



Civil Rights Struggle in Ireland

Eammon McCann Derry Labour Party Speaks at York

Mr. Eamon McCann, chairman of the Derry Northern Labour Party, spoke at York College on Friday, March 20. Mr. McCann has been traveling throughout the United States for purposes of both observation and to gain financial and moral support for his party. He and his workers had attempted to get him onto a nationally televised program with poor results. Both Johnny Carson's and Merv Griffin's representatives dismissed him by claiming that the subject did not have enough public interest or attention. Dick Cavett had already scheduled a speaker on the subject.

McCann is an outspoken, well versed, and sincere representative of his country's needs. He takes this position that the hope of Ireland lies in radical economic building in order to begin elimination of racial animosity. He believes that the entire equality question is perpetuated by the economic situation in the whole of Ireland. If there were to be jobs and housing of sufficient number, inequalities in today's Ireland might vanish.

Mr. Robert N. St. Cyr, an instructor of Political Science at York, and a personal friend of McCann's, arranged for his appearance here. Following is his

account of the growth of the struggle between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland.

Ireland has two different peoples - Protestants and Catholics. No Reformation ever took place in Ireland. The Protestants came as immigrants in the 17th century and a cultural exchange took place between these immigrant Protestants and the original Catholic inhabitants. A common culture based upon the English language, the language of the immigrant Protestants developed. The Celtic language of the Catholics became less used and is no longer the official language of the country.

Ireland is one of the oldest English colonies, having been under English rule for 700 years, since 1200 A.D. In the 19th century a nationalist movement developed advocating independence based upon the Catholic community which comprises 75% of the population of the country. These Catholics wanted the Irish language to be revived.

The Protestant minority comprising 25% of the population and with loyalty to England had many of the privileges in social and political life that the Catholics did not. In 1916-1921 a national revolution supported by the Catholics and condemned

by the Protestants took place. Northern Protestants separated from the south and wanted to maintain their relationship with England. In 1922 England gave limited independence to 26 counties, 6 of which were in the northeast and had Protestant majorities. The Protestants were given a local parliament and remained part of England. Included in the semi-independent counties was Belfast, the main industrial city in Ireland, with a Protestant majority of 70%. The other areas in Ireland given independence were mostly Catholic.

In the north the Protestant aristocrats have land, titles, and are capitalists. In the 19th century they worked against class consciousness along sectarian lines. The Unionist Party and the Orange Lodge came into being, the former composed of Protestant aristocrats and the latter a much more popular group which runs the Protestant festivals that have become national festivals, and thus

become a social and political organ. The Unionist Party has been in power since 1921, always with the campaign that although the Protestants have differences among themselves, they must band together to defeat the Catholics.

The Unionist Party worked against the Catholic community's attacks concerning unequal rights. The Protestants made laws to keep the Catholics from revolting, and from gaining in economic status. The allocation

of government jobs and housing is balanced in favor of the Protestants. Lower echelon posts and small promotions are the norms for the Catholic worker.

Government legislation made it mandatory that voters be direct tenants of the government housing, with subtenants not having the right to vote. Since the Protestants have the better jobs, they can afford to rent the house directly while the lower paid Catholic could only afford to be a subtenant and therefor was not allowed to vote.

Gerry-mandering was used to minimize the effects of those Catholics who voted. The Special Powers Act of 1921 aimed to eliminate Catholic nationalists by arresting them without reason or trial. Inquests were suspended and flogging became frequent. Political parties and literature were banned in some instances. The Special Constabulary was created and terrorized "enemies of the state" and participated in programs against Catholics.

"...troops are still separating Catholics and Protestants, with the Protestants fighting the British to get to the Catholics."

The Nationalist Party developed, led by the Catholic middle class, with the parish priest usually the local chairman of the Party. The Catholic community wants reunification, and has created the Irish Republican Army, active in both parts of the country. The IRA initiates terror campaigns, the last one being in 1956-1962, destroying much government property and bringing as a result much repression against Catholics.

The Northern Ireland Civil

Rights Movement started in fear that a civil war might develop and started to work outside the political institutions. Politics was to be taken to the streets in the city of Derry as a shortage of government supplied housing was in progress. A caravan of un-housed people was formed to express the general feeling of the Catholics that the Protestants were getting more than their fair share of government built housing. The caravan was successful and for the first time Catholics realized that they could win some of their demands. The marchers were mainly working class young people of Catholics and Protestants.

Official ceremonies felt the presence of protestors and marchers as they started to be more common. The march had become very important. Official parade routes are walked according to religious affiliation, but in the case of this march, the Catholics walked along the Protestant parade routes. Police pushed the march into the Catholic sector in Bogside, and window breaking and rioting then took place. Catholics were enraged by the police's action of beating the

protestors, which came as a complete surprise.

Specific Catholic issues began to be the center of demands of the marchers. Ian Paisley gained more followers as the Protestant workers realized that equal treatment of the two ethnic groups would mean that scarce items such as housing and jobs would have to be more evenly distributed among the both groups.

1969 marked the centennial of

(Continued on page 11)

Social Science Divisional Requirements Established

The Social Sciences Division of York College has proposed many far reaching student-oriented plans to be initiated next September.

The College Curriculum Committee is now studying the many changes proposed. These proposals will be forwarded to the Faculty Council which will act on the recommendations of the College Curriculum Committee.

Expansion plans call for sufficient courses to permit a varied choice of studies for every major in the social sciences. Starting in September Interdisciplinary Social Science courses will be initiated. Overall requirements for majors in most disciplines of the social sciences will be made much more flexible, with less "must take" courses and more alternative courses allowed.

Anthropology proposals include plans to add several more full-time instructors and the addition of courses in ethnography and independent study. More emphasis will be placed on urban anthropology.

The entire economics curriculum has been revamped by Dr. Schachter, Assistant Professor of Economics, and has reduced its requirements. Plans call for the addition of one more

structor.

Political Science requirements have been made much more flexible. New courses will include Middle East Politics, Politics of Education, Politics and Personality, and seminars dealing with Contemporary Urban Problems with graduate political science students. The Political Science Department is currently in the process of finding an assistant professor in political science who specializes in political theory and the American Political process. The introductory course to political science will become a problems and issues oriented course focusing on some central political issue in our society rather than the current survey course. Such a change will make the course more relevant to the students.

Dr. Ranis, Assistant Professor of Political Science is on leave, having been granted a Fulbright Fellowship in Argentina, and may start an exchange program between York and institutions in Argentina.

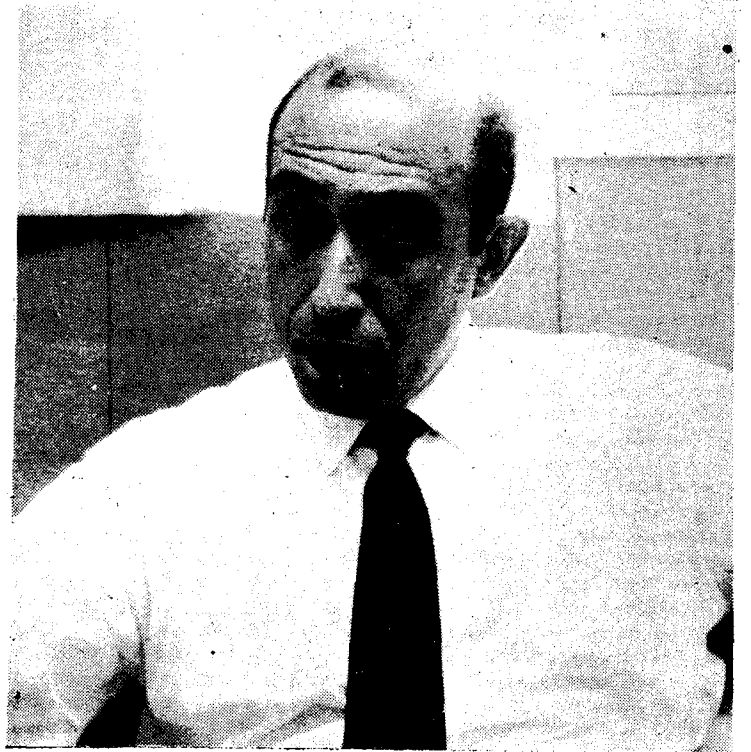
Psychology, which is the largest single major in the Social Sciences Division will have many requirements eliminated with only the introductory course and an experimental psych course re-

quired. Field work courses will receive credit. Workshops in group dynamics, environmental psychology and independent study have been already approved to begin next September. To be added are three instructors and a course in Experimental Education Psychology.

Sociology will have new courses such as Social Statistics, Political Sociology, Intensive Individual Reading in Sociology, Population Problems, and Sociology of Knowledge, thus offering a complete range of courses for sociology majors. Plans call for the addition of two instructors.

Some disciplines are preparing descriptive brochures describing undergraduate and graduate and career opportunities in the various disciplines of the social sciences. These brochures will be distributed in the spring to students in the introductory social science courses.

Dean Rosenberg, Associate Dean of the Social Sciences in outlining the many changes proposed by the Division stated that this year was the first in which York had a full Division, and felt that chances for approval of the changes in the curriculum's requirements are good.



Dr. Sydney Rosenberg, dean for the Division of Social Sciences.

Students Score Plan

In response to questions about the action of students and others regarding the Bi-Lingual Program at Bronx Community College, the Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, Mr. Frederick Burkhardt, cited the following facts:

Students yesterday (March 9) undertook to present a series of complaints and demands in connection with the operation of the Bi-Lingual Program at Bronx Community College, which had been temporarily suspended by President James Colston on Friday afternoon, March 6, because of local disturbances. The list of grievances was made available to the Chairman of the Board,

President Colston and several members of the Chancellor's staff who were available at the Board headquarters. An attempt was made to arrange for a negotiating session to be held at the Bronx Community College for discussion of these grievances. The Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, Mr. Frederick Burkhardt, made it clear that the negotiations could not start until the building had been cleared of all visitors except those directly involved in the negotiations. When the visitors refused to leave, Mr. Burkhardt informed them that they were trespassing and would be removed.

Urban Corps Fact Sheet

The New York City Urban Corps is the nation's first and largest internship program for university students in municipal government. It is sponsored cooperatively by the City of New York, the Federal government, and the colleges attended by the participating students.

From a few hundred students in its first year, it has grown to the point where it places thousands of students each year from over 130 colleges in meaningful, career-oriented jobs. It provides full-time internships during the summer and part-time employment during the year while school is in session. There are also full-time positions for the off-campus work periods of students attending co-op colleges.

Colleges and student participation in the Urban Corps is designed to serve three basic goals:

- To provide an opportunity for students to learn about City government by working in a field related to their career interests, and to become personally involved in the problems of the American City.
- To provide a source of financial assistance to students who must work in order to continue their higher education.
- To provide the City with a

source of motivated young men and women capable of carrying out urgently needed assignments. It is hoped that the interns after graduation return to City employment to complete the job they started while attending college.

Schedule

The 1970 summer program will begin June 8th, and continue until August 29th. The program may, however, with the concurrence of each college, be extended for a number of weeks.

The academic year program, 1970-71 will begin at the end of September, 1970.

Sponsorship: How to Participate in the Urban Corps Program

The Federal government, through the College Work-Study Program, has long financed the employment of students who need funds to continue their undergraduate or graduate education. These funds currently amount to 80% of the students' wages. In the past, nearly all such students worked at the colleges which paid the remaining 20% of their salaries out of its own funds.

The Office of Higher Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which supervises the program, encourages colleges to seek off-campus jobs with public service organizations for their students.

The City of New York meets all Federal criteria of an off-campus employer. The Urban Corps was created by the City so that these students may be placed in positions in municipal government with the City paying the required 20% of their salaries.

College students wishing to take part in the program should consult the Work-Study office of their college regarding their eligibility for paid internships.

Urban Corps student interns have served as a valuable source of manpower for the City and have enabled it to implement programs and provide services which otherwise would have been impossible. Among these have been a study of municipal ambulance service, a survey of vest-pocket housing needs, tutoring the ghetto youth, participation in Theatre Arts, and expanded recreation programs in the City's parks and housing projects.

Placement is based upon the student's own assignment preferences, interests, experience and academic background as indicated on his application. Students are referred by mail for an interview at their prospective work locations. Either the student or his supervisor may at this time determine that the placement is unsuitable, in which case reassignment will be made.

Environment is N.A.T.U.R.E.

The East Queens Ad Hoc Committee for a Natural Attitude Toward Urban Recreational Environment (NATURE) has come into existence in order to coordinate local efforts to retain and upgrade paths on both sides of Grand Central Parkway from Bell Boulevard to the city line and to investigate the possibilities of retaining Pea Pond. The pond lies south of 86 Avenue at 218 Street, north of Grand Central Parkway.

The East Queens Ad Hoc Committee for NATURE is requesting local civic, fraternal, educational, and religious groups, individual leaders of such groups, and elected and appointed officials to signify their support or the objectives of NATURE. Hopefully, the paths of both

sides of Grand Central Parkway would connect to Motor Parkway and Alley Pond Park and to paths on Cross Island Parkway (Belt Parkway), which would lead north to the Alley Restoration, Oakland Lake, Crocheron Park, Little Neck Bay, and Fort Lotten.

At the February 19, 1970 meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queens Historical Society the following resolution was passed: "The Queens Historical Society goes on record as lending its support to efforts to retain and upgrade paths of both sides of the Grand Central Parkway from Bell Boulevard to the city line and to investigate the possibilities of retaining Pea Pond."

Copies of the February 12, 1970 Queens County Times article, which gives details about the

paths and Pea Pond, are available by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Thomas F. Schweitzer, 89-19 218 Street, Queens Village, 11427.

Please send statements of support with any helpful suggestions to Mr. Schweitzer or to James A. Trent, 242-29 90 Avenue, Bellerose, 11426.

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At York College

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 8:00 P.M.

CANNONBALL ADDERLY and THE MODERN JAZZ QUARTET

Will Not be Seen!

Bust On Campus? Gruen Warns Students

by Steve Lynch

In reaction to the rapidly worsening drug problem at York College, Dean of Students Richard Gruen appeared in the cafeteria last Thursday at 1:15 and explained the seriousness of the problem. Speaking after him was Student Body President Marc Cohen, who stressed the increasing possibility of police intervention.

Dr. Gruen began with a summary of the startling statistics of heroin addiction and death in New York City. He stated that there are 100,000 known addicts in the city, and upwards of 200,000 more unknown cases. He stated that 300 people have died of heroin overdoses in the past year, 35 of them since this semester began.

The essence of Dr. Gruen's speech was contained in his twelve points on the drug situation at York:

- 1) The Division of Counseling and Student Development is designed to help students both scholastically and psychologically. Students who are plagued by their own drug habits should come for advice and help. Gruen stressed the fact that being helped does not indicate weakness.
- 2) The Division of Counseling and Student Development is responsible for the safety and good welfare of the Student Body. It would be shrinking from responsibility if it were to ignore drugs and their destructive effects.
- 3) York College is in the second stage of the drug crisis, and moving rapidly into the third stage. Under no circumstances will the administration allow the Stony Brook proportions of the fourth and fifth stages.
- 4) Though the Division of Counseling and Student Development will offer all help and advice to students with drug problems, York College will not serve as a hospital.
- 5) Since its institution as a recreational lounge, Traylor No. 2 has become a center for the use and sale of hard and soft drugs. To abort this activity, law-abiding students are urged to come in and use Traylor No. 2 for its original purpose.
- 6) Drug abuse at York is not only the concern of the Administration, but of the government of the City of New York as well.
- 7) A Drug Colloquium was held four months ago, during which both sides to the drug controversy were represented. Such freedom to express opinion will again be granted in a second Drug Colloquium to be held in the near future. In addition, the college provides substantial literature and individual counseling on the subject.
- 8) The crisis is equally bad at neighboring Queensboro Community College, and both colleges are in danger of a police crackdown.
- 9) Though the temptation to participate in drug use is strong, students should galvanize themselves against the influence of others.
- 10) Officials from other colleges don't mind student use of drugs as long as it is done off campus. Dr. Gruen opposes this view, and says that a corpse off campus is just as dead as a corpse on campus.
- 11) It is possible that some students are justified in their opinions on drugs, but "I (Gruen) won't bet my life on it."
- 12) The administration is not trying to stamp out life. York College is city property, which allows police intervention. There will be arrests. After Dr. Gruen finished, Marc Cohen made known the rage of

book and pocketbook theft in York College, which can be attributed to the need for drug money.

- 1) The only way to stop York College's peril of public disgrace is to get drugs off campus. In short: GET HELP or GET OUT.
- 2) If the police are called, anyone can be arrested. Neighbors in the area need little provocation to ask for legal action. The administration itself will not hesitate to take this action if no improvement is shown.

Student reception to the speech was generally respectful. However, a consistent drone from a certain pinocle table marred the proceedings, in addition to persistent screams from the black section of the cafeteria.

Dr. Gruen has long been concerned with the problem. He has visited Traylor No. 2 and warned drug users of the dangers, only to be ignored. His written warnings have appeared in the Trailors and in lavatories.

BOB COMBS FOR "GOD'S TURF"



MAINLINING IN SPANISH HARLEM

AN OPEN LETTER TO DEAN GRUEN AND THE STUDENTS OF YORK COLLEGE

On Thursday, March 12th 1970, Dean Gruen delivered a speech to the students of this college on the subject of Drug use on campus and off. At that time the Black students made a protest. This action on our part came as a surprise to the student body. The Black students also received a surprise, your reaction. It had never dawned on us that the reason for our behavior was not obvious.

Drug abuse is nothing new to the majority of Black students; we have lived with it all our lives. Many of us have members of our families that use drugs and have so for years. Our neighborhood has been infested and we ourselves threatened and tempted by the drug menace.

Many of the students at York have stated that "the main users of drugs on campus were the ones disrupting Dean Gruen's speech." While we admit that a few of our students use drugs, we are completely outnumbered in comparison to the number of white students also indulging in the use of drugs.

Also let it be known that the Black community on and off York College is not responsible for the increased influx of drugs into the country. Remember this is YOUR country, drugs are something YOU started and only YOU can stop it.

We ask Dean Gruen one question: Where were you 5, 10, or 15 years ago when Harlem had 10,000 drugs addicts alone? Now that the problem has reached the lily-white neighborhoods on an epidemic scale, you drop your disguise as Dean of Students and become "Crusader Rabbit."

Well Dean Gruen, WHERE THE HELL WERE YOU WHEN THE MAJORITY OF ADDICTS DYING WERE BLACK OR PUERTO RICAN?????

Toni Lawson

How Addicts Are Treated

HEROIN was believed to be harmless when it was developed in Germany in 1898 as a morphine substitute and cough suppressant. Only later was it realized that it was twice as potent as morphine. No one treatment for heroin addiction works in all cases, and there are almost as many approaches to the problem as there are experts.

One method is the so-called "British system," based on the operating premise that heroin addiction is a sickness, not a crime. As originally conceived, the system allowed British physicians who were convinced that complete withdrawal would endanger the addict's physical and mental health to prescribe maintenance doses of the drug. This was permitted only if the addict patient could not be persuaded to undergo a cure or enter an institution. The program had one obvious advantage: by making drugs legally available, it eliminated the addict's dependence on black-market suppliers and made it unnecessary for him to steal to support his habit.

The law also had disadvantages. Continuing rather than curing drug addiction, it led to an increase in addict registration: the number of known heroin addicts rose from 454 in 1959 to 2,782 by 1968. The system was also subject to abuse. Some doctors grossly overprescribed heroin to addicts, who sold what they did not use. Their action forced the government to change the law in 1968 so that only specially designated consultants at certain hospitals could prescribe drugs.

Another approach to the problem of heroin addiction is the methadone maintenance program. Pioneered in New York beginning in 1964 by Drs. Vincent Dole and Marie Nyswander, the program involves switching an addict from heroin, which can cost \$50 or more a day on the black market, to methadone, a synthetic substitute that can be made available legally for about 15¢ for a day's dosage. Administered as part of a total rehabilitation program involving counseling and therapy, methadone eases heroin withdrawal and blocks heroin's euphoric effects. This enables an addict to function normally and hold a job, something that few heroin users can do. But methadone itself is addictive, which means that those who use it must either be helped to taper off from the synthetic, or continue their habit for the rest of their lives. Methadone advocates maintain that this is no worse than a diabetic's daily use of insulin.

Many medical and legal authorities object to substituting one form of addiction for another. Others are concerned about the lack of supervision in some treatment centers. Unless the cen-

ters check urine samples daily, addicts can continue to use heroin. But the program has solid support among those addicts enrolled, who see in it their only hope of leading a relatively normal life. Their hope is justified by a recent study of New York's methadone program. According to Dr. Dole, 82% of those who originally enrolled in the New York program are still participating, and three-quarters are now either at school or at work. But funds and facilities are limited. Only 2,500 are participating in the New York program, and thousands of others are on a nine- to twelve-month waiting list for admission, a situation that Dr. Dole compares to "asking someone to wait for artificial respiration."

The most accepted means of dealing with the drug addict is through a small, controlled therapeutic community. These residential communities first detoxify, then attempt to rehabilitate the drug user by restructuring his ego and life pattern. Some, like California's famed Synanon, are run largely by former addicts. They accept only those who have proved their determination to kick the heroin habit, and seek to increase the addict's understanding of himself and his problems through often brutal group-encounter sessions. Others, like New York's city-run Phoenix and Horizon Houses, utilize both ex-addicts and professionals.

Still others, like Marathon House, serving the Providence, R.I.-Attleboro, Mass., area, rely heavily on addicts and ex-addicts to help one another under staff scrutiny. A few, like the two federal narcotics hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Texas, are more conservatively run; most of their patients are ordered there by the courts rather than entering voluntarily and have less motivation for reform. More than 90% eventually return to heroin.

The programs in a therapeutic community are long, running from 18 to 36 months for an individual. Though those who leave the communities often return to narcotics, most of those who complete the programs stay on, forming a cadre to help other addicts through the ordeal of rehabilitation. A few go on to form similar communities. More than five Synanon chapters have sprung up across the country since Synanon was founded in 1958.

There is no agreement within the medical community as to which of these approaches is best, and there is serious competition for the relatively small amount of money available to combat addiction. "Everyone sees everyone else as a threat to his program," says one New York physician, and his observation is as accurate as it is unfortunate. For while the experts are arguing, people are becoming addicted and dying.

An Educational Living Experiment

They're coming. They will be here in September, a mass of new students, and this campus is running scared. Students and faculty are frightened of open enrollment; they are indignant about situations that have not yet come to pass.

It is surprising that certain students are concerned about the "quality" of those admitted under the new program. Just as a word to these "scholars," it is no secret that one can get by, even do well at the College with a minimum amount of effort. Often one's grades depend more on who did one's paper, or how one "related" to the professor, than on serious study. All of us know it.

The concern for the future academic standard of the College comes too late. Shaving cream battles, political harassment, and the misguided egos of campus leaders have reduced that standard to the point of insignificance. The academic goals of the College as an institution have been undermined by an endless series of games. There are some here searching for lost or unborn identities, cheap drugs, eligible mates, and profitable careers. Such standards are hardly threatened by an increased number of students.

There are serious students here as well, whose academic standards cannot be lowered by any program. These are the students who do not constantly remind themselves of how hard they worked to earn their place on campus; for those who do recall, was it work, or was it the willingness to repress interests and creativity for twelve years? For the serious student his mind, not his arista pin, is the monument to his efforts.

The serious student has long forgotten his high school average, high or low, and doesn't much care about anyone else's. He is willing to inhabit this campus with anyone, and he is capable of learning from anyone. He will continue to seek the good teachers, and receive intellectual rewards. The serious student did not memorize and "yes" his way to a 90 average; perhaps he sacrificed a point or two, or a regents scholarship, to develop the capacity to think. He has every right to be here, and to come here, regardless of his numerical record.

Many students with unimpressive

record cards perform on a high level in college. Perhaps the sense of freedom is more stimulating than restricted atmosphere of the lower grades and high school; in any case, they perform. For too long such students have been denied the chance to try the situation; open enrollment is offering them the chance. Only those who believe that a grade somehow measures a person's worth can dissent.

On a non-academic level, students are balking at the prospect of open enrollment because it threatens the basic character of the College. At present, this campus is a giant mirror in which you see yourself coming and going. Open enrollment could provide an enlightening experience for those who are made uneasy by an afro, and the person underneath it; and perhaps the black students will have to abandon their carefully guarded fortress in the car. The new program will probably increase the number of blacks on campus, and the total increase of the student body will force black and white to mingle. The wall of the tomb will have to break under the pressure, and blacks and whites who happily, or hostilely, isolate themselves from other cultures will come spilling out.

The time is now to realize that the isolation cannot last. One's college career must end, and the white community is running out of island on Long Island. Open enrollment will force white and black culture to mix and to date no one in the world has died from a case of culture shock. It could be a new experience for many, but that is what this campus should be all about; it could offer the kind of education that no professor on campus can offer. Perhaps blacks and whites will inch toward understanding that they form a brotherhood of exploited people, separated only by degrees and those who wish to remain in power.

So, if the program is going to work, students must get together; but the ultimate success of open enrollment rests with the faculty. Reactions ranging from mild concern to horror have emerged from glass cubicles all over

campus. To quote one student, "many faculty members will leave because of open enrollment." It is important to understand who is leaving.

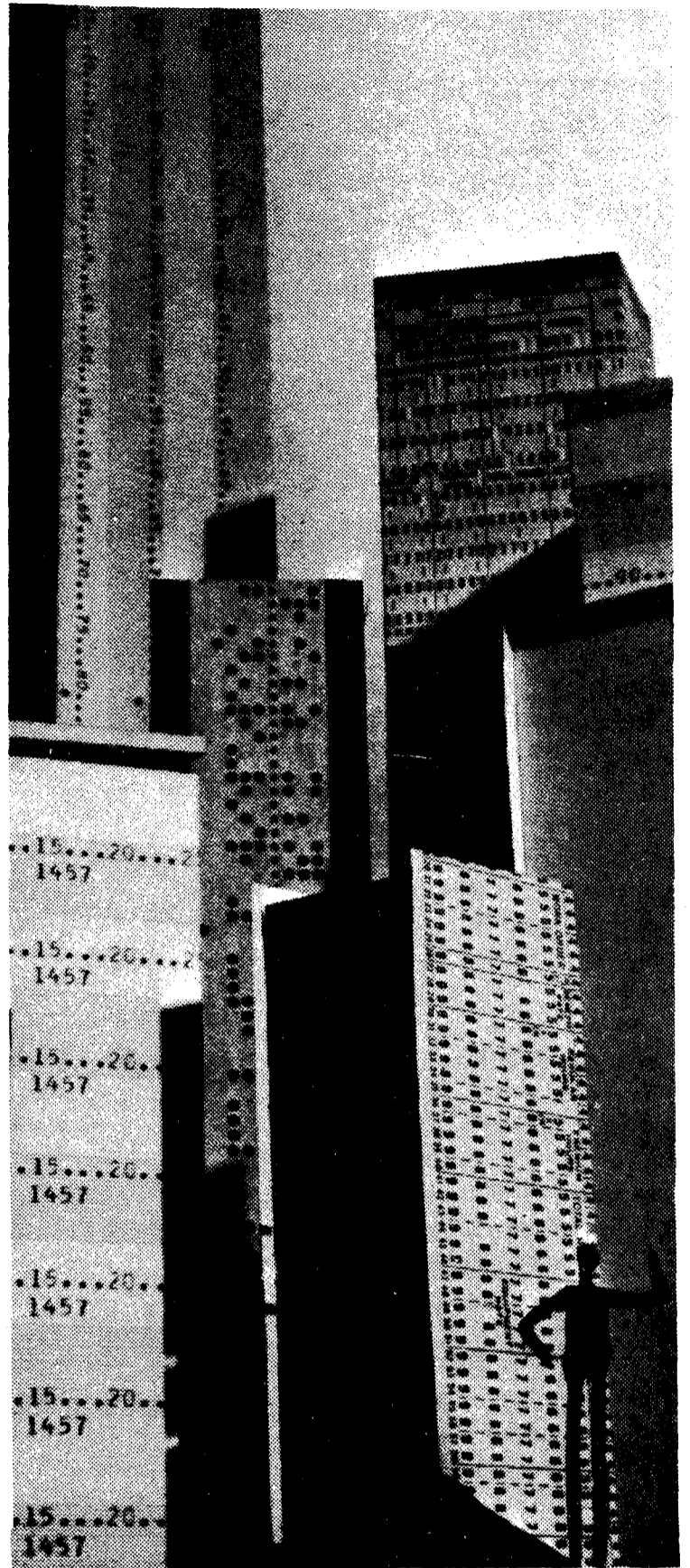
The college teacher has the unique responsibility of combining a high level of scholarship with a love of students, necessary to anyone who teaches. Unfortunately, many faculty at the College fall short on the second count, insisting that the campus is not the place to form human relationships. These "teachers" have climbed so high in the ivory tower that they cannot bear to look down; somewhere, amid the flurry of scholarly journals and degrees, they have lost touch with the students. They probably will leave the College, and the College will be a better place for it.

Those faculty members who do not feel diminished extending a part of themselves will be here in September. They will accept the burdens of open enrollment—longer hours, larger classes—as a worthwhile challenge. Faculty who care will find the situation stimulating; they will not mind the close quarters, for they have never minded being close to students before. The students will no doubt look to the faculty amid the confusion next year; if the faculty are not there, open enrollment could lead to chaos. Faculty-student relations, a question mark on every campus, will face a stiff test come the fall. The people who consistently blame their students for lack of communication in the classroom will fail; the others just might make the project work.

Obviously, the project is the most outrageous experiment in history of higher education. It has already caused financial uncertainty, social resentment, and general anxiety. No one is sure where all the new students will fit, and who will teach them. No one can guarantee that some students will not fold under the pressure of a situation they might never have known. But open enrollment is not a laboratory experiment; it is an experiment in living, for its success depends on the people who take part, not on the computers who place those people. The administration will need the full cooperation of the student body; the radicals pushed for the program, now they must help to ensure its success. Students have long cried for self-determination, insisting that they have the maturity to channel it; now is the time to prove it.

The most outrageous experiment is the most noble. The officials of the City University are saying that everyone has the right to learn, in spite of their grammar and secondary school education. They are saying that the City University is willing to communicate directly with the city school system; this is the first step towards continuity in education. Of course, the question of whether a college education is necessary is unanswered; but current social pressures lead most of us to choose one. Every student in the country should at least have the opportunity to make the same choice.

It would be a tragedy for all education if open enrollment should fail because of lack of sensitivity in students and faculty. The university can no longer set itself apart from and above other institutions of learning; next fall the City University can look first hand at the grave problems of urban students, while the city high schools may catch a glimpse of all good education can be. The CUNY officials are saying that they can provide that kind of education for every student in this city. For the sake of every person who is in love with learning, don't prove them wrong.



Proposals For College Governance

Amidst the recent college mandate for change in the form of student representation the faculty senate of York College has decided to designate a committee on Governance in order to present an alternative constitution to the one presently existence. As the constitution now exists, all decisions about structural change must be submitted to and ratified by a faculty senate. The present structure is devoid of any student representation.

Presently students are able to participate in faculty-student advisory committees which must submit their recommendations to the faculty senate. It should be noted that the students are not permitted to form a majority of any committee. As well, the proposals submitted to the faculty senate if ratified must further be subjected to administrative approval. Because this legislative hierarchy does not permit students to have an active voice in the policies and decisions which most affect them the Governance Committee has submitted a new constitution.

This constitution would replace the faculty senate with a Faculty Student Administration Senate. The proportion of students to faculty will be decided

by what the Governance Committee calls "sliding representation." This means that the number of students elected to this body will be determined by the percentage of students who vote in these elections. A minimum ratio of 2 faculty/1 student will be maintained if only 30% of the student body vote. Maximum student representation will be attained if 75% of the body votes; this would mean that the students would have a representation equal to 2 less than that of the faculty's representation.

Under this plan students eligible to run for office must have a least a 2.0 index and otherwise be in good standing. There would be 1 representative for the Freshman and 1 for the seek students. The rest of the seats would be divided among the three divisions; social science, humanities and natural sciences.

In order to make this constitution go into effect it must be approved by 75% of voting students and 75% of voting faculty. Steps are being taken to change this number to 60% of each body.

The constitution also guarantees the right of any student to attend and speak at meetings of this Senate.

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Women Tire of Prone Position

by Roberta Beary

"The only position for women in SNCC is prone." This statement of Stokely Carmichael sums up the attitude of radical men toward the women in their organizations. When women realized their own oppression in groups fighting people's oppression they formed the Women's Liberation Movement. Membership in these women's organizations has spread from radical high school and college students to white middle-class formerly non-political housewives.

Women are asking questions and demanding answers. Why do women get paid less than men for the same amount of work? Why are women who work expected to clean, wash, and cook for their family too? Why must women spend their money on every fad that the fashion industries come up with? Why are there no male secretaries? Why must women bear the responsibility of raising children that men help to make? Why don't women have the right to have an abortion? The answer to these questions is that women are an oppressed class.

Repeal of New York State abortion laws was the topic at a recent Women's Liberation meeting in Queens at the Flushing Free Synagogue. Here are the highlights of that meeting. At the present time there are four cases in Albany concerning the repeal of New York State abortion laws. Women want the abortions laws declared unconstitutional because they want control over their body. They are tired of getting blamed and punished by society for the birth of unwanted children. If it takes a man and a woman to produce a child then both should take on a part of the responsibility.

At this meeting a representative of "Abortion Project" said it costs between five hundred and a thousand dollars to have an abortion in Puerto Rico or England. For women who can't go to a private doctor, their only hope is the Clergy Consultation Service. This service helps women get an abortion or at least tries to. Even with these services abortions are still very expensive.

One of the lawyers involved in an abortion repeal case was present at the meeting. She said that even if abortions are le-

galized in New York they will still cost about four hundred dollar. Doctors in New York hospitals were asked whether they are equipped to handle abortion cases if the law is repealed. Most doctors said little research has been done on abortions and that they are not equipped to handle them properly. They also said they found abortions boring and would much rather perform a delivery. One woman who worked in a hospital said male doctors refer to women patients as "cattle."

Fear and guilt surround the woman who must have an illegal abortion. She never knows if she will come through the abortion unharmed. If the unwed mother decides to give up her child she will wonder where her child is for the rest of her life. Unless the New York State abortion laws are declared unconstitutional women will never be free from the threat of unwanted pregnancies.

On March 28th at 12 Noon there will be a demonstration at Union Square against New York State abortion laws. All women who want the right to control their bodies should come to this rally.

The future bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond G. Yost of Lincoln, Neb., where her father owns a liquor store. Her fiancé is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Plohn of New York and Westport, Conn. His father, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is a director of several corporations.

Miss Yost was graduated from the University of Nebraska and Mr. Plohn from the Brown School and Princeton University, where he also received a degree from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McLean is a graduate of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and the University of North Carolina. His father heads the Fashion Sewing Circle, which opens next week in Wellesley, Mass., as a center to teach design and couture sewing to women.

William J. Stolze, board chairman of R. F. Communications, and Mrs. Stolze have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Stolze, to Arthur Bernstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Bernstein of Cedarhurst, L. I. The wedding is planned for August.

Miss Stolze is a senior at the University of Rochester, where her fiancé expects to receive a Master of Business Administration degree in June. She is an honors graduate of Cornell University.

Mr. Stolze also is on the faculty of Rochester's Graduate School of Business Administration. The father of the future bridegroom is vice president of Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co., investment bankers in New York and Beverly Hills, Calif.

Mr. Stolze is working for a doctorate at Tulane University in New Orleans, where he is stationed as an enlisted man with the Naval Reserve. He is a member of the American Stock Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange, and the National Stock Exchange.

Her stepfather, for years an official of hard industries, was by named president of Edward Enterprises, Inc., a new holding company. Her father, a retired commander in the British Navy, is a vice president in charge of international operations for the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

John Nuess escorted his twin to the altar. She was given in marriage by her father, who owns the Hayloft, an antiquarian bookshop in Cornwall. The bridegroom's father, who is retired, was formerly publisher of The Rome Daily American and a vice president of the Bankers Trust Company.

The bride wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory satin and a floor-length veil of illusion. Her pearl necklace was a wedding gift from her husband, whom she refers to as "Lanny." She carried gardenias.

Mrs. Joan Connelley Field was matron of honor and Miss Julia S. Thorne, sister of the bridegroom, was the bridesmaid.

The ring bearer was Marshall Field Jr., 3-year-old son of the matron of honor and Mr. Field, publisher of The Chicago Sun-Times and The Chicago Daily News.

Dean's List

Fifty-seven sophomores and juniors and twelve freshmen of York College of The City University will be honored for

outstanding academic achievement at a reception Tuesday, March 24, 8 p.m., on the college campus.

Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, president of York, will be among the faculty and administration who will join with the students and their parents in marking this noteworthy occasion.

The fifty - seven sophomores and juniors make up the Dean's Honor List which reflects the top 4% of their class academically or those who have attained at least a 3.25 index (4.00 is equivalent to an A) during the spring and fall 1969 semesters.

Benign Neglect and All That

by Paul Fine

You have dreamed this before; fleeing from some demon, your legs respond sluggishly, silently as the demon eventually overtakes you, and there is no way of escaping it. This vision of inevitable downfall is akin to the Nixon Regime. A well-oiled Jugernaut, it slowly rolls over its opposition; unperturbed and callous to consequences. From the recesses of the White House and the grim interior of the Ministry of Justice, subdued directives are issued: harass Panetta, get the Panthers, nominate Carswell, more ABM, hoodwink the lower classes, resurrect guilt by association and guilt by presumption. . . Like the frigid dreariness of the Siberian tundra, this limitless bureaucracy spews out commands that numb the conscience and chill the soul. How can they perpetrate this madness?, the anguished citizen muses. Hasn't the Sixties demonstrated that such policies are archaic and responsible for the turmoil?

No, the past decade has not impressed the gray, granite-skinned authoritarians who control the government. Unable to empathize with the seething frustration of the Brutalized Majority, they grind out orders that are calculated to preserve the mechanisms of exploitation. For example, a genteel, discriminating racist like Carswell is nominated to the Supreme Court, and what are his qualifications?

The same as Nixon's: vapidness and triviality, with a strong ability to equivocate, distort, and crush protest. Carswell is a model of the type of gutless, cardboard toady being infiltrated into the government, men whose portfolios would read like Simple Simon's diary. It is a deliberate, almost criminal attempt to cater to the Silent Majority caricature. Backtracking for a moment, let me enlarge upon my definition of the Brutalized Majority, which is a better generalization of the John Doe-Mary Smith idea. These lower middle-class and working class grumblers erroneously assume that their dilemmas are divorced from those of the college and high school protestors. They have never been socialized either by the schools, by their probable authoritarian, religiously moral parents, by their friends - that the problems of rural America, of lay-offs from mines and factories, the oppressive taxes, the corruption of their values in a post-industrial society is fused with the unforeseen results of industrial, governmental, and political neglect over the decades. To cite one case, the Reconstruction period should never have ended; it should have been planned, on a national basis, and society arranged to meet the social and personal needs of the people. But none of this was done. Corporations and politicians made their blood-soaked profits without caring about the workers, ethnic groups were left to sift for themselves, other groups were purposely persecuted, and the myth of the Melting Pot arose unchallenged.

Not able to see the world this way -- that they have been as much brutalized and prostituted by the social structure as the minority groups, and that their plight is not due to "God's will" or highly mysterious circumstances -- they look to their enemies for succor. Tragically, they think that their adversaries are below them in the social stratum, without realizing that it is the upper-middle and upper-class that has crushed them with disproportionate taxation (while the rich are given tax loopholes), with the burden of sending their sons to war (while the wealthy buy off or arm-twist the draft board into exempting their darling sons), and with the onus of supporting the strains of urbanized America (while they, at the top levels of power, initiate the policies that torment the Brutalized Majority)


Nixon and cohorts, playing up in the limited education and class prejudices of these low-to-middle income whites, have encouraged them to continue hating the minorities, and to continue supporting the very institutions that have brought them to their present miseries!

Nixon may walk softly on human rights and human dignity and national priorities, but it is we, the Moral People in an Immoral Society, who carry the big stick. Neither, he, Agnew, Mitchell, Thurmond, or the other patriots can benignly neglect everyone's expressiveness.

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"When critical philosophers point their finger to reality, orthodox philosophers study the finger . . ."

alent to an A) during the spring and fall 1969 semesters.

Heading the Dean's List for the second consecutive year is Miss Joan Schultz of Locust Valley, L.I. Miss Schultz has scored straight A's through the past four semesters.

Miss Marni J. Kamzan of Bayside, with a perfect 4.00 index, leads the Dean's Freshman Honor List which is a compilation of the best freshman averages for the past semester.

There are six students who have been members of the Dean's List for each of the three years that York College has been in operation. In addition to Miss Schultz, they are Mrs. Iona Brandeis and Miss Josephine Cohn, both of Flushing; Mr. Daniel DeRosa of Jamaica; Mr. Nestor Jaremko of Brooklyn, and Mr. Francisco Wong, also of Flushing. Mr. Steven Brandeis joins his wife, Iona, for the second time on the Dean's list. All of the aforementioned are Juniors.

P L B a i o n t x d e o r a r a r s' y

Assimilated Adaption

Daybreak. Sunlight enters through the shattered windows. Polarized by smog the hazy hues of yellow, spotlight dancing dust particles that occupy the apartments. Reflections, once bouncing off railroad track surfaces, are no where to be seen. The metal trestles, once mirrors on proud streets, are now sooted - 'johns' for extinct birds.

The last supply of gas masks are used by the sanitation crew. There is so much work to be done. Abandoned cars, petrified trees, anachronistic sidewalks - all must be cleared. Pollution is settling rapidly; only crawling and/or creeping are possible.

Old newspapers containing anti-smog editorials roam the streets, fleeing down boulevards of human 'worms', smirking an "I - told - you - so" smile through their yellowed folds. Open manholes bid callous stomachached people, wildly searching for 'air', a place of escape. But pollution was bred in those cellars of pipes, and as such Death is the only escape.

There was a time when Earth was free from inhabitational excretions. However, Man then crawled out of the oceans, with a 'manifest destiny' commonly labeled 'society'. Industries defecated into rivers and oceans. Unneeded unessential military and civilian transportation vehicles were built, thereby releasing gaseous waste into unknowing air and innocent lungs. Money wiped away any anti-pollution resistance set against loose boweled business empires. In defecation there was no suffering; only satisfaction - in driving bigger and faster engines, in faster trips to London, in indisposable irrustable aluminum cans. 'Progress', they called it.

Life is being snuffed out. Darwinian scientists rise to the public's attention. Street corner preachers are forced to crawl away. On their backs the men of science try to calm their panic stricken listeners. They tell of imminent change that will, no, must effect man. Man must evolve with his environment - or die. Perhaps, lungs will be further modified to exist on larger amounts of carbon monoxide. Or, maybe Man will become immune to his deathly surroundings - one never knows what will happen. After all, polluted water may have served as some sort of 'godly' vaccination to aid us when (and if) we change. Who knows? (They seemed to shrug).

Night falls, and in doing so lowers the smog to within six inches of the Earth's surface. The end is drawing near, and still no sign of the prophesized "imminent" metamorphosis - the new beginning. Lovers cannot make love. All breathable air must be saved. Even the strong will not survive here. Only creeping is now possible.

Moaning prayers of guilt and repentance join with the smog to saturate the dark night air. All men, 'standing' in this horizontal state are equal - and all know it. Some are kissing the Earth farewell, some are kissing the Earth hello.

But...Distant 'popping' noises (sounding similar to air rapidly filling newly formed vacuums) are now audible. They seem to mingle in step with the human prayers - jazzing then into absurdity. Smog gets lower with every pop. (A child is crying). Darwin would never have guessed.....(pop)....The noises are getting louder....POP.

B. Gurchack

Feeling with complexity

Feeling with complexity
Is like New York City, for
One must get away from it
To enjoy urban secure adversity.
The distancing of man from art,
Allows the imagination to join
worlds apart;
No county is left unbounded,
If the Artist is allowed to breath
free.

The thin abundance of daily life,
Thickens at the impoverished
blight;
Only simple patters last,
So the artist begins his fast.
Naked feels touch and allows for
ultimate pain;
Is this why the artist seeks love's
gain?

Held tight through spinning galax-
ies,
The artist must realize the parti-
cle is quality.
One sun evokes infinite light,
Which evokes infinite suns; only
Here the journey has begun.

True art, like true space, has no
up or down,
But man's upright position always
Comes nestled in down.
We seek gold where greened cop-
per lies bright,
And feel secure when engulfed
By "out of sight" light.
Euphoria, some say, is up; and
babies
Drown in a plastic cup.

Thimbles hold the greatest art,
For no rational causes the weaver
to stop;
A finished product far from
luxurious,
Is always comfortable to the baby
curious,
But we know best
Who are the longest trained,
And that is why wince in rain.

A piece of dirt is nothing more,
We sit aloof above the floor;
A nun society reclines with
whore.
Yet in death dirt holds our end
The simple truth will never be-
friend.

R. Inoyke

4:02 and Counting

My life-time shadows
My every step
As a lady, who follows, waiting
For someone or something to happen.

But nothing does; and yet she
Stays,
Not out of fidelity; but only folly.
She waits for me to falter.

She is some mad timepiece,
A durable daughter of Atlas
Weaned on the breast of eternity.
She draws the sun and moon before
Me in countless succession.

Lady, why are you so hard?
I wish to arrest and embrace you
In mid-fight; but your delicate
hands overpower me.

So I waste away to the tune
Of your incessant heart-throb
And I die each time I glance
At your face of endless expression

And you take me with you
But will not wait for me.
You only cluck your metal tongue
And move on.

R. Brinn

Letters to the Editor

Concerns on Conspiracy

Dear Editor:

Although it appeared to be a great shock to many observers, the results of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial actually were not all that surprising. In effect, it was simply a case of the events of August, 1968, re-occurring in a somewhat more refined, but just as dangerous, manner.

Both the judge and the defendants practically predicted the outcome of the trial long before it began, both parties issuing threats which were reminiscent of the statements made by the Chicago police force and the demonstration leaders prior to the Democratic Convention. Whereas the police received inspiration from Mayor Daley; so too did the judge allegedly receive his instructions from higher-up sources.

This bias from the impartial bench is just as disgusting as the police rioting in 1968. Since the judge's (and police's) actions were supported by a large part of the population, serious questions regarding our basic civil liberties are raised. Although it seems likely that at least some of the convictions of the "conspirators" will be overturned in a higher court, one must wonder where our democratic heritage has gone when the abridgement of freedom of speech is applauded by the populace.

However, Judge Hoffman's claim (that the contempt citations were warranted) has strong grounds on which to stand, so there is little question that the defendants behavior in the courtroom was atrocious. Of course, it can be argued that had the judge been impartial, there would have been no disturbances, but this is actually besides the point.

Even if objections to the judge did justify their actions, the defendants once again played into the authority's hands. Whether they were trying to elicit sympathy or merely make a mockery of the court, they succeeded only in alienating many potential supporters, besides placing the judge in a much more powerful (and justifiable) position. The question is again asked (as it was

regarding the 1968 police brutality), who provoked whom, but it is academic, as the consequences of the events are more significant than the event itself.

Although martyrdom is a possibility, it does not appear that the Conspiracy has made any positive accomplishments by their actions. In fact, they have given the entire youth and peace movement a bad image, which is further reinforced by the anarchism of some of the supporters of these movements.

Whether the danger from the Left is greater than that from the Right is another matter entirely, but there is obviously a threat from both the reactionary actions of Judge Hoffman (and more importantly, the outcry of support he received) as well as the revolutionary tendencies of the Conspiracy, (and the nihilistic attitudes of some of their supporters). There is little doubt, however, that should these polarizing events continue, with no attempts made to alleviate them, then a major, perhaps final, conflict is inevitable.

Sincerely,
Edward Yotkowitz

Concerns on Conspiracy

Dear Editor,

Perhaps this letter should in all fairness be directed to Mark Cohen. It would be very nice if the entire student body was kept up to date concerning to actions and decisions made by student council.

One of York's major problems has been the lack of concern among students. Much of this apathy has been reflected by the lack of direction taken by Student Council Presidents in the past. Before putting Mark down for not doing anything, I would like to know if they have tried to do anything.

Unfortunately, Trailer 1, their "hide-out" is guarded almost as well as Fort Knox. It is beginning to sound like a conspiracy. The information is not filtering down to the majority of the student body, and it is evident they are making it very difficult for any concerned student to find out on their own.

Sincerely,
Marx Onan

Viewpoint:

At York College a "student revolutionary" may look forward to campaigning for pass-fail systems, abolishment of required courses, equal representation in Student Faculty Senate, valid voice in the hiring and firing of Faculty instead of just an ear, and realizations of past promises. With so many curious items, why then does York remain so quiet with only sporadic whispers of outrage and concern?

Perhaps the answer can be found by looking outside of York College. Across the nation, and alas in our own backyard of the City University, these concerns have been foreseen and a long time in practice. A really concerned student need not tackle the opposing forces at York, merely pick up and settle himself elsewhere.

When those individuals who now possess the power of control, have faith in those who are asking them to share their responsibility, perhaps then we will be able to achieve an education instead of talking about how we are going to go about it.

Stork College Revisited

A foreign minister of education, intrigued by the college disruptions in America, decided to visit this country's universities to try and understand the causes of college violence. The government, on receiving his application for visa decided that it would be best to limit his tour to a model university, so as not to give him the impression that the whole of American students were campus revolutionaries, visionaries, hallucinaries and back room masturbating effete fetishes. In short, the United States Embassy officials decided to cordially invite Minister Plimpton (for this is his name) to a guided tour of Stork College. Minister Plimpton graciously accepted.

Dean Wimbleton at Stork College was selected to show the minister around. Waiting at the airport for Minister Plimpton, Dean Wimbleton was busy thinking up witty lines for their tour, which the Dean expected to include a short visit to the classroom building, interviews with the various teachers and conversations with the various administrative personnel. When the Minister arrived he promptly indicated that he wasn't going to go for any of that shit. He wanted to go and meet the students, discuss their grievances, find out the various faults in the school structure, understand their approach and then if there was time, possibly discuss some of these things with the faculty and administration. Dean Wimbleton just grimaced. He knew he was going to have a hard time, for Stork College is no ordinary college.

On the trip over to the school from the airport, the Dean be-

gan to explain the peculiar nature of Stork College. The Dean was saying, "I'm afraid that you aren't going to find the students here about to take over the Administration Building in protest of our fascist policies."

"And why is that? Maybe you have no fascist policies to protest?" Minister Plimpton questioned.

"Oh, no," exclaimed the school's official, "we certainly have enough things designed to make students sick, but we're too smart to be subject to that student take over crap. Take for instance, just the idea of taking over the Administration Building - it's impossible - our Administration is quartered in barracks five miles away."

"That's a good defense tactic. But if the administration is so far away how do you maintain contact and bridge the differences between students, faculty, and administration?"

"Well," continued the Dean, "we try as much as possible to maintain no contact with the student body, but when it is absolutely essential, we create student/faculty committees that have no power."

"Then how do things get changed?" queried the foreigner.

"Oh heavens, Stork College is beyond that stage. Everything is too advanced to consider change."

"Well, aren't there any problems?"

"Well, there is some minor discontent about not have a campus, or equipment, or a cafeteria with enough space, or more faculty for the overcrowded classes, but we've got the situa-

tion licked even before it begins. If the students ask when they are going to be given enough facilities we simply tell them that we are acquiring sites and will be in a new building by the next term. Hell, we've done it six time already and they don't even have a clue that we're not thinking of moving."

The minister frowned but continued asking questions. "And is there no racial tension?"

"Well the black students have kindly decided to separate themselves from the whites so as to give them no power base at all. Now we have a free hand in race affairs. Why yesterday we just fired the entire black studies faculty."

"And how about the academic facilities? Do your courses correspond to student needs?"

"We're not worried about the courses that students want simply because they don't get a chance to take electives for two or three years anyway. They have to take the courses we want them to take first."

"Dean Wimbleton," cried Minister Plimpton, "with the conditions that you have described to me, if I were a student I might set a building ablaze."

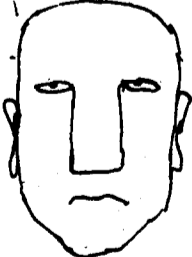
"Oh no, Minister Plimpton, our school is much too advanced for any disruptions of that sort. We know that our students are basically apathetic and that even if amongst these dull luggards a real activist might arise, such a student would receive no support simply because the conditions are so bad and numerous here that students don't even suspect that they can make a dent in the system."

"Oh....."

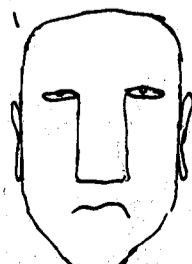
(Daniel Jacoby)

Feiffer

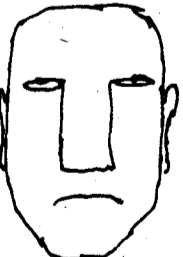
WHEN FASCISM COMES ARE YOU GOING TO STAY OR LEAVE THE COUNTRY?



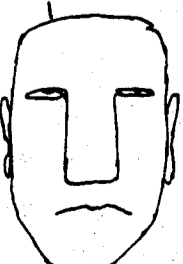
MAYBE IT'S BETTER TO HAVE IT RIGHT WING.



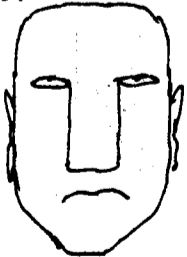
FIRST I'D WANT TO SEE WHAT EVERYBODY ELSE DOES.



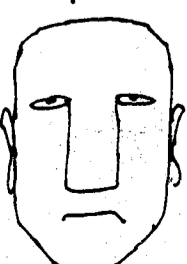
YOU MEAN SO PEOPLE WILL KNOW THAT IT'S FASCISM?



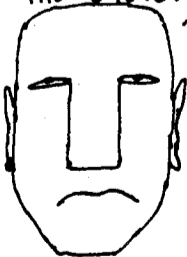
I THINK IT MIGHT BE MORE USEFUL TO FIGHT IT FROM WITHIN THE SYSTEM.



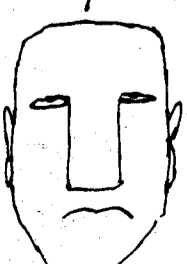
IN EITHER CASE IT'S BOUND TO BE REPRESSIVE.



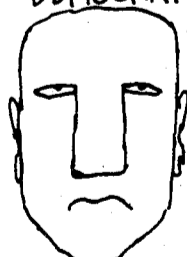
I DON'T KNOW IF THEY ALLOW YOU TO FIGHT FASCISM FROM WITHIN THE SYSTEM.



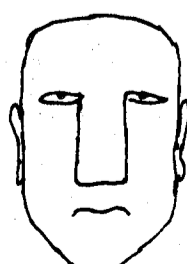
IF THERE'S A MANDATE FOR REPRESSION, WHAT CAN YOU DO?



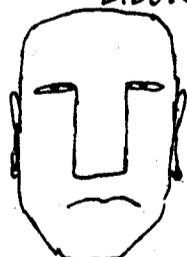
A LOT DEPENDS ON WHETHER IT COMES UNDER THE REPUBLICANS OR THE DEMOCRATS.



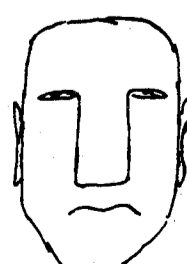
REPRESS.



DEMOCRATIC FASCISM WOULD BE MORE LIBERAL.



THAT'S DEMOCRACY.



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POLITICAL ECOLOGY: an introduction

by steve shapiro

The moral of history . . . is that the capitalist system works against a rational agriculture, or that a rational agriculture is incompatible with the capitalist system (although the latter promotes technical improvements in agriculture) . . .

— Marx CAPITAL, III

Capital manifests itself as capital through self-expansion.

— CAPITAL, III

The military industrial complex which governs the greatest empire in human history, and which is making the earth unfit for human habitation, operates through a logic of domination that is both "rational" and irrational. Its rationality expresses itself through the conclusion that the rich nations which are in a positive feedback loop involving technological development, wealth, and political control should continue to deprive the underdeveloped nations of their own resources. If these resources are limited, and if the people of the "third" world are starving and illiterate, then the new species of technological man has the right and the power to devour the inferior pre-technological species.

Rationalizations for genocide will inevitably emerge as scarcity becomes a more pressing reality. The irrationality of imperialist rationality is revealed by the quality of life in the metropolitan centers of control. Pollution, repression, and alienation are our daily bread. Billions of dollars are spent to construct rapidly obsolescing missile systems, in pursuit of the PERFECT destructive system, one which totally destroys the enemy while guaranteeing perfect security to the aggressor. The fact that this primary psychotic fantasy enriches aerospace corporations underlines the irrationality of the logic of our political economy.

The purpose of this essay is to sketch an alternative logic, to show that an eco-logic must govern our socio-logic and our psycho-logic. Our recognition of the limited nature of global resources has crucial implications for our forms of social organization and for the way we view the human psychic economy. Ecological catastrophe has been the historical product of capitalist social organization combined with developing technological power driven by misunderstood psychological needs. The negation of the present destructive psycho-social economic system requires both analysis and revolutionary practice — because institutions do not and cannot revolutionize themselves.

Biological evolution has become human social evolution. Social evolution which becomes conscious of its own processes can thereby become social revolution in the service of human evolution. Ecology has a history. Marxist theory, which has never had a biological foundation, can now be grounded in ecology. The crucial mediation between evolutionary bio-logic and Marxist socio-logic is psychoanalytic anthropo-logic. Nature is one whole. Science must be integrative.

Editors Note:

In the last issue of PANDORA'S BOX, we explored the subject of natural ecology. Without wishing to appear to be jumping on the bandwagon, we present here this introduction to political ecology in order to more fully present all aspects of a problem to be of major significance, and therefore worthy of the space it is given.

Political praxis must be guided by theoretical clarification of the relationships between inter-dynamic systems.

Ecology is unavoidably political. Even population control groups, anti-smog groups, and wilderness conservation groups are engaging in political action. Politicians have discovered that the deterioration of the human environment is a political problem. But social consciousness lags tragically far behind social being. Environmental pollution on a global scale does not necessarily result in the kind of consciousness that uncovers its fundamental sociological causes or creates effective controls. Ecology action groups lack an adequate structural analysis of the social causes of the symptoms they seek to combat. Marxists lack an adequate theory of the relationship between the political economy and the biological and psychological economies.

The study of ecosystems, of the interactions between organisms and their environments, teaches us that we can never change ONLY ONE ELEMENT of a dynamic system. The study of human social relations teaches us that no structural change in the way social resources are produced, distributed, conserved, consumed, or reproduced can be merely technological or "neutral." Those who argue that the remedy for environmental pollution is more technology are actually arguing for more power for the ruling class that has created the present situation. All social changes in ecological relations are made by political groups embodying definite value priorities. Capitalist logic is a logic that subordinates qualitative relations to the quantitative relations of the market. The profitable production of death now threatens all forms of life on earth. Necessary adaptive changes depend upon a revolutionary break; a new logic alone can create the opportunity for a fundamental re-orientation of attitudes toward population, living space, social health, education, communication, transportation, and administration of global energy resources. To comprehend the political meaning of ecology is to see particular problems in the context of given social wholes, and to see those social wholes in the context of the historically evolving global ecosystem. To see what must be done about

to socialize citizens into passive helplessness, turning them into obedient specialists, atomizing consciousness into bright fragments. The revelation and integration of information is a revolutionary project.

consciousness created by new social relations) new adaptations to his own nature and his evolving habitat.

Such speculations may seem Utopian given the oppressive and chaotic nature of present political and social systems. But both ecological necessity and political possibility are pressing toward the revolutionary realization of the principles of political ecology. Cuba may be said to be practicing political ecology, at a fairly low level of technical development. The end of imperialism and national chauvinism are the prerequisites for global ecological relations. This does not mean there can be global revolution. Revolutions must take place within national frameworks. Revolutions must always be situational in their limits, in their transitional forms, and in their immediate possibilities. Political organization within nations must always be the crucial mode of revolution, and its goal must always be the seizure of state power and the transformation of relations of production based upon private ownership and profit into social control of the means of production which maximizes participation from all social strata and all geographical regions without sacrificing the directional and educational thrust of central coordination from the perspective of political ecology. However, as Lenin himself wrote, 'Whoever expects a 'pure' social revolution will never live to see one.' Revolution is a mixed event, and the creative role of all kinds of ideological revolts against oppressive social forms should not be obscured by political reductionism.

The scientific possibility of ecological revolution is based partially on the way psychoanalytic theory and practice elucidates the myths and metaphors of our cultural traditions. It re-reveals love as the meaning of existence, feeling as the kingdom of heaven within us, by making it a direct experience and redeeming it from the 'beyond.' It restores the alienated hope of heaven to human reality, raising the dead feelings inside us and healing the splits that produce and reinforce the structural alienation of our experience under Capitalist social organization. The experience of the unity of all life, of the other as self, the experience of limits as virtue and happiness, the translation of the essence of Greek and Christian wisdom into practice is part of the transformation of the earth envisioned through political ecology.

The problem of scarcity is not simply a problem of the socialization of the means of production, as Marxists have always tended to assume. Malthus must be reckoned with.

starvation in Guatemala is to see the relationships between imperialism, techno-logic, limited energy systems, and unconscious motivations.

Seeing relationships is not easy. Our communications systems have been polluted by commercialization. Radio waves and visual spaces have been translated into monetary units. U.S. communications technology is a major instrument of imperialism. Information is manufactured and distributed by and for the multinational corporations. They control the images we have of the exploited nations as well as the images they have of themselves and of us. We are the benefactors: they are the lazy natives. As President Truman said in 1947, nobody would dream of comparing U.S. aid with colonialism. The passive televisioner sees flashes of global scenes, but is deprived of the global concepts that would make those scenes comprehensible. Television, radio, and newsprint serve imperialist purposes by revealing appearances and concealing the eco-logic, socio-logic, and psycho-logic that organize reality into meaning. Educational institutions also attempt

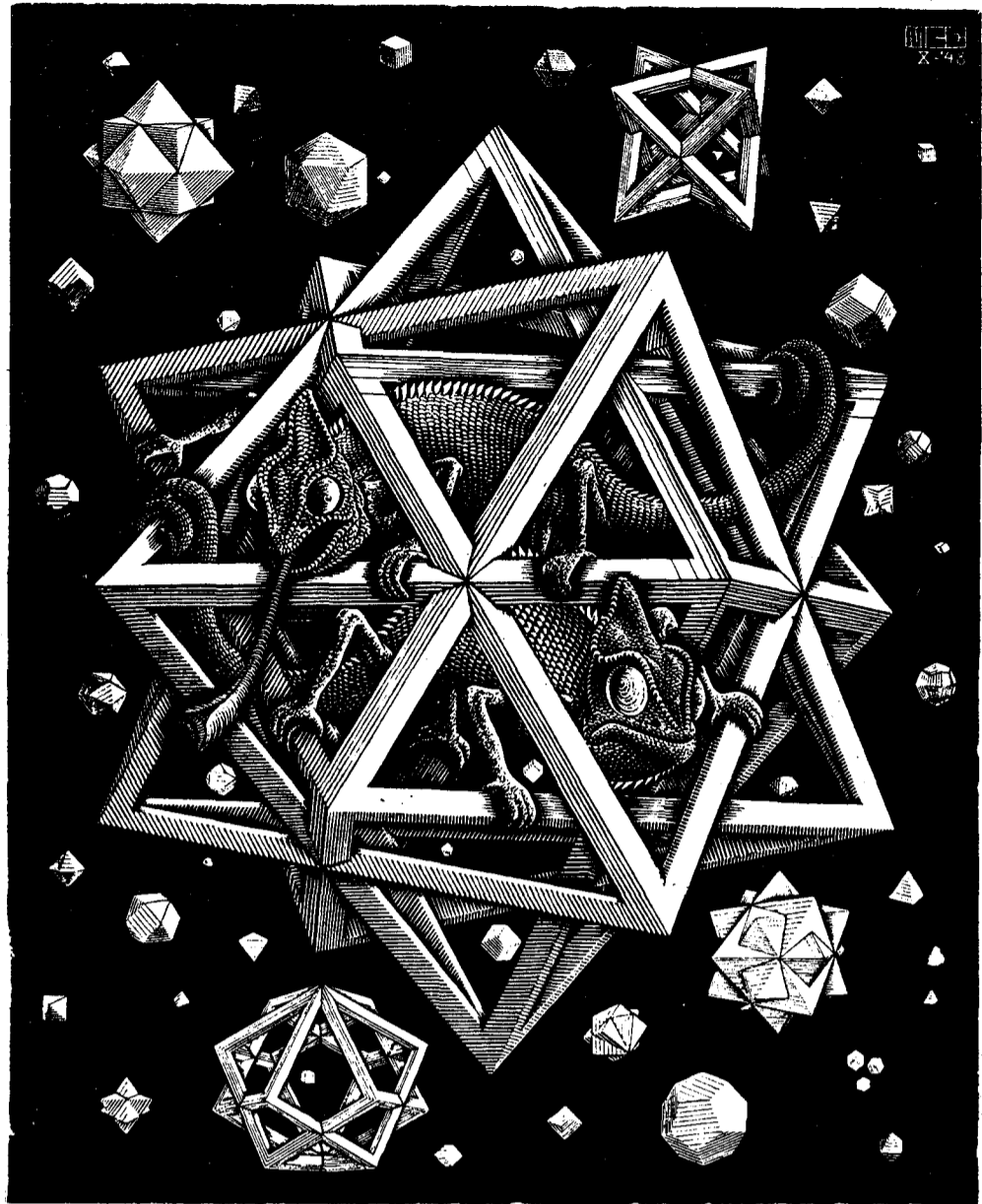
The central problem for political ecology is the problem of limits, the problem of limited natural resources, and the problem of limiting human desires. Before the problems can be solved, they have to be seen. Overpopulation and the imperialist degradation of qualitative resources into short range profits is relatively visible as an effect of Capitalist organization of social relations. Much less understood is the psychological dynamic driving and being driven by the dynamic of Capitalist expansion and technological organization. If, as Herbert Marcuse and Jacques Ellul have argued, men are increasingly dominated by the logic of quantified organization in their thinking and their social being, then we must ask not only what elements in the objective situation are deadening and splitting men, but also what in the psychic economy of men makes them so vulnerable to or receptive to the alienating effects of their own productivity. How is it possible for false consciousness to be so false that slaves can say they are free and that miserably anxious and repressed people can swear they are happy? What is it that we feel we must deny? Repression is always a denial that dialectically affirms in disguised form the content of what is being denied. This is true both psychologically and politically.

When the young Marx wrote that the criticism of religion is the premise of all criticism, his perspective was necessarily different from what our own must be. In his time, religion appeared in the form of powerful political organizations which offered abstract, illusory hopes and which reconciled men to living their lives as shadows of their hopes and their real sensuous and spiritual potentials. Men make religion as part of their progress toward more internalized and satisfying modes of social regulation. Religion has always functioned as an emotional technology, mediating between instinct, law, and reason. The dialectical way of perceiving comprehends that the structures created by the processes of human evolution tend to impede further

The United States "Defense" budget guarantees that the people of the third world will starve while we consume their resources.

evolution. Religious forms must be destroyed to realize their essential aspirations as practice on earth. The central aspiration of religion is toward open intercourse within the self, between the self and others, between the self and nature. To realize ecological relations, political groups will have to become more religious in their practice toward each other. Changing de-personalized emotional structures based on fearful fantasies of rejection, murderous rage and repression of feeling, is part of the task of making a political revolution that changes structures based on greed, exploitation, the subordination of women, and the reduction of all human beings to objects.

Ecology is the true religious myth, the unity of life, the participation of each in all, the interdependence of all life. Man incarnates the universe; his body is the body of the world; his mind is the most highly evolved manifestation of the adaptive neurologically organized element in the interplay between organism and environment. But this mind develops in a helpless infant body.



Pondering St. Francis or even appointing him patron saint of the ecology movement is not likely to change the investment priorities of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Political ecology is the science of the biosocial determination of the continuous planned production and distribution of natural and social resources. Political ecology is evolution conscious of its own processes and directed by real human needs.

The evolutionary system may be divided into four main sub-systems. First is the genetic system, the transmission of information from one generation to the next in the form of heredity, including mutation. Second is the natural selective system, which comprises all processes which determine that some individuals of a species will leave more offspring than others. Third is the epigenetic system, the development of an individual organism into an adult through the activation of its biological program by a specific environment. Fourth is the exploitive or socio-genetic system, including all the methods used by organisms or social organizations to maintain an adaptive equilibrium with their environment. The main theme of evolving ecosystems is the appropriation and utilization of energy resources. The central motive of the evolution of life into more complex forms is the greater adaptive value of organization in the maintenance of control of the environment. Adjustment to environmental fluctuation may be achieved through rapid population turnover and recombination of genetic variants or through modification of the properties of organisms and their social organizations. Greater size means more internal environment, more internal communication and coordination, and more potential for regulating the external environment. Each new level of organization makes possible a new degree of freedom with regard to both insulating the organism and providing new opportunities with regard to the interaction between the biological message and the environment. The evolution of life has been a continuous process of the self-modification of the biomass as well as the extension of the biosphere through the modification of the environment.

Human evolution has occurred primarily through the development of the sociogenetic system, especially through the development of language, systems of behavioral control, and the production of new energy sources. However, the fact that cultural evolution has been more important than genetic evolution does not mean that the biological evolution of mankind has stopped. Rather, the very intensity of cultural change makes it certain that genetic effects will result. Because men are SO adaptive, they can debase themselves

through adaptation to subhuman contexts and functions. Protection of human reality requires recognition that man's basic biological needs have not changed since the late Stone Age and they will not change in the predictable future. Rene Dubos argues in *So Human An Animal* that man must continue to live in and through his senses, must reject excessive abstraction and mechanization to ensure direct relation with the natural world which is the basis of his being. Human limits are not prisons, but the conditions of our freedom. The denial of the sensuous nature of our being will lead to the destruction of the ecosystems that support us and to self-destruction. Ecology must project and politics must construct a new social world.

All living things must take in high-grade energy and degrade it. In the process of the energy transductions involved, they are able to maintain their structural and functional integrity as units more highly organized than their environment. They are open systems. They are also dynamic with respect to materials, constantly taking in elements and compounds to be processed and turned over and returned to the environment, often in altered form. This open system and steady state presents a superficial appearance of stability because it is under close control. Both internal and external feedback and feedahead systems give it unity and permit adjustment to changes in the environment. Superimposed on this is a coding and controlling system more insulated from short term modification which provides for continuity from generation to generation.

Groups of organism, either of the same kind or taken collectively as a community or ecosystem, show many of the same characteristics. An ecosystem is open and depends on continuing inputs of high-grade energy and material. It always produces heat and an output of material. We may have a quite efficient cycling of elements through several related forms but there are always losses and inputs dependent on larger geochemical cycles. These comments are not intended to refer to the kind of superficial analogy where the community or state is compared to a superorganism a la Hobbes. We refer to descriptive principles which are as directly verifiable for the community as for the individual. Ecologists recognize this and also recognize the difference in the two situations by splitting their subject into autecology and synecology, dealing with the individual and the ecosystem as the unit, respectively

The continuity and specific form of a community is much less clearly controlled than that of a specific

individual. There is nothing like a genetic code. What stability and unity an ecosystem has is the result of feedback interactions among its living elements and the effectiveness of their adaptations to a more or less predictable set of environmental conditions. We can make some descriptive distinctions. Some communities (tropical rain forest, coral reef) have great structural complexity and species diversity (information content) compared to their productivity. Put another way, the standing crop is large compared to annual productivity.

Ecological disasters and their remedies have been foreseen by scientists like Rene Dubos. He recognizes that as population grows and natural resources become scarce, careful husbandry rather than exploitation of resources will become the key to survival. We will require that earth's 'economy be based on strict ecological principles. This imperative necessity, however, is not yet widely recognized. The very word ecology was introduced into the scientific language only seventy-five years ago — so recent is the awareness that all components of nature are interwoven in a single pattern and that we too are part of the pattern.' Men can no longer behave as if earth's resources are unlimited. Dubos also recognizes that piecemeal social engineering cannot substitute for social planning based on a science of the total dynamic of human needs and environmental potentials. The genetic basis of man's needs constitute the limit of technological and cultural flexibility — but man's potentials are realized through evolving and diverse environments. But Dubos writes in utter innocence of the political relations that determine a science that studies the effects of air pollutants on new car bodies but ignores its effects on people. He writes: 'We claim that human relationships and communion with nature are the ultimate sources of happiness and beauty. Yet we do not hesitate to spoil our surroundings and human associations for the sake of efficiency in acquiring power and wealth. 'Who is this WE?' Do we all benefit equally in treating the earth, the water, and the air as commodities? The vision of a society governed ecologically remains utopian unless we comprehend the present social relations that degrade men and nature into commodities. And such comprehension involves praxis. To understand the world as it is now constituted means to change it. To change it means collective political action around a common program. That program must necessarily involve a revolutionary break with present Capitalist and State-Technological modes of organized domination.

The needs, limits, and potentials of organisms in their ecological relations must govern our science and our social being, not the needs of a market system or the fantasies of technicians.

P a n d o r a ' s B o x



Basketball Season Ends on High Note

Hampered by Lack of Height

The YC Basketball Club ended its initial season on the winning side, by defeating Queens JV 101-64 on the loser's home court. The win left Coach Ballin's charges with a 5-8 slate. The season was highlighted by the 124-44 pasting of Englewood Cliffs JC. The club performed brilliantly at times, mediocre at others. Hampered throughout the season by lack of height, the club found itself up against competition so stiff that Mr. Ballin commented, "We were over our heads in some of those games. The teams were too tough." Nevertheless, the Nomads played control ball and managed to put up a good fight.

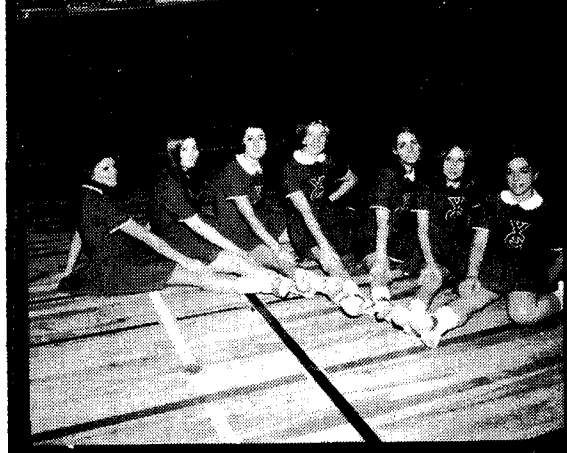
York Cagers Nutshell Scoreboard

The 2nd half of the season in a nutshell: Coming off two straight victories, the Nomads went up against a strong Baruch squad and were turned back 60-54. Richie Sabella led all scorers with 27 points. The following game saw the Nomads undergo their worst defeat of the campaign at the hands of Southampton 95-59. Again Richie Sabella was high with 27 pts., while Billy Bruse and Bruce Epstein each contributed 10 pts. Rebounding from this setback, York defeated John Jay for the second time by a 90-66 score. Leading the high scoring attack was Billy Bruse with 21 pts, followed by Bruce Epstein with 18 pts and Richie Savella and Charlie Mardis with 15 each. Travelling to the Bronx, the Nomads overcame a 34-32 halftime deficit,

and went on to defeat the Lehman frosh, 75-66. The game was up for grabs when newcomer Rich Brown came off the bench to hit 4 clutch points and did a yeoman job off the boards. Burt Arbitman played a fine game, hitting 14 pts, 10 in the 2nd half. Richie Sabella led the scoring parade with 22 pts. Bruce Epstein and Charlie Mardis added 16 pts and 13 pts respectively. Facing N. Y. Tech for the first time, the Nomads, playing a strong ball control game, trailed by only 6 pts at the intermission. However, the York cagers succumbed to the Tech press in the second half and bowed 85-52. Lack of board strength also led to the undoing. In the return match at home, York again succumbed, but by the more respectable score of 92-76. Four players hit for double figures led by Richie Sabella (23) and followed up by Billy Bruse (16), Charlie Mardis (15) and Bruce Epstein (11). In the season finale, Charlie Mardis was all over the court scoring 22 pts as the York cagers broke the century mark for the second time. He received plenty of support from Richie Sabella with 27 pts., Bruce Epstein 17 pts, and Billy Bruse 10 pts.

Thanks Extended all Around

The Club would like to extend its thanks to Mr. Ballin for a fine coaching job and to those who came out to watch the games and support the team. Also, a special note of thanks to our fabulous cheerleaders who performed brilliantly on the court. Your presence and support meant a lot to us all.



Lacrosse Prep

The Lacrosse Club has started workouts in preparation for the 5 game schedule arranged by Coach Stuart Ballin. Optimism is high and the boys feel that with a lot of hard work they will more than hold their own with the opposition. On an informal basis last year, the club participated in four scrimmages against established lacrosse teams, and finished with a 1-3 record. Returning from last year's squad is the strong mid-field of Mike Palumbo, Charlie Mardis, and Barry Dancher which accounted for 8 of the 13 goals scored last year. They will receive support from veterans Mike Strazza, Tom Dempsey and newcomers Bobby Serrao and Gabe (Mayor) Bullaro. Last year's attack of Artie Schliefer, and George Bloom will be strengthened by Pete Orlando. The defense of Jimmy Shannon, Bernie Curchak, Sal Albanese, Jeff Warren and Steve Sofer could be the key to the season's success. Joe Ezzo will again guard the nets for the Nomads. Joe, after being shell-shocked the first game, turned in outstanding performances in the remainder of the games. Practices are held at Fresh Meadow Park with the emphasis on fundamentals. Although not scheduled

yet, the club is planning a game with CCNY. The schedule for 1970 is as follows:
 April 7 New York Institute of Technology at Nassau C.C.
 April 11 Dowling College at Dowling
 April 25 Newark State College at Newark
 May 2 Fairleigh Dickinson (Teaneck) at Dickinson
 May 4 New York Institute of Technology at Tech.

Y C Intramurals

The Intramural Basketball program is midway through the second round. The current leaders are the Soul Brothers, with a 5-1 record. A strong team off the boards, the Soul Brothers are led by their high scoring guards, George Vahn and Tommy Bell. Close behind are the Tigers highlighted by the all around performance of Bobby Serrao. Pete Orlando has contributed heavily to the Tiger offense. The surprise team of the league has turned out to be the York Faculty, currently in third place with a 3-2 record. Dr. Von Burg does a fine job off the boards, while Mr. Ballin is the league's leading scorer unofficially and the playmaker for the team.

York College Basketball Club 1969-70

Cathedral College	77	York	54
Fairleigh Dickinson Freshmen	63	York	46
Baruch College Varsity	84	York	69
Dowling College Varsity	67	York	53
Englewood Cliffs College	44	York	124
John Jay College	59	York	90
Baruch College Varsity	60	York	54
Southampton College Varsity	95	York	55
John Jay College	66	York	90
Lehman College J.V.	66	York	75
New York Tech Varsity	85	York	53
New York Tech Varsity	92	York	76
Queens College J.V.	64	York	101
Name	Games Played	Point Average	Total Points
Epstein, Bruce	13	11.4	148
Dempsey, Tom	10	0.6	6
Brand, Marc	13	2.2	28
Arbitman, Burt	13	4.0	52
Sabella, Richard	12	21.8	260
Kraly, Bob	12	4.4	53
Bruse, Billy	13	8.9	115
Mardis, Charlie	13	12.8	165
Hartgrove, Ronnie	12	3.7	44
Brown, Rich	5	5.6	28
Palumbo, Mike	10	3.5	35
Team Average	- 72.2 ppg	Team Defense	- 71.7 ppg
Highest Scoring Game - 124 points vs. Englewood Cliffs College			
Least Points Allowed - 44 points vs. Englewood Cliffs College			
Individual High Game - Rich Sabella - 29 points against Englewood Cliffs College and John Jay College			



Blacks Challenge Committee

IBO, the Independent Black Organization at York College at a meeting in which President Dumont Kenny, Dean Daniel Coogan, and Dean Richard E. Gruen were presented a list of five demands. The demands were:

1. Afro-American Studies Committee be reconstructed to represent black students and community.
2. Priority consideration be given to black area studies.
3. Retention of all qualified black teachers.
4. 'Grass-root' community representation, (solicited from the community)
5. Veto power for advisory board to the community center.

Discussion of these demands began Tuesday between IBO, Kenny, Deans Coogan, Bodi, and Gruen, and Dr. Helen Johnson, chairwoman of the Afro-American Studies Committee.

President Kenny was first to address the meeting, saying that he hoped that all concerned parties were listening and speaking to each other. He said that a simple stroke of the pen could not change college procedures.

In response to charges that she did not advocate the inclusion of Swahili in the curriculum, Dr. Johnson said that she had been misquoted, and said, "I have no objection to the teaching of Swahili as a foreign language, I object to it at this time." Black students replied that Swahili was pertinent right now, and that it should not be held off. Mr. William Thomas, a student, said in reply, "We don't think you are a good representative of black needs."

Concerning the demand dealing with the Afro-American Studies Committee, Dr. Johnson said, "I attacked the make-up of the committee before you did. They said they weren't qualified, but were willing to learn this is not a committee...it needs to be restructured. It can't function as it ought to." President Kenny added that

there had been a mistake in the members selected on the Afro-American Studies Committee.

"We want retention of those Black Studies teachers already here. These teachers must be retained to keep existing courses and expand the program," said Bill Thomas in regard to the demand for the retention of all qualified Black teachers. President Kenny replied saying that "if you (the students) take them, (the Black Studies Courses) the teachers will be available...We do want the programs. Put into the College machinery the material needed and help make this..." In response to the demand that Black courses not be cut due to budgetary problems, President Kenny said that the present courses would not be cut, that the "Black Studies area will continue to grow- the process will not reverse."

Bill Thomas said that "the faculty at large is not qualified" to know what the black students want, "but black people can really know what is good for themselves."

Black students present wanted to form a committee with different members than those on it now. Kenny replied, "Get your ideas and committee together. You have come up with some-

thing that is better."

Dr. Leonard Indyk, assistant professor of physics, head of the Committee on Committees said that a new committee "has to be passed by the faculty, which has the legal responsibility of running the college." The Committee on Committees meets next April 8th.

In a letter sent to Lloyd Williams, Thomas, and Maureen Pierce, Dean Daniel Coogan, Associate Dean for the Humanities answered the demands. It stated that, "Mr. Ofuately-Kodjoe has received notice of non-reappointment for budgetary reasons...Mr. Shululu has not been 'pressured' by me to discontinue instruction in Swahili."

"Four students registered for Swahili 101 last fall...at the end of the semester two were left..." "When pre-registration took place last fall, 31 students pre-registered, but only six students registered. There has never been any intention of dropping Swahili from the curriculum."

President Kenny after the meeting, emphasized that the group making demands is one group in the whole black college community, which in turn is part of the larger, entire college community.

(Larry Garber)

Civil Rights Struggle In Ireland

Protestant victory over the Catholics led by King James. Thousands of Protestants went to Derry for the celebrations and the Derry Catholics realized that trouble would develop. The Catholics developed defense procedures, weapons, and strategy. Rioting started in Ireland in October 1968 and continued through August 1969. Rioting started at 3:30 PM on Aug. 12 in Derry, it spread to Belfast on Aug. 14, and then to all of Northern Ireland. In Derry there was 51 hours of continuous fighting between Catholics and police.

On Aug. 15, British troops separated opposing factions. Today these troops are still separating Catholics and Protestants, with Protestants fighting the British to get to the Catholics.

The role of the British troops is much debated. British investment had taken place in the north with very little in the south. The south had tried to build independent capitalism at the outset of independence, but it was never successful. The population declined and the unemployment rate went up. In 1958 tariffs were eliminated and foreign in-

vestment was encouraged (taxes were also eliminated for a period of time). Due to these measures the British have invested much in the south now. Because of this investment, the southern government and the British have become more friendly. Now the threat of burning the British factories in the south is very real to the British if inequality in the north is not alleviated. Thus the British troops are really in Ireland to protect the British factory investments.

Mr. Eamon McCann, chairman of the Derry Northern Labour

Party, in speaking at York College on Friday, March 20, summed up the hope that Ireland has. He said that radical economic building must take place in order to begin elimination of racial animosity. The entire equality question is perpetuated by the economic situation in the whole of Ireland - if there were to be jobs and housing of sufficient number inequality in today's Ireland might vanish.

There is another issue of a long-term nature. Open Admissions is a re-affirmation of CUNY's mission to educate the economically and culturally poor of the city. Traditionally, this has been the mainstay of the free

tuition concept. Ironically, in the face of increasing fees CUNY is admitting students whose relative ability to pay substantial fees will decrease. It won't be long under the current fee structure before these two forces will clash.

It would seem, therefore, that the time has come for a serious reconsideration of the concept of free tuition. If CUNY is to maintain free tuition in the light of Open Admissions, then it becomes incumbent upon the city and state to reach agreement on funding of the University without charging students. Of course, a compromise might be to charge tuition to those who are able to pay. In any event, the problem is not met and the issue remain unresolved.

CUNY students should make their views known to City Hall, Albany, and the Board of Higher Education. There's no sense in protesting fee increases to the University. The real authority to solve the problem lies with City Hall and Albany. The ultimate responsibility for higher education lies with the state legislature. It is the state's unwillingness to meet this responsibility that forces the Mayor to impose and consequently, students to pay fees.

(Continued from page 1)

(Larry Garber)

YORK COLLEGE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

presents

FILM SERIES

April 10 The Subject Was Roses

April 24 The Flim-Flam Man

May 15 Planet of the Apes

Showings Fri. evenings - 8:00 p.m. - YORK Caf.

Admission 50¢ ea.

Further Information - Trailer 1, Student Gov. Off. or Rm. 107 F.O.B.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Recruitment Policy Suggested

Due to the presence of York's first senior class on campus next year, the Policy Committee on Student Counseling and Development appointed a subcommittee to study the process of campus recruiting. The subcommittee, made up of Mr. Stu Bailin, physical education instructor, Mrs. Muriel Davis, job counselor, and Irene Oberle, a student, has suggested that an open recruitment policy be established. This policy would welcome all business, industrial and military organizations to the college. These organizations would be chosen on the basis of their maximum benefit to the outgoing students and pending student approval. Mrs. Davis has said that the opinion of the entire college community, students, faculty and administration, is an integral part of the proposed program. She has stated that a recruiting process is "part of the total education program." In any event, some type of recruiting will exist next year for the seniors.

Salute to Community Resources

On April 2nd, from 10 to 4 PM, The Community Resources Committee of Jamaica (CRCJ) will present a Salute to Community Resources Day. The CRCJ, which is a coordinating community agency, representing over 50 health, education, welfare, and civic organizations in the community, is planning a program to bridge the communication gap between community agencies and the public. The committee is interested in obtaining 5 student volunteers from each college in the vicinity to serve as ushers during the film showings, distribute literature, operate the projector, serve the free refreshments, and in other various ways. The event will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Magill House, 89-60 164th Street, Jamaica.

Interested, see Dr. Hilda Fortune, who is the chairman of the committee, for more information.

Jets Challenge Faculty

Gary Cohen, President of Sammy and his fellow brothers have somehow put together one of the best basketball games ever to be played at York. It's really going to happen at Queensborough, but that's only to be expected. With the help of Mr. Ballen, our coach, Dr. Von Burg, and Dr. Cooper will be attending as two of our prize players. Hopefully we can persuade Dean Bodi to do his "thing" as he did last year at the faculty-student game.

Some of the Jets that will have to face our team, will be Mett Snell, Emerson Boozer, John Elliot, David Herman, Steve Thompson and Randy Rasmussen.

During the past three years, many of the Sammy chapters throughout the nation, including our own, have been having, "Bounces for Beats." The translation to this begins when the Sammy brothers organize different functions, usually athletic games, in conjunction with the American Heart Association. All proceeds go to the A.H.A.

The big event is scheduled for Friday, May 1st at Queensborough's Gym, at 8:00 P.M. Tickets with I.D.'s will be \$1.50, and without \$2.00.

It promises to be a game never to be forgotten.

New Grade-"X"

The Committee for Open Admissions and the Master Plan has decided to recommend a modified system of grading for all 100 level courses. The new grade will be X and will be given to the student who fails one of these courses on his first try.

The purpose of this plan is to enable students to take the required courses without fear of harm to their index. The X will carry no grade-points. It will be given only on the student's first attempt at a given 100 level course. If, when he takes it the second time, he again fails the subject he will receive a mark of F for the term. (The X will still remain on his record for the first attempt).

The plan is hoped to be implemented for this term's grades. (D.J.)

New Blood Drive

Steve Berman, Bruce Borenstein, and Mr. E. Rogowsky are heading the new Blood Drive, which will be held on May 4th, between 9 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon.

"If we get enough blood, each student at York will be covered for five pints of blood for a whole year," were the optimistic words of Steve Berman. He also said that the Greater New York Blood Council will collect the blood and store it.

In the meantime, students are needed to help with the distribution of the pledge forms. So, please, anyone who has any free time, please see Steve, for this worthy cause.

CHAR-BROILED SPECIALTIES

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Since You Went Away

by Bob Murphy

"More significant than the dislike of education was the spirit of those who favoured it. Hannah More allowed no writing for the poor because she did not want to make fanatics; one of the Manchester parsons told the Factory Commission in 1833 that writing was not taught in any of the Church Sunday schools, and there was great objection to teaching the poor to write among many persons who contributed liberally to the support of Sunday - schools. Mrs. Trimmer, regarded in many quarters as dangerously advanced, kept her ambitions within reason; she put it that the lower sort of children might be so far civilized as not to be disgusting." (The Town Labourer, Chpt. 111 p. 50)

These words admirably reflect the philosophical reflections of a "materialist." It is fairly simple - for the modern person - to understand the bias and bigoted "orientation" of such opinions. Or is it really so easy to understand?

Such an orientation causes one to regard thinking as mere problem - solving; all he has to do is locate the "problem" and then "solve" it and everything is "back to normal." However the only reality not treated by this method is the "human" reality: pain, suffering, hope, joy, and so on.

"Dad came home angry one night. Business had fallen off; he was discouraged and was thinking of closing the store. Mother said that it was too bad. If she said anything else, I cannot remember it. Dad swore at her. She ran from the table. Dad kicked back his chair and started for her. She ran out in the hall toward the piazza. Dad ran and kicked her. She cried, 'Don't.' He stood there and cursed....I ran and put my

hand on his leg and between sobs asked him not to hit Mother." (Crime of Punishment, Chpt. 8 p. 214)

So it is that by the denial of human worth and dignity man becomes violated in the innermost sanctuary of his person. The flower of his personality is wilted and decaying. The greatest tragedy of all is that a vast majority of human beings have no better life than "a pair of hands." When thought is warped and distorted by greed and petty lusts, than the cost in quality of human existence is awesome.

Can we afford to "mouth" ideas and opinions - mere notions that we accept without reservation and hope for an end to war or bitterness? Is it enough to "feel a good intention" - will feeling "groovy" alter human degradation?

Yet we seem incapable of doing anything concrete - the "myth" of psychology as a "cure all - know all" is largely the point at issue. Previously psychology as a science was held in scorn especially by "moral" people. These same people were the advocates of "good intention" and "good conscience."

One can readily perceive that psychology was the death knell for this type of "morality;" it unmasked hypocrisy, selfishness, cruelty, and fanaticism. These were primarily "religious" people who opposed this "tool of the devil."

Yet the modern rejection of morality and religion on the premise of "psychology" is as deadly. While not advocating a return of "religiosity" an awakening of moral responsibility is crucial.

Psychology when applied in a truly "moral" sense can show man how to put his complete "house" in order. He will then be able to see the profound pov-

erty of modern life in the areas of human anguish and alienation - he will see his fellow man, not a biological "process."

If we refuse to see the "human" then he will only see the "inhuman" - and agree with the theory that the personality is only an illusion. We will submit to the "process" of therapy and this will "cure" all our "problems;" nobody will be home.

Jamaica "Town Meeting"

The first York College "Town Meeting" was held Thursday evening, March 12th in the Jamaica Center at 8 P.M. The topic for the evening was "Open Admissions."

Dean David Newton, Chairman of CUNY's task force on Open Admissions, and Dean of Students at Baruch College, spoke first. Dean Newton presented a historical perspective concerning opening admissions. He noted that there was nothing new in the concept of open admissions. Up until the 1920's any high school graduate could go to the City University. Admissions standards developed as the University became overcrowded and standards have varied depending on the availability of space. In July, 1969 the Board of Higher Education set September, 1970 as the target date for open admissions. As projected any high school graduate possessing a diploma and being in the top half of the graduating class or possessing an average of 80% will be entitled to enter one of the Senior Colleges of the University. Those who do not meet either of the above conditions will be eligible for one of the Community Colleges. The plan will not lower standards and an extensive program of remedial help and counselling is projected according to Dean Newton.

International Chess

A continental intercollegiate chess championship is being sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation on the days of April 3-5 at the Hotel McAlpin, 34th Street & Broadway in New York City. Any graduate or undergraduate college student currently attending any college can attend. The tournament will begin Friday, April 3 and continue through Sunday, April 5, 1970.

Every player will play six games and no one will be eliminated. Games begin at 8:30 P.M. Friday, Saturday at 10 A.M., 3 P.M., and 8 P.M.; Sunday at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

All entrants are eligible for individual honors and team honors. Engraved trophies will be awarded to the top ten players or teams, with other awards also being given.

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by Ellen MacDermeid.

CAMPUS GLAD RAGS

Cork and wedge insteps, silver heels, crushed patent leather and plenty of sandals are the featured looks in shoe fashion this spring.

The 'bygone days' have influenced the shoe scene as well as coats and dresses, and many styles popular now are reminiscent of the 20's, 30's, 40's and 50's - with some streamlining here and there.

Sandals are back in a very big way with the focus on the wedge. Cork is being used in many shoe collections as an effective substitute for the leather sole. It is also a lightweight material which emphasizes the "chunky" look in shoes. The sandal styles for this year will feature lots of straps - wide and narrow - and the platform sole in a variety of heights.

Just for fun and sportswear, the track shoe has become very popular and will be shown in suedes, leathers and other materials as well as in a wide variety of colors. Clogs also remain as an asset to your shoe wardrobe, and have begun to appear in many colors, fabrics and styles for spring. These shoes look great with pants - especially dungarees - and are comfortable and versatile additions to a shoe wardrobe.

Dress shoes will emphasize a variety of skins - alligator and lizard, particularly - in their synthetic counterparts in an assortment of bright colors and new styles. The new silver heel - the metal look - combined with crushed patent leather will also be very popular in shoe dresswear this spring. Silver heels will also serve to accentuate the clean, modern lines of Scandinavian silver jewelry which will soon be an important fashion accessory.

For sportswear or dresswear, shoes can be a vital, exciting part of your fashion wardrobe, and will serve as an important accent to any ensemble. Select your shoes for comfort, style and durability and they will wear well.

SHOE FASHION IDEAS

FOR

THE SEVENTIES



Jane Edsall

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

5TH NATIONAL STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL

The U.S. National Student Association today released the rules and regulations of the 5th National Student Film Festival -- this year awarding \$82,500 in prizes and grants. The Festival is being sponsored this year by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, in cooperation with the American Film Institute and N.S.A.

This year's Festival, which is expected to attract more than 300 entries, will award \$22,500 in prize money and \$60,000 in fellowships, and will permit winning filmmakers to negotiate their own distribution arrangements.

The Festival judges -- five professionals selected from outstanding directors, editors, actors, producers, educators, technicians, and critics -- will each name their own \$2500 winners at fall premieres in New York and Los Angeles. The judges will also grant 20 other films \$500 each by a weighted ballot system.

All filmmakers who enter the Festival will be eligible for two American Film Institute Schlitz Fellowships worth \$30,000 each. The Schlitz Fellows will study for two years at AFI's Center

for Advanced Film Studies in Beverly Hills. AFI will award the fellowships based on the filmmakers' comprehensive background qualifications.

In announcing Schlitz's support of the Festival, Robert A. Uihlein, president, said, "We feel the 5th National Student Film Festival is a significant way to support creative activities on the college campuses of America. We find growing enthusiasm for film activity among young people and wish to encourage it to the full."

Films qualified for entry are those made on a non-commercial basis by American college students or by any student enrolled in a U.S. college, university, art institute, or professional film school. Films submitted to a previous National Student Film Festival sponsored by NSA, or films already in commercial distribution prior to the end of the judging period, are not eligible.

The Festival is administered by National Academic Services, Inc. CONTACT: Ron Henderson, National Academic Services, 510 La Guardia Place, New York, N.Y. 10012, 212 533-1460, or Ed Coti, Barkin, Herman Associates, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, 212 986-6810.

P M B a u o n s x d i c o r a s'

Jamming

by Charlie Blundell

Steve Winwood, Cris Wood and Jim Capaldi are on the verge of resurrecting Traffic from its grave. Traffic, which had its last release about 18 months ago, had been deserted by all its members. Winwood went to Blind Faith and then to Air Force, and Wood jamming with Dr. John and then to Air Force, and Capaldi spending the last few months with Dave Mason, Dave Mason, who was not mentioned in the reformation of Traffic, was giging as a "friend" of Delaney and Bonnie.

The question is, now that Clapton is with Delaney and Bonnie, Baker is with his own band, Air Force, and Winwood's back with Traffic, what happens to Blind Faith and that faithful survivor Rik Grech?

The decision regarding the reformation came when Winwood was working on a solo album for United Artists and called on Wood and Capaldi for help. During the session that followed, the trio resolved their differences and their next album will probably be released in about two months.

Swinging Janis Joplin, so-called "Queen of Blues" (Aretha should know), will in the future be known as "Janis, Queen of the Jungle" (sharing the vines with Sheena). Miss Joplin has left the states for the Brazilian jungles with David Niehaus, a close friend of Joplin's. Joplin's apparent fascination with the Brazilian Jungle came about when she was on vacation in Rio de Janeiro, and dug on the natural wild environment of Brazil. So, Janis will play a jungle role for the next few weeks.

Slim Harpo, truly a veteran bluesman, died of a heart attack, January 31, in Port Allen, La., Harpo's hometown, at the age of 45. Slim Harpo was one of those typical little known but great bluesmen, who's career didn't really start until the British rock groups discovered his material.

After the Rolling Stones had

his songs such as "King Bee" known to white audiences, Harpo finally became known to a generation that is now growing up with the knowledge of the blues.

Many of Harpo's tunes were basically country blues, with an electric guitar and a group of sidemen. He had scored a couple of times on the national scene with such hits as "Raining in my Heart," "Baby, Scratch my Back" and "Mohair Sam."

To most people the last scene in "Easy Rider" was more fictional than real in the manner it portrayed the South and was used as an emotional release by Fonda and Hopper. . . . or was it? An article appearing in the New York Post brings "Easy Rider" to life. Harlan Cornelius, a guitarist in a Georgia group called the Buck Rogers Movement, was shot and wounded by an unidentified motorist on a freeway outside of Atlanta. According to Harlan, the motorist yelled "freak" and then shot him. Doctors report that Harlan may lose his left eye as a result of the shooting.

Is the word "freak" in this sense being used to degrade anyone with long hair as the word "nigger" is used to degrade Black People? If so, the apparent mistreatment of long haired people will probably continue, because, as one of the Chicago 7 said "We are the new niggers." And Fonda and Hopper are back in the studio producing "Hell's Angels Kick Ass in Georgia."

After almost a year's absence from the music scene, Spencer Davies has returned. Davies has joined up with Alan Davies and both are now in the process of recording an album dealing mostly with the acoustic sounds of Leadbelly and Guthrie. Their album is scheduled to be released sometime in late April or early May.

A few years ago, Joan Baez was refused by the DAR to give



The latest album from the Beatles, "Hey, Jude" is a collection of their old material that hasn't yet appeared on albums to date, plus a couple of cuts of present material. Please notice the ever changing John Lennon, going through his disguises. Who is the real John Lennon?

Captain Ahab Peels Moby Grape

Another great American group is dead. Moby Grape has broken up, leaving five records behing them. The albums told the story of the group: talent and originality destroyed by hypes and egos.

Moby Grape began as a quartet consisting of Jerry Miller, lead guitar, Bob Mosely, bass, Peter Lewis, rythmn and lead guitar, Don Stevenson, rythmn guitar, and Skip Spence, drums. In 1967, the Grape released an excellent debut album simply entitled, "Moby Grape." It is the best record to come out of the mid-60's San Francisco scene. The group demonstrated their ability to play a wide variety of music, from hard rock, such as "Omaha" and "Hey Grandma," to soft ballads and folk tunes, such as "8:05" and "Someday." Also included in their vast muscial spectrum was soul ("Mr. Blues") and country

Shove It, Tommy

Tommy Roe's ABC Records single release of "Jam Up and Jelly Tight" has been certified a Gold Record by the RIAA. The announcement was made by Howard Stark, Vice President of ABC and Otis Smith, Vice President of Sales and Promotion for the label.

Roe's "Jam Up and Jelly Tight" was his fourth gold disk for ABC Records. His others are "Sheila," "Sweet Pea," and "Dizzy."

More Jamming

a concert at Washington, D.C.'s Constitution Hall. The refusal was a definite political reaction by the DAR and thusly, Joan Baez gave her famous free concert at the Washington Monument. Well, the DAR has struck again, they have instructed the managing director to suspend all bookings of rock groups. This reactionary move on the part of the DAR is in response to a small melee that broke out at a recent Sly and the Family Stone Concert. So, it seems that the Daughters of the American Revolution want no part in the rock revolution, but only to limit their revolution to themselves and their seeming lack of knowledge of Constitutional Rights.

("Ain't No Use"). Not only did their tremendous ability as musicians show, but all of them sang, and displayed excellent harmony, especially Bob Mosley's deep, booming voice. "Moby Grape" has to be one of rock's finest albums.

Then came 1968 and disaster. Moby Grape released a two-album package: a "regular" album entitled "Wow", and a session record called "Grape Jam." Promoters attempted to hype the Grape, and "Wow" shows it, complete with sound effects, strings, and a gimic-ridden song "to be played at 78 R.P.M." called "Just Like Gene Autry; a Foxtrot." Also thrown into the promo-package was "Grape Jam," which consisted of the Grape playing blues progressions with Al Kooper and Mike Bloomfield. Of course, Kooper and Bloomfield's pictures were plastered all over the album jacket for the large number of blues freaks to see. "Wow"/"Grape Jam" was not such a horrible album but considering the group that produced that record, it was a disaster.

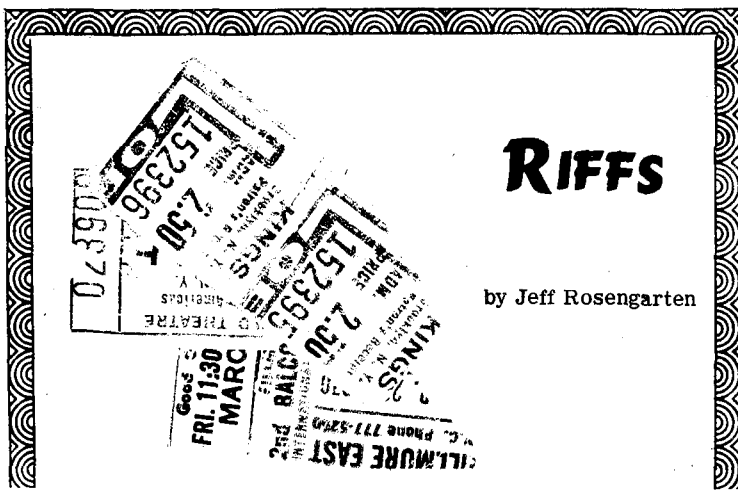
"Moby Grape '69" was billed on Columbia ads as "an attempt to get back what was once so pure and innocent." In other words, they admitted that "Wow" was a mistake and that this new album would be unhyped like their first record. "Moby Grape '69" was successful in producing those good vibrations. From hard rock like "Truck Drivin' Man" (with a Jerry Lee Lewis piano) to the softness of "It's a Beautiful Day Today" and "You Can't Learn From My Mistakes", the musical and vocal sections were again top-notch. However the "Wow" ego trip had done its damage. By the time the album was released, Skip Spence had left the group in order to record a weird solo album called "Oar". Soon after-

wards, Bob Mosley split. The remaining skeleton of Moby Grape continued on and made one last album before dissolving the band.

"Truly Fine Citizen" was made by Miller, Lewis, Stevenson, a group of Nashville session men, and other friends (possibly including Skip Spence). The result is one of 1969's best albums. The album has more of a country and western flavor than previous attempts, as shown in "Changes, Circles Spinning" and "Right Before My Eyes," but there is alot of old Grape as well ("Looper," "Everything is Everything"). Peter Lewis takes on a larger role than he did in past, both as songwriter and singer. His once weak solo voice has become deeper and stronger since he sang "Sitting By The Window" on "Moby Grape." Miller's guitar work is excellent and Stevenson's drumming fits well. Then, with one last excellent gasp for air, Moby Grape drowned in today's musical competition.

Recently, there was a report that Miller and Stevenson were forming a rhythm and blues group called the Soul Dukes. Bob Mosley and Peter Lewis, however do not want to go through another hype scene and appear to be out of the music business. As for Skip Spence, no one seems to know what he'll be doing next. So, following the tradition of Buffalo Springfield and the folk-rock Byrds, Moby Grape is gone. The difference is that the major members of the Springfield and the Byrds are still playing their country folk-rock, to a more appreciating public. But all one can do for the Grape is to listen to their records and wonder why such great sounds did not flourish when Miller, Mosley, Lewis, Spence, and Stevenson were still together.





RIFFS

by Jeff Rosengarten

Silver Wonder (or) the Beatles "Come" Back"

It's been about a year since The Beatles have released "Get Back" and "Don't Let Me Down" as singles and it's been just as long since we've first heard about the album (probably to be called "Let It Be") that was to include these two cuts. Originally the album was supposed to have been released in September, but due to some technical difficulties its release has been postponed until April or May. For those who feel that they can not wait until the official album is released, there is a bootleg version of the LP that can be found under the counter of your local record shop. The bootleg LP which is going under the name "Silver Wonder" or in some parts of town, "Come Back," contains nine songs from

the upcoming album and one cut that will not appear in the album. The sound quality on "Silver Wonder" is unbelievably bad and almost every song is butchered by sloppy tape splicing. It would be unfair of me to judge these songs on the basis of their presentation in this LPiracy, so I'll hold off with my review until the official album is released. By the way, the song that will not be on the official album is called "Across The Universe" and was written about two years ago by John Lennon for a conservationist documentary album. It's a beautiful song with heavy imagery and the Beatles should release it as a single now that ecology is commercial.

Ten Years After

I've seen Ten Years After in concert twice; once at Woodstock and a second time at the Fillmore East on Feb. 28 and I've come to the conclusion that they are one of the best groups around to see in concert. This is basically due to Alvin Lee's flashy and exciting (though not always "clean") guitar playing. Lee is one hell of a showman and he dominates the group. When I saw Ten Years After at Woodstock I was shocked at the ineptness of the rest of the group. Bassist Leo Lyons was playing out of tune, drummer Ric Lee did a fair-poor solo (why do all drummers think it's de rigueur to play a solo?) and organist Chic Churchill could not be heard at all; it was Alvin Lee all the way. But it was evident at their Fillmore gig that they have improved con-

siderably as a group. They gave a really good show and had the entire audience on their feet after a few numbers. Ric Lee's new drum solo (I didn't catch the name) is excellent and he received a standing ovation for it. Churchill had some good moments on the organ, and Lyon's bass riffs were topped only by Lee's incredible guitar playing. They performed their regular lineup of songs including "Good Morning Little School-girl," and "Goin' Home," as well as a couple of new ones off their soon to be released album. They did a medley of Chuck Berry songs for their encore, and then walked off stage amid thunderous applause. Try to get to see them next time they come around, you won't regret it.



The Voices of East Harlem have arrived on the scene with a tumultuous sound of the Ghetto and its life within. Their music is a mixture of street corner harmony, gospel, and moving R. & B.

No classes will be held during the last two days of Passover (Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28, 1970) as the Jewish Center facility will be unavailable for classes, and we do not have sufficient classroom space to reschedule all the classes for those days. Therefore, it is necessary to make the following changes in our Spring 1970 calendar:

New Schedule: Last day of Classes - Tuesday, May 26, 1970. Final Examinations - Wednesday, May 27 through Friday, June 5, 1970.

The net effect of this change is to extend the Spring semester two days.

The old notice incorrectly indicated that the last two days of Passover are Monday and Tuesday, April 28 and 29, 1970.

Alice's Restaurant

Ed Rogowsky: Watch for the opening of Abolafia's Diner, featuring an all new menu! Guaranteed to tintillate and tantillize your taste buds, Regina.

You know what they say about Dracula, don't you? "He sucks."

"What do Jewish people do on their honeymoon?" "Matzo ball!"

"Whisper words of wisdom. . . . Let it be."

"You know my name; look up d'number."

York College has been on Queensboro's campus for three years. In two more years we will have squatters' rights, and then we'll be able to throw them off! Maybe that's the administration's secret plans for a permanent campus.

If you don't see it in the window, ask for it.

The Twinkle Club lives forever-from Hiawatha.

Lysistrata is a dyke.

Lampifo is mah honey pah.

Hey, Boetian - your lawn needs mowing.

Caputi failed high school English

Lift the wine to your mouth; and your slipper to the ceiling.

Ed Rogowsky: Watch for the opening of Abolafia's Diner, featuring an all new menu!! Guaranteed to tantillize and tintillate your taste buds. - Regina.

You know what they say about Dracula, don't you? . . ."He sucks!"

Whisper words of wisdom. . .let it be. . .

Have you had your pill today?

What do Jewish people do on their honeymoon? . . ."Matzo Ball!!!"

Happy Birthday to Nancy

Hi, to Don at Queensborough. R.

Alice would like to wish everyone a happy vacation

There is one word to describe the human race: fuckedup.

Search for the red crotch.
Ruscue Pope Boniface from the clutches of Martin Luther and the Green Phantom.

Dear Dean Gruen,
We appreciate the shipment of "Braggi" that you sent us, but we ordered pepperment!
Sincerely,
The York Lacrosse Team

The Spermobile will be on campus May 1, 2 and 3. Everybody please come.

To Davy Diaphragm and Jerry Jerk-off: Your sex ed. class is a groove. Love and sex, Linda Loop.

I have died and been reincarnated inside a blue monster. Cookie, cookie. . . . C.V.

Have sympathy for the devil.

Nothing is either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

SURPRISE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Which distinguished faculty members wife left a party with the parting words "Fuck off?"

DON'T LET LIFE GET YOU DOWN: NOBODY EVER GETS OUT OF IT ALIVE ANYWAY..

Get yourself together in Jazz, Pop, Classical, Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Piano, Tutoring. Julliard-trained working with famous pianists. Call AX7-1692.

Bombs Away.....

I would die before I would let you come to my funeral.

If I'm not there in 5 minutes, start without me.

Lulu had a boyfriend, his name was Diamond Dick, some girls loved his diamonds, Lulu loved his...mind.

What do queer termites eat?.... Woodpeckers...

You can get anything you want at Alice's Restaurant

You can get anything you want at Alice's Restaurant

Walk right in, it's around the back

Just a couple of paces from the Queensboro track,

You can get anything you want at Alice's Restaurant

Brooklyn students who wish to tutor in Brooklyn high schools should register with Mrs. M. Davis, Placement Counselor in room 106 of the Faculty Office Building. Subject areas to be taught are the following:

Algebra, Geometry, Intermediate Algebra, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, English, Spanish and French.

Rate of pay depends upon the amount of credits completed by this coming June: Under 60 credits, \$2.25/hr.; Over 60 credits, \$2.50/hr.

Movie classics "Birth of a Nation" (on March 20) and "Ten Days That Shook The World" (on April 24) will be shown in the Little Theatre in Q.C.C. at 1 P.M. Admission will be free.

Business wants you! MISSION IMPOSSIBLE.

Want to meet some freaky people? Work in business. Trailer #1.

For classified ads see Regina or Frances Anne in Trailer #1, located in York College Trailer Park, directly behind Trailer #7.

Alice invites all York students to her luncheon special; Just one George Washington buys 20 words. Best buy in town.

Congratulations Marnie!!!

ABM: Your assignment if you should decide to accept it, is to watch Sesame Street.

(To be sung to the tune of "Brother John")
Marijuana, marijuana
LSD, LSD
College kids are making it
High school kids are taking it

The Cama Musical Society of Kew Gardens, are seeking talent to represent a wide section of the City for the Japan World Exposition.

They are the only group selected from the City and State of New York for a week's performances in Osaka.

Persons under 30 years of age with a knowledge of languages and a pleasant appearance are highly disireable, though no experience is necessary, and please no rock & roll bands.

All those interested can call for an audition from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. - Carl Ferrar (212) VI-7-6546.

Rehearsals will be held during hours that will not conflict with tests and studies.

H. Fairy tales do come true.. it can happen to you...

What's the really IN place to be on Feb. 27? Believe it or not, the York Cafeteria!!! Be there to see a mind blowing band and light show. 8 P.M. to 1 A.M. Sponsored by the one and only York College Rock Music Club!!!

To Elias, Jr. : Your father was a horse's ass!! Signed, P. Swope

To A.R., A.S., and, of course, M.A. : Good luck on Friday night. You deserve success after all the garbage you've put up with. Love from a friend and ally.

Eat at Alice's Restaurant; it sure beats the cafeteria.

Eat at Alice's Restaurant, PLEASE!

To H. and R. : I think you're a nice pair.

Spring has sprung and the grass has riz
Birdies sing
Because that's the way birdies is.

Mark: In this case, the writing of one's papers involves more than the writing. Signed-the rampaging authoress.

Eat at Alice's Restaurant; it sure beats the cafeteria.

Congratulations to Paule and Paul on your engagement. Love Nora

Do you have something to say to last semester's prof? Let Alice do your work for you. Just \$1 and you can get it all off your chest.

Alice's Restaurant says hello to all the freshmen and hopes they'll eat at Alice's soon. You'll like the change.

min shaft poem

I feel like a man
who's been kept in a
shaft all his life.
I know there's radiance
up there — someone shouted
down to me there was.
by chance a rat
fell in with me. I
trained him not to chew
my toes and face when
I slept. And when he died
starved I wondered why
I didn't also die.
concerned, I bit his tail
and spit it out. when
I really comprehend
that you have put me here
I'll climb out.

— robert peters

