

Statesman

Let Each Become Aware

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Who Should Pay?

(Ed. note: The following column, written by the president of the Varsity Club, argues for the continued funding of intercollegiate athletics by the Activities Fee.)

By PETER KLIMLEY

The recent remark by a polity officer in the Statesman that the athletic program here at Stony Brook should be funded by the state, not the student body, is rather misleading. It leads one to believe that the state is leaving the entire financial burden to the students. In reality, two-thirds of the cost of the athletic program is presently being borne by the state: it pays for transportation, physicals examinations, medical supplies, coaches' salaries, several student assistants' salaries, a part-time trainer's salary and many other substantial costs. A conservative estimation of these expenses adds up to \$146,000 as compared to the \$41,000 of student athletic fees. These funding concessions have been wrested from the state gradually over the past few years, and force is continuously being exerted on the state bureaucracy to take over more of the financial burden. A recent fruit of this "back door" approach is the addition of a sorely needed full-time sports information director, with the state footing the bill.

The plan of cutting off funding entirely in order to coerce the state into paying smacks of confrontation politics, in which the people who suffer most are the students, themselves. By forcing the Physical Education Department to drop or curtail its intercollegiate program through the cancellation of games and meets, the program would be set back many years. Nobody will schedule a school which meets its commitments one year, and not the next. The first people to suffer will be the athletes who won't be able to compete; second will be the many students who enjoy watching basketball, football, soccer, swimming and other contests. Finally, the University itself will suffer since athletics at present is doing much to project a good image of the University to the surrounding community, the state and the nation. It would be rather ironic to drop a program which over the weekend garnered two championships and whose basketball team may well enter the NCAA college division competition next month.

It is granted that ideally everyone, including the Administration, would like to see the state pick up the entire tab for athletics. Realistically, we should make some contribution to a program that we believe is good and want to continue. Why ruin our own program by foolhardy tactics that two years ago failed on both this campus and also Buffalo? After all, the \$7 athletic fee that we now pay, and that was overwhelmingly voted into effect last spring, is minimal; most schools pay much more. The best course of action seems to be to keep the \$7 athletic fee and continue to work with those administrators who are pressing the state to gradually take over additional costs.

The real problem with athletic funding at the moment is that there is a temporary fee. Unlike many other student groups like SAB that can function on a short term basis, the Athletic Department depends heavily upon long term purchasing, planning and scheduling. It is ridiculous to expect an athletic program to operate on a year to year basis, never being sure of how much money it will receive or whether it will receive any at all. This also raises the amount of money needed to run the program since equipment cannot be ordered in advance through clearing houses at large discount. We should consider the possibility of establishing a long term athletic fee. In this way we will not have to repeat each year our support for the athletic program. I feel a referendum on maintaining the \$7 fee for the next three years should be considered along with the referendum on the source of funding.

During the coming week there will be open hearings about the funding question and the times will be announced in Statesman. I urge all to come and voice your opinions, whether you support the fee or not.

EDITORIALS

Justice at Hauppauge

Mitch Cohen and Glenn Kissack spent the weekend in the county jail as the Suffolk County judicial system again showed its prejudice in dealing with students at this University. For Mitch it's only the beginning — unless his appeal is granted he will spend the next four months behind bars for conviction of criminal trespass and resisting arrest.

From inception to sentencing, the case is a true parody of justice. The defendants suffered not only at the hands of Suffolk's "law 'n order" courts but even more significantly at the hands of this University's crass and inept administrators.

Last March Mitch was arrested in G cafeteria on the grounds of criminal trespass, a charge that stemmed from his being declared *persona non grata* by Acting Vice President for Student Affairs Scott Rickard. The status did not exist in University regulations until Rickard created it and arbitrarily applied it to Cohen. (One of the demands accepted as a result of the library sit-in was the abolition of this status.)

Rickard's obvious persecution of Cohen, who was not enrolled as a student at that time, did not even afford Cohen the same rights as any other visitor who is allowed to remain on campus until 7:00 p.m. without getting a permit. (Cohen was arrested at 6:30.) Kissack was arrested at the same time when he attempted to come to Cohen's aid and was charged with harassment and obstructing governmental administration.

The farce continued when Rickard found himself unable to have the charges dropped, because University despot, John Toll, refused to give him the authority. (Toll, who supposedly agreed to intercede on the behalf of Cohen and Kissack, not only ignored his promise but attempted to block Cohen's readmission after the Committee on Academic Standing had voted to allow it.)

But the final acts of this unfortunate tragi-comedy occurred in the hallowed halls of justice American style: the courtroom in Hauppauge. There Cohen found himself sentenced to two concurrent terms of four and three months. Kissack was sentenced to ten days and a \$100 fine.

case. If Cohen was such a threat to the stability of the University, then why was he re-admitted? The "logic" of the case seems to be in the final argument of the prosecuting attorney, assistant DA Rapp, who told the court that it was only fair to imprison Cohen since his original arrest ultimately led to jail terms for the final 21 demonstrators in the library sit-in.

Activities Fee

The polls will be open Wednesday for balloting on the student activities fee referendums. There are three separate questions on the ballot: The first, if passed, will legitimize the fee and give Polity the authority to collect it. The second deals with the question of intercollegiate athletics, and the third with a Polity-sponsored bail fund.

We urge you to approve the first section on the establishment of a mandatory fee. During the past few years, difficulties have arisen on several occasions when Polity was forced to deal with Dr. Toll in order to make the fee mandatory. Likewise, we urge the elected officials of Polity to conduct a binding referendum during the next two months on the kind of activities that the fee will cover. Throughout its history there have been disagreements on the part of the student body over numerous organizations that received funds and what these funds were spent for. These questions must be resolved before next year's budget is drawn up later this spring.

Although we have not seen the text of the second and third proposals, we recommend that students vote to have Polity continue to devote part of the fee to athletics. There is no reason to assume that the State will automatically come up with the extra money, and the loss of an intramural and intercollegiate events is too great a sacrifice for the principle involved.

The third proposal for the creation of a Polity bail fund has become a necessity in this age of political repression. As witness the recent case of Cohen and Kissack, students don't have a chance in the local courts. Perhaps if we all stand together, financially and politically, it will save students at a future date from needless incarceration.

Send your comments
and opinions to:

Voice of the People
Statesman
Stony Brook Union
Stony Brook, New York 11790

People Voice Of The People Voice Of

To the Editor:

This letter is to inform the University Community of the biased and totalitarianistic actions of the Campus Bookstore management.

Approximately three months ago the University accountants released a report saying that, in effect, the bookstore had lost \$58,000 in the previous ten month period. After this report was issued, the bookstore manager was alarmed, and rightly so. Therefore, he decided to go on an economy "campaign." The manager, Mr. McKnight, proceeded to fire many of the employees. Of course, he fired the people with the most seniority, because they make the most on the state pay scale.

This practice has been going on for many months now. Presently, the management has been firing people under the guise of economy cutbacks, when the actual reasons were those of personal prejudices.

The management must stop these insidious actions against the non-unionized employees. They must let us unionize, or at least give us some guarantee of job security. And also, in passing, let me say, that the management should keep their personal feelings out of the hiring and firing of employees.

I'm sure that if better hiring and firing practices were put into effect, the service would improve.

Robert H. Smith
A concerned bookstore employee

To the Editor:

Contrary to information in the Feb. 20 issue of Statesman, the occupants of the Lecture Center were not made aware of the "gas leak" on Tuesday night until we left the building at the end of classes. At that time we read nicely lettered signs on the doors which warned of an extremely dangerous gas leak. The building was not evacuated, despite an overpowering smell of gas in the immediate vicinity.

Marshall Seiden

To the Editor:

Interest in the environmental condition of this country is certainly past due when we consider the degree to which resources are being misused. In places, the level of thermal and waste pollution is disastrous. People are to be commended for their willingness to call this state of affairs to the attention of the "correct" people.

A fact which should be called to the attention of the "ecology people" is that the Nixon administration is using pollution as a diversion to turn heads away from the problem of highest priority—the ending of the war. This brings to mind a story: At one point, people were extremely disenchanted with the war in Vietnam. In November, there was history's largest demonstration against the war. Since then, the war has been progressing at a pace similar to before. But between despair, complacency and the (government-directed) pollution stir, anti-war activity has declined. Now cleaning-up (rather than stopping) pollution has given itself as a bandwagon catharsis for disenchantment with the "American way." "And they lived happily ever after."

Some day, the fact that there exists no responsible or responsive democracy in AmeriKKKa will have to be realized. Until the "ills of society" are recognized as calculated policies rather than "senseless" or "unfortunate" situations, the Vietnamese war, pollution, the murder and jailing of Black Panthers, university crowding, as well as all the other injustices, will have to continue while being considered singly as unconnected problems at the whim of the "concerned American" until an "equitable, rational solution is worked out."

I look forward to the day of coherent political consciousness and commitment that will signal the advent of a new world.

George Sundstrom

To the Editor:

Soon the student electorate at Stony Brook will vote to decide whether or not to give polity the power to levy mandatory student activity fees. These fees financed a number of programs which are beneficial and, for many students, necessary.

The amount of the assessment has risen to \$59, which is quite a burden on the working student. For example, the most a working student can spend on a work-study job is 12 hours per week. After taxes it takes a freshman over thirty-seven hours, or at least three and half week to earn enough money to pay the assessment. Last summer it took me one week of hard work to earn it. In my estimation, Polity is forcing a financial hardship on me and on many other students who are working for part or all of their education. However, given the situation at Stony Brook, a student treasury based on all voluntary assessments would not support the programs which Polity considers necessary.

The question is, how to resolve the problem as fairly as possible? A mandatory assessment is justified only to fund those programs which have the most unanimous student participation or support. I would guess that some programs which benefit most students are SAB, COCA, Statesman, and the Polity legal services. Other activities which benefit a lower percentage of students should be supported by an optional assessment and/or become more self-supporting. Those activities which benefit a few students are not justified to receive funds from the general student body.

In addition to the unjustified financial burden Polity has placed on many working student, there are certain groups of students who participate less in student activities. Commuting students are one such group. According to a theory held by some on-campus students,

commuting students are separate from campus but equal in opportunity. This notion is not true. With less access to campus and campus news media, commuters have a reputation for apathy towards, and non-participation in, campus activities. In 1969, the average commuter living at home lived 23 miles off Suffolk County roads from campus. In 1968, 18% of commuters lived in Nassau County, and 9% in New York City. Commuters don't have bulletin boards in their residences and cafeterias. They can't receive campus radio. Unless they are on campus at the right time and place, they may miss issues of Statesman. Yet over 1688 Stony Brook undergraduates are commuters. This means that on-campus students are getting a free ride from approximately 1/4 of the student body. To get the full benefit of the student activities fee one must live on campus. There are some activities which even active commuters don't benefit from, such as the \$8,520 campus radio station.

Thus, to a significant number of students such as commuters, older students, and married students, the activities which they finance are inaccessible, too expensive, or uninteresting. It is nobody's place to put down these individuals whose values and life-styles differ from the Polity-supporting student establishment.

Since it is unfair to make these students pay a full activity fee, and alternative solution is needed. Perhaps a mandatory core fee could be instituted to finance only the highest participation programs. Additional programs could be financed by a secondary fee enabling those who paid it to participate in the whole range of activities. This fee could be optional for all students or optional for low-participation categories.

Stephen Thomas

Note from the County Jail

(ed. note: The following statement was released by Mitchel Cohen following his sentencing in Suffolk District Court on Friday.)

Amerikan society has provided a truly ingenious way of protecting her traditions, her customs, and most of all, her economic structure. It either kills people or jails those opposed to her, opposed to her corrupt capitalist system, her enslavement of workers forced to sell their labor to profit-hungry bosses in order to survive, her inherent poverty, her systematic oppression of Blacks, Spanish, and Indian peoples, her pollution of the people's waters and the people's air, her armies mauling and bombing and ravaging brave, good people in far-away lands.

This is Amerika's justice. Where is the justice for Comrade Fred Hampton and the rest of the Panthers? Where was it for Malcolm, for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, for Sacco and Vanzetti, for Joe Hill, and for thousands upon thousands of unsung heroes of the people? Where is it for the Vietnamese people, fighting so bravely to liberate their torn nation from the yoke of Amerikan oppression? Where is it for the Amerikan soldier, forced to kill and to die so that the bosses can continue their rate of profit? Where is it for all those who have been imprisoned for refusing to kill to support Amerikan big business, or for those who are dying in her stagnant schools, in her ghettos, in her factories? Amerika's justice, for sure, is in her jails and in her graveyards.

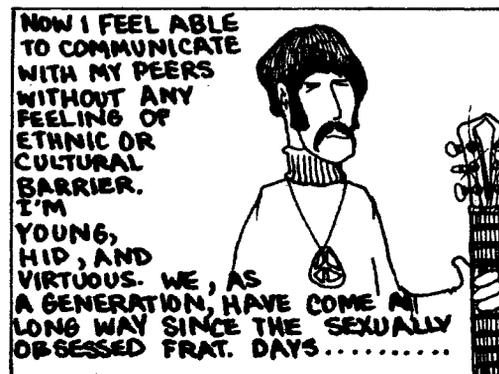
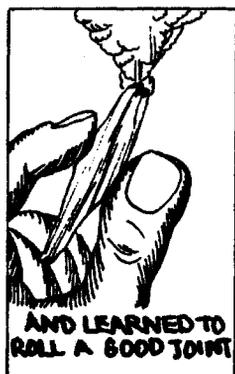
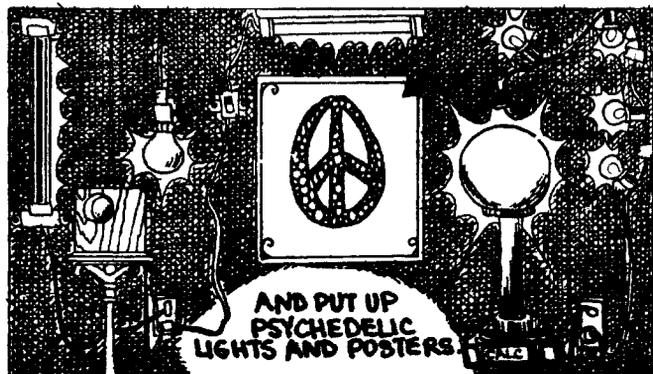
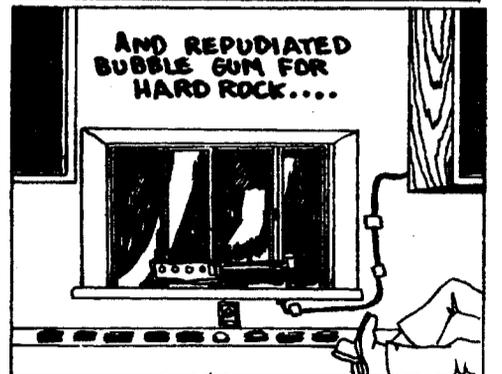
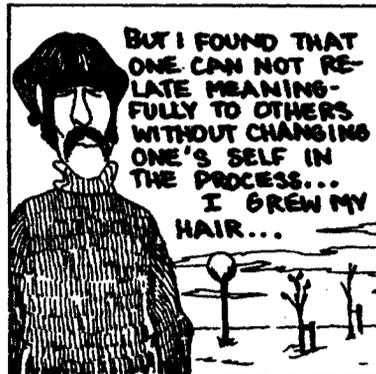
But while a jail can physically still us, Glenn and myself, and soon our comrades, still to be tried, no bars can stifle the revolutionary dawn of our unity and our

actions. No guards, or pigs, or judge interpreting the bosses' laws can turn away the armies of the people, who are no longer willing to beg, no longer willing to vote in the bosses' system; we are taking, together, what is justly ours—our right, not by any written constitution, or rule, or law,—but our basic right as human beings to control our own lives, to turn every bosses' factory into a productive unit ruled by and for all of the people; to turn every ghetto rotting and decaying in the slums of neglect and poverty into collectively-owned transportation, housing playgrounds and schools to meet the needs of the people; to turn every capitalist army, conscripted and murdering, into a freedom-fighting people's unit.

And someday, in a different society, maybe I'll be sitting where that judge is now, about to sentence Glenn and myself, and he'll be brought before me to answer for his crimes against the people, just as today we're brought here for our crimes against the bosses. And my verdict would be to sentence him to life—lifelong servitude to the people. I'd sentence him to work in a factory with other laborers, sentence him to live in the ghetto among the poor and the hungry.

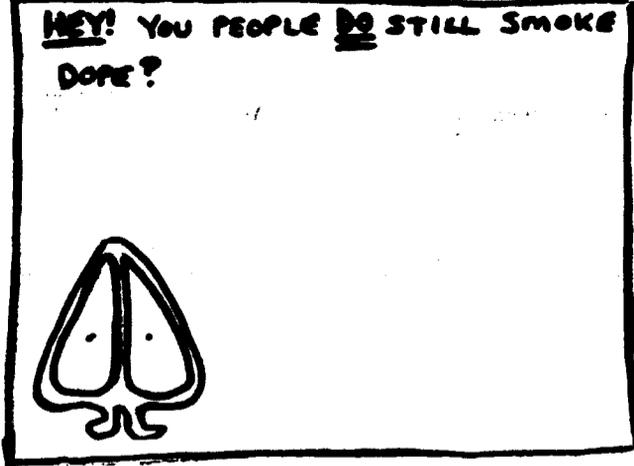
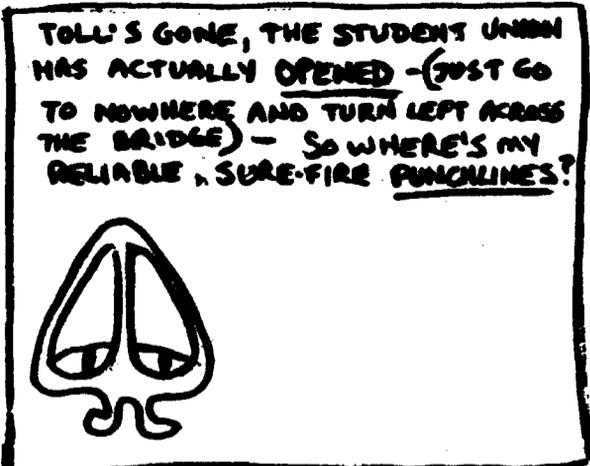
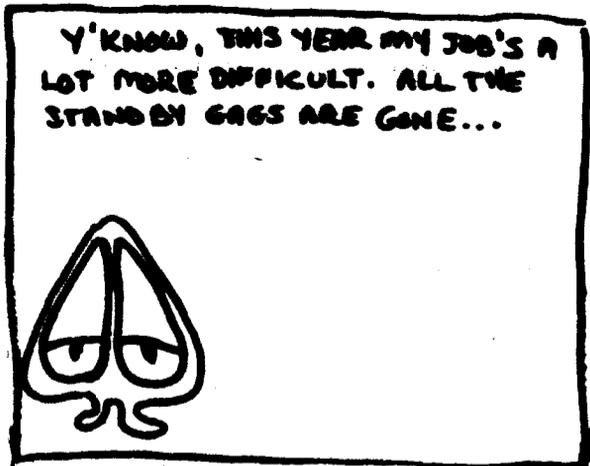
These are our shackles, our jails. The fight to overthrow this capitalist structure that causes the conditions is only a crime under the bosses' law—but obviously, these laws were not designed to serve the people. And these laws, no matter how brutally and how mercilessly they are applied, no matter how repressive they become, can never, never turn back the peoples' armies, now fighting in the night to gain access to the morning.

All power to the people.



GLEEP

by Spider



DR. LEVY: Army medic found it impossible to be both an officer and a gentleman. photo by Michael Amico

War Resister Talks Of Growing Disaffection In Armed Forces

By STEFAN ROSENBERGER

That the anti-war movement is not only a civilian phenomenon was made evident Wednesday night by Dr. Howard Levy, the army medic who was court-martialed and imprisoned for refusing to train special forces men. Speaking before a large crowd in the lecture hall, Dr. Levy pointed to his case and a number of others as indications of a rapidly growing G. I. peace movement.

Levy's case began in 1967 when, while stationed at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, he was tried on three offenses. The first of these was his refusal of a direct order to train special forces medics. This resulted from what Levy considered a violation of medical ethics. He pointed out that special forces men were being used as combat soldiers in Vietnam (a violation of Geneva accords), and that ambulances and helicopters were transporting military as well as medical supplies. In addition, Levy contended that special forces men were "political tools," used to "militarize indigenous people" and win them over to the South Vietnamese government. To these allegations, Levy's jury of nine men of superior rank ruled: "In this court, medical ethics is no defense."

The second charge was that Levy had "uttered statements intended to create disloyalty and disaffection." One of these statements was that "special forces men are killers." Levy's defense was that these statements were true. The jury, not to be outdone, ruled that "in this court, the truth is no defense." The third charge was that Levy was guilty of "conduct unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman." In his defense, Levy simply said that one could not be both an officer and a gentleman.

Needless to say, Levy was convicted on all three counts, and sentenced to three years at hard labor. However, Levy was quick to point out that this was not the real reason for his

court-martial and imprisonment. After his refusal to train the special forces men, Levy's commanding office was set to give him an article 15, a punishment considerably less than a prison sentence. At this point, a security dossier on Levy mysteriously found its way into the officer's hands. When they asked permission to see the dossier, since their case depended so heavily on it, Levy and his lawyer were refused on the grounds that they were "security risks." Levy later discovered that the dossier contained one-hundred eighty pages and was begun forty-eight hours after his arrival in Newberry County, South Carolina, in 1965 for the purpose of doing civil rights work.

Levy indicated that dissent in the armed forces was becoming increasingly common. He pointed to the growing number of U.F.O. coffee-houses, and to Joe Miles, the leader of the Ft. Jackson G. I.'s against the war in Vietnam. Miles headed the Ft. Jackson group until he was transferred to Ft. Bragg, where he promptly became the leader of the Ft. Bragg G. I.'s against the war. Miles has since been transferred to Anchorage, Alaska. Levy pointed to Gypsy Peterson, the first editor of the underground newspaper at Ft. Hood, who was arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison for possession of

marijuana even though the evidence "was lost during analysis." The case has since been overturned, but not before

Peterson spent two years in prison. Finally, Dr. Levy pointed to the fifty-five G. I. anti-war newspapers now in existence, each with an average circulation of five to seven thousand, and the very successful G. I. rallies at Ft. Dix, Ft. Bragg, and Oceanside, California.

These movements, however, have not been without repression. The coffee-house at Ft. Knox has since been closed and its civilian organizers arrested for, among other charges, "operating a public nuisance," and "corrupting the morals of children." The Ft. Jackson coffee-house has on several occasions had bombs thrown in it. The number of G. I.'s in stockades has been swelling.

Dr. Levy said that the G. I. movement has had amazing results. He pointed out that army morale is at an all-time low, and voiced his opinion that "the vast number of G. I.'s were against the war."

Dr. Levy expressed a guarded optimism for the future. He ended his lecture with a quote from Che Guevara: "Although it may sound trite, I still believe that the true revolutionist is motivated by great love."

Eyewitnesses to Revolution

By BOB DUVARI

On Wednesday, February 25, Dreiser College will present "Prague: A Photographer's Eyewitness Report," at 8 p.m. in the college lounge.

Sonja Buttaly and Angelo Lomeo will present their impressions of the infamous Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. This husband and wife team was commissioned by Life Magazine to secure a pictorial report of Czechoslovakia under the Dubcek regime in the summer of 1968. The couple had completed their assignment and were in Vienna when Russian troops occupied Czechoslovakia. Immediately they returned to Prague.

As a result of their skill in taking advantage of the

coincidence of events, their presentation is an accurate description of the Czechoslovakian people immediately before and after the Russian invasion. They have vividly portrayed the emotions of an historically subjugated people who were enjoying the freedoms of a liberal regime one day and then subjected to harsh repression the next.

Sonja Buttaly, a native of Prague, and Angelo Lomeo have had their work published in Travel and Camera, Horizon and Life. Although their usual subject matter has been nature and people in a natural environment, they have produced an excellent pictorial biography of the Czechoslovakian people in the summer of 1968.

Daytop Speakers

Continued from page 3

Village. It is one of many privately-run, state subsidized, rehabilitation centers for drug addicts with locations in Richmond, Swan Lake and Manhattan. Both men went for an interview at an induction center only because of the threat of long jail sentences. They were accepted and sent to the Richmond center. Neither thought he would stay long nor benefit by the experience.

The professional staff at the village immediately proved to Mario and Artie that they were both immature, "messed up" individuals who were afraid to face reality. They were told that they "were not here to stop shooting dope" but to become better, more mature people. Daytop works on the assumption that "dope is only the symptom of a deeper problem." Unlike other centers, Daytop attempts to cure the problem, usually emotional disorder and immaturity, rather than the manifestation of that problem.

The method used to effect this cure includes seminars and encounters. The seminars are geared to help resident patients begin thinking in a new, positive, and creative manner. The

encounters help to build character and promote emotional development and stability. At an encounter a group of residents will openly and honestly discuss a person of the group or a philosophy. Members are confronted with opposing thoughts and verbal attacks on their own person and are taught and expected to react calmly and rationally. The verbal demands of the group are used as a means of imposing regulations and conformity on the individual. As Mario said, "An addict would rather spend two years in jail than have his feelings hurt for two days." Since violence is forbidden, the ex-addicts who run the house use this theory to teach and train addicts by embarrassing them in front of their peers.

The main thought that the two ex-addicts tried to convey to the audience was that while drugs may at first be a "kick," they eventually lead to trouble and misery. They admirably used their own lives as examples and it was obvious that they were sincere. Manifesting true belief in the new path they've found, they attributed this development wholly to their experiences at Daytop.

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Bowlers Shutout NY Tech

By CHUCK JEFFORDS

The Stony Brook Bowling Team retained their first place position for the fifth consecutive week with a 4-0 shutout over NY Tech, raising their record to 22-6. Unfortunately, second place Adelphi remained but 2 1/4 points behind with a sweep of Southampton, the league's lone pansies.

The Patriots first game 869-822 victory was much closer than the score indicates. If Stony Brook anchorman Steve Kosstrin had opened in the tenth, and Tech anchorman Artie Mittlemen converted his double of the eighth and ninth into a four-bagger with two in the tenth, the Bears from New York would have been the victors instead of the victims. Mittlemen, the league's number one bowler, with a 205 average coming into the match, and who recently rolled his second 300, ended the ballgame with an unbelievable three-pin count on his first ball in the tenth. This is comparable to the Arnold Palmer of old shanking his tee shot on the final hole during a charge.

The second and third games typified the year Stony Brook is having, as their 940-875 and 943-755 victories were both Bear butcheries. Every Patriot had a higher score in the final game than the highest man from Tech.

Captain Al Rovere once again had the reddest hands, as he led all bowlers with a 592 series, including a 232 singleton.

Looking at the flip side, Stony Brook, unmarked from its battle with the Bears, received what may be mortal acid burns from the Chemistry Department, which refused to let the team's second high bowler, Jim Seligman, change his Chem Lab so that he could come to the matches. Where else but Stony Brook?

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tot
Rovere	171	232	189	592
Polivnick	165	153	---	318
Kammerer	186	180	184	550
Bilzi	174	163	207	544
Kosstrin	173	202	194	569
Jeffords	---	---	169	169

The next University Health Service (UHS) sponsored First Aid Course will begin Tuesday, April 7 and Wednesday, April 8. This is immediately after the recess. Would those who have one or two sessions to make up from the previous course and any others who would like to attend please contact the UHS. Tel. 6810-6811.

Squashmen Clobber Stevens Tech, 9-0

By BARRY SHAPIRO

The squash team closed out its Metropolitan Squash Association schedule with a 9-0 pasting Stevens Institute, Saturday afternoon. The win gave Stony Brook a 9-1 league record. The Panthers of Adelphi, now 8-1 in the conference, should join the Pats in a first place tie after their match with Fordham later this week.

The Patriots, with an overall record of 9-5, assured themselves of a winning season with victories over Seton Hall and Stevens last week. Stony Brook's last scheduled match is at West Point against the Pebes Wednesday afternoon.

Playoff for Title

To break the all but inevitable first place deadlock in the Met Conference, the Pats will engage in some extracurricular activity Monday night March 2. That's the night that has been set aside for a playoff with Adelphi on the Wesleyan courts. The squash team will have an opportunity to join the victorious basketball and swimming teams in copping winter sport conference championships.

The Patriots had a rather easy time against Stevens Institute of Technology on their home court Saturday. Tech, playing rather uninspired squash, could garner but 7 of 34 games.

The squash ladder (playing position) is set by intra-squad play; and in the last week the Pat ladder has seen some major changes. The top three positions with Chris Clark, Joel Gross and Joe Burden remained the same but Stu Goldstein, the rising frosh, made a big jump from sixth to fourth position. He passed Mike Barkan, who fell to fifth, and Karl Schmitt, who dropped to sixth. Charlie Schweibert was steady at seven but Danny Kaye slipped past

Swimmers

Continued from page 8

meet, with their attention riveted on Patterson, their tough opponents tomorrow afternoon at 7 p.m. in the SB pool. Coach Ken Lee used some of his men out of their usual events, and the entire team held a workout earlier in the day. Regarding Patterson, Coach Lee said, "At the beginning of the year we had this one chalked up as a loss. Now we're not so sure."

Statesman's new phone number is 246-3690

Mike Chen into the eighth slot.

Hazards Seen

Intra-team play for position will ideally give a squad its strongest possible playing order. But frequent challenges between players of close to equal ability also has hazards. One player may have an off day, he may have a test on his mind—there are numerous factors that come into play.

It was the opinion of most who watched the Stevens Match that even though the Pats won easily they were not playing in their strongest order.

Clark started slow against Steven's Jim Fischbach, but came back from dropping the first game to rout his opponent in the next three games.

Gross breezed past Brian Ross in three games and Burden came from behind to beat Bert Cikigil in five games. Burden's usual running style of play was hampered by a sore ankle and he relied on alley and corner shots to take the last two games, after trailing 2-1.

Goldstein, who seemed to be lacking the concentration needed to put his opponent away, finally defeated Greg Edwards in five games. In a match marked by few rallies and a multitude of corner shots, both players continuously berated themselves for making mistakes.

'Around and Around'

Barkan walloped Stan Urbanik in three games and

Schmitt had a struggle with Joel Richard's unorthodox play in his five game win. Richard's style of 'merry-go-round' squash entails hitting as many walls as possible with every shot. After a while with the ball racing around in circles it almost looked like the game was being played on a circular court. Schmitt fought off spells of dizziness just often enough to post the victory.

Schweibert, Kaye and Chen all romped to straight game victories as they battled for the days honors for least points allowed. Schweibert's win over Paul Scagnelli dropped him out of the competition. Kaye, in defeating Al Catterri, and Chen, in taking John Hokanson, fought down to the wire. In the final tabulations Chen stood alone, by the slim margin of one point—24-25.

Frosh Beat Pratt For 3rd Win

By STEVE INGIS

Carl Hunter and Jimmy Jones combined to score 49 points Friday as the freshmen edged Pratt 80-76 for their third win of the season. It was the last minute heroics of Gary Smith, however, that really made the victory possible.

With the score deadlocked at 76-76 and 24 seconds left on the clock, Smith scored the tie-breaking basket. Seconds later he canned two free throws to insure the verdict.

The win bore a striking resemblance to the Patriots earlier triumph over Lehman as both teams battled evenly, with the winner undetermined until the final seconds. On only two occasions did the Pats ever trail, as they maintained a slim lead for all but a few seconds of the contest.

Early Lead

The frosh broke out in front early and led during the entire first half, only to see their lead disappear when Pratt scored with two seconds left, to take a

32-31 lead into the locker room.

The frosh came out for the second half in high gear as they quickly regained the advantage they had enjoyed for almost twenty minutes. Hunter, who had been limited to only 6 points in the first half, went on a scoring spree to finish with a game high 26, including one streak of ten consecutive Patriot points.

Hunter's scoring helped maintain the narrow lead until with five minutes to go Pratt edged in front for the second time of the night, 64-63. Ken Marra promptly connected on a jump shot to put Stony Brook back on top. With less than three minutes remaining and the frosh clinging to a precarious one point lead, Hunter blocked a shot, recovered the loose ball, and started a success for fast break that resulted in another basket by Marra.

Stall Fails

After Marra and Hunter combined for three foul shots to extend the margin to 74-68 the Pats tried to stall and let the

clock play to their advantage. This strategy never really got off the ground as Pratt scored one basket and converted another off a missed foul shot. When Stony Brook lost the ball trying to inbound Pratt tied the score.

Thus a six point lead had vanished in less than 20 seconds. With the game tied at 76-76 and 40 seconds still remaining the Patriots were in real danger of blowing the whole night's work.

Then 16 seconds later came the break of the game. An errant pass deflected off the outstretched hand of Bob Bauer, right into the waiting arms of Smith. In the right position at the right time, Smith cashed in on the break by banking in the basket that sent the Patriots out in front: this time for good.

Gary then combined with Hunter for a steal in the backcourt and hit the two insurance foulshots to close out the scoring. Gary managed 8 points in all, but his last 4 were the biggest of the night.

Hunter finished with 26, while Jones and Marra scored season highs of 23 and 11, respectively.

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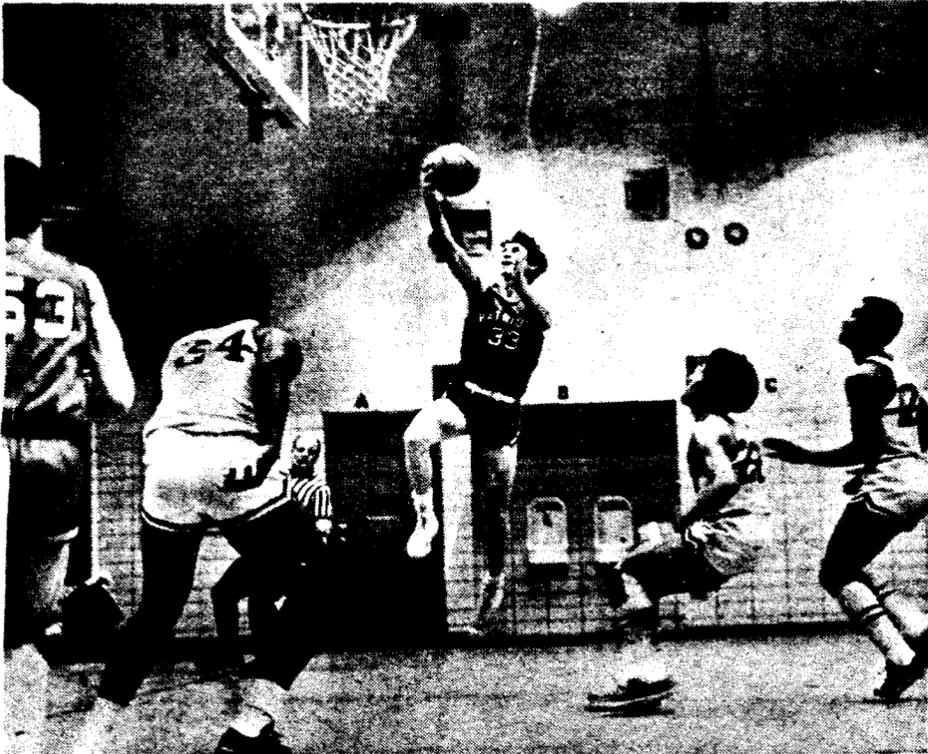
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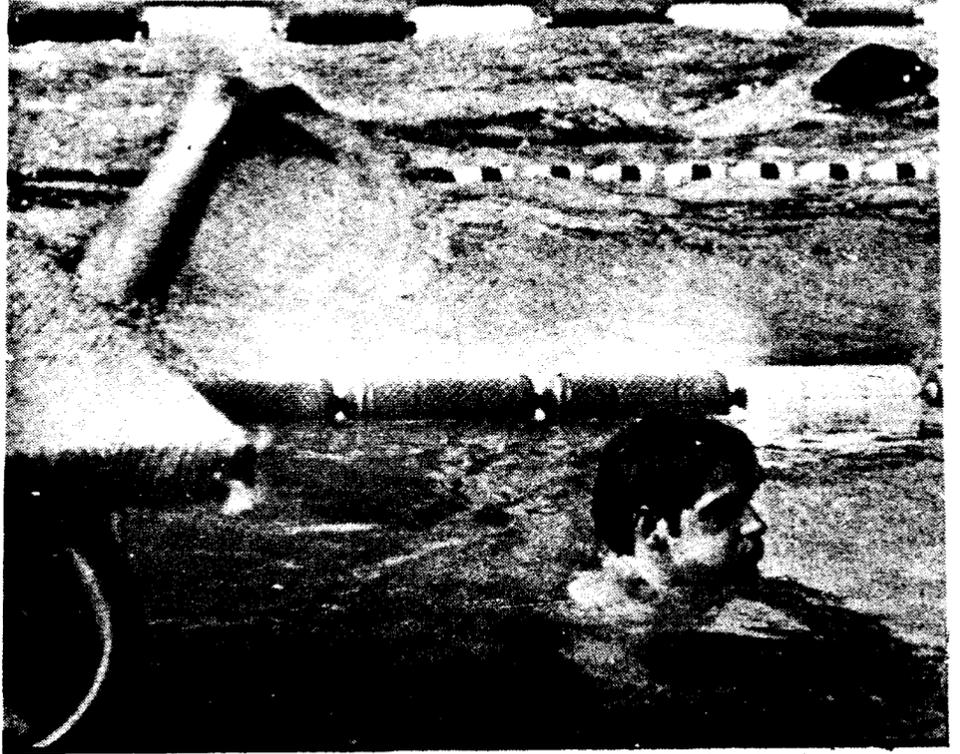
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February 23, 1970

Pats Stop Pratt to Clinch Knick Conference Swimmers Topple CCNY and Win Met Conf.



Patriots clinched first place in the Knick Conference by beating Pratt.



Pat swimmers defeated CCNY and clinched first in the Metropolitan Conference.

Fotiades Swims To Record As He Gains Clinching Pts

By MIKE LEIMAN

The Stony Brook Swimmers became the champion Stony Brook swimmers, the number one Stony Brook swimmers, the first place Stony Brook swimmers, as they swept past CCNY 62-42 Saturday afternoon at the loser's pool finishing a perfect league season with an 8-0 record in Met Conference Division Two play.

For the second meet in a row it was Bob Fotiades providing the winning points by copping the 500 yard free style, this time in the record setting pace of 5:46.6. Saving their energies for the champagne and cake in the locker room, the Patriots put on a disappointing performance on their bongos and moroccas after the clincher.

As has become their habit, the Pats poured it on early, taking first place in each of the first

five races. Pete Klimley, Al Weiland, Dave Gersh and Paul Montagna teamed up to win the 400 medley relay in 4:17.7. Steve Lukaczer took the 1000 free in 13:16.2 while Bob Diamond, swimming the event for the first time, barely missed third. Tri-captains John Sherry and Bill Linn combined forces to gain first and third in the 200 free, Sherry winning in 2:08.8 with Linn finishing in 2:18.7.

Keeping the route going in the 50 free, Montagna and Bob Maestre gave the Pats their first one-two sweep, Montagna first in 0:24.5, Bob next in 0:24.6. Weiland and Fotiades followed suit in the tough 200 individual medley with Fotiades on top in 2:24.4 and Weiland second in 2:29.5. The score at this point was 34-9.

CCNY finally got going in the diving as Mark Wolpinsky turned in a 152.9 performance to defeat SB's runner-up Mark Silver and third place Eric Rogoyski.

When the swimming resumed so did the Pats first place efforts. Gersh won the 200 fly in 2:23.2. Maestre, rebounding from his disappointment at Queens where he missed two turns and lost a race, captured the 100 free in 0:54.7. In the 200 back, however, the Pats missed an opportunity for a very early clinch as CCNY's Richard Storm bested Sherry 2:33.7-2:40.0. But that only set the stage for Fotiades.

Following the clincher, Klimley took the 200 breast in 2:54.6, with Bob Brum third in 3:07.1. Finally, the Pat team of Lukaczer, Tiki Arnold, Steve Linehand and Linn failed to take the 400 free relay, finishing in 4:24.2. Rogoyski, Herb Sadownick, Diamond and Meastre swam unofficially.

Never taking the CCNY challenge too seriously, the Patriots "swam through" this

Continued on page 7

But Marist Crushes Tourney Hope

Continued from page 2

row in the space of 78 seconds. Gerry Glassberg and Ron Hollie led the supporting company with more layups down the middle.

Reserves Shine

The reserves, sparked by John Holownia, Randy Manning, Bill Gieckel and Lance Lefferts, polished off the losers. Holownia hit from the side, passed off to Manning for a score, and blocked a shot. Gieckel also stuffed a shot and came away with the ball. "Gieck" brought the ball down and was going to the hoop when one ref, trying to draw the charge call, got in his way. It brokeup the play (and the fans), but Lefferts cashed in from the foul line anyway.

Subdued festivities started once the final buzzer sounded. In the locker room Coach Roland Massimino told the team "I'm really proud of you, you had a hell of a year up to this point," then proceeded to light up his victory cigar ("like Red Auerbach," noted Holownia).

Amidst the flowing champagne Steve Dannhouser reminded Coach Massimino of his "duty" to liven up the celebration with a shower, but the unappreciative coach backed off, saying "no sir, uh uh, that's high school stuff!" Finally the team's blithe spirit, Jackie Goodman, announced that "my quote for today is the champagne is great."

Celebration Ends

The next night was not so merry, as the team traveled upstate to play the Marist Red Foxes (13-8).

Stony Brook trailed narrowly for most of the first half, until a 13-5 spurt put them ahead 25-20 with 3:35 to go. After that the roof caved in, Marist scored 13 in the remaining moments and the half ended deadlocked at 33.

Still asleep on their feet, the Patriots fell behind as soon as the second half started. Eight consecutive Red Foxes points by Ray Charlton on foul line jumpers guided Marist to a 54-49 lead with 8:15 remaining. And it would have been worse, with Kerr shut off in the second half, had it not been for Myrick, who scored 22 points in 31 minutes.

In any case, it was here that the Pats really collapsed. Unable to hit from the floor for the game's duration, the team made two foul shots in the next six minutes while Marist registered 17 points.

Changing defenses did no good either, as the team got no results either with a 1-3-1 or with a man-to-man. Steve Dannhouser, Eric Shapiro and Tom Archibald came in, but they, too were unable to stop the tide.

It was far and away the worst outing of the season. The Patriots committed 19 turnovers, 28 fouls, and shot a poor 28% from the floor. Phys. Ed. Chairman Leslie Thompson put it bluntly: "We lost it ourselves. Everybody had a bad night."



FROSH WIN: The Freshmen are coming on at the end of their season, winning two of last three games. photos by Robert F. Cohen

Sports Calendar

Varsity Basketball

Tuesday Feb. 24, at Buffalo 8:30 p.m. over WUSB Radio
Saturday Feb. 28, home vs Oneonta, 8 p.m., final game of year

Frosh Basketball

Tuesday Feb. 24, home vs Cathedral, 8 pm
Friday Feb. 27, Kingsboro C.C. 7:30 p.m.
Saturday Feb. 28, home vs Suffolk C.C. 6 p.m., last game of year

Swimming

Tuesday Feb. 24, home vs Patterson, 7 p.m.
Friday Feb. 27, home vs Maritime, 4:30 p.m.

Statesman

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 35

STONY BROOK, N.Y.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1970

Second Class Postage
Paid at Stony Brook, N.Y.

Black Athletes Protest Policies S.B. Basketball Game Cancelled

By ROBERT F. COHEN

BUFFALO, N.Y.—A group of black and white athletes and sympathizers at the State University of New York at Buffalo last night forced the cancellation of a scheduled game between the Stony Brook Patriots and the Buffalo team.

The cancellation of the game, expected to be the hardest of the season, reduced Stony Brook's schedule by one. The game will not be replayed, and will thus be chalked up as a contest never played.

The students, seeking fair treatment of athletes by the University entered Clarke Gymnasium about 8:20 p.m., ten minutes before the varsity game was to have begun.

Four Demands Presented

The Buffalo students, led by Bob Williams, a black athlete, called on the Administration and the Athletic Department to answer four demands which read:

1—All members of an athletic team, black, Puerto Rican or white should be made financially stable in all respects, and their

scholarships should be issued from the Athletic Department as a supplement to their other financial aid to guarantee their financial stability.

2—We feel an apology is in order to those members of the basketball team who have been outwardly neglected or shown injustice or indifference to.

3—We demand that any athlete who is a member, or has been a member of an athletic team at this university should be given the grade in physical education that they have been promised. If this does not come about, the grade that has already been awarded should be changed accordingly.

4—We demand, in view of the increasing prominence of black athletes the admittance of some black staff members. In view of the many injustices perpetrated against minority athletes we ask:

a—for the resignation of Dr. Len Serfustini, Norbert Baschnagel and Edwin Muto;

b—an investigation of the Athletic Department by the NCAA, ECAC and faculty in cooperation with representatives of the Association of Black Athletes of Western New York;

c—the inclusion of representatives from the minority community and the Athletic Review Board of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Blacks Treated Unfairly

On October 4, varsity blacks and six supporting freshmen boycotted the teams and presented a list of demands to the Athletic Department in which they stated that they felt they were being treated unfairly in that EPIS (a federally-funded scholarship program for the underprivileged) funds were being used for the Athletic Department instead of supporting the black athletes on scholarships; that since a large proportion of the team is black, they wanted a black member on the coaching staff; and that the coaches be fired.

Differences were supposedly worked out in late December, but the boycott once again took hold when it was realized that a settlement was not forthcoming.

The hundred students entered Clarke Gym handing out leaflets stating their demands, and carrying placards. After the freshman game was over, the demonstrators sat on the court while Bob Williams, one of the boycotting varsity players, read their list of demands to the crowd. After about forty minutes, Bill Austin, the president of the Student Government asked all persons to leave the gymnasium. Most students left. At 8:35, the boycotting athletes remained in the bleachers to see what the Athletic Department would do in terms of the game—whether it would be played after all.

Police Appear on Scene

Armed with night-sticks, helmets and leather jackets, fifteen campus security officers entered the gym and asked the remaining persons to leave, at which time they did. There were reports that K-9 wagons were surrounding the campus in case of trouble. The students indicated that they did not want a violent confrontation in the gym. "We will confront the pigs," said one demonstrator, "on our own terms."

Committee Urges Increased Minority Group Employment

A University committee has called on the Stony Brook Administration to step up programs for hiring non-whites in all aspects of campus employment.

A report released this morning by the University Equal Opportunity Committee depicts a dismal record of minority group hiring rates on campus, and recommends that the University hire more black professors and graduate students, establish preferential hiring systems for civil service jobs, and put strong and binding "equal opportunity" clauses into all construction contracts.

Will Implement Plans

The committee, which was chartered by University President John Toll last September, also moved today to "modify its mandate to become an active body" in the implementation of its recommendations.

Reporting that "some ten percent of approximately 650 faculty members belong to minority groups," the committee urges "a rapid increase in the number of [black] professors, in order that the black presence may become a natural, a necessary aspect of American higher education." Because demand for black professors now outweighs supply, the group proposes the long-range strategy of recruiting and aiding non-white graduate assistants. "As a beginning, Stony Brook should aim to at least double the number of black graduate assistants" next year, says the committee.

Last September the graduate school admitted ten blacks under a special fellowship program.

Construction Bias Charged

Discrimination in construction hiring was attacked by the committee: "While minority group members account for five to ten percent of construction laborers, they are virtually absent from the skilled categories, apprenticeships and supervisory positions."

Suffolk County has a five percent minority group population, but many construction jobs are filled by New York City residents, the population of which is approximately forty percent black.

A fifteen percent representation in all skilled trades was established by the Equal Opportunity Committee as a goal for all construction work. The construction plan

recommends that black contractors be encouraged to bid for campus construction contracts. It is anticipated that black contractors would hire non-white workers regardless of union membership. Experts on the construction situation have documented that most unions are highly reluctant to admit blacks to their ranks, and the committee hopes that when union members lose jobs to non-white non-union members, the trade unions will be pressured to admit the minority-group workers.

As the construction scene observers note, however, there aren't too many black contractors capable of meeting the qualifications for work here. Because of this, says committee secretary and University Coordinator for Equal Opportunity Vera Rony, it is being urged that strong minority hiring specifications be placed in every contract.

The Committee is chaired by Burghardt Turner of the History Department and has twenty-two faculty, student, administration and community representatives.

Army Demonstration Fizzles

By NED STEELE

A demonstration against the Army Materiel Command fizzled Monday morning as about 100 protesters were blocked access to military recruiters interviewing students in the Security building.

Standing in a doorway of the building, University Security Chief Richard W. Walsh told the crowd, "The group is too large for this building. Fifteen people can enter; anyone else who pushes is going to jail."

Small Group Enters

About a dozen SDS members stepped past Walsh. They chanted anti-war slogans and explored the corridors of the building, but could not locate the recruiters who were located in an inner office of room 115. The door to this room as protected only by a policewoman.

Outside, the crowd briefly picketed the doorway. At one point, a group of students attempted to push past

the door, but they were held back by Walsh and two patrolmen. Students liberated the nightstick of patrolman William Calli during the brief scuffle.

Several students inside the building urged the larger group to gain access to the building, but most of the demonstrators were unwilling to force entry. After about fifteen minutes of indecision the entire group withdrew from the scene and scattered around the campus.

Interviews Continue

Assistant Director of Placement Counseling James Keene later said that about thirty students had met with the recruiters.

The Army Materiel Command is a civilian research division of the Army. Their recruiting efforts last year sparked a major demonstration in which protesters forced recruiter Charles Gott to suspend on-campus interviews, and then held a brief sit-in in the President's office.

Birth Control Advocate Imprisoned

Noted birth control advocate William Baird began serving a three-month sentence in a Boston jail on Saturday. Baird was convicted for impairing the morals of minors after holding up a bottle of contraceptive foam during a lecture to Boston University students.



RECENTLY IMPRISONED: Bill Baird, who has helped Stony Brook students and many others with unwanted pregnancies returned to jail to serve out a three month sentence he received for committing 'crimes against chastity.' Baird was convicted after displaying a birth control device to students during a lecture at Boston University.

students of how he first became acquainted with the pain of unwanted pregnancy and of the horrors of incompetently administered abortions while working for Emko Foam.

Baird then left his high-paying position with the company and undertook his present crusade for which he gets no pecuniary compensation.

Baird, director of the Parents' Aid Society in Boston and in Hempstead, Long Island, is well-noted for his work in teaching people the use of birth control methods and for his crusade to repeal the anti-abortion laws in this country. He has been cited by some as aiding unhappily-pregnant women in obtaining abortions.

Last week Baird announced his candidacy for the Senate seat held by Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Baird claimed that Kennedy was not concerned with the issues and urged immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. He also displayed a compassionate attitude to those who attempt to avoid the draft.

Baird's main platform, however, focuses on repeal of the abortion laws and the need for widespread birth control information centers. Consequently, the Parents' Aid Society operates a mobile birth control clinic in ghetto areas.

At the United States Student Press Association national congress in Boulder, Colorado last summer, Baird pleaded for, and received student support in his struggle to disseminate information concerning birth control methods. He told

894 Black Students Jailed in Miss.

Mississippi lawmen swooped down on a Mississippi college campus and arrested 894 students, the largest mass arrest of college students in the nation's history.

The arrest of the students, all black, was coordinated by the State of Mississippi's federally-funded Law Enforcement Assistance Division, and with the advice and assistance of the United States Justice Department in Washington, according to the Washington Post.

The raid temporarily broke the back of a successful student boycott at Mississippi Valley State College.

Thirty Demands

At stake was a list of thirty demands sponsored and prepared by the college's Student Government Association and presented to President White. The students were demanding academic scholarships. President White had agreed to immediate approval of ten of the demands. The only scholarships previously awarded were for athletes and members of Valley State's marching band. The students also demanded student government control of the college's student activity fund, a coin-operated laundry for students and clarification of certain fees. White denied these demands, but approved the relaxation of the dress code. He also granted the students the right to name new campus buildings.

The student government called for a student boycott when all its demands were not

met. Within a few days, it was more than 95 percent effective, with the state's all-white Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning asking for outside police assistance.

Two of President White's black campus security officers, he said, had been injured by students, and students had been threatened by boycott leaders. He filed no formal charges, however. On February 8, Lt. Willie Carson, a Negro from the Greenville, Mississippi police department, with the authorization of the trustees, led fifty-seven other black policemen onto the campus. There, they joined black campus security officers and several specially deputized, gun-carrying janitors and cafeteria workers. The arrests began the following day.

Students Suspended

Charged with blocking a public road on campus and disobeying police who ordered them to disperse, all 894 demonstrators—one-third of the student body of 2,500—were suspended from school.

Valley State's Negro president, whose policies were the target of the student boycott, has announced that the state-supported school will follow a policy of "selective admissions" when students are seeking readmission. It is expected that none of the college's elected SGA leaders, all of whom helped direct the boycott, will be readmitted. And White has summarily fired two faculty members who advised the demonstrators.

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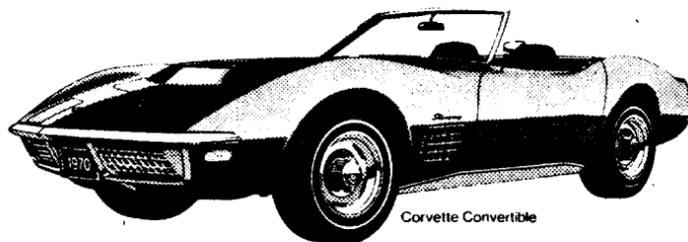
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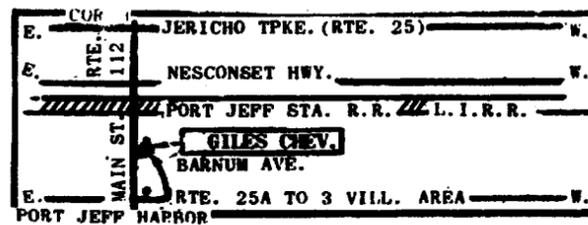
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Panthers May Be Found In Contempt

By NED STEELE

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Supreme Court Justice John Murtagh indicated to defense attorneys in the Panther 13 conspiracy case yesterday that he might consider serving contempt sentences on the defendants if their "disrespectful" behavior continues.

As the pretrial hearings moved into their fourth week, Murtagh also denied another defense motion that he disqualify himself from the case. The defense claims that attempts on his life have made it impossible for the 58-year-old justice to remain impartial in the case.

Despite the explosion of three firebombs in front of his house Saturday morning, said Murtagh, he would remain impartial. He promised the thirteen Panthers, accused of conspiring to blow up department stores, subway stations and the Bronx Botanical Gardens, of a "fair... trial under the American system of justice."

The courtroom was relatively quiet, as Murtagh sternly warned the public to stay quiet, remain seated, and ignore any signals from the defendants. A 20-year-old CCNY student was sentenced to thirty days for contempt last Thursday after shouting "Power to the People" as the defendants entered the court.

Nursing Dean Hopeful Men Will Enroll

The first fledgling freshman class of Stony Brook's School of Nursing is scheduled to arrive on campus this September, and the School's Dean hopes that "at least ten members of our incoming freshman class will be young men."

The Nursing School, following the School of Allied Health Professions, will be the second school in Stony Brook's Health Sciences Center to begin classes.

Dean Ellen Fahy says that the School of Nursing's first freshman class will have 25 members in it. Dr. Fahy believes that men have an important place in nursing, especially in the field of community health, in which the school will specialize. "As more men enter the profession, nursing can be expected to change radically," said Dean Fahy. "It is my belief that men would find the developing area of community health care particularly challenging."

The four-year nursing course will balance a curriculum of liberal arts, basic sciences and clinical practice. The School of Nursing expects 200 full-time students by 1975. It will eventually offer advanced degrees in nursing.

Nursing students will be living on campus in the same residential colleges as other students.

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Chason Rejects Residence Proposal

By ALLAN HOCHBERG

A proposal that the University not hire assistant quad managers was rejected Friday by Housing Director Robert Chason. The suggestion came in the form of a resolution from the Residence Board.

Chason did not meet with the Residence Board Friday, as the resolution had asked him to. Instead he said that the Vice-President for Student Affairs Scott Rickard would reply to the proposal in the near

future and include mention of disapproval by the housing office as well as his own.

The resolution, written for the Residence Board by member Vincent Montalbano, pointed out that money spent for assistant quad managers could be better spent on personnel for counseling or guidance rather than on those who would see to a quad's physical needs. Also advocated was a more direct, decentralized system which would not need additional help for the quad managers' offices.

Chason, however, replied that it was imperative that five assistant quad managers be chosen because the task of quad manager cannot be filled by one man. He stated that the two major functions of the assistants would be to monitor contracts (specifically food contracts) and to better supervise the maintenance of the quads.

Chason also said that the five assistants would begin operating next year and that their hiring would not interfere with counseling in any way.

Analysis

NY Panther Trial Intensifies Battle

By TOM MURNANE

Throughout the country, the police are waging war against the Black Panthers, both in the streets and in the courtrooms. The killing of Panther Party leader Fred Hampton by Chicago police brought nationwide focus on the battle between the police and the Panthers, and the present Panther 21 trial in New York City is bringing the battle into an even clearer perspective.

The Panthers on trial in New York are charged with conspiring to dynamite five of the city's largest department stores, including Macy's, four police stations, the New Haven Railroad tracks and the New York Botanical Gardens.

The charges are the most serious that any members of the Party now face, and if the charges could be proven, Attorney General Mitchell would be able to condemn the Panthers as a terrorist

organization dangerous to all of society. The Panther Party would then be viewed not as a black militant organization fighting white oppression, but as an armed revolutionary organization that is "threatening to all of society."

The nationwide battle against the Panthers by federal agents and the nation's policemen is beginning to take a heavy toll on Panther membership. Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black Panther Party, estimates that half of the 1,000 party members are either in jails and prisons or have court cases pending against them.

Seale has condemned the Panther 21 trial in New York, saying that Panthers "don't blow up buildings where our people go." Panther Party members have little respect, if any, for "American justice", and if the pre-trial proceedings in the Panther 21 case are any indication, justice may indeed be a myth in the United States.

Most of the 21 were put in jail in April, 1969 under \$100,000 bond, and treated as animals for ten months before the pre-trial hearings even began. The Panthers' cells were kept lit 24 hours each day so that sleep was impossible. A Panther was seriously ill with epilepsy suffered intensely for seven months before his lawyer could get him out of the jail cell and into a hospital for treatment.

The pre-trial hearings have so far accomplished very little, for spectators denouncing the biased courtroom proceedings have

made frequent outbursts in court, and Judge Murtagh has spent most of his time calling recesses. Last week Judge Murtagh immediately sentenced a spectator to 30 days in the county jail after the young lady repeated a Panther's cry: "Power to the People." The youth was sentenced without ever having time to get a lawyer.

During one of the pre-trial hearings, Michael Tabor, one of the defendants on trial, explained why he joined the Panthers. He said that during most of his teen-age years he was a member of "the Cloud Nine Society... heroin obliterated the ugly realities of ghetto existence." Tabor said that heroin put him in a state in which he was unable to smell "the stench of urine-soaked tenement dungeons" and unable to hear "the screeching sirens of pig police cars."

Tabor defined crime as "exploitation of the poor people by filthy rich pigs." Tabor is one of the thirteen Panthers presently involved in the pre-trial hearings held in the Criminal Court Building at 100 Centre Street in New York City. While 21 Panthers were originally indicted, some of those 21 are now in prison in other states, others have not been captured, and one has been ruled as a "juvenile offender."

After three weeks of pre-trial hearings only one of the fifteen pre-trial motions has been given any attention, and the selection of jury members has not even begun.

The thirteen Panthers walked silently into the courtroom yesterday, some scowling, and some strutting proudly. The audience remained silent. Their attorneys expressed sympathy for Murtagh following the firebombing incident.

The prosecution introduced as evidence several articles confiscated during the arrest of one of the defendants. When the Black Panther Party's weekly newspaper was introduced, one of the thirteen exclaimed "That'll be a quarter!" The defendants laughed when shown a drawing said to be of a bomb-like device. "This is a drawing by one of my children," one said.

At one point after Murtagh addressed the prosecution as "the people", a defendant retorted, "I don't understand the colloquial language in this court. Who are the people? Who represents the people?"

The hearing adjourned early yesterday afternoon and was due to resume at 10 this morning.

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WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN? Many people feel that being a Christian involves a combination of good works plus religion. This is the exact opposite of what God's Word teaches! The Bible teaches that in order for his heart to become a Christian, he must receive Christ into his heart by faith. Some people contend that this is not enough; they feel they must do something also. The Bible says "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Every person must come to the realization that he is a sinner ("all have sinned and come short of the glory of God") and therefore fall short of God. I will probably shock you now by saying sin is no longer an issue in salvation. The Bible declares that "The wages of sin is death (physical and spiritual separation from God) but the gift of God is Eternal Life (salvation) through Jesus Christ our Lord." In other words, Christ took our sins upon Himself and paid the penalty for sin by dying on the cross. Since the penalty for sin is now paid, sin is no longer an issue. It is similar to the law of double jeopardy. When a person is tried for a crime, and after being convicted, pays the penalty, he can no longer be judged for that crime. We have been judged as sinners and been convicted. Christ has paid the penalty for us on the cross and so we can no longer be judged for sin. The only question left is: What are we going to do with Christ? The Bible says, "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Each person must come to the realization that he is a sinner and that Christ paid for that sin on the cross. He then, with an act of faith, asks Christ to come into his life and save him. After doing this he then claims Romans 10:13 which says, "Whoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved" and also Acts 16:31 which says, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "Believe" means to believe that Christ paid the penalty for his sin. If you have done this and believed what you have done to be true, you are a Christian. "He that hath the Son hath life. He that hath not the Son of God hath not life." Selden Bible Church 10 Park Hill Drive Daytime - 732-3283 Night - EM3-6562 Selden, N. Y. 732-1040 269-4446