

Morganthau Discusses The U.S. and Vietnam

by Marilyn Glazer



Professor Hans J. Morganthau addresses a small group in the faculty lounge as Foreign Relations Club vice-president Dan Nohejl and Political Science Department chairman Martin B. Travis look on.

Professor Hans J. Morganthau, Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago and currently serving as the Senior Fellow of the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, addressed a small group of faculty and students on the problem of Vietnam on Tuesday, May 3. The seminar discussion was sponsored jointly by the Foreign Relations Club and the Political Science Department.

Professor Morganthau began with a quote from his book, *Politics Among Nations*: "Never put yourself in a position from which you cannot retreat without losing face, and from which you cannot advance without grave risks". This is the basis of his Vietnam criticism.

"Intellectual Error"

"The fundamental intellectual error to which we are committed", he explained, was to argue Asian policy from an analogy which was successful in post-war Europe. While the American response in Europe — the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine etc. — was effective, Asia presents an entirely different problem, which he feels should be considered on its own terms.

He spoke of post-war Europe, and of the immediate response necessary because of the "Red army" facing "the nations of Europe weakened by war", and called the Marshall plan "a blood transfusion to the economy of Europe." This "Dulles" analogy with the European experience dominates present American foreign policy in Asia, Morganthau asserted.

Munich Analogy False

He then went on to discuss China, and the by-now familiar analogy made between China, Nazi Germany, and Munich. Many have expressed the opinion that the West will suffer the same consequences with China as it did with Hitler's Germany if it allows a "Munich" to occur. By tracing the history of Chinese foreign policy in the past, Morganthau showed that this was a false analogy, and that "the blandishments of China bear no relation to reality". They have always acted differently than their verbiage suggests, he pointed out. The Chinese, he said, have a contempt for the rest of the world, and have a "pathologically ethnocentric view of other nations". Be-

cause of this feeling, which lies in the roots of the history of China, foreign policy in that country has no direct relationship to the regime in power. He pointed to the fact that Chiang Kai Shek, currently leading the Taiwan government, said he would have pursued the same policy as the Peking regime did with regard to Korea. Morganthau said that the objectives "are those of any government of China, regardless of ideology".

China's Foreign Policy

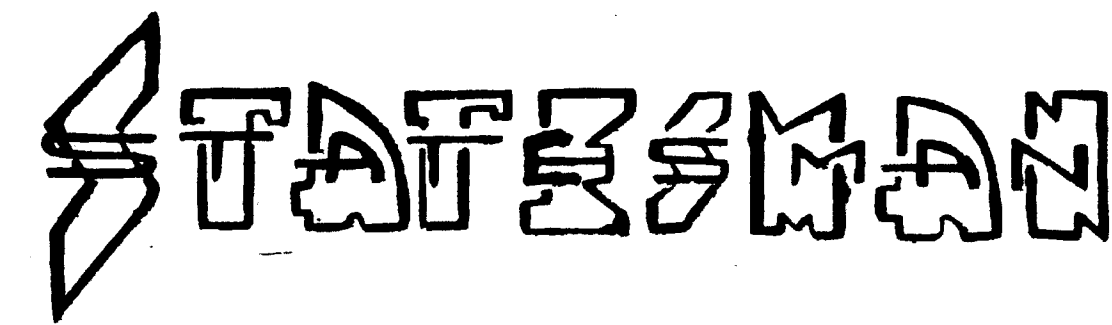
As to the future course of Chinese foreign policy, he said that it is "unlikely that Chinese armies will sweep Asia; it is possible, but hardly a contingency which we should take into account." Chinese objectives are not those of a Communist government based on a limitless expansion, but that of a nationalistic government.

Therefore, nothing of what we are doing in China in the way of "peripheral military containment" would have any effect if China wanted to send troops against the gates of Hawaii or even San Francisco. When she becomes stronger, the peripheral containment policy will become useless. What we are doing, he feels, is irrelevant to containing a limitless expansion of China. What has contained Russia is "the overall military and political power of the U.S. and its vital nuclear power." This nuclear power will also contain China.

Our present policy in Vietnam is "essentially irrational" and the answers are ideologies to support these irrationalities. "We have been sucked into a morass, step by step, not really knowing what we are doing" and hoping for the best, he declared.

Only "One Vietnam"

He then went on to discuss some basic U.S. misconceptions about Vietnam. The prime one, he



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Curriculum Committee Passes Elementary Ed.

The Curriculum Committee has approved guidelines for an Elementary Education program leading to a Bachelors Degree in Liberal Arts with provisional teaching certification.

The program involves 33 credits in Elementary Ed, with an 18-24 credit area of departmental concentration above and including the 101-102 courses. In addition, 15 credit hours each will be required in both the Humanities and the Social Sciences, 8 credits in the Physical Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Earth Science), 8 credits in Biology, 9 credits in Math, 6 credits in English Composition and 12 credits in foreign language. Ten departments have already passed provisional concentration requirements which are expected to be approved by the appropriate committees. All the concentrations thus far are for 18 credit hours, except math, which is 21.

The 33 credit hours in Education will involve 6 credits of Educational Psychology, 3 credits of the History of Education, 3 credits of the Philosophy of Education, and 3 credits of the Sociology of Education, plus an 18 credit laboratory seminar, which will include practice teaching. These courses will be jointly listed and staffed by members of the appropriate departments and the Department of Education.

The program is not compulsory, and a student may earn his provisional certification by taking the 33 credits in Education while still maintaining a regular major and satisfying the University requirements.

For the fall semester, a new math course, Math 105 (Probability) will be developed to fill the third semester of math required. Education 160, the History of Education, will also be offered at that time. Other new courses will be developed as the program grows.

feels, is the attitude that one nation has attacked another. There is only "one Vietnam," he asserted. The seventeenth parallel was only an administrative demarcation, a concession made to the Western powers. The feeling at Geneva in 1954, where Morganthau was present, was that "Ho Chi Minh could have extended his rule any time".

The successful attempt by the West to prevent Ho Chi Minh from taking power was considered by him to be a "fraud" and the genuine popular revolt in the south coincided with his attempt to unify the nation. It is Continued on Page 5

Faculty and Student Committees Meet to Discuss the Draft

There will be a special faculty meeting held this Thursday, May 12, at 4 p.m., in the Engineering Lecture Hall to consider the subject "The University's Relation to the Selective Service System." Each faculty member received an invitation via mimeographed letter to the gathering, which was requested in a petition sent to Dr. John S. Toll, President of the State University at Stony Brook, signed by about 100 faculty members.

This meeting is the result of a series of preparatory steps initiated by interested faculty members beginning on Friday, April 22. These beginnings were outlined for the *Statesman* in conversations with Miss Ruth Misheloff and Dr. Homer Goldberg, both of the University's English Department.

Miss Misheloff related that a few of the faculty who considered the issue a very real and serious problem issued a call for a meeting which was held in the Faculty Lounge of the Humanities Building on Friday afternoon, April 22. About 20 of the faculty attended; five of them were selected to form an ad hoc committee, and to prepare resumes of the meeting's deliberations. These five, in alphabetical order, are: Dr. Russell E. Brown, Assistant Professor of German; Dr. Homer B.

Goldberg, Associate Professor of English; Dr. Norman Goodman, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Dr. Marvin Levine, Associate Professor of Psychology; and Dr. Richard A. Mould, Associate Professor of Physics.

After preparing the summary of the meeting's deliberations, the committee met with Dr. Toll on Wednesday, April 27 at 2 P.M. The outcome of that conference was the decision to call this Thursday's special meeting.

As Dr. Goldberg pointed out, the discussion has been, and will be, far from academic. The original letter sent to the faculty lists some of the sponsors' main concerns: "...the effects on the educational process of linking course performance to the chance of being drafted; the idea that Continued on Page 2

Campus Unites Against Tripling; "Information" Letter Drafted

A meeting of various student groups took place on Friday, May 8 to discuss effects of admitting an additional 1200 students to this campus next fall. Representatives from the Executive Committee, *Statesman*, Students for a Democratic Society, Student Literary Society, and the Intra Fraternity Council were among those present. There was a consensus of opinion that the quality of education would decline if present plans to increase enrollment were carried out.

Members of the various groups were in agreement that the local administration should take steps to preserve the high quality of education that has existed to date on this campus. Suggestions that additional buildings be constructed, including prefabs, were made. Cutting enrollment was felt to be the most drastic but necessary alternative to the impossibility of expanding the present facilities.

Boycott and Demonstrations

It was proposed that a mass meeting of the student body be called to protest the situation and to urge the administration to take action. Some members were of the opinion that a total boycott of classes would be the most ef-

fective way of insuring speedy action to meet the crises. After some discussion it was decided to postpone these plans for a further meeting and to draft a letter of "information" to be sent to all incoming students. If the master mailing list could be obtained and the incoming students informed of the substandard living conditions that will exist, such measures as mass demonstrations or boycotts would not be necessary. Mr. Sandy Pearlman, Polity Moderator emphasized the point that protest was designed to preserve high education standards and not to deny incoming students the right to an education. Quality education for a reduced number of students was better, they asserted, than inferior education for all.

Letter

A letter describing the conditions that will exist next fall was drawn up. Incoming freshmen were urged to choose other schools if they had any choice. Members agreed that the letter would serve to reduce enrollment and dramatize the overcrowded conditions that will make a "good education" impossible at Stony Brook.

The Peace Corps in Paradise?

by John Danner

President Johnson and Peace Corps director Jack H. Vaughn revealed plans last Saturday of the newest frontier in Peace Corps service. This latest area is surprisingly not another country to add to the fifty that the Peace Corps is in already, but part of the United States. The unvisited and isolated islands are collectively known as Micronesia. This is a tropic land of enchanted evenings, swaying palms and sun-kissed maidens. The initial tropic beauty and paradise charm are countered by equally real problems. The schools are understaffed, the roads bad, there is inadequate water and poor sanitary facilities. There are clearly glaring problems in the Paradise.

First American Mandate

The Trust Territory of the Pacific (Micronesia) Islands consists of 2,141 islands and atolls with a total land area of 687 square miles scattered over some 3,000,000 square miles, all sitting just north of the equator in the western Pacific.

Seized by American military forces after some of the bitterest fighting of World War II, the area became a United Nations Trusteeship under U.S. administration in 1947. In 1951, administrative responsibility for the Trust Territory was transferred from the Navy Department to the U.S. Department of the Interior. It was America's first attempt at administering a mandate.

Peace Corps Help Asked

But time has passed Micronesia by. Americans always seemed to have more urgent problems at hand — in Korea and Vietnam, in Birmingham and Watts.

The day is rapidly approaching

when Micronesians will decide what their self-governing status is to be. In early May, they requested that the Peace Corps send "middle-level manpower" to help build the social, economic and political basis for self-government.

They asked for teachers, engineers, surveyors, health technicians, draftsmen and people who could work in agriculture and help form cooperatives.

They did not want advisers, but men and women willing to pitch in alongside themselves to get the job done.

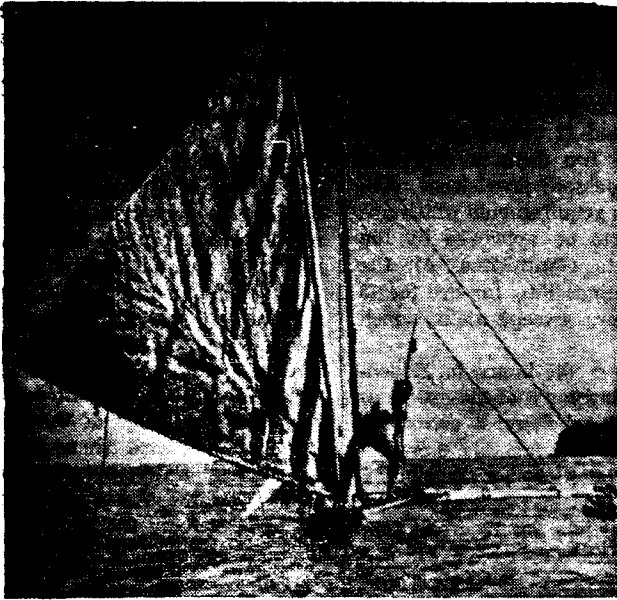
The Peace Corps responded to the request in a matter of days. An intensive program was developed to utilize liberal arts graduates with special Peace Corps

training in the skill areas requested.

The first phase calls for several hundred volunteers to be sent to the Trust Territory by October, 1966. The training program will start this coming June. They will begin programs in elementary education and community development, public health and public works.

In the first phase, volunteer elementary school teachers will work with Micronesian "counterpart" teachers. These two-man teams will help develop curriculum and upgrade teaching methods.

To help overcome a communications problem caused by the existence of nine Micronesian languages, these volunteers will



Spear poised, a fisherman spots his quarry off Olithi Atoll in the Western Carolines.

The Residence College Plan

The women of North Hall are involved in a pilot project of the proposed College Plan, in which they are participating until June.

The pilot project is headed by Head R.A. Geraldine Zynczak and will include visits by Professors Leslie J. Seigle and Peter Dollard — Engineering, Isaac Nemeroff — Fine Arts, Beakl Wennberg — Franch, James Fowler — Biological Sciences and Robert Creed — English, all of whom will be attached to North Hall for the duration of the project. Mrs. Wheeler of the Anthropology department will be the principle "master" Professor attached to North Hall during the trial period.

What follows is a condensation of President John S. Toll's April 24th Address to North Hall.

Pres. Toll's Address

"The Residential College Plan was an attempt to continue, as the University grows, the spirit that we now have within North Hall. We want each of our residential colleges to be the best possible environment for learning where students and faculty and staff can come together as fellow

scholars with a mutual interest in ideas and creativity. The Residential College provides a way in which the faculty and students in different areas can come to know each other outside of the classroom and thus, provide within a comprehensive University, the atmosphere of the best small liberal arts colleges. At the same time, by having all of these colleges on the same campus, we can benefit from the availability of the great resources of the total University.

"So far we have only identified the broad outlines of the Residential College Plan; for we wish details to be developed by faculty and students together during the years ahead. Major components of the Residential College Plan include a few faculty members living in each college, with at least one Master or Senior Fellow resident in each college after the Fall of 1967. Other faculty members will be associated with the college even though they will not reside within its walls, but they also participate in the extra-curricular intellectual and social life of the college. The

Dean of Students' staff will continue its present activities within each residential college; there will also be an active student government with responsibilities for planning much of the college program and all of the faculty, staff and students together will have considerable autonomy to determine the specific programs of that college.

"It will probably take a decade for us to develop our own traditions for residential colleges. We do not wish to rush this process, for we realize that the Residential College Plan is only an opportunity and will amount to no more than the students, faculty and staff of the State University at Stony Brook wish to make of it. Because of the inevitable delays between formulation of a plan and the founding of various new activities, it will take several years for us to approach full operation even in accordance with initial conceptions. Although it is a long road in the development of the best environment for study in a university, we should say in the spirit of the late President John F. Kennedy, "Let us begin".

help teach spoken English. They will also teach elementary health and hygiene, community development techniques and the elements of democratic organization.

Community Development Program

Community development also will be an important part of the volunteer's life outside the classroom. As a catalyst in his municipality, he will help his neighbors come together and articulate their problems, decide how to solve them and then take action. A project might be the construction of a water or sanitation system or the erection of a public meeting hall. The volunteer's job is one that requires special skill, patience and training.

More information on this exciting new program and other Peace Corps programs will be available this week from Heath and Jeanne Lowry and Ray Kor-dish, Peace Corps recruiters from Washington, and Ken Dreigh and John Danner ex-volunteers on the campus.

Information in G and H.

Information tables will be set up in G and H lobbies and the Gym lobby from Monday May 9, until Friday May 13.

The Peace Corps offers an exciting challenge to the young American interested in helping to solve some of the underdeveloped worlds' problems.

SOUTH AFRICA TEACH-IN EXPOSES APARTHEID

By Mel Brown

The S.D.S. sponsored teach-in on South Africa proved to be a very informative delineation of apartheid as it exists in South Africa. Professor Werlin began with a lecture on the evolution of Boer Nationalism and the deep psychological motivations behind it. The nationalism of the Afrikaner grew out of a feeling of racial inferiority and subsequent cultural isolation in response to the alien rule of the British. English culture posed a threat to the Boer identity. Its nationalism matured with their desires to establish and maintain a separatist government at the expense of a comparatively large black populace.

Police State

The Bantu and the Indians comprise 60% of the population of South Africa. Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, former Chairman of the South African Liberal Party, described them as being propertyless, without any guaranteed rights normally associated with citizenship, and an extremely oppressed people. In the face of the South African police state the non-whites stand crippled and broken in spirit by constant and prolonged harassment. In response to their predicament the

underground movements in other African countries have risen to answer the call for liberation. It should be noted, Mr. Collin Gonze of the American Committee on Africa pointed out, that there are fantastic opportunities for the Chinese and Russians in Africa because of the dual hypocrisy of United States and British policies.

Imperative For Revolt

The Eisenhower and Truman residue of non-involvement in the internal affairs of South Africa still plagues the Johnson administration. This has been true, since a change in policy would gravely threaten growing American capital investment in that country. The leadership of the American businessman, Mr. Gonze states, is crucial for the existence of present policy on South Africa. The possibilities for any reasonable solution to the problems currently facing both South Africa and Southern Rhodesia die with the callous and naive policy of the United States. Consequently, the African must bravely stand ready to meet the manifestly unerring imperative for revolt, Mr. Oscar Mondesia, a member of the exiled Zapu party, concludes.

DRAFT

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students derive special protection from the draft, or that superior academic standing is a basis for draft exemption; any use of the University that converts it into an arm of the Selective Service System; any use of grades that would serve the war in Vietnam."

The ad hoc committee is in the process of conducting a fact-finding inquiry into as many aspects of the University-Selective Service relationship as possible in preparation for a well-run meeting Thursday. Any faculty member who wishes to make specific remarks at the meeting may contact any of the above-listed committee members.

The draft was the topic of discussion at the May 5 meeting of

the Students for a Democratic Society. They adopted a policy towards it which includes opposition to the use of school facilities for the Selective Service Exam and to the Administration's submitting the required information pertaining to a student's rank in class. They are not opposed to students taking the exam if they have first examined their own conscience. Rather they are opposed to the system of Selective Service deciding which men, in their opinion, are most useful to society.

At the examination an additional test, composed by the national council of SDS, will be distributed, which you may grade yourself. This will not measure scholastic achievement, but instead the extent to which you are informed of the situation in Viet Nam. Its purpose is to "decide whether you know enough about the Vietnamese to take some day the personal responsibility for their deaths."

Brookhaven: Off Campus University

By Gail Metz

With the continuous expansion of our scientific faculty at Stony Brook, as well as the appointment of Dr. Toll, Dr. Glass and Dr. Yang, the name of our University has been linked with increasing frequency to that of Brookhaven National Laboratories. As can be seen by the sampling of our professors, the association is well justified, but the significance of this association, as well as the functions of the B.N.L., have remained somewhat obscure to Stony Brook students.

Brookhaven was established as part of the AEC's national program through which the government could support nuclear research, an area of vast potential, largely untapped by industry and academia because of the high cost of equipment. The government was aware, as are our most productive industries, that in spite of the wide acceptance of an often regimented approach to applied technology, individual initiative and unrestricted investigation are the undisputable forces behind progress. Thus, in 1947, Brookhaven was created as a private, non profit corporation operated by nine member universities including Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, M.I.T., Princeton, The University of Pennsylvania, the University of Rochester and Yale. Its facilities are open to faculty and graduate students for participation in the Brookhaven programs or in special instances, for individual research. Its major objectives are to "seek new knowledge", to encourage other private and industrial researchers, to assist the AEC and to provide training for future nuclear scientists and engineers.

As indicated by the varied departments of our own associated professors the projects utilizing the facilities at B.N.L. enter numerous and often overlapping fields, among them physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, engineering and metallurgy.

Fundamental nuclear research into the structure and properties of matter utilizes, ironically, the most massive equipment. The nearly perfected Alternating Gradient Synchrotron which provides ultra high energy particles for atomic bombardment will be the most effective in the world, giving to each "bullet" an energy of 32 million electron volts. Along with the less powerful Cosmotron and numerous atomic particle detection devices such as bubble chambers, spark chambers, and photographic emulsions it facilitates the analysis of bombarded nuclei through the identification of radiated products. Mesons, created by an energy mass transformation as well as "heavy" hyperons particles have been discovered in this way. Because higher energy prolongs the short lives of these particles, which are only a few millionths of a second, the AGS is a major advance for nuclear study. Chemists use the same equipment to investigate correlations between elementary interactions and complex bombardment reactions as well as to provide information about the col-

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KAPROW

"I'm making works for those last moments of privacy we have left in this century"

by Dorothy Durkin



In an interview with the Statesman Prof. Kaprow spoke of his work and views on art.

There is only one way to see a work of art by Allan Kaprow — you have to participate in it. His work is not exhibited to the public on stage or canvas. It goes on in the real world. Other Happenings by different artists tend to be more theatrical. They are largely performed to be watched. Kaprow's work includes a set of events spread over time and place so that individual activities are not in direct contact with one another. Yet, as Kaprow says, "All the activities in a Happening are planned, unlike the popular notion of a Happening — that people take off their clothes to get rid of their inhibitions . . . they are as planned as football games with the same amount of uncertainty of plays."

The Happening has become a global operation. There are people involved in doing some kind of Happenings in Chicago, California, Japan, France, Germany, South America, Canada and behind the Iron Curtain. Most of these artists have heard of Kaprow's work, but have no direct experience with any of his Happenings. The Happening seems to be a post war phenomenon which developed from the International Style of Painting. To some extent, it has been cross fertilized by late developments in music and poetry and multi-screen projections in which images are projected on people's bodies or natural surfaces.

The word Happening was originally chosen by Kaprow because it was a neutral word that didn't suggest any other art. However, because of publicity, it has become a household term which now has overtones of carefreeness and happenstance, when in actuality, each happening is carefully planned.

Allan Kaprow's work gradually developed from action-painting to a kind of action-collage which utilized flashing light buzzers, toys and other objects. These constructions allowed for various levels of meaning which could not be embodied in paint alone. His collages grew until they occupied an entire room and became an environment into which the observer had to move. Eventually, the spectator became an integral part of the environment, adding color, noise etc. From the integration of all elements — environment, time, space and people — the happening emerged.

Privacy — A Paradox

Kaprow intentionally eliminates the concept of audience because the total involvement of everyone in a Happening is necessary for the work to be realized. "A Happening with only an emphatic response on the part of a seated audience," he has written, "is not a Happening at all. It is simply stage theatre. For me to use real environment and then cut it off from whatever surrounds it is like cording off a street."

Kaprow feels that everyday activities are very interesting and given a focus on them and engagement in them in an intensified or artificial way, you can realize this. Thus, the notion of participation in a Happening is extremely important and makes the experience much more personal. If one reads scenarios or sees photos of a Happening this is far from actual involvement in one. In a Happening things are going on remote from each other in time and space and there is always room for the unforeseen in each Happening. Thus, an outsider could only get the flavor of possibility in hearing about them. Other artists who have heard about Happenings and created what they thought was an extension of what they heard

about, have usually created something quite original. Kaprow thinks "this is very wonderful because this is the last vestige or one of the last areas in contemporary art where you can escape the baleful eye of publicity. The dissemination of information today is so tremendous and so instantaneous after any activity or product it made, that in a moment it is a cliché — the possession of all — and like every mass produced product, at least in the consciousness of people, it is worn out.

"Thus, the artist today has a problem in working in the system of our times and yet, escaping its worst effects. The Happening, without even intending this initially is aware of its engaging in a double life." While the public knows about the Happening and thinks whatever it wants, the Happening is actually doing its own work privately and almost exclusively. For Kaprow, "It is a paradox that here, at last, is one form of privacy in an age which this is practically impossible."

The Non-Dope Taker's "Trip"

Kaprow scores his Happenings and writes what amounts to scripts for them. Participants are sent scenarios before-hand and decide whether or not they wish to be a part of the Happening. They discuss practical problems, in addition to who will do what based on his talents and interests. Then, without rehearsal, the Happening is done once, and never repeated again. Thus, it is distinguished from theater. For Kaprow, it is more related to life. "Happenings as an art form is related to every art including life itself, but I like it not to be justified in terms of any of the arts... That ambiguity between the real world which one slips in and out of as a part of a Happening between the real world and an invention or concept, is what I'd like to preserve."

Traditional art is generally conceived of as opposed to life, but "this work is enmeshed in life and allows for sporadic events at different times and places." Kaprow is sometimes told by participants that all normal life in between and on either side of the event becomes much clearer and stronger. The Happening then becomes "the non-dope taker's equivalent to the dope taker's 'trip'". He is not certain whether its 'pretty colors' or not, but it makes things "a lot more intense or stronger." The neon sign, the sound of a subway, take on a temporary new dimension, but then gradually revert to their more normative, uninteresting existence. The experience of a Happening, then, is very private, and those who participate in it are the first and last to be involved in that experience.

"Springtime Culture"

It should be clear that Kaprow is not interested in the permanence of his work. He openly avows planned obsolescence. "It's my culture and my processes of thinking that unconsciously assume this type structure — anything is fragile, passing and perpetually renewable." Thus, when one Happening is finished, he makes another and another so that, hopefully, only the participants of each have derived something from the very private experience. Kaprow directs his attention to the good side of planned obsolescence or what he calls the American "springtime culture." He feels our culture has dedicated itself to perpetual youth. "Old age and old products are impossible. Our culture is one of the continuous renewal and garbage collection. That's why I like dumps so much. They're expressive of constant production, consumption, and constant garbage." Kaprow feels that it is probably the cultural groundswell which has framed his thinking and made his imagination in art function the way it does. His Happenings, therefore, are a part of a culture of planned obsolescence and cannot be preserved in museums. The Happening can only provide one with moments of personal, private, existence otherwise denied to us in today's world. For a while, the participants take time off from their routinized lives and become more attentive to the real world. To many it may seem paradoxical that Kaprow, while favoring the good side of planned obsolescence, nevertheless, teaches art history at Stony Brook. But Kaprow claims that the only way you can know that past is through an understanding of your own time. "If a work lives, people at a given time have found sympathy with what the work is about. Something in their own lives was touched by the older works. Tastes change because of this and we should be aware of why a particular artist or period was considered highly, but isn't any longer."

The Happenings

As an example of one of Kaprow's Happenings take "Soap" which was performed last year at Sarasota for Florida State University. On the first morning, the participants dirtied articles of their own clothing by urinating on them. Then, in the evening, they washed their clothing in the sea or a laundromat. On the second day, cars were dirtied with jam and then cleaned together in a parking lot or at a car wash. On the second evening, the participants dirtied their bodies with mud jam and buried themselves in mounds at the edge

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Editorials:

BUILD WE MUST — NOW

Another week has passed and the highly controversial off campus housing project has not yet been approved. It also has become obvious that community opinion has not become any more favorable to the proposal in spite of University efforts to meet its demands.

The present situation seems to dictate that talk be traded in for action. The State of New York must remove the veil from its eyes and grant approval for a private contractor to build the much needed facilities on campus — immediately. Whether or not the present situation is viewed as a crisis in Albany is immaterial. What is important is that a crisis does exist for those of us who will be asked to live, study, and develop under conditions conducive to chaos. We must not permit the present situation to continue until we return in September and find it too late to remedy.

What of the incoming freshmen who have been advised that tripling may be necessary? Do they really know what tripling means? We urge the administration to inform those incoming students of the full extent of our problem. If the administration refuses, we urge action be taken on the part of independent student groups to make sure that every prospective freshman is fully informed of what conditions will prevail here next year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The education department and the University's faculty have finally reached an agreement in their efforts to establish an elementary education program that will enable Stony Brook students to receive provisional certification to teach in the elementary schools of this state.

We feel that the result of all the efforts since 1963 has proved worthwhile, providing this University with a good program in this area, but we regret that it has taken three years to develop. We are glad to see that students can register for their fall semester courses at this time, and that the education department, in conjunction with the administration has promised to make special provisions for those students who were hurt by the delay in developing this program.

STATESMAN

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OBITUARY

Professor B. James Raz

The sudden death of Professor B. James Raz of the Stony Brook Physics Dept. was announced on May 6. He was 55 years old.

Professor Raz had taught physics at Stony Brook since its foundation in 1962. He was recognized as an excellent teacher and brilliant researcher.

The late professor received his B.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Rochester. He was a highly decorated war veteran and held a top secret security clearance from the U. S. government.

At Stony Brook Professor Raz was a leader in helping organize the student peace movement. He was widely known for his outspoken criticism of U. S. policy in Vietnam.

Thanks And A Pledge

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to all those people who helped me in my recent campaign. More, I would like to thank those who expressed their confidence by voting for me. This is the time, the period after the elections, when campaign promises are usually forgotten. I pledge, however, to attempt to fulfill

as many of those promises as possible. I pledge to consider the student body in all my decisions and, more important, I will endeavor to bring dignity and respect back to student government, to renew a working relationship with the administration government and faculty, to innovate, initiate, and to moderate to the very best of my ability. Thank you again for your support.

Marty Dorio,
Moderator-elect.

Letters to The Editor

All letters to the Editor should be placed in Box 200 South Hall by the Wednesday previous to publication. Letters should be typed and bear the signature of sender.

The Facts on the Fugs

To the Editor:

I write this letter because the Fugs Mood raised an issue which is of vital concern to the student body at Stony Brook. Namely, the method by which the performers in our Mood series, our Concert series and our lecture series are chosen.

The method, or means of selection, — as written — is not at fault; it is adequate, but the written method takes no consideration of a breakdown in the system. As written there is no provision to take into account the breakdown, democratically, of an agency, the S.A.B., and (for the last semester) the subsequent monopoly — or monarchy — exercised by its Chairman. Nor was it anticipated that a Stony Brook "Tammany Hall", an informally organized political bloc, could, through just the right mixture of influence, patronage, persuasion and some extra-legal activities, take control of, or, at least, indirectly influence to their way of thinking, the committees and agencies which form the backbone of our Student Government.

The Student Body SHALL know how it was decided to bring the "Fugs" on campus. We note first some Executive Committee member's explanations. One E.C. member stated that it was the E.C. itself which made the decision. Another, that it was the S.A.B. working jointly with the Freshman Class. It was neither.

A group of three or four, believing themselves adequately qualified to represent student interests and opinions, at an informal gathering in a rather famous bull-parlor on campus, made the decision on the basis of the informed opinion of one member, who had seen a performance, that the Fugs were good and could be gotten. All arrangements, except the actual signing of the contract, were made by phone by this self-appointed, informal, extra-legal, extra-Ad-Hoc group. Whether this group subsequently — i.e. after making the arrangements — went to see the Fugs perform is uncertain. But this is a fact: The E.C. passed legislation on the Fugs Mood two days before the performance. In other words, the arrangements had been made and the contract signed, before the E.C. passed on it. The S.A.B. as not involved as such; except if we admit that for the last semester the S.A.B. has been its Chairman. As for the Freshman Class, it was involved only to the extent that one of the Moderator's lackeys was in on the affair.

Under these circumstances we could have been given a good performance by a good group. Whether we were or not is debatable, but the method of the Fugs selection is not debatable. The In-group foisted this performance on the student body by methods which were, at least, extra-legal, and, at most, deplorably egotistical. For who were

they to take it one themselves to say what student interests are? By what right do four unauthorized people decide what are the likes and dislikes of 3,000?

What was involved was a distinction as to what an "ordinary" and an "extraordinary" group are. The terms are vague, I know but we cannot help admitting that the Fugs were not an ordinary group. And even had the method or means of selection been pure — as written — in such a case as the Fugs student opinion should still have been polled. The distinction was not made; student opinion was deemed unnecessary.

This would normally be the place to conclude with a list of corrective measures; I have none. I am better at recognizing wrongs, than proposing means of correction; I leave that to others, better qualified. But I do believe this — a recurrence can be prevented by an informed student body. For while the past is dead, we must still contend with the future. And I propose that the first step to good Student Government is knowledge. Before the student can act, he must be made aware of the facts. Toward that end, I have written this letter.

Respectfully,
Peter A. Perrone

Fraternities:

A Third View

To the Editor:

I agree with Professor Cleland in opposing the legalization of fraternities, but I cannot accept his arguments in defense of his position.

Professor Cleland argues that fraternities are undesirable because they maintain files of exams, research papers, book reviews, employ "ringers" and in general, subvert the academic process. This seems to me to be an indictment not of fraternities but of the academic process itself as a system of the mechanical testing of stale facts. The idea of a research paper which can be passed around year after year, successfully deceiving a series of instructors, seems to be a contradiction in terms. This is research? A book report similarly employed could only be a book "report", and not a venture into meanings and ideas.

A second aspect of Professor Cleland's argument is that fraternities base their association upon practices of exclusion, (leading to religious and racial discrimination) and upon a variety of socially destructive behaviors. This is probably true, but again it is an indictment not merely of fraternities but of the failure of the colleges to provide a genuine community of values and purposes appropriate to an academic getting.

The fraternity system attempts to construct a community where none exists. Such a community may be patric or downright per-

verse: when established the result is that the need for a genuine community of scholars and learners becomes obscured. The academician then attacks the false community, ignoring his failure to provide a better one.

If students feel that their instruction is not a serious concern of the University, that passing exams has no relation to learning, that high grades and the attainment of a degree are goals separate from and even in conflict with the idea of education, that college is a rat race with no intrinsic value, then they will respond appropriately. If, on the other hand, the students' experience is that of the acquisition of important new understandings and the growth of new intellectual powers, resulting from membership in the University Community, then they will have no need for the shoddy community of the fraternity.

Sincerely,
Leonard Gardner
Professor of Education

Keep Off

I think we should have grass clods around here, not human ones. People should know better than to go stomping and riding cars over newly planted areas.

Sincerely yours,
Walter Hellman

Publicity Mania

Dear Student Body,

At the time of this writing, we are awaiting the outcome of the Dick Gregory-Mongo Santamaria concert to be held May 7. However, we feel the need of commenting on the potentially harmful and very immature, irresponsible actions of some members of our University Community.

Within the past two to three weeks a rather intensive effort and much self sacrifice and valuable time on the part of a few members of the Senior Class has been spent in order to publicize the Dick Gregory - Mongo Santamaria concert. The efforts of these students have been largely nullified by the destructive and apparently vindictive actions of a few deranged individuals who found a great need to remove from sight almost every poster placed in public areas (and believe us there were more than a few!).

The motivation behind their actions is, to say the least, a great puzzle to us and a very difficult occurrence for us to try and understand in the context of a University Community, where, if nothing else, the right of expression should never be denied.

Those of you not aware of the effort and trouble involved in an intensive publicity campaign might think our feelings on this matter are slightly paranoid. We think not, and what's more we

Continued on Page 5

More Letters . . .

Continued from Page 4

are even more "paranoic" when we consider the possibility of contagion with regard to these overt and premeditated malevolent acts.

What's to be done? We don't know. We do feel, however, that the general student body should be made aware, at least, of the potentially dangerous sickness in our midst.

Sincerely,
Marsha Lee Minor,
Chairman on
Campus Publicity
April Starke,
Concert Chairman

Inaccurate Report

To the Editor:

The interview of me printed in the Statesman (April 19, p. 8) is shot through with misquotations, errors of fact and errors of interpretation — in some cases conveying the exact opposite of my meaning.

It would take more space than the original story, and more than it is worth, to correct these blunders. I wish merely to put your readers on notice, via this letter, that they cannot gain an accurate impression of my background or my work or my views from Mr.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE — 1963 Vespa 125 cc. Motor Scooter - spare tire, luggage rack - buddy seat - two covers - spare parts - low mileage - excellent condition. Driven only by little old lady for fun. A steal at \$250. Contact W. C. Fox, Math Dept. or Call 751-2342 after 6 p.m.

BROOKHAVEN

Continued from Page 3

liding particles themselves, such as mass and atomic numbers and responses to various radiochemical conditions. Low energy particles are supplied by a Graphite Research Reactor, a 60-inch Cyclotron, a High Flux Beam Reactor and seven Van de Graaff Accelerators (similar to one which SUSB will obtain in the near future). The overlapping nature of the sciences can be illustrated by the various chemical, physical and biological methods used to determine the structures and functions of molecules within the living cell. Biological systems are further studied for the mutations arising from irradiation. This is the second major project division at Brookhaven and it extends to solid state physics and chemistry as well in an attempt to fully understand radiation effects on both animate and inanimate systems. The ecological influences of gamma rays are studied in a "gamma" forest, greenhouse and cultivated field each irradiated by a central source. Improved strains are selected and nurtured by associated horticultural labor-

Freilich's hopelessly incompetent account.

As one who is concerned with matters of style (your story correctly states that, at least), I also object mildly to your reporter having foisted the usage "different than" upon me.

Yours truly,
Ned Polsky

Tripling an Absurdity

To the Editor:

I would like to compliment the editorial board of the Statesman on last week's editorial concerning the overcrowded conditions which will prevail here at Stony Brook next fall. Too much cannot be said about the absurdity of attempting to accommodate 4,200 students with facilities which barely meet the needs of the present enrollment.

I believe the Statesman has succeeded in expressing not only the opinions of its editors, but also the opinions of the entire student body.

Sincerely yours,
Marilyn Needleman
Editor-in-Chief
SPECULA '66

For An Open Gym

To the Editor:

"When is a Gym Not a Gym?" was the first question that your sportswriter asked this year. It does not seem to be a gym on many occasions such as theater performances, concerts and lectures. But how about Sunday afternoons when there is nothing else taking place in the building? On Sunday, April 24, a group of us frustrated students went to the gym in order to try our hand

atories, one example of the possibilities of applied use of Brookhaven's diverse fundamental investigations.

Radioisotopes and other nuclear devices are used here and elsewhere for tracing biological processes, for studying chemical reaction rates, and for numerous other medical and physical applications. As one of its activities Brookhaven prepares such isotopes for shipment.

Medical research is accommodated in a 48 bed hospital which uses nuclear equipment normally available. This highlights the last major subdivision of research and development. Because of the many unusual studies being pursued in this one laboratory, new, more efficient equipment and data systems, commercially unavailable, must also be designed. Thus advances in instrumentation are an essential part of the program.

This article can only hint at the expansive facilities such a few miles from our campus. It is in the interest of all our students to be aware of Brookhaven's present and future significance in our society and hopefully in the more immediate future of some of our own graduates.

at the game of basketball. To our dismay the gymnasium was completely locked up and in addition was lit up like a Christmas tree. There was absolutely no other activity going on in the building at the time. In addition to being a waste of electricity, the closed gym kept us from a "rare" occasion when the gym is open for the athletic endeavors of the students. Something should be done in order to insure that the gym will not be closed to the students when other events are not going on in the building.

Sincerely,
Mark Kirschner
Bill Lefkowitz

Business Office Error

To the Editor:

A visit to the Business Office is always frustrating, to say the very least. Recently they outdid themselves in their efforts to try the patience of the student community. Three thousand incorrect bills were mailed to students' homes. I imagine the expense, postage and computer time entailed in mailing out the "revised" bills amounted to approximately \$1,000. This gross waste plus the annoyance endured by students who were told that they couldn't pay their bills unless they had with them their "revised" bill, which was in the mail, cannot be tolerated.

I find it regrettable that the Business Office employees are managing to keep pace with the growing spirit of incompetence and impersonalism on campus.

A disgusted student,
Theresa Short
097-36-8151.

Morganthau

Continued from Page 1

and "over simplification" to speak of "foreign aggression" in Vietnam. The main body of fighters in the south are South Vietnamese; therefore the revolt was civil, not international.

"This thing can go on for a very long time without changing the balance of power," he went on to say. "Mutual escalation won't alter the balance." Our own admission that a political settlement is necessary testifies to the fact that the question is not primarily one of foreign aggression, but of internal political unrest. "There does not exist today in South Vietnam a government worthy of the name 'government', so we can't even win the loyalty of the peasants. We, with all our good intentions, are white people. Regardless of our intentions, from an existential point of view we appear as did the French. Thus we cannot win the political victory."

He feels that it is important to fight a guerilla war with weapons which prevent non-discrimination between civilian and military officials. "You can't bomb the villages while trying to convince the villagers you're their friend."

No Monolithic Communism
Morganthau went on to discuss our general policy toward communism. The new character of

KAPROW

Continued from Page 3

of the sea. Then, the tide washed them clean. In this work it is essential that the people soil their own clothing. Kaprow says, "The imagery in this Happening had to do with washing and water of one kind or other, and was an unconscious, symbolic flowback to traditional rituals of bathing and cleansing as rejuvenation processes. If one mingles his own water with the water of the sea, it makes the act inescapably personal." Here, we have personal involvement on one hand and then its translation into more objective or impersonal forms on the other. Then, for Kaprow, is the same way in which people generalize their experience and the way in which religion becomes ritualized and institutionalized. In this particular Happening "the participants can carry institutionalized ritual back to their own experience and will again feel whatever spiritual insights are intended by worship." Kaprow doesn't like his work to have any quasi-religious implications. He doesn't dwell consciously on the symbols that often appear in his work and avoids attaching traditional meanings to them.

Presently, he is planning a three city affair beginning in June and extending through September. The cities will include New York, Boston, and Los Angeles. The images for this Happening are going to be complex and will require inter-city communications by telephone, telegraph, and mail. For one of the events, Kaprow plans to have access to Boston Stop and Shop supermarkets. "During the week at different intervals of the day participants will come into the store and generally engage in the normal activities of purchasing things. But at certain moments something will occur slightly different from the norm or radically different. For example, a number of shoppers would begin whistling. As more people begin whistling, it might strike a few people as odd. This is bringing into subtle focus a normal situation, in which people are still people, yet they're shopping like automatons."

For a more dramatic situation, "a number of packages will be brought into the store by loading trucks and then carried onto shelves. But these packages contain all nicely wrapped people — with labels, placed along side of puffed rice and chlorox. Then other participants will come in and load them onto wagons, then take them through the check out, and casually pay for them." Also in this Happening, Kaprow plans to use an abandoned ice box cemetery in the Bronx. He will cast the packages from the supermarket in Boston to the cemetery so that the events here will be tied in with the events there. All the participants are expected to know the "great plan" but won't participate in all its events. Kaprow compares this to international espionage in which James Bond and Dr. No may be in different locations, but both, because of their overall interests, are intimately involved. For Kaprow, "This is the kind of interconnectedness which makes a relationship between widely separated times and places."

Artist in the Modern World

This is, of course, the kind of work which might breed a great deal of controversy. John Simon, art critic says of Kaprow's work, "It's a gloomy comment on the state of our art in general." But Kaprow is not concerned with critics. "My work is as much exclusive as it is democratic. It doesn't force one to follow paths of action. Its purpose is liberation. If you want to have something to do with it, then I welcome that." Kaprow sees the artist today as a sort of part-time artist. Many work in universities, in industry, etc. His life is comfortable and he is no longer separate from the rest of society. Thus, the artist has made his compromise with society. Kaprow says, "If we have a corrupt materialistic society, how is it that we can enjoy living it it... Planned obsolescence is bad until we look at it in a good way. Similarly you may resent, as an artist, holding a job until you realize that it makes for a different art." Therefore, though there are critics of his art and general philosophy, Kaprow insists that the changing times allow for innovations which are good and that the situation in the arts today is the best ever. The age of the suffering artist has disappeared. He is now recognized by the public and in addition, swallowed up by the press. Thus, the artist, engaged as a functioning human being in society and rarely allowed any privacy by the public and press, has little time to focus on the real world.

But Allan Kaprow seems to have resolved this problem in his Happenings. "I'm making works for those last moments of privacy we have left in this century."

Communism is evidenced by the fact that communism in Asia or elsewhere "is not a monolithic force". Hanoi, the Viet Cong and Peking are three separate entities, yet we treat them as one and therefore drive them together. He feels that our aim should be to try to split the groups by concentrating on the nationalism of the Vietnamese people, which have traditionally been enemies of China.

Morganthau concluded by stating his belief that the best way to contain China in Asia would be by encouraging "native nationalism of the whole of Vietnam.

By keeping up the war we are helping China, not containing her"

He advocated the "enclave support" proposal by which the urban centers would be held, along with the enclaves already in Western hands, while working strongly for a negotiated settlement, the chances for which "have greatly increased." It is his hope that elections will lead to a neutral government disposed to negotiations, and thus the United States could be freed from its commitment without losing face.

REVIEW SECTION

STUDENT THEATRE -

Four-Field Array of Drama

by Robert Levine

For the first time in Stony Brook theatre history, four one-act plays were produced, directed and performed entirely by students. It was the first time that any of the directors have ever directed, and as such, it was a fine first try. In some cases, as a matter of fact, it would even be a fine second, third or fourth try.

The title of the production, *Tatoo*, a Norm Golden original, was supposed to suggest something multicolored, but unless I had been told I never would have known. Because the theatre has no curtain, someone derived the idea of dressing six males as the Santini Brothers to move scenery. (Weren't there originally seven?) Their actions were amusing and useful, but, in all reality, one of these days someone will have to buy a curtain.

"The Proposal"

Chekov's "The Proposal" was first on the program. The directors, Neil Louison and Judith Brickell, obviously have an eye for comedy, and that is what is most needed in this play. Despite the fact that Mona Jacobson looked very young, she was a bit forced at times, thereby somewhat messing her performance. Bill Chappelle, as her father, was highly convincing, although a bit too loud for anyone's good. John Armstrong, as the suitor, was excellent. He has a fine comic flair and played the awkward, nervous gentleman very well.

Tennessee Williams?

The name of this playwright has been associated with dirty, decadent plays about the South for so long, that "The Case of the Crushed Petunias" surprised most of the audience. It is a rather annoying little fantasy, with unbelievable little characters who speak forced little lines. Judith Ulrich as Miss Simple was too conscious of her language and presence at first to be effective. Her transformation from simpleton to girl-who-wants-to-live, however, was very nicely played. Bill Laletin accepted the role of the young man only five days before the performance, and as such, was quite good. Most of his lines are bad ones, but he did the most he could with them. He would have been better had he left his vivacity behind and stopped winking and smiling at the audience for a while. Sharen Rei-

ter as the snooty Mrs. Dull was excellent and Richard Koebeler as the policeman was also good. Katherine Horvath's directing was excellent — her players rarely had a chance to be awkward, and the comic-absurd end of the play (which is better than the philosophical end) was well brought out.

Rollicking Comedy

Howard Sackler's "The Nine O'Clock Mail" is one of the worst plays ever written. Its purpose is obscure, and when it becomes psychological it is little short of nauseating. Andy Gelfand portrayed a man with an obsession for getting mail (believe it or not). He somehow managed to take this role seriously, and because he did, he made it hilariously funny. Any one of his hundreds of deliriously stupid lines would have discouraged another actor, but he remained completely in character at all times and used his fantastically expressive face to heighten his characterization. Jane North as his nagging wife was perfect for the role. She was highly domestic and very believable. Maggie Block, as the daughter, was cute and youthful and delivered her lines well. Joel Chesnoff, as a friend, seemed slightly uncomfortable and at times overly dramatic. Norm Golden's directing was everything it could be considering the material he was working with, but then again, he picked the play. The performance as a whole was highly impressive.

Albee Well Served

The last and most impressive play was Edward Albee's "The Zoo Story", a highly dramatic, two character play. Ira Rose, as Peter, a vile, middle-aged, upper middle class non-thinking, insensitive man, was very good. Mr. Rose's part is not as long or as intense as that of Harold Feinberg, but in many ways it is as difficult. Peter must be a good listener, he must react only with-

in the framework of what he is told by Jerry, and must always be the type of man who finds too many things "unthinkable". Mr. Rose managed this very skillfully. When he became too involved in the character of Peter (when Peter is supposed to project a part of himself), such as the scene in which he was being tickled, he lost some of his effect. But his over-all performance, particularly his horror at the close of the play, was excellent. Harold Feinberg bordered on superb. Only during the scenes in which he becomes very sensitive and inexpressive was I aware that he was acting — the rest of his portrayal of the arrogant, hypersensitive, lonely and terribly disturbed youth was totally believable. His death scene left the audience shocked. Elaine Cress's directing was bold. To undertake a play like this one must be very brave, there is so little stage direction or room to move. I do not entirely agree with her interpretation — Mr. Feinberg's role is magnetic enough without all his hopping around — but basically she left few openings in the characterization. She was very thorough and imaginative and should be commended.

Future Productions

If this is a first try, I'd like to see more. It is now obvious that it can be done. I would like very much to see these directors do other plays next semester — to see how they've grown, etc. If

Lecture: Marriage As a "Thing"

By Ernest Frellich

Father Capon, "The Priest with the breezy way," parish priest of the Port Jefferson Episcopal Church, spoke Monday, May 2nd in a lecture sponsored by the North Hall Legislature. He addressed a fair sized audience (though nothing comparable to the one attending Gordon Templeton's lecture on the "Contemporary Sexual Experience") on the subject of marriage.

Father Capon endeavored to prove that "marriage is a thing," and the novel concept that it is, the earthly (sacramental) image of Christ's union with the church and his members". He said that one need not accept the Christian ethic to believe this, but his

Biblical quotations and references did not substantiate this assertion.

Father Capon suggested that the "old line Roman Catholic Church" views marriage not as a thing but as a means — a means to happiness, to having children and to populating heaven. He said that the new line Protestant approach sees marriage not as a means or a "thing" but the goal of life.

The main point of Father's Capon's lecture was what he saw to be the Biblical view of marriage, or the "Church's view over the long haul." He inferred that marriage equals an analogous thing which contains within itself

Continued on Page 8

D-3 Shines Again

In November of this year, the girls of D-3 (H Dorm) decided to adopt a foster child. They were assigned to Lok To Sang, a little girl of eleven years, living in Hong Kong. Her parents were refugees from Communist China.

Almost a year ago, her father died of tuberculosis. She now lives with her mother, a peddler of candy, her grandmother, who manages to contribute a little toward living expenses, and her fourteen year old brother, in an old tenement cubicle — 10' by 7'. They do not have to pay rent, but their furnishings consist of double bunk beds and an old sewing machine.

there is enough of an interest, (and there obviously is), students should be given a free rein to produce their own plays. I hope that in the future, with improved space facilities etc., there will be many more all-student productions.

To Sang's mother realizes how important education is, but there is little free schooling in Hong Kong. Fortunately, To Sang's brother, Wing Kin, has a five year scholarship to secondary school. The Foster Parents' Plan provides a monthly cash grant, clothing, supplies and special medical care, as well as the guidance of social workers for To Sang and her family.

But perhaps most important to To Sang is the fact that somebody cares and sincerely wants her to be alive and happy.

Two weeks ago, D-3 conducted a SHOE SHINE in H lobby, charging twenty-five cents a shine. As a result of hard work and willing customers they managed to earn \$38 — half of what they need to support To Sang for the coming summer months. This Wednesday, May 11, D-3 will again be in H lobby, from 5 until 7:30, very willing and ready to do their best. PLEASE HELP THEM!

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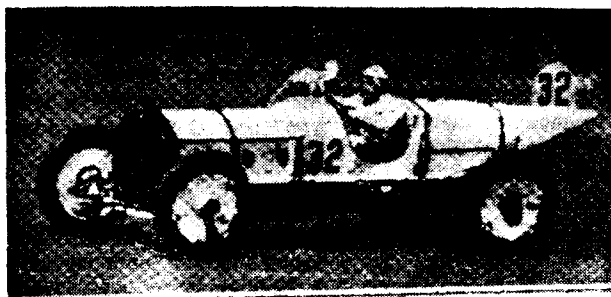
Contrary to popular belief, last week's column was not on the Indianapolis 500 (go on, read it again). However, with both the Indy 500 and the Le Mans twenty-four hour enduro taking place within the next two months, it might be timely, space-filling et al to comment on these two popular, though markedly different races.

Held on Memorial Day, Indianapolis is as American as Mom, apple pie and...well, the Indianapolis 500. The man who doesn't know how large his engine is, will nonetheless, know that the race is being held, and for two weeks afterward, will be able to tell you who the winner was.

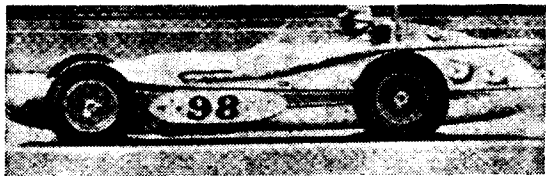
Thirty-three cars traditionally face the starter at Indy, and in its 55 year history, the race has gone the full 500 miles all but three times. The race is run 200 times around the 2 1/2 mile oval speedway in open-wheeled, one-

Other important changes have occurred in the past five years. Tires have now been developed which can go the entire 500 miles. The engine size has been made closer to that of Formula I. And (thank God), different engines are being used, instead of having everyone use the same outdated Offenhauser 4-banger.

This year's race? At least two-thirds of the cars will be rear engine. Want a favorite? I'm usually notoriously wrong, but I give it to Jim Clark if the Lotus-Ford holds together, or else A.J.



First Winner in 1911



Top: Old style Offenhauser Indy car.
Bottom: Last year's winner.

seater autos. Yet despite its rich tradition, the Indianapolis 500 has undergone some tremendous changes in the past five years.

In 1961, Jack Brabham, a Grand Prix world champion, came to the Indianapolis in a rear engine car. Despite the fact that he was underpowered, he placed a laudable ninth. Since then, rear engine cars have been more and more frequent, and last year Jim Clark topped off this trend with a win in his famous Lotus-Ford.

Foyt. Want someone to root for? Dan Gurney is entering a car from his All-American Racers team, and we wish him the best.

Although a completely opposite type of race, Le Mans generates as much excitement and has as much tradition as Indy. And the competition is always keener. This year, Ford and Ferrari will again be battling for the winners trophy for twenty-four gruelling hours. But more on that next time... same column... same paper...

For the upper Statesman who has been relentlessly tested, measured and examined and now seeks the euphoria of the loaf of bread, the jug of wine and the air, there is the

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NETMEN EXTEND WIN STREAK TO FIVE

— Mike Wernow

The Stony Brook tennis team extended its winning to five straight with victories over Brooklyn Poly and New York Institute of Technology. With these two wins the tennis team is well on its way to the best record for any team in the school.

The team's record now is at six and one, with two remaining dual matches and the A.A.L.I.C. championships.

Brooklyn Poly Crushed

Stony Brook crushed Brooklyn Poly on April 30 in Brooklyn, 6-3, for its fifth victory of the season. The weather was rainy and cloudy and the courts, being clay, were muddy.

In the first singles match Bob Dulman defeated Paul Levitz in a very close three set match, winning the first set, 7-5, losing the second, 0-6, and winning the third, 6-3. Playing second singles Bob Folman was defeated by Walter Sadowski 6-4, 6-3. The third singles match between Paul Epstein and Jeff Beckman was another squeaker as the first two

sets were won by the same score, 6-4. Epstein won the first while Beckman of Poly won the second. The third set was also won by Beckman, 6-1.

The remaining three singles matches all went to Stony Brook in two sets. Bob Epstein rolled over his opponent, Marcel Trutner, 6-1, 6-0, while Artie Breg-

man also defeated his opponent, Mel Weinheimer, easily, 6-3, 6-2. Rick Sklar, playing sixth singles after defeating Elliot Newman, beat Roger Pollack in two sets, 6-4, 6-3.

The doubles matches were all fairly easy matches as Brooklyn won the first doubles and Stony Brook the other two. Paul Levitz and Walter Sadowski defeated Bob Dulman and Bob Folman, 6-2, 6-2 while Paul and Bob Epstein defeated Beckman and Trutner, 6-1, 6-0. Artie Bregman and Elliot Newman won their third doubles match, 6-3, 7-5.

N.Y.I.T. Topped

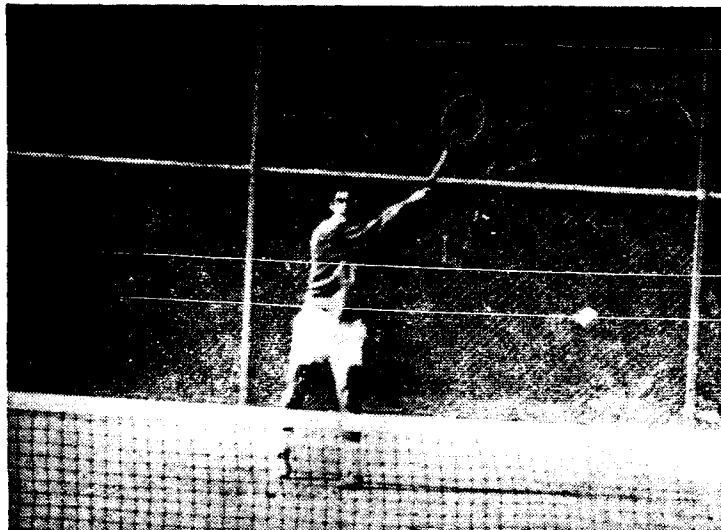
On Wednesday, May 4, in its only home match, Stony Brook won number six over NYIT, 4-2. Bob Dulman lost to Mike Dunn, one of the best players in the state, 6-0, 6-1. The other three singles matches were all won by Stony Brook. Bob Folman defeated Dan Leong in three sets, losing the first, 6-2, but winning the next two, 6-1, 6-1. Paul Epstein beat Peter Schwartz, 6-1, 6-2, while Bob Epstein defeated Louis Liscardi by identical scores.

In doubles Bob and Paul Epstein teamed together to defeat Schwartz and Liscardi, 6-0, 6-2, in what was the easiest match of the day. Having wrapped up the match, Coach Lee gave Folman and Dulman a rest, and Steve Schnell and John Nathanson played the first doubles match. They lost to Dunn and Leong 6-2, 8-6. This gave the netmen their fifth straight victory and their sixth in seven matches.

class was: 1. Stony Brook, 8:34; 2. Assumption College, 8:46; 3. Worcester Tech, 8:47.

J.V.

- Cox — Ronny Hirsch
Stroke — Doug Heath
7 — Bruce Harvey
6 — Mike Schwartz
5 — Dave Schutzman
4 — Biff Gould
3 — Drew Sterling
2 — Ronny Rosen
- Varsity
Bow — Jim Gadson
Cox — Bob Paul
Stroke — Maynard Priestman
7 — Bruce Matthews
6 — Jon Speigel
5 — Paul Espersen
4 — Pat Condon
3 — Bill Rogers
2 — Marty Tillman
Bow — Bill Rogers



Bob Dulman returns a forehand against N.Y.I.T. Bob lost to Mike Dunn 6-0, 6-1.

On The Waterfront:

Crew Edged By Tech; J.V. Captures Class

— Fred Thomsen

Besides coping with an exhausting five and a half hour trip the night before, the varsity had to handle a stiff wind, a disadvantage to the outer lane — the slot the varsity raced in during the meet — and almost pulled out an upset victory at Worcester, Massachusetts. Instead, they had to settle for a discouraging second — 2 1/2 lengths behind the sprinting Worcester Tech. team.

Late Start at Worcester

Starting almost two hours behind schedule, the triangular meet between Assumption College, Worcester Tech. and Stony Brook finally got under way and, at first, looked as if the team's hard practices would pay off with a victory. Following stroke, Maynard Priestman, the team went off to an early lead. Besides a pestering Tech crew always at its tail, the varsity had to contend with the extremely menacing wind always a damper on an outside boat's progress. For two-thirds of the 2,000 meter race, State was able to maintain its slim half-length lead over Tech.

Suddenly things began to darken. Tech started a strong sprint and was able to overtake the lingering State crew. Assumption by now was completely out of it and, it was only a two team race.

The Warriors were unable to gain any grounds on the sprint-

ing Tech crew and unfortunately had to follow them across the finish line, eleven seconds behind. The times in their respective finishes were: 1. Worcester Tech, 7:59; 2. Stony Brook, 8:10; 3. Assumption College, 8:30.

Younger Crew Triumphes

The younger crew was a little more successful. Assumption and State started off even. But after the first few hundred meters, the J.V. had gone out in front with a considerable lead. It was a matter of time before Tech's crew got started, but by then it was too late. Their surging sprint closed the wide gap between them and Assumption. By the finish line, however, Stony Brook had completely wrapped it up as evidenced by their huge 3-length margin over Tech. Another bright side to this race was that Tech had salvaged its pride by a late spring which almost overtook weakening Assumption.

The order of finish in the J.V.

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Warriors 1st Game 19-12

Stony Brook dropped its fourth straight game to Brooklyn College, losing by a score of 9-5 and against Hunter, Stony Brook racked up its first win of the season.

Brooklyn

The only bright spot of the game was a three run home run by Matt Low, the first home run in Stony Brook's history.

Through the first four innings, Stony Brook was held scoreless by some fine Brooklyn pitching. During this Brooklyn accumulated five runs on five hits.

In the fifth inning Stony Brook came back with three runs. After Mike Hackett grounded out, Dave Pease walked and Tom Alston got on base on a fielder's choice. In the bottom of the fifth, George "Swede" Nelson replaced Matt Low. He gave up one run on two hits.

In the sixth, Brooklyn scored 1 run on errors by Hackett and Nelson. Then in the seventh, the Warriors blew a chance to score, when with the bases loaded and one out, Art Mayne hit into a double play.

The eighth inning saw Stony Brook score its final two runs. Steve Salerno walked. He was followed by Jim D'Amico and Mike Cohen who singled back to back, a run scoring on Cohen's single. Mike Hackett walked after Cohen and D'Amico scored the second run on a wild pitch. The rally died when Nelson struck out and Cohen was caught stealing.

In the ninth, the Warriors had bases loaded, but again failed to score. The entire game seemed like a case of Stony Brook not being able to get its baserunners across the plate.

Hunter

There were three big men in this game, Matt Grumo, Tom Ilston and Gary Hamilton. Matt did a great job in relief, stemming the tide after Art Mayne had given up eight runs. Tom was influential in the six run forth when he cleared the bases with a long triple and scored himself on a bad throw to the third baseman. Hamilton also wielded a big bat knocking in four runs on two hits and two sacrifice flies.

In the first inning, Hunter got four runs off pitcher Mayne when his curve ball was ineffectual and in the second, Hunter picked up four more runs on a triple, and error, a single and a home run. In its half Stony Brook picked up a run on three walks and an error.

The third saw the Warriors score three runs as Mayne knocked in Low, Cohen and Hamilton on a hard double. In the fourth after Hunter had tallied once (Grumo replacing Mayne), Stony Brook went on a rampage scoring six runs, three of which came on Alston's triple.

Thus the lead changed hands as Stony Brook went out in front 10-9. The Warriors did not relinquish the lead from then on and continued to score heavily as Hunter could do nothing to stem the tide. The final score in this comeback game was 19-12.

HARRIERS ROMP TO SECOND IN CHAMPIONSHIPS

— Rolf Fuessler

Pow! Zap! Biff! Clunk! Bang!

The Stony Brook Harriers emerged out of the A.A.L.I.C. Championships last Wednesday, May 4, as a track power. Battling all the way to the end, they lost out to Queens College, but still romped over the remaining four teams. Combine this with their double win over undefeated New York Institute of Technology and undefeated Brooklyn College the Saturday before, and you come up with one word — electrifying.

The order of finish in the championships was Queens — 67½, Stony Brook — 58, Kings Point — 44, C. W. Post — 41, Adelphi — 31½, Hofstra — 28.

Twelve Medals

Besides walking off with second place, the Harriers also walked off with twelve medals, two gold, four silver and six bronze. First place medals were won by Ed Weiss in the broad jump with a leap of 21' 10", a school record and Mike Shapiro in the 220 yd. dash with a time of 23.9.

Another school record was erased from the books as our mile relay team of Bob Lidowitz, Mike Shapiro, Roger Fluhr and Bill Hammesfahr edged a second in 3:32.5.

Mike Shapiro was edged out of

first place by one tenth of a second as he came in second in 10.8. In a preliminary heat, Mike was clocked at 10.4. Tenths of a second also was the margin in the 440 yd. low hurdles as Ken Eastment was edged out of first by two tenths of a second. Ken's time was 57.5.

Other seconds went to Merrill Masin in the pole vault as he cleared 11'6" and Ed Weiss in the javelin with a 166' 'lob'.

The Harrier's other relay, the 440, consisting of Roland Bishop, Bob Baldwin, Al Scott and Mike Shapiro, placed third with a time

of 45.3. Jack Esposito took two thirds in the distance races, clocking a 4:39 in the mile and a 10:12.6 in the two mile.

Remaining thirds were taken by Stan Scott with a 20' 11 1/2" leap in the broad jump, Ken Eastment in the 120 high hurdles with a 17.0, Charlie Faber with a clocking of 59.5 in the 440 low hurdles and Ed Weiss with a 43' jump in the triple jump.

Looking Forward to Next Year

The team is looking forward to next year's championship with a hungry look in their eyes. You may think it's a little early to start thinking of next year, but when you consider that the entire team except for two members are freshmen and sophomores and that the freshmen scored twenty of the points, you can't help but to think of that trophy that you just missed this year.

The team had the fighting spirit this year, but next year they will not only have the spirit, they will also have the trophy.

Spoilers

Most Stony Brook teams around this neck of the woods are considered easy pickins', but as some of this years teams have shown, they can also be spoilers. In a double dual meet with N.Y.I.T. and Brooklyn, the Harriers played spoilers as they downed N.Y.I.T., 73 1/2-71 1/2 and Brooklyn, 83-62. This brought Tech's record to 6-1 and Brooklyn's to 3-1.

As against Kings Point, the event that clinched the win for the Harriers against Tech was

the mile relay. At that point, it was a "win in the relay or lose the meet" situation; so the relay of Bob Lidowitz, Mike Shapiro, Roger Fluhr and Bill Hammesfahr went out and won it by a healthy thirty yards in 3:36.2.

Firsts were taken by Stony Brook against both teams in the 800 and mile run by Jack Esposito. His times were 2:05.4 and 4:37.3 respectively.

Hurdlers Sweep Easily

Against both teams, Ken Eastment and Charlie Faber swept the 120 high and 440 low hurdle events. Ken took two firsts in 17.2 and 59.4, while Charlie copped second in 17.9 and 60.1.

The pole vaulters took first and second against Tech and added a third against Brooklyn. Merrill Masin took first with a vault of 11'6" and Al Scott placed second at the same height.

Triple Jump Record

Co-captain Ed Weiss broke the school's triple jump record with a leap of 44' 10 1/2". This was good enough for a first against Brooklyn but only a second against N.Y.I.T. Ed also won the broad jump with a distance of 21' 1 3/4".

With only two dual meets remaining against Brooklyn Poly, May 7, and Hofstra University, May 12, and the Harrier record now at 5-4, they stand a good chance of ending with a winning season. This will continue Coach Snider's record of never having fielded a losing team here at Stony Brook. Maybe it's those fireball candies of his?



Warrior, Stan Scott broad jumps 21' 4 1/2" in the A.A.L.I.C. championships. This was good enough for third place.

Cheerleaders Spark Seniors to Victory

"A man's a man for a' that" said the famous Scott poet Robert Burns. This may be true but it still took the senior women cheerleaders to put the final basket away in the Senior-Faculty basketball game. The cheerleaders, who went in with less than one minute of play remaining overcame a fourteen point deficit to beat the faculty 80-78.

The Seniors came bedecked with a variety of costumes ranging from drop bottom pajamas to pith helmets and nets. The faculty found themselves somewhat confused by the senior antics, especially when the Seniors had as many as 8 players on the court at once.

The only "casualty" of the game was Dean John Herr. However, the quick medical attention showered on him by the Senior "Medical Staff" quickly revived him. Referees Herb Brown and Joel Pittagorsky did a wonderful

job in changing the rules of the game, as well as keep their watchful eyes on the Seniors who tried to exploit every advantage.

When the final buzzer sounded, no one could state the score for sure, but one thing was certain, — a good time was had by all.



Senior Cheerleaders begin a rousing cheer to urge their team on. Cheerleaders came in to save(?) the game for the Seniors in the last minute 80-78.

Marriage

Continued from Page 6

something these sources that "marriage greater than it." While this is a very nice and reassuring statement, Father Capon failed to prove it. Instead he reviewed the Biblical mentions of a city of God and showed how man has historically tended toward citification. All too weakly he sought to negate the counter-argument of man's endeavors to return to nature.

Father Capon then proceeded to make the points that a good marriage hinges on "politics," not materialism, that marriage is by definition a free act and that it is a commitment to do more than you had in mind.

The "Priest with the Breezy Way" concluded his lecture on the note that we live not in a materialistic world but in a negatively spiritual one as evidenced by fetishism (which substitutes clothing for the body) and T.V. dinners (which are "a fake as far as dining.")