

# the DOLPHIN

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*Students On Election '72' Page 4*

*Administration Clarifies Rape Rumors Page 9*

*The 1972 Election: Opportunity Or Trap Page 16*

*Students Election of November 1972-73*



## VOTE TUES. NOV. 7



## TAKING UP SPACE

### "TAKING UP SPACE"

"Astronomy is today the only science in which valuable scientific information can be obtained by an amateur."

The above quote is directly from Prof. Robbins of our Astronomy Dept. at S.I.C.C. Since probably relatively few people who haven't taken Astronomy know the quoted fact, I thought I'd take this opportunity to shower praises on this relatively new Dept. at SICC. During an interview with Dr. Monaghan and Prof. Robbins, I obtained some very interesting information for those people who might be interested in Astro. as a fulfillment for your science requirement, those who would like to dabble a bit as an amateur, or those of you in the community that will attend future events sponsored by the Dept.

Presently the Astronomy Dept. has in its possession an 8 in. reflector telescope and 3, 3 in. refractor telescopes. These telescopes are used mostly in the laboratory half of the Astro. course and facilitate the emphasis placed on the observational aspect of Astronomy. The class is actually two parts. The first part, the classroom, emphasizes the theoretical side of Astronomy. The second part, the lab, as I have already mentioned specializes in giving the student, first hand, and observational knowledge of the subject. For instance, the equipment is presently being used by both students and faculty, to experiment with astro photography. They are photographing the sun, moon, stars, deep sky objects, etc. They are also taking trips to exciting places like the Planatarium, and observatories when they can.

The Astronomy course includes Astro I and Astro II. During these two terms, the material covered is expansive and interesting. The first term covers topics like, "The Evolution of the Universe," and "The Birth of Galaxies." The second term covers The Solar System, Sun Spots, The Evolution of Life, The study of the Earth and Meteorites, all with observational labs.

Aside from being one of the most interesting science courses in the school, the Dept. harbors some very favorable plans for the future expansion of Astronomy at SICC. Prof. Robbins said, "...We are training the students to be amateur Astronomers..." in the past however, the equipment was not sufficient for the student to do any really serious work in Astronomy. Now, the plans of the Dept. include wide expansion under the "Learning Town Project." The Astronomy section will consist of an Observatory with a fairly large telescope to allow the student to pursue serious work. It will also be equipped with a 33ft. dome and a planetarium. The planetarium is expected to surpass the Hayden planetarium. The size of the dome and the versatility of the planetarium will serve many functions. Some of the planned uses of the dome and planetarium are the following:

1. Interdepartmental Activities (such as Shakespearean Plays performed under the stars)
2. Small rock concerts
3. Architectural Studies
4. Celestial Navigation
5. Public and Public School shows in order to increase interaction with the community at large. Near the Observatory the plans include construction of a

roof deck with ten fairly large telescopes to afford large numbers of students the opportunity of first hand observation of the wonders of the universe.

Presently, a number of students are constructing 2 Radio telescopes to pick up possible signals from the Sun and from Jupiter. There are future plans afoot also to construct a 60ft. dish antenna to increase the flexibility of the Astronomers.

The formation of an Astronomy Club of 30 members has just been announced by the president, Maria Scalice and they plan to take photographs of Mercury on Oct. 31st. .... The club is called "The Sky Watchers."

The Astronomy Dept. has its fantasies too. They are presently working on the feasibility of taking a group of students to photograph the solar eclipse in Mauritania, West Africa in 1973. They feel that this trip would combine the cultural aspects of Africa with the Scientific phenomenon of a solar eclipse. As Usual however, the main difficulty surrounding this project is money.

So if you interested or not interested in Science, but need two semesters, this is the course I recommend. It is not only interesting it's fun, and you can come out of it as an amateur astronomer capable of doing any number of important scientific observations that even the big observatories do not have facilities for. If you think you may be interested stop in at the Dept. and talk to one of our unusual Professors of Astronomy; They will be more than glad to give you a run down on the course.

by Kathy Gahles

### JEWISH HISTORY COURSE OFFERED AT SICC

Once again Staten Island Community College is pleased to offer a course in Modern Jewish History for the Spring Semester 1973.

The course, a survey of the Jews in Europe, the Near East, and the Western Hemisphere from the 18th Century to the present, will be under the auspices of the College's Department of Economics, Government and History. It will be accepted toward a history requirement in the College's curriculum.

Interested students should contact the Registrar's office or Dr. Rosalie Reich at 390-7773 for further information.

### CUNY BA PROGRAM AVAILABLE TO SICC STUDENTS

There is an alternative to two more years of conventional classroom education after graduating from SICC. For those of you who have had it with taking "required" courses that have little or nothing to do with your major, or who would like credit for outside work related to your main field of interest, the CUNY BA program may be for you.

The CUNY BA was started as an alternate route to the baccalaureate degree, for students who have a fairly good idea of where their main interest lies, early in their college career. In this program, there are no degree requirements, as there are in any other program. The only prerequisites are that you must have completed at least 15 and less than 90 credits at the time of registration for the degree, and that you plan a coherent program of study, with a certain number of courses related to your major area of study.

This is not, in any way, a "rip-off" degree. Its freedom of choice doesn't guarantee a degree to anyone who takes 120 credits of unrelated subjects. However, if you think that you are capable of directing yourself towards your degree, then you're the right person for this program.

There are 30 credits that can be used for independent work. You can also get credit for past work experience related to your degree. You make up your own schedule, with the help of a faculty committee that you select yourself. Courses can be taken at any unit of the City University. The degree is not granted by any one CUNY college, but by the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York.

SICC has the largest enrollment of any City University unit in the CUNY BA program, with 73 students. If you'd like to find out more about CUNY BA, visit Alison Bernstein in Trailer 35. Leaflets outlining the program in detail are available, and appointments for conferences with Ms. Bernstein can be made.

• Kathy Daniusis



### Hey Brother Lives!

You can put a million posters up on the walls of SICC, and you won't get a bit of response. Somehow, the student body must wear blinders. Or else they can't read.

There are lots of posters up for the Hey Brother Coffee House, held every other Friday, at 8:30 PM, in the downstairs cafeteria. You wouldn't believe that most of the SICC population says "What is it?" when asked by an enthused supporter (me), "Did you go to the Coffee House last week?"

This probably sounds trite, but there really is something for everyone at Hey Brother. Anyone who wants to perform, read poetry, or do whatever they want, can just walk up and do it! A lot of good entertainment can be found on any Coffee House night. There's coffee (of course) and food offered free, though contributions are accepted, not to mention needed. It's a relaxing, friendly place, with candlelit tables, food, music, and lots of people to meet. If you just like hanging out talking, and enjoying the music, Hey Brother is a great place to go.

For most people, Friday night means a night out. Hey Brother is a different way to spend that night. The next Coffee House will be held on Nov. 10, so try something new on that night. Come to Hey Brother, bring your music, bring your friends, or just bring yourself.

People are needed to volunteer their time to Hey Brother. If you think you'd like to help out, come to C-115 and put your name and address on the list hanging on the wall.

Kathy Daniusis

### Building K Under Construction

Construction was started at the end of June on the newest building on the S.I.C.C. campus. Building K, which will contain 9,600 sq. ft. of space, is an attempt to alleviate the overcrowdedness of classrooms.

Mrs. Lucille H. Murawski, campus architect, expects the building to be completed in late November, and ready for classes starting in the fall of 1973. The school leases the building for 5 years at a cost of \$10 per sq. ft. and will own the building when the lease runs out.

The two-story structure will contain 7 classrooms and 2 offices, and a large multipurpose room with resilient floor space to be used for dance classes and ballet. It will be heated and air-conditioned, with adequate toilet facilities. A special ramp for the handicapped will be installed.

The area around the building will be fully landscaped and will have paved walks for easy access. A gate from the area will open to the R-7 bus-stop. A terrace will face the multipurpose room. Aluminum doors and windows will be used throughout.

Though a temporary structure, Building K is being erected by a method called "Turn Key." Pre-cast, pre-stresses steel concrete planks are used for floors and roofs. They were cast in a factory in Baltimore and measure 8' wide, 4' long, and 1' in thickness. Each plank, weighing 48,000 pounds (24 tons), is lifted into place by crane.

Mrs. Murawski stated that if the need arises, 2 more stories could be easily built on the completed building because of this style of construction. It is thought to be the first building of this type in Staten Island.

The contractor is the Ames Construction Company of Manhattan.

Edmond J. Mokarry



# FIRST S.G. MEETING McGovern Favored by SICC Students

The first session of the Student Government Senate on October 11, 1972 had some unexpected surprises when President Birenbaum pulled a few political rabbits out of his hat. After Student Government had been elected by 34% of the student population, Birenbaum put the senate on "probation", leaving it within his power to suspend Student Government if he decides it's necessary.

This condition of a now-you-see-it, now-you-don't Student Government will continue until the constitution that has been imposed on the students by Birenbaum is ratified. The constitution cannot be ratified until a reasonable length of time has passed during which the Student Government has proven itself to Birenbaum. This reasonable length of time elapses January 1, 1973 a date that was arbitrarily determined upon by Birenbaum himself. What the man is telling us is substantially: Take my constitution or have no government.

Birenbaum has also seen fit to temporarily modify his own constitution. Any action Student Government takes, allocation of money to clubs, enactment of bills or initiation of programs - must be approved and signed by Birenbaum and the President of Student Government, Sid Kitain. There is no mention of a presidential veto by the Student Government president or the college president in the constitution.

If Birenbaum refuses to sign a bill the senate may override his veto. If Sid Kitain refuses to sign a bill, there is no measure, short of impeachment, that the senate can take.

## SCHEDULING BEFORE THE SENATE PROPOSALS

To all those people that have faced or will face the current dilemma of having the student senate consider a proposal, bill, proclamation or resolution I dedicate the following.

I asked Sidney Kitain the duly accepted procedure for accomplishing the above and this he told me.

1) Bring your proposals etc. to your respective constituent senator or chairperson giving a week notice, for the bill etc. must be posted 24 hours before the following meeting. 20 copies will be run off for all the senators 24 hours before the meeting, which the sponsoring Senator must sign.

2) It will then be brought by your duly elected official to the chairman of the Senate (the President currently) to be scheduled on the next available agenda and posted. --Clifford Clark

## PCA NEWS

A Film Marathon of student-produced films will be held on Nov. 9th in the SICC Auditorium. They are products of classes in filmmaking held here during the past two semesters. The Marathon starts at 10 AM and will end at 6 PM. Admission is free, and all are invited.

A play by William DiBiasi, a June 1972 graduate of SICC, will be presented here on Dec. 14, 15, and 16th. The play, "Saint Joan of Arc's Memorial School For Gifted Children", will be directed by PCA Chairman, Mortimer Schiff, and produced by William Hanauer

McGOVERN AN 8-to-5 WINNER AS STUDENTS VOTE AT SICC

Senator George McGovern will be the next president of the United States if Staten Island Community College students have their way.

In a straw poll among the SICC students, the first such test among the burgeoning two year college student population in the country, Senator McGovern received 57% of the votes as against 34% for President Nixon.

The poll was conducted last week at the Staten Island college, with the day session students being given opportunity to cast straw ballots in the presidential race at the same time they voted in Student Government elections for campus offices.

Nearly 1,750 students voted in the straw poll, representing one-third of the day session enrollment. The ballots listed the five candidates in the order in which they will appear on the New York State ballot, and provided a sixth line for write-in votes.

Final tally of the ballots revealed 994 votes for McGovern and 594 for Nixon, with the balance scattered among the minor party candidates and write-ins.

The straw poll at Staten Island Community College was conducted as part of SICC President William M. Birenbaum's program to involve students, more and more, in the mainstream of politics. In two first-voter registration drives on the SICC campus this year, one in April and the other last month, more than 1,600 SICC students registered as voters and will cast their first ballots in November's presidential and local elections.

The Staten Island Community College Student-NYC Employees Bloodbank will be on campus Tuesday, December 5, 1972 from 10:00 A.M. - 8:15 P.M. in room D-102.

"¿Habla Vd. Espanol?"

"Si," says Dr. Thomas G. McGinn, chairman of the public education committee of the American Cancer Society's Staten Island Unit.

Two new educational leaflets, both in Spanish, are now available from the Unit, said McGinn, in urging all Spanish-speaking Staten Island residents to call for their free copies.

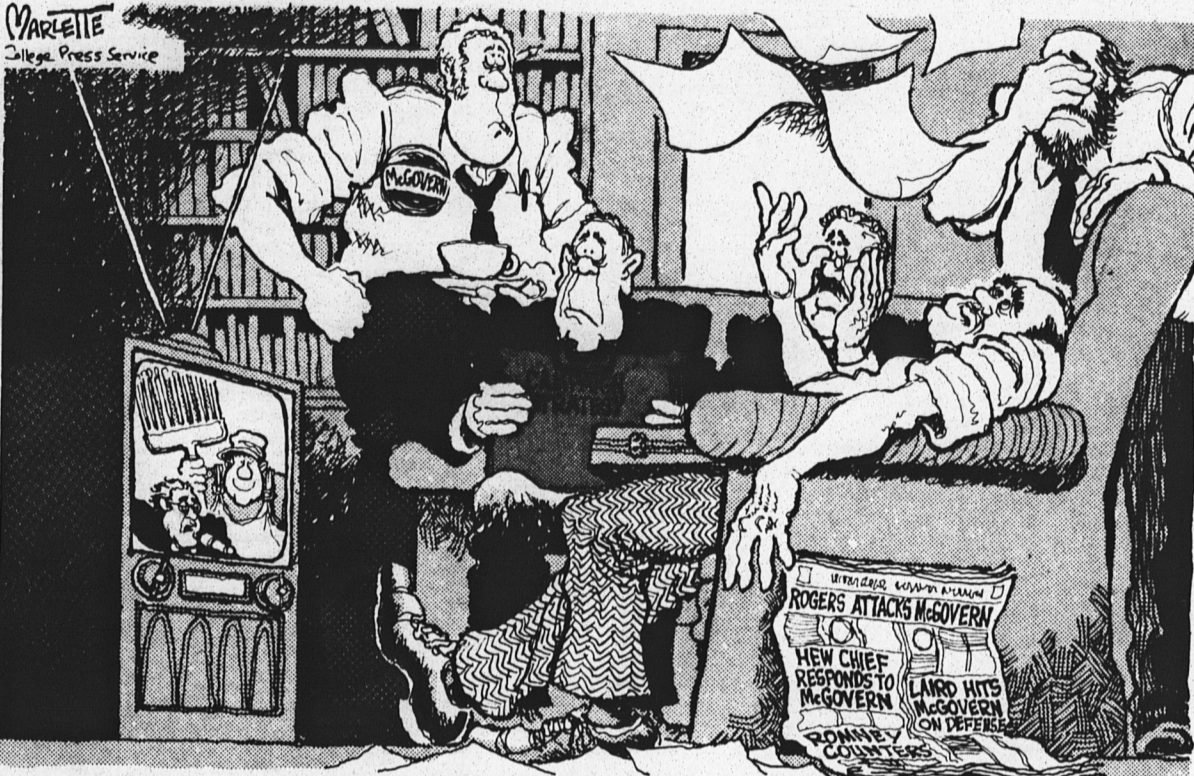
One leaflet, "Live Longer, Quit Cigarettes" ("Deje los Cigarrillos, Viva Mas Tiempo"), cautions men about the dangers of smoking and offers helpful hints on how to quit.

The other, "Every Day That You Live" ("Cada Dia Que Usted Vive"), is for women and emphasizes the importance of a yearly Pap test for uterine cancer as well as monthly self-examination of the breasts as the best ways to protect oneself against cancer.

The leaflets, which are also available in English, were translated by WBNX, through the cooperation of Elsa Eaton, WBNX program director, and member of the New York City Division's public information committee.

For free copies of the new leaflets, call the Education Department, Staten Island Unit, American Cancer Society, 42 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, Gibraltar 7-2140.

"Gracias."  
"Por nada."



IN RESPONSE TO SENATOR McGOVERN'S CHARGE THAT THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT CARE ENOUGH ABOUT ISRAEL, WHITE HOUSE GARDENER SAUL STERNBERG SAID TODAY.....

## KALEIDOSCOPE PROGRAM

The Kaleidoscope schedule for Nov. and Dec. is as follows:

- Nov. 3 .....Clancy Bros. Concert
- Nov. 8, 10 ..... "Bonnie and Clyde" (film)
- Nov. 17 ..... Rock and Roll Revival Concert
- Nov. 20 .....Rigoletto Opera Community Concert
- Dec. 6, 8..... "Johnny Got His Gun" (film)
- Dec. 13, 15.....The Nutcracker

## Student Dance Co. Forming

Students with experience or a great interest in dance are wanted to form a Dance Company at SICC. Mr. Louines Louinis, of the dance faculty and a performing member of the Jean-Leon Destine Afro-Haitian Dance Co., will be the director. Auditions are tentatively set for Nov 13th in D-102. For further information, contact Mr. Louinis in D-102, Mondays from fourth through seventh periods.

Kathy Danusis

## THIS LAST TIME

*This last time  
the sun dries his lips  
and bakes dry his earth,  
he sees green rice rows  
wander toward a white temple,  
tin roofs shake their heat at the sun,  
water buffalo wander  
near a temple.*

*This last time sun fevers his head  
black mynas cry a warning,  
fire breaks from shadows  
of a tree line.*

*This last time sun bursts his eyes  
he sees darkly the fall of sparrows  
against a shaken sky.*

--Basil T. Paquet

(From *Winning Hearts and Minds, War Poems by Vietnam Veterans*, published by 1st Casualty Press, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

## PCA PRESENTS,

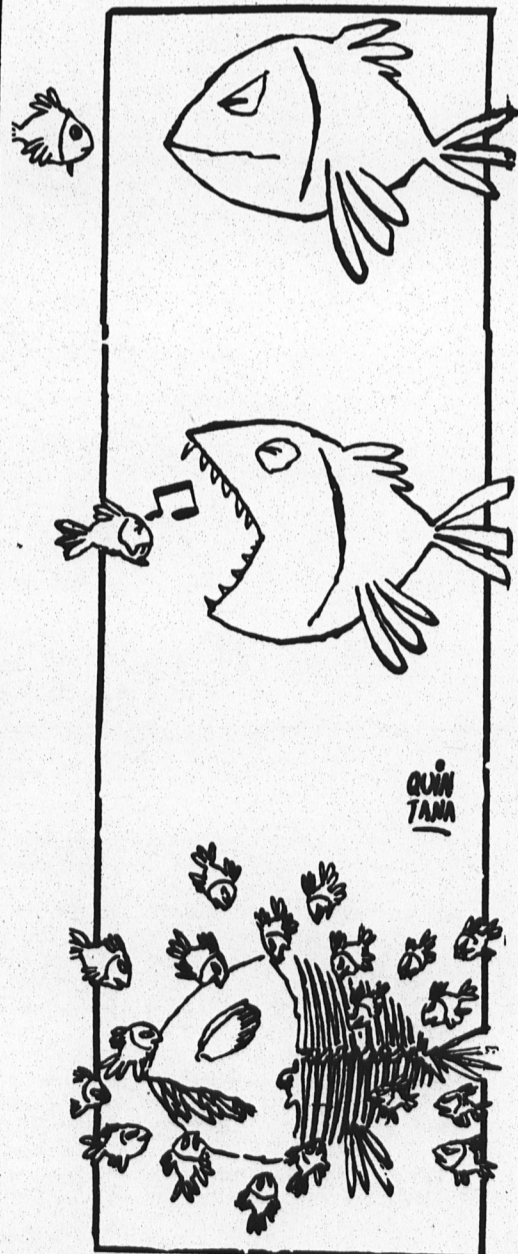
GODSPELL  
GODSPELL  
GODSPELL  
GODSPELL

## Performances:

Wednesday--November 15--8:00 p.m.  
Thursday--November 16--8:00 p.m.

Donation \$1.00 at the door.

Proceeds to SICC Performing & Creative Arts  
The play will be produced in the SICC auditorium.



# STUDENTS DISCUSS "72" ELECTIONS

This article is drawn from a group discussion about the 1972 Presidential Elections. The students involved were Annie Errico, Pat McFadden, Mike Herschkowitz, Ralph Palladino, Anne George and Anthony Gattullo.

"Confusion" is in our minds concerning whom to vote for, or even whether or not to vote. Both George McGovern and Richard Nixon are parading around as peace candidates. Both promise economic stability. McGovern claims Nixon favors the rich, while he favors the poor. Nixon claims McGovern is a radical. Meanwhile, the "revolutionary" Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party are abandoning mass working class struggles and entering the elections.

Tom Hayden wrote in October's "Ramparts" encouraging people to vote for McGovern, solely because of his promise to end the Vietnam War. Others believe McGovern is easier to pressure than Nixon.

We haven't decided whether or not to vote. But if we do, it will be for McGovern because of his pledge to end the war. We realize that decisions, of war and peace, rest on the pressures put to bear on a president by big business and the Pentagon. They are the real power in this country and can make things difficult for a president that stands in their way. We also believe that only through organizing, in work places and schools, and demanding an end to the war, can we help the people of Vietnam, as well as change the conditions that we live under.

We grew up during Kennedy's New Frontier, Johnson's Great Society, and Nixon's Work Ethic. We've seen poverty, unemployment, racial tension, worker rebellion in the form of alcoholism and sabotage at factories, crime, drugs, pornography, wiretappings, and repressive laws increased, not to mention millions of dead Americans and Vietnamese in order to fatten and maintain our war economy. Now we hear George McGovern's "Come Home America." He'll try to end the war, this much we believe, thus the votes he may get from us. But we know we've got to continue to struggle ourselves, vote or no vote.

Richard Nixon had pulled the wool over the American people's eyes. The "peace" candidate has simply withdrawn troops from Vietnam to...Thailand and the Philippines; ready for action, either there or Vietnam, while dropping bombs all over South east Asia, killing millions and destroying all the once beautiful country. The "Staten Island Register" reported that Staten Island reservists are on stand-by for shipment to Thailand! The Nixon "peace plan" calls for the North Vietnamese to release the P.O.W.'s first, then the U.S. will stop the bombing. When in history have P.O.W.'S been released before the end of a war? Nixon's unreal! When the French stopped fighting and left South East Asia all the P.O.W.'s were released unharmed. The American people have bought the "Red Gook Savages" bit, but are choking on it. Unemployment, higher taxes, hard labor, Americans dead and maimed, the whole world calling us mass murderers because of the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon Corporation's, Pentagon War. We pay the price, the rich get the fruits.

The United States helped build, finance and equip a factory in Russia that supplies tanks and guns to NVA. They in turn use them against American troops and planes, according to a report published by the John Birch Society. The rich don't give a damn, profits are all that count. Nixon knows this, that's why all the major corporations are backing him.

The president talks constantly about the work ethic and attacks the welfare state, yet welfare roles and unemployment have doubled since he's been in office. Furthermore, he has vetoed legislation allowing for 3.5 million additional jobs in public works and hospitals, while continuing to feed the war industry with taxpayers money.

Nixon is kind indeed to his friends in big business. He payed off the dairy industry's 1968 election campaign donation, by allowing them to raise the price of milk. The big Agri-business concerns were paid off by Nixon's warning them to hold their wheat for the big Russian wheat deal this summer - meaning huge profits for Agribusiness while the fast vanishing little farmer missed out. Because of the Russian deal

the price of bread has risen in the U.S.A.

Outright lying is not beyond Nixon's abilities either. Concerning Laos, "There are no American combat troops in Laos," Richard Nixon, March 7, 1970. Then, "Laird admits GI's do go into Laos," San Francisco Chronicle, May 19, 1970 and "Tens of thousands of Americans have engaged in combat activities in the secret war in Laos..." James McCartney, San Francisco Sunday Examiner, April 26, 1970. Nor is he or his hand picked staff incapable of using underhanded methods, as shown by the bugging of the Democrat's headquarters. He's even into swindling the government out of land so to expand his own property in San Clemente and to keep people from using nearby beaches, (Ramparts, September 1972). He wants to be alone, away from people. Strange acts from a leader who loves his people.

Spiro Agnew has suddenly changed his image, from a loud mouthed raving paranoid, to a whisper, the image of confidence. We're supposed to forget his three years of ravings and attacks on students, professors and the press. "If you've seen one slum you've seen them all," was his reaction to visit the ghetto, but we must forgive and forget. Agnew is a real pro, and his teacher, Nixon is even better. "Under no circumstances whatsoever will I be affected by what they (protestors) say," was our elected Leader's response to protestors against the war. And how about that riot he incited in San Jose in 1970, by holding up the peace sign to the protesting workers and students, while turning to an aide and acknowledging, "That gets them uptight every time." Protests in 1970 did force him to withdraw troops from Cambodia in 1970, though.

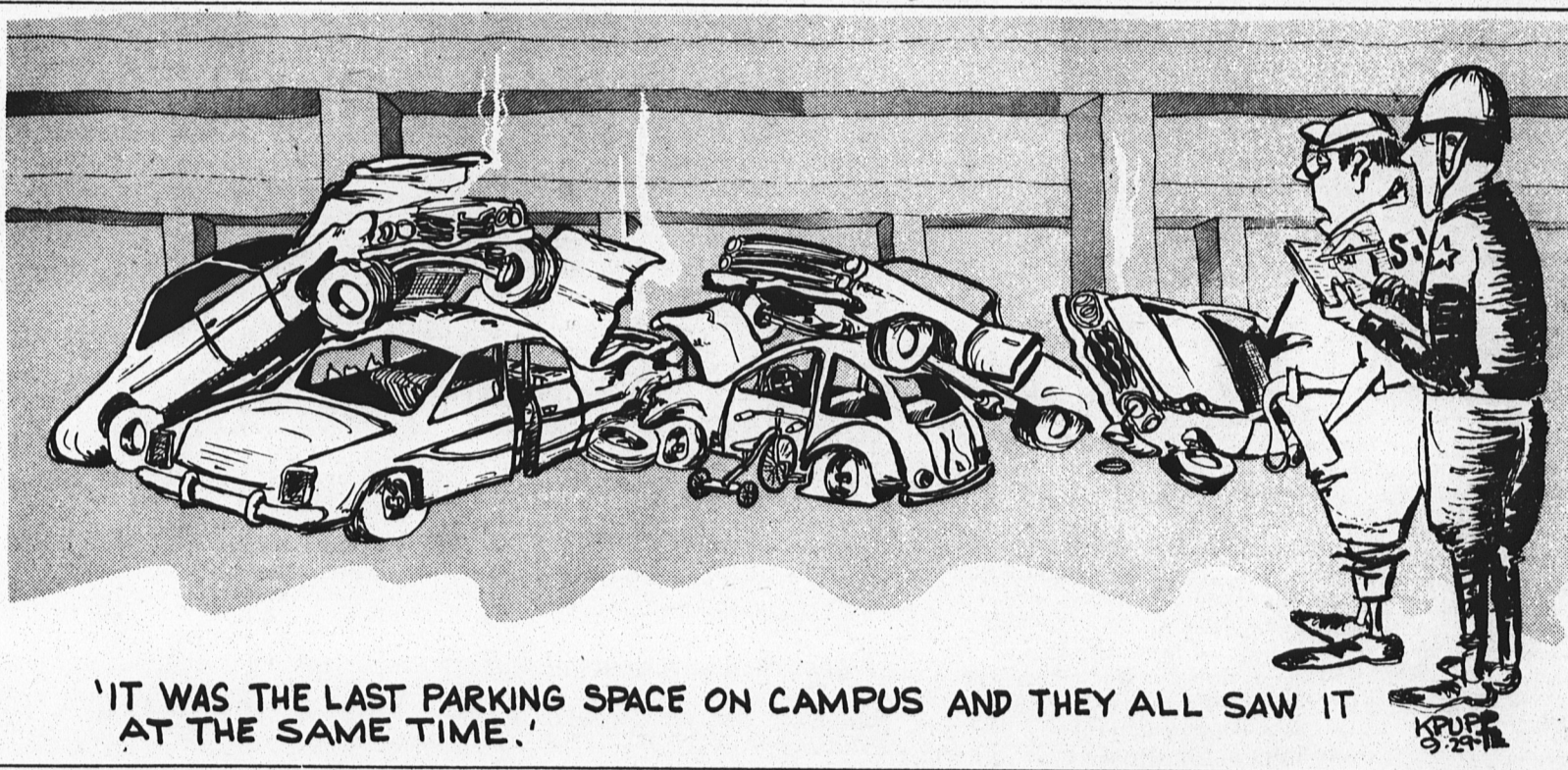
George McGovern doesn't quite have Nixon's track record, but judging by his antics at the Democratic Convention, one must wonder about "honest George." He fought and defeated movements at the Convention for more women representation and abortion rights. Both issues he claimed to favor. While claiming to be against the rich and for the poor, he took out an ad in the "Wall Street Journal" and

told the business community not to worry about George McGovern if elected president. George seems to be for anybody and everybody.

Under the Kennedy Administration, the Food for Peace Program was enhanced and George McGovern was chosen to run it. This was one program used to win control over the Third World countries, especially Latin America. It gave the U.S. an imperialistic foothold in underdeveloped countries. McGovern's voting record in congress and the Senate shows little support for the working man. He had been clamoring for wage-price controls long before Nixon instituted them and it has failed to help the average citizen, while favoring the big corporations. Then of course, there is the Eagleton affair which showed that McGovern had little backbone and can knuckle under to pressure. What happens when big business begins to pressure?

McGovern's present running mate Sargent Shriver comes from a long line of an aristocratic family of Maryland. The closest Shriver's looked at poverty is from a looking glass. Appointed head of the Peace Corps by President Kennedy, Sarge began operating it all over the world. In later years, the Peace Corps was attacked for being a CIA front. It did function to help the U.S. get some control over the Third World countries, like the coup in Bolivia a couple of years ago. Shriver ran the Office of Economic Opportunity under President Johnson and is the man who literally ran the War on Poverty into the ground. The present day "peace" candidate, Shriver was quoted by Newsweek on January 3, 1966. "Our country is big enough to support a war in Vietnam and a successful war on poverty at home." Not only was he wrong, but that statement helped fuel the pro-war machine.

In examining the candidates records of service to the corporate interests and realizing the politics of the government and industry, it is painfully obvious that we must act in our interests and can't rely on Nixon or McGovern. Our tendency is to vote for McGovern because of his Vietnam promise, but will & can he keep it?



## CHOOSE OR LOSE

Many things have been offered to you to entice you to vote. On this campus, you were given a free ice cream pop if you would register to vote. Rock groups offer free concerts to those who show their voter's registration at the door. Registration booths have been set up, practically at your front door, to make it easy for you. Consequently, many of us between 18 and 21 are registered to vote in the forthcoming election.

However, in conversations with other voters like myself, the

attitude of "Why the hell should I vote? What's the choice?" crops up. I fully intend to march down to the polls on November 7th and cast my one measly vote for George McGovern. All those who say "My vote doesn't matter" have one measly vote, too. There are a lot of people with this attitude who I am acquainted with, so I know who to blame if our "great" leader makes it back to the White House.

Though you may personally disagree with some of McGovern's politics, that is no reason for you

to sit on your ass and condone the mass murders that go on everyday in Southeast Asia. There is no reason for you to sit back and ignore crime, poverty, and unemployment in our own country. You cannot, in all good conscience, watch the United States sink any farther than it has. If you don't cast your one vote, you may be a witness to the death of America as we know it.

VOTE ON NOV. 7TH!!

Kathy Danusius

## VOTE

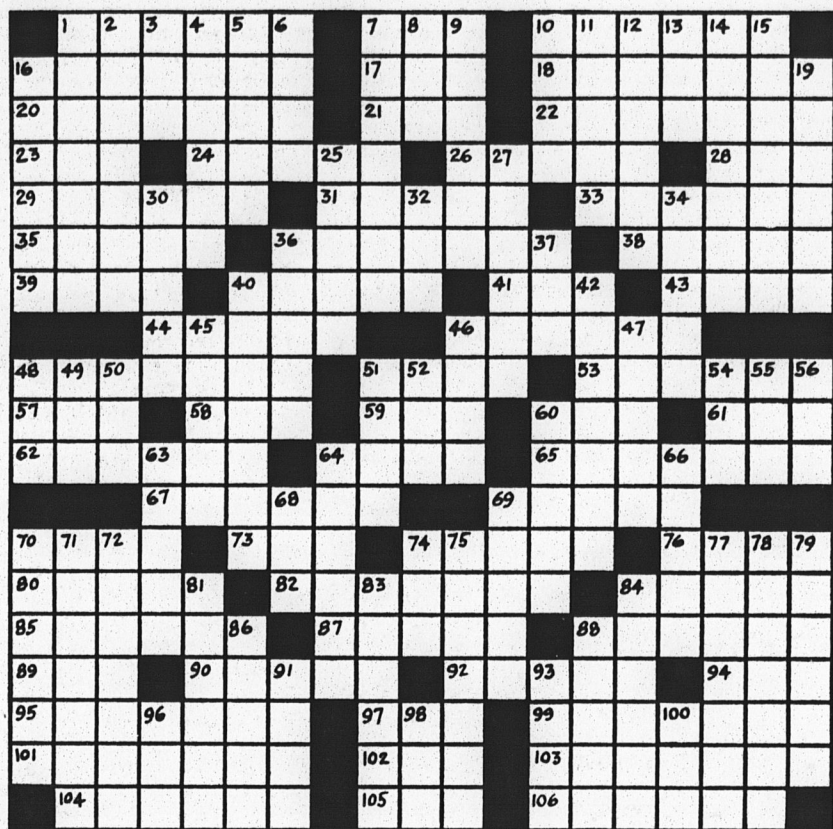
SOME THINGS GO BETTER THAN COKE

(CPS)-- Coca-Cola may be insidiously capitalistic, in the eyes of most communist country governments but the Polish government views Coke as the answer to a growing alcoholism problem in that country.

The Polish government recently asked Coca-Cola to sell their product in that country as a competitor for the large teenage beer and vodka market. Pepsi-cola will also be sold, but as the official organ of the Polish Communist Party explained, "It just doesn't taste the same."



# CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- |                         |                                 |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Scintillates          | 43 Chills                       | 82 Celtic divinity       |
| 7 Fabled bird           | 44 Lessen                       | 84 Viking trading-vessel |
| 10 Tenure of land       | 46 Portioned                    | 85 A Visigoth's king     |
| 16 Small fish           | 48 Vie with                     | 87 Drain                 |
| 17 Piece out            | 51 Combat                       | 88 Old breed of dog      |
| 18 Very hard            | 53 Builds                       | 89 Edge                  |
| 20 Holder of a security | 57 And not                      | 90 Satisfied             |
| 21 River in Poland      | 58 To descry                    | 92 Peels                 |
| 22 Milliner             | 59 Dash                         | 94 Roasted               |
| 23 To trouble           | 60 Vehicle                      | 95 Limpid, mobile liquid |
| 24 Small horse          | 61 Food of Hawaii               | 97 Kind of crocheting    |
| 26 Cubic unit           | 62 One waltzing                 | 99 Disturb               |
| 28 Multiple of five     | 64 Look slyly                   | 101 Stitched again       |
| 29 Fuller's earth       | 65 With all teeth alike         | 102 Nocturnal bird       |
| 31 Balloter             | 67 Can be cultivated            | 103 Song bird            |
| 33 Starlings            | 69 Supply                       | 104 Is erect             |
| 35 Pass within          | 70 Little quarrel               | 105 Keep busy            |
| 36 Small umbrella       | 73 To be fixed                  | 106 Slept loudly         |
| 38 Punish               | 74 Mature                       |                          |
| 39 Walk                 | 76 Danish territorial divisions |                          |
| 40 Burdened             | 80 Shaped conically             |                          |
| 41 Favorite             |                                 |                          |

**DOWN**

- |                    |                        |                           |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Conspicuous      | 34 Series of salts     | 68 Small portion          |
| 2 Archbishop       | 36 Church plate        | 69 Base of a column       |
| 3 Sum up           | 37 Meadow              | 70 A real number          |
| 4 Ship's outfitter | 40 To the side         | 71 Makes orderly          |
| 5 Make obeisance   | 42 Treachery           | 72 Poetical term          |
| 6 Caught sight of  | 45 One who makes bread | 74 Uncooked               |
| 7 Rebuild          | 46 Submerged           | 75 Unfitted               |
| 8 Turkish weight   | 47 Blunder             | 77 A rubbing of the body  |
| 9 Burns incense    | 48 Termination         | 78 Entertained            |
| 10 Identical       | 49 Ostrich-like bird   | 79 Type of dog            |
| 11 Perfumes        | 50 Vase                | 81 Deny                   |
| 12 West Pointers   | 51 Unfettered          | 83 Bent-grass             |
| 13 Friend (Fr.)    | 52 Grieve              | 84 Club-house             |
| 14 Abdominal       | 54 Proper name         | 86 Thrashed with a rattan |
| 15 Understanding   | 55 White metal         | 88 Started                |
| 16 Freshets        | 56 A drunkard          | 91 Spreads                |
| 19 Forms of verbs  | 60 Mentions            | 93 Rodents                |
| 25 Get away from   | 63 Supply food         | 96 Beverage               |
| 27 Sign of victory | 64 Gratify             | 98 Hole-making tool       |
| 30 Flower leaf     | 66 Sweethearts         | 100 Thick, oily substance |
| 32 Cure hides      |                        |                           |

# EDITORIAL

Do you think you are safe in this school? Are you under the delusion that S.I.C.C. is an insulated Utopia, protected from crime and violence from the city across the bay? Well think again. We have got just about all of it right here on sunny Staten Island. Last year we had drug problems so bad that people were OD-ing in the halls, the safe in school was torn out of the wall and we had another rape. Of course the outrage of such things happening in a learning institution such as S.I.C.C. is abominable. What is more horrendous is the fact that very few people are aware of just what is really happening around campus. The blame might fall partly on the school newspaper for failing to report such events but an even greater part of it should be placed on the administration for covering up these incidents. Isn't it about time that students, faculty and employees are informed as to the environment that they live in a good part of the day? Isn't it time the administration removed its self imposed censorship and let this community know just what is happening when it concerns its welfare? If this kind of news is kept under the table, transported only by word of mouth and persists in being neglected, the crime and violence will continue unchecked and unresolved. If you believe that something should be done, that the community of S.I.C.C. should be made aware either by releases to the school newspaper or directly to this community, write in and let us know. If you can't cope with us at least let the President know how you feel.

Curtis Eskew  
The Editor

## DOLPHIN STAFF

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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.

## LETTER TO EDITOR

I am appalled at the refusal of your publication to renew my column, "The Blackboard" for the 1972-73 academic year. How will people now be able to find out which restaurants to eat at in New Jersey? Who will bring them the truth about the real ancestry of such personalities as Christopher Columbus? What will bring them the truth about the real ancestry of such personalities as Christopher Columbus? What will alert them as to the best television programs currently being offered?

It is my opinion that by arbitrarily removing the Blackboard you have done a tremendous disservice to the members of our college community. Not only myself, but many of my closest friends felt The Blackboard was the most enjoyable part of last years Dolphin. My wife also wants to know what happened.

Before I will read another paragraph in your publication I demand that the following requirements be fulfilled,

- a) A public apology for the inconvenience caused me by not being published in a prominent place in your publication.
- b) My column be reinstated without reservation and be placed in the two columns immediately adjacent to the right hand border of page three.

Sincerely yours,  
 Martin Black  
 Former Columnist of the Blackboard

**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
 THE FORMER COLUMNIST OF THE BLACKBOARD IS HEREBY INVITED TO SUBMIT COPY FOR EACH ISSUE OF THE DOLPHIN. ARE WE FORGIVEN, MARTIN?

All articles submitted to the Dolphin must be typed and proofread

**gort**

Have you ever wondered about the logic behind this sorry Scheme of Things entire?

Occasionally, and it's always a good excuse to get drunk.

Why suffering? Why disease? Why famine? Why war? How do the gods make their decisions?

U'mean THAT'S the logic of the gods?!

Not only that, I suspect that Man's Destiny is loaded to land on craps.





## FACT SHEET DEPORTATION ATTEMPT AGAINST JOHN LENNON AND YOKO ONO

by Yoko

The Immigration & Naturalization Service of the Department has ordered us out of the country. The reason offered is that in the autumn of 1968, my husband, John Lennon, was arrested, pleaded guilty, and fined for possession of cannabis resin in London. We had been informed by friends in the press, two weeks before the event, that there would be a search. Since we were on a macrobiotic diet at the time, it was impossible for us to smoke anything at all, not even cigarettes, to maintain purity of body. We had only just moved into our house but we had the place cleaned anyway, to make sure. Still, marijuana was "discovered" and our lawyer advised John to plead guilty, and pay the fine, rather than to prolong the case. At the time, I was three months pregnant, with a record of two miscarriages before that. Therefore, John finally agreed with the lawyer. It would be detrimental to my health if the case was prolonged. The shock of the case resulted in my miscarrying anyway. We are now investigating the possibility of re-opening the case in England.

Since then, U.S. Immigration has been following our case very closely, and actually advised us, at the time of application for the visa to the States, that we should consider their permission given, if given at all, as a special favor to us. But we have discovered since then that others who have similar records to that of John have been given multiple visas. This fact suggests that the Immigration has not been difficult to us on the grounds of John's pot record.

We are not asking to be treated in any special way, but, at the same time we feel that we have been extremely careful with the Immigration people, and that we have been treated unfairly. It is especially hard to understand their rejection of my residency application on the grounds that they would not like to split up a family, while they do not consider the fact that by rejecting my application they are splitting up a mother and child. I have received temporary custody of my daughter, Kyoko, (8 years old), in Texas court on the grounds that she, an American citizen, would be brought up "within The United States Region," though we still have been unable to locate her. A testimony was given by a Texas school teacher to the effect that, though Kyoko was unusually intelligent for her age, she was three years behind in her schooling due to her family life, simply moving from one town to another all over the world. A mutual friend has told me that my ex-husband mentioned that since he is a U.S. citizen, all he has to do is stay in hiding until my visa expires here.

As people, we love this country and its people. As artist, we enjoy working in the stimulating atmosphere of New York City. As parents, we would like to live in a place where we could best have access to our daughter, Kyoko.

My husband and I, would appreciate your kind understanding of the matter and your support to bring justice to our case.

Love and Peace  
Yoko Ono Lennon

### STATEN ISLANDERS FOR JOHN & YOKO

By Costabile Di Biasi

Due to the concern of many dedicated Staten Islanders I have set up Staten Islanders For John & Yoko. The purpose of the organization is to make people aware of the injustice in America concerning the Lennons. The Lennons are getting the shaft. A few years ago John came out with the song "Ballad of John & Yoko" In the song he said, "Christ you know it ain't easy. You know how hard it can be. The way things are going, they're going to crucify me." Well, they are. The Immigration department wants to deport the Lennons on a misdemeanor conviction of 1968 in England for the possession of cannabis resin. The stuff was planted in the Lennon's house and they knew nothing about it's being there. The arresting officer has been thrown off the force but this hasn't helped the Lennons. The only people who can help them now is us.

Coretta Scott King, President of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social

Change, Atlanta, Georgia, has added her name to those opposing the deportation of British John Lennon, rock musician and ex-Beatle, and his Japanese wife, Yoko Ono, multi-media artist. Others who back the Lennons are: Doctor Ralph Abernathy, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia; Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City; jazz greats Ornette Coleman and Nina Simone, famous rock singer Stevie Wonder and comedian Dick Gregory. These are just a few of the many thousands of concerned Americans. Staten Islanders for John & Yoko wants to do it's bit for the Lennons. There is strong feelings that John & Yoko are being singled out for this inhuman treatment because of their outspoken opinions on many controversial issues. For example, their latest album, Sometime In New York City, has songs supporting the Attica Prisoners, Angela Davis and the Irish Civil rights activists.

The time to act is now. Who the hell wants to see John & Yoko come back into

the country 25 years from now as did Charlie Chaplin. America needs people like the Lennons now. They have taken a very strong anti-drug stand and have contributed thousands of dollars to the children of Willowbrook.

Before this nonsense of deportation Yoko and John were setting up a music library for underprivileged children. Yoko even got some Japanese firms to donate equipment. The Lennons are doing for us. Now we must do for them. Support the Lennons by calling me at 351-8140 or drop a line to 229-10th Street, S.I. 10316 and we can discuss courses of action to take. If you don't want to help them now and let our government dictate their will then maybe someday you may be tossed out for long hair or not wearing a bra. That may sound a bit extreme but so is deporting the Lennons for a misdemeanor conviction. In Yoko's "We're All Water" she says, "There may not be much difference between you and me-if we show our dreams" Turn the Lennon's dreams of becoming U.S. citizens into reality. Support John & Yoko.

### THE WORLD'S GREATEST CON MAN: RICHARD NIXON, NOW MORE THAN EVER!

When you were five, you believed whatever you were told by your father. By this time, you should be judging men by their actions, not their words. Try these.

#### NIXON'S WORDS

Oct. 9, 1968: "Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance."

Jan. 27, 1969: "We can control inflation without an increase in unemployment." Opposes people going on welfare. Oct. 13, 1972: Blames Congress for big spending, causing high taxes, and promises to hold the line. Blames high taxes on people on welfare.

#### NIXON'S ACTIONS

Oct. 9, 1972 (4 years later) 15,000 more dead G.I.'s, more bombs dropped than in all of World War II; 500,000 more dead Asians; 150,000 U.S. troops in Asia; \$133 billion tax dollars blown up.

1972: Unemployment up 2 million, welfare up 4 million, food prices up 25%.

Kept increasing the budget - \$4 billion more for military alone, while Congress trimmed \$16 billion from his requested 5 cents of every tax dollar goes for welfare, 48 cents for the military.

NIXON'S heart belongs to "Daddy Warbucks." He has started turning the Supreme Court into a wholly owned subsidiary of ITT. Try this math problem: 1972 + 4 (years Nixon) + 8 (years Agnew) = 1984. Watergate is "Big Brother" in action: government by remote control, by TV, by Bugging, by selling the U.S. to the highest bidder.

It's your life: you can't eat words. Which do you want, a job or welfare? A decent, happy nation at peace, with itself and abroad or a cynical government of "fixers" for the rich and powerful who despise democracy?

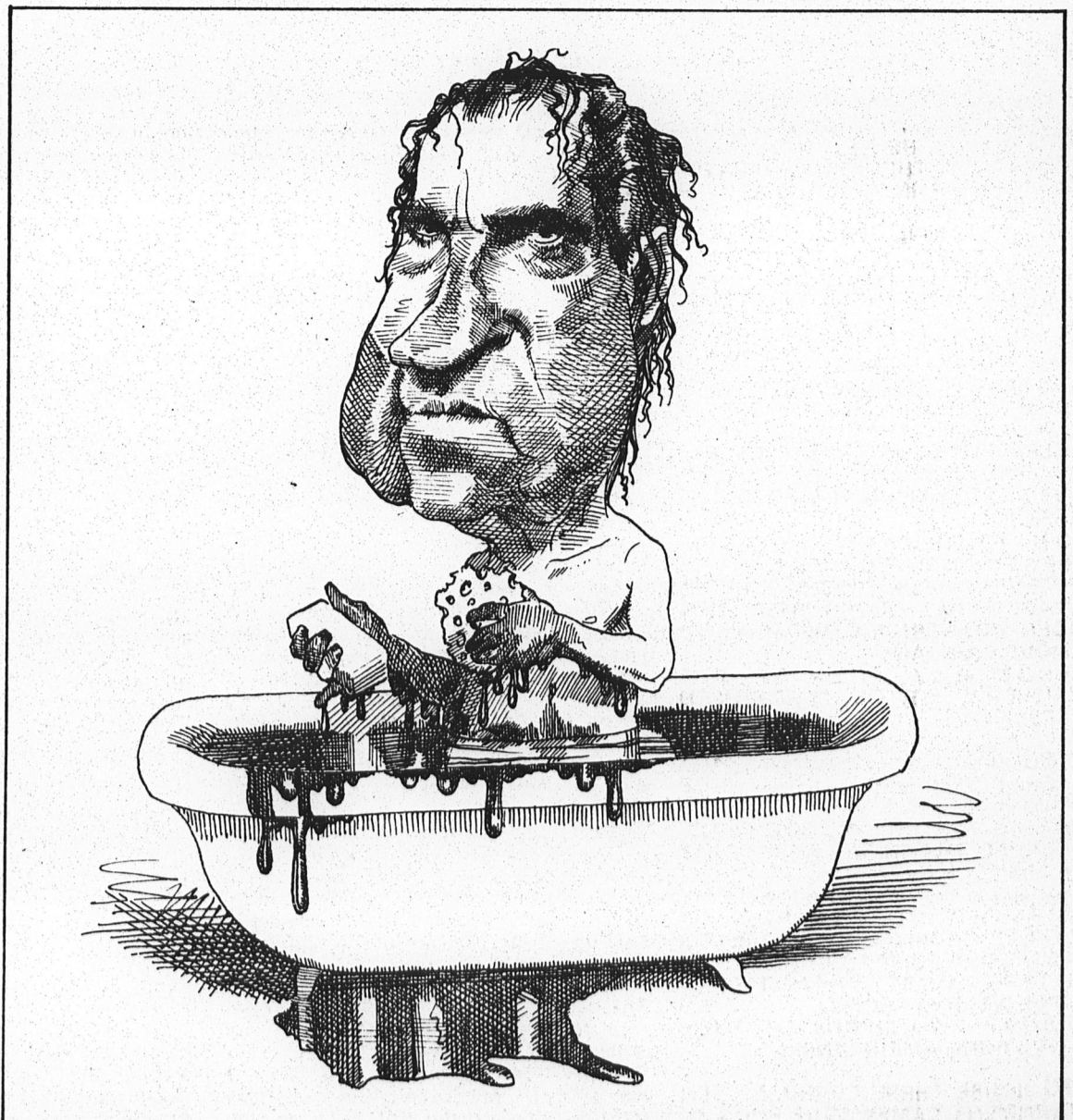
You can judge Nixon by his actions. If he does end the war, it's to get elected and it will be on terms he could have had four years ago, before the blood bath. (and all his swears of McGovern for fighting nine years to get the same deal are proven phoney.)

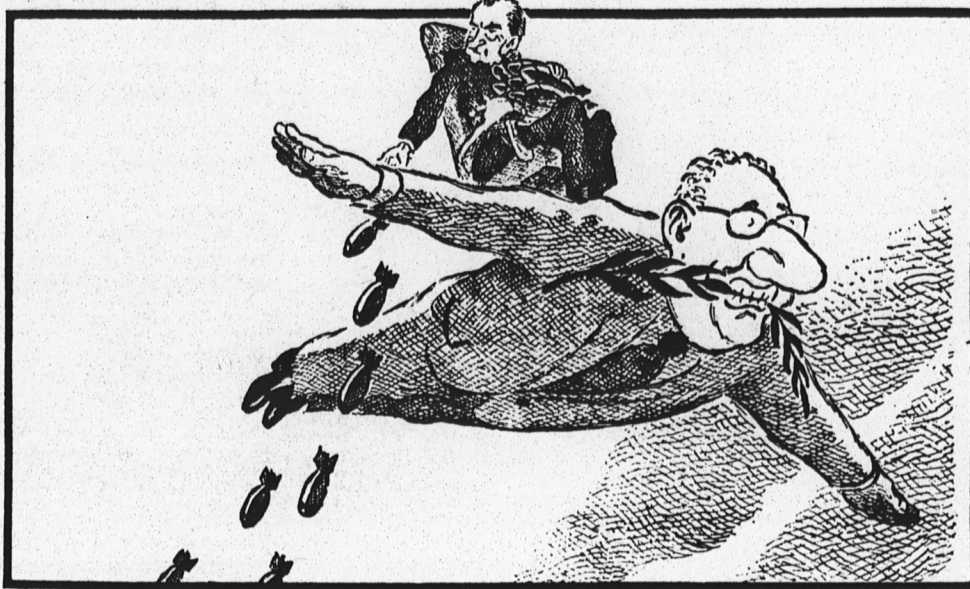
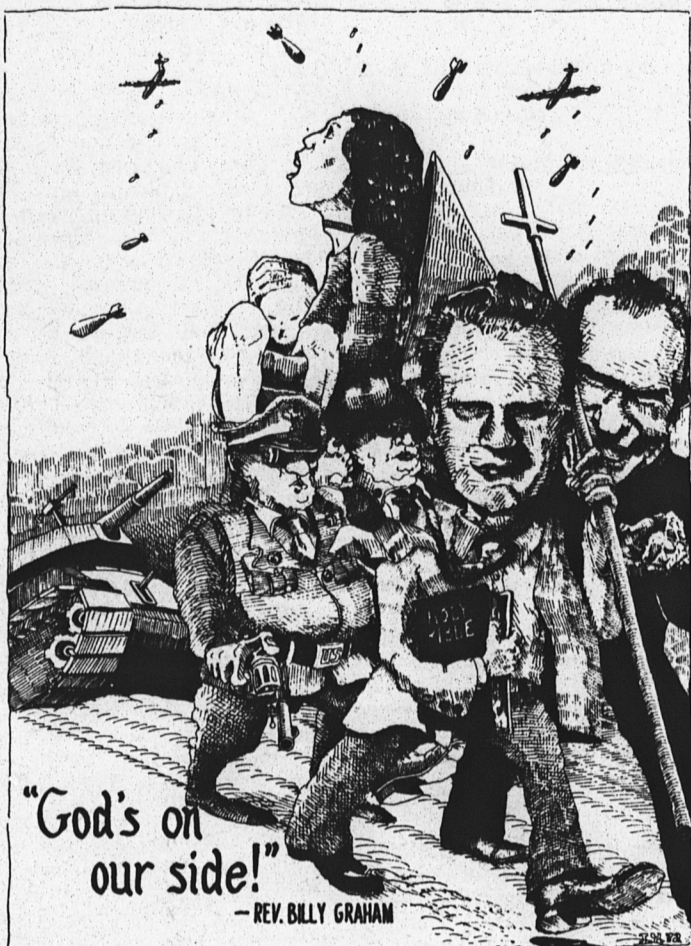
You can judge McGovern for being honest and showing guts all these years. For lining up with the little guy against the powerful and not selling out. That's why the media are afraid of him. That's why he is forced to buy television time, to get his message across. While Nixon sits on \$20 million in secret campaign funds and hides.

**DON'T STAY HOME ELECTION DAY AND DON'T VOTE AGAINST YOURSELF**

**VOTE FOR YOURSELF** by voting for the only candidate who's always been for you and won't sell you out. **GEORGE MCGOVERN "Right from the Start".**

## FOUR MORE YEARS?





#### THE AIR WAR: THE MYTH OF DEESCALATION PAMPHLET AVAILABLE

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--"Since 1966, the U.S. military had dropped over 6.3 million tons of bombs on Indochina -- 250 pounds for every person living there.. Five million acres of forest and cropland in Vietnam have been hit with defoliants and herbicides...Approximately 33% of the Cambodian population, 44% of the South Vietnamese and 50% of the Laotians have become refugees...Over half of the bombs dropped in Indochina are anti-personnel bombs...The public was informed of the air strikes in Laos in March 1970. This was six years and 50,000 sorties after they began...."

These are some of the many facts contained in a small pamphlet called *The Air War: The Myth of Deescalation*. It is being distributed by the Air War Action Committee, PO Box 40392, San Francisco, California, 94149.

# Executive Order 9066

## EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

When does art become political? When an artist comes up against something in life, something not organic, but conceived solely by humans, which is unbearable. Recently, at the Whitney Museum, I had the chance to view the pain of artists as caused by one of the ugliest of American crimes. The photographic exhibition is called Executive Order 9066 and was created and designed by Maisie and Richard Conrat, sponsored by the California Historical Society.

"ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR, AND THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES WAS THROWN INTO A FRENZY OF HATE AND FEAR.

PRE-EXISTING PREJUDICE WAS INFLUENCED BY NEWSPAPER STORIES ABOUT THE THREAT OF JAPANESE SUBVERSION AND SABOTAGE. NONE OF THE SCARE STORIES CIRCULATED

DURING THE PERIOD WERE EVER SUBSTANTIATED. NEVERTHELESS, PUBLIC FIGURES

AND INFLUENTIAL GROUPS CALLED OUT INSISTENTLY FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL JAPANESE AMERICANS FROM THE COAST.

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1942, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT RESPONDED BY SIGNING EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066. THIS ORDER AUTHORIZED THE ARMY TO REMOVE CIVILIANS

FROM ANY AREA OF THE COUNTRY WHICH IT DEEMED NECESSARY.

TWO WEEKS LATER, LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN L. DE WITT, CHIEF OF THE

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, DECLARED THE ENTIRE WEST COAST OFF LIMITS TO ALL

PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. IN A SERIES OF MILITARY ORDERS AND BUSINESSES, AND TO REPORT TO EVACUATION CENTERS. MORE THAN 110,000 PEOPLE WERE AFFECTED.

ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THEM NATIVE BORN AMERICANS.

TO HOUSE THESE EVACUEES, TEN INTERNMENT CAMPS WERE BUILT IN REMOTE DESERT

AREAS OF THE INLAND WEST. THESE CAMPS WERE ORIGINALLY INTENDED AS TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR EVACUEES WHO WOULD BE RESETTLED IN NON-RESTRICTIVE AREAS.

BUT TWO YEARS LATER, MOST JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE STILL IN CAMPS, AND

THESE CAMPS CONTINUED TO OPERATE UNTIL A YEAR AFTER THE END OF WORLD WAR II.

THE BITTERNESS OF THE EVACUATION TURNED MANY JAPANESE AMERICANS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. NEARLY 5000 RENOUNCED THEIR CITIZENSHIP, AND LEFT JAPAN.

IN CONTRAST, OVER 25,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE WAR. MOST OF THESE MEN WERE VOLUNTEERS WHOSE FAMILIES WERE LIVING IN

CAMPS. JAPANESE AMERICANS BECAME FAMOUS FOR THEIR HEROISM. THE 442ND

COMBAT TEAM, AN ALL JAPANESE UNIT, WAS AWARDED MORE DECORATIONS THAN ANY OTHER UNIT IN UNITED STATES ARMY HISTORY."

(My stomach is still sick as I write these words. I would like to reach out and embrace the bodies, touch the bewildered Japanese faces of the photographs. A Japanese woman is standing next to me and we are looking at a photograph of Japanese children saying the "Pledge of allegiance at Rafael Weill Elementary School on April 20, 1942, a few weeks prior to evacuation." What is going on in her mind? She is at least forty. Perhaps she was one of the faces. I am humbled by her presence.)

Most of the photographs are the work of Dorothea Lange, the photo-journalist. Some are by Japanese-American prisoners of the camps. Much credit goes, of course, to the Conrats for their skill in leading us through history. The photographs are supplemented by spaced placards bearing quotes from newspapers and individuals. The words add depth to the already explicit images. For example, "Although some people may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith... I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and the attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the

basis of action and achievement and not on the basis of physical characteristics..." This from the Creed of The Japanese American Citizen's League, in 1940. Much in evidence in the photographs is the flag of the United States. We see flags hanging, being waved or carried by Japanese Americans. Even in the camps there was some feeling by the Japanese of being there in service to the U.S. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese American Citizen's League sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt: "In this solemn hour, we pledge our fullest cooperation to you, Mr. President, and to our country. There cannot be any question. There must be no doubt. We, in our hearts, are Americans - Loyal to America. We must prove that to all of you." One then feels a shocking sense of discordancy on reading a statement by U.S. Congressman John Rankin from the Congressional Record on February 19, 1942, "I'm for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps...Damn them! Let's get rid of them now!"

Racism and hatred are recurrent themes throughout the exhibit. A photograph of San Francisco Examiner headlines shouts "OUSTER OF ALL JAPS IN CALIFORNIA NEAR!" A UPI photograph, taken in March of 1944, shows G.S. Hantf, barbershop proprietor, smilingly pointing to a sign on his cash register: "We don't want any Japs back here...Ever!" Henry McLemore, syndicated columnist of the San Francisco Examiner, wrote on January 29, 1942: "Herd 'em up, pack 'em off and give them the inside room of the badlands. Let 'em be pinched, hurt hungry and dead up against it. Personally, I hate the Japanese and that goes for all of them!" There is a photo of a Phoenix rancher pointing to a sign posted on his ranch: American Farmer. Japs or Hindus Not Wanted. Anti-Alien Ass'n. A placard reads: "Poll Indicates Californians Seek To Eject All Japs - Los Angeles, December 6 (UP) - By a 14 to 1 ratio, Southern Californians in a poll conducted by the L.A. Times, today favored deportation of all Japanese from the U.S. and a ban upon further nipponese immigration."

The coordinators of this exhibit, however, are not content to allow Americans to slide back on ignorance and prejudice, which are sometimes forgivable human failings. They include a series of photographs and placards depicting an aspect that is seemingly ever-present to the American Way: Money. "We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for

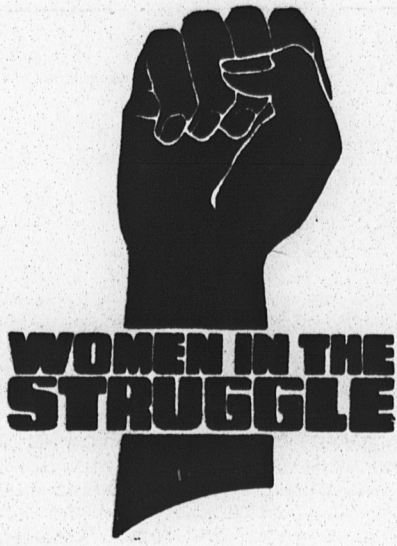
selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. Its a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown man. They came to this valley to work and they stayed to take over." This from Austin Ansox, Managing Secretary, Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association of Central California - in the Saturday Evening Post, May 9, 1942. The key words, I think, are "they stayed to take over." Just like the Jews "took over" in Germany and the Chicanos threaten to "take over" in the southwest today. Its simply a question of who's economically on top and wants to stay there. A placard depicts a quote from Carey McWilliams' Prejudice 1944: "War makes for harsh measure...but we cannot justify the evacuation even as a war measure. For we were at war with Germany and we were at war with Italy. No such measure was taken against German or Italian Nationals..." Why the Japanese? Were they doing a little too well? They were ordered to dispose of their homes, farms and businesses. Why couldn't they return to them if internment was to be a temporary emergency condition? It would almost seem that there was a motivation to give some-uppance to a group of "aliens" who had the audacity to be succeeding.

Then there were the photographs which didn't need words. The ones of the Japanese people, disgraced, humiliated: Herded into camps as though they were not Americans; as though they did not listen to the radio, did not wear the styles of the times, did not live, love, hate and cry. As though they were some other brand of being. Photographs showed Japanese adults and children labeled as hands push them along without regard for dignity or pain. A particularly powerful photo is of a small child sitting on a suitcase, surrounded by bundles, a half eaten apple in one hand, a miniature pocket book in the other. She sits innocent as the world moves around her. What is the effect of this degrading experience on that child's development into an adult? They line the walls in a dizzying, constant barrage of pain, bewilderment, torment, confusion. They're there for one reason: so we don't forget. We must remember that out of ignorance, superstition and greed, 110,000 human beings were locked up in one room shacks for years of their lives. It is indeed a terrible thing to play God and that is the message of the artist in this exhibit.

By Doris Niesi

# Know Your Enemy

## ABORTION CLINICS



### Know Your Enemy A Sampling of Sexist Quotes From Sisterhood Is Powerful

"Whenever a woman dies there is one less quarrel on earth."  
-German proverb

"In childhood a woman must be subject to her father; in youth, to her husband; when her husband is dead, to her sons. A woman must never be free of subjugation."  
-The Hindu Code of Manu, V

"I thank thee, O Lord, that thou has not created me a woman."  
-Daily Orthodox Jewish Prayer (for a male)

"There is a good principle which created order, light, and man, and an evil principle which created chaos, darkness, and woman."  
-Pythagoras

"When a woman thinks....she thinks evil."  
-Seneca

"How can he be clean that is born of woman?"  
-Job, 4:4

"Regard the society of women as a necessary unpleasantness of social life, and avoid it as much as possible."  
-Count Leo Tolstoy

"And a woman is only a woman but a good cigar is a smoke."  
-Rudyard Kipling

"If the feminine abilities were developed to the same degree as those of the male, her (woman's) maternal organs would suffer and we should have a repulsive and useless hybrid."  
-P.J. Moebius (German Scientist, 1907)

"Woman as a person enjoys a dignity equal with men, but she was given different tasks by God and by Nature which perfect and complete the work entrusted to men."  
-Pope John 13th

"The only position for women in SNCC is prone."  
-Stokeley Carmichael, 1966

"It would be preposterously naive to suggest that a B.A. can be made as attractive to girls as a marriage license."  
-Dr. Grayson Kirk (former President, Columbia University)

"Women, in general, want to be loved for what they are and men for what they accomplish. The first for their looks and charm, the latter for their actions."  
-Theodor Reik

"The only alliance I would make with the Women's Liberation Movement is in bed."  
-Abbie Hoffman

"Women are usually more patient in working at unexciting, repetitive tasks... Women on the average have more passivity in the inborn core of their personality.. I believe women are designed in their deeper instincts to get more pleasure out of life - not only sexually but socially, occupationally, maternally - when they are not aggressive. To put it another way, I think that when women are encouraged to be competitive too many of them become disagreeable."  
-Dr. Benjamin M. Spock, Decent and Indecent

"Women? I guess they ought to exercise Pussy Power."  
-Eldridge Cleaver, 1968

**Bronx Community Abortion Center**  
60 East 208 St.  
Bronx, N.Y.  
920-4086

**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



"Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands...for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church."  
-Ephesians 5:23-24

"The whole education of women ought to be relative to men. To please them, to be useful to them, to make themselves loved and honored by them, to educate them when young, to care for them when grown, to counsel them, to console them, and to make life sweet and agreeable to them--these are the duties of women at all times and what should be taught them from their infancy."  
-Jean Jacques Rousseau

"Most women have no characters at all."  
-Alexander Pope

"Man for the field and woman for the hearth: Man for the sword and for the needle she: Man with the head and woman with the heart: Man to command and women to obey: ALL else confusion."  
-Alfred, Lord Tennyson

"Nature intended women to be our slaves....they are our property; we are not theirs. They belong to us, just as a tree that bears fruit belongs to a gardener. What a mad idea to demand equality for women!....Women are nothing but machines for producing children."  
-Napoleo Bonaparte

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

### Women's Musicians Collective

A group of classical musicians who are directing their talents toward performing for the movement. They have already performed in benefit concerts for a New York City Child-Care Center and for the Joan Bird Panther Defense Fund. Call (212) GR7-1594 in NYC.

**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



# Administration Clarifies Rape Rumors

## the news...

Spurred by rumors of rapings going around campus, representatives of the Women's Group of SICC met with Dean Kreisman on Friday, October 20. Specifically, rumor had it that an evening student was raped in the parking lot. Dean Kreisman clarified the issue by relating that the woman entered the parking lot at night about two weeks prior to this meeting and found two men lounging around her car. They asked her if she was going to Brooklyn and if she would give them a ride over the bridge. She said yes because she thought she recognized one of them from around school. When she got closer she realized that she did not know him but decided to give them a ride anyway. They left the campus and at some point before they reached the bridge, the men told her to turn off and the rape took place. A good source tells us that the two men were arrested and that one of them was a student at SICC and the other a visitor. Dean Kreisman, however, had not heard of the arrest.

Additional rumors of a day student being raped in one of the municipal parking areas adjacent to the school; of a student last semester having been raped after having accepted a ride in the parking lot and an arrest having been made; of a rape that took place in the parking lot two years ago as cited in Ralph Palladino's article "Perils of Parking" published in The Dolphin in February of 1971, were all dismissed by Dean Kreisman as "absolutely untrue." When asked if the Administration would attempt to suppress the release of news of such incidents possibly in the interest of the school's image, Dean Kreisman predictably said no. He also stated that the school had no influence over the community newspapers and even if they wanted to keep such news out of the papers, it being a matter of police blotter information, it would not be possible. This is especially heartening in view of the fact that Lee Landes, SICC's public

relations person, is a former editor of the Staten Island Advance; a fact which might have induced some qualms had not Dean Kreisman so emphatically denied any power over the press in that direction.

After the forementioned details were dispensed with, the rest of the time was devoted to discussion of steps the college can take to alleviate the dangerous aspects of the parking lot in regard to women. Dean Kreisman said that plans were already in progress to install full intensity anti-crime lights in the lot. These lights have been installed in many parts of Brooklyn and some parts of Staten Island. They induce a lighting situation similar to daylight. Installation of the new lights should be completed within a month to six weeks, Dean Kreisman said. Other plans announced by the Dean included express bus service for evening students and the hiring of one or two women security guards to work mid-afternoon through to the close of school hours. These women are needed especially, said Kreisman, because they would have access to women's rest rooms. This in regard to drug problems. When told of women students being annoyed and followed by men hanging around the outside of the school, Dean Kreisman promised to get in touch with the city police on the matter and request that they patrol the area especially at break times, including Renwick Avenue to Victory Boulevard where many women walk to get the bus. Dean Kreisman also agreed to have the security guards pay more attention to the area out by the trailers, which is quite desolate and where women students have been subject to annoyance by men. He agreed to the necessity of having the parking lot patrolled consistently by security guards and said that he would see that a regular practice is made of guards doing so on scooters. He said that the guards would be instructed to include the two municipal parking areas in their rounds.

## and a comment...

Rape is an ugly subject. It is a reflection of a society which views women from a between-the-legs perspective. It epitomizes sexism. Because this society produces men who are convinced of their superiority over women; because women are viewed as the property of men; because we are a people sexually repressed by societal institutions, but sexually over-exposed by way of economics and media, resulting in gross contradictions which many times frustrate us and fuck up our heads; because of these things and many more, women cannot walk the streets safely. Because men are taught aggressiveness and women passiveness, women are not even able to defend themselves against attack. Because sexuality is somehow connected to morality, but at the same time sex is a natural activity, man, in an effort to alleviate his own guilt feelings, has exonerated himself by shifting the blame to woman. From Eve in the Garden, to the woman who is afraid to go to the police and report that she has been brutalized because she fears the repercussions; Woman Is Guilty! Women are not only susceptible to any man's sick fantasies, but they are held responsible for them too!

The time has come to make it difficult for rapists to get away with brutalizing women. The time has come to take the lid off of sex crimes and open them up to be dealt with. A Staten Island reporter told me recently that rapes occur regularly on Staten Island but that it is the policy of the community newspaper to either not report them or to play them down to the extent that they seem unimportant. A report in the Staten Island Advance of October 19, 1972, telling of an attack on a Wagner College student on that campus was about 2 inches in space and buried in the back pages. I wonder, if the policy makers of newspapers, and the police, were in danger of being raped, would there be such attempts at covering up? There is reasoning that these cover-ups actually protect women from scandal, from humiliation. But, is it not probable that the very scandal and humiliation women are being protected from are the results of the fact that sex crimes are not dealt with openly? It goes without saying that criminals get away with many such crimes because the victim is unable to cope with the results of reporting the crime. Why should the woman, who has been subjected to the horror of having her body violated against her will, also have to bear the shame of the experience?

We hear rumors of incidents on campus. The Administration denies the validity of such rumors because they have not, according to the Administration, been reported. Does this mean that no incidents have taken place? Or. Does this mean that incidents have taken place and

were not reported? Or. Does this mean that incidents were reported but not revealed for some reason or other? I do not think anyone can say absolutely what has or has not occurred. I know that I cannot. We can say that at least one incident happened and was reported. We can say that it may not have been revealed to the student body if not for rumor, and the subsequent checking of that rumor. Dean Kreisman first heard it as a rumor.

It is in the interest of the student body that it be made aware of dangers on and around campus. This campus is a very comfortable place for most of us. The relaxed atmosphere has lulled us into a false security. An outsider might say that the woman involved in the recent incident was crazy to let the men into her car. Even without the probability that in a dark and possibly otherwise deserted parking lot she may have had no real choice anyway, those of us who go or work here know that it is an accepted practice to take and give rides to others who are part of our college community. If simply unpleasant, or complexly horrible, events are coming out of this practice, and students are not made aware of them, they will probably go blithely along inviting danger. I, who am an uncommonly careful person when it comes to exposing myself to dangerous situations, have walked around this campus at all hours, on days when there were no classes and the halls and grounds were deserted. This because I have felt safe here. Foolishness.

I do not wish, by this piece, to induce hysteria, but a healthy cynicism. We tend to regard institutions as parents who will take care of us. We must take care of ourselves. College campuses offer a large field of choice for sexual offenders. The college, I believe, is responsible for the safety of its occupants to the greatest possible extent simply because it is a container of masses of people, a situation which seems to invite psychotic action. At the same time, however, students must not shrug off their own responsibility in the belief that the parent institution is totally responsible. I believe too, that women must learn to defend themselves against attack in order that they are not totally at the mercy of someone's warped sexuality. It is time for women to get angry and start demanding that their bodies be their own. It is time to start pushing those in power to do all possible to see that they can. It is also time for some foresight. It is too bad that this article was not in the first issue before the unfortunate occurrence of two weeks ago, but I, like the Administration who is now putting in new lights, have been inspired only after the fact. We, as women, must become aware, and demand to be made aware, of the dangers around us.

Doris Niesi



I see soul pain eyes  
hidden in blue shadow  
fur lashes deny the real hair acceptable above the brow  
not below the knee

I see your eyes sister

I see your soul

You call your breasts wrinkled lemons  
hide them under half inch foam, learn  
to like your thighs only to hear  
you have ugly feet

How long will we listen to men

who tell us they love us?

who call us frigid or maniac and turn away:

how long will we stand as dolls on a shelf

buy me buy me

one house and I am yours

I'm mine, Sister.

How about you?

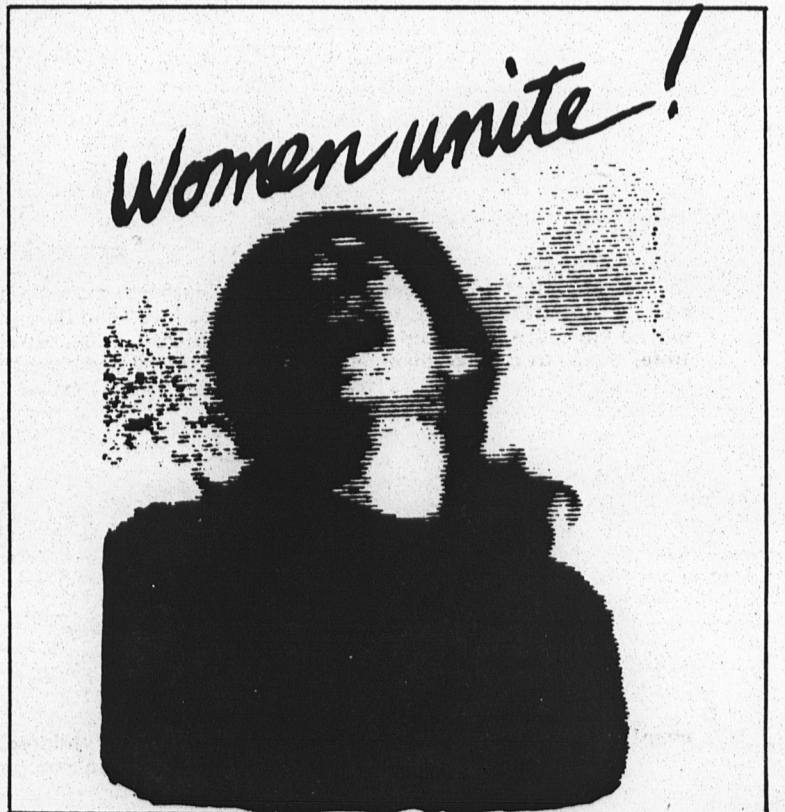
FREE PREGNANCY TESTS  
EVERY FRIDAY  
9AM-12PM IN NURSES'  
OFFICE D BLDG.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN  
WORKING WITH THE  
WOMEN'S LIBERATION  
GROUP OF SICC CAN  
OBTAIN INFORMATION  
AT THE DOLPHIN OFFICE  
C-132 - DORIS OR MARY  
I N S T U D E N T  
G O V E R N M E N T C-132

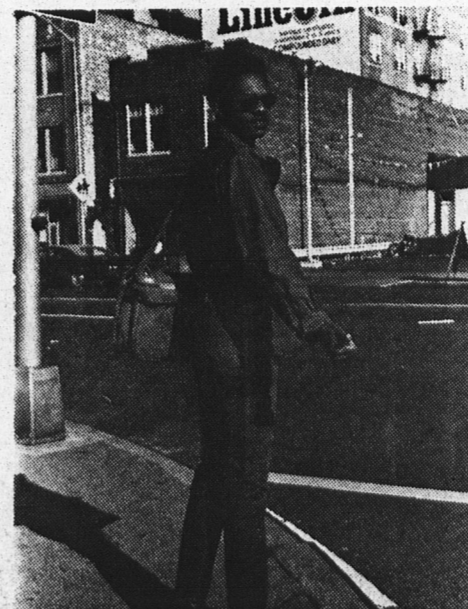
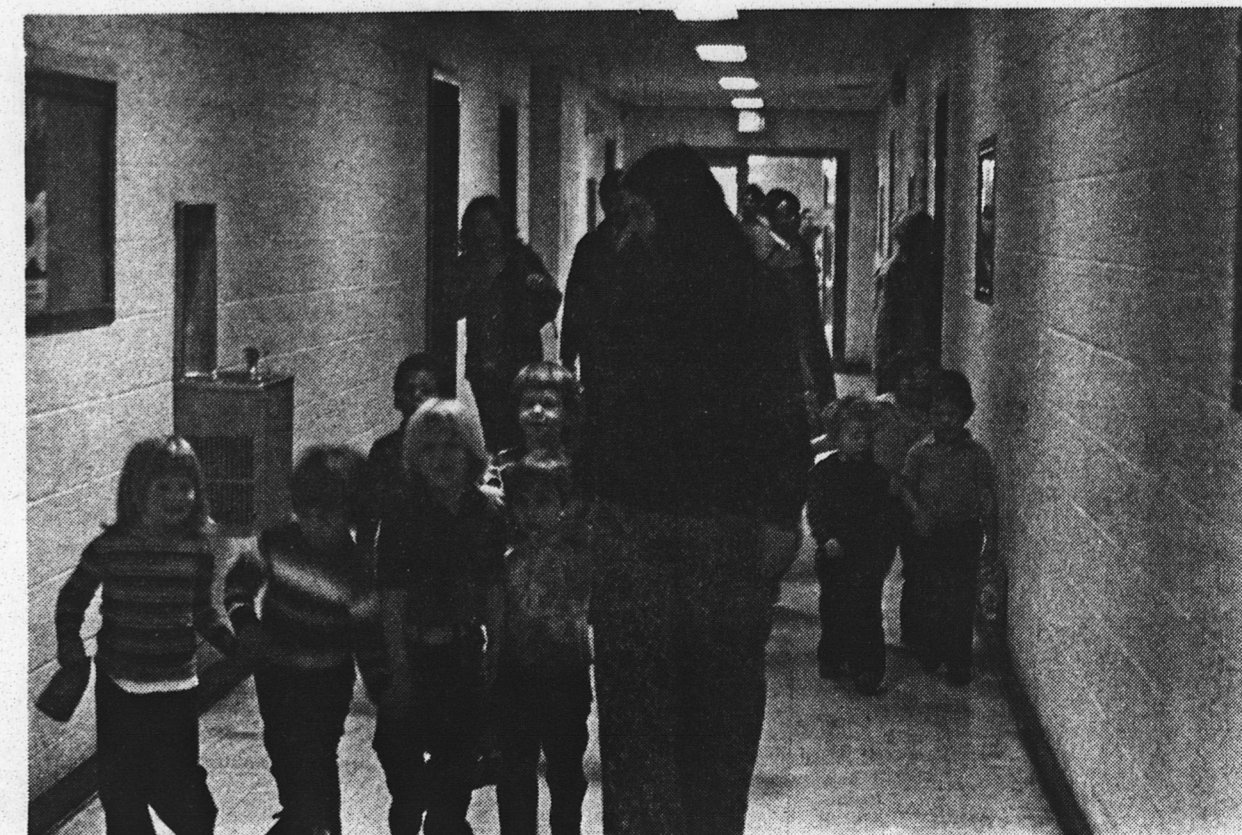
WOMEN'S WRITINGS WANTED

We are looking for original work  
by women. Subject matter may  
be movement-oriented poetry or  
prose. See Doris in Dolphin  
Office C-132.

anonymous



# ON CAMPUS



# Reading the new Constitution

## OR HOW I LEARNED TO LOVE ANARCHISM

Constitutions are not my kind of water. My interest can no easier be assimilated by reading such dryness than could a Death Valley sponge shed me a glass of water in mid afternoon. The coefficient of my resultant boredom would seem occupationally analogous to that of bookkeeping. Ugh! However, being the masochists that we all are, (you'll probably read it), I spent too much time this weekend dredging through them instead of plugging the outlets of a few rivers which I hadn't known existed in what I thought until last Friday had been a dry riverbed above my apartment. I've been told that things always even themselves out.

I guess this was to make up for my thirst in the desert. If you're not confused yet, just hang on!

If you've noticed by any chance how much trouble it is for me to write about the constitution, you will have an idea how much effort it took for me to read it. Anyway, here goes.

I am sorry but you'll have to read the preamble. While you're at it, read Article I which (simply?) states that students who pay the full time activity fee become voting members. Article II, Section I explains the assignment of students to constituency groups (200-250) and that new students will be assigned each semester to a group while continuing aspirants will belong to their previous group. I personally dislike being assigned to anything after the Navy. Its more a matter of principle than anything else. It would appear with the turnout that this may be a negligible factor anyway. You will have the prerogative to change it. More about that later.

Section 2-A, Regular meetings are schedules every second week while special meetings can be called for one or all of the constituent groups by the student senate.

2-B. Elaborates on the powers and purposes of constituent group meetings.

2-C Requires ten percent of full group membership in order to have a quorum. Having attended the previous meetings, this figure seems to me to be idealistic. Perhaps I should have said optimistic. Five percent or a simple majority would be more practical to my way of thinking.

2-D. I must admit I am confused. Why represent a quorum and allow a simple majority without any elaboration? This question has catapulted me into a state I have spent much of my life in. However, bear with me, (one reading was obviously not enough), but perhaps along the way we'll pick up a clue.

Section 3-A. A chairperson and senator will be elected by each group; also listed is the chairperson's responsibility. The responsible for procedural conduct of the group. If you've got any speedfreaks they might resign now. Seriously I question the validity of this responsibility.

3-B. Election by majority and span of office.

3-C. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  majority of participating can dismiss an officer.

Article III-Section 1-A. Senate consists of duly elected officials from each group and the student government president (unless otherwise presented, president will refer to above for remnant of this article). A prerequisite is the BHE's 30% minimum student vote, which was somehow miraculously attained.

Section 2-A. Regular meetings every two weeks, special meeting on call of president, and

chairperson of student senate (in future refer red to as chairperson unless otherwise indicated) or by petition of 1/3 of total senate or by signed petition of ten percent of student body members.

2-B. 22 purposes of meetings follow, which I am not about to elaborate on.

At this point I am not so sure I comprehend what constitutes advice and consent by the senate involving the appointments by the president or chairperson of the senate, or chairperson of the student Senate Commissions, the representative of the University Student Senate, representatives of the Student Government Association and finally to approve the appointment of members of Student Senate Commissions by the Commission Chairperson. Ignorance is bliss. The other alternative would be for direct nominations and appointment by the senate. There is no provision made for the possibility for a tie.

If a senator is selected by the president to act as chairperson for balance of power reasons, the senate should nominate and vote on the chairperson, the group then electing senator.

Section 3-A, 1-9. Duties and powers of the president and chairman follow and again I am copping out. I believe once more a direct senatorial nomination and vote would be preferable to a presidential appointment for the chairperson of Student Senate Commissions.

B.1, The President and chairperson may vote as a member of the senate. One or two. Bewildered rather than bewitched. If the senator is picked as chairperson does he still represent his group? Or does that group then get a new senator? I know I am suppose to be telling you but you know how it is.

B.2, This little dandy empowers the President to withhold implementation of any measure duly passed by the senate, until the following meeting (apparently by divine right) upon which at the next regular meeting it must be again voted on. It states that a measure can be withheld once, and as far as I am concerned, that's ONCE TOO MUCH. If the President has any qualms about a measure let him speak appropriately at its conception or forever hold his piece of chocolate or whatever. This could be a very cute stopgap within a given time element to negate any legislation's potency when it quite conceivably might be needed. If the student body sees fit to ratify this constitution III - 3-1:6 should receive an immediate abortion via ink eradicator. There is NO, absolutely none, provision for fraudulent or illegal activities during a Presidential election by the candidates. If a presidential candidate is proven guilty he should be immediately relieved from office and the candidate receiving the second largest vote should automatically (with no necessary re-election) become President of the student government.

B.3, On what grounds can the President remove the Commission Chairman? Senatorial approval is also desirable here.

Section 3-2 President shall be elected by plurality of the student body in a general election. Term of office (April to April.)

3. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  votes by the total senate can remove the President from office upon presentation and response to charges.

4. Within four weeks a campus wide election must again be held for President.

B.1, Deals with Commission Chairperson's appointment.

4-B. 2-E. Senatorial interview would appear to be a more democratic removal policy.

4-B.-3, The student senate only should have the option of removing the Commission Chairman. Centralization of power admittedly bothers me.

Section 4, Eight commissions will carry out the administrative legislative function and a listing of the commissions follows.

Article IV- Explains why the student government can call meetings of all students. Basically to inform the student body of senate action, discuss "pertinent" matters or solicit students' opinions.

Article V- A majority of student senators, a referendum of 1/3 of the constituent groups or a petition from 10% of the student body can call for a vote from the entire membership of the Student Government Association.

Article VI - The constitution may be amended when a majority of senators at a senate meeting, 1/3 of the constituent groups, or a petition representing by signature 10% of the student body, proposes an amendment. A valid amendment has been approved by 3/4 of the total Senate and either 2/3 of the constituent groups or a majority of a 30% student body vote. Fat chance you say.

Article VII - When a majority vote of 30% of the student body approves the constitution it shall be ratified. This was not intended to be a comprehensive translation. It's not. AMEN.

Christ I hope it isn't raining when I get home. Please say a prayer for my typist.

Between the power of the senate chairman, and the senators line of advise and consent I am still in the state of existence that has dominated my existence. Pavlov's dogs must of had it easier.

I refuse to read it again.

Post Comments

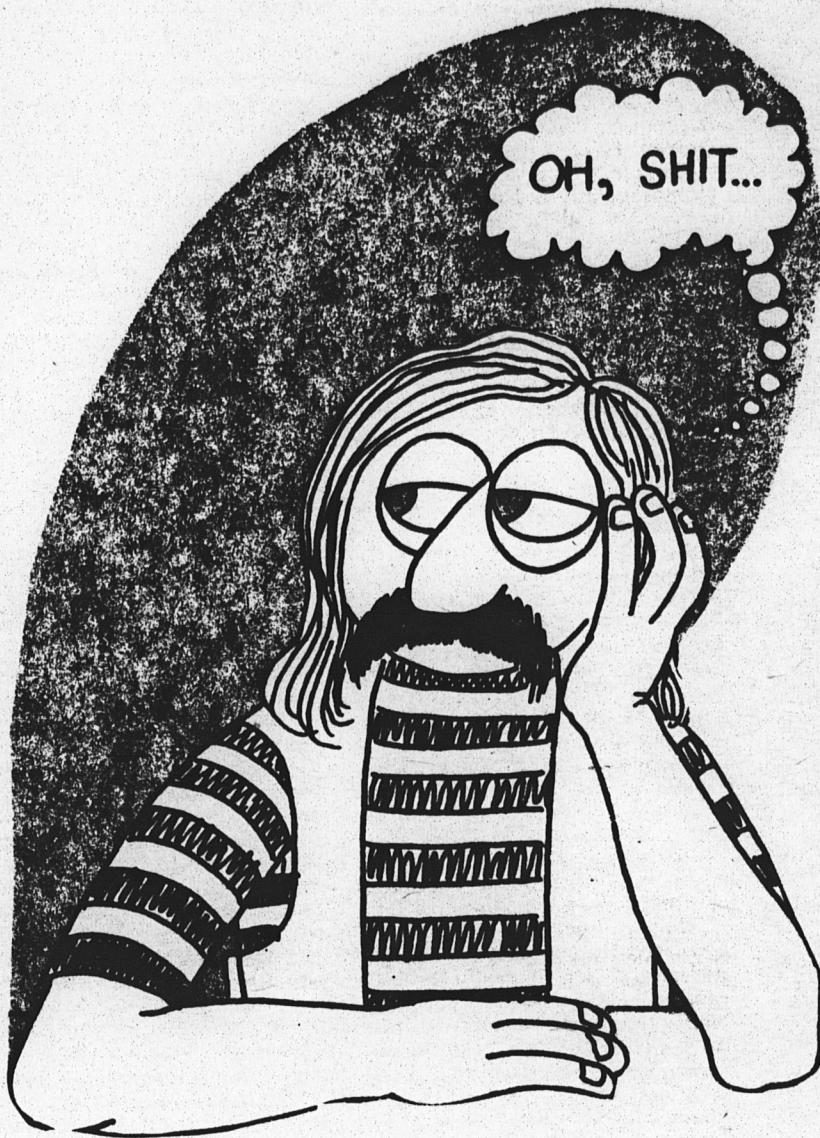
Article II Section 2II5, c

1) From my experience with the previous Constituent meetings Dick Gregory would have to rap in the triangle every other Wednesday for each group to attain (which is still questionable) a 10% quorum. 5% of 200 is still questionably figure but seems imminently more practical. A Quorum is not necessary for a vote however if a member calls for a quorum and it is not present he can demand a quorum before a vote is taken.

In reference to the advise and consent clauses concerning the Senate control over the Presidents nominations, the Senate can reject every candidate the President nominates until he chooses someone they feel is competent. If a senator is picked as chairman by the President the number of votes is not altered in the senate.

Article III Section B-II2

As I pointed out in (and wish to do so again) my rather sketchy analysis the President should have NO power to waylay a senate decision until the following regular meeting of the Student Senate.



## WINNING HEARTS AND MINDS: WAR POEMS BY VIETNAM VETERANS

[Editor's note: The following poem is from a new poetry anthology entitled *Winning Hearts and Minds: War Poems by Vietnam Veterans*. Edited from a much larger body of work collected over the past 4 years, the book is a 128 pp. collection of poetry arranged in a series of shifting scenes describing in rough chronological order a tour of combat duty in Vietnam.

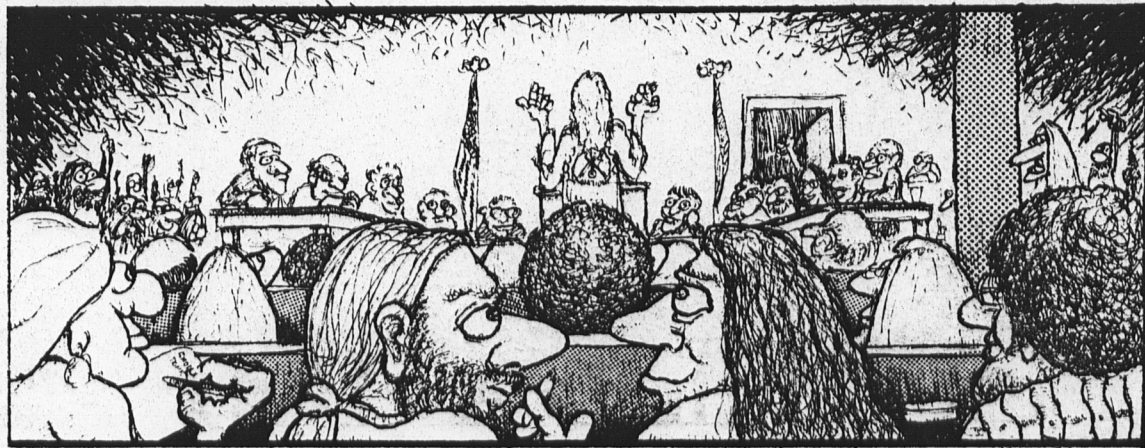
The poems also follow a ten-year thematic progression--1962 to 1972--as well as the emotional and moral development arising out of the war; that is, from Proud Soldier to dissenting veteran. Over 30 poets have contributed from one to a dozen poems each.

*Winning Hearts and Minds* is the first of a series of veterans' creative writing anthologies being published by "1st Casualty Press", formed by members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. For copies send \$1.95 money order to 1st Casualty Press, 208 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217, 40% off for bulk orders.]

### What Kind of War?

*Ask what kind of war it is  
where you can be pinned down  
all day in a muddy rice paddy  
while your buddies are being shot  
and a close-support Phantom jet  
who has been napalming the enemy  
wraps itself around a tree and explodes  
and you cheer inside?*

Larry Rottmann



# NEW PATHS IN LITERATURE

## BOOKS: ON HOMOSEXUALITY AND GAY LIBERATION by Allen Young LIBERATION News Service

**Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation**, by Dennis

Altman, Outerbridge and Dienstfrey, distributed by E.P. Dutton, 1972,

242pp., \$6.95 hardcover.

**Homosexual: Behavior Among Males: A Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Investigation**, by Wainwright Churchill,

Prentice-Hall, Prism paperback edition, 1971, 347 pp., \$2.45.

**Changing Homosexuality in the Male**, by Lawrence

J. Hatterer, M.D., Dell Publishing Co., Delta Paperback edition, 1971, \$2.95.

"But how is gay liberation revolutionary?"

"But what's your politics?"

Questions like these, often tossed out like a mean challenge by straight radicals are very annoying. The hostility and negation behind the questions make political gay people want to refuse to answer. Then there are the gay people who have always felt alienated from the political process, who hate politics, or others who once participated in the process and now believe that "politics is a butch trip." They'd rather not think of their gayness as a political phenomenon.

But gay liberation does offer a revolutionary perspective, and we do have a set of political ideas (granted that these ideas are embryonic and formative). It is only logical that we begin to set these down on paper.

Much of the ideology of gay liberation is premised on writings from the women's liberation movement. Books like *Sisterhood is Powerful*, edited by Robin Morgan; *Sexual Politics*, by Kate Millet; and *The Dialectic of Sex*, by Shulamith Firestone, even though the authors are not explicitly identified as gay and even though they do not relate directly to the gay experience, are basic texts for anyone seeking the revolutionary dimension to gay liberation. Or, as one gay men's newspaper put it, part of gay liberation is men listening to women.

The first book, as far as I can determine, which explicitly puts forth a well-developed gay liberation perspective is *Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation*, by Dennis Altman. At the outset, I should acknowledge, as does the author, that this perspective is limited by the fact that he is male and white. There are other things to learn from lesbians and from Third World gay people about their lives and viewpoints.

Altman, a 27-year-old professor of American

government at the University of Sydney, is an Australian, but he has visited the United States, and the book focuses on gay liberation as it has developed here in America. One of the most important features of Altman's book is that he places the concept of gay liberation in the context of contemporary cultural and political currents. A sampling of names from the index will give you an idea of what I mean: Edward Albee, Ti-Grace Atkinson, James Baldwin, Abbie Hoffman, Martin Luther King, etc.

Many of these people, of course, are not gay, but the point is that Altman seeks to deal with such concepts as "a theory of sexuality" and "the decreasing disjuncture between politics and culture." Norman Mailer, for example, is quoted more often than any other individual precisely because he has chosen to define himself as a prototype American male, while "maleness," or masculinity, is one of the targets of the gay and feminist movements.

One of the most interesting sections of the book is a discussion of the relationship between gay liberation and the counter-culture. "The counter-culture may not have fully embraced homosexuality," writes Altman, "but it went far enough in the direction of undermining guilt, hypocrisy, and extreme sexual repression to make for a new type of homosexual."

While putting down the "square gayworld," and suggesting that it is part of the dying American culture, the author seems to conclude that gay liberation as a movement is limited primarily to gay freaks. He's probably right, but that seems to be more of a problem than an accomplishment.

Here's how Altman sums up the revolutionary dimension of gay liberation in terms of its place in our era:

"The critique of American society that gay liberation has adopted bears the marks of a decade of rising expectations and rising frustrations. Just as the black movement has revealed how far the society rests on racism, so the youth revolt, fueled by the war in Vietnam, [was struck by the extent to which the American dream is an illusion based on extreme competitiveness and inequality, and on American domination abroad. Women and homosexuals have introduced critical concepts of 'sexism' and 'heterosexual chauvinism' in demonstrating that the very bulwark and center of the dream, its faith in home and family, often disguised oppressive and crude power relationships."

Among the other topics tackled in this tightlywritten book are the relationship of gay liberation and black liberation,

the challenging of masculine and feminine roles, and the elimination of the homo/hetero dichotomy. Although there is some personalized writing, especially in the section on "coming out," Altman chooses a more analytical style which occasionally borders on the academic, but which remains lively and interesting. In addition, the author prepared an excellent bibliography which fills nine pages with small print.

One of the titles in that bibliography is Wainwright Churchill's detailed study, *Homosexual Behavior Among Males: A Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Investigation*, which was originally published in 1967 and has now been reissued in paperback, presumably as a result of new interest in the topic. This book predates the gay liberation movement; furthermore, the author never defines himself as gay and he keeps within his professional role as a psychologist and sexologist.

The main purpose of Churchill's book, and it is a worthy one, is to refute the widely-held sickness and sin theories about homosexuality propogated chiefly by psychiatrists and clergymen. The author makes extensive use of the statistical research done by Dr. Alfred Kinsey (to whom the book is dedicated) and his collaborators, as well as research done by the anthropologists C.S. Ford and F.A. Beach.

There is interesting historical data as well.

While Churchill's book is well-argued, and the author communicates a sense that he has warm feeling about the humanity of gay people, there is something a little too academic and defensive about his approach. The reader can experience Churchill's disgust and annoyance with psychoanalysts, but it is more professional disdain than gay rage.

Churchill's male chauvinism is a major problem. He unquestionably accepts certain widely-held myths about lesbianism--for example, Kinsey's assertion (based on his research) that male homosexuals are more numerous than lesbians. He has a great deal of difficulty finding a proper place in his analysis for effeminate males. It is almost with approval that he points out that most male homosexuals are "very typically masculine," and he describes those who adopt stereotype "faggot" behavior as "neurotic exhibitionist."

At the same time, however, the author seems to understand the evils of masculinity in a "homoerotophobic" (anti-gay) society: "The ideal of masculinity that develops under these conditions is one in which male chauvinism, arrogance, crudeness of feeling, and even brutality

become emphasized."

Churchill's arrows are directed primarily at the psychiatric establishment. One of its members, Lawrence J. Hatterer, M.D., is the latest in a series of shrinks to become rich and famous for "curing" homosexuals. The title of his book, *Changing Homosexuality in the Male*, is typical of his phony liberalism. The word "changing" is a mere euphemism for "curing"; Hatterer somehow senses that "curing" is no longer so acceptable an approach.

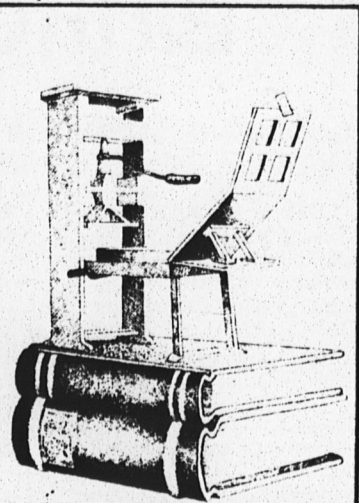
This man is a pig, and I'm including him in this review because revolutionaries need to know their enemies. This book describes his ideology and his therapeutic technique. Once on his couch, patients tell about the reality of the gay oppression which brought them there. (Gay people talking about themselves is the most valuable part of the book.) Their raps with the therapist (quoted at length) are filled with guilt and self-hatred, but rather than helping to dissipate these feelings, Hatterer nurtures them as a good force.

The therapist uses the patient's own observations and "known empirical data related to a homosexual way of life" to "cut through resistance." Resistance to what? To becoming straight, of course. The patient is supposed to take home tapes containing selected parts of the therapeutic dialogue (with stress on the patient's hopes for turning straight and his disgust for the gay life.)

Hatterer's approach to male homosexual therapy reveals an intrinsic relationship between male chauvinism and heterosexual chauvinism in our society. In discussing the need for the "male homosexual in transition" to find a "suitable woman," Hatterer warns against "a woman who frequently shifts female responsibilities--domestic activity, shopping interior decoration, choice of clothes, planning of social events--to the male," and against a woman who "may easily preempt the male's traditional role by obvious aggressive activity in decision-making about spending money or the actual earning of it."

He shows us what his idea of "normal" is: "In normal late adolescence and early adulthood, the male gains a sense of his maleness in attraction to and conquest of sexually attractive and desirable women."

It makes me sad and angry to think that Hatterer's book, and not Churchill's or Altman's, will be influencing (directly or indirectly) so many other professionals. But at least we are beginning to have a basis to challenge the shrinks' monopoly in writing about homosexuality.



## New Book News

### HOPE FOR MANKIND

By Caroline Harkleroad

Are we about to succumb to pollution, starvation, overcrowding? Not according to John Maddox, author of *The Domsday Syndrome* (McGraw-Hill, \$6.95). What may become the most talked about, provocative, and original book to date on the subject of ecology and environmental pollution conveys a startling and fresh attitude towards the struggle for survival which faces mankind.

Despite the sounding of alarm by "a throng of sober people, scientists, philosophers and politicians," Maddox contends, the environment can and will be a safe and sane one -- if we devote our energies to solving our problems, rather than wasting them away by scaring people to death and convincing ourselves that the human race is doomed.

It is this "doomsday syndrome" that the author fights in well documented, vividly written chapter after chapter. One of England's leading scientists, he discusses with new evidence the resilience and self-cleansing properties of the atmosphere, the recent cyclamate scare, the potentialities of reconstructive surgery, and the continuing adequacy of food production.

"The environmentalists are fond of using the eloquent metaphor of spaceship earth but this is not the most important point to make about the way in which living things have managed to survive for 3,000 million years and, so far, to evolve," Maddox writes. "....in the metaphor of spaceship earth, mere housekeeping needs courage. The most serious worry about the doomsday syndrome is that it will undermine our spirit."



# Birth Control

THIS IS THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES ON BIRTH CONTROL.

## IUD or Intrauterine Device ("coil", or "loop")

**Description** Gold, stainless steel or, most commonly, radiopaque memory plastic devices in different shapes and sizes. They are placed semi-permanently inside the uterus. One or two strings extend into the upper vagina so you can check weekly that the device is still in place. Once the IUD is inserted by a doctor, nothing needs to be done other than weekly checking, unless there are problems or you want to get pregnant.

**How It Works.** The IUD is a mechanical foreign body inside the uterus which acts as an irritant to it. Doctors think (rather than know) that irritation of the uterus causes tubal hyperperistalsis (very rapid peristalsis of the oviducts), so that an egg reaches the uterus before maturing, or before a proper secretory lining is ready for it. Another possibility is that the IUD might change the nature of the uterine lining so that it cannot support an egg. But a recent study was not able to prove that such changes in the uterine lining could prevent conception. Other studies are being done to determine if the presence of the IUD causes hormonal changes which cause the suppression of ovulation. In a fairly recent theory, the uterine wall responds to the foreign body by sending out macrophages, huge white blood cells which try to get rid of the IUD and, failing that, instead devour egg or sperm or both. Some people find it a little unsettling that no one knows exactly how the IUD works. Others, uneasy with the pill's more generalized effects and the pregnancy rates of other methods, don't mind the IUD. At least the effects of the IUD are local-if something goes wrong, your uterus hurts and you seek medical help.

**Effectiveness.** Second only to the pill. With Safe-T-Coil, Lippes Loop, Mazlin Spring, pregnancy rate is about 2%. Dalkon Shield is showing a higher failure rate like 3.4%. (Drug company representatives tend to give lower failure rate for their device.) With Hall Inhiband, and older design, the rate is 3.5% (get yours changed). For 100% protection some women use foam with the IUD, all the time if they feel particularly fertile, or for 7-10 days at mid-cycle (see Rhythm). Many Planned Parenthood clinics advise women to use another birth control method for the first three months of an IUD, as that's when pregnancy seem to occur most.

**Application.** Needs to be inserted by a competent doctor. Perforation of the uterus, occurring in 1 out of 2000 women, has been found by the AMA to be primarily the result of faulty insertion by the doctor. The process can be somewhat painful because the uterus is stretched a bit by the device. You may have cramps during insertion and for the rest of the day. Take aspirin, a Darvon or Miltown beforehand, or try shallow panting to keep your mind off it. Does not take long, anyhow-just about five minutes. The doctor does a "sounding" of the uterus to check the size and shape. The IUD can be put in a tipped uterus. If the uterus is small, as it is if you have had no pregnancies, you'll get a small IUD. (If it is too small you won't be able to have one at all.) Just before insertion, the Safe-T-Coil and Lippes Loop are straightened out in a plastic tube like a straw; remember, the diameter of the cervical opening is the size of a thin straw. The doctor gently (we hope) puts the tube into the vagina and up into the uterus through the cervix. When in place, the IUD is released (except that it's your uterus [not your vagina] it is similar to putting a tampon in place; there's a plunger) and it springs into shape within the uterus. The Dalkon Shield comes at the end of an applicator. No plunger is used: the applicator is twisted and pulled out, the shield remaining in place.

## For science-oriented community college students: a career in a health profession.

**Pharmacists.** In which most pharmacists (men and women) earn over \$13,000 in their early twenties.

**Pharmacists don't start at the bottom.** They're essential to the community and hospital pharmacy fields. They choose from executive positions in the research, manufacturing, management and marketing phases of the pharmaceutical, drug and cosmetic industries... and are needed in federal, state and city health agencies. Pharmacists help people live longer, healthier lives.

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## SENATE CREATES CULTURE LINE

Students can now call a single number for information on cultural happenings within the City University.

The new "Culture Line" is being presented as a community service by the University Student Senate of the City University of New York, the organization which represents 230,000 students.

The totally student-run enterprise is the first of its kind. The "Culture Line," which is at (212) 360-2834, carries the times, dates and locations of concerts, plays, and movies and the many other cultural events which occur on the twenty-one campuses of the City University.

Mr. Alan Shark, Chairman of the University Student Senate and also originator of the "Culture Line," stated, "Through activities like the 'Culture Line,' I not only hope to promote a sense of community within the university, but also to make more visible the value of the university to the surrounding community."

## Business Club

For BT and BX students who want more than simply going to classes, the Business Club offers more about the world of business. Field trips to companies and businesses are planned, to watch these companies in action. The members are also hoping for a banquet at the end of the semester. All interested people can visit room J-11 during club hours.

**Acting Co-Chairpersons:**  
Grace Reilly  
Joe Soldano  
Alberta Spence

**Application Time.** After childbirth or during menstruation. Insertion during menstruation is preferred because 1. it is a little easier at that time; 2. insertion can make you bleed; and 3. most important, doctors and clinics want to be sure you aren't pregnant, as an IUD insertion can cause a miscarriage. IUD can remain in place for years, although it should be checked every six months by a doctor.

**Reversibility.** A doctor must remove it. Chances of becoming pregnant are the same as before using the coil.

**Safety.** Doctors maintain sterile technique when inserting the IUD so that danger of infection is kept at a minimum. For your safety, be absolutely sure that you do not have V.D. or (have not recently had) pelvic inflammatory disease when you get an IUD. If you are so infected, you will probably become one of the 2-4% of IUD-using women who suffer from P.I.D.

## Side Effects.

1. The major drawback is the 8-12% expulsion rate. The Lippes Loop and Safe-T-Coil are expelled much more often by women who have never been pregnant than by women who have had one or more pregnancies. The Mazlin Spring and Dalkon Shield, which are expelled less frequently, have been developed particularly for women who have not been pregnant. If you expel your coil, however, it can be put in again and your chances of expulsion do not increase. The reason for checking the coil each week is pertinent here. When it begins to be expelled, it straightens out and cannot always be felt as it passes through the cervix. Hence, if you feel a bit of plastic at the tip of the cervix, in addition to the two strings, call your doctor!

2. Heavier and more irregular periods and more menstrual cramps, usually for the first 3-6 months of using the IUD. This varies among women. Heavier periods are the result of a thicker uterine lining, cramping occurs as the uterus works to shed the thicker lining and, until it grows accustomed to it, the IUD.

3. Breakthrough bleeding. This is from irritation of the uterus. It should not continue more than a few months. If it persists, it can often be corrected by use of a different shape of IUD.

4. Back pain is an occasional side effect. If it persists it can often be corrected by the use of a different shape of IUD.

**Contraindications.** Endometriosis. Veneral Disease. Any vaginal or uterine infection. Pelvic inflammatory disease. Prohibitively small uterus. Excessively heavy menstrual flow and/or cramping.

**Advantages.** For many people, psychologically very freeing. You needn't even remember to take a pill. Also good for those who object to chemical substances in their contraceptives. Finally, if an unwanted pregnancy should ensue, the removal of the IUD will result in a miscarriage in two out of three times if done in the first eight weeks of pregnancy. If you want the pregnancy, you can carry the baby to term safely and at the time of birth, expelling both baby and IUD normally. Occasionally (after the first eight weeks), a doctor can remove the IUD without damaging the foetus. You can use tampons with the IUD. Man's penis cannot feel IUD or properly trimmed string.

**Responsibility.** Woman or man must check strings of IUD once a week, feeling tip of cervix to make sure there's no plastic protruding. Be careful not to pull the strings.

**Costs.** Expensive initially, but nothing afterwards except a doctor visit once every six months. Initially, \$35-50 in Boston, \$50-100 in New York. Some private doctors in Boston are cheaper than \$35. Many clinics are as low as \$10, some places free.

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## CAMPUS BARS GAIN POPULARITY WITH STUDENTS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Keene, N.H. (CPS)- In the age of smokefilled rooms, there are still college students who feel they should be allowed to drink on campus.

The student senate at Keene State College recently passed a resolution calling for an on-campus "over 21" club in which alcohol would be served. The proposition is expected to be presented to the president of the college in about a month, then to be passed on to the college senate and finally to the Board of Trustees.

The sentiment among the trustees is favorable to the proposal, according to David Gagne, KSC student and Board of Trustees member.

The Plymouth State College Student Senate passed a similar proposal last year which was tabled by the Board of Trustees. Debbie Nuehauser, president of the Keene State Student Council, reported that discussion between PSC, New England College and the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission has shown the commission in favor of the on-campus clubs.

"They see it as curbing drunken driving of some college students," she said.

She also said that the commission favored the "non-profit aspect of the clubs." The money made in the clubs, according to the current proposals, would help fund the student unions of the two schools.

Sources at Keene State College say that the only real conflict is where the pub will be located, as there is some objection to placing the club in the "already over-crowded Student Union building."

Possibly, this problem will be worked out when the proposition is sent to the Student Union Board prior to its acceptance or rejection by the college president.

# komment from kathy

It was confusing to pick up the last Dolphin and find my name listed as News Editor, especially since I had written and edited nothing in that issue.

Several articles were credited to "News Editor", so I'd like to inform the student body that Clifford Clark performed the functions of the News Editor in that issue. He is now the Features Editor, so this Dolphin is the first in which I am fulfilling my duties as News Editor.

I'm hoping to achieve something by taking on this position. What it is, I'm not sure of yet. I would like to try to keep the people of SICC informed concerning happenings on campus and in the community itself. That's a large responsibility, and if I can cover half of that, I'll be happy. There's a lot more going on than the microcosm of SICC, though. Everything that happens everywhere affects us, and though my title implies that I am only responsible for school events, I must step out of that rigid definition to report on the "outside world", as Cliff did in the last two issues of the Dolphin.

I realize that people reading this paper will usually scan the headlines on the first few pages, then discard it. I'm fully aware of the miserable apathy of the students on this campus. Until this semester, I was a member of the uninvolved masses. But I grew to care about which way this school goes. I know about all the people hanging out, not knowing their asses from their elbows, who make the difference between an active, functioning student body, and an uncaring, bored bunch of people smoking dope in the lounge. This college is going through a lot of changes, though not too many people realize it.

You should know that I can't be in fifty places at once. You should also know that I have exams to study for and papers to write, just like you. If you think you'd like to help me out in keeping our microcosm informed, come by the Dolphin office. If you know of any events, on and off the campus, that concern the people of SICC, write about it, or tell me about it. The office is in C-132. Stop by any time. If I'm not there, leave any articles or messages in my box.

The responsibility for the news in the Dolphin lies with you, as well as with me. Those of you who understand this and want to help, please visit me and we'll talk about it. Thanks!

Kathy Daniusis  
News Editor

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Ford Foundation and the National Fellowships Fund are pleased to announce the following programs for minority students for the 1973 - 1974 year:

- Graduate Fellowships for American Indians
- Graduate Fellowships for Black Americans
- Graduate Fellowships for Mexican Americans
- Graduate Fellowships for Puerto Ricans

These Fellowship programs are for students (a) who plan to pursue full-time study toward the doctoral degree in the Arts or Sciences or (b) who hold a first post-baccalaureate professional degree--such as the MBA, MPA, MSW or M.Ed.-- and plan to continue on to the doctoral degree in preparation for a career in higher education. These fellowships provide assistance up to maximum of four years and are available as Course of Study Awards or Dissertation Awards.

Our immediate concern is to inform interested persons about the available fellowships and to encourage those who are eligible to apply. However, applicants must act quickly to meet deadlines. The enclosed announcements are for your information and appropriate circulation.

Should you require additional information or announcements, we will be glad to provide them.

## EXPERIMENTAL FRESHMAN STUDIES PROGRAM

Your associate degree doesn't necessarily mean sitting through a bunch of irrelevant and boring courses, simple because they're "required". There are now several experimental programs here at SICC that provide another route to the associate degree. These are College Discovery, PCA (Performing and Creative Arts), Circle 73, and the Place. Each one is different, but they often collaborate on courses. Students follow the Comprehensive Curriculum in lieu of the regular degree programs. This curriculum has less restrictions, so that students may take more courses related to their main area of interest, and there are more free electives to experiment with other interests.

The differences between the experimental curriculum and the regular curriculums are:

- 1) The comprehensive Curriculum
- 2) Team-taught inter-disciplinary courses
- 3) More students involved in creating new courses
- 4) more individual and group guidance
- 5) a program tailored to the individual needs of students.

Subjects like Writings By Women, Descriptive Writing, Biology and Ecology, and Afro-American Arts Workshop are just a few of the many and diverse courses offered in the experimental program.

To be eligible to enter the program, a student must have completed less than 35 credits. If you are interested, you can visit Dean Henry Harris, director of the experimental program, in room A-102, or any of the individual program directors. These are:

- Dean Joseph Harris - College Discovery (H-11)
- Dr. Mortimer Schiff - PCA (H-6)
- Prof. Steven Zwerling - Circle 73 (T-30)
- Dr. Rosalie Reich - The Place (H-7)

Kathy Daniusis

# REMEMBER

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

## THE ISLAND: BEING SOLD CHEAP?

Staten Islands' acres are going like hot cakes and selling like crepes but to whom and for what purposes are an entirely different matter. Sure, well all believe in seizing opportunity when it beckons, but ruthlessness seems flagrantly apparent here.

Staten Island, the last oasis of open space in a desert of concrete and assembly-lines houses within the five boroughs, now is being exploited to the fullest extent. One would almost believe, were one an itinerant stranger, that this island was a gold mine, or full of frantic hopefuls trying to strike oil.

No one seems to be able to dig up the soil, cut down the trees, and render the roads in disrepair, while awaiting "rejuvenation" quite fast enough. Within commuting distance to Manhattan, yet suburban in quality, the island offers the commuter many advantages. However, continuing in the present trend, the island may be the paramount breeding ground for those very things the commuter hoped to escape by settling here. Traffic jams, noise, tiny backyards, and inadequate parking space are the ills which are worsening at an alarmingly fast rate.

One takes care of the place where one must live everyday. If it has personal value, if one takes pride in living there, one has a stake in its future and upkeep. The island is being sold to those who only work here, building and tearing down and leaving at night to go to their homes off the Island. They are here to make two fast bucks and whenever possible this will be done without concern about infringement of basic human aesthetic values such as sweet air and quiet nights when birds can be heard without the competition of blaring horns and fire-engine sirens.

The epitome of complete exploitation, Manhattan, is a pig sty, for the majority of the people who work, eat, litter, and carry on any business there do not have to wallow in its filth at five o'clock; A ride on the Long Island Railroad returns them to their clean homes. Were the situation different and only those who worked there, lived there, it would have remained a clean and decent place to live. The wealthiest in N.Y., whose penthouse apartments escape and isolate the dweller from the filth below, are vacant the greater part of the year. Manhattan is for money, not living, and those who can, "take the money and run", leaving the city to those poor unfortunates, "prisoners of Second Avenue", who cannot afford to vacation elsewhere.

The land must come back to the people. It must reflect the desires of the community rather than the arbitrary planning of contractors whose sole concern is profit. The people must exert some power over the place in which they live in order to retain its personal value for them. If the land does not return to the people directly, it must do so indirectly through zoning and construction legislation. As of now, Staten Islanders have surrendered their say to ineffective governmental agencies who have proven detrimentally lenient in pressing changes against land wreckers who clear acres of trees, while drestically inhibiting drainage, and do so indiscriminately. To cite a case in fact, last week Larwin Northeast Inc., the developer of the planned 500-home Greenbrook development in Annadale, appeared in Civil Court to answer a charge by the Highway Dept. that it had violated the city's Land Contour Act. The firm cleared the entire 20-acre expanse of trees and undergrowth while holding permits for only about 15% of the land. Two other builders, the Prel Corp. of Saddle Brook, N.J. and Clove Valley Homes of 4063 Amboy Road, Great Kills, were issued violation notices by the Highway Department last month for making what the department said were illegal excavations on Todt Hill and Emerson Hill respectively. Violation notices, rather than summonses, were issued to the two since, under law, a summons can be issued to only a "responsible person" actually on the construction site. Workers or equipment operators do not constitute responsible persons. Thus the situation continues unchecked by the present laws, whose true purposes prove questionable. The situation must first be recognized for what it is, and then dealt with relentlessly, if we are to salvage this land as well as retain the power which is our due as citizens.

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# THE 1972 ELECTION: Opportunity Or Trap

The McGovern candidacy presents radicals with an agonizing dilemma. For many, gone is the resolute sense that national electoral politics offers little in the way of genuine chances for social change. For the first time in more than a decade, significant segments of the new left have ended their self-imposed isolation from the two-party system and have re-entered the electoral arena. To be sure, not all radicals who intend to work for McGovern are acting with the enthusiasm they bring to other crusades. Most activists located in communities, college campuses or work places who are becoming involved in the McGovern campaign profess a great deal of reserve. In the first place, the terrain of conventional political combat is strange to those who had proclaimed "the streets" as the road to revolution in advanced capitalist societies. Secondly, McGovern strains the loyalty of the reluctant militant, even when she/he had fully comprehended his weaknesses or the ephemeral benefits to be derived from his elevation to the Presidency. In particular, the candidate has revealed an alarming propensity to compromise on some of his more "controversial" platforms: he has beaten a full retreat on the early tax proposals; sold out the women's caucus on the abortion issue; rejected the proposals of the welfare rights movement for a guaranteed annual income approaching minimum decency; and finally, he has placed many reservations on his once unqualified pledge to pull U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia. On the last point, candidate McGovern is slowly being driven to the wall by those who have objected to his unilateral withdrawal position on the grounds that it would leave prisoners of war stranded. He now says that troops would remain in the area until the prisoners' release can be negotiated.



These compromises are by no means indications that McGovern lacks political fortitude. On the contrary. He is acting out of a recognition of the imperatives of American electoral politics. Since the Democratic Party is an aggregation of differing and often contradictory class and ideological forces, the standard bearer is obliged to find ways to allay the fears and demands of important elements of his constituency. No candidate could operate otherwise and expect to get elected. Equally important is the need to raise 25-30 million dollars to conduct the campaign, and this fact alone is sufficient to render foolhardy any attempt by the Democratic candidate to insist on genuine income redistribution through confiscatory taxation or a foreign policy that would sacrifice essential corporate interests. Accordingly, Senator McGovern has taken pains to assure the large contributors that he is safe on both issues. Similarly, McGovern's personal views on matters such as homosexuality and abortion are less important than the millions of voters he feels will be estranged by strong positions supporting these issues. Besides, it is not clear that his objection to including them in the Democratic platform is entirely incongruent with the concept of local self-determination.

The Eagleton affair certainly revealed George McGovern at his best and at his worst. It illustrated that the man was sensitive to the horrendous implications of dropping Eagleton for having been a victim of emotional stress. At the same time, it showed McGovern as a hard-headed politician, fully aware of what he must do in the situation. The calculation was to decide whether more advantages would be gained by showing a degree of courage and retaining the Missouri Senator or whether discretion was ultimately the better part of valor. The choice was clear. Once again, the big city political machines, prominent black politicians, and the friendly press successfully reminded McGovern about the rules of the game. The few who were likely to become disillusioned about McGovern's candidacy were far outweighed by the plethora of big contributors and regional political organizations who rejoiced in the evidence that he could make the hard decisions with a minimum of sentimentality.

Notwithstanding these considerations, midsummer found many radicals prepared to take their places in the McGovern camp. Neither the display of single-mindedness of the newly arrived McGovern machine, nor the left-wing shibboleths of the Sixties eschewing electoral politics, could dissuade them. These people had reached maturity at last. For some, the old sectarianism had to be abandoned in the face of the suffering of the Vietnamese people. Although cynical about McGovern, his pledge to stop the bombing (if not end the war) seemed sufficient to warrant giving up political purity. Another group agrees that McGovern's pledges about the war are subject to change after the heat of battle has cooled and that, as President, he is faced with the grave responsibility of representing "all the people," including the Pentagon. Their reason for supporting him is far more sophisticated: a Republican administration over the past four years has brought more repression than at any time since the McCarthy era. Under the Democrats, it is argued, one can at least expect more room for organizing, a more liberal administration of justice and, most important, a political debate more amenable to the left than under any Republican, especially Nixon. According to this line of thinking, the election of McGovern would result in a more lenient Department of Justice, replacements for Justices Douglas and Marshall consistent with the so-called liberalism of the "Warren Court," and a chance to deal with the problems associated with the issues generally grouped under the rubric of "social priorities." Implicit in this view is that the Angela Davis trial, the Chicago Eight case and the raft of persecutions of anti-war activists, draft enders and deserters from the military forces were products of

the repressive Nixon regime, or at least of the Vietnam war. Radicals, claim those who support McGovern on this basis, need liberals in order to be relevant. They do not question the proposition that McGovern is ultimately not qualitatively different from Nixon. The issue is who is better for us? "McGovern," they say, "will give us four years of space."

The argument for the liberalism of the Democratic Party must confront its own history. Despite the alleged progressivism of the Democrats, the great majority of twentieth-century wars were conducted under their auspices. Moreover, among these were several whose object was to smash national independence movements from without or aid reactionary regimes facing a challenge from within. The list is impressive: the U.S. invasion of Mexico, W.W.I., the first imperialist war, in which the U.S. emerged as the most important military and economic power, and the invasion of the new Soviet regime in Russia in 1920 were all carried out under the Wilson administration; Franklin Roosevelt's administration sent marines to South and Central America several times during the days of the "good neighbor policy," and while there can be disagreement among radicals concerning the validity of the Second World War from a revolutionary point of view, the Democrats were in power at the time; the Korean war was begun under Truman; and the escalation of the Vietnam war was the work of the Kennedy-Johnson administrations, as were the so-called "little" incidents of the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuba blockade, and the marine invasions of Lebanon and the Dominican Republic. The real question is not whether these imperialist acts were peculiar to the Democrats. The issue is whether there is evidence of a split in the ruling class that reflects itself differentially between the two major parties. No doubt there are splits within the largest corporations. The Yankee-cowboy thesis advanced by Carl Oglesby in the mid-Sixties (i.e., that the ruling class is split between the old, East Coast banking interests and a rising new capitalist elite, based largely on oil and defense industries, in the Southwest) was not simply a paranoid projection of childhood images. On specific matters of foreign and domestic policy, contending corporate interests manifest themselves as struggles among politicians and government technocrats. Even on the question of ending the Vietnam war, there have been sharp struggles within the ruling class. Specific beneficiaries of the war have constituted an important restraint on the peace efforts of all Presidents involved in the conflict. But there is ample evidence that Mr. Nixon's own supporters are divided on the issue and that there is no way to discern qualitative differences between the major parties on the basis of intra-corporate rivalry. In fact, it is not unlikely that the most powerful sectors of the corporate bourgeoisie have already rendered their decision that the war must be ended and that decision has little to do with the interests of the Vietnamese people. Prominent among the reasons for believing that the war already constitutes more of a burden than a benefit to U.S. capitalism is the deteriorating position of the dollar on the world market as a result of a growing balance-of-payments deficit generated, in turn, by the high level of U.S. spending abroad. Since multi-national corporate investment cannot be significantly cut back by any U.S. President, nor would he conceive that such reductions were in the national interest, the size of U.S. military "commitments" in Europe, Asia and elsewhere have been selected for reduction. Concomitant with the impending settlement of the Vietnam war have been significant reductions of U.S. troops in NATO countries and insistent Senate demands for reductions of military aid to other parts of the globe, a sentiment resulting less from concern with support for military dictatorships than from the vicissitudes of the international economic situation.

Yet the war goes on. It may be that a McGovern victory would provide the necessary impetus for settling it, if one accepts the theory that the Nixon forces are inescapably compromised by their intransigent policies and virulent coldwar ideology, even if they would like to end the war. This position is at least a reasonable alternative to the argument that a wide schism exists between the two major parties on the issue. But however plausible this hypothesis may seem in the light of Nixon's infamous record of bellicose anti-communism, it is belied by recent moves by the Administration to show its willingness to "normalize" relations with Moscow and Peking. The President has shown a remarkable flexibility in foreign relations and there is little reason to believe that he is incapable of moving swiftly toward a solution in Vietnam if this will serve U.S. corporate needs. Notwithstanding the bombing, there is at least as much evidence that peace is in the making in Vietnam as there is to support a prognosis of endless war in Southeast Asia. The resumption of the Paris negotiations, conversion of NLF military districts to civilian "political" subdivisions, reports in such periodicals as *Le Monde* that the NLF and the North Vietnamese will settle for a cease-fire if the U.S. would insure "that their position would be legalized" and if political action could be guaranteed as a substitute for military action - all these factors point to the seriousness with which the prospects for peace are viewed by both sides. This does not mean that the war will end. The obstacle to a settlement remains the fear of the loss of U.S. hegemony in other parts of the world resulting from an NLF victory. Because of this, it is doubtful that McGovern would be in any better position than Nixon to end the war. The domino theory is more than ideology; it describes the very real nightmare of American foreign policy makers.

It may be objected that McGovern would not be able to renege on his promise to end the war. If he wins, the Vietnam issue could well have been the margin of victory, with his stand on the war overshadowing his defects. In this context, one is reminded of the 1964 election. In that year, President Johnson was supported by a large proportion of the radical and liberal communities on the basis of his promise to refrain from bombing the North and Goldwater was viewed with alarm, much as the Nixon administration is regarded in 1972.

Without entering into gratuitous arguments, there is serious doubt that McGovern can be trusted to keep his campaign promises unless the end of the war is in the cards anyway. President Johnson was not deliberately lying to the American people in 1964, but rather found himself forced to respond to the imperatives inherent in the situation as much as to his own predilections. In the absence of the proper circumstances, McGovern will be similarly vulnerable to all the pressures that have faced Nixon. It is certainly understandable that many have been attracted to his candidacy by his Vietnam position, but it does not follow that, even if elected, he can actually be expected to fulfill his campaign pledge to withdraw U.S. troops from Indochina.

As for the claim that a McGovern administration would produce an appreciably different atmosphere for political dissent, the historical record once more stands in the way of sentiment. Both the Wilson and the Truman administration presided over sweeping anti-Communist repression. Each of their Attorneys General was responsible for jailings, deportations and firings of dissenters. In fact, it was the Harding and the Eisenhower regimes that showed some sensitivity to the improprieties created by the summary denial of civil liberties. Harding granted a pardon to Debs and called a halt to the most severe persecutions of radicals. It was the army which finally stopped the reign of terror initiated by Truman's Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, and Senator Joseph McCarthy, not the liberals who retreated steadily in the wake of the judicial lynching of Communists, the murder of alleged spies and the firing of teachers and factory workers alike. Social Democrats and liberals within trade unions and political groups actually allowed themselves to become instruments of the purges. Nor can more recent history support the contention that the liberal Democrats have been any more tolerant of radicals when their interests were threatened. No civil rights worker active in the Southern movement in the early 1960s can forget the open collusion between Attorney General Robert Kennedy and the state governments which labored so mightily toward efforts of black people to vote, seek economic justice and gain a measure of political power. The 1964 Democratic convention was a model of repressive tolerance. Although the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was accorded every courtesy, its claim to replace the regular Dixiecrat delegation was firmly rejected by liberals. That youth, blacks and women were finally seated at the 1972 convention is a tribute to the development of their movements as much as a recognition by important leaders of the Democratic Party that the price of exclusion was defeat. Even the Republicans reversed their encrusted old-guard alignments to show a symbolic opening to the new constituencies.

But the question of the Nixon administration's handling of political dissent still remains. It is difficult to quarrel with the record: the Nixon administration, together with elements of the old guard of the Democratic urban machine, combined to smash the Black Panther Party and other black activists, and to arrest and jail important anti-war leaders and activists in other movements. Moreover, this administration finally established wage-price controls to curb inflation, a measure that became a thinly disguised repressive effort to keep wages in check. But it simply does not follow that the Democrats would represent a chance to have four more organizing years without the threat of similar reprisals. Just as the militancy of the workers, combined with economic difficulties for corporations, resulted in the current wage freeze, a McGovern administration would be under similar pressure to act swiftly to stabilize the economy by transferring to the workers the burdens of a recession, a gold crisis and other economic problems. Moreover, it cannot be said that McGovern has shown any real propensity to challenge the basic economic program of the Nixon administration, except as regards particular details. On the contrary, he intends to continue the wage-freeze policies, only insisting that he would enforce them better than his opponent.

In short, political repression has occurred to a greater or lesser degree under specific social and economic conditions in the United States, and these conditions have placed their demands on those who wield political authority, regardless of ideological predisposition or party affiliation. The cutback in certain areas of social expenditure under Nixon reflected the precarious state of the economy in the last years of the 1960s, and it must be remembered that many of the reductions were initiated by his Democratic predecessor, who was responding to the same pressures. Among these, the refusal of working-class people to assume increased tax burdens must rank high. Similarly, the wage increases demanded by strike movements among public workers placed severe strains on the public coffers. Since no national administration has dared challenge the tax structure that favors large corporate investors, the fiscal crisis of the impoverished public sector was alleviated by relative cutbacks in funds for those institutions having the task of social control, such as welfare, health and education. At the same time the administration stepped up its pressure against the least compliant groups in the

ulation. Ideological means of social cohesion are promoted in periods of economic expansion, and these include tolerance of opposition to national policy. The use of legal and physical repression is reserved mainly for times when political dissent conforms more accurately to the manifest sickness of the social system. These social patterns are relatively independent of who sits in the White House, although there is no doubt that McGovern would be a more effective instrument of repression than Nixon, owing to his liberal credentials. Such was the case with Franklin Roosevelt, who brooked no opposition to his rearmament policies in 1938-1940. The active co-operation between his administration and legislative committees investigating Communist infiltration was a means to place political dissenters on the defensive while, at the same time, flailing out at the "economic royalists" who thwarted his efforts on behalf of poor and working-class citizens.

There is one issue remaining before passing on to the problem of electoral politics as such. That is the contention that workers and other sectors of the underlying population are involved in the electoral process, and that to refuse to participate in it is an act of political self-isolation, if not political suicide. The presumption here is that workers perceive the results of the elections as immediately relevant to their vital interests, that most of them will vote in November, and that the elections provide a way to reach out with discussions of the crucial issues of our time.

As regards this argument, a careful analysis is required in order to determine precisely which sections of the working class actually do vote. Certainly not young workers, or black workers, or the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers-black or white-in low-paying jobs and industries. The most electorally involved groups of workers are the professional and scientific workers, especially those employed by state bureaucracies and the universities; skilled industrial and service workers; and a large proportion of older workers, who were attracted by the New Deal and remained interested in such questions as taxes, social welfare benefits, and other economic issues. Young industrial workers and blacks have been visibly indifferent to the electoral process. Only George Wallace was able to elicit excitement among some young whites because he articulated their sense of estrangement from the "big guys," the state bureaucracies, and the welfare state. Most workers are wary, if not openly hostile, to politicians and the national political process because they do not trust those who operate within it. Nor can the trade unions' traditional involvement in national politics be equated with the propensities of the rank and file. It is a political fact of life that the leaders of major national unions are no longer able to deliver their memberships an "bloc votes." (It is even rumored that some of them are having difficulty with members of their own families, especially the children and wives.) Finally, the black poor certainly have little reason for enthusiasm in this or any other national election and, accordingly, have shown no change in their attitudes. Despite the hand-wringing of black political leaders, many blacks fail to register and even those who can be convinced to do so exhibit an annoying tendency to stay at home on election day.

Thus, while it would be foolhardy to claim that electoral abstention is a political act when no organized extraparliamentary movement exists to show an alternative, it would be equally incorrect to regard the fact that half the eligible voters have remained absent from the polls as a sign of political ignorance. Rather, those who stay away are making an implicit critique of the whole electoral process; their indifference expresses their reluctance to be drawn into participating in a process in which they remain powerless to affect the things of immediate concern in their lives. It may be argued that the participants, not the abstainers, are the victims of illusion.

The heart of the discussion of electoral politics is not whether McGovern or Nixon will deliver us from our present predicament. I suppose many radicals will be voting for McGovern out of despair rather than conviction. But McGovern is not the answer, nor does the solution to the problem posed by the ample historical evidence of the essential identity between both parties lie in the creation of a new electoral challenge on the national level. Campaigns for a socialist Presidential candidate or for a genuine populist alliance fail to address the central issue: the function of elections in advanced industrial societies. Each of the alternative electoral challenges accepts the grounds of its



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adversaries. They participate in the spectacle of the national elections, haggle for equal time with the major networks, and thus admit to the legitimacy of the process. No person inclined to participate in electoral action can take these alternatives very seriously in a year when the major parties promise to give greater visibility to the issues that propel action of this sort. Everybody knows that neither Spock or Jenness stands a ghost of a chance to make a significant impact in the election. Most sympathetic voters will choose to use their vote to the best effect. They will reason that a vote for a minority candidate is a vote for Nixon and, given the American electoral framework, they are right. As for the Communist candidate Gus Hall, everybody knows that he is running chiefly to give the Communist Party legal status and to take the heat off McGovern, who might be accused of sympathy with their cause if they openly endorsed him.

The national election is part of the spectacle that the U.S. capitalist system requires to reproduce its ideological legitimacy, and McGovern is a brilliant instrument of that reproductive process. Faced with the weakness of the institutions of social reproduction and legitimation such as the family or schools and of traditional ideologies such as religion and patriotism, the national elections take on a huge importance. McGovern's achievement in the spring of 1972 was that he took the activists off the streets and brought them into the convention, while others were freaking out on the beaches and other centers of privatization. His base of middle-class women and youth not only made his candidacy viable but served to repair the Democratic Party. The 1972 elections were instantly transformed from an obvious plebescite for President Nixon's policies into a contest that millions could believe in. The convention proceedings themselves created the forms of participation for erstwhile alienated constituencies, while preserving the substance of traditional politics. The double message of the convention was the rebirth of grass-roots democracy within the prevailing political system and the maintenance of tight authority over the Party from above.

The cruelest illusion sown by the electoral process is the belief in the power of the Presidency. While all other public offices can be shown to be contingent on higher authority, within the office of the Presidency all the influence of the Richest and Most Powerful Country on Earth seems to be concentrated. Thus, while the ritual of voting seems to be endowed with world-historical significance, in reality it only serves to disguise the essential powerlessness of the participant and to obscure the stark reality that the locus of power is not subject to even the plebescitory act of voting.

Underlying the ritualized facade of the electoral system is the fact that the corporations have colonized the federal government and deprived it of many of its autonomous functions. This degradation of the political process and subversion of the public sphere does not consist merely of

the fact that many corporate officials are to be found intermingled with the federal bureaucracy or that they occupy the pinnacles of government authority at the local and national levels. In particular, the state has become a capitalist institution in the even more profound sense that it now functions as investor, businessman, and entrepreneur. At the same time, moreover, the corporations have begun to take on the characteristics of government, inasmuch as they make decisions which go far beyond the actual disposition of the productive resources at their command and hence are properly "public" in character. The sovereignty of the state is "at bay" in the wake of the emergence of the multi-national corporation as a characteristic institution of late capitalism. The state itself, formerly a co-ordinator of bourgeois interests, is now relegated to the position of bystander as the basic decisions concerning the international economic and political scene are made in other circles.

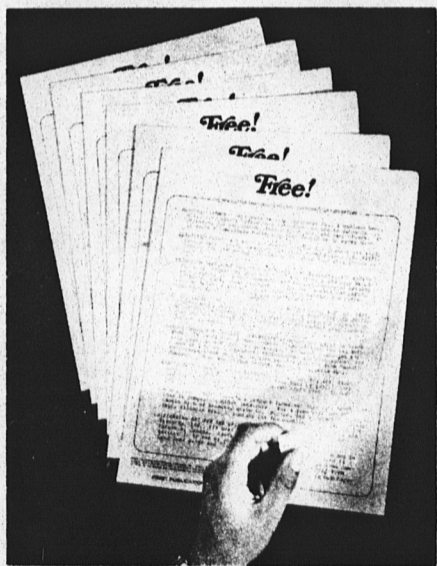
The rituals of participation must be justified on grounds other than their direct influence on high policy. Any President faces the same structural constraints on his power. Even the executive branch of government is rarely under his direct control. The selection of cabinet officials is neither arbitrary nor deeply partisan, except in some areas such as the Labor Department, where trade-union influence on the selection of high officials is considerable in a Democratic administration. For example, McGovern may fervently desire a substantial reduction of military expenditures, but whether such a cut will take place will not ultimately be determined by his original intention but by factors largely beyond his control. Even the "military-industrial complex" that has held the reins of decision-making in this area may be forced to yield to other financial and industrial groups, if the requirements of the international economy dictate changes in the size of these allocations. The struggles between various sections of the capitalist class over such matters are not generally reflected in the platforms of political parties. Congress has usually acted as a rubber stamp in defense spending and there is no sign that the few dissenters to the huge military budget are supported by any sector of the commanding heights of corporate America.

To be sure, it would be a serious error to claim that national elections are "just" symbolic acts of affirmation of the corporate state. Symbolic politics is an important integrative mechanism for the repair of a society rent with contradictions. Since the elections provide a mandate for the continuation of the whole corporate system, not just the particular government in power, voting reinforces and affirms the internalization of domination within the underlying population.

The material base of this internalization of authority is the real power of the state in the daily lives of most persons. Apart from its repressive function, which reinforces domination from above, millions of Americans depend on "the state" for their livelihood. Millions of workers are employed in public bureaucracies, millions more are on various forms of certified public welfare, and at least 21 million Americans receive social security and other kinds of old-age pensions, which appear as benefits from the state, the corporations or the unions but which in fact are merely administered by these institutions. Pensions are accumulated in lieu of direct wage payments, but the administrative role of public agencies often obscures this fact (or the reality that taxes on wages and salaries are the chief sources of public employment).

THIS WEEKS  
CROSSWORD ANSWER

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# inside america's vietnam policy

On 11/13/66 in response to Bertrand Russel's appeal, personalities of varied political convictions from different countries met in London and decided to form an International War Crimes Tribunal. The questions to be answered were as follows:

1. Has the U.S. government and Australia, New Zealand and S. Korea committed aggression in the sense of international law?
2. Has the American army used or experimented with new weapons prohibited by the laws of war (gas, special chemicals etc.)
3. Has there been and if so what scale, intentional bombings of purely civilian installations, hospitals, schools, sanatoriums, dams, etc?
4. Are vietnamese prisoners subjected to inhumane treatment forbidden by the laws of war including war and mutilation?
5. Have there been unjustifiable reprisals against the civilian population, namely the execution of hostages? Has there been creation of hard labor camps, deportation of the population or other acts tending towards the extermination of the population which can legally be called genocide?

A little history from the Tribunal - The U.S. became interested in Vietnam at the end of WWII and its policy became unquestionably aggressive from 1950 onwards. The U.S. had and still has a purpose "To maintain in the Capitalistic sphere a country not recognized as Yalta as a zone of Soviet influence, and to contain, according to the Domino Theory, revolution in Asia within the borders of China. The U.S. gave France \$1,450 million from 1950 up to The Geneva Accords (1954).

The Geneva Accord provided for (1) facilitation of suspension of hostilities, a demarcation line between North and South of Vietnam - but provisional and intended only to permit the withdrawal of the 2 parties.

Article 1 - "The Military demarcation is a provisional line and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or a territorial boundary. The accords also provided for general elections in the North as well as the South in July 1956 for reunification of the country. The Accords further prohibited "introduction into Vietnam of reinforcements, arms, munitions and other war material, (aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance, jet engines, jet weapons and armored vehicles). Also "Each party undertakes to refrain from any reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the hostilities, and to guarantee their democratic liberties."

The U.S. refused to sign The Geneva Accords. WHY!!! The Tribunal's judgement accused the U.S. of violation in 4 essential points:

1. Americans implanted themselves militarily in S. Vietnam. From 1955 onwards, under the pretext of an "economic agreement" the U.S. reinforced the military potential of Dau Dai Gov't; consequently an American military command and enormous military forces were placed in Vietnam contrary to the provisions for military withdrawal in The Accords.

2. The Accords barely signed they sought after former resistants to French colonialism (this is after the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu by the Vietnamese People) by means of the S. Vietnamese gov't which the U.S. controlled and inflicted large scale reprisals against these resistants in spite of the ban which the Accords stipulated.

3&4. In considering the demarcation line between the 2 countries as a definite political boundary and preventing elections, the (the U.S. and the Bau Dai regime) constituted the South of Vietnam as a separate state in direct and blatant disregard to the Accords.

Eisenhower admits "possibly 80% of the population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh as their leader rather than Bau Dai.

The Tribunal concluded since the U.S. split the country at the 17th parallel under the pretext of safeguarding the "independence of S. Vietnam" that "the responsibility for the passage of the state of war falls upon the U.S."

The Tribunal showed that (1) between March & December 1965 more than 500 aerial attacks and from February to September 1966 more than 1,000 air raids were undoubtedly directed against dikes and hydraulic structures and not military objectives. That (2) 95 medical institutions and hospitals were bombed in February 1967. One of the most nauseating examples of American Brutality was 6 air raids on a world known leper colony "Quihn Lap" and the machine gunning of lepers fleeing the burning research center by American gunners. (3) 391 schools were destroyed from August 5, 1964 to March 1967. American pilots are known to have machine gunned children running from the schools after they had been bombed. (4) 80 churches and 30 pagodas had been attached or destroyed. Many priests homes and church goers were slaughtered, 72 in 1 church raid of Kien Trung 4/22/66. (5) Populous places and industrial districts, whole cities and villages, agricultural cooperatives and food production plants underwent intensive bombing without military objectives being near. One city Thanh Hao was bombed 70 times. The nearest military objective was 8 Kilometers away. Slightly off target you might say! Air raids are always preceded by reconnaissance flights, so the intent of the bombings were well pointed out by the Tribunal. Anti personnel bombs (designed and effective in ripping only through the human body) were dropped in cities by my country.

The U.S. on two occasions was asked by the Tribunal to send a qualified representative but the government apparently saw fit to keep dropping their bombs on women and children and not waste the time sending a representative to the Tribunal. Incidentally I would like to point out that committes and delegates were sent to Vietnam by the Tribunal and recorded the information I just reported to you.

The scientific commission of the Tribunal established the use of the following gases by the U.S.: CN, DM, DN-DM, C5 quite often used in bombing shelters used by the people during bombings. Minute doses of these gases killed monkeys in 25 minutes. With the use of defobombs, napalm, and phosphorus bombs against the population rendered victims invalids for life, and ecologically destroying Vietnam. Prisoners were beaten, field telephones were connected to prisoners sexual organs for information, 16 year old girls were gassed in tunnels one of which died after being gassed because she was refused medical help. Wounded enemies would often be left in the field unattended medically or quite often "finished off" by American soldiers. People who had fought against the French would be imprisoned for life. Numerous American sources gave proportions of 10 civilian dead for 1 evening. From 1961 to 1964 160,000 Vietnamese were dead, from 1964 to 1966 415,000 dead. Since the war began at least 250,000 children have died in Vietnam, 750,000 others have been wounded or permanently mutilated.

placed in locations where the Americans needed assurance that the enemy wouldn't bomb that strategic area which avoided any population increase due to males and females being split up. Women and young girls were often forced to become prostitutes in order to survive.

The Nuremberg Tribunal and the 1948 International Convention on Genocide had sighted crimes against humanity as genocide. Article 2 of the Convention defines genocide:

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnic, racial, or religious group, as such:

- a) Kill members of the group.
- b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.
- c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.
- d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.
- e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

After its executive president Jean Paul Sartre had read the following analysis on genocide, the Tribunal unanimously declared the United States guilty of the crime of genocide against the Vietnamese people.

This information was accumulated as of 1967. Need I say whats happened since then!

Clifford Clark

Clifford Clark

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## STRIKE AGAINST

**THE MILITARY RECRUITERS**  
Come to meeting of Student Gov't. Wed. Nov. 1 at 1:30 in auditorium!!!

### ON TO NOV. 4!

Meet at Broadway & 106th St. at Noon  
March to Lewisohn Stadium at City College

On Nov. 4 a new kind of demonstration is being called. It won't be a campus based moratorium but will be led by 3rd world and working-class organizations. It's not built around a single issue or single demand but links up the Vietnam war with the struggles of oppressed peoples at home. This demonstration represents a new force coming together. A force that can really change the country and the world. This demonstration represents a new force coming together. A force that can really change the country and the world. A force independent of any ruling-class candidates.

Nov. 4 means mass action on concrete things that effect our lives. Nov. 4 means mass militance is the main strategy for defeating the policies of war, racism and exploitation. Nov. 4 means Black, Brown, Asian and white people must unite. Nov. 4 means students can really fight in a meaningful way with oppressed peoples. Nov. 4 means Fight Back.

continued from page 12

In subjective summary it would appear that this constitution in general was drawn up with the facilitation of democratic student oriented involvement being manifest.

My basic disagreements have been stated in the previous paragraphs and these (if the student senate judges appropriate) can be amended via Article VI.

I would personally find it wasteful, indulgent, detrimental and misguided to see alot of energy disseminated in the persuance of either rewriting or protesting this document. It can be utilized effeciently in its basic current form.

As I mentioned earlier centralization of any magnitude leaves me skeptical and scratinous. The President's power in this constitution has been diminished. If the Senate feels there is an unhealthy abundance of executive centralization, AMEND IT.

Should the student body yet prove apathetic (and indications are that they will) then they are responsible for squandering their opportunity to judiciously exercise their rights via the constituency groups and their elected representatives. This in essence negates the utilization of any constitution regardless of the inherent assets it might have.

Good luck to the student government for beauricratic bullshit is an omni present undeniably existent phenomena. We either deal with it (as it is) and effect change with the investment of much time, energy and patience or we bitch, moan and groan getting nothing or less. Most prefer ignorance or the bitch moan groan syndrome. Concurrent with these attitudes are the erosion of our Bill of Rights.

Clifford Clark

### STUDENT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

#### MILITARY OFF CAMPUS

On Oct. 25 Student Gov't. resolved, with a vote of 14-3 that:

- A. All military recruiting on this campus be cancelled.
- B. All future military recruiting on this campus be cancelled.
- C. Outside recruiting shall be cleared through the Student Senate.

The resolution was moved by Larian Angelo, seconded by Joe Hamill, and introduced by the coalition.

1. Mary DeRosa	.....	Yes
2. Andrew Ungar	.....	Yes
3. Larian Angelo	.....	Yes
4. Walter Agugustono	.....	Yes
5. Jeffrey Hunt	.....	Absent
6. Kenneth Herzug	.....	Yes
7. Leona Sanders	.....	Yes
8. Sandy Heard	.....	Absent
9. Ellen Walsh	.....	Yes
10. Susan Smith	.....	Yes
11. Peter Riggi	.....	No
12. Thomas Nugent	.....	Yes
13. Orchid Johnson	.....	Yes
14. Pat Battista	.....	Yes
15. Joe Hamill	.....	Yes
16. Ed Jagacki	.....	Yes
17. Joann Bar	.....	Absent
18. Steve Barone	.....	Abstain
19. Stephanie Greene	.....	No
20. Bob Sarlo	.....	Yes
Pres. Sidney Kitain	.....	No

Resolution Passed

#### INSTRUCTOR MAY LOSE JOB BECAUSE OF ALL A-GRADING SYSTEM

Seattle, Washington (CPS)-- The University of Washington administration has begun proceedings to rid the school of an academic scourge: an instructor who gives all "A's."

Dr. Jeff Morris gave every one of the 675 students in his introductory economics class the top grade.

Defending his grading policy, Morris claimed that "Grades destroy real incentive to learn,

force students to treat their teachers as cops, and alienate students from each other by fostering competition and discouraging cooperation."

Many of Morris' students have joined him in his fight to keep his job. The mellow atmosphere in his classes, they say, is much more conducive to learning than the usual tension-filled, terror-stricken lecture halls.

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**LAR LUBOVITCH COMPANY  
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ACADEMY**

The Lar Lubovitch Dance Company will open the 1972-73 season of dance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music October 31, November 1, 3, 4 and 5 in the Opera House of the Academy. This marks the company's first major appearance in one of New York's leading dance centers. Two New York Premieres will be presented in Brooklyn, "The Time Before The Time After (After The Time Before)" featuring Lubovitch and Jeanne Solan and "Joy of Man's Desiring", music by Bach, choreography by Lubovitch. Formed in 1968 by Lar Lubovitch, the company has performed at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, and at the Ravinia Festival in Chicago. Following its appearance in Brooklyn, the company embarks on its first nation-wide tour including Los Angeles, Denver and Minneapolis, and, later in the year, returns to Europe for its

first extensive overseas tour. Lar Lubovitch, one of America's foremost young choreographers, will choreograph for the American Ballet Theatre and the Cullberg Ballet in Sweden this year. He has created works for such groups as the Gulbenkian Ballet in Lisbon, the National Ballet of Holland, France's Ballet Theatre Contemporain and, most recently, Ballet Rambert in London. As a dancer, Mr. Lubovitch has performed with the companies of Glen Tetley, John Butler, Pearl Lang and with the Harkness Ballet. He has studied with Antony Tudor, Louis Horst, Anna Sokolow and Martha Graham. Mr. Lubovitch holds the Guggenheim Fellowship in Choreography for 1972-73. Tickets are \$6.50, 5.50, 4.00 and 3.00 and can be purchased at A&S, Bloomingdale's, Ticketron and BAM box office. For reservations call 783-2434.

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**POETRY  
NEEDED**

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 writtens by unknowns."

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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.

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 mname '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."

**WHY IS  
STUDENT GOVERNMENT  
SCREWING THE DOLPHIN**

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For many Americans, the crucial issue in the coming election is ending the war in Vietnam.

This is the third in a series of ads published by Peace Alert USA in newspapers from coast to coast to permit hundreds of thousands of Americans to vote on the single question: "Should Congress end the war by cutting off the funds?"

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**STUDENT JOBS AVAILABLE  
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Winter student jobs are immediately available in Europe-as well as a large selection of jobs for next summer. This means that any student who is willing to work can easily earn back the \$175 round-trip Youth Fare being offered by most major airlines. And a few more weeks on the job earns money for traveling around Europe.

Winter jobs are in ski resorts in Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria. Summer jobs are in resorts, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, shops, and on farms in Switzerland, Germany, France, England, Spain, Austria and a few other countries. Many jobs such as hotel work in Switzerland, farm work in France, etc. do not require previous experience or any knowledge of a foreign language. However, to make certain every student gets off to his job on the right foot, the Student Overseas Services, a Luxembourg Student organization, provides an orientation in Europe.

Jobs, work permits, and other papers are issued to students on a first come, first served basis. Although jobs are immediately available, applications should be submitted far enough in advance to allow SOS ample time to obtain the necessary permits and papers. Interested students may obtain an application form, 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 air mail postage from Europe) to: Placement Officer, Student Overseas Services, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg - Europe.

**MISSING  
ISSUE(S)**