

# RICHMOND TIMES

Vol. 15 No. 3

March 3, 1975

## Abolition of 30% Election Rule Proposed To Board

by Gordon Matheson

A special Task Force on Student Activity Fees submitted its report to the Board of Higher Education on February 24. Numerous changes in the BHE by laws concerning student activities were recommended. In a lengthy investigation the Task Force spoke to many administrators, faculty members, and students at various campuses of the City University in addition to taking testimony at a number of open hearings.

The Task Force recommended the abolition of the thirty per cent rule. Under present bylaw procedures a student government is not considered appropriately elected unless there is thirty per cent participation in an election. In the absence of the thirty per cent participation, the President of the college becomes responsible for the duties prescribed for the student government. In one past case at another college the President voided the election and declared himself to be the student body president. Since the vote at student elections rarely if ever comes close to thirty per cent of the student government is legally certified at the sufferance of the President. The recommended change would eliminate this situation.

Clarification of the President's authority to veto allocations of student activity funds was recommended by the Task Force. Under the proposed revision he will only be allowed to exercise his veto if he considers the allocation illegal and not if he questions the wisdom or worth of an activity. Upon exercising his veto he must get a confirming opinion from the CUNY Chancellor as to the legality of the expenditure. According to the revision, "If, in the opinion of the Chancellor, the expenditure is legal, the veto shall be

null and void."

Changes were proposed in the role of the College Association in disbursing the entire Student Activity Fee including Student Government Activity Fees. This means that all monies collected will be allocated by the Association including the portion given to the administration for student related activities such as graduation and ID cards. Here at Richmond, according to Ed Merritt, Executive Assistant to the Dean of Students and a member of the Richmond College Association, changes would be made in the structure of RCA. Instead of the present breakdown of funds with one third going to the administration, one third to Student Government, and the remaining third retained by RCA, more will be allocated directly to Student Government. This gives Student Government which has no administration members as does RCA additional direct responsibility in funding activities. RCA would still retain about a sixth of the funds as seed money to launch projects.

### PIRG FUNDED

Proposed revisions allow RCA to fund a Richmond College chapter of the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) a Ralph Nader inspired organization working for consumer, environmental, and political reform. Twice approved by referendum — once by mail ballot and again as a resolution in last fall's elections — two dollars of the Student Activity fee will go to PIRG.

In a section relating to student publications, systematic attacks by student newspapers against a particular race, religion, ethnic group, or sex without balance are prohibited. The Task Force recommends that a Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee be set up to hear charges that a paper violated this section or any other laws. If the charges are sustained the publication could be reprimanded or denied funds.

The Revolutionary Student Brigade was reported to be very discouraged over the poor student response.

Mention was also made of the continuing search for candidates to run for PSC/Richmond officer positions. The attributes and availability of various staff members were discussed.

### Plumb On The American Revolution

Professor J. H. Plumb of Cambridge University will speak at the college on March 4 at 7:45 p.m. in the Richmond College Hall. A prominent historian and authority on the American Revolution, his topic will be the "Impact of the American Revolution in Europe." The lecture is co-sponsored by St. John's University.

## Union Meeting

by Barry Aylward

During the last PSC Officers' Meeting an important topic of conversation was the alleged inactivity of the Richmond chapter. Other topics of note included the poor student response to the last teach-in and the continuing search for candidates to fill PSC officer election positions.

Despite a large chapter membership (about 70% of Richmond's staff belong to the union) it was alleged that the rank and file were rather inactive. This resulted in a lack of "creative reaction" when the academic departments of the school are threatened. Thus, the power of the union remains unimplemented.

Another topic of discussion was the teach-in. It apparently became bogged down and lasted only a short time. One member at the meeting thought that such teach-in discussions can be effective if they are properly organized.

## Councilman-Priest On "Politics In New York City"



Father Louis Gigante, councilman from the South Bronx an overwhelmingly poor and Third World area. He started his rise to Municipal power by leading the formation of the Democratic Club.

*"The people must begin to realize their political pressure"*

*—Father Gigante*



Photo by Bob Millman

by Barbara Berish

On Thursday, Feb. 20, the Newman Club of Richmond College sponsored a discussion on "Politics in New York City." The guest speaker was Father Louis Gigante, New York City Councilman representing the South Bronx and Northeast Manhattan. A small group of students and one faculty member, Professor Dan Kramer, attended and took part in the discussion.

After being introduced by Father Joseph De Santo, the moderator of the organization, Gigante began the discussion with a brief discription of how the city is controlled by one man, the mayor, through his control of the city's bureaucracy. Using this as a starting point, Gigante turned to his own view of politics and the reasons for his involvement in it.

Power, money and patronage are basics in politics according to Gigante. An area that delivers the votes has the power and thus gets the money and the benefits of patronage. Seeing this to be the political game, Gigante felt that becoming part of the power structure was the only way to get things accomplished in the community. Little was done for the South Bronx area because "it was politically dead"; it could not deliver votes. In 1969, Gigante founded a political club, the Democratic club, because it was the way to bring the poor into the mainstream of the political life of the city. He feels that club houses should be "community problem centers," tied in closely with the Community Planning Boards to obtain various city services.

Gigante sees politics as the application of pressures to achieve goals. He believes that the people must begin

to organize and learn to apply their own form of pressure. "The people must begin to realize their political pressure." Gigante feels that people must involve themselves with neighborhood government. He said that the Community Planning Boards are a good start toward getting city services down to the people and that this won't be done if people are apathetic, but only if they exert pressure on their elected officials.

Turning to some of the problems facing us, Gigante feels that federal funds must come into the picture to assist cities with housing and job training. He feels that 40,000 of the 370,000 people employed by the City of New York could be cut. These people could be taking over federally funded positions now available. Gigante admits that, at best, this is only a temporary solution.

Some questions were concerned with a possible conflict between his priesthood and his role in politics. Gigante sees the priest in his service role to the people as "political" because the priest must be involved with obtaining what his people need. He need not be the spokesman for the people, but he must be involved with obtaining the services that are needed.

When asked about his political aspirations, Gigante said that he had none; rather, he preferred to say that his political future would depend upon the needs of his constituents. As a city councilman, he has been able to obtain many needed services for his community. If this were no longer possible, he would find other ways to be of service.



# "Glue Cracks On Student Movement"

by Garry Tanner

The "Emergency Conference on the Cutbacks" was held at the Hunter College Playhouse on Washington's Birthday. But it left serious doubts in many minds for the future of a mass student movement that must be generated if a powerful enough fight for the right to an education in CUNY is to be waged.

Chairman of the University Student Senate Jay Hershenson was expected to lead one of the Conference workshops that were at that moment assembling in the classrooms upstairs. And he did briefly. But just then he was padding about the carpeted Playhouse talking to the same group of students who always seem to hover around him at meetings. Hershenson's eminence as a leader had been established in history about two weeks before when he modestly accepted a gold leafed plaque from the student senators. Indeed in the preceeding year he had done well as an architect of potential coalitions. He had kept the right the left and the center working together although uneasily.

In the foyer were hung the militant banners of the Young Socialist Alliance, the Revolutionary Student Brigade, the Progressive Labor Party and the Spartacist League. Hershenson worked with the radicals from the Young Socialist Alliance and the Progressive Labor Party in organizing this conference and then they seemed like his friends. His politics are more liberal than most of the people who worked in the Ad Hoc committee that organized this conference and the other actions that the USS has sponsored to oppose the cutbacks though. But they made him uneasy when they attempted to control meetings and force through resolutions that don't acknowledge the priority that he puts on legislation.

Out in the foyer a woman waved a copy of the Progressive Labor Party paper "Challenge" in front of people's faces as they came and left the playhouse. The newspaper seller was not unusual at such conferences.

The half dozen or so workshops began at about 11:15 A.M. The serious committed activist who had right along taken on the job of organizing most of the cutbacks fight for the Senate led the workshops. The majority of generally more conservative student senators of the USS didn't seem to even want to know what the radicals were doing and many didn't attend the conference. Paul Nelson of Richmond College and Rose Lewis of Lehman led one workshop on "Local On campus Organizing," Aristides Garcia, Day Session Student Body President from Bronx Community and Bob Johnson, Bronx treasurer, led "Racism and the Cutbacks," John Tiffany, editor of the "Communicator", student newspaper at Bronx Community and David Levey of the New School faculty led "The Cutbacks and the Economy", Hershenson led one on "The Future of Higher Education and Legislative Proposals" and Louise Shallot led one on "Sexism and the Cutbacks."

When everyone returned from lunch there wasn't hide nor hair of Chairman Hershenson whose half completed workshop awaited him "He was so discouraged by the small turnout and his ineffective workshop that he couldn't face more in the afternoon," was the speculation of one of the other leaders. Hershenson wasn't seen again the rest of the day.

Some workshops were able to formulate specific resolutions for submission to the plenary later in the afternoon when the whole conference would vote on them.

But the workshop on local organizing functioned so chaotically that there was little information exchanged and there was no sense of generally accepted

principles that could be given to the plenary. This workshop was the largest of the day and tried to concentrate on methods by which to motivate the college student bodies to fight the cutbacks effectively. But all the divisions caused by sectarian groups and the inexperience bred of a long period with few victories that exist on the individual campuses were painfully in evidence at this workshop. Instead of suggesting ways to create leadership and unity the organizers many of whom were from the socialist organizations had brought all their prejudices with them and they held on to them tenaciously. The result was near chaos in the room which the two moderators had partially caused by their inability and unwillingness to follow any procedures for conducting a meeting. The participants, some of whom had genuinely come to eradicate their ongoing mistakes, left the room exasperated.

But other workshops had produced some resolutions for the plenary to consider. By four in the afternoon there were only about forty-five CUNY students to vote on them though. Resolutions that were passed by the plenary were these:

- \* To call for the City of New York to declare a moratorium on debt payments to the banks and to use the funds instead for social services which includes CUNY.

- \* To fight any attempt to impose tuition on CUNY and to fight to have tuition removed from the State University of New York.

- \* To fight for 100% funding from the State and Federal Government. At present the City pays 50%, the State 50% and the Federal Government 0%. And the City pays 66% of the Community College budget, the State pays 33% and the Federal Government 0.

- \* To coordinate the work of student governments and student publications behind the cutbacks fight.

- \* To have another, better organized city wide conference.

- \* To hold ongoing demonstrations, each to be the responsibility of an individual campus, at City Hall.

- \* To interpret the cuts in financial aid as a direct attack on open admissions and on all ethnic studies, which means we must thoroughly examine the financial aid process and clearly define its contradictions.

- \* To wage a legislative campaign to guarantee free tuition in CUNY and SUNY.

- \* To defend programs fought for by women like women's studies, day care and gynecological examinations and to unite the women's struggle with third world struggles.

The day did seem to contain the seeds of a successful student movement within its disorganized veneer. Good leadership, a concise attainable program and experience had fought the general drift of frustration for attention. Such spokesmen as Aristedes Garcia and Robert Johnson gave a sense of being capable of leading a protracted, complex struggle that could start from scratch. And the knowledge that the individual campuses must be informed of what is going on throughout the CUNY and even beyond it was driven home.

But my distinct impression was that the socialist organizations were, ever so painfully, on the one hand the irreplaceable agitators for systematic, fundamental change, particularly making the contribution of class consciousness and on the other hand constantly eroding the basis for solidarity among the mass of students because of their dogmatism. At the moment we can't do with them and we can't do without them.

Ten forty-three.  
In exactly TWO MINUTES  
I'll ring the  
FIRST BELL and  
they'll all  
stand still!



All, that is, except  
your potential DEVIATE!  
Your fledgling REBEL!  
Your incipient BOAT-  
ROCKER! THEY'LL try  
to move all right!  
THEY'LL have to  
learn the HARD  
way not to move!



So I'll SCREAM at 'em  
and take their NAMES  
and give them FIVE  
DETENTIONS and EXTRA  
HOMEWORK! NEXT time  
they won't move  
after the first  
bell!



Because when they've  
learned not to question  
the FIRST BELL, they'll  
learn not to question  
their TEXTS! Their  
TEACHERS! Their  
COURSES!  
EXAMINATIONS!



They'll grow up to accept  
TAXES! HOUSING DEVELOP-  
MENTS! INSURANCE! WAR!  
MEN ON THE MOON! LIQUOR!  
LAWS! POLITICAL SPEECHES!  
PARKING METERS!  
TELEVISION!  
FUNERALS!



Non-movement  
after  
the first  
bell is  
the  
backbone  
of Western  
Civilization!



# The Battle For Open Admissions

The following article is excerpted from the booklet "Crisis At CUNY" produced by the Newt Davidson Collective. It is Part I of a two part series that will be continued next issue.

During the Rockefeller wars over tuition, the Board of Higher Education seems to have begun thinking seriously about instituting open admissions at CUNY. Such a policy would help keep minority groups firmly within the pro-CUNY power bloc. But in 1966 open admissions looked attractive for other reasons too. Black ghettos were exploding all across the nation, and it was clear to CUNY officials that they were sitting on a powder keg of their own. Some were also concerned liberals who had become increasingly unhappy about school and college systems that patently discriminated against the poor and minority groups. But the consideration that weighed most heavily upon them was still the changing nature of the New York City job market.

Blue collar work that did not require advanced education had continued declining rapidly. White collar service jobs that did require some "postsecondary" training had continued growing in number. Planners now predicted that by 1978 the city would require 75,000 fewer manufacturing workers, but 250,000 more service workers; by that year, according to their projections, almost 50 per cent of all job openings would be in service or clerical categories.

The working class of the city, however, was increasingly composed of blacks and Puerto Ricans—the least educationally prepared to take on the jobs the planners wanted them to take on. Minority group population doubled during the fifties, and there was every indication that their percentage would continue to rise swiftly.

As the New York City Master Plan of 1969 summed up: "The growth of the city's economy is in jobs requiring education and skill. [But] the growth of the labor force has been in people who have little education, and few skills." Fifty per cent of Puerto Ricans were in blue collar jobs, as were 27 per cent of blacks, while only 12 per cent of whites were so employed. And blue collar jobs were rapidly disappearing. The consequence was deepening unemployment that struck all working class people, but particularly minority groups. As unemployment increased, so did welfare rolls, anger, frustration, and violence.

The public schools were doing precious little to improve matters. As the composition of the schools began to change—in 1960 37 per cent of primary and secondary school children were black and Puerto Rican, but by 1968 the figure had risen to 54 per cent—they began increasingly to act as barriers to continuing education, rather than as stepping stones to it. In 1968, out of every 100 children who entered a ghetto school at the first grade level, only 45 had not dropped out by high school, and only 13 would graduate with an academic diploma. A steady filtering process lightened the hue of the public academic high schools with each year of attendance. Thus 11th graders in 1968 at such schools consisted of 24% blacks, 11.7% Puerto Ricans, and 64.3% whites and others. The next year found that blacks had dropped to 21.0%, Puerto Ricans to 9.5%, and whites and others risen to 69.5%. By 1970, when that class graduated, it had changed once again: blacks—18.5%, Puerto Ricans—7.5%, whites and others—73.8%.

Continued on Page 8



# Farmworkers Seek Student Support

by Ralph Palladino

The United Farmworkers Union (UFW) has begun a nation-wide boycott campaign against Gallo Wines February 22 to March 2. Thousands of farmworkers and supporters marched from San Francisco to Gallo's head office in Modesto, California to protest the company's refusal to recognize the UFW as representing farmworkers. The Staten Island Farmworkers Support Committee is asking students to support the union by not buying Gallo Wines (Madria-Madria Sangria, Spañada Boone's Farm, Ripple, Tyrolia, Thunderbird, Paisano, any wine that reads, "Made in Modesto, California").

Mexican-American and Portuguese farmworkers have been on strike against Gallo for over 20 months demanding the democratic right to be represented by their own union, the UFW. They voted 130-20 to strike when Gallo refused to recognize the UFW and instead signed a contract with the Teamsters without a vote of the rank-and-file. To date the Teamster leadership and Gallo have refused to hold an election in the fields as demanded by the UFW.

It is easy to understand why Gallo, when faced with his workers organizing, would sign a "sweatheart contract" with the Teamsters leadership; given the history of strikebreaking of that union and its leadership's racism against national minorities.

Einar Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, "I'm not sure how effective a union can be when it is composed of Mexican-Americans . . . as jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union that can have structure . . . and have membership participation."

Gallo has tried for years to divide the Mexican-Americans and Portuguese farmworkers. At first they worked them in separate groups. Then after a while they put them together thinking they would never talk to each other, but they learned each other's language, became friends, and stuck together.

Frank Perry, a Portuguese worker told a reporter for the "Guardian" newspaper: "I asked Bob Gallo once why he liked the Portuguese and he said it's because they're closer to white." He continued, "When the strike came I think Gallo didn't expect this but almost all the Portuguese workers walked out too, because they realized what the union had done for them."

Living conditions at the Gallo wineries in Livingston, California seem by this writer 1½ years ago were atrocious. Owned by Gallo, 90% of the housing was wooden shacks with dirt floors that had no running water or bathrooms. Most had no electricity.

Since then most of this housing has been levelled with the aim of driving out union supporters. Now workers live behind a high fence topped with barbed wire to keep the UFW organizers and members out. Many workers are forced to sleep on mattresses in the vineyards.

Before the UFW was organized farmworkers had no medical insurance, no unemployment benefit rights, limited social security, and no job security because work was seasonal and hiring was done by the hated labor contractor or coyote and working conditions were poor. There was no water in the fields and no system to handle grievances.

The UFW has improved the system of hiring, working conditions and job security. The union is democratic which encourages participation in decisions by the rank-and-file.

The Teamster-Gallo contract virtually eliminated the gains made by farmworkers as a comparison of contracts shows. You may obtain copies by writing the UFW, Box 62, Keene, California.

The farmworkers fight on and ask for your support; by not buying Gallo Wines, and telling friends and relatives to do likewise; by contributing money to the UFW office at 331 W. 84 Street, New York, New York, or by joining the Staten Island Farmworker Support Committee, 112 Wright Street, Stapleton (phone 273-2076).

## Ban Short-Handled Hoe in California

"El cortito," the short-handled hoe, may be on its way to extinction as an employer-favored handtool in California agricultural fields.

Long the source of bitter protest by farmworkers and the United Farm Workers Union, the California Supreme Court ruled Jan. 13 that the state may prohibit use of the short-handled hoe. The court decision declared: "We hold that any tool which causes injury, immediate or cumulative, when used in the manner in which it was intended to be used, may constitute an unsafe handtool within the meaning of the [state] regulation."

The State Industrial Safety Board, which is now no longer in existence, had held that the state regulation did not apply to the short-handled hoe on the grounds the tool was not inherently dangerous.

"El cortito," as it is known among Chicano farmworkers, is a foot long, requires constant stooping in working with it and is used extensively in California crop cultivation. During court hearings, medical doctors supported union charges that the hoe has caused painful and often permanent back injuries to workers. Doctors testified that prolonged work with the hoe can lead to ruptured spinal discs, torn back ligaments and arthritis of the spine.

The struggle against the use of "el cortito" was also one of the many farmworker issues which differentiated the UFW from the Teamsters union. The author of a recent New York Times Magazine article described the different reactions of Teamster officials and UFW president Cesar Chavez to his question: "What is the short hoe?"

The author wrote: "The answers of three Teamster leaders in separate interviews were similar: 'The what? Oh, well, the short hoe is a hoe with a short handle used by workers to weed and thin the rows of lettuce. The work can be done much more efficiently with the short-handled hoe than with the long-handled hoe, which allows the worker to stand fairly upright. Actually, the short hoe is one of those phony issues Chavez tries to create to gain sympathy.'"

"Chavez' first reaction to the same question was a facial expression of abject misery — and he was silent for at least 10 seconds. Then he struggled to find the descriptive words: 'El cortito, the short hoe, is probably the most crucifying work of all . . . degrading, the most vicious exploitation of the human body. For a person to bend down for 10 hours a day, to do that work, it's—well, in 10 years the body is just a wreck . . .'"

From the "Weekly Guardian"

### Spring Retreat

The Spring Richmond College Retreat will be held at Holiday Hills, Pawling, N.Y. the weekend of April 18-20. Scheduled are three marathon encounter groups and yoga classes. Meals will be provided by Holiday Hills. Bus transportation is available leaving Friday evening and returning Sunday afternoon.

The all-inclusive cost is \$25 per person. For reservations see Dr. Bruce Vogel in room 538. Space is limited.

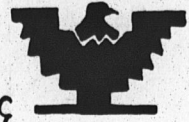
The weekend offers an opportunity to meet people, have fun, and grow personally.

# FARM WORKERS SUPPORT NIGHT

MARCH 15, 1975

STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY CORP  
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8:30 P.M.



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## Deadline

is  
March 10  
Next issue  
March 17

Join Mike Kramer of New York Magazine and the Richmond Times Staff on March 7th at 2:00 P.M. in the 9th floor Conference Room for a newspaper reporting seminar.

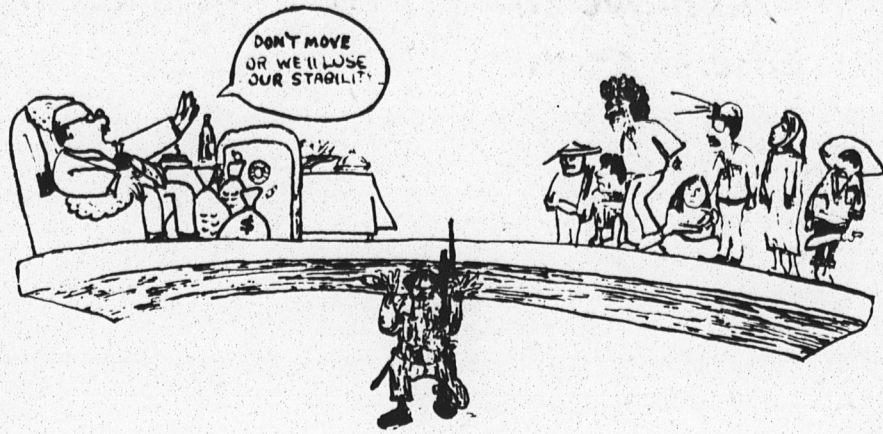
## RICHMOND TIMES

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## PSC Forum Crisis In Capitalism: Crisis in C.U.N.Y.

PSC Forum

Crisis in Capitalism: Crisis in C.U.N.Y.

Monday, March 19th, Multipurpose Room, 1:00 P.M.

### Speakers:

Bill Tabb, Professor of Political Science  
Queens College

Crisis in C.U.N.Y.

Gerry Meyer, PSC Chapter Chairperson  
Hostos Community College

PSC Victories at Hostos  
Community College

Barbara Schlapp, Committee for a Solid  
Contact, SSEU District 37

Union struggles in District 37

Jay Herschenson, Chairperson  
University Student Senate

Legislative Prospects for obtaining  
C.U.N.Y. Funding

### EDITORIAL

## "Will Benita Approve?"

Has the Chairperson of Student Government, Benita Gross become an arrogant student politico and a menace to the student body? This is a question which many people have been demanding an answer to.

As we all know, student government is elected to make it possible through student clubs for people to get to know one another, to experience important ideas, like Gay Liberation or Women's Liberation, to explore ways to improve the community they live in, like Shanti Food Conspiracy has, to struggle for their rights when they need immediate defending, and to have fun or relaxation.

In addition, it is their duty to safeguard the funds that come out of our Student Activity Fees, as Chairperson Benita Gross will point out. They do this by thoroughly examining the charter of any club applying for money when the clubs do this each fall and spring at an Inter-Club Activities Council (ICAC) meeting.

In addition they should look at each voucher that they are required to sign before a check is made out to make sure that it is legal. At that time they should determine two things; is the receipt a real not bogus one and is the money going for the stated purpose and not being put into somebody's pocket.

But during the course of the year one self appointed judge and executioner, Ms. Gross, has set herself up to determine all community standards by manipulating what activities can be carried on through use of her signature. She has done this almost totally on her own. As a result she has either stifled many activities or made hardships for numerous individuals who had to lay out money for interminable lengths of time or for good.

Ms. Gross has confused in her mind the very important difference between "legal" and "valid." When she is asked to sign a voucher she should determine if it is legal within Student Government guidelines which are clear to everyone else. She should not make it her business to decide how the Women's Liberation Club should celebrate International Women's Day, whether the Gay Men's Collective should contribute to the Gay Activist Alliance, whether or not clubs could hold a Christmas party and many more.

She claims that because Student Council is not doing its job which includes writing guidelines that therefore she and Kenny Sullivan must decide what is valid for all of us because they are the executive board of Student Council. All this is, is a sad admission that we have no student leadership coming from the main person who should be providing it. It does not constitute license to be a busybody. And it is time people could stop having to say to themselves, "Will Benita approve?"

Even though student responsibility has improved greatly, there is still invalid uses to which our money is put by certain clubs. Be this as it may, justice requires that a representative body, Student Council or ICAC determine the outcome of these cases not one self-appointed judge. And the only time to do this is when the money is allocated.

So it is time for Student Council to tell Benita what her duties really are. It is time for them all to start to offer leadership.

G.T.

## Ford: "A Seedy And Indecent Man"

When Ford took over as President of the United States, the government had an image lacking in integrity, compassion, and competence. Today, several months later, it still has an image lacking in integrity, compassion, and competence.

Amazingly enough, though, even some of Ford's detractors still credit the President with a least having integrity if nothing else. I personally would not even give him that much credit. Just as he covered up Watergate by pardoning Nixon, he is now making every effort to cover up for the C.I.A. by appointing Rockefeller head of the Commission that's supposed to investigate its illegal activities. If appointing Henry Kissinger's best friend (and remember, Kissinger is the thug who worked hand-in-hand with the C.I.A. to do in Allende) to head such a Commission is not a perfect manifestation of a government cover up, then I don't know what is.

Just read about the personal and vicious vendetta that Congressman Ford had waged against Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, and I think you would clearly see that Ford is as seedy and as indecent an individual as any man in American politics today. There are those who say that in his private life Ford is a "regular" guy who loves his wife and children. But so what? The same could be said for over half the members of the Mafia.

## THE LIBERAL VIEW Eric Bahrt

And what could be a greater demonstration of blatant cruelty and downright meanness than Ford's economic policies? While he doesn't have enough guts to stand up to the oil companies, and force them to freeze their profits, he seems all set to go to war in the Mid-East to force the Arabs to freeze theirs. Of course, the oil men are not expected to make any sacrifices. We are all too familiar with Ford's proposed gasoline tax. And, while Ford wants the middle class to pay more for their gasoline, he is simultaneously talking about cutting back on the windfall taxes that the oil men would have to pay.

So just who is supposed to make the sacrifices? As usual, it's the middle class and the poor people. Ford wants to cut back on food stamps, Medicare, veteran benefits, rat control, neighborhood health centers, drug abuse programs, and anything else that could benefit anyone other than his rich friends. So these are the people who should make the sacrifices: poor people, sick people, and veterans who fought that dirty, disgusting war that men like Ford so greatly believed in. Have we, as a people, become so sick and perverse that we think the needs of a hideous tyrant like President Thieu are more important than the needs of poor people and hungry children right here in this country?

In her column, Sylvia Porter, gave a detailed analysis of what Ford's proposed food stamp program could do to the poor. "For an elderly individual with an income as little as \$108 a month", Ms. Porter writes, "the cost of \$46 worth of stamps would rise from \$18 to \$32, leaving just \$76 to cover all other items". She goes on to point out that, under Ford's plan, a recipient would have to pay 30% of his net income towards his food stamp allotment. His program would mean that "every one-person household with a monthly income of \$154 or more would be dropped from the program." If that's not enough to turn your stomach inside out, you could read further on in her column how a blind man "who now pays \$30 a month for \$46 worth of stamps would have to pay \$43 as of March 1 for \$46 worth of stamps." If somebody were to knock a blind man down in the street and take his money, we would all agree that somebody is indeed a cruel and inhumane individual. But, if Ford takes advantage of the blind because, unlike the oil men, they are not powerful enough to fight back, everybody still insists that he is basically a decent man. Ms. Porter, the highly reputable economic reporter and analyst, concluded that Ford's proposals were sheer "madness". And while it is evident that the congress will not go along with Ford's "madness", the idea that Ford could even think of such proposals says something about the very character of the man.

Ford hopes that by driving people into virtual starvation he will be able to save the government 650 million dollars a year. Of course that sum of money is chicken feed when you consider how much we spend on developing unnecessary overkill weapons, or how much we spent on Thieu over the years so he could continue to oppress his people in the name of "democracy", or how much the oil men rip off the American taxpayer each year in the name of "private enterprise".

There was a time when the middle class held a rather haughty and arrogant attitude towards America's poor. But now they're beginning to see that the same disgraceful and outrageous economic policies which have done in the poor for so long are now beginning to hit them also. They can see that while they're being hit by higher unemployment, higher inflation, and higher taxes, the oil men are being regarded with higher profits. They can see that injustice is no longer exclusively a problem of the poor.

And yet I can't say that I feel sorry for the middle class. In 1972 when McGovern ran for president he warned them about corrupt government and economic policies which were as unfair to the middle class as they were to the poor. But the middle class was so overwhelmed with hatred for the blacks, the long hairs and the poor, and as someone who worked for McGovern I know that through first hand experience) that they would not listen to what he had to say. He tried to bring a message of peace, integrity, and compassion, and America laughed at him, scorned him, and humiliated him by handing him the most

Continued on Page 8



John Twomey, Washington Post



# Sherlock Holmes Returns To The Stage

Revivals have always been an interesting mainstay on the Broadway scene. One of the most recent; has been a revival by the Royal Shakespeare Company of the 1899 version of William Gillette's Sherlock Holmes.

The cast was excellent and did much to insure the success of the play. Knowing that they were dealing with a piece that would be considered overstated and melodramatic to today's audiences, they played it to the hilt and they and everyone else for that matter had a high old time doing it. They bounded up and down spiral staircases, grinned maniacally at the heroine or took heroic stances as the action called for it and the dialogue was of, "You will unhand that female you fiend," variety. It was sort of refreshing when today in the theater you have to be either seriously blatant or extremely subtle and sophisticated.

John Wood, as Sherlock Holmes was the epitome of Holmes but dared to add more human dimension to the character. For instance, he is shown injecting cocaine into his arm which was a bit the company put in when it revised

the play and he also allowed Holmes to fall in love, however reluctantly, which never happened in his books. Mr Wood was very ably supported by Philip Locke as the evil Professor Moriarty, Tim Peggot Smith as faithful Dr. Watson and Pamela Miles as Terese the heroine which Holmes eventually finds out he loves.

I must make special mention of the clever stage sets that allowed a foggy London street to become a drawing room of the period. Also to set for Moriarty's lair was quite impressive especially the door, which at the pull of a throttle slid bolts, cranked gears and sprung open much to the pleasure of the audience.

This production was one of the most enjoyable plays I have ever reviewed and I would think it would also be enjoyed by anyone who took the time to go and see it at The Broadhurst Theater 235 West 44th Street.

## THE BIG LIFT:

Fred Masten of 414 Westervelt Ave. S.I. and a sociology major here at Richmond is now the state collegiate weight lifting champion in his weight category. This is by no means a first time win. Fred, who has been lifting for seventeen years, at Curtis H.S. and at S.I.C.C. graduate, is the 1974 National Collegiate champ. He also holds the Senior Metropolitan title. In 1973 he held the N.Y. state title and in 1974 he placed second.

On March 22 and 23 Fred will be representing R.C. at the National competitions in Iowa City, Iowa. If all goes well, we may see him in the International Meets in California. Expenses for Mr. Mastens trip are to be paid by the Richmond College Association. I am sure we will all wish him well.

## KEIR DULLEA, SIR RUDOLF BING, CLEAVON LITTLE NEIL SIMON, OTHER GIANTS JOIN IN NEW BACA SERIES

A powerful lineup of names in the fields of the performing arts will headline "Step Right Up!", a series of participatory workshops sponsored by the Brooklyn Arts and Culture Association, Inc. (BACA) with the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The imposing roster of workshop leaders involved in the seven-day series includes, among others: Keir Dullea, Cleavon Little, Neil Simon, Sir Rudolf Bing, Leonard Harris, Helen Gallagher, Vincent Gardenia, Claude Kipnis, Liz Kean, Sheldon Harnick, Ritha Devi, Patton Campbell, Herb Fyler, Katya Delakova, Moshe Budmor, Betty Allen, Grayson Hall, Laura Dean, Steve Reich, Dr. Richard Weber, Charles Moore, Greg Smith, Kirk Nurock, Charles Weidman, Betty Williams, and the Everyman Co. of Brooklyn under the direction of Brother Jonathan. O.S.F.

"Step Right Up!" is designed as a unique experience in the arts as a method of teaching as well as a chance for performers to gain new insights through participatory workshops with skilled professionals. The series will be held in the Lepercq Space of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave. Under the coordination of Rosalind Green, "Step Right Up!" activities will take place on March 14, 15, and 16, and then on April 14, 15, 26, and 27. The complete series is offered for \$15. The March series alone is \$15; the April series alone is \$15. Checks or money orders may be sent to BACA, 200 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn, N.Y. 11238. The Complete "Step Right Up!" schedule is available by contacting BACA.

## "Sacred And Profane Love"

The Judson Poets' Theater will present "Sacred and Profane Love," a musical celebration by Al Carmines with choreography by Katherine Litz, Fridays through Mondays, February 28th through March 17th, at 8:00 p.m. at Judson Memorial Church, 55 Washington Square South, New York City.

The work is in two parts. The first part includes scenes about love from classical literature set to music by Mr. Carmines. The second part is contemporary and both words and music are by Mr. Carmines.

The cast includes Essie Borden, Lou Bullock, Terence Burk, Alice Carey, Eric Ellenburg, Lee Guillatt, Phillip Owens, Ellie Schadt, David Tice and Beverly Wideman.

Reservations can be made by calling SP 7-0033 Weekdays from 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. Contribution: \$3.00.

## Students On The Move In Fascist Spain

MADRID, Feb. 20 — Housewives and students took part in a mounting wave of protest in Madrid today and the police fired several warning shots to break up silent demonstrations in the center of the city.

About 5,000 university students protesting against the Government's decision to shut down the University of Valladolid until autumn gathered on the campus of the University of Madrid and tried to march downtown. Policemen carrying submachine guns on the big campus for the first time scattered the demonstrators, most of whom then headed for the Ministry of Education by different routes.

Meanwhile, many of Madrid's food shops and markets were almost empty as housewives took part in a boycott called by clandestine organizations, against rising prices. The boycott was noticeable in middle-class neighborhoods as well as in working-class areas, indicating the discontent and protest against high prices and lack of political freedom that is spreading to sectors of society not previously involved.

## "Thanks" From The Grievance Man

To the Editor:

In your issue of 2/3/75 you carried an article on the Student/Faculty Grievance Committee which turned out to be very useful as a number of students have expressed interest in joining the committee. The committee now has a mail box outside the student government office on the fourth floor so students can drop off grievances, questions, any time they are in the building.

In an effort to inform students of their rights I have written a chapter for the 1975 student handbook on student rights. Yes, for the first time since 1970 a student handbook will be published. All suggestions concerning the handbook should be given to Ed Merritt in the Student Services office on the fifth floor. The handbook should be out by April.

Lastly, I would like to recommend a booklet entitled "Academic Women, Sex Discrimination & the Law" published by the MLA at SICC. The booklet is free and can be obtained from Joan Hartman in room T-21 of SICC. I have requested copies of the booklet from SICC and I will distribute copies when I receive them.

Donald Loggins  
Student/Faculty  
Grievance Committee

# Administration Moves To Increase Its Power

by Joe Schwartz

After firing 18 out of 75 faculty the Administration is now devoting its efforts to gaining more complete administrative control over the college. The latest move in this attempt has been revealed at the series of "unit meetings" at the President's house. Further academic re-structuring is now being pushed along the lines of the Administration's original proposal. Programs, program heads and program cost centers are offered as a new academic structure. The benefits of this to the Administration are clear: (1) the ability to impose new programs without faculty-student approval by appointing new program heads with independent cost centers who will sit on P & B committees, and, (2) the ability to lay people off rather more easily by phasing programs out at the economy worsens and as more and more pressure for cutbacks in higher education develops.

This new proposal goes along with the recent attack on, and dismemberment of the humanities division, the refusal to accept certain people as elected chairpersons of their units, the closing of P & B minutes to the college community, the increasing atmosphere of secrecy, and the isolation of faculty and students from the administrative apparatus of the college. And we have had as well the gratuitous Administration edict prohibiting those fired from participating in the deliberations of the college and their academic unit.

The Administration has clearly chosen to cultivate an uptown constituency consisting primarily of the Chancellor's office. Kibbee is known for his belief in authoritarian structuring (his Ph.D. thesis was on administrative control in higher education), and the brutal and unnecessary firing of 18 of 75 of the faculty (e.g. no persons were fired at Hostos Community College) appears as an attempt to establish "credibility" with the Chancellor's office.

Second, the present push for appointed program heads appears to be an effort to bring in the "career" education programs that reflects the high level decisions about higher education expressed in the Carnegie Commission Report and by the Council for Economic Development. Since student-faculty opposition can be expected to this move to destroy higher education, rigid authoritarian structures are necessary to impose these programs.

If the Administration were serious about solving Richmond's educational problems it would be recruiting faculty to work on concrete programs that meet clearly defined educational needs. We have had two documents from the President's office. The most recent, for the unit discussions, has one new program, the inverted B.S. (which has possibilities), and a host of other programs (Integrated Studies, Women's Studies, Latin American Studies) that the Administration clearly expects to discontinue. The only other document is President Volpe's Status Report of February 3. This document has no new programs in it save for the Transnational Studies Committee Report. The business program has been proposed and worked on long before this year, Science, Letters and Society has been at the College for 6 years; the 3 year B.A. has been generally acknowledged to be a very bad program completely unsuited to our needs. The American Studies program is promising but it is not new to this Administration. The total, as I count it, are two new proposals, Inverted B.S. and Transnational Studies, and that's it. In short, the Administration is devoting all its energies to a bureaucratic seizure of power, and virtually none to the development of programs that it says we so sorely need.

So the present situation, as I see it, is that there is nothing that stands in the Administration's way in making positive contributions to the growth and development of the college. Instead, we have an administration that continues to opt for bureaucratic restructuring in place of solid educational proposals. To put it simply, the ruling class (management) always tries to increase its prerogatives at the expense of the working class (labor) during a depression. The present situation is no exception.

Each of us should re-examine our own goals and priorities for higher education. If these do not concur with those of the Administration it is our responsibility to work toward creating an atmosphere at Richmond maximally conducive to the growth and development of students and faculty before the opportunity to do so is completely lost.



# Women Hold Up Half The Sky

International Women's Day began in New York City almost 70 years ago when thousands of women garment workers took to the streets on N.Y.'s East Side to fight against sweatshop conditions and child labor. On March 8, 1908, these fighters joined with others who had been demanding women's suffrage and protective labor laws and marched 20,000 strong through the streets of NYC. Two years later, Clara Zetkin, a communist leader of the working class in Germany proposed that the Second International Socialist Congress declare this day IWD. They did, and since then millions of people across the world have proudly taken up this day of celebration and struggle.

Women have a proud and courageous history of fighting against oppression in this country, participating in the many struggles of the people, going all the way back to the mighty slave rebellions that rocked the plantation owners. Women such as Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, guns firmly in hand, were feared and hated by the slave owners. Called "Moses" by her people, Harriet Tubman led over 300 slaves to freedom via the underground railroad.

Through the years many women have come forward as leaders of the many mass struggles that the American people have launched to fight for a better life and revolutionary change. Mary "Mother" Jones and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn devoted their lives to the plight of the working class, actively leading workers from the mines of West Virginia to the textile mills of Massachusetts in struggles that hit at the rule of the capitalists.

These women and countless millions of others have worked and fought to break the bonds and chains of wage slavery. But we don't celebrate IWD just to commemorate our sisters of the past — although they are a constant inspiration to us. The bourgeoisie still rules and their attacks on us are stepping up every day as they have more and more difficulties making their profits. International Women's Day is a day to forge greater unity among men and women of all nationalities in order to build further struggle against this hated class.

## Why are Women Oppressed?

The source of the oppression of women is the system of monopoly capitalism whereby the owners of the factories and banks parasitically rip profits out of the labor and sweat of all working people. In order to maintain their rule, these dinosaurs with their mansions and resorts consciously have to seek ways to sow disunity among the masses of people, to prevent them from

seeing the real enemy, rising up and uniting like an iron fist and crushing these maggots and their system which nets them millions. Just as they try to sow disunity among people of different nationalities, they also try to create divisions between men and women. The bourgeoisie does this by perpetuating inequality on jobs, pay and education while also promoting ideas that women are not fighters, and are afraid of struggle.

## Women in the Workforce

Millions of women throughout the country work in factories and industry making up a significant part of the working class that stands face to face with the blood sucking capitalists. A number of them work in the heavy industries of steel and auto while most others work in banks or offices or in seasonal hellholes like canneries or the sweatshops of the garment industry at a disgustingly low pay. Minority women, almost all workers, are kept in the most menial and low paying jobs. Bosses go all out to encourage male chauvinist ideas about "women's inferiority" and "place in the home" to try to divide men and women who work together, and keep them from uniting against the bosses.

It's the capitalists who benefit from having women work at half the pay that men make for basically the same work. They justify this by saying that women need less money since they aren't the breadwinners of the family and are working for "pin money" or simply because they want to. But, these are just lies to the millions of women who *must* work. As their crisis intensifies, the monopolists churn out more of these lies as millions of workers are laid off — in an attempt to cover the rising unemployment rate by writing women off as not really needing jobs and to justify them being laid off. For instance, Ronald Reagan recently stuck his head out of the sewer to tell us all that there are no real problems with unemployment in the U.S. because many of the people who are jobless are young and women — who of course don't need jobs — and said that "real" unemployment was only 3.5%!!

## Women on Campus

Today it is becoming increasingly harder for students and their parents to afford a college education. Rising tuition, cuts in financial aid and loans are some of the ways in which the crisis is coming down on campus. In addition, these attacks are also coming down on women's studies departments, child care

programs and other things that women won over the past years. Many of the programs getting cutback were already inadequate in meeting students' real needs. These attacks must be fought as part of the overall struggle against cutbacks and rising tuition.

For instance, at Boston State College where the administration was going to cut out a day care center that was won by a takeover of a building by women students, the Brigade, along with parents and other students, took on the fight demanding funding and improved conditions. Through a mass action of 80-100 people of all nationalities, they won their demands.

## Women in Struggle Today

Throughout all the many battles being launched against the imperialists, women are rising up and fighting against all forms of oppression, while smashing the ideas that the bourgeoisie promotes of women being passive and dependent. Thousands of working women have stood shoulder to shoulder with men throughout the strike wave which has raged and ripped at the heart of the capitalists' empire. A significant recent example was the struggle of immigrant Chinese workers at the Jung Sai garment factory and the Lee Mah electronics plant in Chinatown in San Francisco. These fighters, overwhelmingly women, have fought militant battles against the bosses and police, led rallies through the streets of Chinatown, and have sparked support from other workers and other progressive and revolutionary minded people throughout the Bay Area. Both of these struggles have hurt the capitalists who have always used women workers, especially minorities, as a cheap supply of labor. In addition to fighting their own struggles, many of the women have gone out and supported other workers' picket lines and strikes and have taken part in rallies such as the one against Rockefeller last fall when he came to S.F. — a demonstration of over 2000 people that attacked the entire capitalist class.

This is only one example of many women taking up the fight against the attacks that the capitalists bring — whether its cutbacks, taking away of protective labor laws, speedups, or layoffs on the job.

Women in struggle have shattered the myths that the capitalists try to make us believe in order to keep men and women from uniting against them.

Women have taken up the proud and militant banner of fighting against the oppression and the attacks that the capitalists launch, from the courageous women of the past to the many women today, who are standing side by side with men, in the front lines of resistance to all oppression and exploitation — uniting in building a revolutionary movement that will smash the parasite capitalists and bring a righteous victory to all people.

PALO (Puerto Rican and Latin American Organization)  
Revolutionary Student Brigade  
Women Center Richmond College  
Women Self Help Collective

# Women To March On United Nations, March 8th

Thousands of women are expected to march on the United Nations on March 8 to protest women's oppression in the United States and other imperialist countries. The march and rally are in response to the UN's designation of 1975 as International Women's Year and is in commemoration of the March 8 International Working Women's Day, observed by millions of women around the world. March 8 became an international holiday 67 years ago when thousands of New York City garment workers marched through the streets of the Lower East Side to demand an end to sweatshop abuses and for women's suffrage.

The march to the UN will begin at 12:30 p.m. at Tompkins Square Park (Avenue A and 7th St.) in the Lower East Side and will proceed to UN Plaza (1st Ave. and 47th St.) for a rally. In the spirit of internationalism, the demonstrators will point out that "imperialism, not overpopulation, is the cause of hunger, unemployment and women's inequality." The UN was chosen as the rally site because the third world countries represented there have taken the lead, both at the UN World Population Conference in Bucharest and at the World Food Conference in Rome, in exposing imperialism, in particular the two superpowers, as being responsible for the inequality in the world which especially affects women.

The Anti-Imperialist Coalition for International Women's Day is demanding full equality for women and an end to the fascist attacks on women and national minorities in the United States. The UN rally will also call for support for national liberation struggles and for all the just struggles of third world women and people.

Sponsoring organizations include the Congress of African People, the Ethiopian Women's Study Group, Haitian Movement for Patriotic Action, Patriotic Haitian Women's Alliance, Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Haitian Workers, October League, Third World Women's Alliance, Ethiopian Students Union of North America and the Zimbabwe African National Union.

For further information, phone, (201) 621-2300 on Saturday and Sunday.

THERE WILL BE A PROGRAM CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY AT RICHMOND COLLEGE, SPECIFIC TIMES AND PLACES HAVE NOT YET BEEN FORMALIZED. LOOK FOR SIGNS AROUND SCHOOL OR STOP UP IN THE BRIGADE/PALO OFFICE ROOM 415 OR THE WOMEN'S CENTER ROOM 406.

# "An Evening of Out-Takes"

"An Evening of Out-Takes", film fun starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., James Cagney, Benny Goodman, King Kong, Betty Boop, Jayne Mansfield, Pola Negri, Mickey Rooney, Bela Lugosi, Boris Karloff, and a host of other cinema greats is on tap for Sunday, March 16, 7 PM, in the Music Hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.

For BACA members, the donation is \$7.50 per person for each evening; or \$12.50 per person for evenings. For the general public, the donation is \$10 per person for each evening; or \$17.50 per person for BOTH evenings. All donations are tax deductible. For information and reservations, call BACA at 784-4469 or 783-3077. A huge parking lot is now open right across the street from the Brooklyn Academy of Music and will be open on the nights of the BACA Benefits. Address all correspondence to BACA, 200 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn N.Y. 11238.

## In Concert

On Sunday, March 9th at 3:00 p.m. the Staten Island Vocal Jazz Ensemble will perform IN CONCERT at Morris Intermediate School #61, Castleton & Brighton Avenues on Staten Island. Under the direction of Mr. Ira Shankman, accompanied by the Eddie Bonnemere Trio and an 18 piece jazz orchestra, the Vocal Jazz Ensemble will perform works of Gershwin, Bach, Ellington, Mozart, Van Huesen and others.


To date the Ensemble has performed at Jazz Vesper's "All Night Soul," on WNYE-TV's "Catch 25," on the Staten Island Ferry Concert Series and in Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center.

Tickets are \$3.50, \$3.00 & \$2.50 and may be purchased, in advance, by mailing a stamped self-addressed envelope with payment c/o Staten Island Vocal Jazz Ensemble, 625 Bard Avenue, Staten Island 10310.

This program is sponsored, in part, by the Staten Island Council on the Arts, Inc.







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**Historians Convention**

A group from the Richmond College Graduate Association will be attending the Annual Convention of The Organization of American Historians to be held in Boston April 16-19. Anyone interested in attending please contact Joe Vuolo in Room 811.

**Free Pregnancy Tests**

Center for Reproductive and Sexual Health, Inc.  
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AT

Women's Services at the Center for Reproductive and Sexual Health, Inc. announces that FREE PREGNANCY TESTS are now available to all women. Women should bring a specimen of their first morning urine (in a tightly sealed container) to the Center anytime on the following days:

Monday: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.  
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Friday: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.  
Saturday: 8:00a.m. — 4:00 p.m.

The Center offers a wide range of women's health services including abortion and routine gynecological care. For further information call 758-7310 Mon. thru Sat. 9:00 to 5:00.

**Outreach Center  
Open For Vets**

The veterans of Richmond College, in conjunction with Jerry Foley, Veterans Affairs Coordinator, are opening a Vietnam Veterans Outreach Center at 498 Bay Street. The purpose of the storefront will be to provide Vietnam-era veterans with information concerning educational and vocation benefits, job information and hopefully referral, and on occasion free beer. As the program develops we will expand in an attempt to provide as many services as possible to the veteran and the community. The students, faculty, and staff of Richmond College are invited to stop by and if possible help us out.  
Mike Dempsey

by Stephen Larsen

**You Ought To Know**

by David Morales

Anyone here at Richmond need day-care? The Richmond College Assoc. in cooperation with the college community has made available a baby sitting service. Any Richmond student or faculty member can register their children by contacting Janet Rideout at the Teahouse weekday mornings. The telephone number is 447-9880. The Richmond College Association will supply snacks and art supplies while your child is attending. Parent or guardian must supply the child with lunch. The rate is dependant upon the hours of service given and seemed most reasonable. Children are accepted on a space available basis.

The Richmond College Assoc. will pay \$100.00 to any person or group of persons to research and report the availability, feasibility and structure needed for the use of the Cromwell Centre now under renovation in Tompkinsville. The completed survey must include specifics and recommend actions to include rates, hours of operation and other pertinent information. The finished product must be accepted by the Board of Directors of R.C.A. prior to payment. Deadline for submittal is 1 May '75. (RCA Board members or Student Council members may not take on this project for cash payment)

The Women's Self-Help Collective and friends are planning to hold a workshop entitled "Our Bodies Our Selves" based on the book of the same name. It is expected to happen on or about 1 March '75. Though the workshop enrollment is limited to women I suggest anyone interested in growing pick up a copy. I believe there is a small cover charge for the book. Anyone wanting more information about the workshop or the book may contact the Women's Self-Help clinic or Jane Dorlester c/o The Richmond Times. By the way, also available; an abundant supply of Tampax or Napkins for your use free of charge.

**YOU OUGHTA KNOW:**

I speak truth, not so much as I would, but as much as I dare; and I dare a little the more, as I grow older.

Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (1595)

**Classifieds**

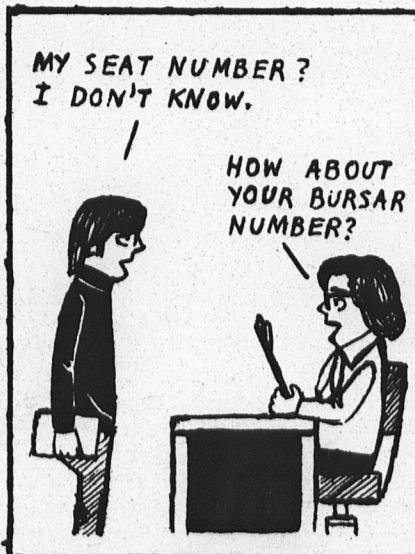
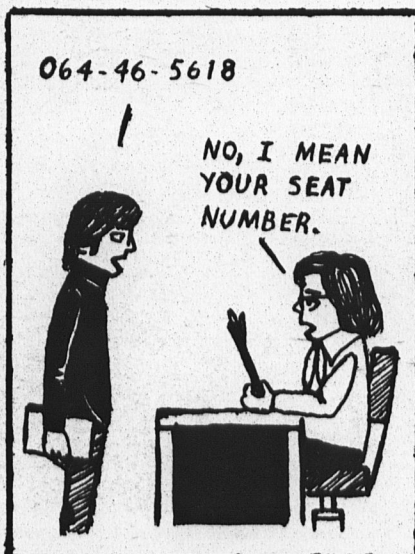
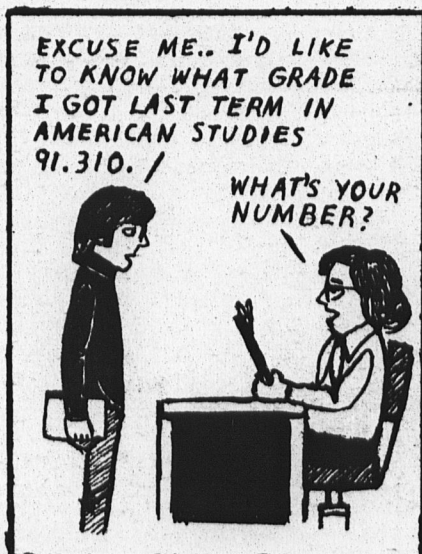
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**TIDBITS**





# "A Seedy And Indecent Man"

Continued from Page 4

devastating defeat in American history. Americans in 1972 chose the ruthless and insensitive policies that men like Nixon and Ford represented and now these policies are suddenly backfiring on the middle class I can hardly be expected to feel sorry for them. For as long as the Republicans were just screwing over the poor, the middle class was perfectly content.

American presidents are just mere reflections of the character of the people that they represent. Last year, when Ford was Vice-President, I wrote that it would be absurd to think that the country would be a better off if he became President. The point I was trying to make was that it wasn't as important to change presidents as it was for the American people to change their attitude. I warned that to merely replace one incompetent reactionary with another incompetent reactionary would only prove to be an exercise in futility.

In short, if the American people are cold and insensitive to the needs of others (and any country that would elect a man like Nixon to be president, is indeed just that) then how can they really complain if the leaders who represent them don't give a damn about anybody else either?

## Brigade Position On Boston Busing

This article is fundamentally the political line of the Revolutionary Union, a revolutionary communist organization that organized the

Revolutionary Student Brigade. It is written by Ms. Jacqueline Hurd of Richmond.

For the past few months, the situation in Boston has been front page news. Thousands of people have protested the busing plan and counter demonstrations have expressed opposition. Busses carrying black students have been stoned. A white student was stabbed in a fight in school. What's really going on and what's behind it all?

The busing plan in Boston shuffles children between schools in Black, Latin and white working class neighborhoods but nobody's education is improved. The schools in South Boston's white community where much of the fighting has occurred are among the worst in the city. Busing children to these schools does nothing appreciable to provide adequate education. Its only success has been to stir up hostility between white, Black and Latin People. The theory is, if you can keep the people fighting each other they will not realize who the real enemy is. The real discrimination against all working class children remains, because Hicks, Kerrigan and Kennedy refuse to fund the needed improvements to the schools.

Some of the people who oppose the Boston Busing plan are fighting for the right of students to attend the school of their choice. They demand that desirable alternatives come before any choice. To oppose the busing plan should not be confused with being racist. Opposing busing is part of the fight for a better education! To clear up the confusion over busing and quality education the true nature of the racism that exists in Boston must be exposed.

The white, Black and Latin working class of Boston want their children to get a good education. They work hard and are just as willing to fight hard. But the battle over busing does not attack the source of the problem. It results from confusion over who is the real enemy. White working class parents are told that Black children are depriving their children of education by taking white children's seats in school. Meanwhile ruling class "liberals" like Kennedy, and Black politicians tell Black people that white workers and their racism are the cause of the

discrimination and national oppression that Black people face. Lies such as these create racial hatred and misdirect the people's anger.

That some people believe these lies was evident in the Dec. 14 March Against Racism in Boston. The march had two aspects. It showed that thousands of people are against racism and racist attacks on Black people, but it also showed that there was much confusion about who was the real enemy and how to fight back.

Speaker after speaker got up and registered their opposition to racism. The main thrust of the march was that racism (of white workers) was the problem. But a speech by Imamu Baraka and a few others pointed out that to really fight racism you have to fight capitalism. Was it the racist ideas of white workers or the monopoly capitalists bent on extracting super-profits that forced Black people into ghettos in the big cities? To say that the main problem is the racist ideas of white workers is to cover for the real source of national oppression, exploitation by the fatcat capitalists. A real contradiction in the system and the role of the police was made clear when one of the first acts of the cops who were called into "protect" Black people from the racist attacks was to occupy a Black housing project to stop people from organizing self-defense.

Some of the marchers, however, clearly understood who the enemy is. There was a "Unite to Fight" Contingent of about 500 people which had been organized by the Revolutionary Union, a local Boston newspaper, members of the Revolutionary Student Brigade, People for Decent Education and others. Their approach was that people who wanted to fight against discrimination and for decent education for everybody had to unite to fight the capitalist system. And far from agreeing that white workers and their racism was the problem, the "Unite to Fight" group put forward that it is workers of all nationalities who must unite and lead the fight against the monopoly capitalists who are the real enemy of all working people.

## International Woman's Day

# Special Significance For Third World Women

March 8, International Women's Day has been celebrated all over the world since 1909. This date commemorates the New York Shirtwaist strike organized by women garment workers demanding a 10-hour day and better working conditions for all.

This holiday is particularly important to Third World Women in this country who are, for the most part, workers or members of working class families. This day has also come to be a day when women are honored for the struggles they have been involved in to make a better life for themselves and their families.

Third World Women are a vital part of the producers of America. The sweat and blood of Third World Women has been mingled with that of our brothers in the building of this country's riches. Our history of toil stretches from the days of slavery and the arrival of the first immigrants from Asia and Latin America all the way up to the present. Today we can be seen working in the garment factories, in the sweatshops of Chinatown, in schools, hospitals, factories and offices across the nation.

Not only have we been the creators of much of the material wealth of this society, we have also been the producers of people. To us has fallen the responsibility for the family's survival. We must attend, not only to the physical needs of our children and men folk, but also to their cultural and spiritual development as human beings.

International Women's Day is our day. Though we may have different ways of speaking, or live in different parts of town, though we may work in or outside the home, or go to school, our collective history as third world people in America has been that of working people. We have more than earned our keep. But we cannot stop at demanding recognition for our past contributions or reflecting on just what righteous people we are, the knowledge of our true history is valuable only if we can use this knowledge to change the society.

We are more than animals, merely capable of surviving and reacting to our environment. We are human beings, capable of transforming nature and society. But our potential as people and that of our children as the builders of tomorrow's world will be no more than a dream if Third World Women do not fight to make this potential into reality.

We are living in a new age. The centuries in which women were seen as no more than beasts of burden and objects for the enrichment of others are coming to an end. It is no longer a few individual women who buck society and manage to make their voices heard. Women over the past hundred years have made themselves felt as an unmistakable social and political force. History and change is not brought about by a few clever individuals. Many of the women involved in the Third World

Women's Movement today are not exceptions, more gifted and talented than the rest of their people. They represent the potential we all have.

But this potential can only be forged through our day-to-day actions. It is said that the best way of speaking is doing. Given the worsening economic, political and moral crisis of this country, we have no choice but to get involved. We women have got to be bold. We must not be afraid to knock on our first door, to organize our first fundraising event, to walk our first picket line. We must come forward to articulate our ideas and take on greater positions of responsibility.

There is a Chinese saying that "Women Hold Up Half the Sky." Our participation is crucial in the struggle to better the conditions of all people. Whether or not we will be afraid to make sacrifices and to measure up to our responsibilities will determine whether or not the aspirations and potential of millions of people will be realized.

Sisters, on International Women's Day, 1975, let us resolve to deepen our commitment to push forward the struggle for justice and for the liberation of our peoples.

THE PRESENT IS STRUGGLE,  
THE FUTURE IS OURS!

Signed By:

Frances M. Beal: African-American Studies

Bianca Vazquez: Psychology  
Diane Epps: Psychology/Sociology  
Rosa Ana Gonzales: Anthropology/Sciences

Agnes Parker: Biology  
Thomasena Foxworth: Special Education

Angelo Luis Diaz:  
Sociology/P.A.L.O.

Pablo Suarez: R.S.B./P.A.L.O.  
Leonard Byrd: Les Montage  
Evelyn Quiles: Secretary of P.A.L.O.

## Open Admissions

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CUNY, too, was little help. In 1969, first-time entering freshmen were 13.8 per cent black, 5.9 per cent Puerto Rican, 75.9 per cent all other white, and 4.4 per cent other, figures that were way out of line with the black and Puerto Rican college age population in the city.

It all sounded very progressive—until you looked a bit more closely at what the Board had in mind. By no means were they prepared to guarantee all students access to the same kind of education. Rather they wanted to keep them in three separate tracks. The top 25% of high school graduates (overwhelmingly white and of the higher income levels) would be allowed into the senior colleges. The remainder of the top two-thirds would be sent to the community colleges. And the bottom one-third (overwhelmingly the least affluent whites, blacks, and Puerto Ricans) would be restricted to what the BHE euphemistically called "Education Skills Centers," where they would be given vocational training. This was hardly open admissions. It provided even less access than did the grossly tracked California system. It did not even measure up to the Carnegie Commission's call for at least the community colleges to be totally "open door" colleges. It was definitely a Brave New Worldish proposition. And finally, such changes as it would bring were to be put off for almost a decade.

This tidy scheme was blown apart in the Spring of 1969 by infuriated students and faculty.

Next week, "Students Organize the Fight and Win"

### Series of Readings

Presented by Richmond College's Faculty of the Humanities in cooperation with *Parnassus: Poetry in Review* and Poets & Writers, Inc. (funded by the New York State Council on the Arts) Thursday, March 6

Stanley Elkin, novelist

Author of *Searches & Seizures*, *The Dick Gibson Show*, *A Bad Man*, *Criers & Kibitzers*, *Kibitzers & Criers*, and *Boswell*.

Wednesday, April 2

Margaret Atwood, Canadian poet and novelist

Author of *Surfacing*, *Power Politics*, and *You Are Happy*.

Wednesday, April 23

Robert Hass, poet

Author of *Field Guide*.

All readings at 8:15 p.m. in the Richmond College Hall, 130 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island. They are open to the public and there is no admission charge.

Poetry Readings

