



MERRY OLD PHOENIX

Vol. XIX No. 6

Published by the students of Staten Island Community College

Thursday, December 21, 1972

MERRY WHAT??



THE STAFF

HAPPY HOLIDAYS



STUDENT CENTER COMMISSION ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

JANUARY, 1973

Monday	1	New Year's Day — Holiday	
Tuesday	2	Testing (no classes)	Theater
Wednesday	3	(no classes) Basketball — Bronx vs. Home 8:00 pm	Gym
Thursday	4	Final Exams (Jan. 4-11) (Thurs. to Thurs.)	
Friday	5	Final Exams	
Saturday	6	S.I. Children's Theater 8:30 am — 4:00 pm. Final Exams	Theater
Sunday	7	S.I. Children's Theater 1-5 pm.	Theater
Monday	8	Final Exams	
Tuesday	9	Final Exams	
Wednesday	10	Final Exams	
Thursday	11	Cake Sale for Orphans Fund 11:00 am — 3:00 pm. Final Exams	"C" Bldg.
Friday	12	Film — pm — S.I. Museum Cake Sale — Orphans Fund — 11-3 pm	Theater "C" Bldg.
Monday	15	Human Rights Day, (no classes)	
Tuesday	16	Last Day for filing application for admission as matriculated student in Fall 1973 semester.	
Friday	19	Basketball NYCC/BALTIMORE vs. Home 7 pm Basketball SICC/CATONVILLE vs. Home 9 pm	
Saturday	20	Basketball SICC/BALTIMORE vs. Home 7 pm Basketball NYC/CATONVILLE vs. Home 9 pm	
Monday	22	Basketball Westchester C.C. vs. Home 8 pm	
Thursday	25	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2	
Friday	26	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2	
Saturday	27	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2 Boy Scouts pm	Theater
Monday	29	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2	
Tuesday	30	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2	
Wednesday	31	Registration — Jan. 25-Feb. 2	

EDITORIAL

"And So This Is Christmas And What Have We Done?"

On behalf of myself I would like to wish everyone that celebrates seasonal mystical rites the best of holiday wishes. All over this country and in other parts of the world people are celebrating some sort of holiday happiness. I won't go into that rap about how it should last all year round because everyone must have someone or something to hate in order to reinforce that schizophrenic madness known as human behavior. What I would like to discuss is what has been on my mind for a long time. Isn't it time we got rid of Christmas? This being the time of reflection and introspect, why not concentrate our energies on the abolition of that mass hypnotic known as Christmas? You may believe that this is insane due to the fact that Christmas is tradition in the Christian segment of our society and should therefore be maintained as should poverty, racism, illiteracy and the war. However, just because it is a tradition is all the more reason for its elimination. Who would be the first to proclaim gaiety in the face of adversity but the fool. If you were a heavy smoker and found out it was bad for your health would not you suspend such an indulgence? Being rational you must agree that continual flagrant neglect of this hypocritical practice shows man a mere imbecile incapable of change. Man is made to hate and kill. It is beyond his capabilities to live in harmony and peaceful co-existence. So why do we continue in this practice of quasi harmony once a year around this time? Most probably it is a sickness too long neglected. If we continue with our present course we are sure to perish.

If you feel as I do and wish to set things right. If you believe that Xmas has evolved into a capitalistic extension of Macy's, Gimbels, A&S and other equally evil institutions write your congressman and set him straight. Just let him know that Santa Claus is dead and reviving the dead is an evil and occult practice not to be tolerated.

Seasons Greetings

Curtis Eskew

Editor

DOLPHIN

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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.

what's good for himself politically.

I am sure the courts will see this. But we need all the support of every student from every C.U.N.Y. College in New York.

How do we need your support?

a. Write to the Judge in question. Judge "Barlow" Rich. Coun. Supreme Court.

b. Write to the Board of Higher Education, c/o Chancellor, Kibbee 380 E. 80th St.

c. Write to the N.Y. Times and other papers.

d. Write to the University Senate, c/o Allan Shark 380 E. 80th St.

e. Write to Dr. Birenbaum and/or let him know we don't like what he's doing.

f. Come to the Hearing Dec. 15, 9:30 am at Rich. County Supreme Court House. Fri.

If he could win this case, then every college president will take their turn in setting up their own dictatorial laws on the students.

If we the students win, then there will never be another president of a college to try such a brazen act of impudence and complete disregard for our inherent rights as students, who now have the vote in America.

STAND UP AND FIGHT FOR YOUR INHERENT RIGHTS

SIDNEY KITAIN
PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT
GOV'T

TO: Dr. W.H. Birenbaum,
President of Staten Island Community College
and
The Student Senate of the Student Government
Association

Please be informed that we represent Mr. Sidney Kitain, President of S.I.C.C. Daay Session Student Government Association.

We have been asked by our client to express our views on a few issues now being considered by the Student Government. Our opinions are as follows:

1. The resolution of the Student Senate passed on Nov. 20, 1972, interpreting the Constitution, is contrary to the laws of the State of New York. Section 41 of the New York General Construction Law provides that the words "whole number" mean the total number which a board, commission, body or other group of persons or officers would have were there no vacancies

The interpretation of the Senate is also contrary to the construction under Robert's Rules of Order.

2. Furthermore, recall procedures

must be held in accordance with the Federal Constitutional Requirements of Due Process. Under Sec. 15.1 of Article XV of the BHE By-Laws Every organization or association shall obey the laws of the City, State, and nation.

Due Process under the Federal Constitution requires a hearing at which the "defendant" has the right to call and cross-examine witnesses. He also has the right to counsel.

3. We furthermore feel that to continually subject Mr. Kitain to the same charges after the resolution failed twice to carry is subjecting him to harassment and is in violation of his Constitutional right not to be subject to double jeopardy.

4. Any person or Senator who makes false statements about Mr. Kitain, his actions, or his character, which cannot be proved true in a court of law is subjecting himself to a suit in libel and/or slander.

Furthermore, we feel that the Student Senate and the Community College is a body or officer of the State of New York and any decision contrary to law can be appealed to the State Supreme Court under Article 78 of the N.Y. Civil Practice Law and Rules.

Sincerely,
David Goldfarb
Staff Attorney

I HAVE TAKEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE INTO SUPREMACY, (RICHMOND COUNTY) IN THE NAME OF THE STUDENTS OF THIS COLLEGE.

I HAVE CHARGED DR. BIRENBAUM WITH VIOLATING THE SPIRIT & LETTER OF THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY-LAWS, ARTICLE 15.0 II. FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. Dictatorially forcing us to ratify his constitution, if the student gov't., which represents the students want to become legitimized.

2. That we must get 30% to ratify his constitution or we are bound by his veto and must have his signature on all bills, resolutions, and proclamations.

3. That we must demonstrate to him arbitrary, our credibility as to our very nature for existing, before "HE" will allow us to become "DULY ELECTED." Even though, according to the Board of Higher Education By-Laws, all we must do is get 30% participation from the students. We received 35%. (That is, I received 35% which carries the rest of the elected.

4. That Dr. Birenbaum was arbitrary, capricious and contrary to Article 15.0-15 II of the B.H.E. By-Laws.

5. With setting up regulations which usurp our inherent rights as students, and as human beings.

6. That he has a "CHILLING effect on every action of the Senate and Gov't.

HE HAS OFTEN SAID PUBLICLY, THAT HE FEELS THAT HE IS A TYRANT, HOWEVER, HE ADDS, HE INSTINCTIVELY IS A GOOD AND HONEST TYRANT.

HOW IN THE HELL CAN YOU BE A GOOD tyrant. This is the trouble with these type of power hungry dictators. Always doing good for mankind, but just thinking about



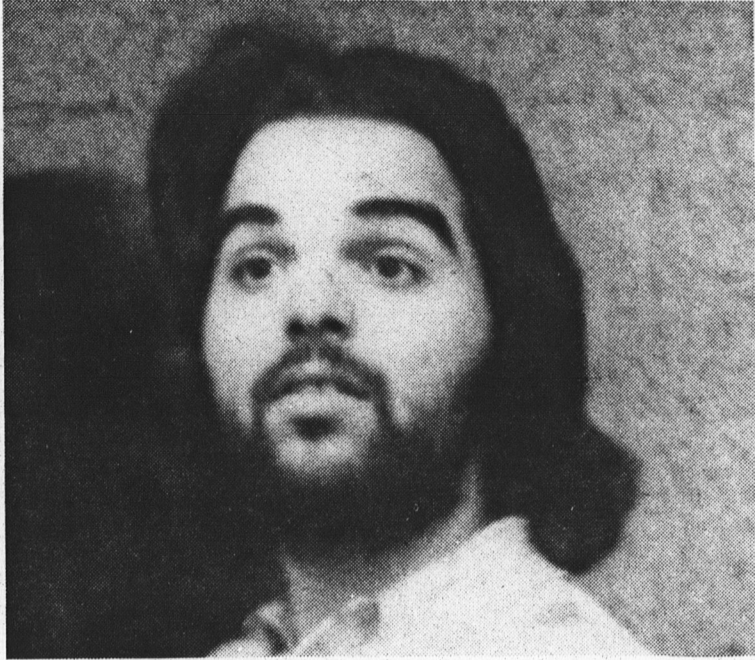


Photo by Irving Sealey

Music Dept?

Hello S.I.C.C. musician. Now that's a switch. Like to pick up some of the dirt that's floating around? Sure you would. What's that you say? You never hear anything either way about the Music Department? Well grab your shovel, and dig in.

What is the Music Department, you ask? Well that's a funny question to start with; but I think I can answer it. There is no real Music Department. It is in reality just a division of a pulse. That pulse is the PCA Department. Don't look so surprised!

You want to know who runs this show? Now that's going to be hard to handle. I have been asking around, and it seems no one is really sure. Sounds a little odd. Well let me try to clear things up a bit. The Music Division (which we'll call it for lack of a better name) makes its requests to a fence. That person takes these needs to administration. Our hands never get dirty. Sounds nice? Well it's not. Who is this mysterious middle man? From what I can gather it is Morty Schiff, who as you probably already know is the chairman of the PCA Department. He must petition administration for funds and other essentials to keep us going. Since he is not a musician, I find it hard to see him acting as an effective representative.

Because we have no representation, our facilities are miserable. I see only two music rooms in this school. How are they supposed to accommodate the two hundred so-called music students? C-136 (the big music room) contains most of the pianos available in the school. It also houses the electronic equipment. To complicate things even more, it takes the brunt of most of the classes offered by the Music Division. Since the occupation of this room is rarely if ever terminated, access to the pianos for practice is virtually impossible. This also lends to a precarious scheduling of classes. Classes are spaced out at sometimes impossible intervals. This makes a perfect waste of time. Since in this free space there is no space.

The other room, B-26, is hardly worth mentioning. Located in the basement of B building, it houses one piano, and enough noise to quell a moderate size vocal ensemble.

The opportunity for solo performances of the less seasoned performers are choked. Only the already experienced get a chance for exposure. If they are lucky. This is due partly to the lack of space, and also the failure of administration to realize the real needs of an upcoming musician. The latter problem moves in progression to other dilemmas. Did you know that our 3 hours 2 credit, Elementary Sight-Singing course is really pre-freshman? Surprised again? Instead of offering other questionable courses, (read letter to editor re. Dolphin Nov. 22, 1971) there should be more time and credit given in the more basic areas? e.g. Sight-Singing and Dictation. Is not reading a prime necessity for a developing musician?

Do you know that all the Rock n Roll ensembles are only transferable as elective credits in most other schools? Why do these courses pre-empt class hours that could be used for foundation music instruction. I'm not saying that these ensembles are not beneficial to an extent and fun for some; but by the same token, could they not be displaced to club hours?

This is a junior college. The purpose of this college should be to prepare you for more serious endeavours. So let us get down to basics.

What we should ask for is not out of reach.

1. (Most Important) The addition of class and practice rooms that are architecturally equipped for music. We must also ask for the deletion of B-26.
2. The Music Division should be given its independence. This way it will be able to operate as a department. Not as a candidate for whatever is up for grabs by the PCA Dept.
3. The institution of a supervised practice room. (e.g. practice modules). Which when not being used for piano classes will be accessible to the students.
4. The introduction of a program for solo performances, (e.g. duets, trios, etc.) under the supervision of an instructor. The program should involve performance on all levels.
5. The review of the comprehensive music concentration by representatives of students and qualified advisors.

I personally would request that the administration and faculty get their brain cells together. Do not use this as a weapon against each other. Realize this as an opportunity to build on one of the most complete and satisfying forms of art. With a little cooperation we can put S.I.C.C.'s music program on a solid foundation. Let us grow!

Dominick T. D'Ambra

CONED, S.I. COMMUNITY COLLEGE WIDEN EMPLOYEES' ROAD TO DEGREE

Spurred by the success of the initial sessions, Staten Island Community College and the Consolidated Edison Company are widening their joint college-level educational program to two additional Cod Ed plants and are considering still another two locations, SICC's President William M. Birenbaum announced today.

More than 100 Con Ed employees are now enrolled in the program, which is designed for skilled workers and first-level supervisors who did not have the opportunity to undertake college courses before starting work with the big utility firm. Created jointly by Dr. Nathan Weiner, head of the Staten Island college's Department of Electrical Technology, Professor John Antonopoulos of SICC and Joe Domenic, Cod Eds college liaison representative, the project initially aims at offering technical and management courses to the Cod Ed workers to prepare them for higher level posts in the company.

Started earlier this fall in the Con Ed Long Island City training center, the SICC/Con Ed program conducted classes for 35 employees over a 13-week period, with each student attending classes in two courses after his regular working hours.

Under the expanded program, classes are starting also at Con Ed plants in the Travis section of Staten Island and at the utility's plant at 708 1st Avenue, in Manhattan. Plans are being made for the additional classes at plants in Flushing and the Bronx.

"Conducting these courses at the various Con Ed locations," said Professor Antonopoulos, coordinator of the program for SICC, "makes it possible for the students to attend classes right at their employment base and eliminates the trip to Staten Island Community College's campus."

Acceptance for enrollment in the program permits the Cod Ed workers to start work toward a two-year degree at SICC or eventually toward a four-year degree from another college of the City University.

Student Tutoring Center Trailer 34

Free Tutoring in All Subjects by your fellow students during your free time.



Photo by Jack Lis

THE BLACKBOARD

by Marty Black



Snap, crackle and pop! The rock 'n' roll revival craze came to Staten Island Community College on the evening of November 17, and I still haven't gotten over it. Talk about Geritol doing something for tired blood, this revival made me feel fifteen years younger, and if I thought the effects would keep up, I would be sure to go to one every week. For months I had been psyching myself for the occasion. "I'm gonna dance, I'm gonna sing, I'm gonna lock arms and sway back and forth, and finally I'm gonna wear my old college sweatshirt," I told everyone for weeks before. They say that most of the time, anticipation is greater than fulfillment. Not on this November 17th.

The show started with a three member act called, "The Angels." Gary Ganim, who was supervisor of our Graphics Center last year, had told me, "Marty, wait until you see the Angels, they're gorgeous." I walked in about thirty seconds late and after hurdling the first row to get to my seat, I looked up and immediately knew what Gary had meant. "Man," I said to myself, "now I know why they call them The Angels." Three girls were performing on stage who instantly gave my usually respectable libido an additional shot of adrenalin.

There they were, eye make-up, teased hair, mascara, and tight fitting outfits which they were half hanging out of, the whole bit. As I was preparing to congratulate myself for the best dollar investment of my life, a sudden series of thoughts occurred to me. What would women's lib think of this? Do I have a right to enjoy this act? Am I a male chauvinist pig if I allow myself to get turned on by this blatant example of commercialized sexual titillation? Fortunately, my hormones answered these questions for me before my mind could work them out. Happily, I was a prisoner to my own undisciplined emotions and I enjoyed every moment of it.

The Angels were girls, whom in my younger more innocent days, my friends and I would have rated 9.9 on a 10 point scale. Although I don't know for sure, I assume guys do not do that type of thing today, or if they do, they certainly do it more discreetly than we did. After all, the fact is times have changed and in my more somber moments I suspect it is for the better. However, on November 17, I felt fifteen again and so I gave The Angels a collective 9.9.

The Angels looked on stage the way I still feel those women whom I am most physically attracted to generally look. As far as I'm concerned, you can keep all those bare footed, sloppily dressed folk singers who look like they just crawled out of bed. I'll take the Angels. I get the feeling that this opinion may not be currently fashionable, but I think hypocrisy should always be unfashionable. In addition to their looks, their dancing contained more moves than have been put on this year by both Larry Brown and O.J. Simpson together, and this, too, did not exactly send me for cover. How good the quality of their musicianship was or whether they can sing at all, I still don't know. When I want singing, I'll go to the Met. I came here because I wanted to be fifteen. The Angels did the trick.

The next act on the bill was Gary U.S. Bonds. He came out looking like Johnny Mathis, dressed like Liberace and performing like a second rate James Brown. However, he soon warmed up and took me right along with him. As soon as Gary got into a late 1950's medley, I was all gone. My wife cringed, the people sitting next to me gave me dirty looks, the friends I had come with snickered, but I couldn't have cared less. Quickly I removed from my pocket the toy screwdriver with the thick handle that I had borrowed from my son's Tonka dump truck and I began to sing along. "Rock Around the Clock," "Blueberry Hill," "A Teenager in Love," I knew them all, and suddenly I was a fifteen year old kid with acne on his face sitting on his bed next to the radio, listening to Allan Freed and wondering why Marilyn Monroe or any other girls for that matter, weren't passionately demanding my attentions.

When U.S. Bonds broke into his version of "Good Gooly, Miss Molly," I could no longer contain myself. Bounce on the seat, move your head, kick your feet, elbow your wife, do anything to feel the spirit. When I was a kid, I just loved Little Richard. In fact, I only had two selections in my record collection, Here's Little Richard Side I, and Here's Little Richard Side II, and did I play them. Finally, I blew the guts out of my folk's hi-fi system to a Little Richard version of a song entitled "True Fine Momma" and my momma closed down my Little Richard collection. On Nov. 17th, not only was I loving the show, I was making up for a lot of lost time I had missed.

Gary Bonds was followed by another all girl group called The Chiffons. For a large part of their act they sang love ballads which were so popular when I was growing up. These were the kind of songs that kids used to go into the bathrooms at Jamaica High to

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Robles: "The robbery of my life"

(These are excerpts from a letter by Richard Robles to David Rothenberg, Executive Director of the Fortune Society.)

What has my life been? From one to 10, "the wonder formative years," I lived on 93rd Street on the East Side with working parents who divorced when I was about five. I was the youngest of three boys. My memories of that time are very dim. I remember watching my parents through a barroom door, dancing. Baby sitters who were learning to cook. There were a series of family fights and one gray, slushy, winter day, my father packed us into a taxicab to my paternal grandmother's house. There was more arguing and I went into a dark, warm boiler-room. It seems I stationed myself there for a few days. I guess I was sort of catatonic. After a while, we were all shipped to my mother, who had re-married a heavy-set, jolly bartender who treated us kids very well. We kids went to school, but with both parents working it wasn't long before we began to play hooky. Myself, I had become used to running in the streets like a nomad kid.

What I most clearly remember is that I slept on a folding cot spring with mattress. And I used to wet the bed (till I was 12), and Jesus!, in the small apartment the smell of urine was overwhelming, and I used to be embarrassed all the time. Every morning I'd wash up before going to school. One day the teacher, a red-haired, coffee-drinking witch, took me into the hallway and said, "You're going to have to wash before coming to school. You stink and the other kids have complained." That's when I really started to play hooky.



Photo by Jim Rossi

In the early '50s was when there were racial gangs. My name, Robles, stuck out with the O'Connors and O'Learys. I got into a fight a week. My brothers were in high school but I was in grade school. I was a tough little bastard—I won every fight. They got their bigger brothers to beat me up and I won some of those. Then they'd double and triplebank me—those I lost. But—I was scared. People were getting stabbed in gang wars and I was mentioned many times. Called "spic." It put a chip on my shoulder. And I couldn't show fear. I think "standing up" became an extreme in me.

Being unable to attend neighborhood dances, etc., and beginning to get interested in girls (I was about 12 or 13), I started to hang out in another neighborhood with older guys and new elements popped up: heavy drinking, everyone drank on the roof, down by the river, etc.—I mean heavy drinking—morning, noon, and night; and drugs. Pills weren't in style yet, '55 and '56, but pot and heroin were around. I played hooky a lot from Stuyvesant and got transferred to Commerce. I was a juvenile delinquent. I was doing what everyone else in the neighborhood was doing.

Then in 1957, I met Dolly—my old lady—and Nathan Delaney and his wife while they were visiting Dolly. Delaney sold me a few bags of reefer.

Then one afternoon I got off the bus at 93rd Street and First Avenue. Standing in the doorway were some four or five guys I had had trouble with from the "spic" era. I had my schoolbooks in my hand. They all approached me—I thought they were going to jump me, but two of them had just gotten off the Rock and somehow were of the opinion that I was dealing smack (I wasn't). Anyway, they asked me to cop for them.

I knew where Delaney lived; I'd gone by there to buy pot—now I went to buy heroin. I turned over the dop and said, like it was no big thing, "Anytime." It was good dope, and they came back two or three times. Delaney said to me, "Come back after you deliver this"—on the fourth or fifth occasion. I came

back because he was bagging some pot out of a pound sack, and he gave me an ounce of pot free, and a bag of heroin (a \$3 bag). Like, I really had mixed emotions. I remember Margie saying, "You've used before, haven't you?" And, damn, me, I had to brag, "Yes, of course," you know, like, "What do you think I am, a kid or something?" Delaney supplied the works. You can imagine my embarrassment when I didn't know what to do with them. So he accommodated me, cooked the junk and hit me (shot it into my vein). "Try it, you'll like it." So I tried it—thought I'd die (ever see that tv commercial?). Man, I puked all over the place.

It was either that day or soon thereafter that Delaney asked me to deal for him. He was going to rent me an apartment and give me the neighborhood—all my school friends, etc. Big money, broods, etc. It turned my head. Suddenly I was a "big man" among the people who'd been calling me "spic." I wasn't using much. Certainly not strung out. In fact, maybe once or twice a month I'd get off. But I read a lot in the New York Daily News about heroin. At that time the Daily News was "advertising" heroin. Telling how good it made the user feel—the euphoria—the "walking on clouds"—how "your problems disappear." I, of course, couldn't relate that to the stuff I was using. In fact, in a twisted sort of a way, I felt cheated, and like that's one reason I continued using. Always searching for euphoria.

Then in April 1958, my brother Michael got killed in an Army parachute jump. We were close. I just can't explain it. He was closer to me than my father. And I was hurting. I used to sleep in the funeral parlor. Wake up from heavy sedation at 4 a.m. and dress and go to the funeral parlor where my mother would find me. We buried my brother and then after the "celebration dinner" I walked the streets. I couldn't understand how the hell the world could go on spinning. I felt completely lost. And in my confusion—I thought of "heroin-euphoria." Heroin—"forget your problems." And I wound up at Delaney's apartment. I shot up and walked some more. I nodded on stoops on different streets, now knowing or caring where I was. A few weeks later I swallowed some pills and out out in the kitchen of my house writing suicide notes. My mother, a former practical nurse, realized it wasn't too serious and put me to bed (as opposed to hospitalization). I woke up a day or two later.

So, I found out I had a habit and I started to steal about once a week, burglary. In January I got busted. They beat my ass and made me confess to—I don't know how many burglaries. I know they had a table full of case folders when they were through with me. And the newspapers reported "over 100 burglaries." I didn't of course. But I never retracted those confessions. I was afraid the court would get mad at me and the parole board when I went for parole. The one I got convicted for, I was guilty of and I did my five years for it and all the cases they accused me of.

I got out of Elmira in June 1963 and got a job as a machinist. Then this case got started and somehow I got dragged into it in 1964. How? The police gave their version. I never game mine. But you wonder about me? I'll tell you, you can find about me from the people who know me—right in the Fortune Society. They've known me in the streets and in prison. I don't think there are many who'll have a bad word against me. I was an "honorable thief" so to speak. I never beat anyone for drugs. In fact, a few girls have asked me to be their pimp, watch their back, and cop for them and they'd take care of my habit. Well, I'm not a pimp, don't want to send girls—not even cold prostitutes—into the streets. Hey, man, frankly, I've got a thing—I've got to be a man. I don't have anything against pimps, it's just that I couldn't see myself doing it—at that time. I'd sooner steal. (Talk about twisted values.)



You know, in retrospect, I don't blame anyone for my addiction and imprisonment. My life wasn't perfect, but that's not my parents' fault. I sort of fell into narcotic addiction out of a need to survive in the environment. At some time, I guess, I could have shown more will power. But, you see, I really didn't think it was so very bad to use drugs. A lot of my friends were doing it and I couldn't condemn them. I guess if there's any excuse (a term I don't like), it's the fact that, because of my nationality, I was unable to hang out with some people, and needing acceptance from some group, I gravitated to a group where the term "spic" meant nothing. That group happened to be a bunch of winos and junkies. (They weren't all completely strung out then.) And, of course, I was led on by Delaney and his wife. He knew what was exciting to a kid and paid me off in that way. One wonders why the police would use this guy—fully well knowing the things he was engaged in. One just wonders.

Delaney's doing very well from what I hear. They got him and her jobs in a hospital. You know, the police received promotions and commendations for their work in this case. The Assistant D.A. who prosecuted me is now head of the Homicide Bureau. I'd like to see them convicted for what they did to me. And in the same prisons I've been in. the prison of losing your family. The prison of losing your woman. The prison of stone, nakedness, and icy winds. The prison of handcuffed beatings, as has happened to me. The prison of the mind.

This isn't a mere five or 10 minutes of terror felt by the victim of a robbery. This is the robbery of my life. For a weapon they used, as some Senator said, "The weapon is terror, more real than a gun, and more deadly, for it kills the mind and spirit with fear."

I might add, if it causes me to commit suicide, it will have killed the body as well.

REPLY BY ROBLES

Dear Sir:

I write in regard to the spotlight which your newspaper has thrown on the injustice and illegal activity the Manhattan District Attorney's office committed in my case ("Richard Robles Deserves His Day in Court"), (Voice, Aug. 3). You have given me hope, I pray it is not a futile hope. But I'm well aware of public apathy, which allowed the injustice to happen to begin with.

Let me state categorically again, as I have so often before in courts, that I did not murder Janice Wylie, nor Emily Hoffert. I do believe that if, at this late date, I was afforded a new, fair trial, I would be able to prove that fact to the satisfaction of any common sense man who was not already prejudiced against me. I would accomplish it by using new evidence that was dug up by writers who investigated this case for the purpose of publishing books. I am not, of course, in any way connected to them.

The Manhattan District Attorney's office is of course opposed to a new trial, or any full hearing for that matter. The reason, they contend, is that I am guilty of the crime. I suggest it is because they are afraid of being revealed.

I note in your August 3 issue District Attorney Hogan is quoted as saying, "If an assistant (district attorney) has criticism of my office, he should bring it to me and not air it on television" (Hogan's Heretics," Voice, Aug. 3). To D.A. Hogan I must say:

Continued on page 7

A Woman's right to Abortion

Well, it's time to play the abortion game again. Right to lifers on the side of the gym. Stay on your side of the half court lines. Pro-abortion people, you go on this die of the half court line. What do you mean, right to lifers? You "can't all fit on your side." Well, OK, since there's so few of the other team here you can use half of their court.

There's a substitute for the basketball in this game. It's the right of a woman to choose the destiny of her own life. The right of a woman to choose her destiny over her own body. It's the right of a woman to choose her own destiny over her own mind.

The right to lifers with three times as many people as you have are dribbling away your rights. And you're letting them do it. And Goddamnit. It's No Game!

However, no one would ever know it from the inactivity of women in uniting against the Catholic church's puritanical onslaught around this campus and elsewhere.

Last year the most liberal abortion law in the United States was repealed. Why? What did you, as a concerned sister, do to stop it?

Governor Rockefeller for the first time in his all too many years in office finally did something. He vetoed the slimly passing repeal for, whatever reasons.



CLIFFORD CLARK

WHAT THE ANTIS HAVE GOING FOR THEM

For those women who are not hip to it, Rockefeller is slated for assimilation into Nixon's rather expensively seasoned cabinet pie. So don't count on him and don't expect the attorney governor, presupposing Rockefeller vacates the governorship, and the repeal bill again carries (which it will!), to veto the bill. Also due to the last election many more conservatives oozed into office. What all this is indicative of, quite simply, is the guaranteed repeal of the abortion law unless.

UNLESS women start understanding and ACTING *Right Away*.

IF YOU'VE HAD AN ABORTION, YOU SHOULD KNOW

Any New York woman who has had an abortion during the last two years is aware of the safety, expediency and lack of travel necessary to secure an abortion here. If a woman has had an abortion performed in New York before it's legalization, certainly she is aware of the serious and often fatal dangers of such clandestine abortions. Each day two American women die for no legitimate reason, due to the complications of such surreptitious abortions.

Men whose wives and girlfriends have had abortions are aware of the necessity and humanitarianess of legalized abortion laws. Public opinion polls have consistently shown that men are as liberal if not more than women on this question. Men must be concerned with the abortion problem also. They are quite obviously half of the involved people, and because of their interests in the health, safety and dignity of their wives and girlfriends.

In a recent Time reported Harris poll, 64% of a nationwide sampling "believe that abortion should not be a matter of law, but should be left to the prospective parents and their doctor."

ARCHAIC STATUTES

In 1962 Sherri Finkbine, a housewife from Arizona who had taken thalidomide, had to travel to Sweden for an abortion because of our archaic 19th century laws. Obviously laws passed in the 1800's when medicine was in no way as technologically advanced as it is today (anesthetics, blood banks and antibiotics are examples), no longer have justification for existence.

AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE

The American Law Institute (A.L.I.) in 1959, in its model penal code recommended that abortion be allowed for "mental and physical health, fetal deformity, rape and incest." It wasn't

A Woman's Right To Choose

much, but it provided a beachhead for the further pursuance of legalized abortions. The first legislative breakthrough occurred in Colorado in 1967. Currently, 4 western states, six southern, one eastern and one midwestern states have A.L.I. reformed laws. It took five years of assembly debate and loss after loss until the reform bill in New York finally passed.

CATHOLIC DEMIGOGERY

The Catholic church's role in previous centuries had been non-committal on abortion; however, some theologians, particularly Roman Catholics, gradually developed concern for the fetus, which manifested in an official anti-abortion policy in 1869. On several occasions when the battle was being waged to repeal New York's 140 year-old abortion law, from the pulpits of 1700 Catholic churches a letter from eight bishops was read to what was an estimated 6,500,000 people, condemning abortion as murder. The church has no legal right to effect legislation due to the separation of power between church and state in the Constitution.

It is quite apparent that the contrary is going and has been going down for almost 200 years. Cardinal Spellman in his advocacy of our Vietnam policy condemned the Geneva Settlement as a sell-out "betraying the sacred trust of our forefathers" to a bunch of "red rulers, godless goons." Robert Sheer's investigations several years ago indicated the American Vietnam Lobby included the Catholic hierarchy. I hope I am not the only one perplexed and skeptical about the Catholic Church's inconsistent philosophy.

WHAT THE ARGUMENT IS NOT ABOUT

Ms. Kimmye Kimmye, executive director of the Association for the Study of Abortion, Inc. (a national association to gather and disseminate information on the subject of abortion) states the following:

"I believe that the abortion arguments are *not* about, or should not be about, are:

- 1.) it is not, yet, about preventing abortions;
- 2) it is not about the war between men and women;
- 3) it is not about murder;
- 4) it is not about eugenics;
- 5) it is not about changing sexual activity or sexual morality;
- 6) it is not about family planning and the population explosion.

The opponents of abortion law reform sometimes talk as if the question were:

Shall there be more or fewer or no abortions? That is not the question for the simple reason that there are at least 1,000,000 abortions done a year in the United States. The question IS whether at least a few of those (or all of them) should be done in the safety of hospitals. Women faced with unwanted pregnancies are going to rid themselves of the pregnancy even at the cost of risking, and perhaps losing their own lives. Two American women a day die unnecessarily from the complications of clandestine abortions. Thus, if the opponenets of abortion law reofrm are successful, there will be no fewer abortions done in the United States—the same number will be done but they will not be done in hospitals. The abortion argument is not, as some neo-feminists would have us believe, about the battle of the sexes; it is not about male oppression of the female!

The abortion law reforms opponents deliberately use the word murder because of the inherent implications we associate with the world. The definition of murder in Websters 7th New Collegiate Dictionary as a noun is 1) "the crime of unlawfully killing a person exp. *with malice or forethought*; as a very 2) to kill (a human being) unlawfully and *with premeditated malice*. The taking of an innocent life is the same argument, candy coated, yet neither has every been or can be substantiated, for malice is not the cause of abortions says Ms. Kimmye.

Eugenics (a science dealing with the improvement of heredity qualities) has no place in the abortion question. The fetal deformity caluse, which in many states is one of the new legally accepted reasons for having an abortion, is not included for the sake of the fetus (which obviously no one can speak for) or for society, but only for the pregnant woman. If a fetus has possibly been damaged by contact with rubella or the german measles, the woman should have the right to bear that child if she so chooses. If on the other hand, she contemplates the possibility of having a deformed infant, and decides not to, she should have her legal right to terminate such a pregnancy accords the executive director.



The proliferation of promiscuity and degradation of sexual morality is a mundanely translucent argument employed by the opponents of legalized abortion in another attempt to create substance for their cause when there is none. Certainly a woman with a puritanical and a parentally taboo background in sexual illiteracy is not going to ignore such indoctrination because of legalized abortion. And, anyway, how have the opponents to these reforms acquired the divine righ to judge people, and tell morality from immorality.

It is difficult to conceive of abortion as the panacea in the regulation of both population control and family size now that science has developed varying contraceptive methods, which are available (but not on the scale necessitated.)

When a woman is confronted with an unwanted pregnancy, only an abortion can consummate the circumstance. The growing consensus of opinion appears to be that restrictive abortion laws are an unjustifiable intrusion on the privacy of the individual and an abrogation of the individual's constitutional rights. These are the issues Ms. Kimmye feels the abortion argument are not about.

ABORTION LEGISLATION

Twenty-one states did not consider any abortion bills in 1967. Three states adopted bills based on the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code that year. Fewer than 15 states by 1968-69 were not considering such legislation.

The laws enacted in Colorado, North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oregon were based on A.L.I.'s Code.

Oregon's statute is more progressive and sensible than the other states' and hopefully will set a precedent in other test cases to come. It embodies provisions from the A.L.I.'s code and incorporates some dialect from the liberal 1967 British Statute, in effect that "In determining whether or not there is substantial risk (to the woman's physical or mental health) account may be taken of the mother's total environment, actual or reasonably foreseeable."

Continued on page 6



COURT CASES

New York's Court of Appeals—the state's highest court—on June 7, 1972, upheld the state's abortion laws in a 5-2 decision on the grounds that "The Constitution does not confer or require legal personality for the unborn."

VIALE FETUS RULINGS

In the case of *Leccese v. McDonough*, Massachusetts highest court ruled on February 7, 1972, that because a fetus not born alive is not a person, damages cannot be recovered against a physician for injuries to such a fetus.

In California, the *Bayer v. Suttle* decision stated that an action for wrongful death of a viable fetus is not maintainable in California because the fetus is not a person.

Florida Supreme Court declared on February 14, 1972, the state's abortion law as unconstitutionally "vague, indefinite and uncertain." The original statute prohibited abortions except to preserve the mother's life. It was found to be "incapable of certain interpretations."

Another effect of the *Florida v. Barquet* case was the dismissal of Shirley Wheeler's conviction on the grounds that she had an abortion of what the state considered "a viable fetus."

In Kansas two restrictive provisions of the state's law were struck down by a three-judge federal court. The court felt that the restrictions were in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. One restriction requires the approval of three doctors, which the court stated that "it's only effect is to classify abortions apart from other medical procedures and to curtail the availability of abortions in derogation of a woman's fundamental right to procure an abortion." In context of the accreditation limitation (abortions formerly could be performed only at hospitals accredited by the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals) the court declared "There is no plausible reason for restricting abortions to JCAH-accredited hospitals when any state licensed, but not accredited, hospital is permitted to perform any number of high risk procedures."

In a federal trial court in Michigan the Royal Oak city ordinance which prohibited billboard advertising of "any information concerning the production or procuring of an abortion was declared unconstitutional in the *Mitchell Family Planning Inc. v. City of Royal Oak* case on January 5, 1972.

In Connecticut (*Abele v. Markle*) a panel of three federal judges ruled on April 18, 1972, that Connecticut's restrictive abortion law was unconstitutional. The panel affirmed the right of a woman to decide whether she will bear a child.

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

In Connecticut, one of the strongest arguments of the Center for Constitutional Rights, advocating abortion repeal there is foundationed on the Fourteenth Amendments "right to liberty." In order to exercise that guarantee a woman must be able to make the most basic decisions about her life. In the case of *Women v. Connecticut*, their argument continues, that an act equally participated in by a man and woman inevitably leaves the woman bearing the responsibility. She of course carries the baby, cares for and raises the child and if the father splits, is then forced to accept the financial hardship incurred, on top of an already unproportional and unjust overburdening. If these laws only force women to suffer then these laws do not give women equal protection under the law. The Center contends that a child that she neither can care for or does not want to care for and that such laws mandate cruel and unusual punishment. The above information was taken from an interview I recorded of Nancy Stearns, a staff lawyer for the Center of Constitutional Rights on WBAI (99.5 FM, which devotes much time each week to abortion and other women's issues). When Nanette Ramone questioned Ms. Stearns on the upcoming move by the right to lifers to appeal New York's abortion law, she stated "I think women in New York

have a whole lot to be worried about." I will elaborate on this problem after a little history of the New York state issue.

In a poll conducted by WCBS-TV, 62% of the New York State residents questioned, supported retention of the law permitting abortion on request. Of these with a Roman Catholic background 45% favor retention of the current law, 58% of that vote was comprised of young Catholics. In a poll conducted by WMBC-TV which included 17 counties of the metropolitan New York area and Fairfield County, Conn. 70% of the residents believe that abortion is a private matter. Of those polled, 70% of the Protestants, 89% of the Jews and 59% of the Catholics supported liberalized abortion laws. Also revealed in the WNBC poll was that only one out of three women polled would consider an abortion herself but two out of three women supported freedom of choice in the issue.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH LAUNCHES ATTACK IN NEW YORK

The Catholic Church began the public repeal campaign in St. Patrick's Cathedral when Cardinal Cooke held a mass to initiate the Catholic attack against abortion. Cardinal Cooke in a letter to all the Catholic churches in the state decried the "human lives taken legally since July 1, 1970, when the New York State abortion law went into effect." "Right to life Sunday" was designated on April 16th 1971 by the Knights of Columbus which led a march down Fifth Avenue of the "anti-freedom-of-choice-groups."

THE PRESIDENT JUMPS IN

On May sixth the President jumped into the ring via a letter to Cardinal Cooke stating "I would personally like to associate myself with the convictions you deeply feel and eloquently express." Presidential aides later attributed the release of the letter as "sloppy staff work" which was not intended to embarrass Governor Rockefeller.

The Assembly in a 79-68, and the Senate in a 30-27 vote passed the repeal bill which was vetoed on May 13th by the governor. After strongly denouncing the "personal vilification and political coercion" which had encompassed the issue in his veto message the governor concluded "I do not believe it right for one group to impose its vision of morality on an entire society."

COMMISSION REPORTS TO PRESIDENT

On March 16th 1972 the Presidential Commission on Population Growth and the American Future recommended that all states follow the example set by New York in its allowance to permit doctors to perform abortions on the patients request. The commission appointed by President Nixon and chaired by John D. Rockefeller 3rd also called for government financed abortion services and abortion coverage in health insurance. The commission also stated its belief that abortion should not be utilized as a primary means of fertility control. The President reviewed the 3 volume text and on May 5th ignored its findings stating that he still regarded "abortion as an unacceptable means of population control" and that he did not support "unrestricted abortion policies." He further stated his belief "in the right of married couples to make these judgments by themselves." The N.Y. Times pointed out in an article by Robert B. Senaple Jr. that the Presidents use of "right" for couples had "a faintly ironic ring" since it was on this basis the commission stated abortion laws should be liberalized. The president never did explain how a couple had the "right" to act on such a decision without liberalized abortion laws.

WHERE ANTI-ABORTIONIST PRESSURE

There are many levels which the anti-abortionists are conducting there efforts. They are exerting a growing influence on state legislatures across the country. In California, Florida, Colorado and Hawaii their activity is focused on repealing already passed, liberalized laws. Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are being subjected to these anti-abortion facets on an attempt to maintain the unhumanitarian and archaic statutes currently on the books.

The right to lifers are creating strongly coercive lobby groups both against abortion and also against any type of birth control information. On one such committee a member who is consider-

ing a bill to stimulate distribution of birth control information has stated "it sounds like a good bill but why have I gotten 3,000 letters against it? . . ."

Most of these organizations are small "grass roots" operations which, in case of crisis are able to muster participation by many thousands of people in times of campaign crisis.

Legislators who have acted to loosen up abortion statutes in some states have admitted that given the pressure in existence now against abortion, their laws would probably not have passed.

Tactics range from mass mailings and personal visits to the legislators to demonstrations and counter demonstrations held in the state capitols. One day last spring lobbying became so intense in the New York Assembly that the speaker barred all lobbyists from the chamber. In New York the major force is the Catholic Church and more than 50 Right to Life groups reporting a following of 200,000 people. Congressman's voting records are circulated throughout the legislature by the Right to Lifers in there extremely intense coercion tactics.

Senator Hugh Fowler a pro-abortion Republican in Colorado expressed a common feeling of pro-abortion legislators when he stated that such people "have been terrorized" out of doing so.

"We get inundated with mail and direct verbal threats of retaliation at the polls," says a Democratic representative from Chicago, Bruce Douglas.

The list of such threats are endless and painstakingly effective. SO WHAT DO WE DO?

"IN SUMMARY"

It has become obvious that abortion reform (with legislators playing the role of amateur doctors and theologians, that debate these topics and project hypotheticals for hours and then often abandon the bill) are not as productive as we would like. Consequently judiciary repeal seems our best hope but we must employ pressures on the legislature on the Abortion Issue since the opponents opposition is so well organized that it demands intervention from pro-abortionists.

It is known that the illegal abortion business has attracted organized crime because of the money involved. Off-track betting was legalized because people could not be stopped from betting, abortion will not stop either, on the grounds of illegality.

In Essence: Do women have the right to procure a safe, expedient and dignified abortion which they will seek out under the very opposite conditions if abortions are illegal?

Does the state have a legitimate right to force women to bear children that they may either want nor that they can provide for, economically, environmentally, physically or mentally?

Also, something must be understood in regards to our classist structure. The utilization of travel to another state presupposes the woman has the bread for transportation. The poor have no such luxury. Travel often makes it impossible for the poor sister to get an abortion.

Abortion opponents often seem to imply that legalized abortion means you must get an abortion if pregnant. Never has anyone

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Oct. 21 NY Abortion Hearing

At Southern University

OPEN LETTER

An Open Letter to the University Community:

Two students were killed at Southern University on November 16th. The circumstances surrounding this tragic incident are clouded, and it may be a long time before the truth is finally known.

However, the senseless killing of students on our nation's campuses must end. Violence in any form cannot be tolerated in the academic community.

In the past, we have had to bear the legacy of death at Orangeburg State, Kent State and Jackson State. Now we must bear the burden of Southern University. It is not easy for any member of the academic community to live with these tragedies.

The killings at Southern University must be condemned as acts of infamy which scar us all.

Let us at the City University resolve ourselves to stand with our academic colleagues at Southern University and throughout the nation to see that there is an end of this senseless violence and killing. This would be the greatest memorial to these fallen students.

Cordially,

Luis Quero Chiesa
Chairman
Board of Higher Education

Nathan Weiner
Chairman
University Faculty Senate

Robert J. Kibbee
Chancellor
City University

Alan R. Shark
Chairman
University Student Senate

Let Him Be—Unnamed

Swinging gates harmonize
Blending softly with blue skies.
Overhead I hear the birds
Singing their song while your words.
They sympathize, causing hot tears to streak
My face, as the gates continue to creak
Leaving me empty, my joy all gone
With only faint hope to carry me on.
I understand—you can't!
The gates still chant.
While you talk endlessly or
What you call "true, lasting love".
Yet, I feel as though I'm playing pretend
Aldribbing my lines (with they not end?)
"You'd better leave!" I hear my conscious voice shout.
And through my density I hear the gates call out,
"No, No! Don't be afraid!"
But it's too late. The gates have decayed
And all that remains is a dim memory
Of a day which will always be
Relived in the retrospect of my fast-fleeing years
Admst the jays and the sorrows and the lingering tears.

Janice Cohen



Two Southern University Professors, Fired in Wake Of Campus Shooting, Bring Suit Against University

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec 4—Two Southern University professors, fired the day after a confrontation between students and law enforcement officers that left two black students dead, today (Monday) filed suit against the Louisiana University in U.S. District Court in Baton Rouge.

The suit brought by Dr. Joseph Johnson and George Baker is being financed by the National Education Association and its state affiliate, the Louisiana Education Association.

Mrs. Catherine Barrett, president of NEA, said the national and state associations are supporting the case "because we believe the crisis and the tragedy on the Southern University campus does not relieve the university administration of its obligation to respect the 14th Amendment rights of teachers to fair and equitable treatment by their employers."

Mrs. Barrett's statement was presented by Helen D. Wise, NEA president-elect, at a news conference this morning in the White House Inn, Baton Rouge, as Dr. Wise announced and discussed the case.

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Baker were accused by SU President G. Leon Netterville Jr. of serving as advisors to dissident students, encouraging students to stay away from class, and neglecting contractual responsibilities on the campus. Dr. Netterville and the Louisiana State Board of Education are named defendants in the case.

The suit seeks restoration of their jobs, together with back pay. Also, sought, from Dr. Netterville, are compensatory damages of \$250,000 for Dr. Johnson and \$125,000 for Mr. Baker.

The plaintiffs are seeking a preliminary injunction restoring them to the university teaching rolls pending the outcome of the suit. Dr. Johnson, who was chairman of the Physics Department, is also asking for a temporary restraining order requiring the defendants to grant him immediate access to his office and laboratories.

The complaint charges that, prior to dismissal, Johnson and

Baker were neither provided with a specification of the charges against them nor given a hearing satisfying the minimal requirements of procedural due process. They were notified on Nov. 17 that their employment was being terminated that same day.

Under a Louisiana statute, the suit charges, the two professors are ineligible for employment by any state-owned institution of higher learning for one year from their dismissal.

Denied access to the campus, the plaintiffs claim, their ability to demonstrate competence as teachers and scholars has been impaired. Dr. Johnson further asserts that, being locked out of his office and laboratories where his scholarly materials and writings are kept, he could not meet a federal deadline in fulfillment of a contract between Southern University and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for which he is principal investigator. He also alleges he cannot deliver a paper to one of his professional societies which must be submitted for competitive review by next Feb. 1.

A graduate of Fisk University with master and doctor degrees from Yale University, Dr. Johnson has headed the SU Physics Department since June 1969. Mr. Baker, who earned a master of science degree in engineering from the University of California at Los Angeles, has been an assistant professor of electrical engineering at SU since September 1970.

NEA expressed its deep concern over the general situation at the Baton Rouge campus more than two weeks ago. On Nov. 17, Mrs. Barrett, NEA president, and Tom Creighton, president of the Student NEA, offered to provide assistance to ascertain the causes of unrest and crisis at Southern University.

In a joint wire to God, Edwin W. Edwards and the SU president, Dr. Netterville, Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Creighton urged cooperation and immediate response to the NEA-Student NEA proposal, noting that "the crisis at Southern University has implications of sweeping proportions for the national community." No response to the offer has been received.

Mr. Hogan, I am not an assistant district attorney of course, I am only a Puerto Rican, ex-addict, twice convicted convict. One of those convictions, for which I'm presently serving a double life sentence, was laid on me illegally by the man who is presently the chief prosecutor in the homicide bureau of your office, who was aided and abetted by the man who, I understand, is in charge of all felony trials in your office. Are you still listening, Mr. Hogan?

These two top aides of yours allowed senior police officers to commit perjury, color their testimony, or whatever you care to call it, during the trial, before the jury that erroneously convicted me. You need only read my trial record and compare it against the transcripts of the tape recordings made on the day of my arrest to confirm my allegations.

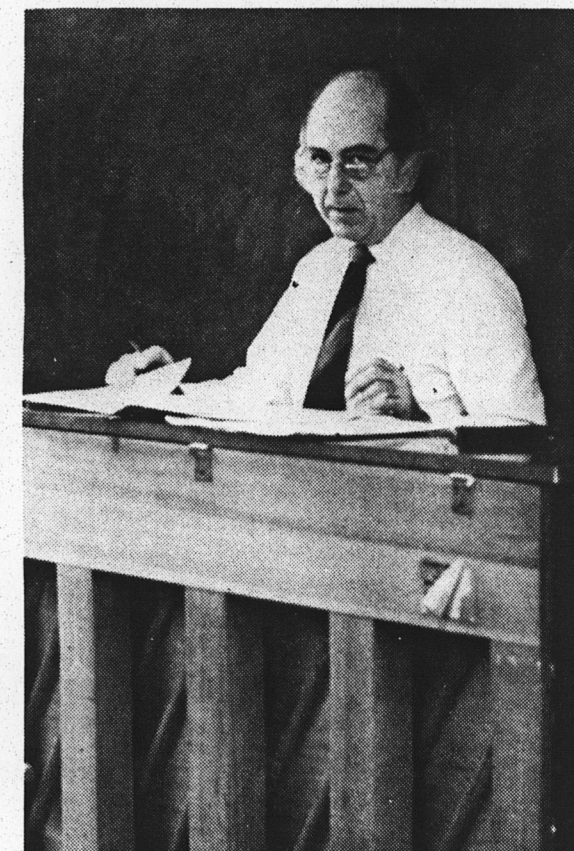
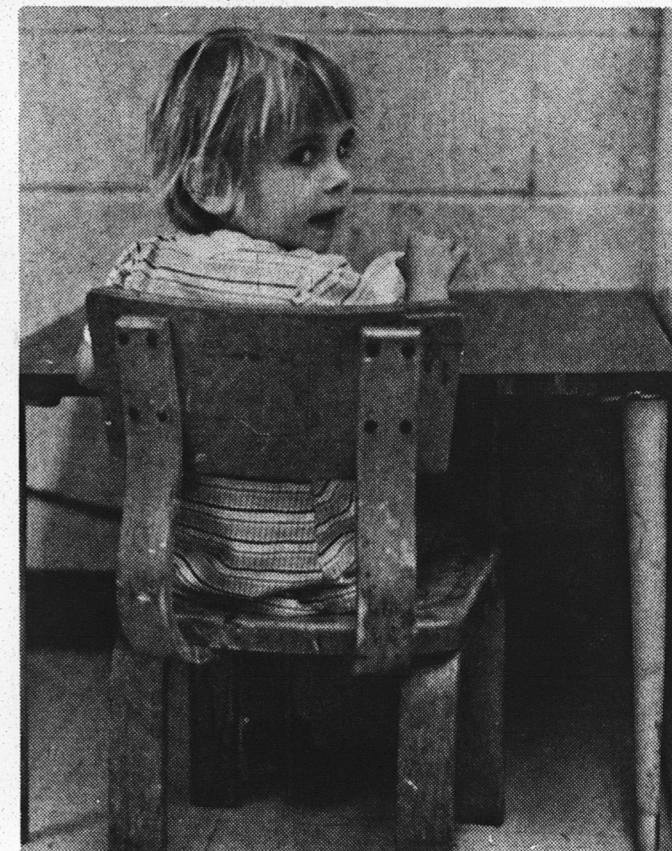
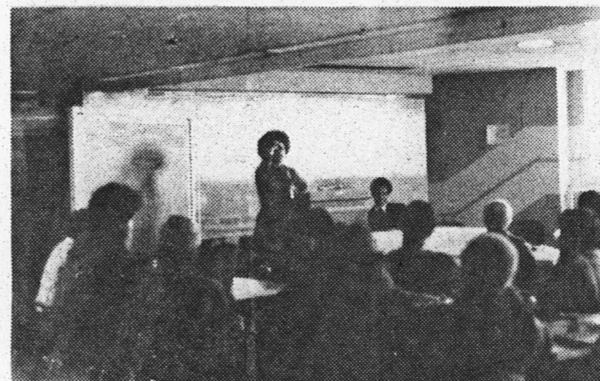
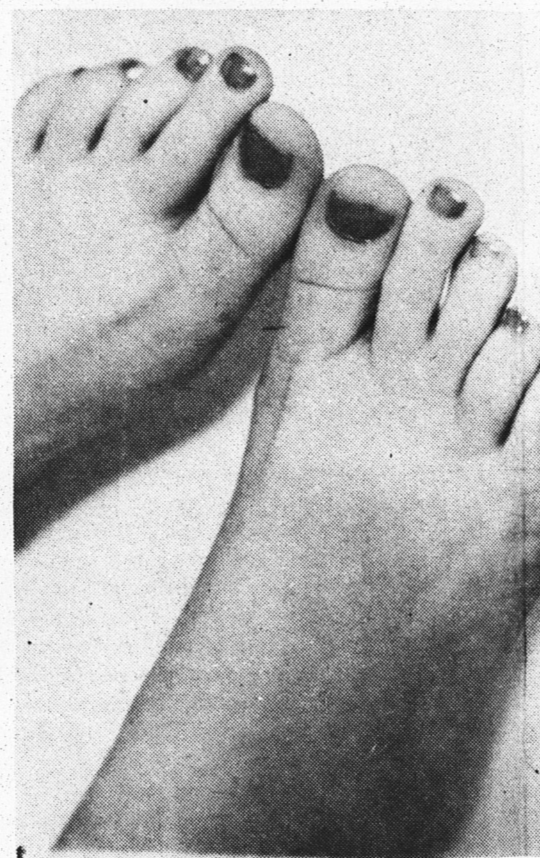
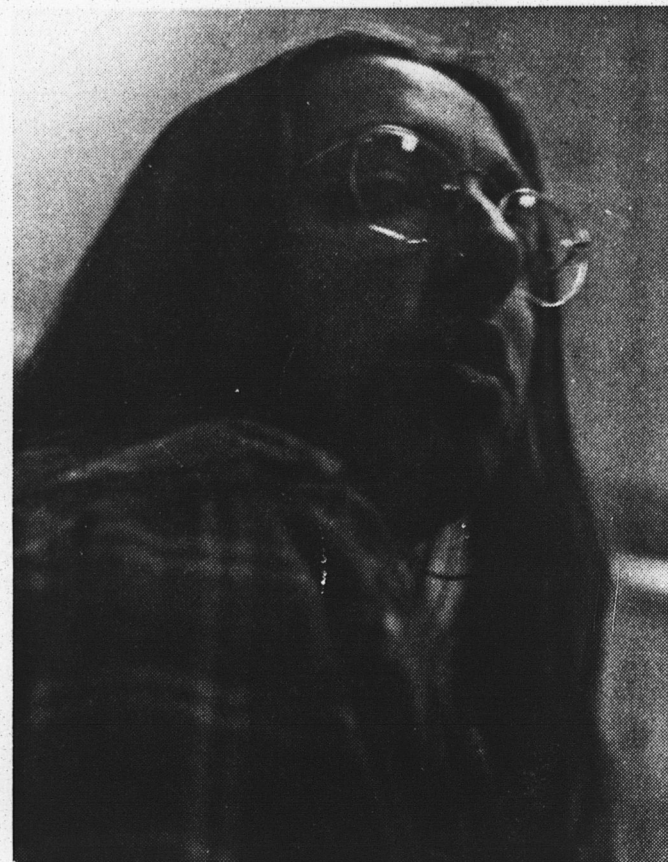
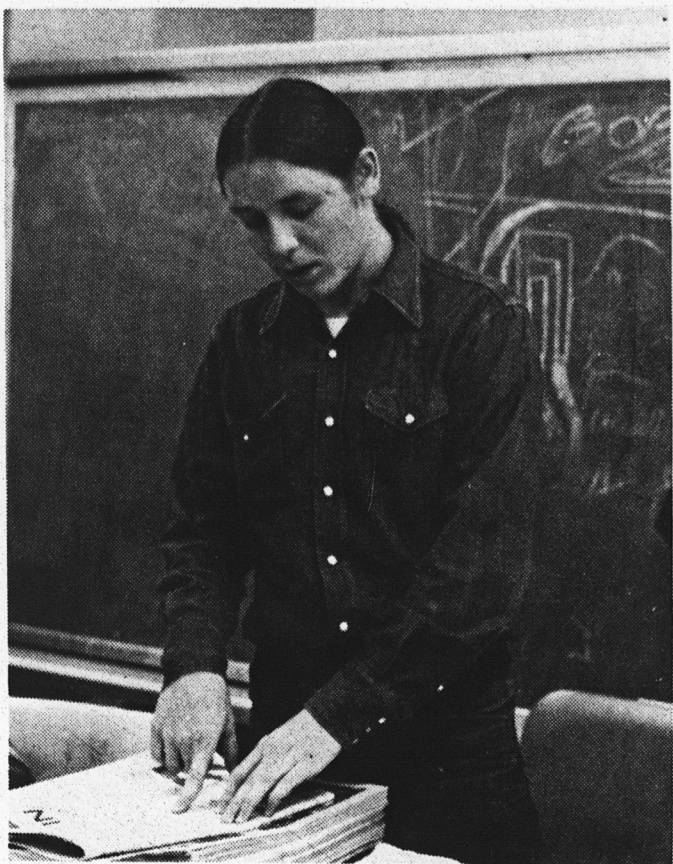
I would also bring to your attention, Mr. Hogan, that Chief Justice Fuld of the New York State Court of Appeals, in his dissenting opinion in my case said, "Our Canon of Ethics explicitly condemns and forbids such conduct" (as your assistant and the police engaged in this case). It was for that reason Judge Fuld would've reversed the conviction and afforded a new trial...

Now, as I understand it, Mr. Hogan, the Canon of Ethics is to the law profession what the Constitution is to the United States. And it is your duty to see that it is upheld. But being only a dumb spic, I probably got it all wrong.

There is more, Mr. Hogan, much more. But you are my adversary and this is not the proper forum, to that I will agree. But from in here there is no other way to get your attention. Wouldn't

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UKRAINIAN GLUSTO

by IRVING SEALEY

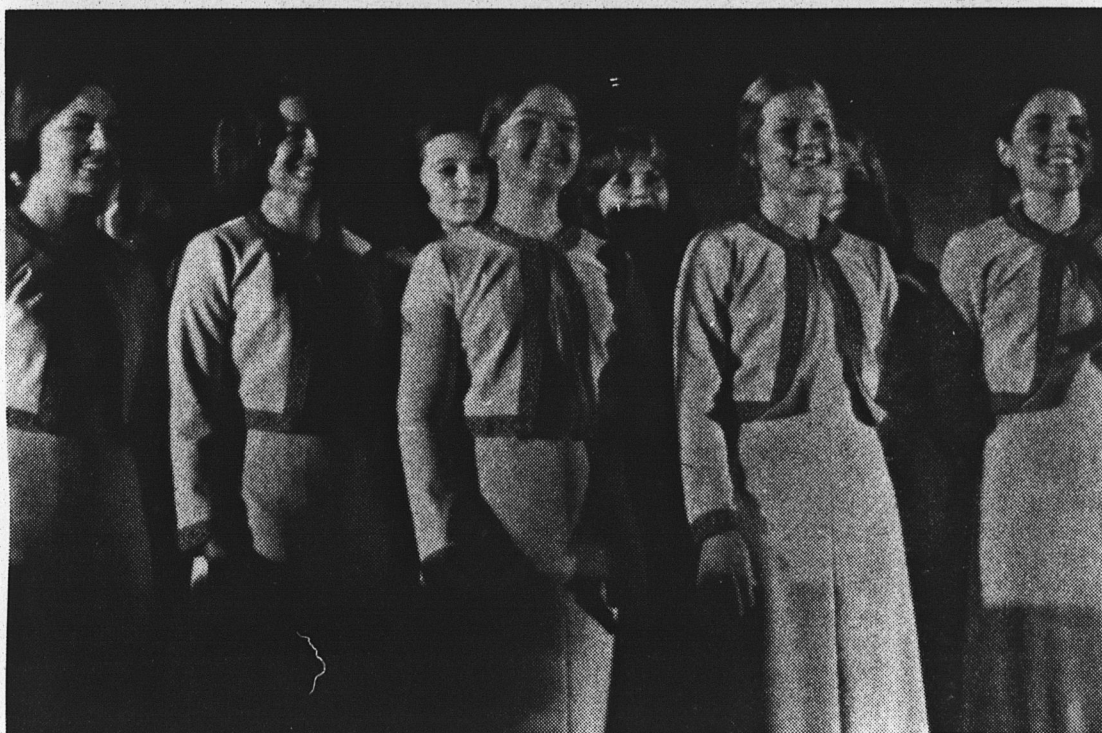
Have you ever entered another world? Not another world which is involved with drugs or fantastical illusions. I mean another world foreign to your own, an aura of influence with a different language, culture, philosophy and tradition. A sphere which surrounds your entire being and envelops you like the sun. If not, let me relate such a world I've been in; it's the world of the Ukraine.

A program known as "Reflections of the Ukraine" was presented in the Hunter College Theater, Sunday, December 10th. The program was brought to the people by a traveling troupe which has invaded other cities with their dazzling display of talent. The troupe is called The Yevshan Folk Ensemble, a sixty member gathering consisting of the "Kiev Dancers" and the "Yevshan Zillia." There are three goals which are the basis for the troupe's staging their magnificent array of acts around the country; 1) By example and dedication to create a Renaissance which would rekindle in the young the love of Ukrainian culture and tradition; 2) To raise Ukrainian entertainment to a high level of excellence; 3) To donate the proceeds from this tour to the Harvard Center of Ukrainian studies. The troupe is comprised of amateurs who are Ukrainian and dedicated to the livelihood and beauty of their country. This feeling is transpired to all who hear it. The audience at all shows is primarily Ukrainian and their hearts grow full watching the youth of their country singing and dancing traditional rites which have existed in their heritage for generations. This feeling is all let loose as the dancers display excellent examples of Ukrainian dancing from sprunged leaps in the air to spark-igniting sword play.

The show is divided into alternating sections of The Yevshan Zillia and The Kiev dancers. The Yevshan Zillia is a fifty member female singing ensemble which sings and captures the essence that is Ukrainian. Yevshan Zillia is a mythological herb to which are attributed magical powers, its mystical fragrance reminds one of what is Ukrainian, its scent is the scent of home, bringing back memories of childhood, of one's first love, feeling of belonging and other such mush which makes one's heart melt in the memory of nostalgia. The Yevshan Zillia do exactly this, under the beautiful piano accompaniment of Miss Chryzanta Zurbryckyj. They sing an array of songs in the Ukrainian lingo which depicts the beauty of Kiev, capitol city of the Ukraine, the Carpathian mountains and the love, happiness and joy which is the Ukrainian youth. The chorus is led by Borys Sadowsky, an exciting conductor who manipulates his chorus to sing Ukrainian as will be felt more deeply by the natives who hear it. Another quality which I perceived stands out, alongside all fifty members possessing very fine singing voices, they also possess beautiful faces, there wasn't a bad looking girl in the bunch.

The Kiev dance ensemble is comprised of ten fiery Ukrainian dancers led and choreographed by Roman Stockyj, reported to be the most exciting, explosive Ukrainian dancer in the world today. His dancers perform acts which pertain to the zestfulness and zeal of the Ukrainian youth, from dazzling a maiden to close in sword dancing while dressed in colorful costumes which relate to their homeland. All of which is carried out in the tradition of the Ukraine. All of the music which is played is set up by a Ukrainian musical section which is led by Mychaylo Kozuipa, who plays accordian. The music is played excellently and truly gives one the feeling that he is in the Ukraine even if you don't understand what it means. It's beautiful melody bypasses all incomprehensibility.

The Yevshan Folk Ensemble is a fine illustrious youth group with a heart and soul full of the love for their country and a hate for all the oppressions which exist and have existed.



The Richmond Art Collective Expands by Clifford Clark

In its cultural expansion and policy of ongoing artistic endeavors the Richmond Art Collective sponsored two readings and two dancers on Saturday, December 9th.

Spencer Holtz a storyteller, who has been on the New York scene for about 20 years and a resident here for eight, read from his book "The Language of the Cats" which is published by McCalls and currently has a regular program on WBAI. Unfortunately I just caught the end of his reading.

Armand Schwerner is a poet that I never tire of listening to. He read from his most recent book (there are six in all) Tablets I-XV published by Grossman. He often reads in Manhattan and has been at Staten Island Community College for eight years and is currently as Associate Professor here. Mr. Schwerner has resided on the island for the last five years.

Also presented were Nanette Sievert and Sandy Ogsberg in an exquisitely unique and sensual interpretation of Tibetan music. Ms. Ogsberg and Ms. Sievert are comfortable and relaxes as they dance together and this becomes obvious shortly after they begin. The audience seemed captivated by the dancers flowing fluidity. Audible only was the eastern music with intermittent decibels from the women's barefeet. I've seen Ms. Sievert dance before and her moves and expressions just knock me out.

Schedules for early January and to be announced shortly is a Staten Island artists show at the collective.

Ed Pedersen, one of the collective members will read from D.A. Levy's North American

Book of the Dead on December 21st in the evening.

The collective is open from 12-5 p.m. Wednesday through Sunday and is located at 686 Bay Street which is at Broad and Bay Streets in Stapleton. All are welcome to visit the gallery and attend the events.

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you agree, Mr. Hogan, a full fair hearing in a federal court should be had under the circumstances?

That, Mr. Editor, is what I would say to Mr. Hogan, if it weren't for these prison bars that hold me.

Earlier in this letter, I mentioned public apathy. Part of the reason for that apathy is, I'm sure, the public's picture of me as presented by previous newspaper stories. Those stories were given out by the police for the purpose of prejudicing people against me. They are not true. The only truth in them was that in my youth I was a heroin addict. The rest, about sex crimes I had supposedly committed, were calculated to relate to the rape-murder the police were pinning on me. I wish the media would at this point investigate and report their findings. After the revelations of the Knapp Commission reports and the Pentagon Papers, as well as the "slashed throats of the guards" at Attica, it is time the media investigate and report to the people other misconduct the authorities engage in.

I am obviously a bitter man. My life has been destroyed by lies and deceit. I'll be damned if I'll remain silent anymore. They will not do to my child what they did to me. Yes, I have a child, living away, safe I hope from prying eyes of curiosity seekers. I may have to rot in these hell holes for the rest of my life. But I'm going to do my best to see that it can't happen to her.

As strange as it may sound, I do not want to try my case in the newspapers, but I'll be completely honest about it. It is obvious that I must exercise this constitutional right, or be buried alive by the power of the DA's office. All I seek is a full fair hearing to explore the question of my conviction. I think I'm entitled to that.

RICHARD ROBLES
DANNEMORA STATE PRISON

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ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE





One long-term writing project my classes have completed this semester is the preparation of marriage contracts. The following document (s) represent weeks of study, analysis and debate in class. We began with a poem on marriage, discussed its language and structure of situations concerning a love triangle. We then wrote essays on marriage, analyzing good and bad reasons for marrying and good and bad ways to arrange a marriage once a couple decided to live together.

Then, together in class, we divided into committees to write provisions for all the areas we thought had to be discussed in marriage. One of the motivating ideas was that marriage is a situation of power, and institution in society (the family) where power is structured very carefully, even if a couple has not been living by a marriage contract they wrote. Contract or no contract, most marriages fall into fairly predictable patterns based on sex-roles: man as breadwinner, woman as housekeeper. Part of this project involved questioning the nature and usefulness of these assigned roles. Because the following document(s) sometimes change these roles, the marriage contracts we wrote often read as a manifesto as well as a contract.

The following pages speak to many issues of marriage, but we recognize that many questions remain to be answered. For example, the document(s) speak primarily to the situation of heterosexual marriage and not to homosexual ones. And, in another instance, the papers did not always or systematically consider how a couple can combat the consumer mentality, the endless cycle of buy it, use it, junk it, which most of us have learned. Lastly, the manifesto/contract barely begins to consider how the couple in a nuclear family begins to unify its problems and needs and interest with the community at large, so that its joys and its crises are respectively magnified and respectively eased by sharing with other families.

Most of us will get married, and like most everyday things we accept habitually, we don't think about what it means, or how to do it right, or if there are especially good or bad ways of doing it. The project we did to produce a manifesto/contract demonstrated to us that most things in life are in fact systematic, that once you understand the system by which things happen you can decide how to rearrange them, that most human beings are capable of analyzing the systems by which their lives occur, if they consciously set about to do so.

Ira Shor

Marriage Contract

I. Housework

Housework should be divided according to who has free time.

Cleaning: Consists of vacuuming, washing floors, doing beds, dusting, etc. The cleaning should be divided between both partners. One should do the floors while the other is doing the beds. This only applies if both people are working. This does not apply if one does not work. The one that stays home should clean.

Cooking: This should be done by the person who is free at that time. And, if both are free they should take turns. Both should do the dishes.

Laundry: Should be decided upon by the couple, according to who has the free time to do it.

Shopping: Food shopping should be done by the one who drives the car or who has time.

Fixing the house: Should be done by the one who is capable of doing the job. If both are not capable, hire a professional to do the job.

Car maintenance: Is usually done by the man. Gas should be paid by whoever has the car. In doing repairs and in cooking, the partner who is capable of doing either should teach the other.

II. Sexuality

1. Both mates cannot think of only their own satisfaction in sex. They will seek to satisfy their partner.

2. Sex should be an unplanned, private and spontaneous affair between the couple.

3. The couple will acquaint themselves with contraceptive methods. They will decide together which to use and who should use them.

4. Abortion should be decided upon by both the man and the woman.

5. If the couple want children but cannot have them, they will decide on whether or not to adopt.

6. When a child asks about sex, both parents should explain things truthfully to him/her about sexual needs and protection, no matter how young the child. Sex is a natural, beautiful thing, and the parents will treat it as such when answering their children's questions.

III. Raising Children

1. Number of children: the parents should decide on how many they want and can afford, employing birth control as a joint effort. They will seek to have adopted children accepted by their parents and friends and other children.

2. Care and Guidance: is the responsibility of the mother and the father. In a household where the father goes out to work, the mother will be the one who gives the most care and guidance. However, when the father is not at work, he should spend his free time with the children. On non-working days, the parents should spend time doing things with the children as a family. If both mates work, they should spend equal time with the children.

3. Discipline: The child has to be taught to learn to love himself or herself, because that's where loving has to start, that's what it's all about. The parents are responsible for their child's peace of mind. When parents discipline their child, they ought to ask themselves if the punishment is just, and not just a means of relieving their anger. A child should be taught to act the same way to others as he or she would want someone to act toward himself or herself. They should not be taught prejudice, but should learn about people for themselves.

4. Allowances: In order to deserve an allowance, the child should work for it, by doing little chores such as: doing the garbage, straightening their own room, going to the store, and so on.

5. Schooling: The child should be encouraged to pursue his or her own interests. He or she should be sent to a school that will help him to enjoy learning. To help make the child into a good citizen, parents must set an example. Children look up to their parents for direction and want their parents' approval of themselves.

IV. Budget and Finance

If not planned correctly, use of money can bring heart-ache and head-ache. The husband and wife should work and pool their money equally. They should share everything. Here is a recommended budget: Percentages of monthly income:

Rent--25% Food--20% Car--6% Non-car transportation--4% Electric bill--3% Gas bill--3% Phone--3% Clothes--8% Entertainment--6% Medical, Dental--3% Insurance--2% Children's Money--3% (Allowance) Community Fund (Neighborhood Donations)--2% Savings--12% (for large purchases and emergencies)

1. If both mates work, earnings should be pooled and all the bills paid. The remainder should go to savings, children's allowances, and the community fund. The family budget should be made up by both the husband and the wife. The finances themselves should be left up to the person best able to handle them.

2. A community fund should be established for the neighborhood from contributions given by each family. In rotation, one family should act as secretary-treasurer for the money. It should be decided as a whole in the community where the money is to be distributed, for community development, entertainment and aid. Such contributions from the family budget are part of being a good citizen.

3. The couple should not have to buy items that are unnecessary for them. They should not have to keep up with the Joneses. There are certain items they should not buy things they can't afford. They should not put themselves into a hole with expenses. If possible, the couple should try to re-use, reclaim and recycle things for their needs.

4. When children reach an age where they have a sense of value of money, they should be given an allowance, in return for chores. When they reach the age of employment, they should be encouraged to get a job.

V. Leisure Time

1. Vacations: should be taken twice a year, if the couple earn a sizeable income, preferably one in January and one in the summer, all providing they do not have more than two children. The more kids the less chance there is of going on vacations. Split vacations can be permitted, with the wife going one place and the husband another, if both mates agree.

2. Visiting Friends: When visiting friends and relatives, visit those you get along well with. Visit the wife's family as much as the husband's. When either mate goes out alone, he or she should give the other a decent time when the mate expects to return. Also, when visiting friends or relatives, bring something to their house.

3. Daily Entertainment: Should be something the both of them will enjoy together. For example, he may play the piano and she may sing for fun. Or if there is a pool table in the house you can use that. Or do what is common, watch TV. When the couple has free time, they should be devoting much of it to playing with their children. Family entertainment can be built around reclaiming, reusing and refurbishing things for the house.

VI. Religion

1. Let the children choose the religion they would like best. Teach them the religion of each of the mates if the mates have different religions, but let them choose.

2. If the mates are of different religions, each should get to know the holidays and holy days of the other mate's religion. When these religious occasions roll around, each mate could be expected to visit family, and eat certain foods. This knowledge of the other mate's religion will help them both know how to celebrate the event, what clothes to wear and what to bring when visiting. The couple can choose to celebrate all the holidays.

3. The couple will decide what church or synagogue they want to be married in, or if they want the ceremony performed by the state.

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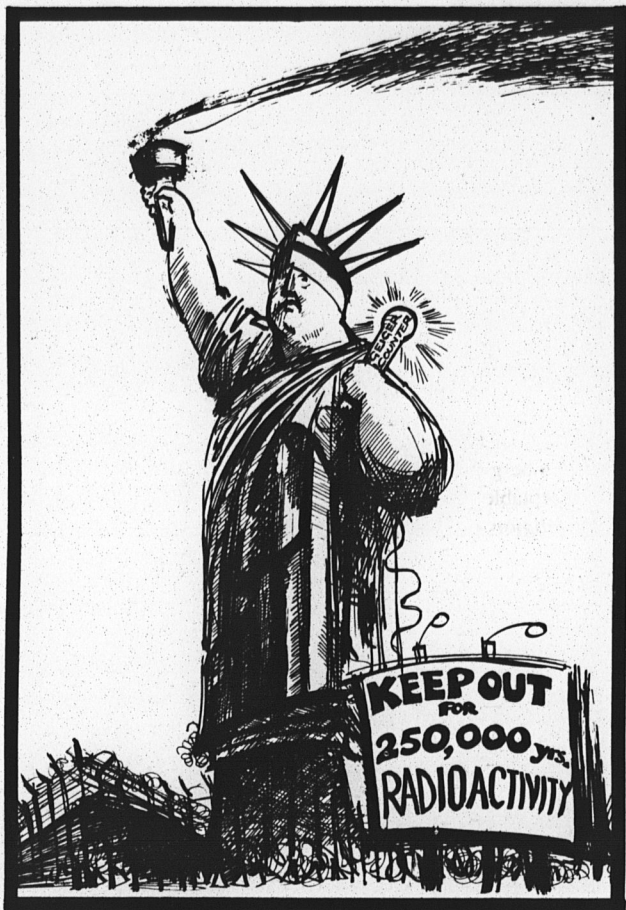
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The "peaceful atom": Time for a moratorium



PART I

"Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should, if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions, if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports, if no reactor fuel processing plant or reprocessing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerrilla activity, and no revolution or war—even a "conventional one"—takes place in these regions. The enormous quantities of extremely dangerous material must not get into the hands of ignorant people or desperados. No acts of God can be permitted."

—from Dr. Hannes Alfvén, Nobel Laureate in Physics, writing in the May, 1972 Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

This is a recommendation for a moratorium on the construction and licensing of any new nuclear power plants, breeder and non-breeder, plus a termination of licensing of all nuclear power plants now in operation.

Obviously, those environmentalists who have worked toward making nuclear power "safe" may, at first, consider this extreme. Quite the contrary. I would suggest that continued operation of existing plants and the licensing of any new ones represents reckless extremism coupled with an abdication of man's moral obligations to this and future generations. I know of no valid evidence to suggest that nuclear fission power can be made acceptable or that we shall ever need nuclear fission as an energy source. And the essence of the problem at hand is moral, not technical.

There are a few powerful groups who will, of course, disagree with this view, notably the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the nuclear reactor manufacturers and segments of the electric utility industry. One could overlook the vested interests of these groups provided there was some credibility in their view that nuclear fission power generation is, or can be made, acceptable. Such credibility is lacking.

Chairman James Schlesinger of the AEC, in his maiden address to the nuclear power industry, has expressed the total lack of credibility of the AEC over the period of its 25-year existence by announcing that henceforth the Atomic Energy Commission was going to work in the public interest. One hardly needs a better authority to admit what the AEC had been up to in its prior history. The subsequent record of the AEC is perhaps worse than its earlier record. No sooner had Judge J. Skelly Wright (in the historic Calvert Cliffs decision) declared that the AEC had been making a mockery of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), than we found Chairman Schlesinger appealing to Congress for relief in the form of total emasculatation of NEPA. This is what Chairman Schlesinger means by his stated decision to abide by the Calvert Cliffs ruling.

The sorry history of the AEC's attempt to foist unsafe radiation standards upon the public by claims of its former chairman, Dr. Glenn Seaborg, of the existence of so-called safe thresholds of radiation exposure is now very widely known. There is *no evidence at all* for any safe threshold of radiation exposure.

Most recently, the exposure of the AEC's lack of credibility has been highlighted through its shabby performance with respect to the matter of the vital emergency core cooling system—the system which must function to avert massive civilian disasters in the event of loss-of-coolant reactor accidents. Starting with its own premise that a functioning emergency core cooling system is essential, the AEC proceeded to license nuclear power plants with totally untested core cooling systems. Following this unacceptable action, the AEC sponsored semi-scale tests of emergency core cooling in a simulated reactor, with six failures in six tests. Undaunted, and determined to continue its promotional licensing of nuclear power plants, the commission appointed a task force to provide Interim Criteria to permit licensing while work proceeds on the emergency cooling system. The criteria, the evidence upon which they rest, and the procedures by which they were arrived at were all decimated not only by Henry Kendall and Dan Ford of the Union of Concerned Scientists, but also by a whole host of AEC experts. (The testimony of internal AEC experts became possible only after the scandal had been revealed of an AEC directive to its employees not to disagree with established policy.)

The grand finale in the AEC's 20-year quest for a method of isolation of radioactive fission garbage came recently with Chairman Schlesinger's inspired announcement that the AEC would ask NASA's help in seeking to rocket such garbage to the sun.

It is not a question of whether the AEC has made errors, has withheld and suppressed vital information, has supported unsafe radiation standards, or has been unusually incompetent. The issue is that the AEC has failed to provide any evidence of credibility on any aspect of its assertions that nuclear fission power is acceptable.

The other potential sources of credible evidence for acceptability of nuclear fission power are the nuclear reactor manufacturers and the electric utility industry. Their major approach is simple in the extreme. Wholly without foundation they state, "Nuclear power is safe," and spend huge sums to trumpet this empty mes-

sage through press and electronic media. The most elementary analysis makes it obvious that no one could possibly know, with the available trivial experience, what the danger of major nuclear power plant disasters is. Finally, one of the AEC's own experts, Dr. Walter Jordan, a pro-nuclear member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, apparently felt obliged to state the truth of the matter as follows:

The important question still remains. Have we succeeded in reducing the risk to a tolerable level, that is, something less than one chance in 10,000 that a reactor will have a serious accident in a year?

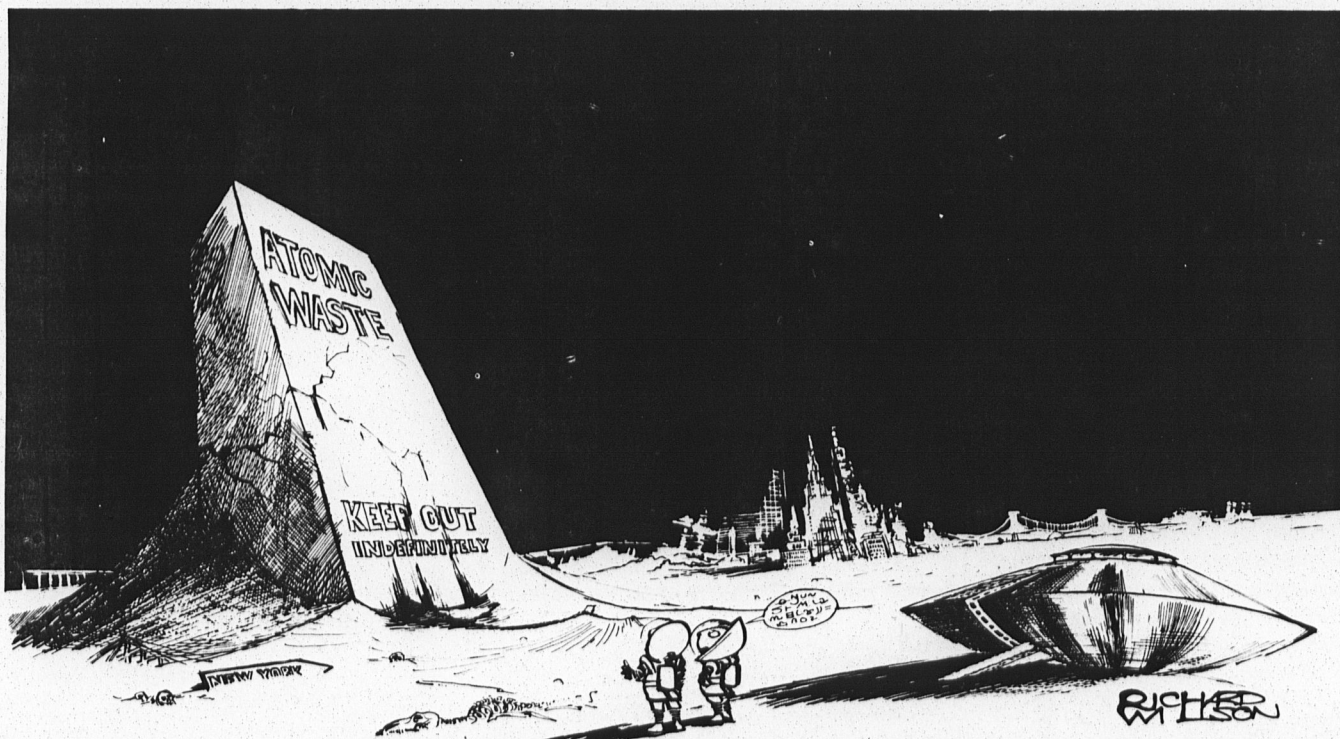
Have we succeeded in reducing the hazard to such a low level? There is no way to prove it. We have accumulated so far some 100 reactor years of accident-free operation of commercial nuclear electric power stations in the U.S. This is a long way from 10,000 so it does not tell us much.

The only way we will know what the odds really are is by continuing to accumulate experience in operating reactors. There is some risk but it is certainly worth it.

Dr. Jordan's assessment of the lack of our knowledge of the hazard of major accident is correct. Dr. Jordan's evaluation of a "tolerable" level of risk might raise an eyebrow or two. If we look toward a future of 500 reactors in operation (even more are planned) and take Dr. Jordan's one in 10,000 "tolerable" risk, we calculate one major, serious accident per 20 years. Since a serious accident may mean losing a city like New York or Philadelphia, one might wonder about his criteria of "tolerable" risks. Of course, Dr. Jordan makes it very clear we are far from even knowing that the risk is as low as one in 1000, let alone one in 10,000.

If the false claims of "nuclear power is safe" from the commercial interests are not sufficient evidence for lack of their credibility, the reactor manufacturers have recently outdone themselves. At the recent hearings on emergency core cooling systems, certain information on this vital safety system was requested by the National Intervenors. Since the matter involves the potential life or death of major American cities, exposure of the full truth would be the *minimum* to be expected from such hearings. But the reactor vendors claimed immunity from presentation of vital safety data concerning emergency core cooling on the ground that such information is proprietary. One might be incredulous about this immunity claim (from an industry more heavily subsidized by taxpayer contributions than any in history), but such incredulity is stretched greatly by the decision of the hand-picked AEC hearing board to sustain this immunity claim.

Nothing has suited the promotional nuclear power interests better than keeping alive the misconception that a decision pro or con nuclear fission power rests upon esoteric technical arguments. The entire so-called "public hearing" procedure is administered by the chief promotional interest, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. And concerned citizens have been led, like lambs to the slaughter, into the promoter's arena to contest a variety of valves, filters, cooling towers, and miscellaneous other items of hardware in specific nuclear power plants. A victory for citizens, in a specific encounter, comes in the form of an improved valve, an extra scrubber for radioactive effluents, or a brand new cooling tower. Such a "victory" is a diversion from the really significant issues concerning acceptability of nuclear power. Further, the illusion is created that safety has been substantially increased by the particular gadget addition or change.



"Presumably a shrine for one of their primitive religious cults."

Drawings this article by Richard Willson, reprinted from Stockholm Conference Eco, copyright © 1972 by Friends of the Earth.

REACTING to REACTORS

But this is not where the problem lies. There is no significant technical controversy that can be resolved by a debate on the merits of specific gadgets in the nuclear power industry. What is really at issue is a moral question—the right of one generation of humans to take upon itself the arrogance of possibly compromising the earth as an habitable place for this and essentially all future generations. Nuclear power generation carries with its the prospect of visiting increased cancer upon this and a thousand generations to come. Additionally, nuclear power generation carries with it the prospect of genetic deterioration of humans that will insure an increase in most of the common causes of death in future generations.

These seriously condemnatory statements are justified through elementary considerations concerning two classes of profound biological poisons which are inevitable concomitants of nuclear power generation: long-lived radioactive fission products and plutonium-239.

Long-lived radioactive fission products. A 1000-megawatt (electrical) nuclear power station, breeder or non-breeder, gas-cooled, water-cooled, or sodium-cooled, will necessarily generate per year the long lived radioactive fission products equivalent to those generated by 23 megatons of nuclear fission bombs. If the U.S. program of nuclear plant construction proceeds as now

desirability in illicit commerce, since it is the simplest material to acquire for fabrication of nuclear weapons. Who can guarantee the requisite containment of plutonium-239 will be achieved?

Both for the fission products and plutonium-239 the numbers describe the technical magnitude of the requirement for containment. But this does not mean the problem is technical. The unpredictables of social factors, human judgmental errors, the acts of God will be far more important in determination of the containment that will be achieved. We must, therefore, be able to predict the social course of history for centuries and millenia, under every conceivable circumstance, if we are to predict the containment that will be achieved. And such predictability is required for the immense quantities of radioactive fission garbage and plutonium-239 that are being generated by nuclear power today.

Commonly, nuclear technologists naively attempt to treat this overall containment problem as a technical problem, amenable to engineering calculations. A much better opinion is available from one of the most gung-ho of the American nuclear promoters, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. No one has provided a more succinct statement of why nuclear fission power generation is both ridiculous and irresponsible. (It must be pointed out that Dr. Weinberg's purpose was the oppo-

How this will be achieved is described by Dr. Weinberg in the following:

In exchange for this atomic peace (referring to no recenuclear bomb use) we had to manage and control nuclear weapons. In a sense, we have established a military priesthood which guards against inadvertent use of nuclear weapons, which maintains what a *priori* seems to be a precarious balance between readiness to go to war and vigilance against human errors that would precipitate war. Moreover, this is not something that will go away, at least not soon. The discovery of the bomb has imposed an additional demand on our social institutions. It has called forth this military priesthood upon which in a way we all depend for our survival.

It seems to me (and in this I repeat some views expressed very well by Atomic Energy Commissioner Wildred Johnson) that peaceful nuclear energy probably will made demands of the same sort on our society and possibly of even longer duration.

Dr. Weinberg makes clear what it would take to make nuclear power acceptable—namely, *giving over our existence to a new nuclear religion*, that religion to be ruled by a high nuclear priesthood. Were it not for the irrelevance implied about the rest of the universe, one would be tempted to suggest that Dr. Weinberg and the other high priests establish their nuclear religion anywhere else but on earth.

If we can predict the social future for generations, including civil strife, international strife, revolutions, psychoses, saboteurs of all stripes and types, hijackers of whatever bizarre or mundane motives, psychopathic personalities of all types, and all criminality, then nuclear power is acceptable, according to Dr. Weinberg's requirements.

Since the social requirements for acceptability of nuclear power are dominant and cannot be met, it follows that no group of humans has the moral right to support the construction or operation of nuclear power plants. *Minimum* morality, as many have stated, requires that we do not compromise the chance of life for generations to come. No one seriously denies that nuclear power generation can thus compromise the life of generations to come and no one is seriously prepared to guarantee the future social stability required to prevent this.

Therefore, the only conservative, rational, and moral position is to opt for an immediate cessation of all nuclear fission power generation. It is not a question of making nuclear power generation safe for people. The insurmountable obstacle is that we cannot envision any way to make people safe for unclear power generation, short of total robotization.

The manufactured and fraudulent quality of the so-called "energy crisis" is well-known. Nuclear power is not now providing any significant net increment to U.S. energy supply. There is no reason to believe that nuclear power every need provide any of our energy, even if our total energy consumption rises appreciably.

Clean, synthetic gas from coal is technically proved and commercially feasible now. While coal mining above or below ground should be unacceptable over any long term, it should be tolerated until a full solar energy economy is realized. Solar energy cannot fail to meet our energy requirements for the indefinite future. Technically it is proved. If we apply any form of rational economics, which must include the externality of keeping the earth habitable, solar energy will be vastly more attractive economically than nuclear power.

In his article, Dr. Weinberg compares nuclear energy to unacceptable, dirty fossil fuel plants, without consideration of solar energy at all. Apparently solar energy is too simple technologically and too acceptable ecologically to make a comparison that would please the high priesthood of the new religion of nuclear fission technology.

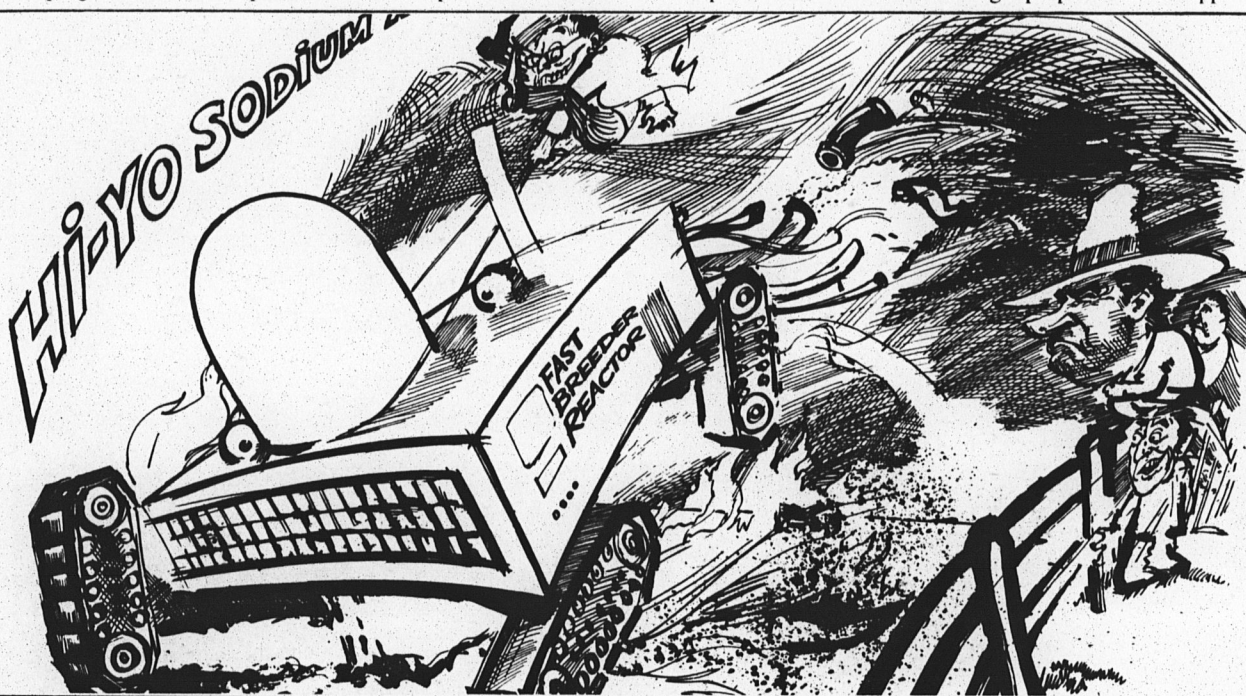
When one asks a nuclear technologist about the solution of the astronomically difficult problems nuclear fission power faces, his answer is invariably that we can solve them very soon. But ask him when solar energy can be fixed in useful forms for man's use, he will look at all the green plants which have done this for eons and he'll say, "Maybe in a hundred years or never."

The only way we will achieve clean synthetic gas from coal in large quantities and a full solar energy economy in the early future is via an immediate rejection of nuclear fission power as an acceptable option. Such rejection would be meaningful through a national moratorium on the operation or construction of any nuclear fission power plants. The resources, both public and private, freed by a moratorium on nuclear fission power will be enormous. The acceptable alternatives will move rapidly toward realization once these resources are available.

The energy industry has no place in its ledgers marked "health and welfare of future generations." Therefore, the task of accomplishing a moratorium and providing a sane energy economy cannot be entrusted to that industry. But individuals in society do have a moral obligation to avoid recklessness and extremism in dealing with the future of living creatures on earth. Given the nature of the real problem of nuclear power, a problem admitted by proponents and opponents of nuclear power, it is difficult to understand the position of anyone who is not insistent upon an immediate moratorium on all nuclear fission power generation.

(This is the first article of a series.)

John W. Gofman



planned, we shall have at least 500 such plants by the turn of the century. The annual generation of long-lived fission products will then be the equivalent of at least 11,500 megatons of nuclear fission bombs. The major long-lived fission products, strontium-90 and cesium-137, have half-lives on the order of 30 years. Therefore, the inventory will necessarily build up, until at a steady state (several times 30 years) the inventory will be 43 x 11,500, or approximately 500,000 megaton equivalents of long-lived fission products.

The combined atmospheric weapons testing of the U.S., the U.K., and the U.S.S.R. in all time amounted to 250 megatons of nuclear fission. Distributed world-wide, over land and sea, this 250 megatons led to radiation doses that are not subject to denial, and that provoked international concern. Even neglecting the much smaller area of the U.S. compared with that of the whole globe (which will mean more concentrated dispersal of fission products), it is clear that an annual dispersal of *one-hundredth* of *one percent* of the long-lived fission product inventory (meaning 99.99 percent annual containment of the inventory) would mean dispersing *50 megatons annually* and will assuredly lead to high radiation doses. And these doses will produce the cancers and genetic diseases discussed above. It is assured that the nuclear power industry can guarantee 99.99 percent annual containment? And even this is not good enough. Can such isolation of fission product garbage with near perfection be achieved over centuries? Is this a technical problem?

Plutonium-239. Plutonium-239, the most poisonous element every handled in quantity by man, is the very heart of the nuclear power industry, breeder or non-breeder. Dr. Donald Geesaman, an authority on plutonium hazard, has estimated that there will be one human lung cancer for every 10,000 fine particles of plutonium inhaled. Dispersed as fine insoluble particles (about one micron in diameter), one pound of plutonium-239 represents the potential for some *nine billion* human lung cancer doses. Given the 24,400-year half-life of plutonium-239, any plutonium dispersed into the biosphere presents a major carcinogenic hazard for more than the next thousand human generations. The annual handling of plutonium-239 in a fully developed nuclear power economy will be in the one-hundred-ton category, or some 200,000 pounds annually. Comparing this with the one pound that can provide an intolerable potential lung cancer burden, we estimate that better than 99.999 percent containment of plutonium-239 is hardly good enough to avert disaster. And such a containment requirement is for a substance widely and authoritatively expected to be of high

site of the result he achieved.)

Recognizing the validity of the contention that nuclear power generation could compromise the habitability of the earth, Dr. Weinberg, in a recent *Science* article (July 7, 1972) outlined the "demands" that "we nuclear people" make. We must quote directly from Dr. Weinberg's salient points:

We nuclear people have made a Faustian bargain with society. On the one hand, we offer—in the catalytic nuclear burner—an inexhaustible source of energy. . . .

But the price that we demand of society for this magical energy source is both a vigilance and a longevity of our social institutions that we are quite unaccustomed to.

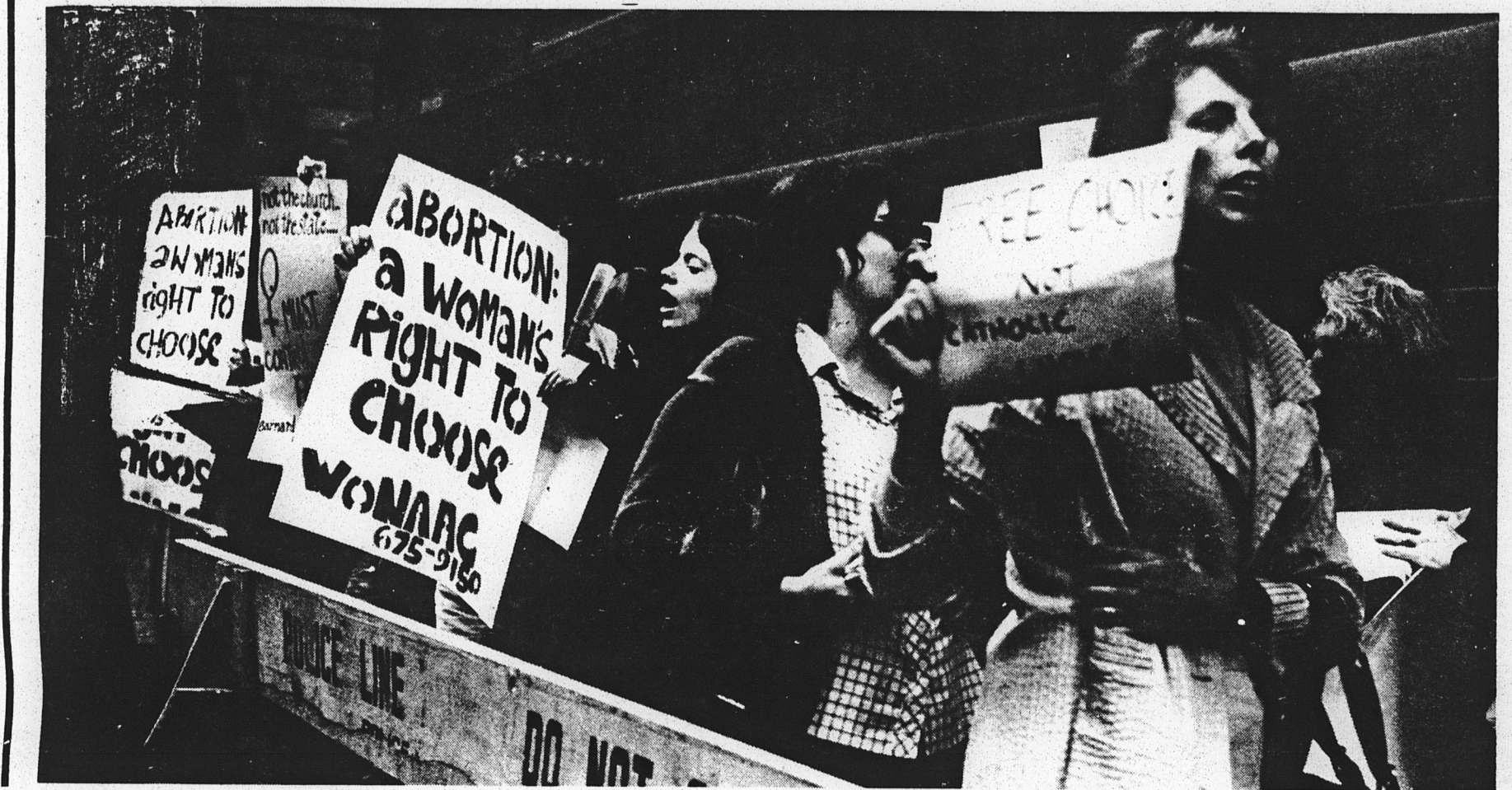
Dr. Weinberg continues:

We make two demands. The first, which I think is easier to manage, is that we exercise in nuclear technology the very best techniques and that we use people of high expertise and purpose. . . .

The second demand is less clear, and I hope it may prove unnecessary. This is a demand for longevity in human institutions. We have relatively little problem dealing with wastes if we can assume always that there will be intelligent people around to cope with eventualities we have not thought of. If the nuclear parks that I mention are permanent features of our civilization, then we presumably have the social apparatus, and possibly the sties, for dealing with out wastes indefinitely. But even our salt mine may require some surveillance if only to prevent men in the future from drilling holes into the burial grounds.

Eugene Wigner has drawn an analogy between this commitment to a permanent social order that may be implied in nuclear energy and our commitment to a stable, year-in and year-out social order when man moved from hunting and gathering to agriculture. Before agriculture, social institutions hardly required the long-lived stability that we know take so much for granted. And the commitment imposed by agriculture in a sense was forever; the land had to be tilled and irrigated every year in perpetuity; the expertise required to accomplish this task could not be allowed to perish or man would perish; his numbers could not be sustained by hunting and gathering. In the same sense, though on a much more highly sophisticated plane, the knowledge and care that goes into the proper building and operation of nuclear power plants and their subsystems is something we are committed to forever, so long as we find no other practical source of infinite extent.

Women indict anti-abortion forces at local hearings



Continued from page 6

suggested that any woman who does not believe in or want an abortion should, or would decide to have an abortion, or that any doctor who does not believe in abortion would have to perform one.

WHAT STEPS WE MIGHT TAKE

A massive assault via the Post Office will be requisite in persuading our representatives that voting for repeal will put them out of office faster than a vote to stay the current N.Y. statute. Womens groups, and women and men who realize what the illegal abortions pose must begin out-lobbying the opposition in Albany. The college can rent buses, perhaps uniting with Richmond, Wagner and St. Johns for a joint trip (or more) to Albany unless staggered visits prove to be more productive.

A public debate could be encouraged in the Auditorium (which all students would be allowed to attend without penalty) with informed parties from both sides invited to debate the issues. Following with a question and answer period and discussion of the abortion issue.

Interested people can contact Linda Rizzuto at the Dolphin.

If you reside in the basically Northwestern sector which is probably the 61st Assembly District your congressman is E.J. Amaan Jr.

The 62nd Assembly District which seems to basically be comprised of the northeastern section of the Island has L. DeSalvio as its representative.

In the 60th Assembly District which covers (approximately) the southeastern area of the island your congressman is L.F. Russo.

The Board of Elections (727-4300) will help you if you are not sure what Assembly District you are registered in. All letters to the Congressman are headed as follows:

New York State Assembly
Albany, New York 12224
Dear Assemblyman-(name)

The Senator that Staten Islanders should write to, expressing our views on abortion and how we will vote if he does not vote to maintain the current law is:

Senator John J. Marchi
New York State, Senate
Albany, New York 12224

Dear Senator Marchi,

Following is a report of the two year data of abortion experience compiled since the legalization of abortion here in New York. Administrator of the Health Services Gordon Chase's report conclusively demonstrates that abortion on a large scale is both safe and desirous.

by Clifford Clark

NYC Abortion Report: The First Two Years

In the first two years under New York State's liberal abortion law (July 1, 1970-June 30, 1972), an estimated 402,059 abortions were performed in New York City.*

Of these, approximately 228,000 occurred during the second year, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972.

The most important conclusion that can be drawn from the two-year data is that abortion can be provided safely on a large scale.

The safety record for abortion is measured by two indices—death rate and complications—and both of these indices showed constant improvement over the two year period after the law went into effect.

The New York City death rate for first-trimester abortions in particular (those performed within the first twelve weeks of pregnancy) has been extraordinary. There was, in fact, only one death associated with a legal first-trimester abortion during Year 2, and there is some question about the gestation reported in that case. The last abortion death following a legal first-trimester abortion in New York City occurred in July, 1971. During Year 1, there were three first-trimester deaths, yielding a rate of 2.1 per 100,000 abortions. For Year 2, the rate dropped to 0.5, indicating that there is exceedingly small risk attached to first-trimester abortion performed with proper medical safeguards.

Overall, there were eight deaths in New York City following legal abortions during each of the two years under the law. The death rate for Year 1 was 4.6 deaths per 100,000 abortions. By the 18-month point, this figure had dropped to 4.3, and it declined even further—to a remarkable 3.5—for Year 2.**

A comparison of the New York City figures with those of other countries with liberal abortion laws demonstrates how outstanding the New York City abortion safety record is. In Great Britain, for example, the rate was 27.8 per 100,000 abortions during the first year of liberal abortion. In Sweden and Denmark, the average rate was 39.2 in the 1960's.

*Estimated totals are derived from weekly reports from the hospitals and clinics, adjusted for known underreporting. These totals provide the base for total volume of abortions and for computation of mortality and complication rates.

Certificates of termination of pregnancy, which are to be filed by the physician in each individual abortion, provide the base for detailed demographic analysis. They totalled 334,865 for the two-year period, or about 83% of all abortions estimated to have been performed.

**There were also 7 deaths in New York City following illegal abortions in the first year under the law and 6 in the second year. Death rates are calculated, as in other countries, only for deaths from abortions under legal auspices.

In addition, in each year, there was one reported death that occurred outside the City following legal abortions performed in the City. The New York City Health Department works closely with the U.S. Public Health Service to follow up on all reports of deaths and complications that occur out-of-state following City abortions. Since some such cases may be missed, the City calculates the abortion death rate on the basis of the number of deaths associated with legal-auspices abortions that occurred in the City, and tabulates separately the reported out-of state deaths.

Like every other surgical procedure, abortion has attendant complications. Here, too, however, the trend has been favorable overall. In the first year, the rate of reported complications was 8.5 per 1,000 abortions. For Year 2, that figure dropped to 7.2.

For first-trimester abortions, the rate of reported complications dropped from 4.6 per 1,000 abortions during Year 1 to 3.0 per 1,000 during Year 2.

For second-trimester cases, however, the rate of reported complications rose marginally—from 26.8 to 28.6 per 1,000 abortions—in the two-year period.

There is some evidence that this increase in the number of complications reported may be due more to an improvement in the reporting system itself—i.e., more complications are being reported now—than to any real change in the complications picture itself. The Health Department, nevertheless, has initiated an investigation into the rising rate of reported complications from second-trimester abortions, which is now about nine times as high as for early abortions.

At the same time the Obstetrics Advisory Committee to the New York City Commissioner of Health is developing new guidelines for the use of saline instillation, the principal mode of terminating second-trimester abortions, and it is hoped that implementation of these guidelines will lessen the risk presently involved in saline abortions.

The real solution to the problems involved in second-trimester abortions, however, is to encourage more women who want abortions to have them early, and the City has been using all the public education tools at its disposal to accomplish this purpose.

The result has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of

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A New Approach to Homosexuality

because an honest, intelligent discussion of homosexuality with relatives or friends is virtually impossible. Others withdraw into total silence, their repressions often breeding mental and emotional disorders. While functioning as heterosexuals, their inner frustrations are usually expressed in various forms of punishing behavior, such as compulsive violence, brutality, homosadism, moral zeal, alcoholism, promiscuity, drug addiction, marital tyranny and sexual incompatibility.

Homosexuality owes much of its life to a union of human confusion and social secrecy. Public information of the practice is still severely limited and obscure, where it is not distorted, misguided, or forbidden. The main centers of learning remain the streets and hangouts. The ready teachers: pornographers.

In the same way, society conditions much of homosexual behavior. Schooled in hearsay, the most casual students of the practice—individuals of all ages who have healthy heterosexual instincts—are emasculated and demoralized by their automatically assigned roles as detested perverts. As a result, many suffer breakdowns of the heterosexual instinct and, in some cases, sexual identity. Unaware of this syndrome, and unable to cope with the combined onslaught of its devastating effects plus utter rejection and ridicule by others, they surrender, in trauma, to structured roles in the family of sexual outcasts. Their behaviour does not derive from some mysterious abnormality in their make-up, as generally believed; it is conditioned by society.

Even well-adjusted persons mistake their homosexual experiences as a way of life. Others pervert the practice out of confusion or compulsion. Bewildered young initiates follow along. Their parents, in blind torment, often wish them dead or confined.

This ancient order of approved ignorance, sexual crises, and quiet chaos daily envelopes countless families around the world. It still frightens the rest of mankind. If the order fails the human trust, it faithfully reflects the social disarray on the question. Laws and morals on homosexuality differ among nations. The punitive approach serves to reward blackmailers, hustlers, and prison rapists. Leaders of public opinion, who speak for human and social progress, remain silent on the issue. Policemen in plainclothes are assigned to seduce suspects in the ultimate name of morality. Literature is a pastiche of specious reasoning and gross fiction on bare fact. Female prostitutes are jailed and their clients freed, while male prostitutes are excused and their customers imprisoned. One scientific theory contradicts another. Normally responsible individuals advocate keeping the social approach to homosexuality, essentially, what it was in the dark ages. The most modern concept of treatment is induced vomiting.

The body of respected citizens includes numerous stereosexuals—persons who are erotically sensitive to members of both sexes. (The term 'bisexual' is widely misused to identify members of this group. By definition, as you know, 'bisexual' describes only those

rare cases in which both male and female reproductive organs are present. Stereosexuals are the many humans who can respond on both channels of sexuality, relating to their own and their object's innate sexual character. The stereosexual male, for example, always relates himself as a male, to a female on a man-to-woman basis, and to another male on a man-to-man basis.) Many are happily married and devoted parents; yet, the relatively few stereosexuals and homosexuals who come to social attention are banned from community life and work pursuits, regardless of how productive, qualified, or peaceable they may be, and with little or no knowledge of their disciplines.

Underlying the policy of exclusion is a fear of their promiscuity in social group life. Research shows, to the contrary, that moral opposition to such behavior is greater among homosexuals and stereosexuals than among heterosexuals. It indicates a basic need: to help the facts catch up with their fictional counterparts in the popular mind.

The universal nature of these conditions commends the establishment of an international agency to sponsor impartial public education and social research on homosexuality. Popular reaction to such an approach, as expressed in letters to the address given above, will influence the decision to go ahead with or abandon the project. People everywhere, then, will be the final arbiters of this plan to serve the common interest.



FINDING OURSELVES



COMING OUT

A worldwide survey is being conducted to determine the extent of popular support for a new approach to homosexuality. Under the proposed change, an international agency would be established to sponsor impartial programs of public education and social study on the practice. The supporters of the plan include a group of social psychologists. As a member of the group, and a writer in the field, I have agreed to provide you with this overview to use as news or reference.

The programs of the new agency would be available worldwide. Among them: multi-language tape cassettes of seminars for law enforcement and public officials, parents, educators, clergy, and businessmen; public discussion and lecture programs; a consulting service for policy-making agencies in the public and private sectors; educational materials on all aspects of homosexuality, made available to schools and the general public; and a lecture bureau of experts on the subject.

In addition, this writer would conduct a syndicated radio program, for the agency, designed to answer questions from listeners, separate fact from fiction about homosexuality, and explore its related human and social problems around the world.

Supporters of the project are conducting a preliminary survey of professional opinion, on it, in countries around the world. Members of the public can voice their opinions by writing to Public Opinion, Box 25, New York 10458.

Problems of the Present Approach

In the view of all concerned, it is time for the adult population of the world to face the facts of life about homosexuality. Keeping it a forbidden subject has served to hold much of mankind in a state of perpetual ignorance, fear, and prejudice on a matter of universal human concern. The effects are measurably harmful.

Most people are intimidated by the mere mention of homosexuality. The majority are anxious to avoid the subject because the social stigma attached to it provokes combined feelings of shame, immorality and guilt, in them, to talk or think about it.

Persons who have sexual anxieties are deeply affected by the forbidding silence. Some turn to counselors

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first-trimester abortions during the two-year period since the abortion law went into effect. First-trimester abortions rose from 69% of the total in the first three months under the law, to 76% in the whole of Year 1, to 79% during Year 2. For New York City residents, the increase was even more outstanding: from 73% in Year 1 to 81% in Year 2.

Since the abortion law went into effect in July, 1970, there has been mounting evidence that liberal abortion was having a favorable impact on maternal and infant mortality and out-of-wedlock births. While it is still somewhat early to reach definitive conclusions, the data for two years of liberal abortion strongly suggest that access to abortion is providing an important alternative to women who are at risk of mortality in childbirth or whose offspring risk death in infancy.

Since the abortion law went into effect, there has been a definite improvement in the maternal mortality picture. The overall maternal death rate for the two-year period under the new abortion law was 37.7 per 100,000 live births, a statistically significant 28% decline from the preceding two-year period, when it was at a rate of 52.2.

Infant mortality, which had been on the decline for a number of years, dropped to an all-time low in 1971, the first full year under the abortion law. The New York City infant mortality rate was 20.8 per 1,000 live births in 1971, down 3.7% from the rate of 21.6 in the "transition" year of 1970, and still more from 24.4 per 1,000 births in 1969. In the first six months of 1972, the rate was 20.3.

Out-of-wedlock births had been increasing dramatically in recent years, but there was a decline after the law went into effect. In 1971, the number of out-of-wedlock births dropped 11.8% from 31,903 in 1970 to 28,126 in 1971. This was the first year-to-year decline since 1954 when records first began being kept.

Access to abortion also appears to have brought about a striking decline in "incomplete" abortions—those cases that the hospitals see after an abortion was begun elsewhere or was self-

induced. Data from ten reporting municipal hospitals show a sharp drop in incomplete and spontaneous abortions, from 415 per month in Year 1 of the law to 220 per month in Year 2. Since the number of spontaneous abortions was likely to remain relatively constant, it is likely that this reflects a true decline in the number of criminal abortions.

There is an important corollary to the favorable impact of abortion on public health in New York City. It must be noted that abortion on a large scale has not swamped the City's health system as many originally feared. Some two dozen freestanding abortion clinics developed over the first two years, supplementing the capacity in public and private hospitals. The number of abortions performed in clinics increased progressively during the two-year period—from 14% of the total number of abortions in the early months of the law to over 50% in the months ending Year 2.

While it was concluded originally that the clinics would serve non-residents primarily, it is now clear that an increasing number of New York City residents are also using the clinics. In fact, the proportion of abortions for City residents accounted for by clinics climbed from 6.6% in Year 1 to 23.1% in Year 2.

At the same time, the number (and proportion) of abortions being performed in the municipal hospitals has been declining. In Year 1, the municipal hospitals performed 31,818 abortions; in Year 2, although the total number of abortions performed in the City increased, the municipal hospitals were called on to perform only 27,814.

Other early trends have been borne out by the two-year data. For example, out-of-City residents have continued to account for an increasing proportion of abortions. During the first year under the abortion law, non-City residents accounted for 61.7% of all abortions in the City. During Year 2, non-residents accounted for 66.5% of all abortions.

The two-year data also continued to show striking differences between City women and non-resident women who obtained abortions. Non-residents tended to be younger and terminating a first pregnancy, suggesting that perhaps more non-residents were unmarried. It is also likely that the non-residents receiving abort-

ions were, on average, more affluent than the City residents since they incurred travel expenses as well as the cost of their abortions.

In both groups, a majority of the women was in their twenties. Among non-residents, however, 31.5% were under 20 years old, compared to 17.0% of the residents in the two years combined. Overall, the proportion of teenagers increased from 24.2% in Year 1 to 28.8% in Year 2 (rising from 16.1% to 18.0% among residents and from 28.9% to 33.9% among non-residents).

While non-residents were more likely to be terminating a first pregnancy (61%, vs. 38% for residents in Year 2), the proportion of women terminating second or subsequent pregnancies grew in both groups in the second year.

Among residents, this proportion grew from 55.5% to 60.4%. Among non-residents the figure went from 34.4% to 38.6%.

The two-year data showed no major ethnic shift between Year 1 and 2, although the proportion of non-whites among non-residents increased markedly.

There is also continuing evidence that City residents of all income levels have had access to abortion in New York City. A study in May, 1972, showed that in 1971, Medicaid paid for 47.3% of the abortions in the municipal hospitals and for 67.7% of abortions for ward patients in the voluntary hospitals.

In addition, in the municipal hospitals City residents pay only what they can afford and are given free abortions if necessary.

One disturbing development during the two-year period was the number of "repeat" abortions. Although the proportion of such abortions is extremely small, the number—6,000 over two years, including 3,500 among non-residents—suggests that family planning services must be expanded substantially.

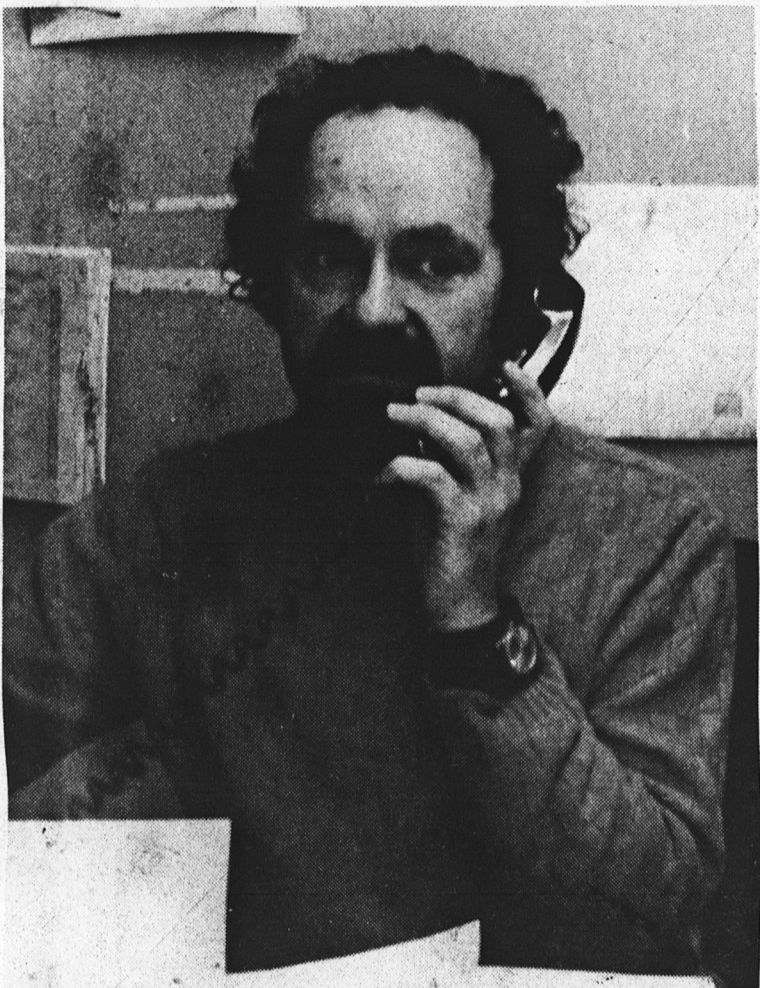
Some progress has been made in this area through a family planning program run by the N.Y.C. Health Department for abortion patients in the municipal hospitals. In the two years since the abortion law was passed, special family planning counselors have seen 80% of the abortion patients in the municipal hospitals, and about 65% of these women requested and were placed on a conception control regimen before they left the hospitals.

A LETTER

On behalf of the PCA Department, Professor George Shirley, and myself, I want to apologize to the PCA Music Student who wrote you last November 22 regarding Professor Shirley's irregular presence in his PCA Voice class. I have spoken to Professor Shirley about this matter and he regrettably feels that this student's concern is justified—this semester.

It was the Department's feeling initially that Professor Shirley was the best teacher we could get for this Voice class (the first semester it is being taught, by the way), but an unexpectedly busy schedule at the Met has made it near impossible for Professor Shirley to meet all of his classes. I'd like to reassure the student who wrote you that every effort will be made to see that this problem does not reoccur in the coming semesters.

Sincerely,
Morty Schiff



Continued from page 00

sing and harmonize together. "Could This Be Magic," "Sincerely," "There's a Moon Out Tonight," these were the kind of songs that you would get a couple of guys and girls together and just sing the best you could. Can't do that today. Imagine trying to walk around the Lounge in the hope of getting together a group of students who would want to sing "Coming in Through the Bathroom Window," together in front of the flagpole?

When I was a kid, most of the songs were relatively simple. A lot of them dealt with the girl you didn't have or the guy you wanted to get, but couldn't. I had no trouble identifying with this type of theme. When I was in the eighth grade, instead of gym we sometimes had something called "social dancing." Sometimes the guys would pick the girls they wanted to dance with and sometimes the girls would pick the guys. This system was just great for my ego and I spent a good deal of my eighth grade career trying to figure out how not to be the last guy chosen. I have been using Listerine ever since.

On one particular occasion our D.J. eighth-grade teacher, Mrs. Fishback "don't call me Miss" selected a tune entitled, "He is The Answer to a Teenager's Prayer." Just to boost my spirits, the girl I was dancing with, upon recognizing the selection, tapped a neighboring girlfriend on the shoulder and discreetly whispered to her, as she pointed overtly to my back, "He sure isn't." Of course, I took this whole thing in stride but its kind of funny that until this day I haven't been able to dance correctly again." Those oldies but goodies remind me of you.

The final attraction on the show was The Drifters. Only one way to describe them. They were smoooooth. They dressed smoooooth, they danced smoooooth and they sang smoooooth. There was one point in the act when after doing a series of amazing choreographed steps, all four Drifters did a sudden floor scraping dip and of course the whole house broke up. "Under the Boardwalk, down by the sea, on a blanket with my baby, that's where I'll be," they sang over and over. And suddenly I was seeing visions of Annette Funicello, Frankie Avalon and Fabian, all new heroes of a distant past.

Again and again the Drifters sang their song, and soon it seemed that the whole audience was on its feet echoing, "Under the boardwalk, down by the sea." As I looked ahead, a young teenage girl, almost young enough to be my daughter, sprung out of her chair and joined the gyrating throng. "On a blanket with my baby, that's where I'll be," she sang, and I was amazed. She could have been only four or five at the time of that record and yet she still knew the words. At that one fleeting moment, I suddenly thought, "Gee, the kids have not forgotten, tonight we must all be fifteen together. Maybe all of the American pie had not gone bye bye. Just maybe."

Now it is December. The rock 'n' roll revival has come and gone. None of us can be fifteen forever, but one night was enough. Now I know what my father meant when he told me, what now seems a long long time ago, "Son, these are the best years of your life."

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For further information see Stephanie Greene Commissioner on Social Services. Room C-132

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SUMMER SCHOOL IN SPAIN

Each year, for six weeks of the summer, Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, offers to students in the United States and Canada an opportunity to study in Spain.

Last summer the program began on June 30. The 103 students from 25 states, Cuba, Canada, Haiti, Mexico, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, representing 49 colleges and universities flew to Madrid where the Director of the program, Dr. Doreste, met them.

The students lived and attended classes at the University of Madrid. The living quarters consisted of one room per student. The dormitory had its own private swimming pool and tennis and basketball courts. The academic program was conducted by native Spanish professors from the University of Madrid and American institutions.

The students toured La Mancha for two days visiting all the interesting places related to Cervantes and Don Quixote. They also visited Salamanca and Burgos as a part of their assignments. Sixty students made a four day tour to Santiago de Compostela and Leon.

Once or twice a week a group trip was scheduled to visit such historical places as Valle de los Caidos, Segovia, El Escorial, Avila, Toledo, Museo del Prado, Palacio Real, etc. Students found, however, that they had more than enough time to do, see, and learn whatever they chose.

As a part of the program, a trip was taken to southern Spain. As a group they attended a flamenco dance, Moroccan night clubs, and visited famous cities like Cordoba, Granada, Malaga and Sevilla. They also spent two full days at the famous Torremolinos Beach. In each city the group was accommodated in deluxe hotels with excellent food. At night, students often went to the old parts of the cities in horsedrawn carriages. To complete the excitement of this tour, some students crossed the straight of Gibraltar and spent one day in Tangier, Africa. (To accompany the entire tour, lectures were given in each place of historical interest.) When the tour was over in the South, the group returned to Madrid for two days where parties of farewell were given.

Plans are already in progress for the 9th Summer School in Spain, 1973. All persons interested should contact Dr. A. Doreste, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, 61201, for complete information.

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