



STATESMAN

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STUDENT PUBLICATION OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF N. Y. AT STONY BROOK

MARCH 5, 1965

SAGA Grants Wage Hike; Grievance Committee Formed

Stony Brook students employed by the SAGA Food Service have been granted a wage hike which will bring their salaries up to the minimum wage of \$1.25, effective Feb. 26. The raise will take the form of a cash remittance at the end of each quarter in addition to the present system of board payments. A bonus of a nickel per hour extra will be paid at the end of each semester to those employees who remain in the job for an entire semester, including exam week.

The wage hike, along with other considerations from SAGA is the result of the efforts of an independent committee of student employees who met with Dean Tilley on February 24 to discuss student grievances. This meeting was organized by the students themselves, and had no connection with the SAGA-Union dispute.

At the meeting, the students had discussed six major topics—wages, working conditions, absenteeisms, meals for employees, safety provisions, and the feasibility of valuations and reprimands in writing.

The students felt that absenteeism would be curtailed if students jobs were more clearly defined, if physical capabilities were taken into consideration in the assigning of certain jobs, and if there was an adequate total work force.

Working conditions was a major

Dr. Glass Lectures On Heredity

Dr. Bentley Glass, of the biology dept. of Johns Hopkins University, will present this month's Sigma Xi lecture Thursday, March 4, in the Chemistry Auditorium at 8 P.M. His topic, "Human Heredity Today and Tomorrow" reflects his interest during four decades of research and reflection on the processes of heredity and their consequences to society.

Dr. Glass's varied activities include chairmanship of the A. E.C. Advisory Committee for Biology & Medicine, chairmanship of the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study group, and consultant to the State Department in West Germany. His topic is of particular interest and importance to all who are concerned with the future, immediate and distant, of humankind.

or area of discontent. The students asked that more supervision and training for individual jobs be given them. They also asked for a clarification of sick leave and compensation, and asked that their job assignments be "reasonable".

A number of the representatives complained that their meals were not of the same quality as those of the resident students, and that they were not given ample opportunity to return for seconds if they desired to do so.

Questions of safety also arose, including such things as shaky boxes to stand on. Miscellaneous complaints arose in regard to the differences between H and G cafeterias, the "apron exchange", and replacements and appropriate notice for quitting.

SAGA has promised, in addition to the raise, to consider carefully all the questions raised, and has said that all the requests were entirely reasonable, and that it would be management's responsibility to correct the existing situations or to bring them to satisfactory conclusions.

S.A.B. Selects New Members

The Student Activities Board has just completed interviews for admission of new members. There were 25 applicants, mostly freshmen.

The criteria set by the S.A.B. for selection, according to Joel Kleinberg, chairman of the board, are "enthusiasm, leadership qualities, and a broad scope of organizational knowledge." Mr. Kleinberg further stated that there was a tremendous response and he was impressed by the quality of the applicants. Mr. Kleinberg also said that he was "looking forward to the freshness which the new members can bring to the board." and added, "not that it was ever stale!"

Alternates Also Chosen

Four new members and four alternates will be chosen. The alternates must remain available in case of resignation and therefore must work closely with the Board members. The new members will assume responsibilities commensurate to their abilities.

Mr. Kleinberg commented also on the lack of response by the commuter students, even though the rules were expanded to allow for their participation.

Rent Increase Announced by Gould

By Bob Pugsley

After careful consideration by the Board of Trustees, Dr. Samuel B. Gould, President of the State University of New York, has announced a \$50 increase in the residence hall fee.

Effective Sept., 1965

The rent increase, effective as of September, 1965, will bring the double-occupancy rate on the Stony Brook campus to about \$365 a year. In addition to the original \$50 increase, Dr. Gould also announced a \$10 increase each year for the three subsequent years.

State Subsidizes Construction

In an interview with the Statesman, Dean of Students David C. Tilley explained that the rent increase reflects the rising cost of dormitory construction and operation. He pointed out that the State of New York, whose housing fee ranks low on the list of a recently compiled comparative study of state university systems, will continue to subsidize one-third of the total rent cost despite the increases.

The documents outlining this first rent increase in several years go into some detail concerning the financing of dormitory operations. The papers reveal that the fees are gathered collectively by the Dormitory Authority from the entire State University system. Any differences in rate from one school to another are based on the age and design of the buildings. "Substandard" living conditions are another cause of rate differences. Thus, for example, a student at Stony Brook will pay the reduced fee of \$290 for a triple occupancy.

Tuition Finances Housing

As a concluding point, Dean Tilley emphasized that the construction of State University housing facilities is financed directly from tuition and other monies collected by the University. He stated that this is one reason why the State can undertake big building programs and keep up with the needs of a rapidly-growing population.

SOUTH HALL LEGISLATURE MOVES TO EXTEND CO-ED HOURS

The South Hall Legislature has unanimously passed a proposal to extend visiting hours to include Friday — 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Saturday — 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. and Sunday — 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

This proposal now under consideration by the Residence Council, an advisory committee consisting of representatives from all the dormitory legislatures. The Residence Board has given copies of the proposed enactment to the separate legislatures which have in turn asked for votes in the individual halls.

Consideration is now under way in the halls of both the boys and the girls dormitories. After this, the proposal will be brought before representatives of the faculty, administration and the Dean of Students.

A vote has been called for from the entire student body because the administration feels that the girls are a part of the residence population and also of the institution, and that they, as well as faculty and administration officials should be consulted.

The new regulations, if approved would encompass both South and G Dorms., but not necessarily the girls dorms. In the future, different standards may be considered in each dorm, for example when the new dorm complex is completed, or when honor or upper class dorms are organized, but at the present time the administration does not see any possibility of differentiation.

Decisions concerning visiting privileges have in the past been made by the Dean of Students Office, the faculty and the administration.

Mr. Fred Hecklinger, Director of Residence Halls, said, "We will seriously consider this matter." He hopes that students show that they have devoted time and thoughtful evaluation of the problems and questions which may arise — for instance, loss of privacy, and that they might have some satisfactory opinions and answers to these questions.

The students, he feels, will then be assured of careful consideration of their opinions. This is a major reason for the voting now under way on the individual halls.

This proposal is a reflection of the general trend throughout the country for more liberal visiting privileges demanded by college students.

Aid For English, Thermal Sciences

The English Department will offer a summer workshop program consisting of a "course in inferential readings of various kinds of literary texts. . ."

Twenty-five students with B.A. degrees, and at least one year's experience in teaching English in secondary school will be eligible to participate in the program, being sponsored by the United States Office of Education of the National Defense Education Act.

The instructional staff will be drawn from the Stony Brook faculty. They will offer individual conferences in addition to 15 hours of scheduled weekly meetings. This will be equivalent to nine semester hours of credit.

Each participant will receive \$75 a week, \$40-\$50 of which will be spent on dormitory accommodations. An additional \$15 will be given for each dependent.

Applications must be in before April 15. For information contact Dr. Hencer Goldberg, Director of

Summer English Institute, Stony Brook New York.

The Department of Thermal Sciences has been granted \$16,800 by the National Science Foundation for the support of an "Undergraduate Science Education Program" during this coming summer and academic year. Undergraduate students who are interested in advancing their understanding of the engineering sciences and their ability to employ effective investigative procedures should make application. The program, under the direction of Dean T.F. Irvine, will support the scholarly activities of eligible undergraduate students for a period of ten weeks during the summer months of 1965 with a stipend of \$600, and or during the 1965-6 academic year with a stipend of \$200. Special provision is made for expenses such as equipment, supplies, and publication page charges. Application forms are available in the College of Engineering, Room 100.

Dr. Chang Returns From Taiwan Visit

By Rolf Fuessler

Recently completing a two month lecture tour of Taiwan is Professor Sheldon S. L. Chang, head of the Electrical Sciences Department. The topics of his lectures were "Energy Conversion" and "Automatic Control System Theory."

His trip was in response to an invitation extended to him by Formosan education officials. It



DR. SHELDON CHANG

was then approved by Dr. Hartzell, Chief Administrative officer. His tour extended to three universities: National Taiwan, National Chiao Tung and Ching-kung Universities.

One observation made by Prof. Chang while he was lecturing was that "the students (of Taiwan) are hardworking and their accomplishments are quite re-

markable when you consider the poor laboratory equipment they have to work with." Also, as a comparison, Prof. Chang said of Stony Brook, "here it is far freer and the conditions are favorable for research as a result of the excellent equipment and a much better teaching staff."

Prof. Chang was born in China and received both his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Tsinghua University in China, and his Ph.D in electrical engineering from Purdue University in 1947. In 1943-1945 Dr. Chang was at the Central Radio Works in Kunming. He won a scholarship for studying communication at Purdue and came to the United States in 1945. He taught at Purdue and NYU before coming to Stony Brook to join the engineering department.

His main contributions in the research areas are: utilization of feedback in communications systems to improve communication reliability; methods of optimizing types of linear and nonlinear automatic control systems under different conditions; and applications of information and theory to automatic controls and self-optimizing systems with stochastic variations.

Government In New Dorms

By Gary Steane

Ground will be broken about September 1 for a new dormitory complex announced Student Housing Director Fred Hecklinger. The buildings, which will accommodate 1,000 students, will be erected behind the engineering building.

There will be five buildings housing 200 students each and a separate cafeteria-lounge-study building. Instead of the present hall layout, 4 and 6 man suites will be utilized. Each suite will have its own bath and moveable furniture. With more room and more rooms per student, it is hoped that conflict will be reduced and privacy increased.

Esthetically Pleasing

Lift-slab construction will contrast light-colored concrete with darker brick. "This should be more esthetically pleasing than what we have now," said Hecklinger. Not only will the new structures be easier on viewing eyes, but the outlook from within will be more pleasant: panorama of the campus or woods, not the brick walls and mud between North and South.

With new buildings going up as complexes and quadrangles, Hecklinger said, there will be possibilities for experimentation in room assignments and student government.

Because suites will be situated in clusters of varying size, the problem of equal representation in government presents itself, although, Hecklinger hinted, if specific groups of students request placement in the same cluster, the chances of their agreeing on major issues will be increased.

Democratic Centralism

One possibility is a system of quadrangle government under Polity or a similar body. Whereas the university body would make policy governing the entire university quad government would make decisions pertaining only to itself. This will mean a modified form of democratic centralism: democratic procedures will be utilized in larger policy decisions, but once action is taken, everyone, including former dissenters, will comply.

New Job

Hecklinger suggested the likelihood of a new post subordinate either to the Dean of Students' Office or to the Housing Office: Quad Director. The functions of a Quad Director would be similar to those of present residence counselors; but would also include advising quad government.

By having more faculty living in the dorms, and by building natural congregating places, closer student-faculty ties will be encouraged.

Additional advantages of a quadrangle system, Hecklinger said, might include dividing the university into freshman, upper-class and graduate areas, or engineering, sciences, and liberal arts sections. There are other possibilities. The overall effect, however, would be designed as something akin to the Yale College Plan, where students and faculty live, eat, and study in semi-autonomous colleges within a larger academic body. This combines the small-college characteristics of individual attention and informality with the facilities of a large university.

STUDENT UNION PLANS INCLUDE RECREATIONAL AND STUDY FACILITIES

By Marilyn Glazer

Final plans will be announced shortly for a two-story Student Union building to be located in the area presently occupied by the commuter parking lot adjacent to the Gym. The building, which will include complete recreational facilities and penthouse offices for student organizations, will be directly opposite the Library. A proposal has been made for a new architectural structure: a wide pedestrian walkway bridge which, if approved will connect the main floor of the Library with the second floor of the student union.

The building will contain a wide variety of rooms for student and faculty use. There will be a 350-400 capacity auditorium with complete stage facilities, including a movie projection booth. Student organization rooms, in-

cluding spaces for student government, will be provided. Meetings rooms ranging from capacities of 20-100 will also be included.

Cafeteria-Snack Bar

There will be combined cafeteria and snack bar facilities for 1000 students, arranged in a variety of ways to make the area attractive. There will be low and high ceilings in different sections, some parts will have depressed eating areas, from which the tables can be removed to provide a night-club-dance type floor for 350 couples. Some sections of this area will have booths. There will be separate areas for luncheon or dinner conferences which the faculty or student organizations might want to hold. In addition, there will be an interior landscaped court with a skylight in the dining area.

Lounge Areas Provided

Considerable area will be reserved for lounges, including quiet areas for reading, music listening, television and discussion. The main lounge will seat 100, with auxiliary lounges with seating for 60. The music rooms will include individual booths for 2 and group listening rooms. Stu-

dents will be able to dial into a master tape, offering a wide variety of music.

In the recreation area there will be twelve bowling alleys, eight table tennis games, and eight billiard and pool tables. There will also be assorted card tables, and chess and checker games. In this section there will also be a glass-enclosed area for impromptu dances which will overlook the bowling alleys. It will, however, be separate and contained.

Photographic darkrooms will be available for the use of organizations and individual students. The Bookstore and the Post office will also be located here, along with a number of administrative offices. The remaining area of the commuter parking lot will be landscaped, and the dining rooms will look out on this view.

New Entrance

A new road will be paved running behind North and South halls and in front of the Infirmary. This road will extend past J and K dorms, and will connect with a new north entrance to the

Continued on Page 5

Cress and Company Take Campus Tour

Four young students from the Terryville Elementary School, accompanied by their tutor, Sophie Elaine Cress, visited the campus last week for a firsthand look at college life.

"I thought that by showing them that I enjoy school, and that I have elected to study for four years beyond the required time, that it would give them an incentive to do well in school now, and to look forward to a college education for themselves".

The four youngsters, all age 10, seemed most impressed by the Psychology labs, where they saw the animals "with wires in their heads, like little plugs".

They attended a class, ate in the cafeteria, where they thought the food was "delicious", and saw two typical dorm rooms,



From left, Vincent Gibaldi, Joann Russo, Denise Grimaldi and Vic-D'Ambra, with tutor E. Cress.

Elaine's, and George Krasilovsky's. Of Elaine's, the girls said "It seems like a little home". Of George's the boys' comment was, "Boy, was it a mess, George and his roommate must have been very hungry. They ate the pillows or something, because there weren't any there."

All four of the students were anxious to return someday.

BURT IS NEW P. R. MAN

Mr. John Burt, director of community services, has succeeded Mr. Stanley Ulanoff as our public relations director. He has the responsibility of issuing press releases to Long Island newspapers, putting out weekly bulletins, and producing pamphlets describing various programs, such as improvements and development at the computer center. However, since Mr. Burt's work at Stony Brook is only on a part-time basis, much of this work is done by his secretary and "girl Friday", Mrs. Betty Hamilton. Mr. Burt and Mrs. Hamilton hope to be able to create more ways to make faculty and student activities interesting to the average reader of Long Island newspapers.

Mr. Burt hopes to increase interest of others in our university by increased correspondence with newspapers & magazines relating S.U.S.B. activity to issues and trends in society today.

Mr. Burt received his bachelor's degree from Colgate University in languages and his master's at Brooklyn College in political science. He has worked for newspapers in Ohio, been the editor of a merchandising publi-



JOHN BURT

cation in New York City, and the managing editor of a publication of a trade association. Before coming to Stony Brook, Mr. Burt was with Brookhaven National Laboratories from 1950-1956, and with the International Atomic Energy Commission, an organization of the United Nations from 1960-1964. In addition to working at Stony Brook on Thursdays and Fridays, Mr. Burt teaches European government at Brooklyn College at night.

In addition to Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Burt is assisted by students on a part-time basis. Loretta Girardi does secretarial work, Les Lefkowitz is his photographer, and Larry Hirschenbaum writes up sports news for the publicity department.

FACULTY SPOTLIGHT

By Janet Fels

Professor Kurt Lang of the Sociology department came to SUSB last fall from Queens College. Among other schools that he has taught at are: the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Miami.

As a sociologist, Professor Lang is especially interested in the fields of mass communications, collective behavior, and military sociology. In the field of collective behavior, he has published a book called *Collective Dynamics* which deals with rumors, panic, crowds, gangs, sex, fashions, public opinion, and social movements. He is presently working on a book on crowds. He has had an article called



"Technology and Korean Management in the Military Establishment" published in "The New Military." In 1952, for his work in the field of mass communications, Professor Lang won the Edward R. Bernay's Award of the American Sociological Association for research on the effects of radio/television on American Life. The study dealt with the return of General Mac Arthur from Korea, and analyzed the possible influences of radio/television coverage in forming an unconscious bias.

When asked his opinion of how Stony Brook compared to other universities and colleges in which he has taught, Professor Lang said that one couldn't compare schools in general. On the whole, however, he says that he likes the student body here at Stony Brook, but he finds that the university suffers from the difficulties of being located in a small community where there is little to do on weekends, and from the fact that home, where there are many things to do on weekends, is so close for many of the students. Academically, Professor Lang feels that the student body will benefit by the development of more graduate programs in the social sciences, and by more of the faculty members becoming engaged in research.

PEACE CORPS:

Correspondence FROM AFGHANISTAN

During the last summer the Peace Corps in Afghanistan was paid a great compliment when the King. His Majesty Zahir Shah, invited us to have tea with him in the royal Gardens at Paghman near the capital city of Kabul. Here we all met His Majesty and the Royal Family personally and we joined in informal discussions with each one. This invitation was quite an honor since it was the first time that any foreign group working in Afghanistan were given such an invitation. His Majesty further honored us by telling us, with an apology to the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Stevenson, that he felt we were the best ambassadors America could send to any country. We, of course, all felt very proud and forgot for the moment the daily frustrations and the feelings of "are we accomplishing anything" which we experience many times a day. His Majesty, for one, feels that we are and this made many of us look back and re-evaluate our work in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, as many of you may not know, (I have had many people write and ask me if I liked Africa!) is a Moslem country in the Middle East. It is bordered by Iran on the West and South, Pakistan on the East, and the USSR and a small portion of China on the North. Great Britain never ruled in Afghanistan as she did in Pakistan and India and so Afghanistan must now achieve the progress that was forced upon those nations by the British years ago. Thus, Afghanistan is not as developed as India and Pakistan.

The capital city of Kabul is a city of striking contrasts. The old and primitive exist side by side with the new and modern. Mud, one room dwellings are next to 7 and 8 story modern, colorful buildings; women in "chaderi" (the Afghan form of Purdah, which is a long tent-like habit that covers the woman from head to toe with only a mesh screen over the eyes) walk next to women in bouffant hairdos, dressed clothes from Paris; men in "longi" or turbans, baggy pants, long shirts that come to their knees and sandals or barefooted walk next to men in Western suits, hats and pointed shoes; cars, buses, Russian jeeps and trucks ride next to horses, donkeys, camels and horse drawn carriages called a "gaudi;" children selling puffs on a "chalam" or water pipe sit next to children selling cigarettes. These are just some of the contrasts, I think I could write pages and pages on this aspect of Kabul alone and I think it is that which the foreigner notices as the most startling quality of Kabul.

The contrast between Kabul and the rest of Afghanistan is even more startling. Kabul is small yet it has some of the qualities of a big city. Once you leave Kabul, you leave almost all signs of Westernization except for a few cities in Southern Afghanistan where many Americans live and work in the Helmand Valley.

People outside of Kabul live in small villages or tribal groups either as farmers or shepherds. They exist almost completely on the results of their own labor and know practically nothing of our "so necessary" conveniences.

There are many different racial groups making up the Afghan nation but to me, and I suppose to most foreigners, the most interesting group are the "Kochis." These are Pushto speaking nomadic tribes that follow the seasons from the North of Afghanistan into the South of Pakistan, ignoring any border that might cross their routes. The "Kochis" are shepherds and their caravans of camels, donkeys and fat-tailed Afghan sheep can be seen in and around Kabul in the Spring, Summer and Fall as they pass on their ancient caravan routes. Their black open tents and the women's long black shawls and silver jewelry seem quite romantic but when you think of their daily struggle for existence and their total reliance upon nature, the romance leaves and the hardness of their life overwhelms your mind with its Western oriented ideas and habits of comfort and ease.

Much of the terrain of Afghanistan is barren and mountainous. The Hindu Kush range of mountains runs down the middle of the country. For this reason travel is difficult, here, and roads that are built or are being built only skirt the edges of the country. Mountain streams make lush green valleys in many places and the most common landscape that I have seen is one of rocky mountains hemming in a narrow green valley which runs along both sides of a stream.

The government of Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy with the present ruler. His Majesty, Zahir Shah, having ruled for over 30 years. A new constitu-

tion was passed by the Loyah Jirga, the Afghan parliament which is made up of tribal representatives and elected representatives from the cities and villages. The impetus for a new and more democratic Constitution came not so much from the people, since the majority are uneducated and many still live in tribes and have loyalty and allegiance to the tribe rather than the country. This impetus came rather from the King who called on foreign experts to draft a Constitution. Although many of the new democratic principles cannot be practically enforced until the plans for mass education are realized, this Constitution sets a democratic standards which the country aspires to.

The first Peace Corps group arrived in Afghanistan in 1962. The Afghans were skeptical of the Peace Corps idea but decided to try a few and if they were successful to ask for more. Achieving the Peace Corps ideal of making friends and living amongst the people was certainly hard for the first group because of the tight family structures and the inherited tribal mistrust of "horagis" or foreigners. Their success can be measured by the ever increasing demands of the Afghans for more volunteers and the tribute given the Peace Corps by His Majesty, the King, at Paghman.

I am in the third Peace Corps group to arrive in Afghanistan. There are 37 volunteers in this group consisting of English teachers, secretaries, accountants, telephone operators, postal clerks, a statistician, and a warehouseman. We arrived in Kabul in late January, 1964 and are now almost ready to celebrate our first year anniversary here.

I teach English at Kabul University and work a few hours a week as an English secretary and teacher at the Red Crescent Society, the Afghan Red Cross. The demand for English teachers here is very great because of the need to know English in order to communicate with the world and to take advantage of Western knowledge from its books. Practically every Afghan you meet asks you to teach him English but we just

Continued on Page 5

SAB COMING
APRIL 27 - GYM

The Most Explosive Force in Jazz

COUNT
basie

AND
HIS
INTERNATIONALLY
FAMOUS
ORCHESTRA



EDITORIAL:

Office Party Business Office

We feel that it is high time for someone in the Business Office to recollect exactly whose business it is supposed to be handling. Ever since the bills were paid for the first quarter of Fall Semester, the Business Office has been practically incommunicado as far as the student body is concerned.

Students who have asked to be allowed to pay their bills in advance have been refused by the Business Office. It is unfair to ask the students to sit back and patiently wait for the Business Office to get around to doing something that should have been accomplished last December. Meanwhile the students' debts increase. The original purpose of the quarter-payment system was to prevent a student from being faced with the burden of having to pay a bill for an entire year in one lump sum.

Aside from the inconvenience of paying for two quarters on one bill, students are about to be asked to make out their own bills. This would entail a process similar to filling out an income tax form. The forms filled out by the students are to be checked by the computer. Naturally this system would be advantageous to the Business Office. But we doubt the success of this venture due to its reliance on the student body to accomplish something that is basically and justifiably outside its realm.

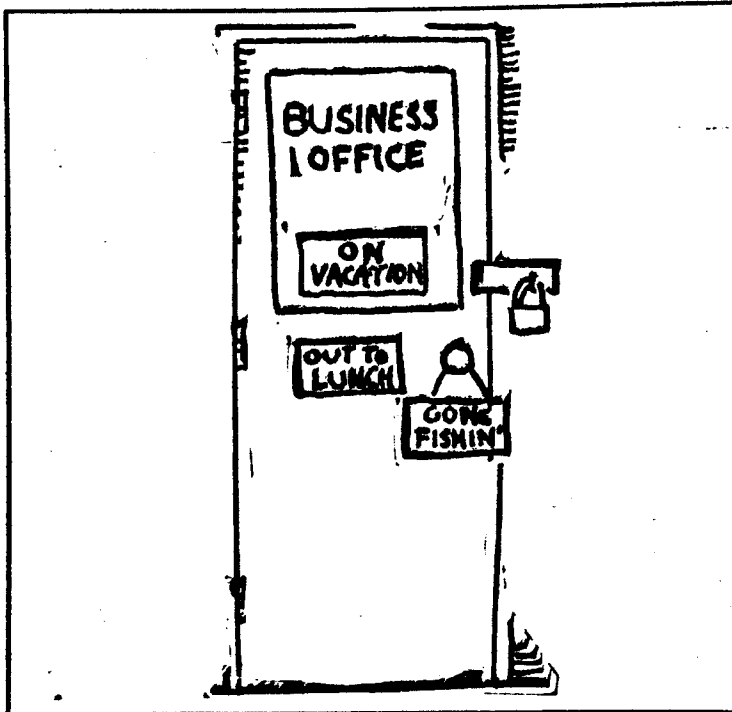
It is quite clear to us that the actions of the Business Office are arbitrary and unwarranted. This problem is not restricted to the accumulation of bills, but is extended to other matters in which the Business Office considers itself the supreme authority. At times this extension is a contradiction of policy made in other offices of this University. For example, the Business Office charges one dollar for replacing a lost meal ticket. Yet the Guide to Residence Hall Living stipulates that the cost for the same would be 25 cents the first time, 50 cents the second, etc. Many students are cowed into acquiescing to the Business Office's exacting demands simply because they are unaware of this discrepancy. Another example of the inconsideration of the Business Office is the process of escalating the fines for parking offenses. Often this problem is irritating to the point of atrocity.

We hope that the Business Office is overestimating the docility and gullibility of the student body, and that its arbitrary policies will be discontinued.

Saga Banquet

The recent Saga Banquet has restored our faith in the student body. The low lights, the checkered tablecloths, the excellent dance music and good food were all skillfully combined to create a very pleasant atmosphere.

It must also be noted that the behavior of the residence students was far superior to that exhibited at the last banquet. We conclude: the students have learned; Saga has learned.



DEPT DATA

Applied Analysis

Dr. Eugene Isaacson, Professor of Mathematics at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences will speak on "Numerical Solution of the Motion of a Cold Front", Thursday, March 4, in the Faculty Lounge on the 3rd floor of the Engineering Building at 3:30 p.m.

Sociology

Dr. Benjamin Nelson delivered a paper entitled "The Psychoanalyst as a Mediator and Double Agent" at the annual conference of the Council of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapists at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, February 14.

On April 23, Dr. Nelson will deliver a paper on "Theory Construction in Freud and Contemporary Psychoanalysis" at a meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association at Atlantic City.

Dr. Ned Polsky had a paper accepted for delivery at the forthcoming meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Mr. Norman Goodman had a paper accepted for delivery at the Annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, Illinois in Sept. of 1965.

Guenther Roth has a paper on Max Weber in the forthcoming issue of the "American Sociological Review".

Fine Arts

The Beaux Arts Trio of New York will perform on March 11 at the Playhouse in the Gym. The trio consists of Menahem Pressler, Daniel Guilet and Bernard Greenhouse. Widely known as "one of the profession's top-notch musical organizations," the group has programmed works by Beethoven, Shostakovich and Brahms, for its performance here.

The final concert in the regular Concert Series will be a performance on March 18 by the Riverside Chamber Singers, "six very excellent vocalist's": Eileen Lawrence and Joan Mey, sopranos, Barbara Crouch, mezzo-soprano, Martin Lies, tenor, Alan Baker, baritone, and Antony Tamburello, bass-baritone. Frequently described as the String Quartet of the

Vocal World, the Riverside Chamber Singers perform a cappella, without a conductor. Their program here will range from 16th century motets to a delightful modern piece, written especially "To the Girl With the Little Bean Nose."

The Concert Series and the Chamber Music Series are co-sponsored by the Department of Fine Arts and the Music Committee of the Student Polity.

Material Sciences

Professor S.N. Levine, Chairman of the Department of Ma-

terial Sciences, has been invited to present a paper at a Conference sponsored by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. The Conference will be held May 25 - May 29 at the old University town of Jena and will be devoted to Electrochemical Aspects of Molecular Biology. Professor Levine has also been invited to serve as Chairman of the Section on Polyelectrolytes and Membranes. This trip will be jointly sponsored by the Berlin Academy of Sciences and Air Force of Scientific Research.

**STATESMAN
STAFF MEETING
MARCH 10
GYM 8 P. M.
Refreshments
for New Staff!**

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& drug needs.

THE THREE FATES

GIAUCON: How many snowfalls have we had this winter? I can't remember.

SOCRATES: I don't know exactly, but there is a way to compute it.

GIAUCON: How?

SOCRATES: Count the number of lamposts that are either bent, broken or lying on the ground near H dorm.

GIAUCON: What does that prove?

SOCRATES: How many time the area has been plowed, thus how many snowfalls.

STATESMAN

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The Music Box

In Gustibus Non Disputandes

By Karl Boughan

I know that the mere mention of the Khachaturian Piano Concerto will immediately cause mighty disdain and condescension in the hearts of a particular breed of music lover. So crude it is in its passionate romanticism, so coarse in its use of harmony and counterpoint. Shades of Cage! Why, it even has the gall to make use of a musical saw in the second movement! Besides this, (and here comes a cardinal sin) it happens to be fun. "Yes. But is it great? Certainly not if judged by the criteria of "lawfulness" and "lack of immediacy."

But there is another attitude even more infuriating than the snobbishness described above. This is musical subjectivity to the point of idiocy: "Greatness is what I like, and what I dislike is not great." If you attempt to dispute the worth of a piece of music this way, you will get frustrated and your opponent will get the last word, which is invariably, "What can I do? That's my taste. After all, in taste there is no argument." Are these two attitudes, arbitrary faith in arbitrary objective criteria, and irresponsible ivory tower subjectivity our only courses in approaching the judgment of art? If they are, then the quality of our criticism can never rise above "It doesn't fit" or "I don't like it."

In point of fact, one can dispute taste, one can have more than vague feelings about the greatness of a musical work: one can have ideas. True criticism, that is, criticism which is useful, informative, capable of aiding in the building of taste and values, is both subjective and objective. The critic must first consider the nature and worth of the creative act of the artist, apart from any consideration of taste. Did the composer demonstrate wit, originality, craftsmanship, skill, unusual rhythmic or melodic sense, not in pleasing the critic, but in what he set out to do: write a witty or original or craftsmanlike piece of music. After considering the act of creation in and of itself, the critic must then examine the act of his own response: did he give the work a chance? does he know enough about music? did he listen to it only once or under poor circumstances? Is the critic sure of his own musical maturity or the durability of his present tastes? Has the critic tried to understand what the composer has tried to achieve?

A critic can not be satisfied, even after the above analysis, that a work is great, or the opposite. Just as it is unreasonable that a work be considered abominable on the opinion of one man, it is equally unreasonable for a work to be called great upon the lone critic's word, even after the proper reaction between artist and auditor has taken place. Language is social, and the word "great" is a possession of the English tongue, which is in turn a possession of our society. The

respect, admiration, and prestige greatness brings, cannot be expected without contribution to at least a significant part of society. Another way of saying this is that art must have more than personal worth, it must be socially communicative. A critic must then look about him, at the reactions of people, or groups of people, whose opinions and sensitivities he has come to respect or consider important (the group need not be the same in every case). The critic can then use these to judge whether the composer has succeeded in social communication, at a minimum level at least. The critic can also compare his own reaction to theirs, and if there is a great difference, he will know that a re-examination of his own responses might be in order, although this does not necessitate a change in opinion. Of course, this is not always immediately practical. The work may be too new and untested, the audience too small. In this case, the honest critic holds his final opinion in abeyance.

Just to show I'm not trying to avoid my own and introductory question: "Khachaturian Piano Concerto: fun? Yes, but is it great?" I must answer: in all seriousness, No. I might say it is "great-of-its-kind" but not "great." This suggests that the critic must, again, take the goals of the composer into consideration — if they be modest, they should be judged modestly, with modest praise or blame. The Khachaturian Piano Concerto is a modestly good concerto, but a great showpiece.

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Senior Rings can be ordered on Tuesday, March 9th and Wednesday, March 10th in H-Dorm Lobby from: 11 A. M. - 7 P. M.

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Afghanistan

Continued from Page 3

don't have that many hours in the week free, especially when we work like the Afghans — six days a week.

In October the fourth group of volunteers arrived in Kabul numbering in the 50's. Due to the success of the previous three groups, the Afghan government has sent practically all of this group to the Provinces to work. Here many of these new volunteers will face problems and frustrations different than ours because they will be living and working with many people who have never been exposed to Western ways and customs. They will also have to rely more heavily on their knowledge of Farsi, the form of Persian that we learned in training and many will also have to learn Pushto, the other national language which is spoken exclusively in some areas.

There is so much more I would like to tell you about the Afghan people and their customs but this article is quite long already. The experience of living and working here in Afghanistan is so enriching and exciting but it would take many words to communicate it and even then I feel it would be impossible to convey a fraction of the enrichment it has brought to me. Therefore, I will close this article with the traditional Farsi words of Farewell, "Bomona Khoda!"

Bowling Team Hosts Bowling Championship

Stony Brook will be host to the fourth annual A.A.L.I.C. Bowling Championships to be held at the Port Jeff Lanes at Port Jefferson on Friday, March 5 at 4:00 p.m. It is expected that last year's winner, Hofstra, will return to defend its title against Queens College, Kings Point, C.-W. Post and Stony Brook.

Each team will have six bowlers, with only five allowed to represent its school in any game. Each team will bowl three games, with the championship going to the team with the most pins.

The men's varsity team will be made up of Rick Sawey, Bill La Course, Norm Golden, Bob Cohn, Mike Chiusano, and George Robbins and will go into the championship with an undefeated record (3 Wins and 3 Ties). Stony Brook in previous tournaments finished third in 1963, and fourth last year. In 1962, competing as Long Island Center, the team finished second.

Previous winners and their scores have been: 1964 Hofstra 2746, 1963 Queens College 2705, and 1962 Queens College 2548.

Student Union

Continued from Page 2

school from Nicoll Road. A new parking lot will be provided north of the infirmary behind D and E wings of H dorm.

Depending on the finalization of plans, and the ability to remain on schedule, ground breaking, weather permitting will take place on January 1, 1966, with the completion date scheduled tentatively for the summer of 1967.

STUDENT OPINION

An Open Letter to All Students:

The perennial topics for discussion among the students of this university are the questions of what are the proper goals for Stony Brook, where are we at this point in our history and where are we presumably heading? The answers to these queries are noted for their theoretical content, for besides agreeing that the architecture is hideous, that the grass doesn't grow, and that there is nothing outside of this intellectual bastion but scrub oak, nothing of concrete value has come. The only premise that is of any significance they avoid with consummate indifference to the true value and purpose of this or any university, explicitly, the education and general intellectual broadening of its students.

An example is the obvious misuse of the library, which has increasingly evidenced itself in books that are mutilated by pencils, pens, and dexterous fingers that, having lost the strength to copy out a paragraph, find it more expedient to rip out the whole page. Those who insist that such damage is not widespread or increasing have obviously not inspected many of the volumes of literary criticism, or the reference works, such as The Dictionary of National Biography (under Sir Thomas More or Cardinal Wolsey) which has been underlined both in pencil and ink. This is a clear indication that one act of mutilation inevitably leads to a chain reaction of destruction. There is, however, statistical evidence corroborating my own personal experience. Dr. Roscoe Rouse, Director of Libraries, informed me that he was painfully aware of this problem and of the equally disturbing loss of fully 5 per cent of the volumes in the single year since the library has moved from the temporary headquarters in the Humanities Building. He emphasized that this was wholly out of proportion for a school of this size, especially in consideration of the short period of time involved, and notwithstanding that such a high percentage was excessive under any circumstances. The reason that these unaccounted books are of such concern is that they indicate that a far greater number of volumes are unavailable to the student when he needs them. "Until a student requests a book," Dr. Rouse explained "we have no idea that it is missing. Once the library staff is cognizant of such a loss there is a wait of one month, in anticipation of its return, until it is reordered. Once the book is received from the publisher it may take up to six months to finally get it back upon the shelves because of the huge backlog of books that also have to be catalogued. However, if we receive a request from a student for a particular volume, we speed up the process to two weeks." The avowed policy of the library, and one which he reiterated with great emphasis is that, "The student comes first. Students from other colleges and members of the surrounding communities have continually asked and been refused the privilege of taking books from the library, so that in case a student of this university needs a book, it is available. This policy continues even during the summer vacation." Dr. Rouse has included in this year's budget a request for two guards and he is also investigating an electrical device that alerts the library personnel when anyone attempts to leave the building with an unstamped book. "It's not that I think the students are thieves, for there is a far greater threat from organized rings who steal rare books, but it seems that they are just in a hurry and take out the book without it being stamped, and then forget to return it."

For those who claim that they are only using skills learned in this university, awareness of detail, logical thought, and perception of significant issues, when they underline a book, I can only concur, but to extend this prerogative past the flyleaf of a library volume, and then call this part of one's freedom of expression, is to stretch the bounds of rationality. Such willful destruction shows a blatant disregard for private property, for one's fellow students, and for education in general. If anyone doubts this latter conclusion I ask them to consider the full implications of the term, "University Community," and see if they can divorce it from self restraint, or common decorum.

The indelible impression made upon an incoming freshman upon opening one of these defaced volumes cannot be erased by platitudes of fervent orientation speeches. The culprits must stop, the innocent must not only not begin, they must be vocal in their stand against any further increase of these acts. It is essential to realize that, whether a thief or a careless student removes a book from the library, whether the volume is mutilated out of ignorance or malevolence, the damage is equally irreparable.

Robin T. Courtney
Class of '66

REVIEW SECTION

Readers Theatre

T. S. Eliot 1888 - 1965

The death of Thomas Stearns Eliot in January of this year was a great shock to people everywhere familiar with his poetry and criticisms. A fitting tribute was paid to him by our own Fine Arts department on February 23 in the Little Theatre, before a shockingly small audience. In light of the earlier, better attended memorial by the English department, which remembered Eliot largely as a man and a critic, Charles Loyd Holt, director of the readings, chose to honor his many faces as a poet. The selections read without commentary, spoke more highly of their author than any sentimental memorial speech could have. Professor Holt and Burton Raffel of the English department, along with students Georgette Harper and Lauretta Kiernan, were the sole participants. Appropriately attired, from a dimly lit stage, they read from Eliot's well known, and not so well known poems.

Professor Holt, who opened the program with lines from "Burnt Norton," did the usually fine job that we recognize and have come to expect from him. His wonderful voice was exceptionally praiseworthy in his later selec-

tions, "The Naming of Cats," and the final choral prayer from Eliot's well known play, "Murder in the Cathedral." Of all four readers, Mr. Burton Raffel showed the greatest understanding and sensitivity towards the selections he read. His reading of "The Hollow Men," one of the better known poems in the program, was anything but hollow, and even the lesser poems, "Hysteria" and "Journey of the Magi" rang with unusual comprehension and feeling. Both students were well chosen and did excellent jobs. Georgette Harper's 'Hippopotamus' and her duet with Professor Holt in an excerpt from 'Sweeney Agonistes' showed an unusually mature and sensitive voice. Miss Kiernan's interpretive sense was evident in her laugh-provoking readings of "The Boston Evening Transcript" and "Aunt Helen." Perhaps the audience laughed at the wrong time, at the wrong things...

The performance was somber and in excellent taste. The selection and performance of those few poems were the perfect tribute to a great poet, and the Fine Arts department is to be commended for its effort.

"Bond Is Back"

By Rosalie Neumann

James Bond is well on his way to becoming the number one hero of a susceptible public. Bonds ingrained ingenuity in the face of danger and his ease in acquiring women are traits easily coveted by a languid audience. For the female set to emulate, there's Pussy Galore, the judo and aviation zealot of Ian Fleming's "Goldfinger."

Bond's assignment is to crack "Operation Grandslam;" Goldfinger's scheme to conquer Fort Knox. Confronted with laser beams, Chinese bombs and a robot hatchet man, James accomplishes his mission through all its gruesome entanglements.

Half the enjoyment of this adventure into a world of sex and crime comes in viewing the gadgetry and invention which span the scope of one's imagination. For instance, to meet "Operation Grandslam" Bond is furnished with a car equipped with a passenger ejection seat, cloud screen, machine guns and projectable prongs which shoot out from the rear axle, enabling Bond to puncture another car's tire while in motion.

Goldfinger's stud farm is an excellent study in construction and practicability. His functional pool table converts to a vast switch panel. From this vantage point, Goldfinger can seal off the windows of his rumpus room, lower an aerial photograph of Fort Knox and elevate a large three-dimensional model of the objective of "Operation Grandslam." His plan to seize the Fort is most ingenious and cleverly devised. The members of Pussy Galore's "Flying Circus" (women of course) have been instructed to zero in over the Fort and lull the military to sleep by releasing gas bombs. Breaking in would then be a simple matter of dynamiting the gate, and then using the laser beam on the foot thick metal doors of the gold treasury. Not wishing to steal the gold, however, Goldfinger is aided by a Chinese nuclear physicist who will set off a bomb producing radioactivity around the gold for a period of 58 years. Since Goldfinger already has quite a vast storehouse of gold bullion himself, making the U.S. Treasury's gold untouchable would multiply the value of his own security tenfold. As Goldfinger saw it,

Far East Triangle

U.S. - CHINA - RUSSIA

By Anne MacLachlan

Stony Brook University had the honor of hearing a lecture by Professor O. Emund Clubb delivered on Thursday Feb. 25, in Chemistry Auditorium. Professor Clubb spoke on the "Far East Triangle" — China, Russia and the United States. The Professor was a member of the American Foreign Service, serving in China and Russia. (From 1928 to 1952) A fluent knowledge of Chinese and Russian has enabled him to understand the development of these two nations. He is the author of *Twentieth Century China* — a concise and comprehensive work. Since 1952 Professor Clubb has undertaken to inform the American public, through lectures and publications, of the exact nature of the Far Eastern situation.

Dealing with Southeast Asia, according to Professor Clubb, demands an understanding of the superlatives involved; China being the oldest, most populous and most revolutionary; the Soviet Union being the largest; and the United States being the wealthiest and the most powerful. Traditionally these three countries were quite friendly toward each other.

The end of the nineteenth century marked the disappearance of colonialism and imperialism and the convergence of powerful forces in Southeast Asia. The

Battle of Manila Bay in 1898 established the United States as a leading power in Asia. World War I brought the self-destruction of Europe and its virtual elimination as a meaningful force in Asia. The Russian Revolution hoped to help Asia overthrow world capitalism and imperialism. In 1928 the U.S.S.R. helped organize the revolution which thirty years later resulted in Communist China.

The Communist victory in China in 1949 was due to the corruption of the Nationalists. The Communists were able to

exploit the great sense of nationalism created by the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945. The war resulted in the focus of the currently dominating powers in that area. It destroyed the Japanese imperial power and caused the retreat of Occidental powers with exception of the United States. Through the Yalta Conference the Soviet Union gained influence in China.

All three powers are revolutionary. The United States champions the cause of the American ideal; the Soviet Union that of Marxist-Leninism; China that of Maoism. Professor Clubb emphasized the Chinese are Chinese first and Communist second.

Victory in World War Two greatly enhanced the image of the United States and the Soviet Union in Asia. To put pressure on the United States the Soviet Union entered into the Sino-Soviet Alliance of 1950. The pact was motivated by fear of Japan.

Chinese progress toward industrialism was accompanied by conflict with the Soviet Union. These conflicts manifested themselves in border clashes and ideological bickering. China desired to share the Soviet wealth. At present, both countries are vying for influence in Africa and Asia. The quarrel with the Soviet Union has had a weakening effect on China both politically and economically.

The emergence of Russia as a major Asian power, after World War II, shifted the area of international conflict to China's periphery and to those politically weak nations such as India and Indonesia. The current Soviet strategy is peaceful coexistence. Possessing the second largest navy, Russia is building a merchant marine and extending coexistence through trade. China is still an economically weak power and cannot compete.

According to Professor Clubb, American foreign policy in Asia relies too heavily on the military. This results in a great neglect of the political and economic factor. In the case of China, the United States made the mistake of having no political or economic policy at all.

Continued on Page 8

THE "FANTASTIKS"

By Leonard Gordon

On Sullivan Street in the heart of Greenwich Village, there is a small theater appropriately named the Sullivan Street Playhouse. Here, ever since the night of May 3, 1960, a presentation of magic called "The Fantastiks" has been offered to theater-goers who ache for a show which is out of the ordinary. Seemingly concocted straight out of a magician's volume of mystic powers, it is a genuinely glorious mixture of youth and parenthood, joy and sadness, wisdom and poor judgment. It is everything that one would wish to find in

"Man has excelled in every field of endeavor except crime."

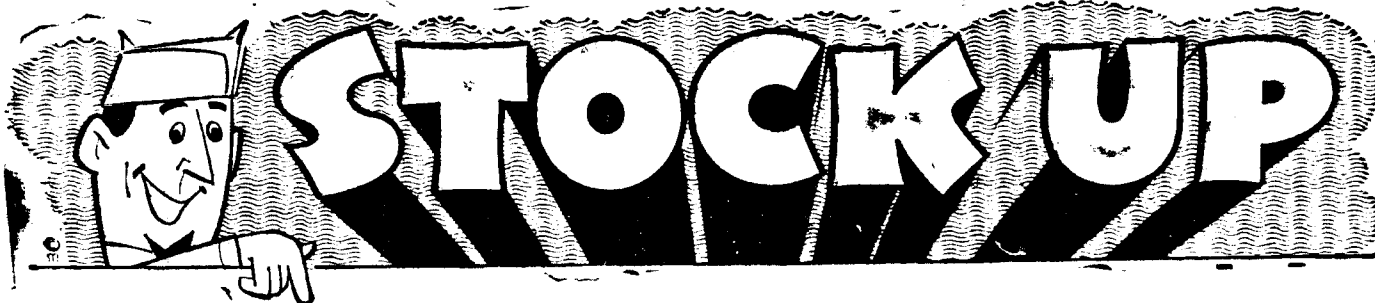
Bond gets his job done but as the hero he is far from being the Marshal Dillon type. Sex is a ritual for Bond, and since he's such an effectual worker, his zesty private life doesn't arouse the audience's antagonism. Sex is just a part of the scheme of things for Bond; as necessary as a drink during a moment of pressure or boredom. The hero image has evolved into that of a discerning and glorified sex addict.

Any ignominy in the character of James Bond is perhaps overlooked and his reign as hero is bound to pass along with the others. At the present, however, agent 007 sweatshirts can be purchased at the seventh avenue subway station.

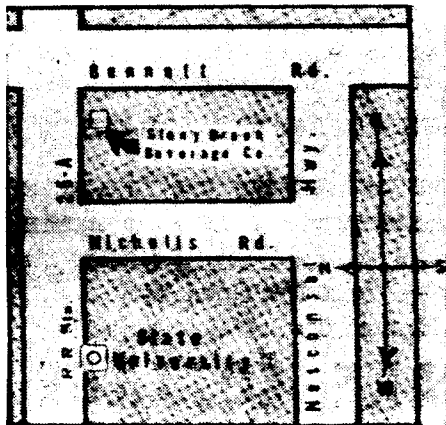
a drama, a musical, a comedy. It is, as its title, fantastic.

If I were to tell you the plot, straight-forward and without any opinionated adverbs and adjectives, you would most probably think it very dull. For it is nothing more than the story of two impressionable young people falling in love. But it is what the playwrights Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt have done to this theme that gives "The Fantastiks" its unique magical sensitivity. Bubbling with extraordinary theatrics, the show is alive with a dialogue in verse, dancing that seems more like flying, songs that can make you laugh or cry or think, and a cast that can do it all with unbelievable beauty and ability.

To relate to you how the show runs, how it opens with the cast constructing the set right before you, using an abundance of imagination, and how it closes with a sense of perfection upon those last words and notes, is certainly, I'm sure, not what you want this critic to do. And decidedly, I will not even attempt such a task. This show was never meant to be dissected and packed into clean, orderly paragraphs of explanation. It was meant only to be appreciated. "The Fantastiks" has been doing just that, living to outshine many an on-off-broadway show. More noteworthy, it is an evening that, under any circumstances, could not be wasted. It is an evening that must not be missed.



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SPORTS TALK

By Bob Yandow

The topic is isometrics. They are "tension" exercises, and are easy to do since all that is required is something relatively rigid to push against. They even may be done using the body itself (for example pushing or pulling the arms against each other). On a package of Wheaties we see the word: six-second exercises done ten times a day produce maximum muscle growth. The question that we might be concerned with is what kind of growth.

The biceps is an example of a muscle that reacts in a variety of ways to different exercises it may be subjected to. The biceps of a "heavy" weight lifter (one who lifts to reach maximum weight and not necessarily maximum number of lifts) have a completely different appearance than those of a javelin thrower, and it cannot be said that one has a "better" development than the other; only that the respective biceps have been adapted to the respective uses. The case of biceps is obvious to many, but the one of the whole body — every muscle — is not. And it is with the whole body that the isometric exercises are concerned.

The type of muscle that the isometric would develop is the bulk muscle, unless the exercises are done with the greatest care, since the exercises are more nearly like those of the heavy lifter. The type of build that results is of the "beach bully" type, which is veritabily useless in most sports activities. The most useful type of muscle tends toward the lean and long; which is developed by stretching exercises, running, somewhat by swimming, and most gymnastics; also basketball.

The one (and only) use that I find for isometrics, other than pulling a sink out of the wall, is this: if practiced lightly and regularly they tend to reduce the incidence of pulled muscles for the occasional, but violent, participator in sports. This applies especially to the inside muscles of the legs.

Far East Triangle

Continued from Page 6

After the defeat and the withdrawal of the French from Viet Nam in 1954 the United States filled the resultant power vacuum and formed the SEATO Alliance. This alliance was based on the principle, well propagated by the press, that if Viet Nam falls all Asia will fall (Hawaii is next, perhaps!). By making air raids, against North Viet Nam the U.S., in Professor Clubb's opinion, has expanded the war and increased the urgency of reaching a political solution through negotiations.

Professor Clubb does not foresee a complete break in Sino-Soviet relations. China finds Russia far too useful to break the alliance and Russia would feel safer not alienating such a potentially powerful nation on its border Professor Clubb concluded that there will be no one-nation Communist Asia as nationalism is much stronger than Communism.

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Keglers Win Final

By Mike Chiusano

The SUSB Varsity Bowling Team won its last match against Adelphi-Suffolk last Friday to give them an overall record of three wins, no losses, and three ties.

In the first game, Stony Brook had a typical strong start. Adelphi floundered and when the game was over, Stony Brook was ahead 965 to 713. A 216 by Bill La Course and 190 games by Rick Sawey, George Robbins, and Mike Chiusano contributed to the overwhelming 252 pin victory. The 965 was a season high for the squad.

The second game was also a victory for the team, with final totals of 809 to 774. In the final game Adelphi managed to squeeze out a win by a mere 11 pins. Bib Cohn kept the loss down with a 201. Bill LaCourse was the high man for the day with a 545 series.

The only thing left on the schedule is the annual A.A.L.I.C. tournament on Friday March 5, at Port Jeff. Stony Brook has always sponsored this event. Most of the four years colleges on Long Island have been sent invitations and a good turn-out is hoped for. With the team facing the stiff competition of Hofstra, Queens, and other competitive schools, the encouragement of the Stony Brook rooters will be welcomed.

Warriors Set Single Game Record; Defeat Adelphi

By Larry Hirschenbaum

In an unprecedented show of offensive might the Stony Brook Warriors defeated Adelphi-Suffolk College 93-39 on Wednesday, February 24. The game was the final home game of the season and the last home appearance for senior co-captains Gene Tinnie and Bob Accardi.

Gene, with 16 points, was the high scorer for the Warriors followed by Larry Hirschenbaum with 13, David Schiffer, Dave Burstein, Bob O'Connor with 12 apiece, and Bob Accardi with 10. The Warriors were effective enough to permit Coach Herb Brown to clear the bench in the first half. All the substitutes scored. The half-time score was 35-15 in the Warriors' favor.

In the second half Stony Brook rolled up 58 points to establish a single game scoring record of 93. Warrior players frequently

stole the ball to start fast breaks, and numerous fast breaks were made during these plays. Off the backboards Stony Brook dominated with 61 rebounds to 34 for Adelphi-Suffolk.

This win brought the Warriors' record to 6-8, and the one game remaining, a road contest against Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, saw a loss, 74-56. The game remained close throughout, the decisive events being the fouling-out of Accardi and Tinnie, and several other fouls against Stony Brook.

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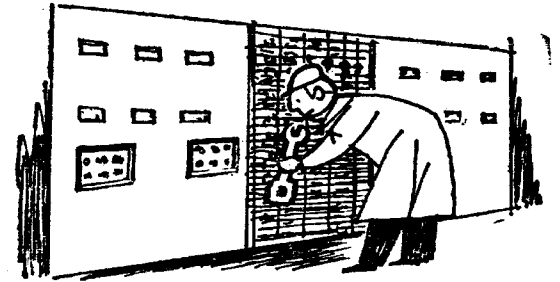
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