where an all day demonstration will take place protesting the killing of innocent men, women, and children by the Nixon administration in the name of the American people.

We ask for full participation from every faculty and administration member of this college to support these measures by perhaps placing an ad in the local papers with or without the help of the other college faculties on Staten Island and to march with us if you feel the Vietnam war is both immoral and inhumane.

News Editor

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CLUB CRITICISM

Clubs breed disharmony among students of the same parent institution. Within Staten Island Community College there exists a variety of interest groups which range from ethnic origin to academics to hobbies. The purpose of these small organizations is to attract students who have similar concerns to share ideas, make improvements in their field and create some intrigue to encourage others to investigate and become participants. This happens to be a very commendable deed on the part of the clubs originators as it brings about varied interests and makes for a well rounded individual.

The problem with these groups is that the well rounded individual or a few small groups of these well rounded individuals cannot seem to put down their own trivial interests during a crisis, such as, the "1971 Cuny Budget Cut". During this dilemma the students were not able to get organized in a functional manner to see if they could assist in remedying the complications. Instead certain members of these small insignificant groups got on the stage and proceeded to complain about how they were mistreated due to their minority. These egotistically paranoid individuals could not cooperate with each other even though the very existence of their parent institution was in jeopardy. This I find very disheartening.

My suggestion would be to organize an emergency task force among the different groups. Within each group should be a member of this task force. In doing this the parent institution will have the ability to mobilize all the separate clubs into one unified body of well informed, as well as concerned members of the institution, all pulling together to succeed in preserving its well being.

Therefore I present my constructive criticism and hope that some action will be taken to insure the preservation of this educational institution. This concern is not only for Staten Island Community College but for any institution in which smaller groups within the institution act as separate entities which may cause the self destruction of a parent institution. No institution would be invulnerable from the exterior if it's interior is strong and well organized. I once again express my deepest concern to all institutions whose walls are falling from within and will support them in their efforts to overcome this burden.

By John Donegan



VETERANS DAY

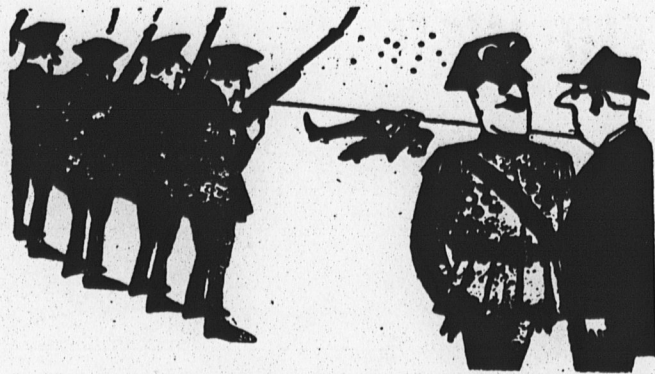
Monday October 23rd

VETS SAY NO TO NIXON

March & Rally

Sponsored by: Vietnam Veterans Against the War

New York City Chapter
25 West 26th Street
Telephone: 725-5680



"No one denies that he had the right to hold dissident views. On the other hand, it was a drag having him around."

McGOVERN'S SECRET PLAN TO REDISTRIBUTE INCOME

Question:

Whose income does George McGovern want to redistribute to pay for education, health and welfare, and why is it the best-kept secret of the 1972 campaign?

Answer:

(1) Only the tax-protected income of the idle rich, which comes gushing in through tax loopholes; not the income of the overtaxed people who work for a living, no matter what their tax bracket; and not even the investment income of those in modest circumstances. (2) It's a secret only because the attack on McGovern, and the distortions of his program by Nixon's palace guard, are drowning out McGovern's voice in the media, denying his proposals a fair hearing.

Nixon's game plan is clear: split the traditional base of the Democratic Party, by blaming the heavy burden of the overtaxed majority on welfare programs. The truth is that only 5 cents of every U.S. tax dollar goes for welfare, but 48 cents for the military-industrial complex of which Eisenhower warned us. The only beneficiaries of Nixonomics are ITT, Lockheed, Penn Central, huge wheat and dairy interests and the conglomerates - his true constituency. They milk the federal budget both ways: tax loopholes at one end, subsidies at the other. (No wonder Nixon fights to conceal the identity of his campaign contributors!)

McGovern offers a meaningful program of tax reform, which means closing unfair loopholes for corporations and the rich. Only then could tax relief for the masses of people become a real possibility. This is the message with which McGovern tries to break through the media.

In FDR's day the law contained a 10% Earned Income Credit, a special break for people who worked for a living. We have a 50% unearned income credit on long-term capital gains. McGovern seeks only to treat both earned and unearned income equally, has proposals to further liberalize the social security program, and has leading economists studying tax reductions to assist low and moderate income persons. He proposes to tax income from long-term gains, oil wells and such the same way as salaries, fees, dividends and bank interest.

Even successful executives and professionals would benefit by the Senator's plan to cut the top tax bracket to 48% - the same as for corporations. But to hear people talk, McGovern has declared war on everyone with any money in the bank!

Investors are bombarded with promotional literature for oil wells, cattle ranches, orange groves and many other enterprises, mostly created to exploit tax loopholes. Such gimmicks divert tens of billions of dollars from the Treasury, dollars which must be raised instead from those who can't afford it, thereby hastening the ominous concentration of both private and

corporate wealth and power. Personal income and consumer taxes provide 74% of federal taxes other than Social Security. Only 19% comes from the corporation tax. These ratios keep shifting further against the consumer, who has little or no tax shelter, and must stand naked and shivering before the IRS every April 15th.

"Peace candidate" Nixon has just pushed through Congress the biggest military budget since World War II, increasing it by \$4 billion, and creating still another huge budget deficit. He tries to blame Congress for spending, though Congress trimmed \$16 billion from his budget requests in four years. We are thus guaranteed both more inflation and more military adventures, to use up the hardware inventory. On record against closing loopholes, which would hurt his rich and powerful backers, Nixon plans a federal sales tax, coyly labelled a Value Added Tax, as his way to balance the budget.

A V.A.T. would hurt mainly the poor, labor and the middle class, who already pay out nearly half their earnings in income, sales and property taxes. It would dwarf any tax increase on their small occasional long-term capital gains under McGovern's reforms. That is why Nixon is keeping the V.A.T. so quiet before the elections.

Unlike Nixon, McGovern faces up to the budget crisis forthrightly and tells us where the money's to come from: \$2 billion in taxes from the loopholes of the rich and \$30 billion (phased in over three years) from savings on the overblown military budget, with its cost overruns and excess profits. His pledge is that people "will not pay one penny more" on wages - nor would they on dividends or bank interest. He offers special tax relief for inflationary gains on sales of homes.

His target is clear, his aim is accurate: not middle America, but the idle rich, who are the cause of its tax burden. "I seek to make hard choices," he declared (Aug. 29th) "so that we can be militarily strong, economically prosperous and socially responsible at the same time."

So the real issue in 1972 is traditional democracy vs. government of, by and for the fat cats; not "the work ethic vs. the welfare ethic," but just plain ethics vs. a corruption that is destroying our nation's soul.

Post Comment:

I would ask the students of this college to make available both to their parents and friends information (as in the preceding article and others) that familiarizes potential voters to the policies and beliefs of Senator George McGovern. And articles indicating President Nixon's policies through documented facts or figures concerning the war or any other relevant issue.

News Editor

ACID DUMPING

The environmental effects of a major, precedent-setting proposal to dump over seven-million tons of sulfuric acid into the Atlantic Ocean will be publicly reviewed as the result of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers decision to file an environmental impact statement.

Despite objections from the three-million member National Wildlife Federation, the Corps of Engineers had previously refused to file an environmental impact statement on the American Cyanamid Company's plan to dump nearly 59,000 tons of acid wastes from its Savannah, Ga., plant every month for ten years on the grounds that the action would not have a "significant and adverse effect on the quality of the environment."

In 1969, American Cyanamid was directed by Federal and state order to cease dumping all of the acid wastes from its Savannah titanium dioxide plant into the Savannah River. In an "integrated pollution abatement program", the company proposed to continue dumping about 50 percent of the acid wastes into the river and the remainder into a 20-square mile site in international water, 87 miles offshore Savannah near the Atlantic Gulfstream.

Go-ahead for the dumping depends on Corps of Engineers' approval of construction of a loading facility in Savannah from which to load unmanned barges for dumping.

One public hearing was held on the proposal in January 1972. Lower division Corps offices have subsequently recommended approval of the project because, according to W.L. Black, chief of operation of the Corps' South-Atlantic Division, "no reason to deny the permit for the dock" was found.

In a July 26 letter to the Corps head, Lt. Gen. F.J. Clark, the Federation charged that the proposal could not be approved without an environmental impact statement: The National Environmental Policy Act "mandates an environmental impact for all 'major' Federal action 'significantly affecting' the environment. There is no doubt that your approval is a Federal action. There can likewise be no doubt that an operation off the Atlantic coast each month for the next ten years is 'major'."

Although the company argues that "American industry does not have the technical capability to treat all acid wastes involved," the NWF charges that there are at least two potentially-adequate alternatives which have thusfar been ignored- recycling and neutralization. At present, there are other U.S. plants using the same process which successfully recycle the wastes, reclaiming most of the acid. The Federation has also suggested that the acid wastes could be easily neutralized with ordinary sodium carbonate. Dr. James Arnold of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif., confirms it, saying that the argument that industry cannot treat the acid wastes "is nonsense." "The neutralization of acid wastes with sodium carbonate is a reaction described in every freshman textbook," Dr. Arnold said, "and completely practical."

Scientists are presently divided as to the short- and long-term damage potential of the American Cyanamid proposal. While the controversial plan has raised fears of fish and game authorities up and down the Atlantic coast, many oceanographers and chemists agree that sea water does have a great neutralizing effect on acid wastes.

"But the serious doubts about the effects that remain for lack of research are overwhelming," said NWF Executive Vice President Thomas L. Kimball. Kimball cited potential problems with the trace elements, including chromium and vanadium, that are to be dumped along with the acid. "According to the evidence we have," Kimball said, "these trace elements will quite likely persist in the upper layers of the ocean for a considerable amount of time. Small organisms will ingest them in this form, and they may then move up the food chain."

Kimball cited other evidence which indicated potential biological problems with the acid dumping, including possible destructive effects to marine larvae.

Besides the potential biological problems, Kimball emphasized the international aspects of the dumping proposal. "It would be sheer hypocrisy for the U.S. to give a strong international endorsement (at the U.N. Conference on the Human environment in June) to controlling the dumping of shore-generated wastes into the sea, and then turn around and permit massive amounts of sulfuric acid to be dumped off its own shore."

It has been reported that at least seven other domestic corporations are presently awaiting the outcome of the American Cyanamid petition before pursuing their own ocean dumping plans. "The long-term question is not only whether the ocean will reasonably buffer the 7.1 million tons of American Cyanamid acid," Kimball added "But, also, how much more can it take?"

"The ocean bottom can no longer be treated as a bottomless sewer capable of absorbing any amount of pollution."



SCORPIO
awaits your reply
DANCING - LIGHTS - MUSIC
217 Main St. S.I.
OPEN 9pm to 5am

Suzanne, where the hell is my letter to the editor in rebuttal to the Advance's coverage of Jane Fonda here at SICC. Call the Dolphin, if I am not in leave your phone number so I can contact you. Right away.

Cliff

AN OLD YUMA INDIAN



On June 17, 1744, the commissioners from Maryland and Virginia negotiated a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Indians were invited to send boys to William and Mary College. The next day they declined the offer as follows.

WE KNOW THAT YOU HIGHLY ESTEEM THE KIND OF LEARNING taught in those Colleges, and that the Maintenance of our young Men while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced, that you mean to do us Good by your Proposal; and we thank you heartily, But you, who are wise must know that different Nations have different Conceptions of things and you will therefore not take it amiss, if our Ideas of this kind of Education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some Experience of it. Several of our young People were formerly brought up at the Colleges of the Northern Provinces: They were instructed in all your Sciences; but, when they came back to us, they were bad Runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods... neither fit for Hunters, Warriors, nor Counsellors, they were totally good for nothing.

We are, however, not the less oblig'd by your kind Offer, tho' we decline accepting it; and, to show our grateful Sense of it, if the Gentlemen of Virginia will send us a Dozen of their Sons, we will take Care of their Education, instruct them in all we know, and make Men of them.

In 1877, the United States government ordered all Nez Percés out of the Wallowa Valley in Oregon onto the Lapwai Reservation in Idaho. The order was in complete violation of the agreement of 1873 which restricted the Wallowa Valley from white settlement. Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Percés were given thirty days to remove themselves and all their possessions by General Oliver Howard. Joseph thought this to be impossible, and asked for more time. "If you let the time run over one day," replied Howard, "the soldiers will be there to drive you onto the reservation, and all your cattle and horses outside of the reservation at that time will fall into the hands of the white men." A council was held and they decided to move immediately.

THE WHITE MEN WERE MANY AND WE COULD NOT HOLD OUR OWN with them. We were like deer. They were like grizzly bears. We had a small country. Their country was large. We were contented to let things remain as the Great Spirit made them. They were not, and would change the rivers if they did not suit them.

On January 14, 1879, Chief Joseph addressed a large gathering of cabinet members and congressmen. He appealed to President Hayes to allow what was left of his tribe, whose members were dying by the score, to return to their old territory in the Northwest. His appeal was ultimately successful and in 1883, a small party of women and children were allowed to go back to their old home. Joseph was never granted this privilege and spent his remaining days on the Colville Reservation at Nespelimo, Washington. He died there September 21, 1904.

I HAVE SHAKEN HANDS WITH A GREAT MANY FRIENDS, BUT THERE are some things I want to know which no one seems able to explain. I cannot understand how the Government hands a man out to fight us, as it did General Miles, and then breaks his word. Such a Government has something wrong about it...I do not understand why nothing is done for my people. I have heard talk and talk, but nothing is done. Good words do not last long until they amount to something. Words do not pay for my dead people. They do not pay for my country, now overrun by white men. They do not protect my father's grave. They do not pay for my horses and cattle.

Good words do not give me back my children. Good words will not make good the promise of your war chief, General Miles. Good words will not give my people good health and stop them from dying. Good words will not get my people a home where they can live in peace and take care of themselves.

I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember all the good words and all the broken promises. There has been too much talking by men who had no right to talk. Too many misinterpretations have been made; too many misunderstandings have come up between the white men about the Indians.

If the white man wants to live in peace with the Indian he can live in peace. There need be no trouble. Treat all men alike. Give them all the same law. Give them all an even chance to live and grow...You might as well expect the rivers to run backward as that any man who was born free should be contented penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases. If you tie a horse to a stake, do you expect he will grow fat? If you pen an Indian up on a small spot of earth and compel him to stay there, he will not be contented nor will he grow and prosper.

I have asked some of the Great White Chiefs where they get their authority to say to the Indian that he will stay in one place, while he sees white men going where they please. They cannot tell me.

I only ask of the government to be treated as all other men are treated. If I cannot go to my own home, let me have a home in a country where my people will not die so fast...

I know that my race must change. We cannot hold our own with the white men as we are. We only ask an even chance to live as other men live. We ask to be recognized as men. We ask that the same law shall work alike on all men. If an Indian breaks the law, punish him by the law. If a white man breaks the law, punish him also.

Let me be a free man—free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to think and talk and act for myself—and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty.

THE WAR

On November 4, the anti-war movement will take a distinctly new form. For the first time, Third World and working class organizations have come together to organize a demonstration against the war. In the leadership of this demonstration are I Wor Kuen (a Chinese-American group), Black Workers' Congress, Revolutionary Union, and Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers' Organization (Young Lords) with a secondary leadership of community groups, work-place organizations, national groups and progressive newspapers. The Attica Brigade and the Puerto Rican Student Union are the two student groups taking part in this leadership.

The coalition won't just display their outrage for war crimes like past demonstrations, but will bring out how they too are victims of the U.S. ruling class. They realize the U.S. is killing Vietnamese people on their own territory for more U.S. control in the world and the protection of business interests. At the same time, for more profits in the U.S., wages are cut, people are laid off and industry jobs are speeded up. Racism, which has been programmed into us, covers up for the super-exploitation of workers in U.S. foreign investments when in the U.S., racism keeps workers divided and jobs easily threatened. Women's role in our society is another way the ruling class profits. For these reasons the main slogans for November 4 will be:

1. Support the Seven Point Peace Plan of the National Liberation Front-Provisional Revolutionary Government. This is the only way the Vietnamese people can gain peace, independence, and democracy.
2. End all national and racial oppression.
3. End all attacks on workers.

With such a broad based demonstration we will try to reach as many people as possible in exposing the nature of our system. Because of the closeness to the elections we will try to emphasize that it has been the people's struggles that have forced politicians and presidential candidates to give us the few democratic rights we now have. By people joining together and realizing their problems are related we can all support each other's demands and unite we will all benefit.

In recognizing the importance of this demonstration we should actively work for its success. The way students can take part is by forming a November 4th Committee, a coalition of all interested groups on campus. The Attica Brigade is taking the responsibility of building for the demonstration through this committee. If you or your group is interested in being in the committee, contact the Attica Brigade on Wednesday at 1:30 in J-8 or call 981-0796.

Mary Leddy



STOP MA BELL

An unlikely coalition of middle-class Staten Island residents and college students have banded together in an attempt to do the impossible: STOP "MA The group plans to protest recent N.Y. Telephone Company actions endangering life and community by staging a demonstration at the office of William F. Ellinghaus, President, New York Telephone, on Friday, October 13, 1972. Mr. Ellinghaus' office is located at 140 West Street, NYC.

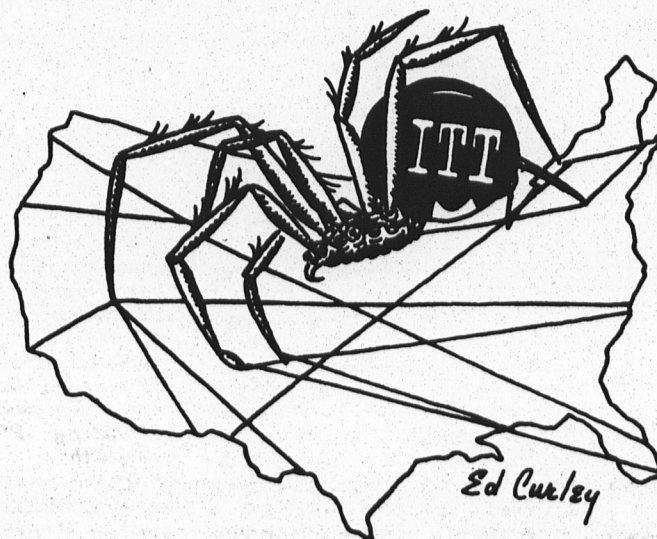
The Company proposes to create a 90 foot structure at 355 Forest Avenue, Staten Is land, in a residential neighborhood of 1-2 story buildings. Through successive exemptions from local building codes, they have managed to raise the building to its present, 60 foot height. They now seek approval for a 30 foot addition to be constructed over the next two years. Measured in the residential terms of the surrounding community, the building then would tower 9 stories.

Even the Phone Company acknowledges that the proposed construction constitutes a hazard. At a meeting on Staten Island on August 10, a Company official stated that N.Y. Telephone "cannot guarantee the safety of children playing in neighboring yards during construction." The Company, in the past, has torn down their fences and asked neighbors to remove their own fences to facilitate construction activity—leaving children completely vulnerable to industrial accidents. Local residents recall vividly the last addition to the facility, in 1966, at which time the Company stated that, "the building would be sufficient for the foreseeable future." At that time, neighbors watched in horror as "trucks crashed through fences, cranes swung heavy steel beams over yards, and equipment noise rendered homes uninhabitable."

The Company's original request for exemption from the building code was denied by the Buildings Department on several grounds. The Department cited lack of space (6.6 feet between building and adjacent property on Hart Boulevard) as a potential construction hazard. Other violations of zoning law included excessive height and floor space ratio. New telephone capacity will be needed to meet the tremendous population growth projected for Staten Island's North Shore during the next twenty years. New industrial construction, residents feel, should be done on land zoned for such use. Appropriately zoned land is available for this purpose on Richmond Avenue, just 8 blocks from the residential area which is the site of the proposed expansion.

Although the application for expansion has been rejected by the Buildings Department and the Local Planning Board, residents feel little hope. The application is now before the Board of Standards and Appeals, and New York Telephone has a perfect record when it comes to obtaining exemptions and special permits from this Board. As several representatives of the Company have stated, "We just never lose these things."

The Telephone Company has refused to disclose the "Staten Island Fundamental Plan," a document cited in their application as part of the basis for this request. Residents fear that further illegal construction is projected in the "Plan," because the Company is presently attempting to purchase property adjacent to the Forest Avenue Site.



CUNY AMATEURS MAKE OWN TV SHOWS

"Know somebody at John Jay College? If you do he can put you on TV!"

This announcement was made last Friday by Paul E. Blassingame, Jr., President of the TV-wielding John Jay Service Organization (JSO). The JSO, in addition to its other service projects, introduced videotape and TV-making to CUNY'S John Jay College of Criminal Justice early last year. And since that time, the College's Student Council--and most of its departments--have seen fit to keep chipping in TV production equipment. Today, this student-run operation extends to fellow students complete access to equipment ranging from a miniature shoulder-shooting TV unit, all the way up to a four-camera, six-microphone professional TV studio with split-screens, fade-ins and all the other CBS-type special effects. Tapes, once made, are shown for free on the public-access channels in 110,000 cable TV homes!

What separates the JSO's videotaping from TV operations at other colleges, is that it is run 100% by students. Learning how to operate the cameras and recorders is easy, and regular training sessions are held for all comers. The only restriction if you are from another CUNY college is that the equipment must be signed out and watched over by a John Jay student. (N.B. If this aspect is of special interest, please read attached rules carefully.)

If you can't make any friends at Jay, stroll about 25 blocks down the street to the newly-opened Video Access Center. To borrow their equipment, all you have to know is someone in the general geographical area. But their units are at this time restricted to the shoulder-carry type. Maxie Cohen, an independent videomaker who heads up the Access Center, feels that "This is an opportunity for people to learn how to use equipment and to borrow it to make their own programs."

Conveniently, the John Jay Club's faculty advisor, math instructor Richard G. Lefkon, was recently elected Chairman of the Public Access Celebration Group, which provides volunteer staffing for the Access Center. Lefkon feels that "This is one very good way for CUNY students and community residents to work together."

The videotapes, once produced and edited in John Jay or the Access Center, can be watched at either location or will, on request, be forwarded to the cable TV companies for broadcast.

On September 30, homemade videotapes can be viewed at a booth at the Museum of Natural History's "West Side Day."



DOONESBURY



DAVIS LAWRENCE

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The basic influence behind the anti-war movement throughout this country has been the opposition of millions of young men and their families to the prospect that they might be drafted into the armed forces. At last the end of the Selective Service system is in sight, and President Nixon is convinced that no conscription will be needed to fill manpower requirements after July 1973.

Draft calls were reduced from approximately 300,000 in 1968 to 50,000 in 1972. Nevertheless, because of the fact that calls still are being made, uncertainty has remained among many young men over whether they might be inducted.

Ground-combat enlistments have been running at an average of 3,000 a month since July 1971, and a Defense Department report says: "This spectacular rise was achieved by offering the choice of overseas locations and unit assignments to combat-arms enlistees, by advertising these new options, and by aggressively recruiting candidates for them."

The growth of the volunteer force has been a surprise. President Nixon, in his statement on Aug. 23 on the termination of the draft system, added:

"The experience of the past three years . . . seems to show that sufficient numbers of volunteers can be attracted to the armed forces to meet peacetime manpower needs, and that ending all dependence on the draft will be consistent with maintaining the force-level and degree of readiness necessary to meet our vital long-term national security needs."

It was on June 28 this year that the President declared no more draftees would be sent to Vietnam. In his announcement of the end of conscription, the President said:

"In reaching this goal, we will finally - 28 years after the end of World War two - have done what I said in 1968 that we should do: that we should show our commitment to freedom by preparing to assure our young people theirs."

For families of draft-age youth, the official word from Defense Department reports and White House statements is that no more draftees are to be sent to Vietnam and that nobody will be drafted after July 1973, when the Selective Service system will expire.

This assurance will remove the great concern which has affected many Americans. Plans for the future have been suspended or held in abeyance until the draft status of a young man was clearly settled. But today there is no chance of any draftee being assigned to Vietnam except by his own choice, and the possibility of being conscripted into the military forces is slim for the vast majority of the youth of the country. This is because the volunteer system is working and the manpower needs are being met by enlistments.

The administration has been seeking for several years to achieve this result and is gratified with the progress that has been made. Lots of young men are anxious to go into the Army or Navy or Air Force or Marines, and they now can choose the type of service and assignments. They are being offered, too, higher pay than ever before, along with other benefits.

The advantages of a career in the military forces are attractive to youngsters. It is possible that within the next two or three years the response to the new system will reach the point where limitations will have to be imposed. In any event, there is confidence that the draft can be considered as a thing of the past and the all-volunteer services as a substitute that is really succeeding.

Another pleasant aspect is the outlook for peace which seems now to be better than it has been for a long time. The belief that Red China and the Soviet Union will join with the United States to bring about a settlement of the Vietnam war as well as the Middle East problem is widely held in the capitals of Europe and Asia. Certainly the emissaries of the United States are at work in Paris and elsewhere to try to develop an era of peace that will not merely save lives but will spare the huge costs of war.

HAI NEEDS YOU

New York City is a cultural mecca - that is, to those who can take advantage of all its facilities. For thousands of patients in hospitals, participants in drug rehabilitation programs and many others, though, these resources are inaccessible and in any case unknown or not understood. Senior citizens imprisoned by their loneliness, inner-city inhabitants cut off by poverty and information gaps, are surrounded but often unaware of the wide variety of cultural offerings in New York. Yet theaters often play to houses well under capacity, and most events have at least a few dozen empty seats which could be going to better use.

On the basis of this need, Hospital Audiences, Inc. (HAI) has been operating its phenomenally successful program for the last three years, aimed at "promoting the cultural interests of institutionalized and disadvantaged individuals." Through the generosity of the entertainment industry, HAI has been able to bring cultural and entertainment events to more than 400,000 persons through its volunteer and in-house programs.

The philosophy behind HAI is simple: the groups we serve are outsiders and outcasts - society's personae non gratae...By bringing them out of their institutions and into contact with "normal" society, they no longer need to feel "left out." For the urban poor, HAI breaks the economic barrier which excludes them from the cultural activities of their community.

The success of HAI's services depends to a great extent on a Volunteer Corps. At each event in the community, at least one volunteer representative is present to coordinate and supervise the attendance of patients. A Volunteer Coordinator monitors reports submitted by each volunteer after an event. Volunteers receive personal orientations of HAI's activities, attend training seminars, are taken on indoctrination trips to institutions and otherwise become familiar with procedures and methods. The HAI Volunteer Corps is not expanding at the rate of one new member a day but additional personnel are needed.

In order to serve inmates at correctional institutions, as well as patients who are too old, too ill, or too disabled to leave their institutions, HAI provides in-house entertainment programs, such as concerts and theater companies (Hair, Godspell, Touch, to name a few). In these cases, the entire show is brought directly into the institution, reaching in this way an audience of more than 150,000 so far. For example, on the 4th of July, more than 1,000 Attica inmates were entertained by Archie Shepp. Actors, musicians, and other artists are needed to perform at hospitals and prisons.

The more than 600 facilities that HAI serves in the New York area include: hospitals and rehabilitative agencies, narcotics addiction treatment facilities, correctional institutions, and the urban poor. Much of the success of HAI's services depends on a volunteer corps to coordinate and supervise the attendance of groups at HAI events. Volunteers are needed to assist in the weekly distribution of more than 3000 complimentary tickets.

Those interested in HAI Theater Volunteer Program or in performing in institutions are asked to contact Ralph Edwards at HAI, 1974 Broadway, New York, New York, 10023, or by phone at 212-595-5636. If you're tired of just talking about a better world, and you're ready to do something about helping other people, HAI needs your help.

(HAI especially needs daytime volunteers for matinees, movies, and Yankee baseball.)

For further information contact
Ralph Edwards
212-595-5636

THE STUDENT PROBE

Ques: DO YOU SUPPORT GEORGE MCGOVERN FOR PRESIDENT?

YES

NO

Ques: IF YES! WILL YOU VOTE FOR HIM?

YES

NO

Ques: IF NOT! PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY.

Ques: WOULD YOU JOIN A ONE DAY SHUT DOWN OF SCHOOL AND PARTICIPATE IN A DEMONSTRATION TO THE LOCAL NIXON RE-ELECTION HEADQUARTERS IN PROTEST OF HIS GENOCIDAL POLICIES IN VIETNAM.

YES

NO

Ques: IF NOT! PLEASE INDICATE WHY.

PLEASE RETURN TO THE DOLPHIN OFF. C-132

Viewpoint on '72 elections

DINNER NIXON STYLE OR THERE IS NO HONOR AMONG KILLERS

It's Tuesday, September 26, 1972, 7:00 p.m. I am across the street from the Americana Hotel in New York City. The conscience of proud humanitarian aristocrats and too many brainwashed bourgeoisie are within these walls honoring a Christian. The rain which wearily falls on my head and shoulders thunders infamously off \$1,000 dinner plates upstairs in whatever ballroom, sounding bombs and bullets of the McKong Delta and the agony and anguish of our sisters and brothers in Vietnam. Whimperings and screams of mental anguish slice the air like a razor as a mother sees her son shot in the head, blood spurting through his teeth as he falls lifeless to the already dead earth of her country. Yet all this war noise falls on deafened ears. Ears that cannot hear past the crinkle of a dollar bill or the advocacy of increased bombing raids against the North by a vice-president or president in tune with stars and stripes forever.

Served on the platters will be Bietnamese flesh. The gravy is warm from the veins of freshly slaughtered infants, young children, mothers and men. There are no knives, spoons, and forks. The beverage in death, drunk heartily, vociferously in ignorance of life, and the naplins have been soaked in paint remover and perfume.

Somewhere along the agenda enters the President of the United States. The \$1,000 ticket holders snap to their feet, clicking their heels in reverent respect of genocide, racism, fascism, colonialism, backwardism and unknowingly the eventual suicide of failure. Their uncompromising partiotism pounds the atmosphere till it selfdestructs, cracking on the floor like a reu egg, brittleed by blindness and misuse.

Clifford T. Clark

"Those who have had a change for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance."

Richard M. Nixon
October 9, 1968

January 1, 1969 to June 30, 1972, only:

4,5000,000 Indo Chinese civilians killed, wounded or made homeless.

1,500,000 soldiers of all sides killed or wounded.

40,000 South Viet Nameese civilians executed without trial under the Phoenix program.

3,700,000 tons of bombs dropped, 2 tons every 60 seconds.

13,000,000 bomb craters, 1,700,000 cubic yards of earth displaced.

20,000 Americans killed, 110,000 wounded, 500 captured or missing in

action. 59,000,000,000 expended.

Documented fource material on the human cost of the Indo-China War under the Nixon adminisitation. (Primary Sources-The Pentagon information office and U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on refugees.)

During World War II 2,000,000 tons of bombs were dropped. Korea, 1,000,000 tons dropped.

Malaya by British 33,000 tons dropped. 3,033,000 - official Nixon dropped 3,633,022 January 1969 up until June 30, 1972 only.

1969-1971, bomb tonnage figures)Pentagon print-outs in the Air War in Indo-China, pp.270-272.)

January-June 1972 (by telephone from Pentagon information office.)

HOW MUCH MORE SINCE JULY 1, 1972

And the bombs this second are falling.



STUDENT NEA ENDORSES MCGOVERN AND SHRIVER IN PRECEDENTIAL MOVE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 11....The Executive Committee of the nation's largest individual-member association of college students, the Student National Education Association, today endorsed Sen. George McGovern for the presidency, noting that his record "shows his commitment to our country's youths and their concerns." This was the first time the organization, which this year is composed largely of new voters, has backed a presidential candidate.

Thomas D. Creighton, president of the 80,000-member organization, announced the endorsement of the McGovern-Shriver ticket by the Student NEA's 12-member Executive Committee at a news conference in the Statler-Hilton Hotel. At the same time, the 22-year-old youth leader from Lincoln, Nebr., declared that "we are appalled at the record of Richard Nixon during his first 40 months in the White House."

Creighton, a 1972 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University, asserted that the 12 million new voters produced by the recent eighteen-year-old vote legislation "can and will determine who resides in the White House for the next four years." He called on members of his association on more than 1,000 college and university campuses to back McGovern.

The leader of the Student NEA, which is affiliated with the 1.2 million-member National Education Association, lauded McGovern for having "often stood alone in his battles to represent our viewpoints."

"George McGovern was the first man to speak out publicly in the United States Senate against the Vietnam war and its atrocities," Creighton said. "He was one of the first candidates to honestly listen to what youths were saying and was the leader in efforts to involve all of America's interests in the political process."

The young Nebraskan noted that McGovern had championed effective youth participation in the Democratic National Convention and other political decision-making bodies. He added that McGovern "helped open the doors for our entry into the great American political arena." He said the South Dakotan is "the only candidate in the presidential election whose voting record on education, health, and welfare reflects his commitment to protecting our rights and our dignity."

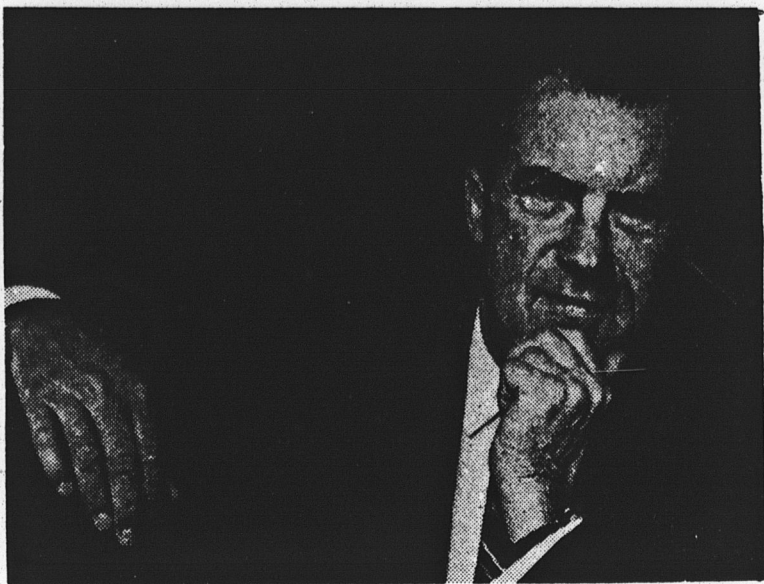
Creighton blasted the Nixon Administration, declaring that the President has given indications that the rights and concerns of young people "are unimportant compared to the demands of the military, big business, and special interest groups." He asserted the President "worked behind the legislative scenes" to block youth participation in the electoral process. Creighton expressed particular concern over Nixon's vetoes of educational legislation, since the Student NEA is composed of college students who are preparing to enter the education profession.

The youth leader charged that the Administration had overblown certain events at the Republican National Convention which he declared were designed to give the false impression of overwhelming youth support for the Republicans. In contrast, McGovern "did not bus us around to applaud for his as Nixon did in Miami."

"We find it disconcerting," Creighton continued, "that the Nixon Administration placed an extremely low priority on youth involvement for 40 months and then in the 6 months before re-election time, that position was reversed in an effort to win another four years in the White House."

Referring to the "now infamous statement" President Nixon was reported to have made, Creighton said: "George McGovern will not refer to this country's youth leaders as bums, and George McGovern's vice president will most assuredly not become a vehicle to stymie youthful leaders."





"NIXON AND THE PEOPLE"

On September 26, 1972, Richard Millhouse Nixon was honored at the Americana Hotel where a 1,000 dollar a plate dinner was held in support of his re-election.

Across the street hundreds of people had gathered, who were supporting our brothers and sisters in Vietnam and an end to the bombing and the undeclared war. There were two picket lines; one of which was on 7th Avenue between 53rd and 54th Streets and the other was on 53rd Street between Broadway and 7th Avenue. Anti-war slogans were kept copiously flowing by the New York Peace Coalition marshals with the aid of their megaphones. What the demonstrators lacked in numbers they made up in decibels.

There was a guerilla theatre street play which occurred on 53rd Street that included many of the demonstrators. Cardboard M-16 rifles had been cut out and the participants wore black witch like costumes with gray hoods and white painted faces. Some of the people were American bombers, some were infantry. They simulatedly would bomb and shoot their helpless victims who groaned and signed in agony as they were slaughtered. If you tried to talk to one of the victims to question them after they got up off the ground you were likely to be told "I can't talk, I am dead."

The police were out in force including a 16mm camera crew with floodlights, walkie-talkies, and civilian clothes. I talked to one patrolman who was brought in from Queens and he said that the police had also been engaged from the Bronx.

Things went along quite

smoothly until 7:40 P.M., when the police with clubs raised cordon off the North West corner at 53rd and 7th Avenue. About 7:45 a woman was dragged off to the paddy wagon. About ten minutes later the 7th Avenue picket line which had all but disappeared started in abrupt contrast to the relatively preceding lull. At 8:00 a Peace Coalition marshal informed the people that the demonstration was officially over. Two remarks from people close to me seemed to sum up the basic attitude of the demonstrators, "bullshit" and "go fuck off". By 8:20 most of the sisters and brothers were on the 53rd Street side of the block not quite ready to go home. Nor were the police. When 8:35 rolled around almost everyone had split. A group of demonstrators were crossing 55th Street heading west when a police captain saw the group. He got on his walkie-talkie and sent a few policemen to follow them. I got on the train, tired from a long day.

It was at this time the most exhilarating event of the evening for me occurred. Sitting in the IRT Subway at 50th Street, a woman who obviously had been at the demonstration slowly walked up to a bench I so happily had found, with one of the banners that requires two people to carry it.

I asked her what she thought of the demonstration which was answered with a question. Had I gone to the rally? I told her yes. You can imagine my amazement when this woman told me she had "been shouting slogans for 10 years and it didn't do any good". The banner she had was a strike banner and the only way to get any results was to have a general strike, a work stoppage. And that we should boycott the stores this Christmas. She spoke with warmth, sincerity, and concern.

and not of the institution. New York University, one of the finest colleges in the City has no gym requirement. The State University of New York requires only two semesters of gym over the whole four years and these are only graded pass or fail. Furthermore, many divisions of the City University have lessened their Phys. Ed. requirement so that the transfer student from S. I.C.C. has more than fulfilled the requirement.

At the present time the Dept. of Phys. Ed. at S.I.C.C. has no plans for lessening its Phys. Ed. requirement, changing their grading procedure to a pass fail system or making participation in physical activity voluntary.

Diane Aquila

PHYSICAL ED. REQUIREMENT?

Among the requirements for all degree curriculums at S.I.C.C. is a requirement for two credits in physical education. This is achieved by participating in four courses of Phys. Ed. valued at 1/2 credit each and graded.

Most Phys. Ed. courses involve some expense, consume one day per week and average in with the student's other grades. Granted, some students do enjoy sports and dance classes. However, many students find required physical activity tedious and inconvenient. Very Often, these courses cannot be fitted into one semester's schedule, forcing the student to double up his or her gym courses the following semester. Thus, the physical education requirement defeats its own purpose.

Some four year colleges have already eliminated the physical education requirement feeling that this activity is the responsibility of the individual

A FREE PRESS

Peter Bridges newsreporter for the now defunct Newark News has submitted to a unlimited jail sentence and is now serving time at the Caldwell County Jail in New Jersey. His crime is the refusal to disclose unprinted information to a grand jury investigating a corruption case involving an official which two days later brought down an indictment. In a letter to the House Judicial Subcommittee (which is now conducting hearings on 7 bills including Newsman Privelege Bill and other reporter protection bills) Mr. Bridges stated that, with his wife due to give birth at the end of October, it would be much easier to answer the Grand Jury's 5 questions than to serve a non-determined length of time behind bars when he could go home and live happily thereafter, and that he hoped they would take concrete steps to inact legislation that would prevent such cases from occurring in the future. Mr. Bridges is now unemployed and seeking employment which he needs for the upcoming expenses of his child.

Mr. Bridges, on the way to detention explained in essence to reporters that this was a direct infringement of the freedom of the press. He is to serve out this sentence until this Grand Jury terminates, which is scheduled for the end of October. However, on two previous occasions the adjournment has been postponed both in July and September.

Clifford Clark

News Editor

COALITION

A Student Coalition Government

In the spring of last year, a coalition government was formed at SICC. This coalition was formed because the Student Government, at that time was centered toward thw Administration, and its demands and not towards the students. The Coalition now includes members of several student organizations, such as Day Care Center Parents, Special Admissions Students, and several Women's groups.

The only purpose of the Coalition is to take power away from the Administration, and put it back in the hands of the students. If they succeed in attaining political power in SICC, some of the programs which they will initiate are as follows:

Democracy in Student Government

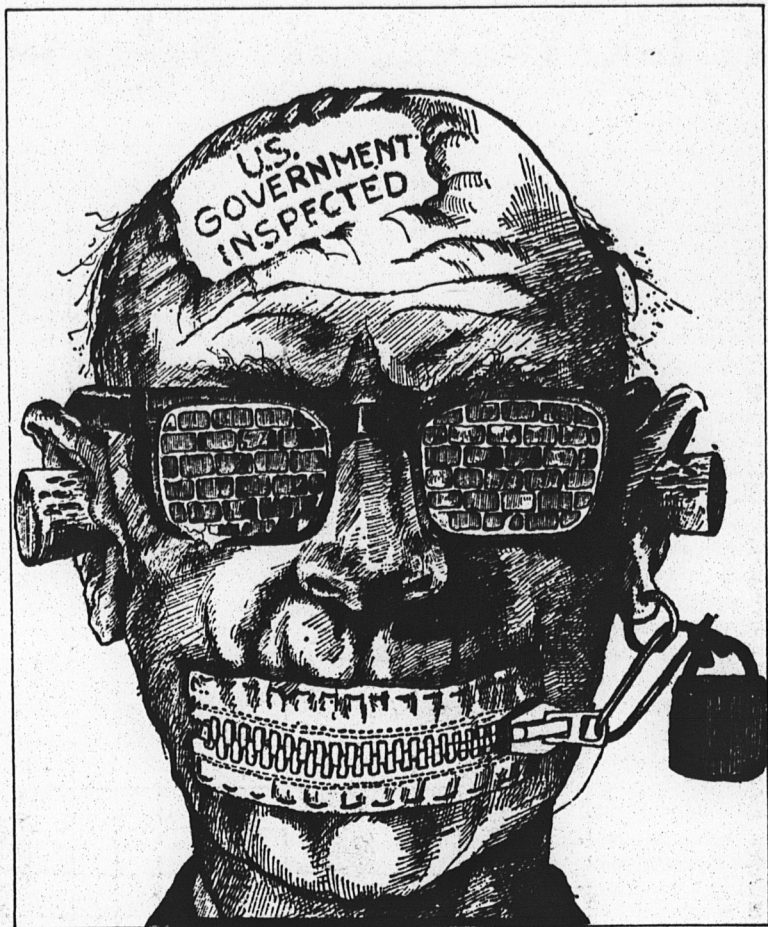
This will mean open meetings, publication of finances, an end to censorship and harassment of student publications and clubs.

Day Care on Demand

Which will provide child care for a minimal charge for all students, faculty, and staff.

Free Comprehensive Medical Care

This would also include individual Medical Insurance for all students, not just school team members. The Coalition also wants a serious program to get hard drugs out of SICC.



CANADA REDUCES POT PENALTIES

CANADA TO REDUCE POT PENALTIES

The Canadian government is expected to reduce penalties for simple possession of marijuana later this year.

Under legislation to be introduced to the Canadian parliament in the current session, the maximum penalty would drop to \$200 for the first offenders and to \$400 for subsequent offences.

Conviction for trafficking of any drugs, including marijuana, and possession of narcotics will still bring stiff fines and/or jail sentences--for instance, up to seven years in jail for smuggling.

Under current law amendments, judges are able to direct that a person found guilty of simple possession be discharged without any criminal record, or undertake probation conditions.

The Canadian department of justice has instructed all criminal prosecutors in cannabis cases to urge courts to decide this way, if there is no concurrent conviction for other offences and no previous criminal record.

The transfer of marijuana from the Narcotics Control Act to the lesser penalized Food and Drug Act followed the final report of the Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, headed by chairman Gerard LeDain.

The report, tabled earlier this year, recommended removal of all penalties for possession of marijuana or cultivation for personal use, while the actual drug remained illegal.

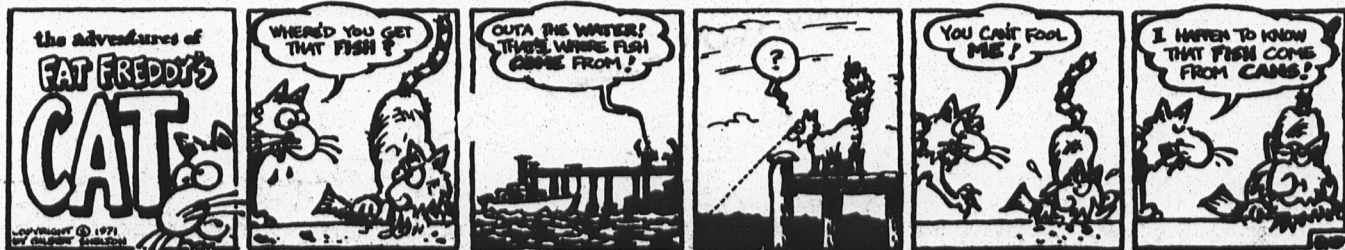
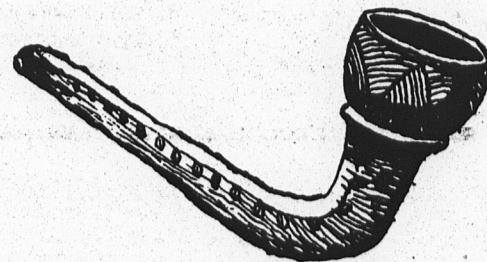
This was the commission's Catch 22--making it legal to possess an illegal drug.

But the Liberal Party government under Pierre Trudeau has emphasized that it will not consider any form of legalization.

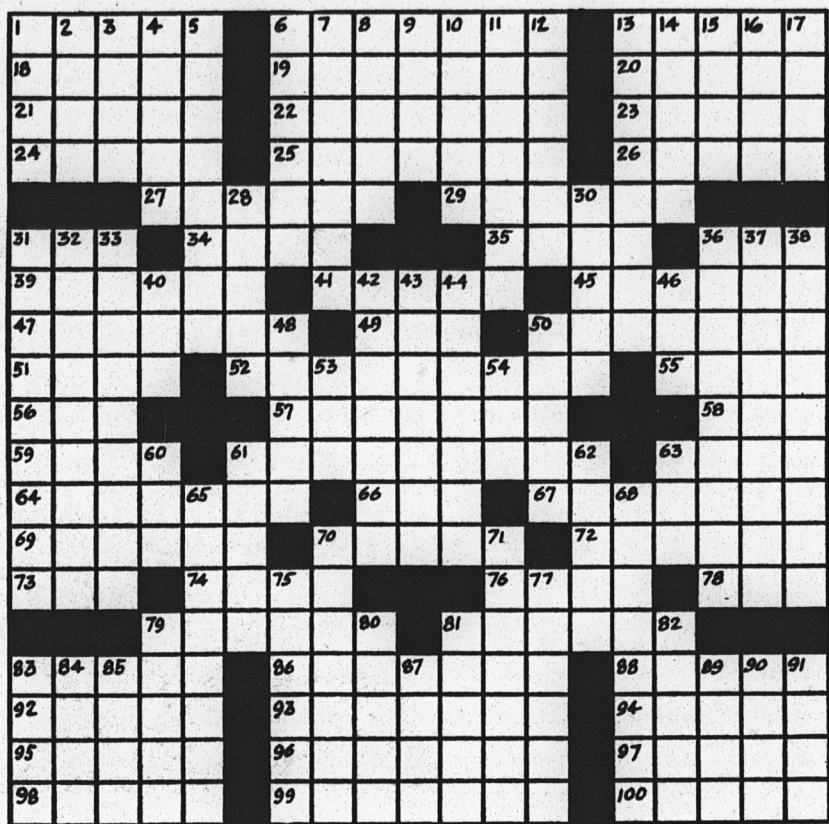
Instead, it has separated marijuana from the more dangerous drugs by changing their classification, and will retain illegal possession laws to deter new users.

Pressure for changes in Canadian marijuana laws may have come from mounting convictions for marijuana use, as well as the LeDain report.

Last year, convictions for simple possession of marijuana in Canada totaled 7,052--of these only 570 were jailed, and only 15 of the latter landed in prison on a first offence.



CROSSWORD

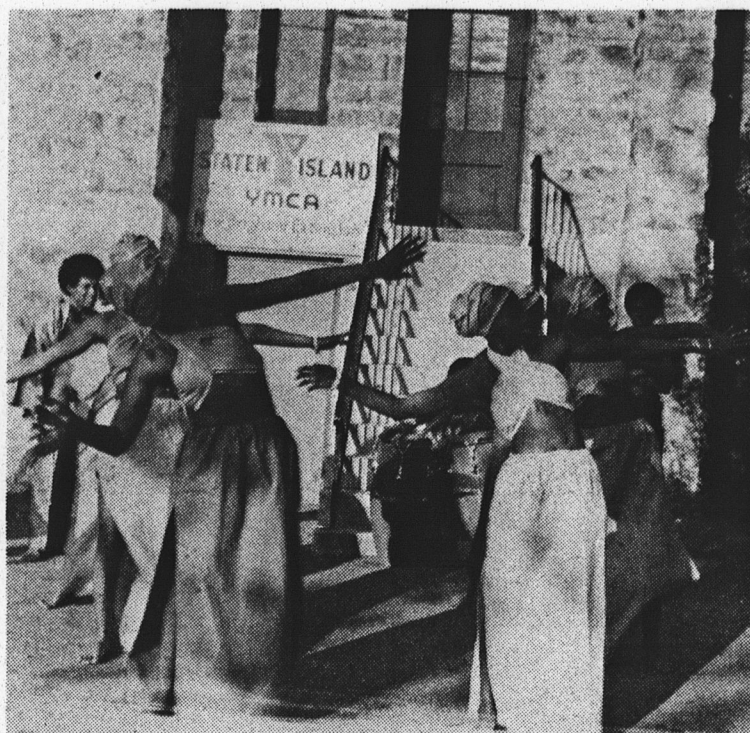


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BROTHERS & SISTERS UNITED REPERTORY THEATRE

THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS UNITED is composed of people from the black community of Staten Island whose purpose is to service the interest of the community and elicit their feelings of the black experience through the arts. The group was founded in October 1971 by Fred Rohan who is the present director of fifty active members. The Brothers & Sisters United has performed throughout Staten Island and other parts of the metropolitan area (Among their many performances, the group's biggest engagements were Pittsburg, Pa., Lincoln Center, and Cami Hall, October 8, 1972). The group has been acknowledged by the Staten Island Council on the Arts and assisted by the Staten Island YMCA. Saturday, October 21, 1972 marks the first anniversary of the Brothers and Sisters United. The group will celebrate it at 7:30 pm in Staten Island Community College with a two hour concert called "BEING BLACK" and a social gathering held in the student lounge after performance. ALL IS WELCOME AND ALL IS FREE.

DOLPHIN STAFF

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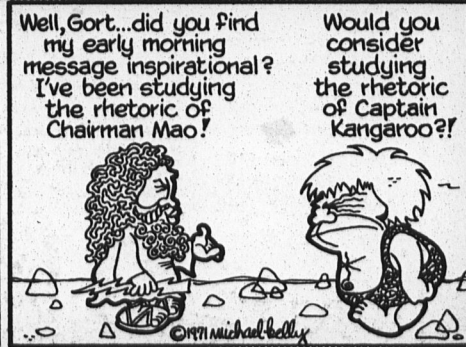
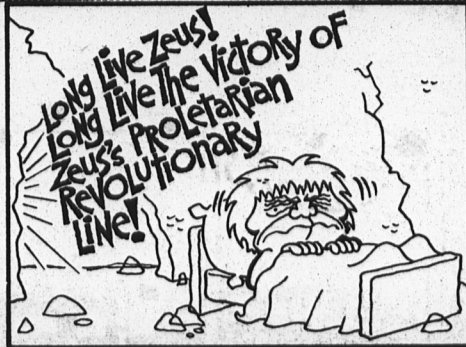
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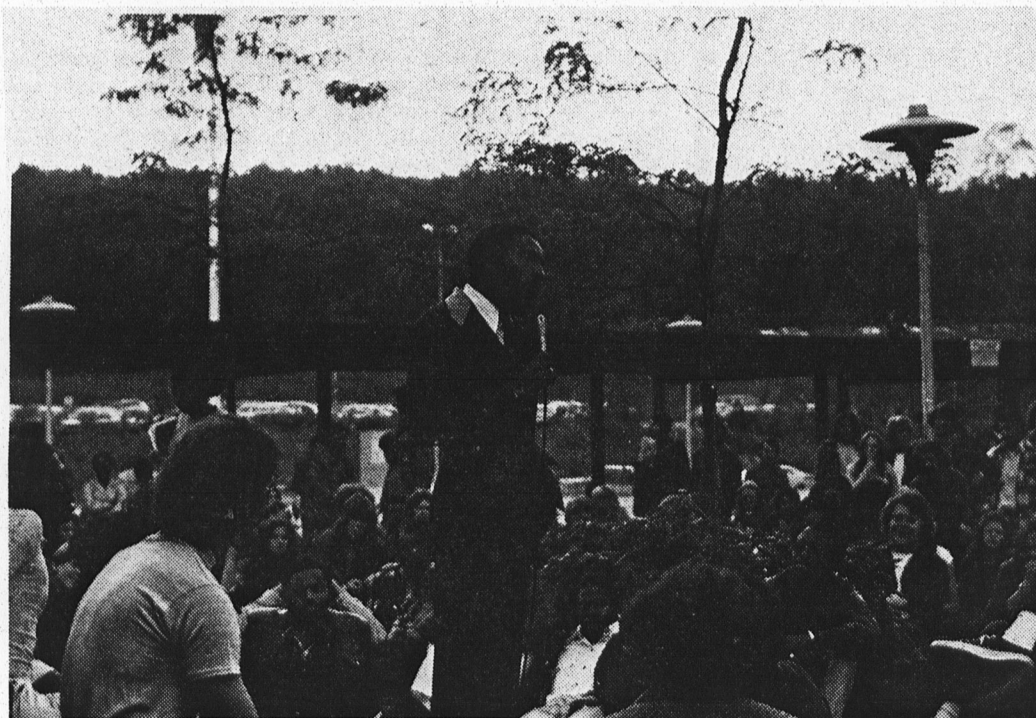
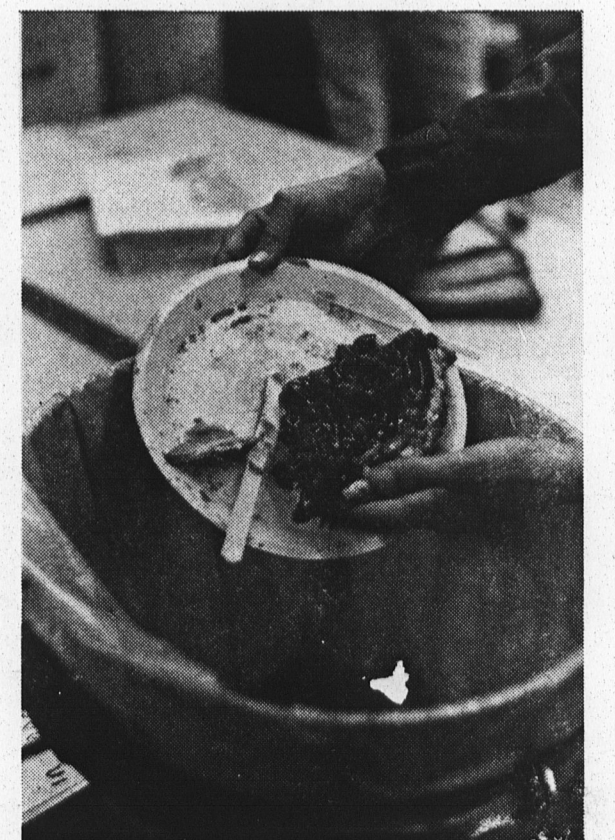
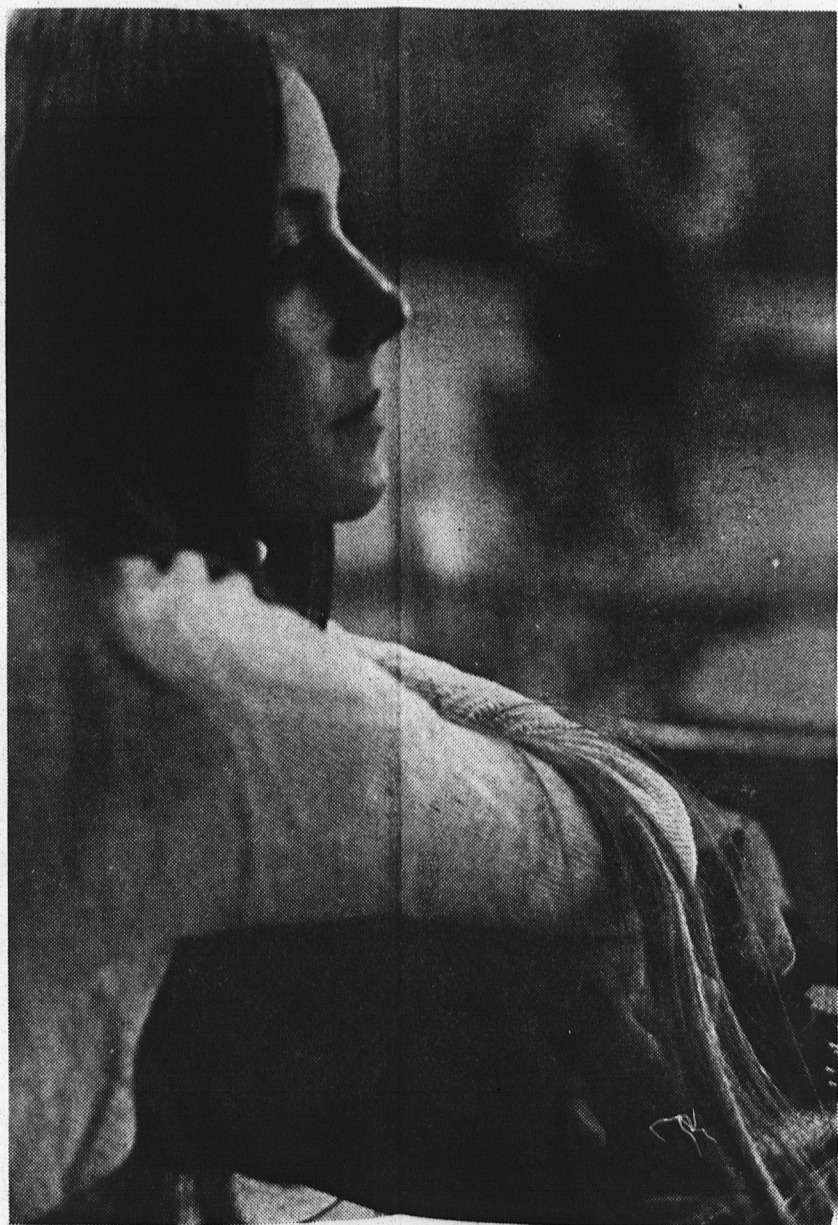
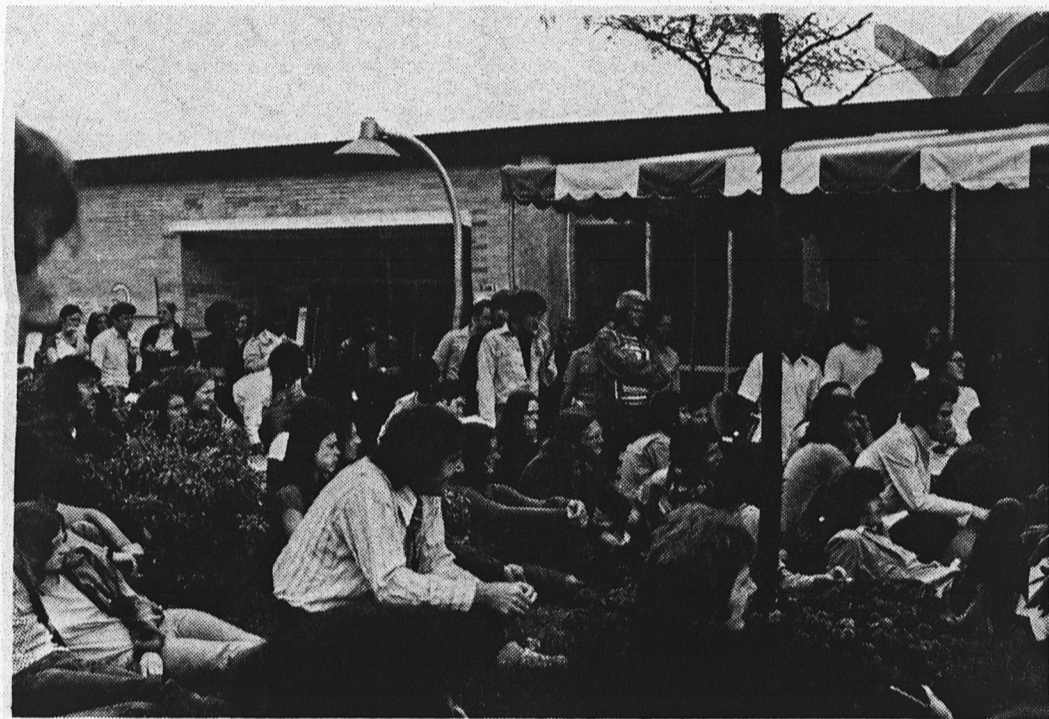
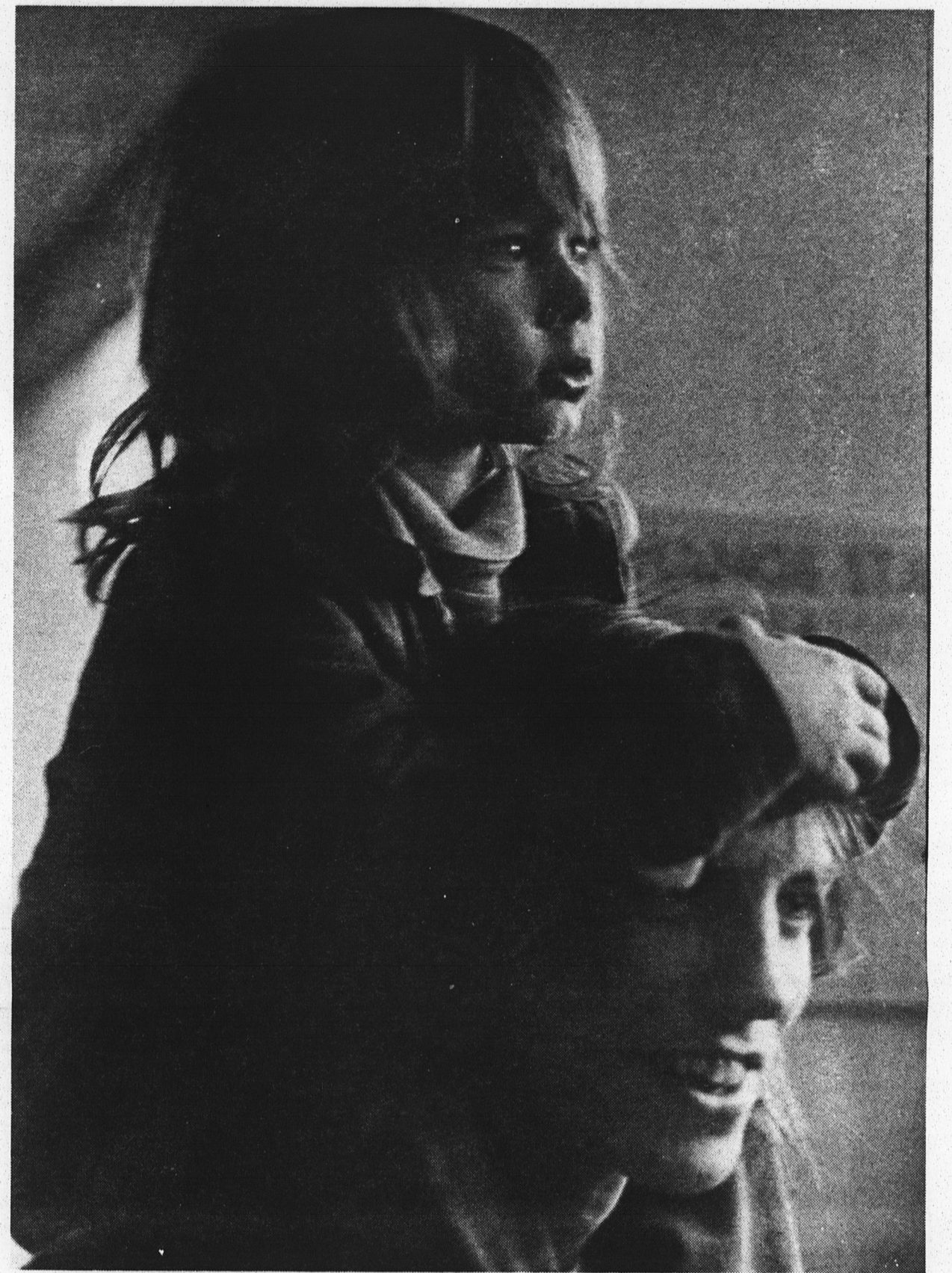
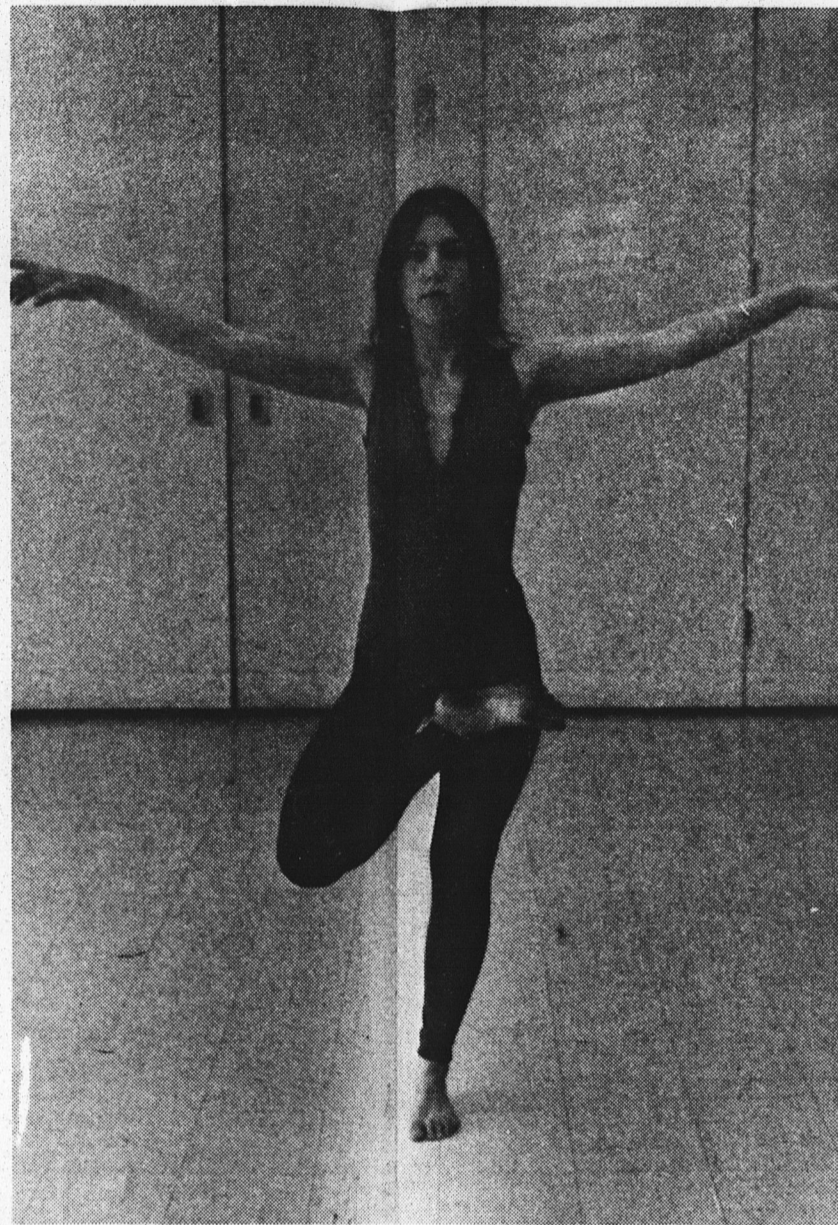
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Dolphin is a publication of the students of Staten Island Community College. All articles that appear in this publication are the opinions of the writer. Editorials are the opinions of the Editorial and Executive Boards, and may not necessarily be the opinion of the faculty, students, or administration.

All articles submitted to the Dolphin must be typed and proofread





WANTED TESTIMONY FOR ABORTION HEARINGS

THE NEW YORK ABORTION HEARINGS

The New York Abortion Hearings, a program of testimony in defense of a woman's right to choose, will take place on October 21, at New York University Law School. Similar "preliminary hearings" will be held throughout the country this fall, all in preparation for the INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ON ABORTION, CONTRACEPTION & FORCED STERILIZATION slated for March 9-11, 1973 in New York. Through the testimony of women of all ages, from all backgrounds and experiences, and through the testimony of legal and medical experts, it will become clear who is responsible for backing and enforcing the criminal laws and regulations which restrict our right to control our bodies.

The New York Abortion Hearings will review the history of our struggle in New York and focus on the gains women have won through the liberalized New York Law, which was a victory for women in New York as well as throughout the country in the struggle for total repeal of all anti-abortion laws. We want to focus the New York Abortion Hearings on a defense for this gain. To this end we intend to present a strong case against one of our main opponents-- Right To Life. They have chosen New York as the focus for their national campaign to defeat women in our struggle to gain control over our reproductive lives. We will also discuss the problems that we face due to the restrictions on the present New York abortion law and what steps should be taken to win total repeal of all laws that restrict a woman's right to control her own body.

KINDS OF TESTIMONY NEEDED

Testimony is needed from all women! Young, old, housewives, high school, college, Catholic, Asian, Black, Latina, gay, straight, and working women are urged to participate in the New York Abortion Hearings. Whether presented in person or anonymously, we hope you will relate your experiences. For example: Have you ever had an abortion? Legal or illegal? A good or bad experience? Did you suffer physically from it? Were you made to feel guilty? Were you ever denied an abortion? Why? What was the outcome--An illegal abortion? An unwanted child? A self-induced abortion? Were you ever denied contraceptive devices? Why? Have you ever suffered ill effects from one or another device? Were you ever raped and refused an abortion? Were you ever sterilized without your knowledge or against your will? Do you know someone who was? Did you forgo an abortion or contraceptive methods due to lack of funds? Lack of knowledge and/or information?



YOUR TESTIMONY IS NEEDED

Women are the victims of many and varied crimes resulting from laws which restrict our ability to control our own reproductive lives. The New York Abortion Hearings will hear testimony from women who will tell of their own personal experiences and those of friends or relatives. Statistics show that one out of every four women will have an abortion some time in her life. The hearings presents us with an opportunity to demonstrate the connection between our individual experiences and the general social situation all of us face. We can no longer allow any woman to feel she stands alone when confronted with an unwanted pregnancy. Your testimony about any facet of the struggle we face in controlling our bodies will be a valuable contribution to the hearings, which aims to educate, unify and mobilize women in the fight to assume control of our reproductive lives. Your testimony is needed...about your own personal experiences...about research you have done...about knowledge you have acquired.

Send this coupon to New York Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), 150 Fifth Avenue, (20th St.) Suite 315, New York, N.Y. 10011 or call (212- 675-9150)

I can give (please check)personal or.....professional tes on ABORTION before....or after....the passage of the N.Y. Abortion Law in June, 1970.

on CONTRACEPTION which I was denied.... which I was misinformed about.... which did not work...

on FORCED STERILIZATION which I experienced.... with which I was threatened....

I can do research for the New York Hearings. on ABORTION.... on CONTRACEPTION.... on FORCED STERILIZATION....

I want to help organize the New York Hearings.

I have skills to contribute (theatrical, photographic, audio-visual, etc.) (specify).....

I (MY GROUP) ENDORSES THE NEW YORK HEARINGS... THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL IN MARCH....

Please place my name on the WONAAC mailing list.... (donation urged to cover cost.)

Enclosed is a donation to build the New York Hearings FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED!

Name Address Zip Phone School/Org.

ABORTION CLINICS

East Gate Corporation and Medical Group
800 East Gate Boulevard
Garden City, New York
516-294-0580

Eastern Women's Center
14 East 60th Street
New York, New York

East Side Medical Group
133 East 73rd Street
New York, New York 10021
212-861-9000

Forsyth Medical Group
E. 60th Street
New York, New York
751-1450

Parkmed
475 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016
212-683-4100

Planned Parenthood
380 2nd Avenue
New York, New York
212-677-6474

Stratford Medical Group
2211 Church Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
212-751-1450

Royal Hospital
20-21 Grand Concourse
Bronx, New York
212-LU-3-4500

Women's Abortion Group
555 Central Avenue
Scarsdale, New York
914-725-1534

Women's Health and Abortion Project
36 West 22nd Street
New York, New York
212-691-3396
212-691-2063

Women's Services
424 East 62nd Street
New York, New York 10021
212-758-6110



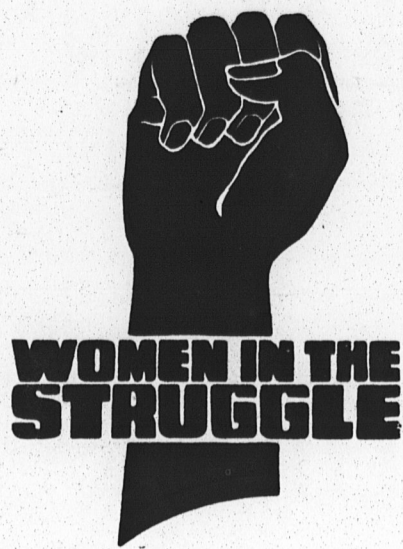
**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 21**

**N.Y.
ABORTION
HEARINGS
IN DEFENSE
OF A WOMAN'S
RIGHT TO
CHOOSE**

PRESENTATION OF FACTS AND PERSONAL TESTIMONY TO DOCUMENT THE GAINS WOMEN HAVE WON UNDER THE LIBERAL N.Y. ABORTION LAW AND THE PROBLEMS WOMEN HAVE FACED BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING RESTRICTIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ON ABORTION, CONTRACEPTION AND FORCED STERILIZATION, MARCH 9-11, NYC.

**WONAAC
MEETS EVERY
WEDNESDAY-7:30p.m.**

ALL WOMEN INVITED! N.Y. UNIV., MAIN BUILDING R.m. 808 (UNIV. BETW. WAVERLY & WASH. PL.)



ANYONE INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP OF SICCA CAN OBTAIN INFORMATION AT THE ADVOCATE OFFICE ACROSS FROM THE BOOKSTORE IN C BUILDING - ASK FOR PAT OR AT THE DOLPHIN OFFICE C-132 - DORIS

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
OPEN MEETINGS
FIRST THURSDAY OF EVERY MONTH
At 8PM
Taber's Restaurant, Miers Corners
50% Off Student Rate - \$10

The following are excerpts from an article in the GUARDIAN, April 5, 1972, by Renee Blakkan, entitled "Women Workers in America."

Women) are a reserve labor force and always have been under capitalism. For instance, women first became teachers on a large scale during the Civil War when there was a shortage of male teachers. Before Pearl Harbor some 4000 women were working in the aircraft industry but during the war there were 300,000. Eight months after World War 2, when the soldiers come home, 4 million women lost their jobs.

When women workers are needed, employers hire them, When the are no longer needed, they are sent back to the home.

THREE BASIC OCCUPATIONS

In skilled, high-paying jobs, women are a reserve army of labor. In low-paying unskilled jobs, however, women are an essential part of the labor force. Today's 31 million working women hold jobs in three basic occupations: clerical, service and operative.

Clerical: The bulk of women workers - some 9 million - worked as clerks or typists and in other white-collar jobs in 1970. They are low-paying jobs but since working conditions are often better than other 'female' jobs, they are thus 'reserved' for many more white than black women.

White-collar jobs are non-unionized in the majority of cases and are covered by few benefits and protections. Often these jobs are part-time or temporary and here they exploit the women even more. Man in 1968 numbered about 3 out of every 10 clerical workers. They made from \$8-\$30.50 more per week than women doing the same work.

SERVICE WORK AND INDUSTRY

Over 4 million women workers hold jobs in the expanding service industries. Most of these jobs, where black women are found more than in any other jobs, are not covered by any minimum wage laws.

Throughout the 1960's, women's overall participation in industry increased but their proportion remained constant. Also constant was their concentration in low-skilled jobs where it is cheaper to hire women than to automate.

Wages are low. A woman strike leader against General Electric in 1970 said that although many skilled female workers had 12 years of seniority at her plant in in Corneaut, Ohio, they made less than the janitors, who were men.

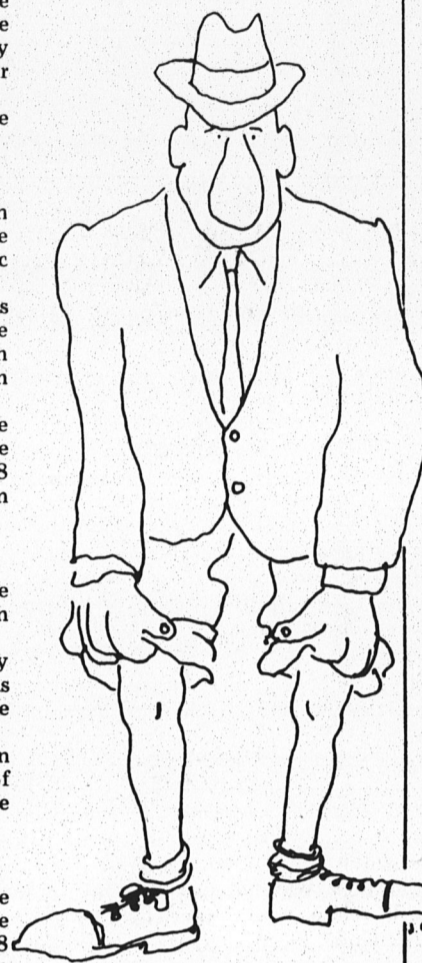
PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

One in seven women are in professional or technical fields where women have doubled their number since 1940. However, the proportion of women in these fields is falling. In 1940 women were 28 percent of professionals; today they are only 22 percent, or 4 million women.

In spite of claims to the contrary, it is apparent, the new professional jobs have not opened to women.

Discrimination against women in nearly all fields and their use as a reserve army of labor is not an accident. It is a contradiction inherent in the capitalist system. A winning of reforms cannot resolve this contradiction. Reforms can only clear the way for and be a useful step in the fight for socialism.

"Hire him."



He's got
great legs."

THIS IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES ON BIRTH CONTROL METHODS

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Few scientific achievements have had greater social impact than the development of the oral contraceptive. The Pill is presently used by approximately 18.5 million women, about 8.5 million of whom live in North America. The Pill is the closest thing to the "ideal contraceptive" available, and its popularity reflects a changing social and political mood of a whole generation of women.

The oral contraceptive is 100% effective when taken as instructed, relatively "safe", easily reversible, and in the control of the woman; however, use of the Pill does present certain difficulties. Taking one pill every day is a nuisance; appreciated by few not taking oral contraceptives. Minor annoying side effects are common, although transient, in the first three months of use. Most importantly, the oral contraceptive constitutes an endocrinological insult to the female body which in rare instances can lead to serious disease and even death. Nevertheless, on the basis of available scientific findings, the editors of this publication are convinced that the benefits of oral contraception outweigh its dangers. Accepted human activities such as pregnancy and childbirth, or even travel in automobiles carry much greater risks to health and life. Many drugs used more commonly than oral contraceptives, such as aspirin or penicillin, are potentially more dangerous than the Pill; however, relief of pain and combatting infection are accepted as important in our society. Until recently, contraception, with its gifts of sexual freedom and physical health for women, has not been appreciated as an important medical achievement.

In the beginning of this century, Margaret Sanger, one of the greatest fighters for the liberation of women, wrote, "No woman can consider herself free until she can determine the number of children she will have." In the winter of 1950 Margaret Sanger convinced Dr. Pincus to accept a grant of \$2,100 from the fledgling Planned Parenthood Federation which she had founded. Millions of dollars of corporation money soon went to research executed by Pincus and a colleague, John Rock; nevertheless, credit for the initiation of the first research project goes to one of the most noble women of this century, Margaret Sanger.

Pincus and Rock experimented with synthetic estrogens and progesterones, and eventually produced "Enovid" for the G.D. Searle Company. Originally, Enovid contained 10 mg. of a synthetic progesterone called norethynodrel and as much as .22 mg. of synthetic estrogen called ethinyl estradiol. In 1956, Rock, Pincus and a third doctor, Celso Garcia, selected 265 Puerto Rican women "from the low income population living in a housing development project in a slum clearance area" for the first significant human trials. Officially, Puerto Rican women were chosen because of their "high pregnancy rate"; in fact, these poor, non-white women were used as Guinea pigs since G.D. Searle hesitated to test such potent medication on white American women. Ironically, during the tests these women received better medical attention than they had even had.

The Puerto Rican tests revealed that Enovid prevents pregnancy, and that women do not drop dead after ingesting norethynodrel and ethinyl estradiol. By 1960, on the basis of scanty scientific information, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized the G.D. Searle Co. to market Enovid.

By the end of the first Pill decade, 8 pharmaceutical companies had entered the profitable oral contraceptive market, and more than 20 brands of the birth control pill were produced

DESCRIPTION

There are two kinds of oral contraceptives: the combination pill and the sequential pill. A series of the combination oral contraceptive consists of 21 (20 in some brands) identical pills each containing synthetic estrogen and progesterone. A sequential oral contraceptive series is made up of two different kinds of pills. The first 11, 14, 15 or 16 pills (depending on the brand) contain only synthetic estrogen, and the next 10, 6, 5, or 4 pills contain a combination of estrogen and progesterone.

Synthetic hormones stimulate the same body reactions as do natural hormones. There are 2 kinds of synthetic estrogen and 9 different synthetic progesterones. The two estrogens, mestranol and ethinyl estradiol, have almost identical properties; however the effects of ethinyl estradiol are more highly localized at the reproductive system. For example, ethinyl estradiol has less effect on glucose tolerance than does mestranol. Although ethinyl estradiol is probably the better estrogen, mestranol is used more commonly. Mestranol is used in: Enovid, Ortho Novum, Norinyl (including Norquen and Noriday), C-Quens, and Ovulen. Ethinyl estradiol is used in: Norlestrin, Provest, Oracon, Ovral, and Demulen.

The quantity of estrogen in each pill is more important than the kind. Several years ago it was discovered that not more than .05 mg. of estrogen in each pill is necessary to ensure 100% contraceptive effectiveness. Also, when such "low dose estrogen pills" are used, risks of serious complications are significantly reduced. In December 1969 the British Committee on Safety of Drugs officially recommended that brands of oral contraceptives containing more than .05 mg. of estrogen should not be used. In the words of the British Medical Journal, British pharmaceutical companies "were quick to take the hint", and withdrew from the market all combination pills containing more than .05 mg. of estrogen. American pharmaceutical companies have produced low dose brands, but have refused to withdraw high dose pills from the market.

Most synthetic progesterones are produced by chemically changing the synthetic male sexual hormone, testosterone. Depending on the chemical process used, the resulting progesterone is either estrogenic or anti-estrogenic. With estrogenic progesterones, at least some of the hormone is changed by the body into estrogen. Norethynodrel, the progesterone component of Enovid, is the only commonly used estrogenic progesterone. Estrogenic progesterones should not be used since they introduce unnecessary estrogen. On the other hand, anti-estrogenic synthetic progesterones, like natural progesterones, counter the effects of estrogen. The anti-estrogenic qualities of synthetic progesterones add to the contraceptive effectiveness of the Pill.

Depending on the kind and quantity of synthetic hormones used, a particular brand of combination pills can be estrogenic or anti-estrogenic. All low dose combination pills are distinctly anti-estrogenic, which counteracts side effects and complications related to estrogen (most side effects are estrogen related). In contrast, sequential pills are distinctly estrogenic; not only do all sequential pills contain more than .05 mg. of estrogen in each pill, but the anti-estrogenic effect of progesterone is absent for most of the 21 pill cycle. Also, in contrast to combination medication, sequential oral contraceptives are not 100% effective, with reported failure rates of 1% to 2% annually. In Britain in 1966, sales of sequential pills made up only 3% of the total sales of oral contraceptives. In North America, where the Eli Lilly Company has maintained a strong promotional campaign for C-Quens (the original sequential pill) the various brands of sequential pills have not lost as much of their market. Sequential oral contraceptives should be ordered off the market. (The Eli Lilly Co. recently discontinued production of C-Quens - but pharmacists still have large supplies). Women taking sequential pills such as C-Quens, Oracon, Ortho Novum SQ, Ovex Miniquen and Secrovin should see a gynecologist and ask for a change of prescription.

NATIONAL STUDENT LOBBY



Congressional Record



Below you will find the votes of your Congressmen and Senators on 10 important bills which came before the Congress in the past few years. The N.S.L. took a position on each of these issues and if your Representative voted in accord with the N.S.L. position he/she was given a +, if the vote was against the N.S.L. position a - was given.

- KEY -

- + Vote favorable to N.S.L. position
- Vote unfavorable to N.S.L. position
- A+ Announced position favorable to N.S.L.
- A- Announced position unfavorable to N.S.L.
- P+ Favorable pair.
- P- Unfavorable pair.
- 0 Not in Congress at time of vote.
- X Not voting.

SENATE

1. 18 Year Old Vote Mansfield amendment lowering to 18 voting age for all Federal, state and local elections, effective Jan. 1, 1972 Adopted 64 (Yea) to 17 (Nay) on 3/12/70. N.S.L. Position - Yea.

2. Vietnam Hatfield (R Oregon) - McGovern (D S.D.) Amendment cutting off funds for U.S. military activities in Indochina as of Dec. 31, 1971. Rejected by a vote of 42 (Yea) to 55 (Nay) on 6/16/71. N.S.L. position - Yea.

3. Cannikin Blast HR 9388 Atomic Energy Commission. Gravel (D Alaska) amendment delaying Project Cannikin, an underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island, Alaska, until May 31, 1972 unless the President schedules the test in the interest of national security. Rejected by a vote of 37 (Yea) to 57 (Nay) on 7/20/71. N.S.L. position - Yea.

4. S.S.T. Second Supplemental Appropriations. Proxmire (D Wisc.) amendment striking \$85.3 million for continued development of the S.S.T. Adopted by a vote of 58 (Yea) to 37 (Nay) on 5/19/71. N.S.L. position - Yea.

5. Draft Schweiker (R Pa.) amendment extending the draft for one year (to June 30, 1972) instead of two years as provided in the bill. Rejected by a vote of 43 (Yea) to 49 (Nay) on 6/4/71. N.S.L. position - Yea.

6. Bombing Gravel amendment (D Alaska) providing for the cessation of bombing and other air attacks over Indochina except for the protection of withdrawing American troops. Rejected by a vote of 19 (Yea) to 65 (Nay) on 9/5/71. N.S.L. position - Yea.

7. Harris Amendment S. 659, The Higher Education Act of 1971 Harris (D Okla) amendment declaring it the sense of the Congress that here be student representation on the governing boards of colleges and universities. Adopted by a vote of 66 (Yea) to 28 (Nay) on 2/29/72. N.S.L. position - Yea.

8. Voter Registration S. 2574 Voter Registration Act. Motion to table (kill), and thus defeat, the bill establishing a nationwide system of voter registration by mail for all Federal elections. Adopted by a vote of 46 (Yea) to 42 (Nay) on 3/15/72. N.S.L. position - Nay.

9. Equal Rights Amendment. H J Res 208. Passage of the resolution containing a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women. Passed by a vote of 84 (Yea) to 8 (Nay) on 3/22/72. N.S.L. position - Yea.

10. Vietnam S 3526 State Dept Authorizations (Byrd (D W. Va.) amendment to make an internationally supervised cease-fire a condition or withdrawal, thus adding the language proposed by President Nixon. Adopted by a vote of 47 (Yea) to 43 (Nay). N.S.L. position - Nay



'Son—I'm beginning to appreciate your point of view!'

Courtesy of the Washington (D.C.) Star

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|---|-----|----|
| Alabama | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allen (D) | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| Sparkman (D) | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| Alaska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravel (D) | A++ | +P- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Stevens (R) | P+- | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | +A- | - |
| Arizona | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fannin (R) | - | - | - | - | -A- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goldwater (R) | P+- | -P- | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulbright (D) | +P+ | + | + | + | + | +A+ | + | + | + | + |
| McClellan (D) | A-- | - | -P- | - | + | XP+ | X | | | |
| California | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cranston (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Tunney (D) | 0 | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Colorado | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allott (R) | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | - | - |
| Dominick (R) | P+- | -P+A+ | - | - | - | - | + | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ribicoff (D) | + | + | + | + | + | - | +A+ | + | + | + |
| Weicker (R) | 0 | - | + | + | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boggs (R) | + | - | - | - | -A- | + | - | + | - | - |
| Roth (R) | 0 | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childes (D) | 0 | + | + | + | + | - | -A-P+ | + | + | + |
| Gurney (R) | A-- | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambrell (D) | 0 | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | +A- | - |
| Talmadge (D) | P-- | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | +A- | - |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inouye (D) | A++ | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | +A+ | + |
| Fong (R) | + | - | + | -A- | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| Idaho | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church (D) | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Jordan (R) | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| Illinois | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevenson (D) | 0 | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Percy (R) | + | + | - | +P+ | - | +A+ | + | + | + | + |
| Indiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayh (D) | + | +A+ | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Hartke (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hughes (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Miller (R) | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| Kansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dole (R) | + | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| Pearson (R) | + | - | - | - | + | - | + | - | + | - |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook (R) | + | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | + | + |
| Cooper (R) | + | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellender (D) | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | +A- | - |
| Long (D) | - | - | - | + | - | X | + | + | + | - |
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muskie (D) | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | X | + | + |
| Smith (R) | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | + | - |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beall (R) | 0 | - | - | - | -A- | - | - | + | - | - |
| Mathais (R) | + | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Brooke (R) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hart (D) | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Griffin (R) | P-- | - | - | + | - | - | X | - | + | - |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humphrey (D) | 0 | + | + | + | + | -A+A+ | + | + | + | + |
| Mondale (D) | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastland (D) | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | X |
| Stennis (D) | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - | - |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagleton (D) | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| Symington (D) | + | + | + | - | + | - | + | + | + | + |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|------|-------|----|-----|---------|-----|---|-----|---|----|
| Montana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mansfield (D) | P++ | + | + | +P+ | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Metcalfe (D) | + | +A+P+ | - | + | + | X | + | + | + | + |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curtis (R) | - | - | - | - | -A- | - | - | - | + | - |
| Hurska (R) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bible (D) | + | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | - |
| Cannon (D) | + | - | - | - | -A- | + | + | + | + | - |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | | |
| McIntyre (D) | + | + | + | + | - | X | + | XA+ | + | + |
| Cotton (R) | + | - | X | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams (D) | + | + | + | + | + | +A+ | + | + | + | + |
| Case (R) | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson (D) | + | + | - | + | - | - | - | + | + | - |
| Montoya (D) | + | + | - | + | + | X | + | + | + | + |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckley (C) | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Javits (R) | + | + | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ervin (D) | - | - | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | X |
| Jordan (D) | - | + | - | + | + | - | + | - | + | X |
| North Dakota | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdick | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Young | + | + | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | - |
| Ohio | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saxbe (R) | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| Taft (R) | 0 | - | - | + | - | - | - | - | + | + |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harris (D) | + | +A+ | + | + | X | +A+ | + | + | + | + |
| Bellmon (R) | + | - | - | - | - | X | - | + | + | - |
| Oregon | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hatfield (R) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | + |
| Packwood (R) | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | -A+ | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schweiker (R) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Scott (R) | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pastore (D) | + | + | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Pell (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hollings (D) | + | - | - | - | -A- | + | + | + | + | - |
| Thurmond (R) | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + | - |
| South Dakota | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGovern (D) | + | + | + | + | + | X | + | +A+ | + | + |
| Mundt (R) | A-A- | XA+ | A- | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baker (R) | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - |
| Brock (R) | 0 | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | + | - |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bentsen (D) | 0 | - | - | + | - | - | + | + | + | - |
| Tower (R) | P-- | - | - | - | -A- | - | - | - | + | - |
| Utah | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss (D) | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Bennett (R) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiken (R) | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | - | + | - |
| Stafford (R) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | + | - |
| Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd, Jr. (I) | P-- | - | + | - | X | + | - | + | + | - |
| Spong (D) | +P- | - | + | + | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| Washington | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson (D) | + | -A- | - | - | -A+A+A+ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Magnuson (D) | + | + | + | - | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| West Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd (D) | + | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | - |
| Randolph (D) | + | - | - | - | + | - | + | + | + | + |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Proxmire (D) | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Wyoming | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGee (D) | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | + | - |
| Hansen (R) | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |



CLIFFORD on CLARK

Hopefully by now, you will all have been able to get it together and have started to pursue and accomplish whatever it is you came to SICC to do.

As News Editor, I would like to tell you why I've taken on this thankless, time consuming involvement. A few years ago I was stationed aboard a nuclear fast attack submarine while in the navy. I then did a three and a half year gig on Wall Street, traveled for half a year and fucked off for 16 months. To say the least, I was originally oblivious to the world around me, a shell with no guts or emotions. My subsistence was within the confines of a polysecurethelyne cubicle which I would periodically renovate (but not enlarge) with the slightest iota of discontent or depression to keep all of you out there and me safely inside. It worked so well I even forgot about you for a few years.

One day I stopped outside my isolation square, able to relate to myself in some respects and consequently to others. There have been good head trips and many negative ones. However, in combination and essence these experiences proved to me that we cannot isolate ourselves behind a locked door, either emotionally or socio-politically, and exist.

You see there's not too many people who give a shit about your rights. As a matter of fact the more you let them take away from you, the more they'll have. Institutions have one interest and if you haven't figured it out yet, ITS NOT YOU! Does self perpetuation ring a bell? That's the functioning principle of institutions within the society and your part of the plan.

As men and women seeking a higher education in a democracy, you and I, as mature moral individuals, must accept eventually the responsibility that is an inherent ingredient in the formula for a successful democracy if we are to be represented and heard. Eldridge Cleaver once said, "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem!" When the administration id bombing Vietnam back to the stone age, for example, and we don't voice our disagreement, the government acknowledges our silence as approval of their policy.

Last semester eas my first back in college in 9 years. It was a pretty nauseating experience. The lack of reactions of the student body to any given number of situations both as intelligent human beings and as morally mature adults was analogous to that of a deaf, dumb and blind paraplegic. I am well aware that some of our students have to work to make ends meet. I am also well aware that some of the women who attend school here have children to care for, which requires the vast majority of their time.

Suffice it to say that 95% of the students of this college are strictly out for themselves and are too immoral, spineless, lazy and self indulgent to give a shit about anything and anyone except their own trips. This is not to say that all junior colleges do not suffer from the same apathy, conceit and self aggrandizement, that we do. I am well aware that in a two year college the main interest is to get the hell out as soon as possible. I am well aware that this campus is a second or third choice for many of you. I am well aware that for many of you, if more money were available, you would not even be here. However, none of these reasons absolve us from our responsibilities as human beings. College offers the basic freedom and requires the responsibilities to accomplish what you want to. We can handle it, if we try.

It's so much easier though, to hang out in the quadrangle when a meeting is going on in the auditorium about the school constitution. It's so much easier to smoke dope in the lounge than go to a committee meeting about the governance proposal. (How much say we have as students about the rules and regulations that govern our school and our education.) It is so much easier to go home and listen to the Rolling Stones than to get involved when the reality that the very budget that allows us to go to college is in jeopardy of being confiscated. It is so much easier to go over to Susan's or Mary's house than to express concern and discontent, write letters or join a demonstration, against the bombing of Cambodia or the mining of Far Eastern waters. It is so much easier to stay in bed on election day than to go to the polls and vote. It is so much easier to ride around drinking beer and dragging than to do something about the children of Willowbrook being inoculated with infectious hepatitis. It is so much easier to collect the G.I. Bill and forget about the atrocities that are going down in Vietnam than to join the VVAW. It is so much easier to play ping pong than to help effect changes in the bigotry and prejudices against minority groups. It is so much easier to bullshit in the cafeteria than to exercise your bill of rights. It is so much easier to play basketball and ignore all these trivialities than to take the chance of standing up and being real and perhaps incurring the wrath of the "system". That takes guts and the ability to relate to your brothers and sisters around the globe. Well, I've got news for you! Nothing's easy! Becoming a man or a woman isn't easy. No one ever said it was, and it's not. Every time you ignore your moral responsibility to be human you lose a little more of yourself; a little more of your right to be free is sacrificed. Ignorance is no virtue.

cont. page 15

What Socialist Workers candidates are fighting for



Social Workers Party candidate Linda Jenness is greeted by supporters at Buenos Aires airport last spring during her speaking tour of Latin America.



Andrew Pulley, her running mate, interviews antiwar GI's on 1971 fact-finding trip to U.S. bases in West Germany.

What Socialist Workers candidates are fighting for

Very few Americans have read or will ever read the 1972 platforms of the Democratic or Republican parties. Most people correctly suspect that these platforms are largely hot air and are not carried out anyway.

The platform of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley, the presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers Party, is different. It does not promise something for everybody; the programs it espouses are designed to benefit the oppressed and exploited - not the big capitalists, the bankers, and the landlords. And rather than telling people to trust in an individual candidate to bring about change in this country, the SWP platform calls for the masses of Americans to rise up and fight for their freedom.

The Democratic and Republican platforms contain no fundamental solutions to the deep problems facing this country because they both are based on defense of the capitalist system - a system that cannot exist without war, unemployment, poverty, racism, and the oppression of women. The SWP platform, on the other hand, supports whatever steps are necessary for justice and for the welfare of the majority of Americans.

Here is what the Socialist Workers Party candidates stand for:

Immediate and unconditional halt to the bombing, cease-fire, and withdrawal of U.S. troops and war material from all of Indochina. Dismantle all U.S. bases around the world.

An end to wage controls. Cost-of-living escalator clauses in all union contracts so that wages automatically rise with inflation. End all laws restricting the right to strike and undermining union independence from the government. Preferential hiring of women, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanos to make up for years of discrimination. An independent labor party based on the unions, to fight for the interests of working people on all levels.

Guaranteed jobs for all. Create jobs by shortening the workweek and by launching a federal crash program to build needed housing, schools, hospitals, child-care centers, and mass public transportation facilities.

The right of Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans to control their won communities, including police, schools, and other institutions. Community control of federal funds for development of new housing, schools, and hospitals in the ghettos and barrios. Support for an independent Black political party, so that Black people's interests are no longer subordinated to the procapitalist Democratic and Republican parties. Support for La Raza Unida parties around the country.

For the right of women to control their own bodies and lives. End all restrictions on abortion and contraception. No forced sterilization. Equal pay for equal work and an end to all discrimination against women. Free 24-hour child-care centers available to all children.

Confiscate all profits of companies that pollute or destroy the environment.

No taxes on incomes under \$10,000 per year.

One hundred percent tax on any income in excess of \$25,000. Roll back rents to a maximum of 10 percent of family income. Free medical and dental care for all through socialized medicine. Free education for all through the university level.

End all wiretapping, government surveillance of citizens, use of agents provocateurs, and other police-state measures. Protect and extend the Bill of Rights.

Full civil and human rights for gay people.

End inhuman treatment of prisoners. End censorship of mail and books. Union wages for prisoners' labor. Prisons will be abolished under socialism.

Schools are increasingly irrelevant to young people. Student-faculty control over education. Make school facilities available to the antiwar movement, the women's movement, the labor movement, the Black movement, and others fighting for social progress.

Expropriation and public ownership of the major industries, to be operated in the interests of the majority.

A workers government to reorganize this country on a democratic, socialist basis. Self-determination for Blacks, Chicanos, and other oppressed nationalities to determine the form of government they think best suited to abolish their oppression.

Fill out coupon on this page to order the full SWP platform.

REMEMBER

| M | | T | | W | | T | | F | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| NOVEMBER | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 Registration Students and Faculty | | 3 Materials to Faculty | |
| | | | | 8 Advisors and Students receive Mid-term grades. | | | | 10 "J" Date Last day on which a student can initiate dropping of a course. | |
| 13 Spring, 1973 Registration Begins. Upper Sophomores (Day) | | 14 | | 15 Lower Sophomores (Day) | | 16 | | 17 Upper Freshmen (Day) | |
| 20 Upper Freshmen (Day) | | 21 | | 22 Lower Freshmen (Day) | | | | | |
| 27 Lower Freshmen (Day) | | 28 Day Registration Ends. FINAL DAY for dropping a course. | | | | | | | |
| Dean Mildred Hagermann Assistant Dean of Faculty | | | | | | | | | |

FROM THE DESK OF DEAN HAGERMANN

This calendar of events has been prepared to alert you to forthcoming events. Please read the Calendar carefully. These dates are important to you.

is forgotten for not more than 24 hours, the chances of pregnancy are close to zero. If more than one combination pill is forgotten, or if one sequential pill is forgotten, the forgotten pills should be taken when remembered and another contraceptive method should be used for the rest of the cycle.

Most birth control pills are packaged in "blister envelopes." Each pill is enclosed in an individual blister of clear plastic on a small cardboard sheet. The blister envelope is contained in a plastic container with rows of holes at the bottom. To obtain a pill, the woman pushes down on the plastic blister, and the pill pops out of the hole in the bottom of the package. Most package designs include a calendar mechanism in the package which makes it possible to tell at a glance if the day's pill has already been taken.

The combination Pill provides 100% contraceptive protection from the first pill of the first series. If a woman is changing her brand of pill from a higher dose of estrogen to a lower dose, another birth control method should be used for the first 2 weeks of the first low dose series.

Natural Science Club

The Natural Science Club's first camping trip of the semester took place last weekend at the State Camping Grounds in East Hampton, Long Island. The club, whose main purpose is to observe our natural phenomena while having fun, went snorkeling and collected specimens of marine life for observation.

This first trip was designed to acquaint new members with the club. The campsite, which was near Gardner's Bay, was chosen because of its quiet sheltered atmosphere where marine life abounds. A high point of the weekend was a clam bake using clams caught by the campers themselves as well as purchased lobsters.

Nancy Nicolaisen

cont. from page 14

Emotionally overwhelmed is the only semblance of verbalization which I somehow might relate to you what was happening in my head. Incidentally as best as I can judge she was seventy years old.

News Editor
Clifford T. Clark

RIGHT NOW DO YOU

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HOW THE PILL WORKS

A healthy woman who is not pregnant or breast feeding menstruates approximately once every 28 days. Soon after menstruation begins, the hypothalamus (part of the brain) stimulates the pituitary gland to secrete a hormone called Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) into the blood stream. FSH stimulates the growth of several ovarian follicles, and the secretion of estrogen by these follicles. A few days after the first release of FSH, the pituitary also begins secretion of Luteinizing Hormone (LH). Around the 14th day of the menstrual cycle, a sudden increase of LH secretion causes one follicle to rupture and release an egg. After ovulation, the ruptured follicle changes into a gland called the corpus luteum which begins to secrete progesterone. As the quantity of estrogen and progesterone increases in the blood stream, the pituitary secretes less FSH and LH.

If the egg is fertilized, the corpus luteum as well as the placenta secrete large quantities of progesterone throughout pregnancy. Estrogen and progesterone block the pituitary's secretion of FSH and LH, and ovulation cannot occur during the nine months of pregnancy. Overlapping pregnancies are thus prevented.

The oral contraceptive mimics the body's defences against pregnancy by creating a hormonal "pseudopregnancy" within a woman's body. Each pill of a series contains enough estrogen and progesterone to block secretion of FSH and LH, thus preventing ovulation.

In addition, progesterone causes secondary changes which make pregnancy unlikely even if the pituitary "escapes" the effects of the synthetic hormones. Progesterone causes the cervical mucus to become thick and impenetrable, preventing sperm cells from entering the uterus. Progesterone also disrupts the cyclic growth of the uterine lining, making it unreceptive to a fertilized egg. Since sequential oral contraceptives are primarily estrogenic, secondary progesterone-dependent effects are not produced, resulting in the 1% to 2% failure rate of sequential pills.

PERSONAL USE OF THE PILL

Most oral contraceptives are taken in a series of 21 pills. This produces a convenient "three weeks on, one week off" cycle of medication.

To begin taking the Pill, a woman must wait for a menstrual flow. Counting the first day of her flow as day 1, the woman takes the first pill of a series on day 5. One pill is taken at about the same time daily for 21 days. The woman counts 7 days after taking the last pill. On the 8th day, she takes the first pill of her next series. Thus, if a woman takes the first pill of her first series on a Tuesday, she takes her last pill of that series, on a Monday, and takes the first pill of the next series on the Tuesday of the following week. The "starting day" (i.e. the day that the first pill is taken) is the same day of the week for every series.

Some oral contraceptives come in 28 day series. The first 21 pills contain the synthetic hormones. The last 7 pills are placebos - pills that contain nothing other than sugar. A woman taking a 28 pill series takes one pill every day, beginning a new package the day after taking the last 28th pill.

If one pill is forgotten it should be taken as soon as it is remembered, even if this means taking two pills on the same day. If taking the pill is incorporated into routine daily activities (e.g. "waking up", "supper", "going to bed") a woman is less likely to forget a pill. If a combination pill

THE FOLLOWING IS A LETTER SENT BY DR. BIRENBAUM TO NEW STUDENT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ON OCTOBER 11, 1972:

With the exercise of the franchise by 34 percent of the day session students in this College, we are now in the second stage of the reestablishment of representative student government on the campus under the Bylaws of the University.

A second condition must now be met before that government is reestablished. According to the Bylaws, a duly elected government (Condition I) must establish regulations for government in conformity with Article XV of the Board of Higher Education Bylaws (Condition II).

The Constitution designed by President Birenbaum's Task Force and implemented by President Birenbaum as Acting President of the Student Government under the Bylaws, is the mechanism, and the only mechanism for bringing into being this duly elected body. Only that Constitution, therefore, can legitimize this body, and only the adoption of Constitution through referendum by the student body can fulfill the requirement for the establishment of regulations for government in conformity with the Bylaws.

Until such a referendum occurs therefore, the empowering of this government under the Bylaws is incomplete.

The adoption of this proposed Constitution will be complete when two conditions are fulfilled:

1. The present duly elected body demonstrates its capacity to act faithfully within the terms of this Constitution over a reasonable period of time. "Reasonable" is defined as the period between the present date and January 1, 1973.

2. The student body, within the terms of Article VII of the proposed Constitution, adopts the document, as it may do at any time after January 1, 1973.

During the intervening period from this date until such time as the two above conditions are fulfilled, the relationship between the body duly elected as certified to me on October 10, 1972 and the Office of the President of the College, within the terms of the Bylaws shall be as follows:

The Duly Elected Body of the Day Session Students of SICC.

1. All the powers of the day session student government on this campus as delineated in the Proposed Constitution and under Article XV of the BHE Bylaws shall be enjoyed by the duly elected body as certified to me on October 10, 1972 without reservation except for the following:

a. All Bills, Resolutions, and official proclamations of the student government shall bear the signature of the duly elected President thereof and of the President of the College, and shall be posted in public places throughout the campus before they shall have the force of law.

b. Should the President of the College fail to affix his signature to such a bill, resolution or proclamation, he shall report this fact to the student body through the Constituent groups. A public hearing on this issue shall be called by the duly elected body. Pursuant to such a hearing, if the duly elected body reaffirms its prior action, the President of the College shall affix his signature to the bill, resolution or proclamation.

2. If at any time between the present date and the date of adoption of the Proposed Constitution by the student body, the President of the College concludes that the duly elected body has not demonstrated its capacity to act faithfully within the terms of the proposed constitution, he shall act as follows:

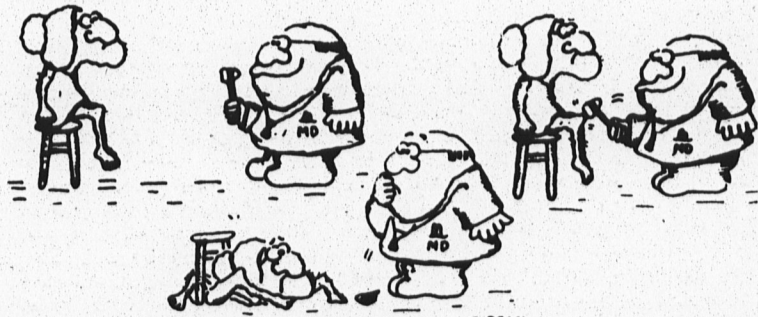
a. He will assemble the duly elected body and so inform them.
b. He will suspend the above powers of the duly elected body and submit his action to a referendum of the Constituent groups.
c. He will abide by the judgment of the above referendum provided that it is conducted within the terms of the Bylaws of the University.

3. The president of the College or his designated representative shall be invited to and will attend all meetings of the duly elected body.

4. All minutes and records of the duly elected body shall be submitted promptly and in due course to the President of the College or his designated representative.

These provisions for the relationship between the duly elected body and the President of the College shall terminate upon the adoption of the Proposed Constitution as provided above.

For the purposes of implementing this memorandum, the designated representatives of the President of the College are Mr. Martin Black, and Dr. Charles Isaacs.



cont. from page 6

Being tied up in your own little world just pays you back in spades. You see, for all the copping out that people have been doing they still cannot get away from their internal mirror, their conscience. I hope that you as incoming freshman will be able to look in that mirror and respect yourselves, because of your backbone, guts, and values, and not have to throw up over what you see or, should I say, what you don't see

If you disagree, agree, don't know or don't care, would like to write a reply, or just talk, the Dolphin Office is currently in C 132. My name is Cliff and my schedule is on the door. If you're into it, stop by.

News Editor

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS

BASKETBALL

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Mon. | Nov. 27 | Ocean County C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Dec. 2 | Orange C.C. | Middletown, NY | 3:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 5 | Hostos C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Dec. 8 | Concordia College | Bronxville, NY | 8:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Dec. 11 | Dutchess C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Dec. 15 | Fashion Institute of Technology | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Dec. 16 | Sullivan C.C. | So. Fallsburgh, NY | 7:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 19 | Queensboro C.C. | Bayside, N.Y. | 8:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Dec. 21 | Kingsboro C.C. | B'klyn, N.Y. | 8:00 p.m. |
| Wed (27) | Thurs (28) | Fri (29) | MCCAC Xmas Tournament at SICC | |
| Wed. | Jan. 3 | Bronx C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Jan. 16 | St. Francis J.V. | B'klyn, N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Jan. 19 | NY CCC/Baltimore | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Jan. 20 | SICC/Catonsville | HOME | 9:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Jan. 22 | SICC/Baltimore | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Jan. 25 | NYC CC/Catonsville | HOME | 9:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Jan. 26 | Westchester C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Jan. 26 | Schnectady C.C. | Schnectady, NY | 7:30 p.m. |
| Tues. | Feb. 3 | Albany Bus. College | Albany, NY | 8:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Feb. 6 | Ulster C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Feb. 14 | N.Y.C. CC | B'klyn, NY | 8:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Feb. 16 | Manhattan CC | NYC | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Feb. 17 | Farmingdale | Farmingdale, NY | 8:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Feb. 20 | Rockland C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Feb. 22 | Suffolk CC | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Mar. 1) | Nassau CC | Garden City, NY | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Mar. 3) | Regional Tournament | | |

Coach: Evan Pickman

WRESTLING

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Thurs. | Nov. 30 | Hunter College | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Dec. 1 | Rockland C.C. | Suffern, NY | 6:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Dec. 4 | Manhattan C.C. | N.Y., N.Y. | 6:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 5 | Eaglewood C.C. | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Dec. 7 | City College NY | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 12 | Queensboro CC | Bayside, NY | 6:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Dec. 14 | Kingsboro CC | B'klyn, NY | 6:00 p.m. |
| Sun. | Dec. 17 | Yeshiva Univ. | New York, NY | 3:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 19 | Bronx C.C. | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Dec. 21 | Essex C.C. | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Dec. 23 | M.C.C.A.C. Tourney | HOME | 8:00 a.m. |
| Fri. | Feb. 9 | Suffolk CC | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Feb. 12 | Orange C.C. | Middletown, NY | 7:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Feb. 14 | Nassau C.C. | HOME | 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Feb. 17 | CUNY * B.Tourney | N.Y.C. | |
| Tues. | Feb. 20 | Westchester C.C. | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Fri. | Feb. 23 | | | |
| Sat. | Feb. 24 | Regional Tournament | Westchester C.C. Valhalla, N.Y. | |

Coach: Howard Peirano

SOCCER

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Sat. | Sept. 23 | State U., Farmingdale | Farmingdale, LI | 1:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Sept. 30 | Queensboro C.C. | HOME | 11:00 a.m. |
| Tues. | Oct. 3 | New York City C.C. | HOME | 4:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 7 | Nassau C.C. | Garden City, N.Y. | 2:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Oct. 11 | Suffolk C.C. | Selden, N.Y. | 4:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 14 | Orange C.C. | HOME | 2:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Oct. 17 | Manhattan C.C. | HOME | 3:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Oct. 19 | Bronx C.C. | Bronx, N.Y. | 3:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 21 | Rockland C.C. | HOME | 1:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Oct. 23 | Long Island Univ. (JV) | B'klyn, N.Y. | 3:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Oct. 25 | Kingsboro C.C. | B'klyn, N.Y. | 3:30 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 28 | Sullivan C.C. | So. Fallsburgh, N.Y. | 2:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Nov. 2 | Ulster C.C. | HOME | 3:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Nov. 4 | Mitchell C.C. | HOME | 2:00 p.m. |

Coach: James Donlan
Asst. Coach: Colin Martindale

CROSS/COUNTRY

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Sat. | Sept. 30 | Colt Invitational | Middletown, N.Y. | 12:00 N |
| Wed. | Oct. 4 | Nassau CC | Garden City, N.Y. | 4:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 7 | Rockland CC/Suffolk CC | Suffern, N.Y. | 2:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 14 | Bronx CC/Orange CC | | |
| Sat. | Oct. 21 | Manhattan CC | HOME | 2:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Oct. 23 | Middlesex CC/Brookdale CC | HOME | 1:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Oct. 25 | State U, Farmingdale/Queensboro CC | Farmingdale, NY | 11:00 a.m. |
| Wed. | Oct. 25 | Kingsboro/ Bergen CC | HOME | 3:30 p.m. |
| Sat. | Oct. 28 | N.Y.C. C.C. | VanCortland Pk., NY | 11:00 a.m. |
| Sat. | Nov. 4 | Regionals | Farmingdale, N.Y. | |
| Tues. | Nov. 7 | M.C.C.A.C. Tourney | NYCCC, B'klyn, NY | |
| Sat. | Nov. 11 | Nationals | Pensacola, Fla. | |

Coach: Najim Jabbar

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Tues. | Nov. 14 | Concordia/Bx | Bronx N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Nov. 16 | Farmingdale | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Nov. 29 | Sullivan/Kingsboro | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Dec. 6 | Orange C.C.C. | Middletown N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Dec. 11 | Queensboro C.C. | Bayside, NY | 7:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Dec. 12 | N.Y.C. CC | Home | 6:30 p.m. |

Coach: Gladys Meyer

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Tues. | Dec. 12 | Suffolk C.C. | Selden, N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Dec. 18 | Farmingdale | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Wed. | Dec. 20 | Kingsboro C.C. | B'klyn, NY | 7:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Feb. 6 | Nassau C.C. | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Feb. 8 | Suffolk C.C. | HOME | 7:00 p.m. |
| Sat. | Feb. 10 | Manhattan C.C. | HOME | 2:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Feb. 13 | Kingsboro C.C. | HOME | 6:00 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Feb. 15 | N.Y.C. CC | HOME | 6:30 p.m. |
| Sat. | Feb. 17 | Manhattan C.C. | Manhattan, N.Y. | 2:00 p.m. |
| Tues. | Feb. 20 | N.Y.C. CC | B'klyn, N.Y. | 6:30 p.m. |
| Thurs. | Feb. 22 | Nassau C.C. | Garden City, N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |
| Mon. | Feb. 26 | Farmingdale | Farmingdale, N.Y. | 7:00 p.m. |

Coach: Elizabeth Zwingraf

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The book tells it all; what to look for and how to get there; how to explore; admission hours, seasons, fees -- it is a perfect traveling companion.

POETRY NEEDED

If you write poetry, you are invited to submit some work to them before January. They want at least ten poems from each poet, but no more than twenty. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is a must. They can't guarantee that you will get published, but they do guarantee that you will get as fair a chance as the next person!

Recently they changed their publishing name from Crevelation Unlimited to "Steppingstone Publication". Irene said that this name 'tells it like it is'. They consider their enterprise to be a stepping-stone for new talent. "Several of the poets we've published are now being published elsewhere." If all goes well they hope to go beyond the printed page and get reading for their poets, scheduled for radio-programs and coffee houses i and around New York City.

If you decide to submit some work, this writer suggests you order a copy of the book, as they need to finish selling Crevelation so they can pay for the next publication. If you don't write, order a copy anyway. It is worth the dollar and much much more. Address orders and submissions to: Steppingstone Publications, p.o. box 2, Bath Beach Station, Brooklyn, New York, 11214. In conclusion Irene said: "A little encouragement goes a long long way, and we really appreciate the encouragement and support we have received."

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WINTER AND SUMMER STUDENT JOBS IN EUROPE

Thousands of paying student jobs are again in Europe for this winter and next summer. Winter jobs are available now in Swiss, German, Austrian, and French ski resorts, restaurants and hotels. Jobs for next summer are available throughout Europe in resorts, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, factories, offices, shops and on farms for those who like outdoor work. Most of the jobs are located in Switzerland, France, Germany and Spain, but selected positions are available in other countries. Standard wages are always paid, and free room and board are provided with most of the jobs.

This simply means that any college student willing to work can earn a trip to Europe. A few weeks work at a paying job in Europe more than pays for the new round-trip winter youth fare to Europe and a few more weeks on the job earns more than enough money for travelling around Europe. The Student Overseas Services (SOS), a Luxembourg student organization, will obtain a job, a work permit, visa, and any other necessary working papers required for any college student who applies early enough.

Any student may obtain application forms, job listings and descriptions, and the SOS Handbook on earning a trip to Europe by sending their name, address, educational institution, and \$1 (for addressing, handling and postage) to either Placement Office, Student Overseas Services, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg, Europe, or to SOS, Box 5173, Santa Barbara, California 93108. Applications for winter jobs in Europe should be sent immediately, and all job applications should be sent early enough to allow the SOS Placement Office ample time to process job arrangements and working papers.

INVITATION

You are invited to attend a special press conference given by Jarvis Tyner, Communist Party candidate for Vice President. The conference will be held on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, at 2:00 p.m., at the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway at 34th Street, in the Assocaites and Board Room on the 2nd mezzanine.

The Communist Party is now on the ballot in 12 states, including New York, after petition campaigns resulted in 400,000 signatures. The significance of this new popular support for the legitimacy of the Party, together with its successful fight to free Angela Davis of criminal charges, will be discussed by Tyner. As a result of these recent successes, the CP has seen a resurgence of membership, particularly among young Black and White workers.

Tyner, a former Teamster, is himself a product of the Black ghetto of Philadelphia. He is running on the ticket with Gus Hall, Communist Party General Secretary. Each of them workers, on white, the other Black, of two generations, Tyner and Hall bring a unique perspective to the elections. Tyner's press conference will deal with the drive of the Nixon campaign to eventually put Spiro Agnew into the presidency in 1976; George McGovern's accommodation to Nixon; and the Communist response to the two major parties on the issues of the campaign. RSVP: John Gallo, 924-0550

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WRITERS WANTED by Jesse Strauss

Do you write poetry or fiction? Or, do you enjoy reading it? If you do, this article may be of interest to you. Every writer, especially young ones, go through the rigors and frustrations of submitting work to magazines, and receiving rejection slips in return. After a number of rejections the writer begins to think that he has no talent, or else one needs a connection to get published. In many cases this is true, but this writer writes of one case where you don't need a connection, just the talent.

In 1971 two C.U.N.Y. students, Irene anne Czys and Judith Furedi decided to get it together for writers who had the talent but not the connections. They started a small publishing enterprise called "Crevelations Unlimited". Their first publication "Crevelation" was an anthology of poetry written by fourteen 'unknown' poets. The poets were all college students. Irene and Judith solicited for work on college campuses knowing that that is where they would find the talent they were seeking. I asked Irene why they were investing their time and money into publishing unknowns. "Young writers need encouragement to continue writing and to become old writers. After enough discouragement and rejections even a potentially good writer is likely to give up on himself and his work. These writers need and deserve recognition."

They printed 2,000 copies of "Crevelation". It is a soft cover, beautifully printed and bound anthology, and should cost much more than the dollar they charge for it. So far they have sold about 1,000 copies at various colleges. The response was better than they expected. Irene told me: "I would set up a table one day and just sell a few copies, but the next day people would come over asking to buy a book cause their friend recommended it. I couldn't believe it! Other people came back and told me they enjoyed the poetry. This really encouraged us to continue publishing young poets. We've received encouragement from all kinds of people, students, administrators, poets, other publishers etc. etc. I have a stack of letters from people writing to tell us how much they enjoyed the book, and like the concept of a non-profit publishing enterprise. We want to make enough money to re-invest in future publications that are bigger and better. We'd love to expand and publish short fiction, plays and novelettes written by unknowns."

Unfortunately, they haven't been able to finish selling "Crevelation" due to their work and study commitment; however, they are now accepting mail orders for the book. If you have a dollar, this writer recommends you order a copy for two very good reasons, first, it is a suprisingly good collection of poetry, secondly, it's a very worthy cause.

Although Irene and Judith have not yet broken-even on their last publication, they are following through with plans for another poetry anthology to come out this winter. They hope to have the money up in time for printing.